

STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNICIPALITY • UMASIPALA • MUNISIPALITEIT

Ref no.3/4/2/5

2026-03-31

**NOTICE OF THE 39TH MEETING
OF THE COUNCIL OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
TUESDAY, 2026-03-31 AT 10:00**

TO The Speaker, Cllr Q Smit [Chairperson]
The Executive Mayor, Ald JS Fasser
The Deputy Executive Mayor, Cllr M Slabbert
The Council Whip, Cllr P Crawley

COUNCILLORS	RA Adams	NE Mcombring
	J Andrews	XL Mdemka
	Ald JC Anthony	NM Mkhontwana
	R Cupido	NR Ndalasi
	MM Danana	L Nkamisa
	JA Davids	M Nkopane
	I De Taillerfer	N Ntsunguzi
	R Du Toit	N Olayi
	A Ferns	Z Olayi
	E Groenewald	GA Petersen
	AJ Hanekom	WC Petersen
	RB Hendrikse	RO Pheiffer
	SC Heneke	WF Pietersen
	J Joon	MG Rataza
	Ö Jooste	Ald JP Serdyn
	TO Kumm	SR Schäfer
	JC Macfarlane	A Tomose
	N Mananga-Gugushe	RB Van Rooyen
	C Manuel	M Van Stade
	EP Masimini	J Williams

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 29, read with Section 18(2) of the *Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998*, as amended, that the **38TH MEETING** of the **COUNCIL** of **STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY** will be held in the **COUNCIL CHAMBER, PLEIN STREET, STELLENBOSCH** on **TUESDAY, 31 MARCH 2026** at **10:00** to consider the items on the Agenda.


**SPEAKER
CLLR Q SMIT**

AGENDA.39TH COUNCIL.2026-03-31/TS

**AGENDA
39TH MEETING OF COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY**

2026-03-31

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1.	OPENING AND WELCOME
2.	MAYORAL ADDRESS
3.	COMMUNICATIONS BY THE SPEAKER
4.	COMMUNICATIONS BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER
5.	DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS
6.	APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE
7.	CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING/S
7.1	38 TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25

The minutes of the 38th Council meeting: 2026-02-25 is attached as **APPENDIX 1.**

FOR CONFIRMATION

APPENDIX 1



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNICIPALITY • UMASIPALA • MUNISIPALITEIT

Ref no.3/4/2/5

2026-02-25

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MINUTES

**38TH COUNCIL MEETING OF THE
COUNCIL OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY**

2026-02-25 AT 10:00

MINUTES
38TH MEETING OF COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
2026-02-25

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	NONE	
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	SEE PINK DOCUMENTATION	

PRESENT

The Speaker, Cllr Q Smit [Chairperson]
 The Executive Mayor, Ald JS Fasser
 The Deputy Executive Mayor, Cllr M Slabbert
 The Council Whip, Cllr P Crawley

COUNCILLORS

RA Adams	NM Mkhontwana
J Andrews	NR Ndalasi
Ald JC Anthony	L Nkamisa
R Cupido	M Nkopane
JA Davids	N Ntsunguzi
I De Taillerfer	N Olayi
R Du Toit	Z Olayi
A Ferns	WC Petersen
AJ Hanekom	RO Pheiffer
SC Heneke	WF Pietersen
J Joon	MG Rataza
TO Kumm	Ald JP Serdyn
JC Macfarlane	SR Schäfer
C Manuel	A Tomose
EP Masimini	RB Van Rooyen
NE Mcombring	M Van Stade
XL Mdemka	J Williams

OFFICIALS

Municipal Manager (G Mettler)
 Chief Financial Officer: (K Carolus)
 Director: Community and Protection Services (G Boshoff)
 Director: Infrastructure (S Chandaka)
 Director: Planning and Economic Development (A Barnes)
 Chief Audit Executive (L Mvandedwa)
 Senior Administration Officer (T Samuels)

1.	OPENING AND WELCOME
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The Speaker welcomed all present at the 38th Council meeting which was held in the Council Chamber.

2.	MAYORAL ADDRESS
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Opening & Seasonal Context

“Good morning / Molwen i/ Goeiemore- Honourable Speaker, Deputy Mayor, Chief whip of Council, All Members from my Mayoral committee, Our MPAC chairperson, All councillors present.

A warm welcome also to our Municipal Manager, Directors, Officials, and all our members of the public joining us in the gallery or online.

Honourable Speaker, I also want to extend a warm welcome to our international delegation from Sweden, who is present this morning to observe our council meeting. They are here for the week, as part of our collaboration with the Jönköping municipality, where we are partnering on various projects that aims to address social challenges within our communities and they are hosted by our Community Development department where they will be visiting various schools within our municipality. We wish them all the best during their stay- and we hope that they will also find some leisure time to experience our beautiful town and its residents.

- February is the heart of summer - hot, dry and firmly within fire season.
- Our fire crews have been exceptionally busy responding to incidents across our region.
- These conditions remind us how vulnerable we are during these dry months - and how deeply we depend on those who serve on the front lines.

1. Gratitude to Fire & Emergency Services

Colleagues- February month is the heart of summer - hot, dry and firmly within fire season.

- Our fire crews have been exceptionally busy responding to incidents across our region.
- These conditions remind us how vulnerable we are during these dry months and how deeply we depend on those who serve on the front lines.
- I want to sincerely thank our fire and emergency personnel.
- They have worked long hours in extreme heat and dangerous conditions. protecting lives, homes, farmland, and businesses.
- They are OUR true heroes in our community.
- On behalf of Council and our residents, we thank you for your courage and commitment.

2. Drought & Water Precautionary Measures

- Speaker, the heat we are experiencing is not only a fire risk - it forms part of a broader drought pattern.
- Dam levels are not where we would ideally like them to be.
- This is not just a local concern - it is a provincial one.
- Following the advice and leadership of the Western Cape Provincial Government, municipalities have been advised to consider precautionary measures to reduce water consumption.
- Today, this Council will be discussing measures aimed at curbing usage and encouraging conservation.
- These are proactive steps - taken early - to avoid stricter restrictions later.
- Across the province, dam levels remain under pressure.
- And even beyond our province, we are seeing severe drought conditions in parts of the Cape, and a particularly dire situation in many areas of the Eastern Cape.
- I want to drive this point clearly: we cannot wait for crisis before we act.
- Every litre of water saved today strengthens our position tomorrow.
- I call on residents, businesses, farmers and institutions to use water responsibly.

3. Tourism & Hospitality Season

- Speaker - February remains a vibrant tourism month.
- We continue to welcome local and international visitors to our town and our restaurants, wine farms, hotels and guesthouses are bustling with activities.
- Tourism sustains jobs, supports small businesses and strengthens our local economy.
- We thank everyone working in hospitality during this busy season and we thank you for continuously flying our Stellies flag high.

4. Universities & Students Return

- Our town comes alive again as students returned and resumes their academic studies.
- Orientation programmes and welcoming activities were underway - from the annual dream walk for the first year students to Vensters 2026 - It was absolutely amazing and well done to all our students.
- A warm greeting to all our Matie students as you begin the academic year.
- We look forward to events, residence activities and the excitement of Varsity sport.
- To all new students and residents - welcome to Stellenbosch.

5. Versus Road Run

- What a fantastic morning at the Versus Road Run here in Stellenbosch.
- I was proud to officially get the race underway, setting the tone for an incredible day filled with energy, enthusiasm and community spirit.
- With so many runners taking to our streets, the event truly showcased the beauty of our town - from our breathtaking winelands and great outdoors to the beautiful streets of Stellenbosch.
- A heartfelt thank you to everyone who participated, to the organisers who made it possible, and to all the supporters who came out to cheer along the route.

6. Wheelchair Seating Outreach- Cloetesville

- Yesterday, our Community Development Department proudly supported a collaborative wheelchair seating outreach initiative at Eikehall in Cloetesville.
- This initiative was undertaken in partnership with the Western Cape Department of Health and Wellness and ChangeAbility.
- The outreach provided essential wheelchair repair services and assisted residents with new wheelchair applications.
- Wheelchair users also received practical guidance on how to properly care for and maintain their wheelchairs.
- This initiative reflects our shared commitment to accessibility, independence and improved quality of life for persons with disabilities.
- Together, we continue building an inclusive Stellenbosch for all.

7. SALGA National Recognition

- We are incredibly proud that Stellenbosch Municipality has been shortlisted for two national communications awards by the South African Local Government Association.
- These awards form part of the SALGA Local Government Communications Forum taking place at the Cape Town International Convention Centre from tomorrow until Friday.
- We have been nominated for:
- Best Social Media in Local Government - across all platforms, including our new WhatsApp Channel.
- Most Innovative Team & Approach to Local Government Communications.
- We are humbled by this national recognition and proud to represent Stellenbosch on the national stage.
- Congratulations to all nominees - we look forward to the awards evening taking place tomorrow.

8. Investec SA Open Championship

- Excitement is growing in the Eikestad as the golfing world turns its attention to Stellenbosch.
- We are proud to host the 115th Investec SA Open Championship.
- We look forward to welcoming some of the best golf stars in the country and from abroad.
- The event takes place at Stellenbosch Golf Club from 26 February to 1 March 2026.
- Visitors can expect world-class golf, top-tier entertainment, and incredible food and wine in the heart of Stellenbosch.
- This is another opportunity to showcase our town on an international stage.

9. Lenten Message

- As the season of Lent begins, I extend heartfelt wishes to all members of our community observing this sacred time.
- Lent is a period of reflection, prayer and renewal.
- The values of humility and forgiveness strengthen not only individuals and families, but our entire community.
- May this season inspire renewal, kindness and continued unity.
- On behalf of the municipality, I wish you a peaceful and blessed Lenten season.

10. Ramadan Message

- As the holy month of Ramadan begins, I extend warmest wishes to all members of our community observing this sacred time.
- Ramadan is a month of reflection, compassion, generosity and unity.
- Our community is strengthened by its diversity - by the traditions, cultures and faiths represented here.
- On behalf of the municipality, I wish you and your families a peaceful and blessed Ramadan.
- Ramadan Mubarak.

11. Closing

- February is intense - hot, busy and demanding.
- It highlights both our challenges and our strengths.
- Let us continue working together to keep Stellenbosch safe, resilient, inclusive and thriving.

Thank you, Speaker."

3.	COMMUNICATIONS BY THE SPEAKER
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OPENING AND WELCOME:

Executive Mayor

Deputy Mayor

Council whip

Members of the Mayoral Committee

MPAC Chair

All Councillors

Municipal Manager

Directors

Members of the Administration

Members of the public

COMMUNICATION BY THE SPEAKER

Permission was granted to Councillor N Mcombring to join Council meetings via the Teams link until further notice.

Notice of questions – submission should be 10 days before Council – day of submission cannot be counted as day one.

The 2026 Councillor Seasonal school will take place from 6 – 7 July 2026. The Speaker is awaiting . The venue still need to be confirmed.

ITEMS FOR NOTING

8.1

10.6.1

CONSENSUS ITEMS

10.8.2

12.1

12.4

BIRTHDAYS**FEBRUARY**

Councillor Wilhelmina Petersen - 8 February

Councillor Alwyn Hanekom – 21 February

4.	COMMUNICATIONS BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER
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Swedish partnership

They will join us during the course of council meeting as they visiting a school in Franschoek now. Swedish delegation focusing on youth and youth participation in government and decision-making processes. As you know the president declare a national disaster for the western cape and as a result we need to focus saving measures for water.

Lent

"As you journey through this Lenten season, may your heart find peace in stillness, your spirit grow in faith, and your days be filled with acts of love and compassion. Let each moment draw you closer to the hope and joy of Easter."

Ramadan

Ramadan is a sacred month in Islam, a time of fasting, prayer, and spiritual reflection. As one of the five pillars, it is a time for Muslims to strengthen faith, seek forgiveness, and purify their hearts. Fasting during Ramadan is not only abstaining from food and drink, but also practicing self-discipline, kindness, and devotion.

Students

We welcome our students back to pour town but request that they be safe follow advise and buy in give responsibility campaign. Students to be vigilant at night and move in groups and call on campus security to assist late night

Human rights day

We pause to honour the courage, sacrifices, and resilience of those who fought for freedom, dignity, and equality. **Human Rights Day** is not only a reminder of our shared history but also a call to action — to protect and uphold the rights of every person, every day.

Let us use this day to:

- Stand against injustice in all its forms.
- Promote compassion, respect, and understanding in our communities.
- Work together to build a society where every voice matters and every life is valued.

May we remember that **human rights are not privileges — they are the foundation of a just and peaceful world**. The responsibility to protect them belongs to all of us.

Stellenbosch Football Club

Congratulation to Stellenbosch Football Club with the win over Kaizer Chiefs, second time in a row. Well done to the team and management, you are making us proud.

Investec SA Open Golf

Lastly, welcome to the Investec SA open golf players. Enjoy our beautiful town and all the best to all the players.

5.	DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS
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NONE

6.	APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE
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6.1 The following applications for leave of absence were approved in terms of the Rules of Order By-Law of Council:-

Cllr M Danana
Cllr E Groenewald
Cllr RB Hendrikse
Cllr O Jooste
Cllr N Mananga-Gugushe
Cllr GA Petersen

7.	CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING/S
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7.1	37TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-01-28
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The minutes of the 37th Council meeting: 2026-01-28 **were confirmed as correct without any changes.**

8.	STATUTORY MATTERS
8.1	MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUTORY REPORTING: DEVIATIONS FOR 12 JANUARY 2026 TO 11 FEBRUARY 2026

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: 18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026

- 1. SUBJECT: MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUTORY REPORTING: DEVIATIONS FOR 12 JANUARY 2026 TO 11 FEBRUARY 2026**
- 2. PURPOSE**

To comply with Regulation 36(2) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and Section 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy 2025/2026 to report the deviations to the Council.
- 3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY**

Council

For noting.
- 4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Regulation 36(2) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and Section 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy (2025/2026) stipulate that SCM deviations be reported to the Council. In compliance thereto, this report presents to the Council the SCM deviations that occurred during 12 January 2026 to 11 February 2026.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 8.1

NOTED

that there were no deviations approved from 12 January 2026 to 11 February 2026.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Dalleel Jacobs
POSITION	Senior Manager SCM
DIRECTORATE	Finance
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8137
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Dalleel.Jacobs@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	10 February 2026

8.2	GRANTS ADJUSTMENTS BUDGET 2025/2026
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No:

Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date:

18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: GRANTS ADJUSTMENTS BUDGET 2025/2026**2. PURPOSE**

Is to table the grant adjustments budget for the 2025/2026 financial year to Council for approval. The adjustments budget arises from the Western Cape Adjustments Budget and the Western Cape Adjustments Appropriation Act, 2025, that was enacted and arising from this, grant allocations were amended for Stellenbosch Municipality, for the 2025/26 financial year.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY**FOR APPROVAL BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL****4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Attached as **APPENDIX 1** is an executive summary by the Accounting Officer.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 8.2**RESOLVED** (majority vote with 4 abstentions)

- (a) that the Adjustments Budget for 2025/2026 as set out in **APPENDIX 1-5**, be approved;
- (b) that the Adjustments Budget Tables as prescribed by the Budgeting and Reporting Regulations, as set out in **APPENDIX 3 and APPENDIX 4**, be approved; and
- (c) that the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan be adjusted accordingly inclusive of the non-financial information (performance measurement).

NAME	MONIQUE STEYL
POSITION	SENIOR MANAGER: FINANCIAL MANGEMENT SERVICES
DIRECTORATE	FINANCIAL SERVICES
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8512
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Monique.Steyl@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	11 February 2026

9.	ITEMS FOR NOTING
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9.1	REPORT/S BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR
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NONE

9.2	REPORT/S BY THE SPEAKER
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NONE

9.3	REPORT/S BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER [MS G METTLER]
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NONE

10.	CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR: [CLLR J FASSER]
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10.1	COMMUNITY & PROTECTION SERVICES: (PC: CLLR S HENEKE)
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NONE

10.2	SPORT, YOUTH AND CULTURE: (PC: CLLR N OLAYI)
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10.2.1	UPGRADING, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF KAYAMANDI SPORT FACILITY BY OPEN PLAY FOUNDATION NPC
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Collaborator No: 800597
IDP KPA Ref No: Valley of Opportunity
Meeting Date: 18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: UPGRADING, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF KAYAMANDI SPORT FACILITY BY OPEN PLAY FOUNDATION NPC

2. PURPOSE

- 2.1 To inform Council about the proposal and request from Open Play Foundation NPC to upgrade and invest in the Kayamandi Sports Facility for use by Open Play Foundation.
- 2.2 To obtain permission from Council to enter into an agreement with Open Play Foundation (OPF) for the use and upgrade of Kayamandi Sports Facility.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Stellenbosch Municipal Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A request has been received from Open Play Foundation NPC to undertake capital investment and assume operational management of the Kayamandi Sports Facility.

In order for Open Play Foundation NPC to upgrade, invest in, and utilise the Kayamandi Sports Facility, approval is required from Stellenbosch Municipality. This will be formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding, to be drafted in compliance with all applicable municipal legislation.

The project has the full support of the Stellenbosch Sport and Recreation Association (SSRA) and the Kayamandi Sports Council. (see **ANNEXURE B AND C**).

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 10.2.1

During deliberations on the matter, the Speaker allowed the Democratic Alliance a 15 minute caucus.

When the meeting resumed, it was

RESOLVED (nem con)

- (a) that Council notes the Stellenbosch Sport and Recreation Association (SSRA) and the Kayamandi Sports Council support for this project; and
- (b) that Council grants permission to the Community Services Department to conclude a draft agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding with Open Play Foundation and bring it back to Council for consideration; and
- (c) that the municipality be afforded an opportunity to have 2 representatives on the board of overseers which includes Administration and the MMC of Youth, Sport and Culture.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Albert van der Merwe
POSITION	Senior Manager: Community Services
DIRECTORATE	Community and Protection Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8165
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Albert.vandermerwe@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	15 December 2025

10.3	CORPORATE SERVICES: (PC: CLLR L NKAMISA)
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NONE

10.4	FINANCIAL SERVICES: (PC: ALD JC ANTHONY)
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NONE

10.5	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: (PC: CLLR R DU TOIT)
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10.5.1	PROPOSED INFILL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOLLOWING OF ERVEN 11554- 11570, LINDIDA, IDAS VALEY, STELLENBOSCH
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Collaborator No: 801526
 IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance
 Meeting Date: 18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: PROPOSED INFILL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOLLOWING OF ERVEN 11554- 11570, LINDIDA, IDAS VALEY, STELLENBOSCH

2. PURPOSE

To report to Council on the feasibility and the suitability of the sites for residential development in Lindida, Idas Valley and for Council to consider disposing of these properties by way of Public Auction. (As part of this, a study was conducted to investigate and assess the availability of infrastructure services and to provide a cost analysis for any upgrades required. See cost analysis attached as **ANNEXURE 1.**)

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality is actively involved in creating housing opportunities for the disadvantaged, however, there are an array of challenges including but not limited to the availability of resources and allocations from National and Provincial Government as well as the availability of land for housing (Integrated Development Plan IDP, 5th Generation 2022- 2027). This project serves as a means to develop vacant and underdeveloped portions of land within Idas Valley to address the housing need.

The particular goal of this study was to perform an investigation to determine whether the proposed development of erven 11554 - 11570, Lindida, Idas Valley can be accommodated within the existing infrastructure systems or not. There was an urgent need for the properties to be investigated for an integrated urban development, providing housing opportunities. This will be achieved with due consideration for the environment within which the project is located, as well as the optimum development potential of the subject properties.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 10.5.1**RESOLVED** (majority vote with 4 abstentions)

- (a) that erven 11554 -11570, Lindida, Idas Valey be identified as land not needed to provide the basic municipal services;
- (b) that Council in principle approves the disposal of erven 11554 – 11570 Lindida, Idas Valey by way of public auction subject to a public participation process during which the views/inputs of the public is solicited;
- (c) that the item return to Council after the public participation process for a final resolution by Council;
- (d) that the stormwater channel behind erven 11554 -11570 along Talana Street, Lindida, Idas Valley be upgraded as well as the installation of water, sewer and stormwater connections for each of the 17 erven;
- (e) that the funding to upgrade the infrastructure as mentioned in (d) above for the development of erven 11554 -11570, Lindida, Idas Valley has been made available during the adjustment budget process in January 2026; and
- (f) that the cost of approximately R1 000 000 be utilized from ukey 20250701027274, which is municipal funds.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Lester van Stavel
POSITION	<i>Manager: Housing Development</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Planning and Economic Development</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021- 808 8462</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	<i>Lester.vanstavel@ Stellenbosch.gov.za</i>
REPORT DATE	<i>12-02-2026</i>

10.6	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES : (PC : R PHEIFFER)
10.6.1	STATUS REPORT ON THE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY GENERATION PROGRAMME – FEBRUARY 2026

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Green & Sustainable Valley

Meeting Date: 18 February 2026 & 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: STATUS REPORT ON THE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY GENERATION PROGRAMME – FEBRUARY 2026

2. PURPOSE

For Council to note the progress of the Municipality's as well as the Provincial Government's initiatives regarding the Alternative Energy Programme projects which are underway.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Municipal Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipality's Alternative Energy Generation Programme is progressing well and significant strides have been achieved in the last quarter.

The 50 Megawatt Solar PV project was advertised for 6 months which is standard for a complex project of this nature, supported by the full Transaction Advisor Team appointed by the Provincial Government's Department of Infrastructure. The Bids are being evaluated by the Bid Evaluation Committee and will now serve at the Bid Evaluation Committee on 20 February 2026.

The 20 Megawatt Solar PV project does have a preferred bidder appointed, subject to the finalisation of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The Municipality's appointed Legal Firm is providing advice to the Municipality's Finance Department to ensure that the appropriate levels of risk and accountability are incorporated into the Power Purchase Agreement. A meeting was held on 13 February 2026 between the CFO, Legal Advisor, Infrastructure Department, and the Municipality's appointed legal firm to interrogate the clauses of the Power Purchase Agreement, whereafter it will be sent back to the bidder for comment.

The Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) project is well underway with the Phase 3 installations, and these are on track to be completed by June 2026 as planned. The scope of works will enable remote monitoring and remote switching functionality at 11kV secondary substations. The following substations will be completed in Phase 3: Main substation; University substation; La Terra substation; Techo Park; Huguenot; Tennant Substations.

- 4.1** 50 MW Independent Power Producer Tender: The Request for Proposals closed on 30 September 2025. The first technical evaluation report was submitted to SCM on 29 October 2025 and an informal BEC meeting was held on 6 November 2025. The second technical evaluation report was submitted to SCM on 03 December 2025. The next BEC is scheduled for the 20 February 2026.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 10.6.1**NOTED**

the latest progress with the Alternative Energy Generation projects is in implementation phase at present.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	<i>Nombulelo Zwane / Rendani Makungo</i>
POSITION	<i>Senior Manager: Electrical Services / AEG Project Manager</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Infrastructure Services</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021 808 8335/ 021 808 8334</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	nombulelo.zwane@ Stellenbosch.gov.za / rendani.makungo@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	<i>18 February 2026</i>

10.7	PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND ENVIRONMENT: (PC: CLLR J WILLIAMS)
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NONE

10.8	PLANNING AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM: (PC: CLLR T KUMM)
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10.8.1	ADOPTION OF THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY FINAL DRAFT PROBLEM PROPERTY BY-LAW 2026 AND ASSOCIATED SYSTEM OF DELEGATIONS
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Collaborator No: 801184
IDP KPA Ref No: Valley of Opportunity
Meeting Date: 18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: ADOPTION OF THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY FINAL DRAFT PROBLEM PROPERTY BY-LAW 2026 AND ASSOCIATED SYSTEM OF DELEGATIONS

2. PURPOSE

Is for Council to consider the adoption of the Stellenbosch Municipality: Final Draft Problem Property By-Law (2026), as well as the associated system of delegations.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the internal review of the Stellenbosch Municipality: Problem Property By-Law (2020), the Department of Development Management proceeded to update the current problem property By-Law to address difficulties that are currently being experienced in the implementation of said By-Law, as well as to enhance the By-Law with relevant additions.

Following the necessary amendments the subject By-Law was adopted as a draft by Council for the purpose of a public participation process. No inputs, comments or objections were received.

The proposed draft Stellenbosch Municipality Problem Property By-Law (2026) is now being presented to Council for consideration to be adopted for the purpose of implementation.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 10.8.1**RESOLVED** (majority vote with 2 abstentions)

- (a) that the final Draft Stellenbosch Municipality By-Law on Problem Properties 2026, duly introduced in terms of Section 12(1) of the Local government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) by the Portfolio Councillor for Planning, and attached as **ANNEXURE "A", BE APPROVED** in terms of section 12(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000); and
- (b) that the associated system of delegations for the Stellenbosch Municipality By-Law on Problem Properties 2026, attached as **ANNEXURE "B", BE APPROVED** in terms of Section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000).

NAME	<i>Stiaan Carstens</i>
POSITION	<i>Senior Manager: Development Management</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Planning and Economic Development</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021 808 8674</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	<i>Stiaan.carstens@ Stellenbosch.gov.za</i>
REPORT DATE	<i>10 February 2026</i>

10.8.2	APPROVAL OF THE PROCESS PLAN AND TO ADVERTISE THE DRAFT KOELENHOF LOCAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK ("LSDF"), AND OVERLAY ZONE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
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Collaborator No: 801206
 IDP KPA Ref No: Valley of Opportunity
 Meeting Date: 18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF THE PROCESS PLAN AND TO ADVERTISE THE DRAFT KOELENHOF LOCAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK ("LSDF"), AND OVERLAY ZONE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

2. PURPOSE

To request Council to approve the process plan and to advertise the Draft Koelenhof Local Spatial Development Framework ("LSDF") and Overlay Zone for public participation.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the report is to provide Council with the pertinent facts to approve the process plan and the commencement of a Public Participation Process ("PPP") for the Draft Koelenhof Local Spatial Development Framework ("LSDF") and the accompanying Overlay Zone, as prescribed in terms of:

- Sections 9 and 10 of the Stellenbosch Municipality: By-Law on Municipal Land Use Planning, 2023 (SMLUPB); and -
- Sections 12 and 13 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) (MSA).

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 10.8.2

RESOLVED (majority vote with 2 abstentions)

- (a) that Council **approves** the commencement of the Public Participation Process ("PPP") for a period of sixty (60) days, to obtain comment in respect of the Draft Koelenhof Development Framework / LSDF and the Overlay Zone, attached as **APPENDIX 1** and **APPENDIX 2** to this report.
- (b) that Council **approves** the process plan for the adoption of the Draft Koelenhof Development Framework / LSDF and the Overlay Zone, attached as **APPENDIX 3**; and
- (c) that Council approve the Public Participation Process Plan, attached as **APPENDIX 4**.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Chantel Hauptfleisch
POSITION	Senior Spatial Planner
DIRECTORATE	Planning and Economic Development
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8607
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Chantel.Hauptfleisch@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	05 February 2026

10.8.3	APPROVAL TO RE-ADVERTISE THE DRAFT STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY OUTDOOR ADVERTISING & SIGNAGE BY-LAW, 2025 FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
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Collaborator No: 801206
 IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance
 Meeting Date: 18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: APPROVAL TO RE-ADVERTISE THE DRAFT STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY OUTDOOR ADVERTISING & SIGNAGE BY-LAW, 2025 FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

2. PURPOSE

To request Council approval to re-advertise the Draft Stellenbosch Municipality Outdoor Advertising and Signage By-Law 2025 for public participation.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council adopted the Outdoor Advertising and Signage By-Law on 24 May 2023, promulgated in Provincial Gazette No. 8785 dated 30 June 2023. A high court application was launched against the By-Law by Out of Home Media South Africa NPC based on the previous public participation process in 2018 and 2021. Although the process was correctly followed, the advertisement referred to the By-Law as the Draft Poster By-Law. The applicants stated that due to the incorrect reference in the advertisement, they did not comment on the By-Law.

The legal advice received was that the By-Law must be re-advertised through a new public participation process, and Council approved this decision. The draft Outdoor Advertising and Signage By-Law 2023 was advertised on 2 November 2023 in the Paarl Post and the Eikestadnuus. The closing date was the 4th of December 2023. Six comments were received, summarized, and discussed with the legal firm appointed by the Municipal Legal Department to assist the Municipality with responding to these comments.

The Draft Outdoor Advertising By-Law 2024 was finalized and re-advertised on 6 March 2025 (**APPENDIX 1**) with a closing date of 6 April 2025. Several comments were received, along with a request that the municipality meet with the Advertising Companies to discuss the By-Law. A public meeting was held on 22 September 2025 (**APPENDIX 2**).

All the comments received before the public meeting and those that were recorded during the public meeting have been taken into consideration in the Draft Outdoor Advertising and Signage By-Law 2025 (**APPENDIX 3**). The Municipal Legal Services has advised that this latest draft is to be re-advertised for public participation before it can be approved by the Council and promulgated, as there have been substantial changes (**APPENDIX 4**) as per Sections 12 and 13 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) (MSA).

Any comments received from the public will be considered, and if there are no further substantial changes, then the Outdoor Advertising and Signage By-Law will be returned to the Council for approval and then promulgated.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 10.8.3**RESOLVED** (nem con)

that Council **approves** the request to re-advertise the Draft Stellenbosch Municipality Outdoor Advertising By-Law, 2025.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Katherine Robinson
POSITION	Senior Heritage Planner
DIRECTORATE	Planning and Economic Development
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8608
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Katherine.Robinson@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	04 February 2026

10.8.4	ADDITIONAL IN-KIND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE INVESTEC SOUTH AFRICAN GOLF OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP IN STELLENBOSCH
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance

Meeting Date: 18 February 2026 and 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL IN-KIND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE INVESTEC SOUTH AFRICAN GOLF OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP IN STELLENBOSCH**2. PURPOSE**

To inform Council of additional requests received for in-kind support for sport and tourism related events hosted in Stellenbosch Municipality and to request Council's advice and direction regarding the nature and extent of support to be considered.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality continues to attract high-profile tourism, cultural, sporting, and film-related events. These events significantly contribute to the local economy, promote the Municipality as a destination of choice, and strengthen its international brand.

A recent approach from an organiser, the Investec South African Open Championship include requests for support in hosting tourism-driven activities. Such events have proven potential to generate socio-economic benefits, boost visitor numbers, create temporary employment opportunities, and increase exposure of Stellenbosch to global audiences.

The Municipality's in-kind support could include logistical services, permitting assistance, traffic and security management, waste removal, town beautification, tourism promotion, and facilitation of local service provider participation.

Council approved in kind services for this event on 26 November 2025.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 10.8.4**RESOLVED** (majority vote with 2 abstentions)

- (a) that Council notes and supports the additional request received for in-kind support in hosting the Investec South African Open Championship within Stellenbosch Municipality. That any support be guided by the Municipality's Cost Containment Measures, Supply Chain Management Policy, and applicable legislative frameworks;
- (b) that Council acknowledges the potential socio-economic, tourism, and branding benefits derived from supporting such events; and
- (c) that Council approves the waiver of applicable municipal rates and service charges related to such events, where appropriate, as part of the Municipality's in-kind contribution, subject to budget availability and compliance with relevant policies and regulations.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	<i>Lesley van Gensen</i>
POSITION	<i>Manager: Economic Development and Tourism</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Planning and Economic Division</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021 808-8179</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Lesley.vangensen@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	<i>5 February 2026</i>

10.9	RURAL MANAGEMENT: (PC: CLLR C MANUEL)
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NONE

10.10	MUNICIPAL MANAGER (G METTLER)
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NONE

11.	CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS, REPORTS, COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS AND APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED VIA THE OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER
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11.1	MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (MPAC): [CLLR WF PIETERSEN]
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NONE

12.	REPORTS BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER (G METTLER)
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12.1	ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL HONOURS AND MEDALS ADVISORY PANEL
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL HONOURS AND MEDALS ADVISORY PANEL

2. PURPOSE

To establish the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel in terms of clause 5 of the Stellenbosch Municipal Honours By-Law of 2025.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stellenbosch Municipal Council in 2025 promulgated The Municipal Honours By-Law (**ANNEXURE A**) in terms of which Council can recognise and consider persons for exceptional achievements or for rendering of exceptional, meritorious service in the interest of the municipality. The By-Law requires that a Municipal Honours Advisory Panel should advise Council on the conferral of Municipal Honours. The municipality regularly receives applications for the consideration of Municipal Honours. However, since no advisory panel is currently approved by Council, the administration is unable to process applications.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 12.1

RESOLVED (majority vote with 4 abstentions)

Amended recommendation (b)

- (a) that Council establishes the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel;
- (b) that Council appoints the following five (5) Councillors, broadly representative of the Council, to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel, namely:

Ald JC Anthony; Cllrs A Ferns; E Groenewald, WF Pietersen and M Nkopane; and
- (c) that Council approves the nomination process for submission of names for consideration of five (5) people, broadly representative of the people of Stellenbosch Municipality, to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel.

NAME	<i>Donovan Muller</i>
POSITION	<i>Manager: Councillor Support</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Corporate Services</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021 808 8314</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Donovan.Muller@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	<i>16 February 2026</i>

12.2	IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER RESTRICTIONS – STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No:

Meeting Date: 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER RESTRICTIONS – STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2. PURPOSE

To inform Council of the National State of Disaster, where the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape have been declared Disaster Areas, and to obtain Council's approval for the implementation of water restrictions in the WC024 area.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Municipal Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The country's Southern Region is experiencing a much lower rainfall within the 2024/25 season when compared to the same period last year. This has prompted the National Government to declare a National State of Disaster, where the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape have been declared Disaster Areas, as stated in Annexure A. Stellenbosch Municipality, as with several other Western Cape Municipalities, is not immune to this and as a result the two Idas Valley Dams (1 & 2) started the summer season lower than normal within the 2025/26 season.

Proper rainfall is only expected in late April, and predictions are that the level of rain would be abnormally low. It is noted that the Idas Valley purification system only provides about 25% of all of Stellenbosch's water needs, and the remaining 75% of water sources are not under stress, at present. The Paradyskloof Treatment works is fed from the Theewaterskloof dam which is currently at 53,7% capacity at present, as well as from extraction from the Eerste River. In order to mitigate this, the following measures have been launched to reduce the demand from the Idas Valley treatment system:

- (a) A larger amount of water for the Idas Valley system is being "swung over" or redirected from the Paradyskloof Treatment works instead;
- (b) All of the borehole pumps within the affected area are being reactivated and will be used to supplement the system;
- (c) A further quota of Eerste River Water will be brought into the Idas Valley plant;
- (d) The public has been updated on the usage during the last week as well as targeted figures of desired consumption. However, even though the overall usage has been reduced on some days, it has not reached the desired target levels set;
- (e) As a last resort, the implementation of formal water restrictions would need to be activated across the Municipal area, which is the purpose of this Item.

The above is expected to drop the required water needed from the Idas Valley purification system, from 25% to 11% of the Municipality's total water supply. This means that all consumers within the Stellenbosch Municipal Area will be required to reduce consumption by at least 15% in order to not place the system under strain until the rainy season starts, and this also assumes a worst-case scenario where the winter rainfall arrives later than usual and is of a lower intensity than normal.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 12.2

RESOLVED (majority vote with 4 abstentions)

- (a) that Council notes the National State of Disaster, where the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape have been declared Disaster Areas, as stated in Annexure A;
- (b) that Council approves the Municipality to implement Level 2 (20%) Water Restrictions, together with the already approved respective tariffs, from 01 March 2026, in order to effect the required potable water savings; and
- (c) that these restrictions remain in force until a change of these are announced by Council.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Shane Chandaka
POSITION	Director Infrastructure Services
DIRECTORATE	Infrastructure Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8213
E-MAIL ADDRESS	shane.chandaka@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	18 February 2026

12.3	IN - KIND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MONTREUX JAZZ FESTIVAL FRANSCHHOEK 2026
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Collaborator No: 801715

IDP KPA Ref No:

Meeting Date: 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: IN - KIND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MONTREUX JAZZ FESTIVAL FRANSCHHOEK 2026**2. PURPOSE**

To inform Council of additional request received for in-kind support for sport and tourism related events hosted in Stellenbosch Municipality and to request Council's advice and direction regarding the nature and extent of support to be considered.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality continues to attract high-profile tourism, cultural, sporting, and film-related events. These events significantly contribute to the local economy, promote the Municipality as a destination of choice, and strengthen its international brand.

A recent approach from the organisers of the **Montreux Jazz Festival Franschhoek 2026** includes requests for municipal in-kind support to successfully host this globally recognised music and cultural event. The festival is scheduled to take place in Franschhoek from **27–29 March 2026** and is expected to attract significant domestic and international visitors.

Such events have proven potential to generate socio-economic benefits, boost visitor numbers, create temporary employment opportunities, and increase exposure of Stellenbosch Municipality to global audiences.

The Municipality's in-kind support could include logistical services, permitting assistance, traffic and security management, waste removal, town beautification, tourism promotion, and facilitation of local service provider participation.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 12.3**RESOLVED** (majority vote with 4 abstentions)

- (a) that Council notes and supports the request received for in-kind support in hosting the Montreux Jazz Festival Franschhoek 2026 within Stellenbosch Municipality. That any support be guided by the Municipality's Cost Containment Measures, Supply Chain Management Policy, and applicable legislative frameworks;
- (b) that Council acknowledges the potential socio-economic, tourism, and branding benefits derived from supporting such events.
- (c) that Council approves the waiver of applicable municipal rates and service charges related to such events, where appropriate, as part of the Municipality's in-kind contribution, subject to budget availability and compliance with relevant policies and regulations.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	<i>Lesley van Gensen</i>
POSITION	<i>Manager: Economic Development and Tourism</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Planning and Economic Division</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021 808 8179</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Lesley.vangensen@stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	<i>20 February 2026</i>

12.4	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DETERMINATION OF UPPER LIMITS OF SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS OF DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS
------	--

File ref:

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: 25 February 2026

1. SUBJECT: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DETERMINATION OF UPPER LIMITS OF SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS OF DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS FROM 1 JULY 2025

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To inform Council of the provisions of Notice 54179 dated 20 February 2026 published in Government Gazette 728 in regard to the determination of the upper limits of salaries allowances and benefits for different members of Municipal Councils and to request Council to resolve on the implementation of the provisions from 1 July 2025.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

The notice is published annually in terms of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, Act 20 of 1998. The notice requires Council to resolve on the implementation of the provisions in the Upper Limits Notice. The implementation can only take place after concurrence by the MEC for Local Government.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs annually publishes a notice that provides for the upper limits of salaries, allowances and benefits of different members of Municipal Councils. The notice for the 2025/2026 financial year was published on 20 February 2026 and is attached hereto as **APPENDIX 1**.

The provisions indicate a change in grading for the Municipality from a Grade 4 to a Grade 5. The cell phone allowances in the provisions are R3,600.00 per month and a data allowance of R317 per month, which is left unchanged from the previous upper limit publication. The increase is applicable from 1 July 2025 for the 2025/26 financial year, and the increase will be backdated.

Council resolved in 2017 to provide laptops to all councillors as a tool of the trade. Councillors received laptops after the elections in 2021. Agendas are distributed electronically, and councillors must use the data allowance to download council information as well as the attendance of Microsoft Teams meetings.

Based on updated calculations of total municipal income and population in accordance with the latest Upper Limits Notice, Stellenbosch Municipality now exceeds the Grade 4 threshold and will be classified as a Grade 5 municipality. This revised grading must be formally noted by Council and applied when determining councillor remuneration packages.

The tools of the trade make provision that security may be provided to the Executive Mayor, Speaker, and other councillors subject to a threat and risk analysis by the South African Police Service. In deciding on whether to grant tools of the trade Council has to take into account accessibility, affordability and cost control, equity, flexibility, simplicity, transparency, accountability and value of tools of trade.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25: ITEM 12.4**RESOLVED** (nem con)

- (a) that Council notes the provisions of Government Notice 54179 dated 20 February 2026;
- (b) that Council notes that, based on updated calculations, Stellenbosch Municipality now qualifies as a Grade 5 municipality;
- (c) that Council approves the implementation of the Upper Limits of the annual remuneration packages applicable to a Grade 5 municipality as set out in the Notice, with effect from 1 July 2025;
- (d) that Council confirms that the financial implications of implementing the revised grading are affordable and provided for within the approved budget;
- (e) that Council approves the cell phone allowance of R3 600 per month to all councillors;
- (f) that Council approves a data allowance of R317 per month for all councillors;
- (g) that the Administration be mandated to submit Council's resolution to the MEC for Local Government to obtain the required concurrence before implementation;
- (h) that upon receipt of MEC concurrence, the Administration implements the revised remuneration, allowances and benefits in accordance with the Notice;
- (i) that all other approved tools of trade, cell phone allowances and data allowances remain applicable in accordance with the Upper Limits Notice.
- (j) that it be noted that all councillors have been provided with the opportunity to receive a laptop as a tool of trade and that the tools of trade as set out in paragraph 15(1)(b),(d) be extended to councillors as indicated in the Notice as well as business cards and diaries to all councillors;
- (k) that Part-time Proportional Representation (PR) Councillors to have access to multi-digital facilities including facsimile, printer, photocopier and scanner through the office of the Speaker or Council Whip. It is noted that such facilities are available to part-time ward councillors at the ward office;
- (l) that Council consider the provision of security under the circumstances set out in item 14 (g) in the Notice, subject to a threat and risk assessment as and when required and after the elements referred to, that has to be taken into account, is available for Council consideration; and
- (m) that the written concurrence from the Minister of Local Government in the Western Cape be obtained for the payment of the above salaries, allowances and reimbursement benefits retrospectively as from 1 July 2025, before it be implemented.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

Name	Geraldine Mettler
Position	Municipal Manager
Directorate	Office of the Municipal Manager
Contact Numbers	021 808 8025
E-mail Address	municipal.manager@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
Report Date	23 January 2026

13.	CONSIDERATION OF NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND NOTICES OF MOTIONS RECEIVED BY THE SPEAKER
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13.1	NOTICE OF A QUESTION BY CLLR JC MACFARLANE OF FREEDOM FRONT PLUS: ONDER-PAPEGAAIBERG OVERSIGHT VISIT
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A Notice of a Question, dated 2026-02-02, was received from Councillor JC MacFarlane regarding Onder-Papegaaiberg Oversight Visit.

The said Question is attached as **APPENDIX 1** and the appropriate response as **APPENDIX 2**.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25 ITEM 13.1

It is noted that Cllr JC Macfarlane was satisfied with the written response from the Municipal Manager, but stated that he will pose a follow-up question.

13.2	NOTICE OF A QUESTION BY CLLR M VAN STADE OF THE GOOD PARTY: ALLEGED DISCOVERY AND DISPOSAL OF A DECEASED INFANT AT THE DEVON VALLEY MUNICIPAL LANDFILL SITE
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A Notice of a Question, dated 2026-02-13, was received from Councillor M van Stade regarding the alleged discovery and disposal of a deceased Infant at the Devon Valley Municipal Landfill Site.

The said Question is attached as **APPENDIX 1** and the appropriate response as **APPENDIX 2**.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25 ITEM 13.2

It is noted that Cllr Van Stade was satisfied with the written response from the Municipal Manager.

13.3	NOTICE OF A QUESTION BY CLLR J ANDREWS OF THE PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE: ALLEGED UNEQUAL TREATMENT BY STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY IN ITS RESPONSE TO FIRE INCIDENTS IN DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA
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A Notice of a Question, dated 2026-02-13, was received from Councillor J Andrews regarding alleged unequal treatment by Stellenbosch Municipality in its response to fire incidents in different communities within the municipal area.

The said Question is attached as **APPENDIX 1** and the appropriate response as **APPENDIX 2**.

38TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-02-25 ITEM 13.3

It is noted that Cllr J Andrews was not satisfied with the written response from the Municipal Manager and stated that he will pose follow-up questions.

14.	CONSIDERATION OF URGENT MOTIONS
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NONE

15.	URGENT MATTERS SUBMITTED BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER
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NONE

16.	REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE SPEAKER
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NONE

17.	REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR
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NONE

18.	MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED IN-COMMITTEE
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(SEE PINK DOCUMENTATION)

The meeting adjourned at 13:15.

CHAIRPERSON:

DATE:

Confirmed on

7.2	URGENT COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-03-05
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The minutes of the 38th Council meeting: 2026-03-05 is attached as **APPENDIX 1**.

FOR CONFIRMATION

APPENDIX 1



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Ref no.3/4/1/5

2026-03-05

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MINUTES

**URGENT COUNCIL MEETING OF THE
COUNCIL OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY**

2026-03-05 AT 14:00

MINUTES
URGENT MEETING OF COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
2024-03-05

ITEM	SUBJECT	PAGE
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3.	DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS	
4.	APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE	
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5.1	APPROVAL OF DRAFT ELECTRICITY TARIFFS FOR THE 2026/27 FINANCIAL YEAR FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ULTIMATE SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA (NERSA)	5
6.	MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED IN-COMMITTEE	
	NONE	

MINUTES

URGENT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2026-03-05

TO

The Speaker, Cllr Q Smit [Chairperson]
 The Executive Mayor, Ald JS Fasser
 The Deputy Executive Mayor, Cllr M Slabbert
 The Council Whip, Cllr P Crawley

COUNCILLORS

RA Adams	C Manuel
J Andrews	EP Masimini
Ald JC Anthony	NE Mcombring
R Cupido	XL Mdemka
JA Davids	L Nkamisa
I De Taillerfer	M Nkopane
R Du Toit	N Olayi
A Ferns	Z Olayi
AJ Hanekom	GA Petersen
RB Hendrikse	WC Petersen
SC Heneke	MG Rataza
J Joon	Ald JP Serdyn
TO Kumm	SR Schäfer
JC Macfarlane	RB Van Rooyen
N Mananga-Gugushe	J Williams

OFFICIALS

Municipal Manager (G Mettler)
 Chief Financial Officer: (K Carolus)
 Director: Community and Protection Services (G Boshoff)
 Director: Infrastructure (S Chandaka)
 Director: Planning and Economic Development (A Barnes)
 Chief Audit Executive (L Mvandedwa)
 Senior Administration Officer (T Samuels)

1.	OPENING AND WELCOME
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The Speaker welcomed all present at the Urgent Council meeting which was held in via MS Teams.

2. COMMUNICATION BY THE SPEAKER

The Speaker stated that no requests for leave of absence will be approved on the basis of Councillors claiming they did not receive emails or meeting agendas. He stressed that each member is responsible for keeping their laptops updated and functional and for ensuring they can connect to meetings held via MS Teams, as this is not the responsibility of the Speaker or Mayco to do so. He requested the Council Whip to take note of this

3. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

NONE

4. APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

4.1 The following applications for leave of absence were approved in terms of the Rules of Order By-Law of Council:-

Cllr E Groenewald	- 5 March 2026
Cllr O Jooste	- 5 March 2026
Cllr NR Ndalasi	- 5 March 2026
Cllr RO Pheiffer	- 5 March 2026
Cllr WF Pietersen	- 5 March 2026
Cllr A Tomose	- 5 March 2026

4.2 ABSENT

Cllr MM Danana	- 5 March 2026
Cllr NM Mkhontwana	- 5 March 2026
Cllr N Ntsunguzi	- 5 March 2026
Cllr M Van Stade	- 5 March 2026

5.	REPORTS BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER [G METTLER]
5.1	APPROVAL OF DRAFT ELECTRICITY TARIFFS FOR THE 2026/27 FINANCIAL YEAR FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ULTIMATE SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA (NERSA)

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Green & Sustainable Valley

Meeting Date: 05 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF DRAFT ELECTRICITY TARIFFS FOR THE 2026/27 FINANCIAL YEAR FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ULTIMATE SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA (NERSA)

2. PURPOSE

For Council to note the draft proposed Electricity Tariffs for the 2026-27 financial year and to approve such tariffs for public participation. The tariffs will then be used to apply to NERSA for approval and to comply with NERSA's requirements for Municipalities to submit tariffs that are public participated and Council approved by 31 March 2026.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Municipal Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipality normally public participates its proposed electricity tariffs for the coming financial year together with the budget process. However, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) has requested all Municipalities to submit their public participated draft tariffs to NERSA by 31 March 2026 for review.

Despite several requests to NERSA, the 2026/27 Eskom Average Tariff increase has not been released by them.

In March 2023, Council adopted the Electricity Distribution Ringfencing and Cost of Supply Study (CoS), which is valid for five years, and submitted such to NERSA on 25 June 2024.

In preparation for the 2026/27 financial year's electricity tariff application to NERSA, various workshops were held between the municipal appointed tariff modelling consultant, Financial Services and the Electrical Services Departments, and the revised set of proposed tariffs were interrogated in terms of the actual costs of providing the service, the proposals of the Cost of Supply Study which have been escalated per year, the affordability of the consumers, and the differing conditions of supply areas, etc.

Based on these factors, the simple average tariff increase of **10.67%** is proposed in this submission for public participation, even though there are various different proposed percentage increases in the different tariff categories, as per Annexure A. Kindly note that this does not mean an increase across all categories of the above percentage, but rather the averaged increase for all the different categories of tariffs, which each have their own proposed increase as per the table in Annexure A.

URGENT COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-03-05**RESOLVED** (majority vote)

- (a) that Council approve in principle the draft electricity consumption tariffs (**ANNEXURE A**), for public participation, and ultimate application to NERSA for the 2026-27 financial year;
- (b) that Council notes the average tariff increase of **10.71%** for public participation, even though there are various different percentage increases in the different tariff categories;
- (c) that the draft 2026-27 tariffs be published on municipal platforms (website and social media) for public consultation for 21 days;
- (d) that once the tariffs have been published as per NERSA's requirement, the tariff application be submitted to NERSA for approval; and
- (e) that the public participation input and the proposed amendments if any, be submitted to Council as part of the normal budget process for deliberation.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Nombulelo Zwane
POSITION	Senior Manager: Electrical Services
DIRECTORATE	Infrastructure Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8335/ 021 808 8334
E-MAIL ADDRESS	nombulelo.zwane@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	02 March 2026

The meeting adjourned at 14:20.

CHAIRPERSON:

DATE:

Confirmed on

8.	STATUTORY MATTERS
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8.1	ANNUAL REPORT OVERSIGHT REPORT 2024/25
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Date: Council- 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT OVERSIGHT REPORT 2024/25**2. PURPOSE**

To submit to the Council, the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 for **Adoption**.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The draft Annual Report 2024/25 was referred by the Council on 28 January 2026 to the Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC), which fulfilled the oversight function on behalf of the Council. The appointment and mandate of the MPAC were informed as per Circular 32 of 2006, of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA).

Committee members, including the two co-opted members, have scrutinised the draft Annual Report 2024/25 and requested, where required, responses from the relevant Directorates. The Annual Report 2024/25 was objectively reviewed by the MPAC members to determine whether it was a true and accurate reflection of the municipality's performance for the year under review.

The public was invited to attend a public hearing and submit any representations on the draft Annual Report 2024/25. All the councillors were invited to attend the public hearing, which was held on 17 February 2026, to comment on the draft Annual Report 2024/25.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with Section 129(1) of the MFMA, it is **RECOMMENDED** to the Council:-

- (a) that the Council, having fully considered the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 of the Stellenbosch Municipality, **ADOPTS** the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25;
- (b) that the Council, having fully considered the Annual Report 2024/25, attached as Annexure B to the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25, **APPROVES** the Annual Report 2024/25 without any reservations;
- (c) that the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 be made public in accordance with Section 129(3) of the MFMA, and;
- (d) that the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 be submitted in accordance with Sections 129(2) and 132(2) of the MFMA to the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA), the Provincial Treasury: Western Cape, the Department of Local Government: Western Cape, and the Provincial Legislature: Western Cape.

6. DISCUSSION**6.1 Background**

The format of the Annual Report 2024/25 is guided nationally by the MFMA Circular 63 of 2012, which seeks to establish uniform reporting by all municipalities. It is envisaged that, with this template that national and provincial governments can better benchmark municipalities when there is a single reporting framework.

The draft Annual Report 2024/25 was completed and submitted to the Council on 28 January 2026 to be released for public comment. Subsequently, the draft Annual Report 2024/25 was released for public comment on 05 February 2026. Comments on the draft Annual Report 2024/25 closed on 27 February 2026. No written or electronic feedback from the community was received on or before 27 February 2026.

The Council should take note of the final version of the Socio-Economic Profile 2025, as incorporated in the Municipal Economic Review Outcome (MERO), which was only tabled in the Western Cape Provincial Parliament on 05 March 2026 and distributed to the municipalities on 06 March 2026. As a result of the late approval and distribution of the MERO, the socio-economic data could not be incorporated in the main body of the Annual Report 2024/25. The Council should therefore take note that the data in the Annual Report 2024/25 is based on the Local Government Socio-Economic Profile 2024.

All directorates were presented with the opportunity to review their information and provide feedback at the MPAC.

The MPAC's Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 is attached to the item as **ANNEXURE A**.

Commentaries from the MPAC and responses from the Directorates are incorporated as **ANNEXURE A** of the MPAC's Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25.

Supplementary information per Directorate is incorporated as **ANNEXURE B** of the MPAC's Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25.

The Final Annual Report 2024/25 is attached to the MPAC's Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 as **ANNEXURE C**.

6.2 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications beyond those that have been provided for in the 2024/25 MTREF Budget.

6.3 Legal Implications

In terms of Section 129(1) of the MFMA:

"The council of a municipality must consider the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control, and by no later than two months from the date on which the annual report was tabled in the council in terms of section 127, adopt an oversight report containing the council's comments on the annual report, which must include a statement whether the council has -

- (a) *approved the annual report with or without reservations;*
- (b) *rejected the annual report; or*

- (c) *referred the annual report back for revision of those components that can be revised."*

6.4 **Staff Implications**

This report has no additional staff implications for the municipality.

6.5 **Risk Implication**

None

6.6 **Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:**

Item 8.1 of the 37th Meeting of the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality (28 January 2026).

6.7 **Comments from Senior Management**

6.7.1 **Director: Community and Protection Services**

Supported

6.7.2 **Chief Financial Officer**

Supported

6.7.3 **Director: Infrastructure Services**

Supported

6.7.4 **Director: Corporate Services**

Supported

6.7.5 **Director: Planning and Economic Development**

Supported

6.7.6 **Comments from the Municipal Manager**

Supported

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Geraldine Mettler
POSITION	Municipal Manager
DIRECTORATE	Office of the Municipal Manager
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 – 808 8025
E-MAIL ADDRESS	municipal.manager@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	09 March 2026

ANNEXURE A



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ANNUAL REPORT OVERSIGHT REPORT 2024/25

This Oversight Report is based on the draft Annual Report 2024/25 and is drafted and submitted in accordance with the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003)



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1. INTRODUCTION

The annual report is one of the key instruments for transparent and accountable local governance and accountability. It is a post-financial year document that provides an overview of the financial and non-financial performance concerning the previous financial year, which in this instance relates to the 2024/25 financial year. The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) stipulates that the annual report must be tabled and passed by the municipal council.

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present to the Council, for adoption, the Annual Report 2024/25 as well as the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25, as required in terms of Section 129 of the MFMA.

2. ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Herewith is an extract from the key legislative requirements as per the MFMA relating to the annual report:-

121. Preparation and adoption of annual reports.

- (1) Every municipality and every municipal entity must for each financial year prepare an annual report in accordance with this Chapter. The council of a municipality must within nine months after the end of a financial year deal with the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control in accordance with section 129.
- (2) The purpose of an annual report is—
 - (a) to provide a record of the activities of the municipality or municipal entity during the financial year to which the report relates;
 - (b) to provide a report on performance against the budget of the municipality or municipal entity for that financial year; and
 - (c) to promote accountability to the local community for the decisions made throughout the year by the municipality or municipal entity.

127. Submission and tabling of annual reports

- (2) The mayor of a municipality must, within seven months after the end of a financial year, table in the municipal council the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control.

129. Oversight reports on annual reports.

- (1) The council of a municipality must consider the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control, and by no later than two months from the date on which the annual report was tabled in the council in terms of section 127, adopt an oversight report containing the council's comments on the annual report, which must include a statement whether the council—
 - (a) has approved the annual report with or without reservations;
 - (b) has rejected the annual report; or
 - (c) has referred the annual report back for revision of those components that can be revised.

2.2 COMPONENTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

The format of the Annual Report 2024/25 is based on the annual report template issued by the National Treasury in terms of MFMA Circular 63 of 2012, which differs significantly from the Annual Report Guidelines (MFMA Circular 11) issued by the National Treasury in 2005.



The MFMA Circular 63 of 2012 has six (6) chapters and tries to cover everything that needs to be reported based on the MFMA and the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA).

3. ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25 CONSULTATION AND ADOPTION PROCESS

3.1 MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (MPAC)

A Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) was set up under Section 79 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998). This was done through a Council resolution. The Terms of Reference task the MPAC with the responsibility to perform an oversight role over the process of preparing the annual report of the Council and to produce an oversight report based on its review of the annual report.

As required by the MFMA, the Municipal Manager attended the Council Meeting on 28 January 2026, where the draft Annual Report 2024/25 was tabled to be released for public comment as well as the MPAC Meetings, to answer questions posed by the MPAC Members and to respond to written and oral representations from the community. All the councillors were also invited to attend the public hearing and to deliberate on the draft Annual Report 2024/25.

Members and one Councillor of the community attended the public hearing.

The attendance of the MPAC members to review the draft Annual Report 2024/25 is recorded as follows:

TABLE 1: MPAC MEETINGS

Name of MPAC Member	04 February 2026	05 February 2026	06 February 2026	17 February 2026		23 February 2026	02 March 2026	04 March 2026	09 March 2026	13 March 2026
	Orientation and Review of Chapters 1 and 2 #continue next day	Review of Chapters 3 and 4	Public Hearing	Public Bearing	Site Visit	Feedback Session	Continuing with the 2 remaining sites	Signing of Oversight Report		
Cllr Wilfred Pietersen (MPAC Chairperson)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
Cllr Sigfried Schafer (MPAC Member)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
Cllr Esther Groenewald (MPAC Member)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
Cllr Nokuthula Gugushe (MPAC Member)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
Cllr Aalwyn Hanekom (MPAC Member)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
Cllr Rahaad Cupido (MPAC Member)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
Cllr Otniel Linden Jooste (MPAC Member)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
Ms Emily Fredericks (Co-opted Member)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
Mr S Kuni (Co-opted Member)	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊

😊 - Attended 😊 - Absent with an apology 🙅 - Absent without an apology

* Submitted a medical certificate or arranged with the MPAC Chairperson



3.2 ADOPTION AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

The draft Annual Report 2024/25 was tabled in the Council on 28 January 2026 as required by Section 127 (2) of the MFMA that:

"The Mayor of a municipality must, within seven months after the end of a financial year, table in the municipal council the annual report of the municipality."

In terms of Section 121(3) of the MFMA, the Annual Report of a municipality or municipal entity must include the following core components. These core components are formally annexed to the draft Annual Report:

- a) The Annual Financial Statements as submitted to the AGSA (Section 121(3)(a));
- b) the AGSA's audit report in terms of section 126(3) on those financial statements (Section 121(3)(b));
- c) the annual performance report of the municipality prepared by the municipality in terms of Section 46 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) (Section 121(3)(c));
- d) the AGSA's audit report in terms of section 45(b) of the MSA (Section 121(3)(d)); and
- e) particulars of any corrective action taken or to be taken in response to issues raised in the audit reports referred to in paragraphs (b) and (d) in the MFMA (Section 121(3)(g)).

The draft Annual Report 2024/25 was made public on the municipal website within five (5) days and within seven (7) days in the local newspaper after it was approved by the Council on 28 January 2026. In addition, the draft Annual Report 2024/25 was also made available at all municipal libraries and other identified offices where the public could access the report.

Members of the community and other stakeholders were invited to submit written comments / inputs on the draft Annual Report 2024/25. The councillors, the community, and other stakeholders were also invited to attend the public hearing, which was held on **17 February 2026**, to present the MPAC with any oral or written input on the draft Annual Report 2024/25.

The draft Annual Report 2024/25 was furthermore submitted in terms of Section 127(5)(b) to the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA), Provincial Treasury (Western Cape), and the Department of Local Government (Western Cape). The AGSA was invited to both the Council meeting and the public hearing, where the draft Annual Report 2024/25 was discussed. Afterwards, the directorates provide feedback on issues / remarks raised by the MPAC.

The closing date for public comments was **27 February 2026**. No written submissions from the public were received.

3.3 HIGHLIGHTS IDENTIFIED IN THE DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

The MPAC noted and congratulated Stellenbosch Municipality on the announcement by the AGSA that the municipality received a **clean audit outcome for the 2024/25 financial year**. Stellenbosch Municipality is once again able to report credible and reliable financial and performance results. The municipality maintained a healthy financial position and properly accounted for all expenditures and income, as evidenced by the clean audit outcome.

Further highlights and words of gratitude were noted as outlined below:

1. Great leadership was shown from the Executive Mayor, Municipal Manager, and the administrative team despite the various challenges posed throughout the financial year;



2. Given the many accomplishments made during the financial year under review, the MPAC praised the Municipal Manager for her exceptional leadership and strategic direction in ensuring that Stellenbosch Municipality is recognised as the best-functioning municipality in the Western Cape;
3. The MPAC Chairperson was also commended for the oversight role and his dedication throughout the entire oversight process;
4. The MPAC Chairperson thanked the two co-opted members for their dedication and participation during the annual report oversight process for the 2024/25 financial year; and
5. The Municipal Manager conveyed her gratitude to the MPAC, the political leadership, and the administration for their commitment to the municipality's success. The Municipal Manager emphasised that the municipality's accomplishments are the result of a collaborative effort, and that each and every effort made by all stakeholders is recognised and valued.

3.4 MPAC SITE VISITS

The draft Annual Report 2024/25 highlighted several projects that were either completed or in various stages of completion. The MPAC identified several projects and conducted site visits on 17 February and 02 March 2026. All the proposed projects and initiatives from MPAC are taken note of and will not be reflected in this report, except for informational purposes for the reader.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the status of the projects depicted in the table below is based on the information reported in the draft Annual Report 2024/25. Progress has been made after the 2024/25 financial year and will be recorded in the Annual Report 2025/26:

TABLE 2: MPAC SITE VISIT PROGRESS REPORT

Nr	Project name	Area verification of the project by MPAC	Status as per Annual Report	Status of the project	Remarks by MPAC
1	Upgrade of the Wemmershoek Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) – Phase 2	Wemmershoek	Phase 2 - Completed	Completed	The officials on site explain to the MPAC what they have done and will provide a report on the project.
2	Languedoc Bridge	Languedoc	Completed	Completed	The municipality showed the MPAC the completion of the bridge. MPAC was impressed with the work presented.
3	Calcutta Memorial Park	R301 in the Koelenhof area, Ward 19 of Stellenbosch Municipality.	Phase 1 completed	Phase 1 completed. Phase 2 is in progress.	The MPAC took note of the work done and is pleased that the memorial park will be able to accommodate everyone.
4	Follow up on the Agricultural Property Small Farmers Allocation: Mr H Arendse	Jamestown	Not recorded in the Annual Report 2024/25	Follow-up visit	The MPAC members were impressed by the advanced progress Mr Arendse made in terms of utilising the unused land and transforming it into a successful business.
5	Mountain Breeze Campsite	Paradyskloof	Not recorded in the Annual Report 2024/25	N/A	The MPAC members had concerns regarding the 14 occupants still staying on the premises and why the municipality incurred costs on maintenance if the campsite is closed to the public to generate income.
6	Solid Waste Management: Material Recovery Facility Landfill Gas Extraction	Stellenbosch Landfill Site	Completed	Completed	The municipality took the MPAC on a tour of how the waste picker system operates and how the gas extraction / flaring works, as well as the MRF operations. MAPC was impressed with the process and wishes the municipality well with its future



Nr	Project name	Area verification of the project by MPAC	Status as per Annual Report	Status of the project	Remarks by MPAC
					planning and implementation processes.
7	Extension of WWTW: Stellenbosch	Stellenbosch WWTW Plant	Completed	Completed	The process of the outlet and recycling was explained in detail to the MPAC. MAPC was impressed with the process and wishes the municipality well with its future planning and implementation processes.

4. GENERAL REMARKS FROM THE MPAC

The MPAC raised concerns about the high number of vacancies, particularly in critical positions and in key service delivery directorates.

The MPAC also expressed their concerns about maintaining the Mountain Breeze campsite while it is being disposed of by the Council.

5. CONCLUSION

As an MPAC, we believe that the Annual Report 2024/25 is a true and accurate reflection of the Stellenbosch Municipality's financial and non-financial performance for the 2024/25 financial year. MPAC indicated that the draft Annual Report 2024/25 was thoroughly unpacked. The final version of the Socio-Economic Profile 2025 was incorporated in the Municipal Economic Review Outcome (MERO), which was only tabled in the Western Cape Provincial Parliament by Minister Deidré Baartman on 05 March 2026 and distributed to the municipalities on 06 March 2026. As a result of the late approval and distribution of the document, the socio-economic data could not be incorporated into the main body of the Annual Report 2024/25. MPAC should take note that the data in the Annual Report 2024/25 is based on the Local Government Socio-Economic Profile 2024.

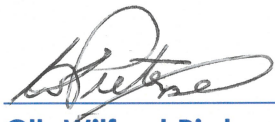
The oversight process for the Annual Report 2024/25 is herewith concluded, and as Chairperson of the MPAC, I would like to thank the MPAC Committee Members, the Executive Mayor, the Mayoral Committee, the Municipal Manager, the CFO and Directors, and Senior Managers, as well as all the officials, for their contribution to the development and finalisation of the Annual Report 2024/25. Their diligence and constructive commitment during this oversight period are noted and appreciated.



6. RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION TO BE ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL

In accordance with Section 129(1) of the MFMA, it is **RECOMMENDED** to the Council:-

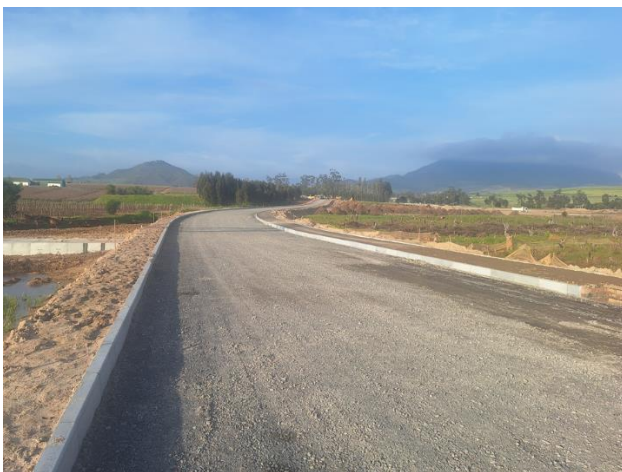
1. That the Council, having fully considered the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 of the Stellenbosch Municipality, **ADOPTS** the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25;
2. That the Council, having fully considered the Annual Report 2024/25, attached hereto as Annexure B, **APPROVES** the Annual Report 2024/25 without any reservations;
3. That the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 be made public in accordance with Section 129(3) of the MFMA, and;
4. That the Annual Report Oversight Report 2024/25 be submitted in accordance with Sections 129(2) and 132(2) of the MFMA to the AGSA, the Provincial Treasury: Western Cape, the Department of Local Government: Western Cape, and the Provincial Legislature: Western Cape.

 18/3/2026
Cllr Wilfred Pietersen
Chairperson: MPAC



MPAC Site Visits

**Wemmershoek WWTW****Lanquedoc Bridge**



Calcutta Memorial Park



Landfill Gas Extraction



Material Recovery Facility



ANNEXURE A:

MPAC COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK FROM DIRECTORATES



The feedback below, per directorate, was based on the Draft Annual Report 2024/25. The recent updates will be incorporated in the final Annual Report 2024/25.

1. ANNEXURE A 1: MPAC COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK FROM DIRECTORATES

1.1 Directorate: Office of the Municipal Manager

Mr Lunga Mvadedwa, the Chief Audit Executive (CAE), made a presentation as an orientation guide to the newly elected MPAC members.

The municipality takes note of the remarks made by MPAC on the demographic overview and the socio-economic context. The latest data will be circulated after receiving it from the Provincial Treasury *(no updates, as discussed, on outdated information will be incorporated in the Annual Report 2024/25)*.

It was raised throughout the Annual Report that departments report on highlights which are their job to do. The high turnover rate, which was listed under the Director: Corporate Services, was also a major concern in terms of the low staff morale and high number of vacancies in almost all departments.

Cllr E Groenewald made a plea to the municipality that posts that are long-standing and vacant should be filled (this is relevant to the Municipal Management Team)

All abbreviations in the Annual Report should be listed in the table of abbreviations for ease of reading.

The relevant department should explain to MPAC who monitors the implementation of the SDBIP.

The relevant department should explain to MPAC, which must assess the performance of the municipality.

The relevant department is to explain to MPAC the relationship / alignment between the IDP (where deliverables / outcomes are listed) and the SDBIP (where KPIs are developed).

It was highlighted by Cllr E Groenewald that the Directorate: Community and Protection Services reported a 100% performance rate in the SDBIP, but, as listed in the draft Annual Report, a lot of challenges were raised by the department.

All style, formatting, and grammatical concerns raised by the MPAC will be updated in the final Annual Report 2024/25.

TABLE 3: FEEDBACK: DIRECTORATE: OFFICE OF THE MM

Office of the Municipal Manager					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
78	Table 59: Risk Register	Cllr E Groenewald	Who identifies the risk in the municipality	The risk register was approved in October 2025.	Office of the MM Risk Management
78			Why are there no mitigating measures for the risks identified	The risk register was approved in October 2025.	Office of the MM Risk Management
79	Table 59: Risk register Risk 4: Economic Downturn due to civil unrest, crime and the impact of loadshedding		Confirm the correctness of the responsible directorates listed in the Risk Register	The risk register was approved in October 2025.	Office of the MM Risk Management
80	Table 59: Risk register Risk 3: High Vacancy rate		Explain the high-risk exposure	<p>The ratings and the risk exposure are reflected as presented after an assessment was done. In a follow-up assessment, the high-risk exposure can change to a lower level, for example, as action plans are implemented and take effect and as the risks are mitigated.</p> <p>The funded posts are in the process of being filled. Many posts have already been filled.</p> <p>Extensive recruitment drives were rolled out over the past year and even now.</p> <p>The unfunded posts are a different issue because it's around available budgets in terms of that, and obviously, as money becomes available, it is used to fund the positions, based on a prioritisation system where the MM meet with the directors and prioritise the importance and urgency of those posts.</p>	Office of the MM Risk Management
80	Table 59: Risk register Risk 4: Lack of ICT		Why does the municipality not collaborate with Stellenbosch University?	<p>There was a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the municipality and Stellenbosch University regarding the CCTV system.</p> <p>This is because the standards set by the municipality require that the disaster</p>	Risk Management ICT



Office of the Municipal Manager					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				centre cannot be located too close to the institution; however, the municipality does have an off-site disaster recovery centre.	

The general remarks made, and all additional questions, can be routed and addressed at the MPAC meeting on 23 February 2026.



1.2 Directorate: Corporate Services

The MPAC raised concerns throughout the document pertaining to the vacant positions in critical departments. The municipality should budget and fill the posts or explain the delay in processes. It is requested to explain why these vacancies cannot be filled if there are talented and competent candidates to fill these positions. The high turnover rate is also a concern.

HRM only updated Table 174: Community Services) and Table 167: Law Enforcement Services.

The style, formatting and grammatical areas identified will be updated in the final Annual Report 2024/25.

TABLE 4: FEEDBACK: DIRECTORATE CORPORATE SERVICES

CORPORATE SERVICES																																					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department																																
40	Heading 1.2.16 Organisational Development Overview:	Cllr E Groenewald, in support of the MPAC	Provide a breakdown of the amounts and percentages in the highlights listed:	The list of training presented is attached.	Human Resource Management																																
			The highlights for the Department: Human Resources Management in 2024/25 are the following:	101																																	
			353 employees were trained (22 different training programmes);	<table><tr><th>Directorate</th><th>Appointments</th><th>Promotions</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Community and Protection Services</td><td>36</td><td>5</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>Infrastructure Services</td><td>19</td><td>9</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>Finance</td><td>11</td><td>7</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Planning and Economic Development</td><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Corporate Services</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Municipal Manager</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>77</td><td>24</td><td>101</td></tr></table>		Directorate	Appointments	Promotions	Total	Community and Protection Services	36	5	41	Infrastructure Services	19	9	28	Finance	11	7	18	Planning and Economic Development	7	1	8	Corporate Services	2	2	4	Municipal Manager	2	0	2	Total	77	24	101
			Directorate	Appointments		Promotions	Total																														
			Community and Protection Services	36		5	41																														
			Infrastructure Services	19		9	28																														
			Finance	11		7	18																														
			Planning and Economic Development	7		1	8																														
			Corporate Services	2		2	4																														
			Municipal Manager	2		0	2																														
Total	77	24	101																																		
5 employees successfully completed the basic traffic officers training;	Adverts																																				
9 employees are attending the Municipal Minimum Competency training;	Community and Protection Services - 63																																				
10 new students were placed in various directorates to gain practical work experience and obtain their qualifications;	Infrastructure Services - 49																																				
39 internal bursaries were awarded in the amount of R556 851;	Finance - 10																																				
6 external bursaries (Provincial	Planning and Economic Development 8																																				
	Corporate Services - 13																																				
	Municipal Manager - 0																																				



CORPORATE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			<p>Treasury) were awarded in the amount of R150 000;</p> <p>✦ An amount of R4 697 155 was spent on seminars, conferences, and workshops (training) for the whole organisation;</p> <p>✦ The total amount that was spent on all training and development activities for the whole municipality was R5 952 444, which is 0.88% of the payroll budget spent;</p> <p>✦ 101 vacancies filled during the 2024/25 financial year;</p> <p>✦ R50 million awarded for the filling of vacancies;</p> <p>✦ R50 million allocated for the filling of vacancies; and</p> <p>✦ 143 vacancies were advertised during May 2025.</p>	<u>143</u>	
40	1.2.16: Organisational Development Overview	Ms E Fredericks	<p>Indicate what plans are in place in terms of the challenges listed:</p> <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <p>The challenges for the Department: Human Resources Management in 2024/25 are the following:</p> <p>Shortage of conducive training venues that can accommodate 10 or more learners</p>	Possible venues identified. Will speak to departments to finalise usage.	Human Resource Management
44-45	Table 16, Council from 01 July – 30 June 2025:	Ms E Fredericks	Include the dates when councillors resigned and were replaced.	The administration takes note and will update the Annual Report 2024/25 accordingly.	Committee Services



CORPORATE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
					Council Support to assist with the correctness
47	2.1.4.3: Portfolio Committee: Rural Management – Table 22	Ms E Fredericks	What was the reason for only meeting once throughout the financial year?	The Section: Committee Services schedules meetings as and when it receives items for a committee to sit on. In a case where the user department doesn't submit items for meetings, then no meeting takes place.	Committee Services
48	2.1.4.5: Portfolio Committee: Financial Management	Cllr E Groenewald and Cllr O Jooste	What were the reasons that no meetings were held throughout the financial year? It is worrisome that no meetings were held, as it is an important portfolio that should report on all financial matters of the municipality.	The Section: Committee Services schedules meetings as and when it receives items for a committee to sit on. In a case where the user department doesn't submit items for meetings, then no meeting takes place.	Committee Services
50	2.1.5.1: MPAC	MPAC	Confirm the correctness of the committee and the meeting dates held.	17 October 2024 12 June 2025	Committee Services
	2.1.5.2: LLF	Ms E Fredericks	Confirm whether the position of Cllr I de Taillierfer has been filled.	The position is still vacant on the LLF.	Committee Services
56	Fifth paragraph from the top: "The minutes of meetings are compiled by the ward administrator..."	Cllr E Groenewald	Explain what happens to the ward committee minutes, especially those concerns raised in the minutes.	The ward committee meeting minutes are kept on record at the office of the Executive Support Officer to be made available upon request by the Speaker. The issues raised by Ward Committee members noted in the minutes are followed up on by the Ward Administrator, who channels them to the relevant departments.	Council Support
71	General note on the ward committees' chapter	Cllr O Jooste	Explain the definition of a public meeting. Clarify why no public meetings were held in Ward 21.	Three (3) public meetings were indicated in the table. The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report.	Councillor Support
	Ward 22, Table 54	Ms E Fredericks	Explain why there are no monthly reports submitted for Ward 22.	Monthly reports are compiled and handed in by ward administrators. Cllr E Groenewald never made use of the Ward Administrator; hence, no reports were submitted. At that time, a ward administrator was available; however, due to a language barrier, the ward	Councillor Support



CORPORATE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				councillor took her own minutes and did not submit the monthly reports. The request will be followed up with the ward councillor on whether the reports were submitted to another department.	
73-74	Table 56: Summary of public meetings held as at 30 June	Cllr E Groenewald MPAC	Explain why the Ward 22 summary is missing in this table. The Cllr requests a public apology from the relevant department that omitted the information in the Annual Report 2024/25.	No information was recorded for Wards 4, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18 and 22, as no public meetings were held in these wards in the reporting period. Please refer to the updated table, including the data requested highlighted in green.	Councillor Support
			Explain why the summary information is missing for wards 4, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18 and 22.	The Annual Report 2024/25 will be updated with the information received from the Department: Council Support.	Councillor Support
93	Table 74: B-EEE Compliance Performance Information – Management Control	Cllr S Schäfer	The department should clarify and confirm the correctness of the breakdown of the directors, one female director and three male directors, totalling four. List the directors to give more clarity.	The list refers to Directors Chandaka, Barnes and Boshoff, and the one female director refers to Ms de Beer, former Director: Corporate Services, who was still part of the organisation at the time. The MM and CFO are placed in a special bracket and do not form part of the breakdown.	Human Resource Management
93-94	Table 76: Bylaws and Policies	Cllr S Schäfer, supported by MPAC	Clarify why there are no dates of public participation for the bylaws and policies. The department should update the table with the correct dates and indicate if there was public participation.	All budget-related policies and other relevant policies applicable to compliance dates underwent public participation. The CFO confirmed that all budget-related policies underwent public participation. The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/25.	Record Management and Auxiliary Services
154	3.3 Property Management: 4 th bullet from the bottom: 📌 The appointment of a quantity surveyor who will also act as a principal agent for the NPK Building and Stellenbosch Townhall	Cllr S Schäfer Cllr E Groenewald	Provide more context (status quo) of the refurbishments of the NPK Building and Stellenbosch Town Hall complex. Cllr S Schäfer enquired for four years about the paving around the Town Hall Complex.	Only internal renovations, fire, plumbing, electrical, HVAC and lift works were done under Tender B/SM 40/22. Waterproofing and minor remedial work were done under Tender 25/26. Windows / doors and painting will be done under Tender B/SM 70/26.	Property Management and Municipal Building Maintenance



CORPORATE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
	Complex refurbishments was successfully awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 74/25. The construction contractor will be appointed in the 2025/26 financial year.		It seems more costs were incurred at the NPK Building; explain what the original contractor did and what the cost was		
	3.3 Property Management: Last bullet from the bottom: Drafting of 'as built' building plans for the Municipal Townhall Complex (FQ 130/24) was successfully completed.		Confirm and provide proof that the professional architect was monitoring and overseeing heritage building works / alterations, and upgrades.	See Annexures 1, 2 and 3 (confirmation from Heritage Western Cape on approval of close-out reports for Bergzicht and Voorgelegen) and the appointment letter from Stellenbosch Municipality. The Close-out Report for the Rhenish Complex is still outstanding and must be submitted.	Property Management and Municipal Building Maintenance
155	The Planning Phase: 8 th bullet: Appointment of a quantity surveyor that will also act as a principal agent for the renovation of the Franschhoek Admin Offices and Townhall	Cllr S Schäfer	Explain the reasons for the delay in this activity.	Lack of capacity: the department is severely understaffed.	Property Management and Municipal Building Maintenance
156	*Under tenders /quotations were awarded: 6 th Bullet 11 th Bullet	Cllr O Jooste	Please specify the location of the structural upgrade for the Jamestown Economic Hub.	This was only a naming confusion; it is the Jamestown Library and Ward Office. Tenders B/SM 36.24 and B/SM 26/25. Work was completed.	Property Management and Municipal Building Maintenance
			Provide the status of the upgrade of the Millennium Hall in Pniël.	The contractor is busy with the work, and it will be completed by the end of February / early March 2026. Due to delays, penalties are applied to the contractor.	Property Management and Municipal Building Maintenance
230	3.11.2 Human Resource Services	Cllr E Groenewald Cllr S Schäfer	General remark: The high number of vacancies in most departments and the high turnover rate are of most concern.	The department takes note of the remark. Training was provided to officials.	Human Resource Management



CORPORATE SERVICES															
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department										
			<p>The objectives indicated under this section are beautifully captured, but the HR Department is failing at these listed objectives.</p> <p>The department should provide what was done in terms of the objectives.</p>												
232	3.11.3 ICT Highlights	Cllr E Groenewald	Indicate how the municipality is working together with Stellenbosch University.	This matter was answered by the Municipal Manager during the respective slot.	ICT										
234	3.11.4 Legal Services	Cllr E Groenewald	<p>A repetitive note throughout the Annual Report:</p> <p>This is one of the most critical departments that is being neglected.</p> <p>Why does the municipality not appoint more attorneys?</p> <p>Is it not better to do in-house legal work than appoint consultants?</p>	<p>There is no other post on the organogram except for the Chief Legal Advisor, with one senior admin officer to assist the CLA, who is legally qualified, but no separate post for an attorney.</p> <p>Currently, there is no funding available to fund the department posts, and no attorneys have been appointed.</p> <p>The Municipal Manager stated that the municipality has a tender in place where a panel of attorneys assist the municipality.</p> <p>Special rates apply to utilise the attorneys for all legal matters.</p> <p>The organisational structure was done and approved in 2017, but the municipality will consider the input.</p>	HRM Legal Services										
243-245	Tables 187-191	MPAC	Confirm the totals, as it is not consistent with the total of 1 168 officials as stated in the narrative under 4.1: Introduction to the municipal workforce	<p>The actuals as at 30 June 2024/25 are as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>A</td><td>444</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>649</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>W</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><u>1 168</u></td></tr></table>	A	444	C	649	I	5	W	70		<u>1 168</u>	Human Resource Management
A	444														
C	649														
I	5														
W	70														
	<u>1 168</u>														
235	Table 181: Statistical report Case load 2024/25	Cllr S Schäfer	Insert a total in the table for completeness.	The updated table was received and will be updated in the final Annual Report 2024/25.	Municipal Court										
			Explain the figures in the table.	No information was received from the department.	Municipal Court										



CORPORATE SERVICES																			
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department														
236	Table 182: Financial Report of the Municipal Court 2024/25		Explain the rationale behind the R0 from July to January.	No information was received from the department.	Municipal Court														
245	4.1.4 Vacancy Rate	Cllr S Schäfer	Confirm the 14% vacancy rate.	190 + 1 168 = 1358 190 / 1 358 x 100 = 13.99% (14%)	Human Resource Management														
245	Table 191: Vacancy Rate per post and functional level	Cllr S Schäfer	<p>The concern was raised about the 91 vacant posts for the skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents. The department must provide an explanation.</p> <p>The department must indicate whether it will improve or remain a challenge if the municipal grading goes up.</p>	<p>There are various reasons why many skilled and technical positions remain vacant, with salary (T grade) being the most common factor.</p> <p>It will improve if the grading goes up and the posts are funded.</p> <p>The MSR requires the right qualifications and experience to comply, which makes it difficult to attract people in this bracket.</p>	Human Resource Management														
245	Table 191: Vacancy Rate per post and functional level	Ms E Fredericks	Raised the concern of the high number of vacant posts under each functional level. The department must provide an explanation.	The directorates Infrastructure Services and Community and Protection Services are high (70s). The new TRU unit requires specialised skills and qualifications, along with the MSR minimum requirement and competencies.	Human Resource Management														
246	Table 192: Turnover rate	Ms E Fredericks	Provide a breakdown of the levels and departments of the employees who were terminated in 2024/25.	<table><tr><td>Community and Protection Services</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Corporate Services</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Finance</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Infrastructure</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>Planning and Economic Development</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Municipal Manager</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>66</td></tr></table>	Community and Protection Services	24	Corporate Services	2	Finance	7	Infrastructure	28	Planning and Economic Development	4	Municipal Manager	1	Total	66	Human Resource Management
Community and Protection Services	24																		
Corporate Services	2																		
Finance	7																		
Infrastructure	28																		
Planning and Economic Development	4																		
Municipal Manager	1																		
Total	66																		
246	Table 193: Injuries per Directorate	Ms E Fredericks	The high number of injuries per directorate is a concern. Provide a breakdown of the measures	Training interventions focus on the effective use of machinery and equipment.	Human Resource Management														



CORPORATE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			implemented to prevent these injuries.		
247	Table 194: Sick Leave	MPAC	Explain how sick leave is measured.	Entitlement of days / $373.33 * 100 = \%$ (Number of staff * 26.66 (80/3) = 373.33)	Human Resource Management
247	Table 195: Suspensions and Cases of Financial Misconduct	Cllr E Groenewald	Explain or give clarity on why the date finalised is indicated as pending.	Matter not yet concluded.	Human Resource Management
			Gross dishonesty and gross negligence should be reported differently.	Not related to MFMA transgression.	Human Resource Management
248	Table 196: Disciplinary action taken on cases of financial misconduct	Cllr E Groenewald	The table contradicts Table 195. Explain why the actions are reported as not applicable if there are cases listed under the previous table.	Such matters are normally dealt with through criminal / civil action in court. Reported in terms of MFMA.	Human Resource Management
248	4.1.11: Human Resources Policies and Plans	Cllr E Groenewald	The statement of "... fair and consistent staff treatment and a consistent approach to the management of staff." Is contradictory to the high turnover rate. The department should substantiate the statement.	All staff are required to comply with policies and plans. Resignations can be for a variety of reasons, the most common being salary.	Human Resource Management
250	Table 200: Skills Development Expenditure (WSP)	Cllr E Groenewald	Explain the "0" throughout the table. Currently, it is presented as a broken chain.	No request for training received or submitted by departments	Human Resource Management
252	Table 203: Employee salaries exceeded the grade determined by the job evaluation		The department is to provide an explanation or breakdown as per the Deloitte approach.	No CWJEU evaluations were conducted in the 2024/25 financial year.	Human Resource Management
252	Paragraph above Table 204	Cllr E Groenewald	Make sure all figures and percentages are correctly reported, as they can lead to a misstatement.	The % should be 1.05% and not 105% (typing fault)	Human Resource Management
252	Table 204: Budget allocated and spent for skills development	Cllr E Groenewald	Confirm the correctness of the 2024/25 figures and percentages.	The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/25.	Human Resource Management



CORPORATE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
					and Financial Management Services
253	Table 2026: Councillor and staff benefits	Cllr E Groenewald	Explain the high increase in the medical aid contributions.	<p>This is outside the scope of the Human Resources and / or Finance Departments. The medical aid schemes determine increases.</p> <p>The CFO indicated that there is an increase in the medical aid fund, which impacts the general increases effective from January annually.</p> <p>The amount only refers to councillors, excluding municipal staff.</p>	Human Resource Management and Financial Management Services

The general remarks made, and all additional questions, can be routed and addressed at the MPAC meeting on 23 February 2026.



1.3 Directorate: Infrastructure Services

It is requested to provide profiles of the departments in Infrastructure Services.

All style, formatting and grammatical areas identified will be updated in the final Annual Report 2024/25.

TABLE 5: FEEDBACK: DIRECTORATE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
100	Under 3.2.3: Water Provision, fourth paragraph, second sentence	Cllr S Schäfer	Explain or clarify why the statement of flooding events of 2023 is reported in the Annual Report for 2024/25. It is proposed to report on events within the 2024/25 financial year and remove the sentence.	Emergency temporary repairs were affected at the time of the flood events in 2023 to restore immediate services, with the intention of effecting the permanent repairs thereafter. Some of these permanent repairs required redesign and were undertaken in the 2024/25 financial year, as per the Disaster Grant funding received, which straddled both financial years as well.	Water and Wastewater Services
100	Under 3.2.3: Water Provision, 6th paragraphs, by the last bullet point	Cllr E Groenewald	There are no forced licence applications in place, which pose a major risk to the municipality's ability to manage compliance and regulatory requirements effectively. The structure of the sentence has no meaning.	The Stellenbosch borehole licences are in place, and as per the licence agreement, they need to be reviewed mid-term. This review was completed in 2025 and submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation for their review and comment.	Water and Wastewater Services
101	Fourth paragraph from the top, second sentence	Cllr E Groenewald	At what cost does the municipality use external laboratories or contractors? Why is all equipment outsourced?	R2 786 740.00 for the year. This covers water compliance, raw water risk, wastewater effluent and river quality. Operational testing is conducted internally. Independent compliance monitoring is undertaken by an external lab, as per legislation. Operational equipment is not outsourced, but equipment for occasional tests (e.g., a full SANS241 once a year) is significantly cheaper and more practical to outsource the test, which must be done in any event for independent monitoring.	Water and Wastewater Services



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			<p>Explain what constitutes commercial losses.</p> <p>The department should explain how it differs from the unbilled metered / unmetered.</p>	<p>There are two main types of losses; physical losses are what's lost, either through a leakage, a reservoir overflow or a flash. Whereas commercial losses are unaccounted for if there may be water theft.</p> <p>That would be a commercial loss. There would be unbilled water, for example, water used by fire trucks. It is taken off the network, but there's never any revenue for that.</p>	Water and Wastewater Services
			Please provide a breakdown of the diagram in relation to billing.	The non-revenue water total is the sum of the water losses (physical losses 23.8% + commercial losses 4.2% = 28%) plus the unbilled unmetered (0.2%) and unbilled metered (3.0%) = a total of 31.2%.	Water and Wastewater Services
	Figure: Water balance sheet	Cllr S Schäfer	<p>Define physical losses and explain what measures are in place to address the losses.</p>	<p>Physical losses (also referred to as real losses) in a municipal water system are defined as the actual loss of treated water from the distribution network before it reaches consumers. These losses occur due to leaks in households, pipe bursts, faulty joints, deteriorated infrastructure, reservoir overflows, and pressure-related failures within the system.</p> <p>To address physical losses, the following measures are in place and / or under development:</p> <p>Pipeline Rehabilitation and Replacement Replacement of ageing, corroded, or high-failure pipelines identified through condition assessments and break history analysis. Upgrading older infrastructure with durable, corrosion-resistant materials such as high-density polyethylene (HDPE) or PVC pipes.</p> <p>Leak Detection and Repair Response: Deployment of repair teams to respond to reported leaks and bursts to minimise water loss.</p> <p>Pressure Management (Early Implementation Stage): Installation of pressure-reducing valves (PRVs) to control excessive system pressure. Optimisation of pressure zones to reduce stress on pipelines and fittings. Full implementation is subject to budget allocation and capital funding approval.</p> <p>Smart Water Management Systems (Planning Stage) Proposed implementation of SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) systems to monitor flow rates, pressures, and reservoir levels in real time.</p>	Water and Wastewater Services



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				Deployment of real-time monitoring sensors and flow meters to detect abnormal usage patterns and potential leaks. Implementation is dependent on securing funding and phased capital investment.	
101	Water balance sheet	Cllr E Groenewald	What is the cost of buying water from the City of Cape Town?	For 2024/25, the total bulk purchases were R6 437 014.	Water and Wastewater Services
			Provide statistics / data and the cost of the pipe leakages overall.	This would require further analysis. However, the expenditure of the pipe replacement programme in the 2024/25 financial year was R28.6 million, and for the water meter replacement and leak repair programme, it was R7.5 million.	Water and Wastewater Services
102	Second paragraph from the top: "The current year has seen higher-than-average rainfall, and most bulk dams are full as at 30 June 2023.	Cllr S Schäfer	Confirm the correctness of the statement. Proposed to remove the sentence if it is not applicable to the year under review.	Correct, that is an error. It was applicable to the 2023/24 financial year. Suggest removing the sentence. The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report.	Water and Wastewater Services
103	Table 83: Total use of water	Cllr S Schäfer	Explain the trend from 2020/21 until 2024/25 of the % of physical water losses. What is the reason, and what measures are put in place?	The percentage of physical water losses increased from 2020/21 to 2024/25 due t/o ageing and deteriorating infrastructure, frequent pipe bursts, deferred maintenance arising from budget constraints, and limited implementation of advanced monitoring systems. The situation has been further exacerbated by critical technical vacancies within the Operations Section, which have affected proactive maintenance, timely repairs, and effective water loss control. Measures currently in place include the replacement of high-risk pipelines with durable materials such as HDPE and PVC, as well as reactive repair interventions. Additional measures, including pressure management, SCADA implementation, establishment of District Metered Areas (DMAs), and the filling of critical technical posts, are underway at present.	Water and Wastewater Services
			Follow-up: Is it safe to assume that extra emphasis will be placed on cutting down on physical losses at this stage or for the next few years?	It has been the focus for the last few years. Part of that is in the detail there is regarding an ageing network. What was done was based on the pipe replacement statistics that the municipality has over the years, as well as the report that was commissioned on it. It ultimately shows a scientific ranking of where the sort of pressure nodes are for the ageing infrastructure that's prioritised. Those 12 work	Water and Wastewater Services



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				<p>packages are the ones that the municipality has been focusing on for the last year, and luckily, in the first six months of this year, the department has prioritised those work packages and actually extended the 12-month budget for 2025/26 already in the six months of the pipe repair programme.</p> <p>Furthermore, more focus was on the household leak repair programme as well as the rollout of the water management devices. It is important, especially for indigent customers who receive the 6 kilolitres free and who also want to maybe increase the threshold. But as a management device, the department receives a list from the finance department on who it should be rolled out to, and then there's an engagement programme with the residents. The municipality fixes the leaks even within the vicinity and deals with all the meters.</p> <p>The municipality also uses the Let's Fix It platform, where areas are being attended to as quickly as possible.</p>	
			Does the department rely on the Let's Fix it app to determine when to deal with complaints such as pipe bursts, leakages, or would a dropping pressure somewhere in the system be picked up somewhere, and somebody would be able to conclude that there is a problem somewhere?	<p>The department is dependent on the complaints via the Let's Fix It line to identify whether there's a pipe burst, a water leak or a meter-leaking issue. The municipality has its own internal records where it records all the pipe bursts per street and the date. Additionally, the municipality also uses a pipe prioritisation study that lists about 150 critical pipelines within the network. Data includes the pipe burst records as well as inward operational inputs, including the available funding from the municipality, whereby a sound decision is made on which pipeline needs to be replaced.</p> <p>When a pump station goes down or a reservoir level drops, these events provide the department with an immediate indication, prompting an alert to the team or supervisors on the phone to conduct physical checkups.</p>	Water and Wastewater Services
	Table 84: Water Service Delivery Levels	Cllr O Jooste	Confirm and clarify why the totals are the same for 2023/24 and 2024/25. Confirm if the table is updated.	The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/25.	Water and Wastewater Services
		Cllr E Groenewald	Explain where the 120 comes from (ito: other water supply more than 200m from dwelling).	The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/25.	Water and Wastewater Services Informal Settlements



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
105	Table 85: Access to water	Cllr E Groenewald	How is the free rate calculated for communal taps?	Currently, the communal taps are installed at the informal settlements, and water is measured through a bulk meter, but the occupiers are not charged for water consumption because they are all indigent.	Water and Wastewater Services Financial Services
			What is the availability of smart water meters?	Smart meters or water management devices are available, procured and being rolled out to different neighbourhoods at the instruction of the Financial Services Department.	Water and Wastewater Services
			What are Impala meters, and how many make use of them?	No mention of Impala meters on the page. The councillor could mean Ikapa Water Meters. Financial will have the number of users of the water management devices (WMDs).	Water and Wastewater Services
106	Table 87: Sanitation service delivery levels	Cllr S Schäfer	Explain why the total number of no-toilet provisions is so high in 2024/25.	The informal settlements ultimately require formal upgrades, town planning rights, and then the rollout of formal sanitation.	Water and Wastewater Services
		General remark	Confirm the correctness and completeness of the entire table and provide an updated version to MPAC.	The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/25.	Water and Wastewater Services
108	Second paragraph from the top: "The municipality will also commence the establishment of a control room in the 2025/26 financial year.:"	Cllr E Groenewald	Provide a clear context and background of the paragraph.	The SCADA project requires the establishment of a dedicated control room, from which personnel will monitor the network on a 24/7 basis. The implementation of the control room will, however, no longer commence in the 2025/26 financial year, as the Alternative Energy Generation Committee has recommended that the recruitment and selection process be finalised before proceeding with the physical establishment of the control room. Human Resources has provided the Total Cost of Employment (TCOE) for the proposed control room personnel. These positions will be incorporated into the proposed organogram for consideration by the Restructuring Committee.	Electrical Services
108	Third paragraph from the bottom: "Section 33 of the MFMA will commence"	Cllr E Groenewald	The department should take note that the reader of the Annual Report 2024/25 does not consist of the legislation. If the legislation is referred to, it should be cited in the	The IPP project entails a 20-year contract between the IPP and the municipality and therefore triggers the requirements of Section 33 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA). This section of the Act governs contracts that impose financial obligations beyond three financial years and is intended to ensure transparency, public participation and intergovernmental oversight.	Electrical Services



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			document. Provide context and elaborate on the narrative.	<p>In compliance with these requirements, the draft Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), together with an information statement outlining the municipality's financial and contractual obligations, must be made public at least 60 days before the meeting of the municipal council at which the contract is to be approved. This process enables community input and ensures that the financial implications of the project are clearly understood before a final decision is taken.</p> <p>In addition, the municipality is required to request and consider comments from the National Treasury, the national department responsible for local government, and the responsible national department. Their inputs form part of the governance and oversight framework designed to safeguard long-term municipal financial sustainability.</p> <p>The PPA has not been finalised yet, so this section ..."which is estimated to be completed by 30 September 2025" can be removed.</p>	
110	Table 94: LV Electricity network upgrades	Cllr E Groenewald	The department should note that all the streets listed are in Krigeville. Provide clear context and clarify where in Krigeville (R669 180.09) this upgrade is.	<p>The overhead-to-underground cables project was carried out in School Street, Ackermann Street, Jean Street, and Cruse Street.</p> <p>The Annual Report will be updated accordingly.</p>	Electrical Services
112	Table 97: Number of employees in the Department: Electrical Services	Cllr E Groenewald	The Department: Electrical Services must provide feedback on the reasons for the high number of vacant positions.	<p>The Department: Electrical Services has a total of 132 posts in the microstructure, of which 44 are vacant. 15 of these are funded and vacant, and 29 are unfunded and vacant. The reason for the high vacancy rate is that not all of these posts on the structure are funded, and a request for them to be funded / filled has been initiated on various occasions.</p> <p>The department is challenged to attract suitably qualified and experienced employees due to the better remuneration packages that are being offered by neighbouring municipalities, resulting in recruitment and selection processes being prolonged. Once employees are thoroughly trained and exposed to all facets of the municipal electricity environment, these employees often find attractive options at neighbouring municipalities. The department is, however, continuing to undertake the recruitment and selection processes.</p>	Electrical Services



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Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
	32.2.6.1: Waste Management – a) Development of additional waste disposal cells project – Landfill gas extraction and flaring	Cllr O Jooste	What is the amount that the municipality is saving for the transport to Vissershok Landfill?	±R2 million per month in savings. The municipality's operational expense at its landfill has increased by roughly R1 million per month.	Waste Management
		Cllr R Cupido	Provide a financial breakdown of the project. What could be the cost and income generated?	R18.1 million R110 000 monthly for operations and maintenance. No income will be generated. Possible revenue could be generated through the carbon markets, and this will be explored.	Waste Management
		Cllr S Schäfer	<u>Follow-up: Landfill gas extraction and flaring</u> What is the status quo of this project? Confirm if the municipality is still going to use the gas for generating energy, and if it is, is it still to be considered or investigated, or is it just going to be flared?	The Director: Infrastructure Services indicated that at the stage when the alternative energy programme started, this was one of the prongs to obtain at least seven megawatts, which was anticipated for. At the time, based on initial designs, it was hoped that at least one megawatt would be generated from the flaring. It was positioned as two separate projects. The first was just the flaring and putting in the infrastructure, and the second was actual combustion or energy recovery from it. A feasibility study was conducted and found that the one-megawatt portion, the combustion portion, to translate it into actual usable energy, wouldn't be feasible for the tonnages, hence the municipality proceeded with the first part.	Waste Management
113	Headings: Compliance Monitoring Committee	Cllr E Groenewald	Provide context and define what is referred to as compliance.	The landfill site has a waste management licence, and the municipality is required to comply with all the conditions within the licence. The municipality conducts internal and external audits, and the residents play an oversight role through the monitoring committee.	Waste Management
			Is this an active committee?	Yes, the committee is active, meets quarterly and is chaired by a resident.	Waste Management
114	Heading: Area Cleaning	Ms E Fredericks	Who is the contractor responsible for cleaning the Stellenbosch CBD?	Impolo Trading is the appointed contractor.	Waste Management
		Cllr R Cupido	The municipality makes use of EPWP workers, but why is there a decline in the appointment of EPWP workers as listed in Table 98?	Fewer EPWP workers have been approved on the EPWP business plan. The approval is based on the business plan.	Waste Management



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			Clarify whether the approval is per the criteria or budget constraints.		
		Cllr S Schäfer Ms E Fredericks Cllr E Groenewald	What is the process for illegal dumping? What is the cleaning programme per area, and who monitors the programme? Provide the list of all hotspot areas.	Illegal dumping is cleaned as per the schedule and based on complaints. The schedule is monitored by the manager and her team. The schedule and map with hotspots will be provided to the MPAC as an additional annexure.	Waste Management
115	Heading: No Dumping Signs	Cllr S Schäfer	What is the legal requirement to put up signage boards? If it is not legally required, please provide clarity on the cost and why the signage is put up in the areas.	Signboards are required to discourage illegal dumping and to alert possible transgressors that it is illegal to dump, and they could receive a fine. Cost: R619.85 per signboard.	Waste Management
	Table 98	MPAC	Provide a total at all tables listed.	Not all tables require totals, but will include them, where possible.	Waste Management
116	Heading: Refuse Collection – The last sentence of the paragraph	Cllr E Groenewald	Confirm the correctness of the statement. Explain what the molok system is, as this was proposed to be put up in Ward 22. Provide more context on the installation of moloks, the areas installed and the cost of the project / programme.	No mention of a Molok system is made in the Annual Report.	Waste Management



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES											
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department						
	Table 99	Cllr W Pietersen	List the stolen bins in the table.	<div>The information provided under 'broken bins' covers both broken and stolen bins for the 2024/25 period, and so does it for the 2023/24 period.</div> <table><tr><td>Broken bins /Stolen bins</td><td>368</td></tr><tr><td>New bins/ Extra bins</td><td>237</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>605</td></tr></table> <div>The Annual Report will be updated accordingly.</div>	Broken bins /Stolen bins	368	New bins/ Extra bins	237	Total	605	Waste Management
Broken bins /Stolen bins	368										
New bins/ Extra bins	237										
Total	605										
118	Heading: Green / Organic Waste	Cllr E Groenewald	Provide proper statistics / data on the collected waste transported. What is the process of green waste?	All waste collected and disposed of is reported in the section: "Stellenbosch Landfill Site". Green waste is brought to the site by various users. This green waste is shredded and sold to a compost facility or farmers as mulch.	Waste Management						
119	Heading: Franschhoek Drop-off Facility	Cllr S Schäfer	Who is in control of the project / name the contractor, and what is the cost of the transport of garden waste and bulky items, as stated in the paragraph?	The Waste Management Department is in control of the project and has appointed Khabokedi Waste Management to transport the waste. A drop-off facility is being constructed in La Motte.	Waste Management						
120	Table 101	Cllr E Groenewald	The table is contradictory to the indigent register and the LGSEP info. Could you please clarify how it is possible for there to be nothing below the minimum service level? The department must confirm the correctness and completeness of the table and provide an updated table to MPAC.	The minimum service level is once a week for refuse collection. All areas receive a weekly service; therefore, no areas receive less than the minimum service level, i.e., every 2 nd or 3 rd week.	Waste Management						
158	3.4.2.1: CTIP	Cllr E Groenewald	Why is there no mention of public meetings and engagements with stakeholders on the CIP?	Stakeholder consultations were carried out and detailed in Chapter 13 of the CIP. Please refer to Council Item No. 11.6.3 of the 18th Council Meeting held on 29.11.2023.	Roads, Transport and Stormwater						



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
158-159	3.4.5: Planning	Cllr E Groenewald	Explain why no public participation took place in the NMT and planning documents. Confirm if the Road Master Plan was approved, and when? Please explain why this process is done in a silo?	The current Roads Masterplan and NMT Plan were advertised for comment. Comments received were considered.	Roads, Transport and Stormwater
160	3.4.6 Road Construction and Intersection Upgrades	Cllr E Groenewald	Provide dates and progress to date in terms of the various stages of planning and designs.	R44 / R310 and Alexander Street Alignment: Currently at the procurement stage. Implementation within 1-2 years. R310 / Merriman Intersection Improvement: Currently at the concept design stage. Implementation within 5-7 years. R310 / La Colline Road – Relocation of road: Currently at the detailed design stage. Implementation within 2-4 years. R304 Bird Street Widening: Currently at the Development Approval and Detailed Design Stage. Implementation within 3-5 years.	Roads, Transport and Stormwater
	Extension of Wilderbosch Road to Trumali; Techno-Park and Adam Tas Link Road;		Why does the extension proceed after public meetings in Ward 22 were held in terms of the extension of Wilderbosch Road to Trumali, Technopark and Adam Tas Linked Road?	Only the Council has the mandate to defer municipal-approved projects.	Roads, Transport and Stormwater
161	3.4.8 Non-Motorised Transport	Cllr S Schäfer	Provide an explanation why no information is listed on cycling. Information should reach a wider audience and not be limited to certain working groups.	Information on Non-Motorised Transport (NMT), which includes cycling, is communicated at a quarterly NMT workshop held with NMT stakeholders, including cycling interest groups. The department takes note of the comment, and going forward, the councillor will also be invited to the NMT Steering Committee; information on NMT and cycling interventions will be published on a quarterly basis on the municipality's website.	Roads, Transport and Stormwater
162	3.4.9: Parking – Last bullet point on PPE	Cllr E Groenewald	The department is to provide a clear statement or clarity (elaborate).	A PPP process is underway for the proposed parking development. Further details can be found in the Council item No. 10.6.2 of the 33 rd Council meeting (30.07.2025).	Roads, Transport and Stormwater



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
166	Heading: Dennesig's Streets undergo major transformation to a pedestrian-friendly zone	Cllr E Groenewald	The department is to provide the cost of the project.	The cost of the project is R22 million.	Roads, Transport and Stormwater
169	Upgrading of early childhood development centres on municipal land	Cllr N Gugushe	Is it the municipality's responsibility for upgrades on government projects? Provide a list of ECDs and their location.	The municipality is responsible for the maintenance of property owned by the municipality. Both facilities are under a lease agreement with NGOs, operated as ECDs in the Kayamandi area and belong to the municipality. The GPS locations are as follows: ↓ Kuyasa Horizong Empowerment: Luyolo Road, Kayamandi - 33.9170014, 18.840975; and ↓ StellCare (Sizamile): Ndazwumbi Road, Kayamandi - 33.915706, 18.8482262 .	Community Development
174	Second paragraph from the top, last sentence: "The construction tender for Phase 2 is expected to be advertised within the current financial year."	Cllr S Schäfer	Elaborate on the statement, and in which financial year is it expected to be advertised? Provide the status of the project.	Phase two – Vloittenburg New Reservoir and Pipeline (pump station and water mains) involve the installation of 5 km of bulk water mains connecting phase one at the Longlands area (Vloittenburg) to the new pump station being built at Onderpapegaaiberg. This construction tender is expected to be advertised in June 2026, and the project will be completed around December 2027.	PMU
177	Heading: Upgrades to the Plein Street Stellenbosch Public Library	Cllr E Groenewald	Explain what is causing the delay in the completion of this project?	The roll-over Provincial Treasury grant funding for the library project has only been approved during November 2025 and approved by the Stellenbosch Council meeting during the adjustment budget submission in January 2026. The Directorate: Community Services funded the capital budget in the interim to keep the project active while waiting for the grant funding. The initial timeframe for the manufacturing and delivery of the lift was underestimated, and after all documentation was sorted, the delivery date was confirmed to be at the end of February 2026. A couple of variations to the refurbishment of the existing joinery and painting work to the library to stay within the budget were finalised after the adjustment budget was approved.	PMU Community services
187	Table 127: Building Plans and Land Use Applications	Cllr E Groenewald	What are the backlogs of various types of applications, and what	Backlogs have occurred due to vacancies and the limited number of staff available in various departments to comment on the building plans. The Infrastructure: "Development Services" Department has filled its critical vacancies of plan examiners, which has seen an increase in	PMU



INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			<p>has been done to eradicate them?</p> <p>The answer should focus on backlog figures of land use and building plan applications as at 30 June 2025 and not on corrective measures for backlogs.</p>	<p>throughput of building plan approvals. The municipality is concentrating on capacitating all the remaining commenting directorates via the filling of critical technical vacancies. Building plan applications are discussed at interdepartmental meetings scheduled between the Infrastructure and Planning Directorates, which take place monthly.</p> <p>The Municipal Manager further elaborated that the process of building plans information can be read together with the Annual Performance Report 2024/25, which is an annexure to the Annual Report 2024/25. If the applications are not finalised within the specified timeframe, they will be finalised the following month, or soon thereafter, depending on the nature of the application.</p>	

The general remarks made and all additional questions, can be routed and addressed at the MPAC meeting on 23 February 2026.



1.4 Directorate: Planning and Economic Development

MPAC requests Housing Development and Informal Settlement to provide clearer maps / images / figures for ease of reading.

It is requested to provide a profile of the Housing Development Department.

All style, formatting and grammatical areas identified will be updated in the final Annual Report 2024/25.

TABLE 6: FEEDBACK: DIRECTORATE PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
16	Table 2: Municipal Ward Demarcation	Ms E Fredericks	Please provide a map of the boundaries for Ward 18-19. Additionally, can you clarify whether Dalewood Farms is included in the Stellenbosch Municipal demarcation and if "Poultry" is the correct spelling? Additionally, can you clarify whether Dalewood Farms is included in the Stellenbosch Municipal demarcation and if "Poultry" is the correct spelling?	As per the attached Ward 18 boundary map, Dalewood Farms and Poultry fall outside of the Stellenbosch Municipality boundary. The maps are attached as requested and show all the farm portions.	GIS
122	Paragraph under image 8: "Consultants were appointed to design internal services as well as top structures for the La Rochelle and Klapmuts housing projects."	Ms E Fredericks	Confirm the status quo of the project: name the timeframe for when it will be completed.	<p>Phase 1 of the project has been completed, whereby the consultant has finalised the draft detailed engineering designs as well as the draft architectural drawings. These efforts all culminated in a tender document, which was presented to the BSC, which approved the specifications for the installation of infrastructure services and top structures.</p> <p>Phase 1 of the project has been completed. Meetings were held with the community about relocating the current inhabitants to the site during this financial year.</p> <p>There was a request from the Department of Development, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning that the municipality should just revisit the original record of decision (ROD), which is an approval that is issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs</p>	Housing Development



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				and Development Planning, and it confirms that the development deals with all the environmental issues that should arise or have been identified on the site.	
122	General Remark by Cllr E Groenewald	Cllr E Groenewald	Confirm what is hindering the progress in this particular department. Explain what is happening to the grants received and whether consequence management is being implemented.	<p>The delivery of housing opportunities is a multi-disciplinary function that affects various departments in the municipality. These approvals to implement a housing project are time-bound and linked to the overall capacity of various departments.</p> <p>It should also be noted that the internal departments, national and provincial departments, also comment on these projects, and no decision can be taken until all departments have submitted their comments.</p> <p>If a department submitted negative comments, the Section: Housing Development then needs to interrogate the comments and engage with the said department.</p> <p>This tedious process should be seen in context with human capacity constraints. The Department: Integrated Human Settlements has submitted a new organogram that would assist in streamlining various housing-related matters and timeframes.</p>	Housing Development
123	Table 105: Human Settlement Development Grant	Cllr S Schäfer	Explain why there are zero sites, but units are planned for. Confirm the figures / totals in the table (is it per million or thousand?).	<p>The 170 sites were already completed; therefore, no service sites in Table 105 are reflected.</p> <p>The operational funding is in Table 105, specifically for top structures on the Provincial Business Plan.</p> <p>The PMU resubmitted a tender to build the top structures, which fall under the operational budget.</p> <p>It should be noted that the first tender could not be awarded due to the non-responsiveness of the bidders.</p> <p>The figures in Table 105 should reflect million, but the heading should not indicate R'000 and should be removed.</p> <p>Table 105: Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG)</p>	Housing Development



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																																				
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department																															
				<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Stellenbosch Municipality</th><th colspan="3">2024/25 Planned</th></tr><tr><th>Sites</th><th>Units</th><th>Funding R'000</th></tr><tr><td>ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (managed by PMU)</td><td>0</td><td>50</td><td>3 150 000</td></tr><tr><td>Kylemore (IRDP)</td><td></td><td></td><td>1 946 000</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>0</td><td>50</td><td>5 096 000</td></tr></table> <p>The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/25.</p>	Stellenbosch Municipality	2024/25 Planned			Sites	Units	Funding R'000	ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (managed by PMU)	0	50	3 150 000	Kylemore (IRDP)			1 946 000	Total	0	50	5 096 000													
Stellenbosch Municipality	2024/25 Planned																																			
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Total	0	50	5 096 000																																	
123	Table 106: Informal Settlement Upgrade Partnership Grant	Cllr N Gugushe	Explain why there are zero sites and planned units, while funding is being allocated. Confirm the figures / totals in the table (is it per million or thousand?).	<p>The figures in table 106 should reflect million, but the heading should not indicate R'000 and should be removed.</p> <p>Informal Settlements Upgrade Partnership Grant (ISUPG) Table 106: Informal Settlements Upgrade Partnership (ISUPG)</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Stellenbosch Municipality</th><th colspan="3">2024/25 Adjusted Budget</th></tr><tr><th>Sites</th><th>Units</th><th>Funding R'000</th></tr><tr><td>ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (711) UISP (managed by PMU)</td><td>60</td><td>0</td><td>1 750 000</td></tr><tr><td>Klapmuts La Rochelle</td><td></td><td></td><td>2 000 000</td></tr><tr><td>Langrug Franschhoek (Mooiwater) IBS</td><td></td><td></td><td>10 800 000</td></tr><tr><td>Langrug Dam (managed by Informal Settlements)</td><td></td><td></td><td>4 000 000</td></tr><tr><td>ISSP Kayamandi Enkanini (IBS)</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2 000 000</td></tr><tr><td>Kayamandi Hostels (managed by Housing Administration)</td><td></td><td></td><td>2 650 000</td></tr></table>	Stellenbosch Municipality	2024/25 Adjusted Budget			Sites	Units	Funding R'000	ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (711) UISP (managed by PMU)	60	0	1 750 000	Klapmuts La Rochelle			2 000 000	Langrug Franschhoek (Mooiwater) IBS			10 800 000	Langrug Dam (managed by Informal Settlements)			4 000 000	ISSP Kayamandi Enkanini (IBS)	0	0	2 000 000	Kayamandi Hostels (managed by Housing Administration)			2 650 000	Housing Development
Stellenbosch Municipality	2024/25 Adjusted Budget																																			
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PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response				Responsible Department
				Total	60	0	23 200 000	
				The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/25.				
125	Heading b) Erf 7001, Cloetesville	Cllr W Pietersen	Could you please provide an update on the progress made to date on this project? MPAC notes that there are no updates for the past financial years in the annual reports.	Development rights were only obtained during the 2024/25 financial year under review. The tender has been advertised, and no bids were received. The Section: Housing Development, together with PMU, is currently revisiting the specifications to re-advertise during the 4 th quarter of the current financial year.				Housing Development
127	d) Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 (Northern Extension), Stellenbosch	Cllr N Gugushe	This statement has been there for many years, hence nothing is happening with the project. Explain the status of the Northern Extension Project.	This is a catalytic project that will accommodate ±3 500 – 5 000 housing opportunities. The magnitude of this project impacts significantly on various sectors, especially regarding bulk services and the impact on the R304. This project required detailed planning and investigations that had to be finalised before the land-use application could be submitted to land-use management. After submission, various iterations had to be made due to the comments received internally and externally from all departments affected by such a development. The only outstanding comment from the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (branch Roads and Infrastructure Services) is now required to be submitted for decision-making by the MPT. It is expected that a positive response from the said provincial department will be concluded in early March 2026.				Housing Development
132	h) La Motte: Farms 1339, 1158 and 1158/1, Paarl	Cllr S Schäfer	What is the status of the adjoining farm, farm 1653 , as there was a council decision that farm 1653, which is council-owned, should be investigated for housing?	The initial feasibility study that was undertaken by the professional team, CK Rumboll and Partners, indicated the impact of the wetland on the proposed study area. A wetland study was completed by Snaddon, which indicated that half of the study area is classified as a				Informal Settlements



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			The department should indicate what is happening with that process with municipally owned farms.	wetland. Given the Snaddon report and other constraints of the study area, the consultants indicated that an economically viable development will be difficult to implement. Therefore, the Robertsonvlei Road development was proposed as a more viable housing development.	
133	Table 107: Highlights within Housing Development	Cllr E Groenewald	<p>General Remark:</p> <p>All activities listed in the table cannot be seen as highlights, as they are the duties / job of the department.</p>	<p>The comment from the member of MPAC is noted.</p> <p>The highlights that can be derived from the department's inputs are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The housing pipeline was unanimously adopted by the Council. 2) That the oldest informal settlement in Klappmuts received funding from PDol to be upgraded; 3) That NDoPW&I provided, after 20 years, a Special Power of Attorney for Erf 64, Kylemore, to be developed for housing opportunities; 4) That the first GAP-housing in Cloetesville received development rights; and 5) That the first social housing project (affordable rental) was advertised for public comments to finalise the land use application. <p>The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/25.</p>	Housing Development
133	Table 108: Challenges within Housing Development	Cllr E Groenewald	Provide a detailed breakdown of spending to date for each project, including its current status and the reasons for any delays.	Attached as ANNEXURE 1 is the detailed breakdown of expenditure to date and reasons for delay (if any) for the period under review.	Housing Development
134	3.2.8.2 Provision of Basic Services	Cllr S Schäfer	How much was spent on waterborne toilets? Provide figures and list the areas as stated in "various other areas."	The total amount of R2.26 million was allocated for projects in Watergang, Zone O, Strongyard, and Enkanini.	Informal Settlement
135	3.2.8.5: Strongyard, Kayamandi	Cllr E Groenewald	Clarify why this area should be fenced. Should people stay or live like in a jail and be isolated?	Strongyard was not fenced. The park that was established was fenced for the end users (the local children) to have some safety when using the apparatus and to lock the park at night as a safety measure.	Informal Settlement



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
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135	3.2.8.6: Special Projects George Blake Avenue	Cllr N Gugushe	Provide a clear background and status report on the special projects listed in the Annual Report 2024/25.	The George Blake project is a spin-off from the programme that Stellenbosch Municipality and Jönköping Municipality undertook. This component of the project looked at the upgrading of George Blake Street. The project also falls within the ATC upgrading.	Informal Settlement
136	Table 109: Total number of structures impacted by incidents in all areas. All verifications completed within 48 hours	Cllr E Groenewald	Update the table with all affected areas (all affected areas to be included).	The administration will update the table and will reflect it in the final Annual Report 2024/28.	Informal Settlement
136	Heading: Disasters and Emergencies	Cllr E Groenewald	It is requested that the department provide a report on all areas affected, such as Die Boord, Suidwaal, Adam Tas River, Brandwagt Mountain, Mediclinic, etc.	<p>During the June and September floods of 2023, the following areas / infrastructure sustained the most damages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eerste River: Landbousaal (near Pastorie Lane): Erosion of the riverbank and adjacent building foundation. Eerste River: Suidwal Road (opposite Paul Roos): Washaway of riverbank; Eerste River: Piet Retief Street Pedestrian Bridge: Erosion of bridge foundations; Eerste River: Die Boord: Rokewood Avenue, Eersteriver: Erosion of the riverbank; Eerste River: Die Boord: Electrical cables damaged under the bridge; Eerste River is extensively impacted by erosion of river banks, and isolated instances of erosion to river banks have also occurred on the Brandwacht, Veldwagters, Plankenbrug and Krom Rivers. <p>All the abovementioned damages have to date been repaired.</p>	Roads, Transport and Stormwater Fire Services and Disaster Management
136-137	Figure 3: Disaster Incidents within Informal Settlements Figure 18: Disaster Incidents within Backyard structures	Cllr S Schäfer	The department should provide updated YTD stats / graphs to the MPAC.	The municipality prepares quarterly updated figures for the Section 80 Committee. These figures reflect the YTD stats within a particular financial year.	Informal Settlement
137	3.2.8.7 Evictions	Mr S Kuni	Evictees were communicating with the municipality, but the directors / departments failed to respond to the affected evictees.	There is a standardised process of meaningful engagement that creates a platform where respondents and possible evictees	Informal Settlement



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			Are there emergency housing lands for the evictees, and were the 32 court orders issued addressed?	All evictees under the period of review have been accommodated in either a backyard or a municipal TRA.	Informal Settlement
137	3.2.8.8 Development Proposals / Strategy	Cllr E Groenewald	<p>Housing Pipeline remarks: Does it include student accommodation? How are the university's plans aligned with the municipal development plans? Where does the student accommodation and alignment reflect in the document?</p> <p>Is the student accommodation handled as a special category for obtaining consent or approval?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality is not responsible for student accommodation, nor is it a municipal competency – it is in the ambit of the university. There is no special zone for student accommodation. It is included in high-density accommodation zones. Student accommodation does not form part of the Municipal Housing Pipeline, as it is premised on the Housing Code of 2009, Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Area and provincial guidelines. The provision of student accommodation is not vested in the Department: Integrated Human Settlements. The Housing Pipeline does not include student housing or student accommodation and only deals with housing developments of the municipality. Student housing falls under the domain of Stellenbosch University (SU) and private developers. SU has not formally submitted a plan to the municipality detailing its planned future development of the campus. However, the Municipal Spatial Development Framework applies to SU. When the SU finalises its plan, the municipality can assist the SU with assessing the alignment of its plan with the MSDP and proposing amendments if and when required. 	Housing Development
138	Table 112: Informal Settlement Challenges	MPAC	Provide more details on the potential re-blocking projects.	Re-blocking does not necessarily provide more space. It is a tool to create better access and increase safety for the residents. Where re-blocking creates the required space, ablution facilities can be installed in accordance with the ABS programme, on the condition that these spaces are in close proximity to the existing water and sanitation networks.	Informal Settlement
149	3.2.9.6 Administration of Public Rental Stock	Cllr E Groenewald	Was there any public participation before the adoption of the Administration of Public Rental Stock Policy?	The municipality is still gathering internal inputs on the policy before it is tabled at the MAYCO; thereafter, it will be advertised for public participation.	Housing Administration



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
150		General Remark	What are the plans to curb anti-social behaviour?	The department is rolling out the Housing Consumer Education Workshop with the tenants. There is also a strong working relationship with Law Enforcement and SAPS in terms of conducting raids where criminal activities are reported, especially drug-related crimes.	Housing Administration
		Cllr N Gugushe	List the areas in Kayamandi where the rental units and TRAs are.	<p>The rental units are in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11th and 12th Close (Flats); and 10th and 13th Street (Semi-detached Houses). <p>TRAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watergang, which is known as TRA 1 Zone O, which is known as TRA 2 	Housing Administration
		Cllr S Schäfer	Confirm the totals of the rental units and TRAs.	607 rental units and 1 517 TRAs	Housing Administration
153	Table 149: Projects concluded at municipal rental stock (Refers to the 10 burnt houses in Cloetesville)	Cllr E Groenewald	What are insured for and at what cost and risks?	<p>Insurance of all municipal properties is managed by the Finance Department.</p> <p>The risks are the houses that were built before 1994 and 2010 and were never transferred, and the original beneficiaries have passed away without a will, which means the estates cannot be finalised. These houses remain in the books of the municipality and become the responsibility of the municipality when a disaster happens.</p>	Housing Administration
			Provide the insurance policy to MPAC.	The copy of the policy was distributed to the MPAC.	Housing Administration
		Cllr W Pietersen	<p>A concern was raised about the burnt houses in Cloetesville, which have not been repaired yet. Indicate if there is insurance on these houses.</p> <p>Explain the delay in the repairs at Kloofstraat and the two houses in Langstraat.</p>	The tender for the repairs of the 2 flats in Kloof Street has closed and will serve at the BEC on 05 March 2026 for the appointment of a contractor to refurbish the flats. The houses in Long Street need to be demolished, and a structural engineering company had to first be appointed to conduct a conditional assessment and provide a method statement in terms of safely demolishing the houses, as they are semi-detached, with one damaged and the other not affected. Housing Development is now busy with finalising specifications to appoint a contractor to demolish and rebuild the Long Street houses.	Housing Administration



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
		Cllr S Schäfer	Explain why a consultant appoints a contractor.	Due to the damage to the houses, a conditional assessment by a qualified structural engineer must be conducted to provide the municipality with a report on whether the affected houses need to be demolished or can be repaired and also provide a detailed Bill of Quantities. The consultant is also needed during construction to monitor the rebuilding and sign off on the quality work once the rebuilding has been completed.	Housing Administration
153	Table 118: TRA Statistics	Cllr N Gugushe	Provide an updated TRA statistic list per area, e.g., Kayamandi TRA 1 and 2.	TRA 1 = 313 TRA 2 = 391 Jamestown = 201 La Rochelle = 32 Mooiwater = 221 Klapmuts Mandela City = 250 Longlands = 72 Cloeteville – 10 Devon Valley - 18	Housing Administration
189	Table 129: Highlights of the Department: Development Planning	Cllr S Schäfer	What happened to the precinct plan for the Rhenish complex?	The Rhenish Complex Precinct plan was formally adopted by Council on 29 November 2023. The Council decision mandated the MM to investigate and submit a proposal for an appropriate institutional mechanism for an overarching management structure for the rollout and implementation of the plan. In addition, the MSDP review report approved by the Council in 2024 included a recommendation for the drafting of an implementation plan by the Corporate Services Directorate, which referred to the possible leasing of the property to an implementation and management agent.	Spatial Planning Corporate Services
190	Table 130: Challenges within the Department: Developed Planning		Has the spatial planner position been filled?	The vacant position of the spatial planner was filled in October 2025.	Spatial Planning
190	3.6.2.1 Agricultural Support and Rural Development		Identify the local farmers who are leasing municipal agricultural land.	18 farmers renting a combined land area of +- 132 ha 2024/25 financial year – 502 AS (Bee Keeping)	Economic Development and Tourism



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			What municipal agricultural land was on lease?	(See attached file)	
			How long is the municipal agricultural land on lease?	9 years and 11 months	
		Cllr E Groenewald	What type of mentorship is being offered to the emerging farmers who received land? Indicate the progress or status of the monitoring thereof.	Upcoming technology and innovation training opportunities: 1. Innovative Farming for Small-Scale Farmers; 2. Mentorship Programme for Entrepreneurs; and 3. Technology and Innovation Workshops (AI for business, social media for business, etc.).	Economic Development and Tourism
		Cllr E Groenewald	How does the municipality monitor the exposure of the farmers in terms of export to markets?	Small-scale and emerging farmers farm on land on average the size of 5 ha. They supply local markets and retailers. The LED unit does not currently monitor their supply to markets.	Economic Development and Tourism
191	Table 131: LED Achievements	Cllr E Groenewald	What are the tariffs at the informal trading sites?	The tariffs are part of the tariff book.	Economic Development and Tourism
			Clarify whether individuals from any ward are permitted to set up stands at the informal trading sites.	Yes, they are. There is an application process. Preference is given to the Stellenbosch community first.	
			The MPAC enquired about the payment methods available for trading at the informal trading sites.	Cash and POS.	
192	Table 131: LED Achievements	Cllr E Groenewald	Clarify the different training and mentoring workshops in enterprise development and support.	1. Pre-cooperative training for small-scale farmers hosted in Kayamandi on 15 May 2024; 2. Basic Business Skills Training hosted in Groendal from 18-20 September 2024; 3. Business Canvas Training hosted in Ida's Valley from 19 to 21 November 2024; 4. Supplier Development Training for Engineering Companies hosted on 11 February in Stellenbosch Town; 5. Supplier Open Day hosted on 5 March 2025 at the Stellenbosch Town Hall	Economic Development and Tourism



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				6. Financing Training hosted in Klapmuts from 18 to 20 March 2025; 7. Marketing for small businesses hosted in Jamestown from 20 to 21 May 2025 8. Basic Inventory Management for Spaza Shops hosted in Ida's Valley from 20 to 22 August 2025 9. Supplier Open Day hosted at Stellenbosch Town Hall on 17 September 2025; and 10. Capital Matching Initiative hosted at the Stellenbosch Town Hall on 19 November 2025. Upcoming technology and innovation training opportunities: 1. Innovative Farming for Small-Scale Farmers; 2. Mentorship Programme for Entrepreneurs; and 3. Technology and Innovation Workshops (AI for business and social media for business, etc.).	
192	3.6.2.2 EPWP Job Creation 2024/25	MPAC	Please provide statistics for the EPWP job creation per job activity per ward, as the total is contradictory to the other reporting per directorate (Infrastructure: Waste Management) in the Annual Report 2024/25.	EPWP job creation statistics are extracted from the jobseekers database. The evidence supplied is what the department has on file and submitted to the human resources and finance departments. The areas in the report that are ward-specific. Please refer to the attached report.	Economic Development and Tourism
193	Table 133: Jobs created per area	Cllr E Groenewald	The information is inconsistent with the area cleaning department. Please confirm the correctness and completeness of the table and provide an updated list to the MPAC.	The LED department's report is backed by documents submitted to the human resources and finance departments. All documents are uploaded onto the job seekers database from which reports are drawn monthly. This enables the municipality to provide accurate and real-time statistics and data. It should be noted that the different sections also have tenders that they report on that employ local labour,	Economic Development and Tourism



PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
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				which may somewhat differ from the report from the LED section. The user departments may provide more clarity on the report. Please see the attached report.	
194	3.6.4 Geographic Information System GIS	Cllr E Groenewald	Confirm whether the BPAMS is now fully functional and whether it was introduced alongside TPAMS.	The AFLA: BPAMS and TPAMS are fully operational without issues, and the municipality is in the process of enhancing the client portal to make it more user-friendly.	GIS
195	Table 136: Total number of employees in the Department: Development Planning (Entire department)	In support of MPAC	The MPAC enquired about the total number of employees currently in the Development Planning Department. Additionally, the MPAC would like to understand the reasons behind any existing vacancies and whether the organisational structure (organogram) has been updated. Are there any plans to fill these positions in the near future?	The total number of employees currently in the Development Planning Department is 16. There are currently no existing vacancies within the Department; however, the municipality is in the process of amending the current organogram to fill unfunded vacant posts.	Development Planning

The general remarks made and all additional questions can be routed and addressed at the MPAC meeting on 23 February 2026.



1.5 Directorate: Community and Protection Services

It is requested to provide a profile of the Community Services.

Most of the highlights mentioned are actual work that must be done.

All style, formatting and grammatical areas identified will be updated in the final Annual Report 2024/25.

TABLE 7: FEEDBACK: DIRECTORATE COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES

COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
196	3.7.1 Libraries	Cllr E Groenewald	Why was no mention made of the innovative thinking of PPPs?	<p>Herewith my response to item 177 for the implementation of the library project.</p> <p>Explain what is causing the delay in the completion of this project.</p> <p>The roll-over provincial treasury grant funding for the library project has only been approved during November 2025 and approved by the Stellenbosch Council meeting at the adjustment budget submission during January 2026. The Directorate of Community Services funded the capital budget in the interim to keep the project active while waiting for the grant funding. Also, the initial timeframe for the manufacturing and delivery of the lift was underestimated, and after all documentation was sorted out, the delivery date was confirmed to be at the end of February 2026. A couple of variations to the refurbishment of the existing joinery and painting work to the library to stay within the budget were finalised after the adjustment budget was approved.</p>	Libraries
196-207	3.7.1 Libraries	Cllr S Schäfer	The department should summarise the context.	<p>Public libraries are experiencing sustained financial pressure that now threatens core services. Despite the growth of digital platforms, physical libraries remain essential as community-based, human-centred spaces that serve as social, cultural, and informational anchors. Across branches, outdated and damaged materials were removed to maintain relevant collections, while limited new acquisitions were added, often with support from the Western Cape Provincial Government. Kayamandi, Klapmuts, Pniël, Cloetesville, and Groendal libraries all undertook collection management processes. Beyond lending books, the libraries function as vital community hubs. They provide literacy programmes, after-school support, storytelling sessions, reading competitions, study support, computer training, CV workshops, and senior citizen programmes. They host awareness events linked to national commemorative days. Libraries also run holiday programmes, safety awareness initiatives, child protection campaigns, soup kitchens, and partnerships with schools, crèches, authors, and health organisations. Groendal and Pniël libraries demonstrated measurable community impact through literacy improvements, increased attendance, strengthened community cohesion, and enhanced health awareness. Online marketing initiatives, particularly in Cloetesville, improved visibility and engagement with library collections.</p>	



COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				Reference to pg. 196 to 207 and tables remains the same.	
208-209	3.7.2: Cemeteries	Cllr S Schäfer	Request to rephrase the whole paragraph.	<p><u>CEMETERIES AND PARKS</u></p> <p>Stellenbosch Municipality is responsible for the maintenance and management of six cemeteries in Stellenbosch. The cemeteries in Pniël and Groendal have reached capacity, while Franschhoek South and Franschhoek North remain fully operational. Additional burial space has been created at Onder Papegaai Cemetery, and a new cemetery is currently being developed in Kylemore.</p> <p>The Jamestown Cemetery sustained damage due to high underground water levels during this year's storms, making it practically impossible to excavate new graves in the affected area. At the same time, the municipality was unable to reopen existing graves because of the elevated groundwater levels. The municipality is currently investigating measures to reduce water accumulation after periods of heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Consultants have been appointed for a three-year project to assist the municipality with the planning and construction of a new cemetery to address the critical need for additional burial space. The project is at an advanced stage, with the required environmental, water, and land use approvals in progress. All necessary licences have been obtained for the commencement of the new Stellenbosch Memorial Park, located alongside the R304 at the site known as Calcutta.</p> <p>The objective of the Cemeteries and Parks Section is to provide adequate burial space and to ensure dignified burials.</p>	Cemeteries and Parks
209	3.7.2.1 Income – Cemeteries Table 144: Cemeteries Income	Cllr O Jooste	What is the difference in prices of the cemeteries? Why are there burials with no income?	<p>All Stellenbosch cemeteries' tariffs are similar.</p> <p>In the previous financial years, if an undertaker chose to reopen an existing grave and dig the grave themselves with no services requested from the municipality, then there was no cost.</p>	Cemeteries and Parks
2010	Table 145: Highlights within the Department: Parks and Cemeteries	Cllr o Jooste	Clarify why Jamestown Cemetery is a highlight. Confirm the correctness of the statement under description.	The Jamestown cemetery suffered big damages during the floods; however, the cemetery drainage was upgraded and offered more burial space in areas that could not be utilised for graves previously.	Parks and Cemeteries
210	3.7.2.2 Challenges within the department	Cllr E Groenewald	Why is there a lack of education surrounding the cremation services process?	<p>The Stellenbosch municipality does not have a crematorium.</p> <p>However, the Cemeteries section did offer a full year, where quarterly education sessions on alternate burial methods were discussed with various churches. Cremation was one of the topics.</p>	Parks and Cemeteries



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	Table 146: Challenges within the Department: Parks and cemeteries				
213	3.7.3 Child Care: Aged care, social programme – community development Table 148: Service Statistics – Childcare, age care, social programmes	Cllr E Groenewald	Is the department noticing a difference in the people on the street and homelessness?	<p>The response is general, as it is not clear whether the question relates to a difference resulting from a specific action / event.</p> <p>The number of people on the street during the day has not diminished. It is expected that the number will grow linked to the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National poor economic growth and job losses. 2. Stellenbosch, with its students and tourists, is seen as a place where it is easy to make money on the streets. 3. There is no formalised day programme aimed at addressing the needs of persons on the streets available. The guise of homelessness is thus used by criminal elements to operate their activities on the streets. 	Community Development
214	3.7.3 Child Care: Aged care, social programme – community development Table 148: Service Statistics – Childcare, age care, social programmes	Cllr E Groenewald	Please clarify the winter readiness of the street store. Clarify the preparations and strategies in place for the municipality's winter readiness at the street store.	<p>The winter readiness programme is implemented annually in collaboration with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Street Store – Doxa Deo; 2. Serve Stellenbosch (churches); 3. Civil Society; 4. Stellenbosch University; 5. Stellenbosch Homelessness Forum; 6. Department of Social Development; 7. Right to Care (health); 8. Shoprite (food provision); 9. Stellenbosch Night Shelter; and 10. U Turn. <p>It is an outreach programme which provides the following services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Referral Pathways out of homelessness – Night shelter services, U Turn Services, DSD and Health; 2. Street Store: Dignified access to clothing for winter; 3. Stellenbosch Mun: Blankets, beanies and socks; 4. A meal for the day; and 5. Spiritual guidance. 	Community Development



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				The programme is aimed at homeless persons but has also been accessed by vulnerable and poor communities not on the street.	
216	3.8.1: Pollution control, biodiversity, beautification, open spaces and parks	Cllr S Schäfer Cllr E Groenwald	Propose that if there is nothing to report under the heading, then the narrative must change or report relevant information in the Annual Report 2024/25. Nothing is mentioned about biodiversity, beautification of the Stellenbosch Municipal area, open spaces. Possible examples: The green nature areas, trees being infected, or what measures the municipality has in place.	<p>POLLUTION CONTROL, LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY</p> <p>Stellenbosch Municipality is continuously developing its capacity to protect the environment within its boundaries and to strive towards a municipality and communities that recognise the vital importance of their rich natural capital and manage these in a manner that ensures sustainability and fulfils the needs of all concerned. Previously, it was recorded that Stellenbosch Municipality developed the Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework in 2018, administered by the Department: Community Services. This document, guiding environmental planning and management throughout the Stellenbosch Municipal area, is currently under revision and being updated.</p> <p>In addition, over the past 10 years, Stellenbosch Municipality has compiled dedicated Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for all its declared nature reserves as well as nature areas or old forestry areas. In this regard, the Council adopted the Ida's Valley Dam / Botmaskop EMP in 2023 and the Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve EMP in 2022. Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve and Paradyskloof Nature Area have approved EMPs, both currently under review. Through the Department: Community Services, Stellenbosch Municipality manages approximately 3 000 ha of vacant land. The municipality intends to manage and maintain all these areas through dedicated management plans, such as those mentioned above.</p> <p>Stellenbosch Municipality has also completed an Invasive Alien Plant Management Plan, as required in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (10 of 2004), and an Integrated Fire Management Plan to assist in the management of large vacant nature areas under the management of the Council. Most notably, Stellenbosch Municipality drafted its first dedicated nature areas bylaw (the Stellenbosch Municipality Nature Areas Bylaw), which was promulgated in July 2025.</p> <p>Air Quality Management Plan Stellenbosch Municipality's 3rd Generation Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was approved by the Council in 2022. This document follows the adoption of the original document approved in 2013 and its first revision in 2018. The latest revision of the document will be undertaken in 2026. Vision, Mission, and Goals Aligned with the Cape Winelands District Municipality's (CWDM) vision for air quality management, the vision for the Stellenbosch Municipality, as defined in the AQMP, is that air quality in the Stellenbosch Municipality is clean and healthy.</p>	Environmental Management



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				<p>The mission statement for achieving the stated vision is:</p> <p>Air quality in the Stellenbosch Municipality is cooperatively managed for the benefit of present and future generations according to the principles of sustainable development to safeguard health and quality of life, promoting economic and social development.</p> <p>The goals to achieve the mission of the AQMP are listed below, and their linkages to the Western Cape Provincial AQMP (DEA&DP, 2010) and the CWDM AQMP (CWDM, 2012) are highlighted.</p> <p>The three goals for the Stellenbosch Municipality AQMP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Goal 1: Air quality governance meets the requirements to effectively implement the AQMP: This goal addresses the regulatory framework and the institutional capacity required in the Stellenbosch Municipality to carry out the air quality function. This links directly to the goal of the AQMP for the Western Cape to 'ensure effective and consistent air quality management and the goal in the CWDM AQMP of 'effective air quality management; ✦ Goal 2: Reduce atmospheric emissions of harmful pollutants: This goal aims to manage activities that impact air quality to reduce the emissions of harmful pollutants and associated impacts on human health and well-being. This links directly to the provincial AQMP goal to 'Ensure effective and consistent compliance monitoring and enforcement and 'To ensure that health-based air quality standards are attained and continually met'. It also links to the CWDM AQMP goal of 'Effective air quality management through an 'emission reduction strategy; and ✦ Goal 3: Systems and tools are established to effectively implement the AQMP: This goal refers to the systems and tools required for effective AQMP implementation, the cornerstone of which is an Air Quality Management System (AQMS). The development of AQMS links directly to the provincial AQMP goal, 'To ensure effective and consistent air quality management through the development of AQM systems. It also links to the CWDM AQMP goal of developing an AQMS. An AQMS is a fundamental unit in the management of air quality in an area, incorporating the necessary technical elements that provide information on the status of air quality (D: EA&DP, 2010). Included in this goal is the need for stakeholders to actively participate in AQM in the Stellenbosch Municipality, which links to the provincial AQMP goal 'To continually engage with stakeholders to raise awareness concerning air quality. It also links to the CWDM AQMP goal to 'Promote communication concerning air quality management; and 	



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				<p>⚡ Goal 4: This goal aims to improve the understanding of the impact that climate change is likely to have on the municipality and to implement measures to mitigate such an impact.</p> <p>The timeframes defined for the implementation of the AQMP are: Figure 1: AQMP Time frames</p> <p>An air quality control bylaw, as well as a noise control policy, have been developed and adopted by the Council. The latter is implemented by a dedicated air quality / noise control officer appointed within the Department: Community Services. Air quality and noise complaints are captured in a central database and dealt with within required timeframes. The following statistics included both air quality-related matters and noise complaints. All noise complaints are investigated in terms of the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations PN200/2013.</p> <p>Air Quality Complaints 2023/24 to 2024/25</p>	



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Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response					Responsible Department																																																																																																							
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				<p>Stellenbosch Municipality works closely with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning concerning local government compliance and adherence to legislation. Implementation of operational plans concerning management plans is executed within the area of responsibility.</p> <p>The following immediate items were also included in the AQMP:</p> <table><tr><th>No.</th><th>Objective</th><th>Activity</th><th>Responsibility</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Sufficient capacity and competence exist to perform the air quality management function.</td><td>Identify capacity and competency needs.</td><td>Council</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>The AQMP is included in the IDP.</td><td>Prepare air quality input for inclusion in the IDP. Ensure adequate funding in the IDP for AQMP implementation.</td><td>Air Quality Officer, Council</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>A regulatory framework exists in the municipality for air quality management.</td><td>Develop an air quality bylaw</td><td>Air Quality Officer, Council</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Emissions from waste burning are reduced.</td><td>Enforcement of the bylaw</td><td>Air Quality Officer</td></tr></table>					No.	Objective	Activity	Responsibility	1.	Sufficient capacity and competence exist to perform the air quality management function.	Identify capacity and competency needs.	Council	2.	The AQMP is included in the IDP.	Prepare air quality input for inclusion in the IDP. Ensure adequate funding in the IDP for AQMP implementation.	Air Quality Officer, Council	3.	A regulatory framework exists in the municipality for air quality management.	Develop an air quality bylaw	Air Quality Officer, Council	4.	Emissions from waste burning are reduced.	Enforcement of the bylaw	Air Quality Officer																																																																																				
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				5.	An Air Quality Management System exists in Stellenbosch Municipality, including an emission inventory, ambient air quality monitoring, and reporting.	Prepare an annual report on progress with AQMP implementation and the state of air quality, including emissions, ambient data, and complaints.	Air Quality Officer	
				6.	Stakeholders participate in AQ management.	Participate and provide input / comment on development planning (e.g., EIA, SDF, SEMF).	Air Quality Officer	
				7.	Dust management	Respond to and attend to odour and dust complaints.	Air Quality Officer	
				8.	Noise pollution management	Respond and attend to noise complaints.	Air Quality Officer	
				<p>Stellenbosch Municipality developed an Air Quality bylaw in 2018, which, together with the above AQMP, is implemented and enforced by the local Air Quality Control Officer.</p> <p>Stellenbosch Municipality relies on data from the province's monitoring station situated at CWDM in Stellenbosch town to determine air quality or atmospheric emissions. This data is reported on by the relevant environmental health official from CWDM.</p> <p>Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Stellenbosch Municipality is continuously developing its capacity to protect the environment within its boundaries and to strive towards a municipality and communities that recognise the vital importance of their rich natural capital and manage these in a manner that ensures sustainability and fulfils the needs of all concerned.</p> <p>To this effect, Stellenbosch Municipality has developed the Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework (SEMF), approved by the Council as a sector plan for the Municipal Spatial Development Framework. The SEMF is a municipal strategic environmental management policy that responds to and complies with the relevant statutes and directives.</p> <p>Stellenbosch Municipality also implemented its Invasive Alien Plant Management Plan (IAP Management Plan), prepared in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), completed during the 2017/18 financial year. This document was reviewed and adopted by the Council in 2022 and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE). Stellenbosch Municipality reports annually to DFFE on the implementation of its IAP Management Plan.</p> <p>Environmental Implementation</p>				



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				<p>Stellenbosch Municipality works closely with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning regarding local government compliance and adherence to legislation. Implementation of operational plans in relation to management plans is executed within the area of responsibility.</p> <p>The Stellenbosch Municipality owns various properties regarded as nature areas. Three of these areas have formally been designated as conservation areas. These are Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve, Jan Marais Park, and Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve. The Stellenbosch Municipality is in the process of putting environmental management plans (EMPs) in place for all these areas, including areas that are not formally declared as protected areas. The status of these is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve: approved by the Council in 2022; ✚ Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve: An approved EMP is in place and is currently up for a 5-year review; ✚ Jan Marais Nature Reserve: Final draft EMP prepared; ✚ Paradyskloof Nature Area: approved by the Council in 2019 and reviewed in 2024; and ✚ Ida's Valley / Bamako Nature Area: Approved by the Council in 2023. <p>In 2024, Stellenbosch Municipality also drafted a nature reserve and nature area bylaw. This by-law was made public before a final draft was presented to the Council and promulgated in July 2025.</p> <p>Urban Forestry</p> <p>Maintenance of urban forestry within the Central Business District (CBD) shall be undertaken in accordance with the Tree Management Policy and all associated Standard Operating Procedures. These instruments regulate the planting, protection, felling, maintenance, and long-term management of trees situated on municipal property and ensure that all arboricultural activities are conducted in a consistent, professional, and sustainable manner. The Tree Management Policy is currently undergoing its 5-year review.</p> <p>The municipality adopts a sustainable development approach to urban forestry, with the objective of enhancing the ecological quality, resilience, and visual character of the CBD. This approach supports the greening of areas within the Stellenbosch Municipality through the promotion of sustainable urban forestry practices and serves as a guiding framework for investors and developers committed to environmentally responsible and eco-sensitive development.</p> <p>Objectives and Benefits of Maintaining Urban Forests.</p>	



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhance urban liveability through tree planting, shade provision, and streetscape improvements.Conserve biodiversity by prioritising indigenous tree species that support local ecosystems.Mitigate and adapt to climate change through increased canopy cover, carbon sequestration, and reduced urban heat.Protect heritage and significant trees for their cultural, historical, and ecological value.Integrate tree planning into urban development and spatial planning processes.Establish clear roles and responsibilities for municipal departments, private landowners, and other stakeholders.Provide guidelines for planting, maintenance, and removal of trees on municipal and private land.Promote education, community involvement, and stewardship of urban trees.Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB) Infested trees will be monitored, and dead trees will be felled. <p>Environmental Management Challenges</p> <table><tr><th>Challenge</th><th>Actions to address</th></tr><tr><td>Load shedding</td><td>Noise nuisance and an increase in air pollution were also encountered as many businesses and households switched to backup generators, which run on fossil fuels such as diesel or petrol. The increased use of these generators leads to higher emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide, as well as particulate matter. These pollutants can contribute to climate change, harm human health, and need to be managed in accordance with relevant legislation. The noise control officer is mandated to investigate complaints and implement the necessary corrective measures, and, at the same time, try to increase awareness and education among the public and help develop an environment that takes cognisance of everyone's rights.</td></tr><tr><td>Severe Weather Conditions</td><td>The adverse weather conditions caused destructive damage in nature reserves and areas that affected infrastructure and flora. These conditions have resulted in negative effects on both the natural and built environment. Repair work to the affected environments is gradually underway.</td></tr></table> <p>The ornamental horticulture team responsible for landscaping in Stellenbosch central and town entrances upgraded the Voorgelegen gardens, which cater to an array of events such as weddings, baby showers, bridal showers, parties, etc. Die Braak, main roads, and town entrance pots and beds were replanted as the teams prepared for various tourist visits and the annual municipal festivals and events such as the Harvest Parade and Garden Town, amongst other</p>	Challenge	Actions to address	Load shedding	Noise nuisance and an increase in air pollution were also encountered as many businesses and households switched to backup generators, which run on fossil fuels such as diesel or petrol. The increased use of these generators leads to higher emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide, as well as particulate matter. These pollutants can contribute to climate change, harm human health, and need to be managed in accordance with relevant legislation. The noise control officer is mandated to investigate complaints and implement the necessary corrective measures, and, at the same time, try to increase awareness and education among the public and help develop an environment that takes cognisance of everyone's rights.	Severe Weather Conditions	The adverse weather conditions caused destructive damage in nature reserves and areas that affected infrastructure and flora. These conditions have resulted in negative effects on both the natural and built environment. Repair work to the affected environments is gradually underway.	
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				<p>events. The Franschhoek area received several planted pots to add to the beautification on that side of the Stellenbosch Municipal area. The team beautified various entrances at Ida's Valley entrance, Tennantville, the Kayamandi wall entrance, and the R44. Adam Tas, etc. Over 50 trees were planted in various wards across the Stellenbosch Municipal area by the Parks section. The Adam Tas entrance was upgraded with artificial grass, especially in areas where there are high foot traffic and pedestrians.</p> <p>The parks section installed play equipment across the Stellenbosch Municipal area. Longlands in Ward 20 received a new fenced park with outdoor gym items, play equipment, new bins, signage, artificial grass, and pathways. The park also features trees, tarred walkways, and plant boxes.</p> <p>Kastaaing Park in Pniël was fenced, with a new three-in-one play item as well as a bin. Existing play equipment was painted in most parks. La Gratitude Park in Ida's Valley was fenced. Curry Street Park in Ward 16 received new play equipment. A tree planting project was expedited by the parks section during Arbour Month in Ward 11, as many older trees that were damaged by the previous storm had been damaged and fallen over. A beautification project was expedited in Ward 16 to combat an illegal dumping area. Ward 22 received a set of outdoor gym items. Fencing projects were planned for wards 1 and 2. Tree planting during Arbour Month took place in the Franschhoek area.</p>	
217	Table 152: Air Quality Complaints 2023/24 – 2024/25	Cllr S Schäfer	Noise does not form part of air quality. The row should be removed.	The administration takes note and will update the Annual Report 2024/25 accordingly.	Environmental Management
219	Table 155: Law Enforcement Highlights	Cllr E Groenewald	Insert footnotes with the definition of this type of notice. This will enable the reader to have a better understanding of what is reported on.	<p>Definitions of the 56 and 341 notices will be added as footnotes in the final Annual Report 2024/25.</p> <p>A Section 56 notice is a traffic fine issued directly by a traffic officer or law enforcement when you are stopped for a moving violation. It includes a court date but allows you to pay before then to avoid appearing in court.</p> <p>A Section 341 notice is a fine issued by traffic or law enforcement officers for non-moving violations (such as illegal parking). It is usually affixed to the driver's side window of the vehicle.</p>	Traffic and Law Enforcement
220	3.9.2 Traffic Services	Cllr S Schäfer	The highlights contradict what the municipality is conveying.	The statistics presented are accurate, and each functional area reports results in line with its specific performance indicators. The highlights are intended to provide a summary view, while the detailed indicators reflect the outcomes of each function. There is, therefore, no	Traffic and Law Enforcement



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				contradiction, but rather a distinction between summarised highlights and the more granular indicator-based results.	
220	3.9.2 Traffic Services	Cllr E Groenewald	What is the reason for the staff shortages in the traffic department?	The staff shortages in the traffic department are primarily due to vacant positions that are unfunded. Without the necessary budget allocation, these positions cannot be filled, resulting in reduced staffing capacity and operational constraints within the department.	Traffic and Law Enforcement
221	Table 156: Service Data for Traffic Services	Cllr E Groenewald	Why is there a significant downward trend in the learner driver licence tests?	The downward trend in learner driver licence tests is due to the rollout of Computerised Learner's Licence Testing (CLLT) machines by the RTMC. With 16 machines deployed, the maximum number of applicants per session has been reduced from 20 to 16, resulting in lower overall testing capacity.	Traffic and Law Enforcement
221			Is there a management system in place, and what is the cost of the cameras?	The municipality has appointed an external service provider, through the tender process, to deliver speed enforcement camera services. In terms of the current tender contract agreement, the service provider supplies and operates a total of 12 I-cam Laser cameras and 7 fixed-site cameras. Any increase in the number of cameras will require an amendment to the specifications when the contract is next issued for tender. The cost per fixed camera is R400 000, and the cost for the mobile camera is R300 000, which all form part of the tender.	Traffic and Law Enforcement
223	Table 158: Service data for the fire and disaster management	Cllr S Schäfer	Please clarify this table for the average number of appliances off the road during the year.	This refers to vehicle breakdowns. Vehicles are repaired through the RT tender process.	Fire and Disaster Management Services
224	Table 159: Capital Expenditures as at	Cllr S Schäfer	Indicate what the reason was for the delay in the purchasing of specialised vehicles: Fire	All capital projects are on track. The new Landcruiser will be here on Monday. It is currently at Toyota Stellenbosch.	Fire and Disaster Management Services
227	3.10.1: Holiday Resorts and Campsites	MPAC	Mountain Breeze: Indicate where the money comes from for the repairs and maintenance of the campsite. Confirm why incur expenditure if the campsite is disposed of or not being utilised by the public.	The Department: Community Services does not manage Mountain Breeze Resort; it resides with Corporate Services, under which Property Management resides. The comment was addressed.	Garth Abrahams and Property Management
227	Table 169: Service	Cllr S Schäfer	Define what a stadium is, and does	Stellenbosch Municipality owns and maintains 15 sport facilities.	Sport, Halls and Recreation



COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
	statistics sports Grounds and Swimming pools		<p>the municipality have any of these – indicate where?</p> <p>Confirm the correctness of the total services listed</p>	<p>Ten (10) of these sport facilities have seated stadiums with infrastructure that includes clubhouses and floodlights.</p> <p>These 10 stadiums formed part of the 2010 World Cup legacy projects.</p> <p>The remaining 5 sport facilities do not have seated stadiums.</p>	

The general remarks made, and all additional questions, can be routed and addressed at the MPAC meeting on 23 February 2026.



1.6 Director: Financial Services

The updated Annual Report 2024/25 should be recalculated and provide reasons for the variances throughout the Annual Report.

Explain the structure of tables under financial performance in Chapter 5.

The AFS and Audit report might be further discussed on 23 February for more clarity.

TABLE 8: FEEDBACK: DIRECTORATE: FINANCIAL SERVICES

FINANCIAL SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
38	Table 9: Municipal Viability Highlights	Cllr E Groenewald	Explain why investments were left out in the highlights.	Investments were not included in the Annual Report 2024/25 template.	CFO Financial Management Services
39	Table 12: Operating Ratios	Cllr E Groenewald	Provide clarity on what the latest norm is for repairs and maintenance.	The norm for R&M in accordance with the MFMA Circular is 8%.	CFO Financial Management Services
	Table 13: Total Capital Expenditure		What category do the consultants / service providers fall under, and what were the actuals and variances?	Consultants and / or service providers fall under Contracted services. Actual expenditure: contracted services: R284 539 132 Amended budget: R325 195 478 Variance: ((R325 195 478 - R284 539 132) / R325 195 478) * 100 = 12.50% Total % spent: R284 539 132 / R325 195 478 = 87.5%	CFO Financial Management Services
			Explain the decrease in the budget allocated and the actual?	A detailed performance assessment was conducted with the Mid-Year Adjustment Budget 2024/25, and projects were shifted to the outer years based on cash flow projections, as well as tenders that are not yet in place. The actual expenditure was (R473 052 520 / R524 512 559) = 90.19%.	CFO Financial Management Services
87	Table 68: Ten Highest Bids Awarded by Bid Adjudication Committee	Cllr E Groenewald	Clarify why there were two successful bidders on BSM 25/25.	The tender was initially awarded to POTTS DEVCO. An appeal was lodged and subsequently upheld, and the award was made to PANCARE PROPERTY SERVICES. This was an oversight in the report and should only	SCM



FINANCIAL SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				have included the one award to PANCARE PROPERTY SERVICES.	
87	Table 69: Awards made by the Accounting Officer	Cllr E Groenewald	Clarify Bid Number BSM 111/24. Give context and the amount.	<p>The proposal of Middelorp Properties (Pty) Ltd for R22 028 250.00 (including 15% VAT) for the redevelopment and lease of the Transvalia properties was accepted. It was proposed for a long-term lease of not more than 30 (thirty) years as indicated in the tender document.</p> <p>The bidder submitted a bid with a bid amount of R22 028 250.00 (VAT included), which amount represents the estimated capital outlay.</p> <p>Total project cost (capital and operational) R33 795 797.50 (VAT incl.) The proposed monthly lease will be negotiated and approved by Council before commencing, on the conditions of the bid, and the details of the lease will be finalised and submitted before Section 33 is initiated for the formation of a maximum 30-year contract.</p>	SCM
88	Table 70: Appeals resolved	Cllr E Groenewald	The department is to provide more context to the description of the tender number and insert a column to state the cost and outcome, whether the appeals process was resolved or not.	<p>All appeals were resolved, and the column was added.</p> <p>The table will be updated and will be reflected in the final Annual Report 2024/25.</p>	SCM
89	Table 72: Deviation from Normal Procurement Process	Cllr S Schäfer	Why are there consecutive 0s for the Certificate of Emergencies?	The table will be updated in the final Annual Report 2024/25.	SCM



FINANCIAL SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
			It is proposed to provide MPAC with an updated table.	Emergencies already form part of the deviation report; hence, the 0s were taken out of the draft Annual Report 2024/25.	
90	2.3.4.7: Long-Term Contracts and Public-Private Partnerships Table 73: Long Term Contract (20 largest contracts entered into during 2024/25)	Cllr E Groenewald	Share the sentiment on PPPs and how beneficial they can be for the municipality. Confirm the table and provide MPAC with an updated table.	The list of long-term contracts (20 largest) stays the same, since it is as at 30 June 2025. The municipality currently has no PPPs in place.	SCM
92	2.3.4.9: SCM Performance Management	Cllr E Groenewald	The narrative is vaguely stated. Elaborate by providing background and more context for the paragraph.	We have internal SOPs that give effect to the SCMP Policy. Regular in-house audits are also conducted to ensure that SCM remains compliant with policies and regulations. The performance of service providers is also monitored monthly.	SCM
271	Table 236: Reliances on Grants	Cllr E Groenewald	The type of grants should be listed.	The Grants are listed in Table 235.	CFO Financial Management Services
271	5.3 Asset Management	Cllr E Groenewaldt	Where do the DSs come from, and what impact do they have on the community?	The question must be clarified.	CFO Financial Management Services
277	Table 243 Capital Expenditure by Asset Programme (Appendix M1)	Cllr Schäfer	Explain why there is an actual expenditure but no budget or adjustment budget provision.	The table will be updated and will be reflected in the final Annual Report 2024/25.	CFO Financial Management Services
			Explain the high actual expenditure for social housing.	The expenditure is mainly made up of the purchase of materials, the construction of Wendy houses and upgrading flats. This line item also included the roll-out of the social housing programme.	CFO Financial Management Services
277	Table 244: Capital Expenditure: Upgrade / Renewal Programme (Appendix M2)	Cllr E Groenewald	Explain the low spending vs the original and adjustment budget for water purification.	<u>The Director: Infrastructure indicated the following via an email response:</u> The expenditure on the water budget line item was due to the lack of resources and engineering technicians. The Franschhoek bulk water pipeline project was delayed due to the delay in the appointment of a contractor, and	CFO Financial Management Services



FINANCIAL SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				the Vlothenburg Pipeline project was delayed due to approvals from one of the landowners along the route of the pipeline.	
			Explain why there is no budget and spending for Infrastructure – Other: Waste Management, Transportation and Gas.	The table speaks only to capital expenditure pertaining to renewals and upgrades; there was no expenditure for the items that were renewed or upgraded in accordance with those specific items.	CFO Financial Management Services
			Explain the R0 values in the table.	The R0 values mean that there was no budget or expenditure for that specific line, even though it is included in the Annual Report 2024/25 template.	CFO Financial Management Services
281	Table 248: Cash Flow		Explain the R0 values in the table	<p>The R0 values mean that there were no transactions for that specific line in the 2024/25 financial year, even though it is included in the Annual report template.</p> <p>The employee cost cash expenditure is included in the suppliers' line in the audited Annual Financial Statements 2024/25 of R1 939 490.</p> <p>The table will be amended to state Suppliers and Employees.</p>	CFO Financial Management Services
282	Table 249: Gross outstanding debtors per services	Cllr S Schäfer	Give more background on the information provided in the table in terms of what was written off and what was put in place.	The table gives a summary of the gross outstanding debtor's amounts per service. In total, there was an increase of 2% in the total outstanding debt. Council wrote off an amount of R74.7M for the reporting period, which is mainly indigent debt.	CFO Revenue and Expenditure Financial Management Services
	Table 250: Debtors' age analysis	Cllr S Schäfer	Give more background on the information provided in the table.	The table provides an age analysis of the total outstanding debt. There was an increase of 2% in the total outstanding debt.	
283	Table 252: Municipal Investments	Cllr E Groenewald	Confirm if the investments are fixed and provide a percentage next to the amounts.	The details on all investments are provided in the monthly and quarterly reports. The annual report provides only the total of all investments.	CFO Financial Management Services



FINANCIAL SERVICES					
Page no.	Table / Paragraph Graph	The member who poses question / comment	Comment(s)	Response	Responsible Department
				The municipality keeps one call account, which has a variable interest rate and is readily available on request.	
Annual Financial Statements 2024/25					
No matters were raised					
Annual Performance Report 2024/25					
No matters were raised					
Audit and Performance Audit Committee Report 2024/25					
No matters were raised					
Report from the Auditor-General of South Africa 2024/25					
No matters were raised					

The general remarks made, and all additional questions can be routed and addressed at the MPAC meeting on 23 February 2026.



2. MPAC PUBLIC HEARING COMMENTS / REMARKS

Comments / remarks were made by the public which were not relevant to the Annual Report 2024/25, but to the IDP process and general Lets Fixit matters.

Below were the comments made by the public:

TABLE 9: PUBLIC HEARING COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK

PUBLIC HEARING			
Name and Surname	Comment(s)	Response	Relevant to IDP / Annual Report / General
Cllr J Andrews, representing Elsenburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget: to inquire about the financial allocations specifically attributed to our wards for the 2024-2025 financial year. Could you please provide details on the amount allocated and a brief explanation of what these funds will be used for? Unresolved complaints. The annual report reflects the service standards. But residents have always had outstanding service complaints. How many complaints from our wards remain unresolved? And what is the average turnover? Consequences for non-performance. What steps have been taken against irresponsible officials? Corrective plan. What is the clear time-bound corrective measures for the underperformance identified in our wards? What are the measures for underperformance in wards? Safety intervention. What kind of safety action has the municipality implemented in its wards to prevent crime? 	<p>The MPAC Chairperson noted the various concerns raised by the members of the community.</p> <p>The community members were advised by the MPAC Chairperson that their comments do not relate to any of the reported information in the draft Annual Report 2024/25. However, the MPAC undertook to direct their concerns to the relevant department for possible inclusion during the April 2026 IDP open days.</p>	<p>MPAC take note of the comments and will be submitted to the relevant section during the April 2026 IDP open days.</p>
Amanda Visser – Jamestown in Mountain View:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evictions on farms – Malan Farm, where people were evicted, but does not have emergency houses for evictees in Ward 21 If we enter Mountain View, at the cemetery, there is a big tree, but the path that is there is very narrow. Fortunately, there have been no accidents yet, but if the municipality can look at and fix the path for the entrance of our community. 		



PUBLIC HEARING			
Name and Surname	Comment(s)	Response	Relevant to IDP / Annual Report / General
	<p>There is a dam between the Wendys and the houses. And that dam, especially when it is warm, then it stinks a lot. Can the municipality do something about that dam?</p> <p>Our children in Mountain View have a park that has just been patched up. There is no fencing. The municipality does nothing about it to make our park beautiful for our children. And apart from the playground, we are still looking for more space for our children in ward 21.</p>		
Esmerelda vd Ross – Lapland / Lavanda / Arora Municipal Flats	<p>The biggest problem is the collaboration between the municipality and the municipality when there are complaints. If there is a complaint, it is never addressed, or it never takes place. It is a result of the residents, their geysers, the residents, their tiles, the residents, their crates that rot in their places, cranes that are broken, pipes that leak.</p> <p>And the biggest problem is behind Aurora, where there is a plague of cats, there is a plague of mosquitoes, and rats. And it is behind the river. And on the corner at 101, there is a hole. No maintenance is being attended to.</p> <p>High Crime – Community safety needs to patrol more at the municipal flats.</p> <p>No efficient turnaround time.</p>		
Pastor Jeffery May	<p>Farms are barely visible during elections. Can the municipality make use of the service delivery projects implemented specifically in the rural areas in 2024-2025, and how does that compare with urban areas such as Cloeteville and Franschoek?</p> <p>Outline the service delivery projects per ward in 2024/25 and how they compare to urban wards.</p> <p>I would like to know the municipality's structured involvement with rural residents outside of the election period, particularly regarding</p>		



PUBLIC HEARING			
Name and Surname	Comment(s)	Response	Relevant to IDP / Annual Report / General
	<p>infrastructure inequality. In Cloetesville, it is crucial to engage with Franschhoek and Vloedenburg to assess what affordable infrastructure upgrades are planned for this financial year. Establishing clear priorities will help ensure accountability and transparency in these developments.</p> <p>Government intervention and eviction. In areas with government intervention, residents report regulated eviction regimens, including the role of the municipality in the protection of vulnerable families against illegal evictions and how many eviction-related cases are addressed in 2024/25. It is important that municipalities cannot ignore evictions and insecurity.</p> <p>What coordination exists between the municipality and the provincial national government to protect rural residents who are facing eviction under housing and land reform legislation? This reduces the responsibility but maintains pressure.</p> <p>Electricity and infrastructure. What conditions and plans exist for our areas? What infrastructure is planned for our areas?</p> <p>Housing and informal housing. How many housing projects are promised? What are the requirements? Who has benefited, and how was it chosen?</p>		

ANNEXURE B:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PER DIRECTORATE



ANNEXURE B 1:

Directorate Corporate Services



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK
MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT UNIT

Enquiries: Mr B Louw E-mail scm.tenderawards@ Stellenbosch.gov.za Ref: 6/1/1 Tel: (021) 808 8588 Tel: (021) 808 8721

As per tel: 021 851 8666 / 071 673 6241

As per email: linares@iafrica.com

Attention: Adolfo Linares

LINARES ARCHITECTS
7 PINEGROVE ROAD
SOMERSET WEST
7130

Dear Sir/ Madam

BID: B/SM: 31/23 APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT TO MONITOR AND OVERSEE HERITAGE BUILDING WORKS/ALTERATIONS/UPGRADES AND TO SUBMIT A CLOSE OUT REPORT FOR THE VARIOUS HERITAGE BUILDINGS.

Stellenbosch Municipality has accepted your offer dated 12 December 2022 as Professional Architect to monitor and oversee Heritage building works/alteration/upgrades and to submit a close out report for the various heritage buildings, up to a maximum of the number of estimated hours and further up to a maximum amount of R272 329.20 (15% VAT inclusive), for all 3 buildings, subjected only to the terms and conditions embodied in the Tender specifications and the general conditions of contract.

Please note:

Approval from the Heritage Western Cape (HWC) has been granted for the Voorgelegen Building. The application for Rhenish Complex and Bergzicht Training centre is currently in process, if not approved by the HWC, the Municipality will not proceed with the Rhenish Complex and Bergzicht Training

Please note other Service Provider 's may object or appeal the appointment which might affect the tender.

If there is any uncertainty regarding the scope of work, it should be addressed as soon as possible. Please liaise with Ms. Theresa Benjamin at the following number 021 808 8513

Yours faithfully


pp Financial Services
Municipal Manager

15/02/2023
Date



30 October 2025

HERITAGE REPORT

CASE NUMBER : HWC22120801SJ1213

Issued in terms of Section 34 of the National Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)
and Regulation 3 (3) (a) of PN 298 (29 August 2003)

The present close-out report is submitted subsequent to the renovation work reaching practical completion in the Bergzicht Training Centre on Bird Street, Erf 235. Stellenbosch.

Adolfo Linares - Professional Architect, registered Heritage Practitioner, was appointed by Stellenbosch Municipality to oversee and monitor the building works/additions and alterations, subsequent to the approval granted by Heritage Western Cape case number HWC22120801SJ1213.

October 2025



Our Ref: HM / CAPE WINELANDS / STELLENBOSCH / ERF 235
 Case No: HWC22120801SJ1213
 Enquiries: Sneha Jhupsee
 E-mail: sneha.jhupsee@westerncape.gov.za
 Tel: 021 483 5959



Katherine Robinson
katherine.robinson@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

PROPOSED ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 34 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

This matter was discussed at the Heritage Officers Meeting held on 20 February 2023.

DECISION

The Committee resolved to approve the application as the proposal does not negatively impact on heritage resources.

PERMIT

CASE NUMBER: HWC22120801SJ1213

Issued in terms of Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) and Regulation 3(3)(a) of PN 298 (29 August 2003)

This permit is valid for three years from the date of issue

Proposed Action: Additions & Alterations
 Site: Erf 235, Bergzicht Training Centre, 31 Du Toit Street, Stellenbosch
 Graded: Grading in progress

Permit issued in accordance with the Structural Investigation Report for the Bergzicht Heritage Buildings, numbered 2432/03, prepared by VIP Consulting Engineers, dated August 2020.

Conditions applicable to this Permit:

1. Work to be done strictly in accordance with the HWC stamped report.
2. Work to be monitored by a suitably qualified architect with heritage experience
3. A close-out report to be submitted within 30 days of practical completion.

NOTE:

- This decision is subject to an appeal period of 14 working days. Kindly note that the appeal period is calculated from the date indicated on the HWC date stamp, which is the date the appeal is sent, and not the date of signature
- Appeals to HWC are to be submitted to HWC.Appeals@westerncape.gov.za
- The applicant is required to inform any party who has expressed a bona fide interest in any heritage-related aspect of this record of decision. The appeal period shall be taken from the date above. It should be noted that for an appeal to be deemed valid it must refer to the decision, it must be submitted by the due date and it must set out the grounds of the appeal. Appeals must be addressed to the official named above and it is the responsibility of the appellant to confirm that the appeal has been received within the appeal period.
- **Work may NOT be initiated during this 14 day appeal period.**
- If any archaeological material or evidence of burials is discovered during earth-moving activities all works must be stopped and Heritage Western Cape must be notified immediately.
- This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any necessary approval from any other applicable statutory authority.
- **An HWC STAMPED REPORT must be present on the site at all times and must be produced on demand by any heritage Inspector, building control official, or any person duly authorized to do so.**
- **A copy of this permit must be displayed in a prominent place on the site until the permitted work is completed.**

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.


 Waseefa Dhansay
 Assistant Director: Professional Services



www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

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 • Tel: +27 (0)21 483 5959 • E-mail: ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

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HWC Permit : Ref HM/CAPE WINELANDS/STELLENBOSCH/ERF 235



Linares Architects - Heritage Consultants
 Email: linares@iafrica.com
 Cell 071 673 6241

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

Adolfo Linares, Professional Architect member of the Association of the Professional Heritage Practitioners, was appointed by Stellenbosch Municipality to monitor and oversee heritage building works/additions and alterations, subsequent to the approval granted by Heritage Western Cape for Bergzicht Training Centre, case HWC22120801SJ1213. This close-out report is required by Heritage Western Cape as a condition applicable in the permit to conduct the works.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH TO THE BUILDING WORK

My philosophical approach regarding the proposed renovation could be summed up as 'keeping alive the spirit of the place, the significance of the buildings and of the environs are best protected by retaining as much of the ancient materials, returning the envelope to its best appearance. The key points identified in the methodology for the alterations and upgrades are to protect the historic fabric, minimize the impact of the renovation works, maintaining its significance and architectural character.

How do buildings survive?

Historic buildings are associated with a specific economic, geographical and social environments, modern-day market economy could render historic buildings obsolete and undergo a process of degradation.

Buildings survive if they are used, modern-day activities demand new modes of using spaces including statutory and building regulations.

Bergzicht Training Centre is an example of adaptive reuse, which is the process of repurposing the existing structure for a new function; this sustainable approach preserves cultural heritage and architectural character.

Bergzicht Centre illustrates the concept, Stellenbosch Municipality by renting out the complex obtains rent fees therefore, resources for the upkeep and maintenance.

This report presents the case depicting various actions taken to restore the complex, keeping the spirit of the historic precinct.



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF BERGZICHT

Bergzicht was originally part of the Kromme River farm which was founded in 1682 which was given to Jan Janz van Eeden of Oldenburg. It is believed that the Heerenhuys was built as early as 1780. Part of the farm was sold to Jacobus Groenewald in 1794.

Groenewald's widow later married Nicolaas Sertyn, who bought more land to expand Bergzicht. The symmetrical outlines of the three buildings, a square with two rectangular buildings on either side, were built in 1817 and remain more or less the same today.

After the above, the farm belonged to various owners who made additions to the Heerenhuys:

1822 Willem Daniel Hofman Jnr

183 Pieter Hendrik Faure

1847 Jacobus Francois du Toit

1859 Jacob Johan Paul du Toit

1869 Jacobus Christoffel Overbeek

Since 1922 the property has belonged to the Stellenbosch Municipality which has rented the premises to various tenants. On 17 August 1954 the site was declared a taxi rank. In 1965 the Municipality considered Bergzicht demolition but decided to restore the premises and surrounding area.

On the evening of 8 July 1992, the Heerenhuys almost completely burned down.

After the rebuilding process, the lease of the premises was put out to tender and was awarded to Bergzicht Training for the use of the buildings as a training centre for unemployed and uneducated residents of Stellenbosch and surrounding area.

HERITAGE SURVEY 2012

The heritage survey for the central core of Stellenbosch was steered by Stellenbosch Heritage Foundation. It represents the first phase of a planned heritage survey within the legal framework of the National Heritage Resources Act.

Survey Overview

ADDRESS

Bird Street Erf 235



Linares Architects - Heritage Consultants
Email: linares@iafrica.com
Cell 071 673 6241

DATE BUILT

C1795

SUGGESTED GRADING

II

DESCRIPTION

H-shaped thatched house with ornate holbol central gable with double casements (a reconstruction) and holbol end gables. Flush casements with solid shutters, stable door with small-pane fanlight. House is flanked by thatched outbuildings

SIGNIFICANCE

Historical, Aesthetical.

RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality appointed QSource Quantity Surveyors as the lead consultant for the project BSM 40/20, in sequence in March 2020 VIP Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd was appointed by QSource to perform visual structural inspections on the Bergzicht Training Centre.

In August 2020 VIP issued the Structural Investigation Report number 2632/03 it was endorsed by B Haasbroek, Inspection Engineer and as Project Leader Mr. J Jansen van Rensburg.ⁱ

The report comprises the study of the three buildings on site, namely Admin, Heerenhuys and Pinotage, it points out external and internal damages and/ or problems.

Following my site assessment, VIP's proposed repair work, in many instances, was changed or omitted as proved to be unnecessary, the work implemented is detailed below.

ADMIN BUILDING

- VIP'S report indicated the total replacement of the thatch roofs. Although, no decay and adequate thatch thickness was found; Highveld Cape Thatchers were appointed for the maintenance work, fixing flashings, ridges and for the application of fire retardant. It was recommended a yearly inspection of the roof; a three years guarantee was issued.ⁱⁱ





Figure 1



Figure 2





Figure 3

Figures 1 and 2 show the process of maintenance of the existing thatch roof, no significant decrease in volume was found. Figure 3 shows Admin building after the reinstatement and maintenance work was done.

- First Floor Usage

The Bergzicht Training Centre have made use of the traditional Cape - Dutch brandsolder converting it to a first-floor accommodation for office use, this adaptation of the brandsolder was probably done in 1994 following the renovation work after the devastating fire which destroyed the Bergzicht homestead on the evening 8 July 1992. The loft was constructed from wooden beams and planks with a cement screed topping. The issue, identified in 2020 by VIP, is due to the differential movement of wood and the concrete screed which showed large cracks.





Figure 4



Figure 5

Figures 4 and 5 show large cracks in concrete due to differential movement rate of timber and concrete with the additional live load component of people using the space and the weight of movable objects.





Figure 6

Figure 6 expose the existing screed laid on vermiculite and damp proof membrane on timber planks



Figure 7

Figure 7 Damaged sections of the existing screed were removed, and the electrical conduits were re-arranged.





Figure 8

Figure 8 laying of the board insulation is completed, Isoboard was selected as the insulation and for its fire-resistant properties.



Figure 9





Figure 10

Figures 9 and 10 show the laid new screed

- Loft usage and fire escapes routes.

A second issue I identified with the loft usage, is the inadequate provision of fire escape routes, the existing stairs did not comply with SANS 10400 M, the intervention in the Admin building was limited to repairing some elements of the external timber stair. A fire plan and specifications was done by Fire Engineer JW Lotz, from JL Consulting Engineers.ⁱⁱⁱ

- Plaster cracks and painting

Figure 11,12 and 13 depicts the general situation found in Bergzicht, fungus-stained walls paint and woodwork and steel gates requiring attention as well.





Figure 11



Figure 12





Figure 13

The Admin building did not show major plaster cracks although the walls were stained as seen in figure 14, the external woodwork required re-decorating. See figures 15 and 16





Figure 14



Figure 15





Figure 16

Limewash and wall repairs specification included brushing down the surfaces and applying fungal treatment. Repairing the cracks consisted of raking plaster cracks applying lime putty with a fiberglass mesh, two coats of lime wash completed the walls renovation.^{iv}

External woodwork

Consisted in surface preparation, sanding down to break the surface gloss, application of one coat of primer, finishing with two coats of gloss enamel, colour 'heritage green' to match existing.

Steelwork

The surface preparation included sandpapering to remove paint, chipping away rust scales, following rust treatment, priming with a metal etch primer and finishing with a minimum of two coats of gloss enamel.





Figure 17



Figure 18

Admin building renovation completed: figures 18 and 19



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PINOTAGE BUILDING

- VIP's report indicated the total replacement of the thatch roofs.

After my inspection the total replacement of the thatch roof was deemed unnecessary, Highveld Cape Thatchers the appointed sub-contractor confirmed this observation, no decay and adequate thatch thickness was observed. The thatch sub-contractor did the maintenance work including fixing flashings, ridges and application of fire retardant. It was recommended a yearly inspection of the roof; three years guarantee was issued.

- First Floor Usage

Bergzicht' s Training Centre adapted the traditional Cape - Dutch brandsolder into a first-floor accommodation for classrooms and office use. The existing loft construction is made of wooden beams, planks and a cement screed topping; in the Pinotage building two issues were identified, the first one is due to the differential movement of wood and the concrete screed showing large cracks.



Figure 19

The case of the Pinotage building was worsened by the inadequate spacing of the timber beams and the live load component of over thirty persons using the loft plus the weight of movable objects.





Figure 20

The figure above shows the loft structure with inadequate spacing of the timber beams.



Figure 21





Figure 22

Figure 20 indicates the remedial work for the loft inadequate support, the process of adding extra support at the adequate structural spacing. The concrete screed was re-done in sections.

- Loft usage and fire escapes routes.

The external staircases that lead to the existing lofts were seriously damaged and out of service and it was required to be replaced and to comply with the provisions of SANS 10400 M, Building Regulations.

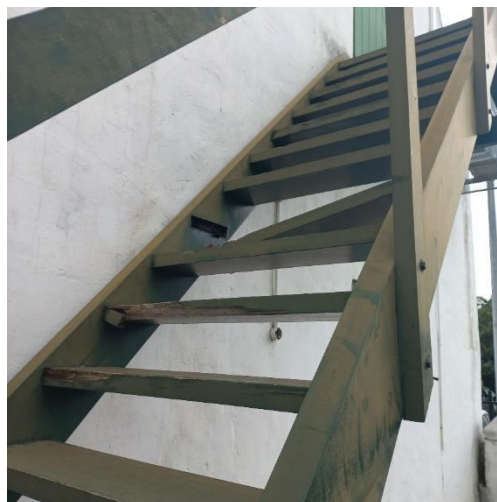


Figure 23



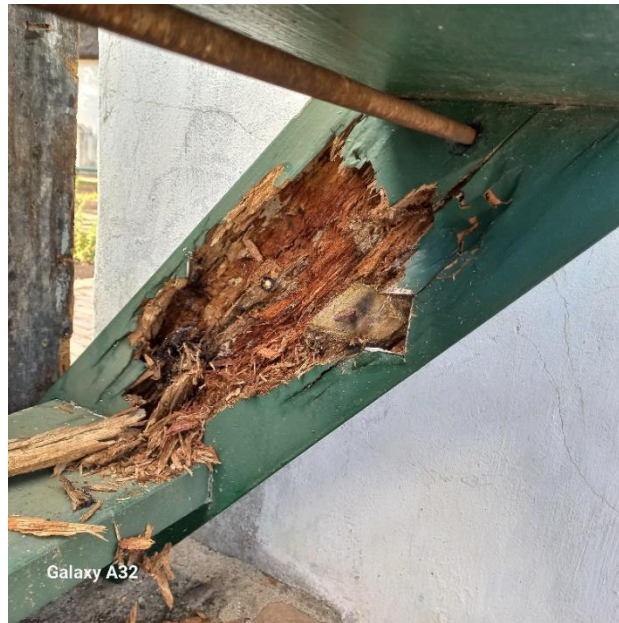


Figure 24



Figure 25



Figure 26



Figures 23, 24, 25 and 26 show the existing condition of the staircases in the Pinotage and Heerenhuys buildings before replacing them with new ones as shown in figures 27,28,29, 30,31,32 and 33.



Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29





Figure 30



Figure 31



Figure 32





Figure 33

Replacing the stairs included the reinforcement of the top landing, changing the existing floorboards and underpinning the landing with timber brackets fixed to the walls with chemical anchors. The timber dimensions utilized were matching the existing; for safety reasons extra reinforcement was introduced to the balustrading, the dimensioning of treads and risers were increased to comply with the present SANS regulation; for prevention against falling, as it is required for any flight of steps which contains more than three risers were added steel rods, this additional component was chosen for being less prominent, therefore maintaining the traditional design expression as much as possible.

- **Plaster cracks and painting**

The Pinotage building exterior had been previously repaired but, there are no records available of the procedure time and originator; regrettably the method made use of a welded mesh with a wire diameter of 4mm and thick cement plaster, this is an unsuitable rendering because it impedes the wall breathability which is a quality of historic buildings. Older traditional construction is made of solid walls that rely on the absorption and evaporation of moisture through the permeable building fabric made of soft bricks with lime rendering.

The exterior of the Pinotage building presented areas with a delaminated rendering, see photos 34,36,36.





Figure 34 the inappropriate method found: wire mesh and cement plaster



Figure 35 plaster delamination due to the previous use of unsuitable plaster.





Figure 36 plaster delamination

The condition observed is due to the inappropriate repair work described elsewhere; the corroded steel mesh furthered the delamination of the cement rendering; its removal was not an option since it would cause more damage to the existing fabric.

The remedial work on the wall's exterior was limited to few damaged areas; it consisted of scrapping the plaster, fixing fiberglass mesh and applying lime plaster.

The Pinotage building showed a large wall crack on the South façade, it was caused by a sewer stack, figure 38, the remedial work consisted in applying lime putty to close up, fitting a fibre glass mesh before finishing with a lime rendering.

The internal walls inside the Pinotage building are modern structures built as offices, toilets and classrooms all these have been constructed with a concrete foundation and contemporary bricks, the wall cracks were repaired by the previous tenant using contemporary matching materials. Figure 39.





Figure 37 External wall crack and scraped cement plaster



Figure 38 large crack on the South facade





Figure 39 internal plaster crack

HEERENHUYS BUILDING

- The total replacement of the thatch roof was unnecessary, since no significant decay was found, and the existing thickness was adequate. Highveld Cape Thatchers was appointed for maintenance work, consisting of the removal of the top layer, fixing flashings, ridges and for the application of fire retardant. It was recommended a yearly inspection of the roof; three years guarantee was issued by Highveld Thatchers.



- First Floor Usage Loft usage and Fire escapes route.

Heerenhuys building also adapted the traditional Cape - Dutch brandsolder into a first-floor accommodation for classrooms and office use, the loft's screed showed a small number of cracks, the cause is described elsewhere, the screed topping was repaired, no extensive replacement of the screed was done.

The external staircase was unusable and inadequate as a provision for fire escape routes, the existing stairs did not comply with SANS 10400 M, the intervention comprised the total replacement of the stair.



Figure 40

Steel rods were added to the balustrade for safety; it was chosen as an element less noticeable thus maintaining the traditional design. To make the stairs SANS10400 Part M compliant, additional steps and an intermediate landing were added.



- **Waterproofing**

Heerenhuys building had waterproofing issues with the two 1994 built flat roofs in Northern and Southern facades; both roofs are located in between the sloped thatched roofs which contribute to the amount of rainfall on top of these roofs. The repair work entailed the removal of the damaged membrane, re-screeding to fall, application of a new torch-on waterproofing membrane and finish with laying 38mm crushed stone, the solution included the re-alignment of the rainwater down pipes.



Figure 41

- **Walls plaster cracks**

After the fire of 1992, the reconstruction of the building included new walls that made use of contemporary bricks and cement plaster. The remedial work on the wall's exterior was limited to only few hairline cracks; the plaster scrapped, rendered with lime plaster where applicable and finished with lime wash paint.



- External woodwork

The maintenance process entailed three steps: surface preparation, sanding down to break the surface gloss, application of one coat of primer, and finishing with two coats of gloss enamel, colour 'heritage green' to match existing. Repair work was limited to shutters and windows.

All the pergola's timber was replaced, figure 43 and figure 44



Figure 43



Figure 44



- **Steelwork**

Maintenance of steelwork was limited to access gates to yard and garden, the method entailed surface preparation which included sandpapering to remove paint, chipping away rust scales by hand or using grinders, it followed rust treatment and priming with a metal etch primer finishing afterwards with a minimum of two coats of glass enamel.



Figure 45, garden gate after maintenance work

- **Building Exterior - Subsidence of the stoep and historic werf wall**

The stoep was built during the reconstruction, after the fire in 1992, it was built larger than the traditional Cape Dutch stoep, and finished with contemporary brick paving laid on a unreinforced concrete slab; the material unearthed under the slab comprised reworked boulders in a sand medium, all this material was not compacted and it was a contributing factor to the fracture of the slab and the wall's collapse.





Figure 46 – stoep wall collapse



Figure 47





Figure and 46, 47 & 48 - cracks of the stoep unreinforced slab showing on the brick paving surface



Figure 49 after the repair work

The distance across the stoep was shortened in an attempt to adjust the size of it to be consistent to historical Cape Dutch houses but the limitation was circumventing the brick pillars stability. I proposed replacing the existing brick paving finish with Klompie bricks, but not a favorable response was achieved due to budget limitations.





Figure 50 – Pergola's timber replacement.



Figure 51 Minimal design balustrade added to the steps.



- Garden wall



Figure 52



Figure 53





Figure 54

The external garden wall is an integral part of the historical precinct, the survey from De Smit 1961 shows the wall joining the actual Pinotage and Admin buildings, photos 52, 53 and 54 show the state of disrepair found before the restoration project, the wall was built with the traditional method of boulders, stones of different sizes and mud and it was found that the original rendering had been replaced with an inappropriate cement plaster. Contributing to the partial collapse was water ingress from the garden therefore debilitating the structure.

The rehabilitation consisted of the removal of the cement plaster, brushing out loose material. The consolidation was achieved by adding various stone sizes with lime putty and was finished incorporating a fibre glass mesh and lime plaster, before painting with lime wash.





Figure 54



Figure 55

Figures 54 and 55 depict the restored garden wall.

ⁱ VIP's Structural Investigation Report number 2632/03, Stellenbosch Municipality Department: Property Management and Municipal Building Maintenance-Directorate: Corporate Services.

ⁱⁱ Email 10/21/2023 by JC Steenkamp : "There is almost no decrease in volume or thickness from what we found on site. The volume and thickness after the maintenance work will not defect our Guarantee on the roofs. Fire-retardant treatment was applied."

ⁱⁱⁱ Drawing by JL A2499 - FP01 Revision C

^{iv} Specification for the complete External and Internal Redecoration of Bergzicht , Midas Earthcote July 2021.

Our Ref: HM / CAPE WINELANDS / STELLENBOSCH / ERF 235
Case No.: HWC22120801SJ1213
Enquiries: Sneha Jhupsee
E-mail: sneha.jhupsee@westerncape.gov.za
Tel 021 829 3318



Applicant: Katherine Robinson | katherine.robinson@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
Monitoring Architect: Adolfo Linares | linares@iafrica.com

CLOSE OUT REPORT FOR ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 34 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999): ERF 235, BERGZICHT TRAINING CENTRE, 31 DU TOIT STREET, STELLENBOSCH

The matter above has reference.

The matter was tabled at the Heritage Officers' Meeting held on 27 October 2025.

ENDORSEMENT

The Committee resolved to endorse the close-out report titled "*Heritage Report*", dated October 2025, and prepared by Linares Architects as having met the conditions of the HWC issued permit, dated 21 February 2023.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number provided.

.....
Waseefa Dhansay
Assistant Director: Professional Services



HERITAGE REPORT

MINOR WORKS PERMIT CASE NUMBER : HWC 22061308TZ0801E

Issued in terms of Section 27 of the National Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)
and Regulation 3 (3) (a) of PN 298 (29 August 2003)

The present close-out report is submitted subsequent to the renovation work reaching practical completion in the Voorgelegen building, 116 Dorp Street, Erf 235. Stellenbosch.

Heritage Western Cape, issued the Minor Works Permit, case number HWC 22061308TZ0801E, the present close-out report is a condition applicable to the Permit granted.

December 2025



Voorgelegen building external façade at Dorp Street



Linares Architects – Heritage Consultants
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Cell: 0716736241

Our Ref: HM/ CAPE WINELANDS/ STELLENBOSCH/ERF 235
 Case No.: 22061308TZ0801E
 Enquiries: Thando Zingange
 E-mail: Thando.Zingange@westerncape.gov.za
 Tel: 021 483 5959

A.W.C De Boer
 116 Dorp Street
 Stellenbosch



MINOR WORKS PERMIT
CASE NUMBER: 22061308TZ0801E
Issued in terms of Section 27 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) and Regulation 3(3)(a) of PN 298 (29 August 2003)

This permit is valid for three years from the date of issue

This permit is issued for:

Proposed Action: Additions and Alterations
Site: Erf 235, 116 Dorp Street, Stellenbosch
Graded: Provincial Heritage Site

Permit issued in accordance with Structural report prepared by Katherine Robinson:

No: 1-8
Dated: 2 August 2022



Conditions applicable to this Permit:

- **Work to be monitored by a suitably qualified architect/practitioner with suitable heritage experience.**
- **A close-out report to be submitted to HWC after 30 days of practical completion.**

NOTE:

- This decision is subject to an **appeal period of 14 working days**
- **Appeals to HWC are to be submitted to HWC.Appeals@westerncape.gov.za**
- The applicant is required to inform any party who has expressed a bona fide interest in any heritage-related aspect of this record of decision. The appeal period shall be taken from the date above. It should be noted that for an appeal to be deemed valid it must refer to the decision, it must be submitted by the due date and it must set out the grounds of the appeal. Appeals must be addressed to the official named above and it is the responsibility of the appellant to confirm that the appeal has been received within the appeal period.
- **Work may not be initiated during the 14 working day appeal period.**
- If any archaeological material or evidence of burials is discovered during earth-moving activities all works must be stopped and Heritage Western Cape must be notified immediately.
- This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining any necessary approval from any other applicable statutory authority.
- **An HWC STAMPED PLAN must be present on the site at all times and must be produced on demand by any heritage inspector, building control official, or any person duly authorized to do so.**
- **A copy of this permit must be prominently displayed on site at until the permitted work has been completed**

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number.

Colette Scheermeyer
 Deputy Director

www.westerncape.gov.za/cas

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HWC Permit : Ref HM/CAPE WINELANDS/STELLENBOSCH/ERF 235



Linares Architects – Heritage Consultants
 Email: [linares @iafrica.com](mailto:linares@iafrica.com)
 Cell: 0716736241

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

I Adolfo Linares, Professional Architect and Heritage Practitioner, member of the Association of the Professional Heritage Practitioners, was appointed by the Stellenbosch Municipality to monitor and oversee all building work for the additions and alterations in compliance with the requirement by Heritage Western Cape for the Minor Works Permit.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH TO THE BUILDING WORK

The philosophical approach regarding the proposed renovation could be summed up as 'keeping alive the spirit of the place'. The significance of the buildings and of the environs are best protected by retaining as much of the ancient materials and returning the envelope to its best appearance. The key points identified in the methodology for the alterations and upgrades are to protect the historic fabric, minimize the impact of the renovation works, maintaining its significance and architectural character.

How do buildings survive?

Historic buildings are associated with a specific period, economy, geographical and social environments; therefore, modern-day market economy could render historic buildings obsolete and undergo a process of degradation.

Buildings survive if they are used, although modern-day activities require different approaches for using spaces as well as contemporary statutory and building regulations.

Adaptive reuse entails repurposing the existing structure for a new function; it is a sustainable approach that ultimately protects cultural heritage. The Voorgelegen building was originally a residence, today it functions as offices, art gallery and museum. Voorgelegen building exemplifies the adaptive reuse model.

Stellenbosch Municipality, by renting out the complex, obtains rent fees therefore, the required resources for the upkeep and maintenance.

This report presents the case depicting various actions taken to restore the building, keeping the spirit of the historic precinct.



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF VOORGELEGEN

Numbers 108-112 of this property formed part of the farm De Nieuwe Molen, granted in 1750 to Landdrost en Heemraden. It was subdivided in 1796 and the erven of No's 112 and 116 were bought by Johannes Victor the following year. His widow sold No 112 to her son Jacobus Daniel in 1825, while another son, Wynand acquired No 116 in 1836. It was bought by Gysbert Reits in 1851, who replaced the ground floor windows in the original openings. The house was occupied for many years by his son-in-law Dr Cornelius Smuts, who was probably responsible for the second floor. Currently the Stellenbosch Municipality directs the maintenance and upkeep of the Voorgelegen building and is let to various organisations.

HERITAGE SURVEY 2021

The heritage survey for the central core of Stellenbosch was steered by Stellenbosch Heritage Foundation. It represents the first phase of a planned heritage survey within the legal framework of the National Heritage Resources Act.

Survey Overview

ADDRESS

116-118 Dorp Street Erf 658

DATE BUILT

C1798

SUGGESTED GRADING

II

DESCRIPTION

Double storey H-shaped parapeted house with moulded cornice and rusticated quoins; central projecting portion with single window above 4x4 door with fine sunrise fanlight flanked by narrow 6x6 sashes; two bays to each side with 9x9 sashes to both floors. Full-size windows have fine hood mouldings with decorative brackets, with similar moulding as string course across central projecting bay.

STYLE

Georgian

TYPE OF BUILDING

Residential



CURRENT USE

Museum and Offices

ORIGINAL USE

Dwelling

ALTERATION

Double storey post 1881

SIGNIFICANCE

Historical, Aesthetical.

RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality appointed QSource Quantity Surveyors as the lead consultant for the project BSM 40/20, in sequence in March 2020 VIP Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd was appointed by QSource to perform visual structural inspections on the Voorgelegen building.

I made use of VIP's report as a guide, the identification of the necessary work was followed by my own on-site assessment, therefore, VIP's proposed repair work was revised, and additional work was implemented as it is documented in the present report.

TIMBER FLOOR REPAIRS

PROBLEMS OBSERVED

Rooms facing the North of the building exposed damaged timber floors, an investigation was conducted removing some of the wooden planks, which were made of SA Pine, indicating earlier repairs, none of the original fabric was found on these floors; furthermore, as evidence of earlier repairs, it was found that the gaps between the joists have been filled with rubble, shutting the floors ventilation, figures 1 and 2.





Figure 1

Two additional issues compounding the problem were noted: an earlier attempt to control external dampness using cement plaster and PVA paint, both techniques block the breathability of the wall. The second issue was a tap located on the external wall face and a brick paving apron with a fall towards the wall.



Figure 2

Figure 1. Shows a section of the damaged timber floor and joists due to water ingress. Figure 2 Shows an earlier fixing attempt, no records found at the Stellenbosch Municipality, this included filling the joists gaps with building rubble.





Figure 3

Figure 3 indicates the placing of new timber joists after the removal of the rubble.



Figure 4



Figure 4 illustrates the method for placing new joists: fixing on purpose-made concrete blocks with steel pins, open spaces are left to keep under floor ventilation.



Figure 5 – timber tinting in process



Figure 6. Colour match achieved with the historic fabric





Figure 7. Adaptive reuse of Voorgelegen rooms after the timber floor restoration.

Figures 1 to 7 depicted the process of repairing and restoring the damaged timber floor of North facing rooms, the source of the problem is depicted in figure 8. This external tap was relocated, and the external wall was partially repaired using adequate materials, figure 9.



Figure 8 External tap has been relocated, since it was part of the problem,





Figure 9

The external North facing wall was stripped off the unsuitable cement plaster and replastered with a lime mix and finished with lime wash. This procedure allows the historic sunbaked brick to recoup its breathability, the external rainwater channel was regouted, and the apron rebuilt with a suitable fall.

LINTOL REPLACEMENT AND PLASTER

While replacing the roof sheeting a portion of the existing cement plaster, which is an unsuitable rendering, fell off the wall from above the door lintel. Figures 10, 11 and 12.



Figure 10





Figure 11



Figure 12

A prior redecoration attempt used wire mesh to hold the unsuitable rendering, the plaster delamination was triggered by the corroded metal wire mesh.

Figure 12 shows the rotten timber lintel as a consequence of water ingress and the inability of the wall to dry up or to 'breathe', older traditional construction is made of solid walls that rely on the absorption and evaporation of moisture through the permeable building fabric made of soft bricks with lime rendering.





Figure 13

The first stage for fixing the wall was a controlled dusting off the historic fabric built with the soft sunbaked bricks and stabilizing the wall with lime wash and putty lime to close bigger wall gaps.



Figure 14.

Figure 14 depicts the process of applying the final lime coat on the first scratch coat, the timber lintel was replaced, and a galvanized metal angle was included as a reinforcement



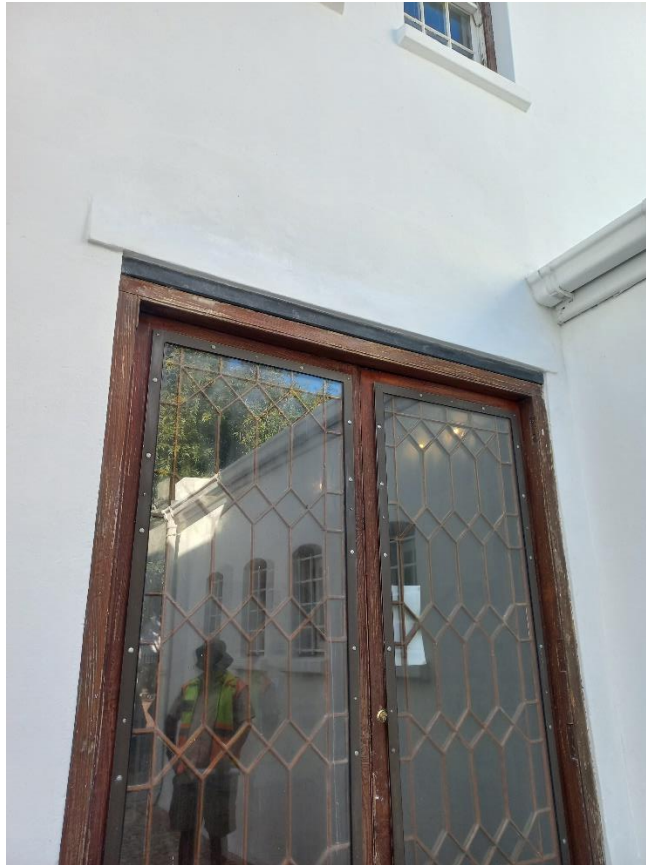


Figure 15

The outcome included a plaster drip enabling thus to get rid of the rainwater.



MINOR WALL CRACKS

Wall repairs fixing procedure included, first a soft brushing down of the brick surfaces, application of lime putty with a fiberglass mesh, followed by two coats of lime plaster, the first coat is thicker, is called 'scratch coat' and is completed with a 3 to 5mm finish coat, lastly a lime wash paint finished the wall renovation.



Figure 16 Wall repair in process



ROOF REPAIRS

Existing condition of the roof sheeting show rusting, and head and side flashings in many sections were detached from the walls,

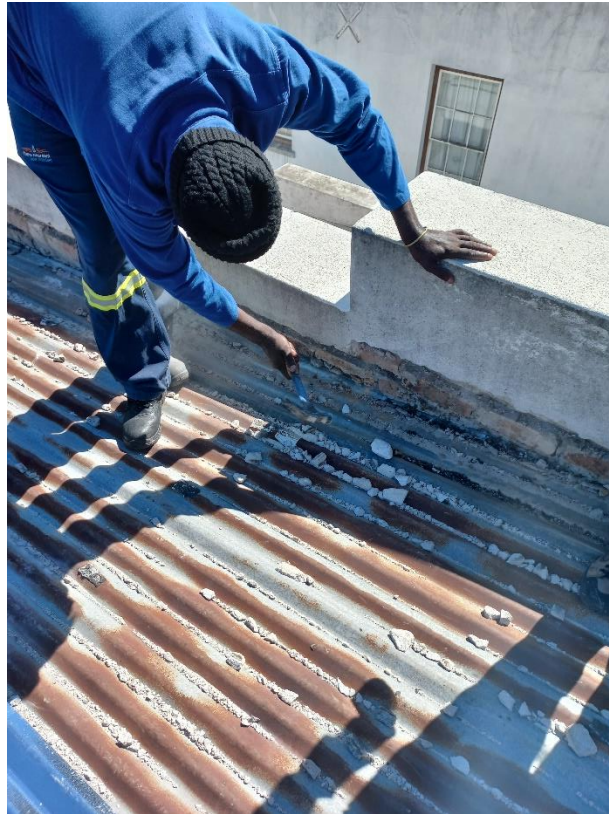


Figure 17, Shows rusted roof sheeting and flashing detachment.



Figure 18.



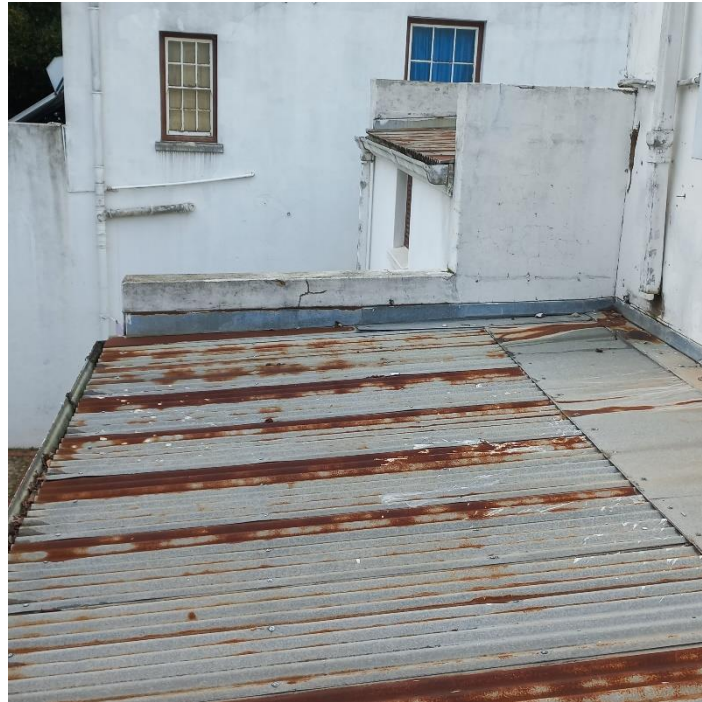


Figure above, 17 and 18. Gives an overall view of the initial roof sheeting situation



Figure 19 Existing timber structure proved to be in good condition, few battens needed replacement.





Figure 20. Under roof sheeting membrane installation



Figure 21. New corrugated roof sheeting

Vip's report recommended the installation of IBR metal roof sheeting, the proposed profile is used primarily for industrial applications. i.e. warehouses and factories, therefore, I selected a corrugated profile matching the existing. It must be noted that



modern metal roof sheeting is a lightweight material, thus, thinner than the original corrugated profile. Consequently, to prevent roof leakage, on each side overlap it was fitted adhesive sealing rubber strips and pop rivets, see photo 22. In addition, I recommended overcoating the roof sheeting with a rubber-like elastomeric product, the latter was omitted due to budget restrictions. The installation as described above has proven to be watertight.



Figure 22. Installation of adhesive sealing strips



Figure 23. Metal flashings installation



GARDEN WALL

The garden wall is integral part of the historical precinct. Figures 24, 25 and 26 exposes the wall poor condition observed before restoration. It is a traditional construction, the foundation built with boulders and stones of different sizes with overlapping joints, gaps filled with rubble and mud; above the foundation the parapet wall was made with soft sunbaked bricks. Previous repairs were observed with contemporary bricks and the original rendering replaced with inappropriate cement plaster, elsewhere I pointed out that using cement plaster impedes the 'breathability' of the wall; a contributing factor to the state of deterioration was water ingress from garden watering which undermined the structure.

The rehabilitation consisted of the removal of the cement plaster, brushing out all loose material. The consolidation of the stone foundation was achieved by adding various stone sizes with lime putty and integrating fibre glass mesh, finishing with the application of lime plaster and finally coated with lime wash. Some of the bigger wall holes, as seen in figure 24, required brick replacement.



Figure 24





Figure 25



Figure 26





Figure 27 After the removal of the cement plaster



Figure 28. Repaired wall





Figure 29. Repaired wall

WOODWORK REPAIRS

The maintenance process entailed three steps: surface preparation, sanding down to break the surface gloss, application of one coat of primer, and finishing with two coats of gloss enamel, colours white and 'heritage green' to match existing. Repair work was limited to doors and windows.



Figure 30. The state of disrepair found comprised peeling of paint, broken beads,





Figure 31.



Figure 32



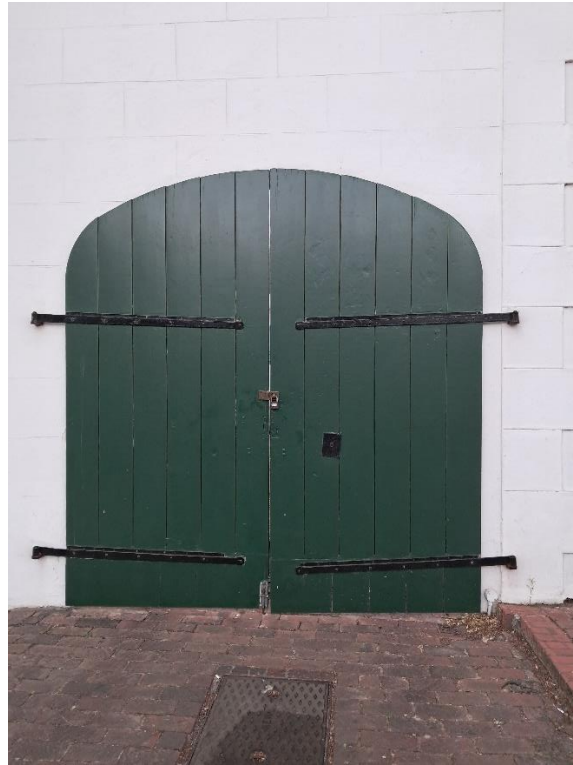


Figure 33

Figures 31,32 and 33 show doors and window after repair and maintenance work



PARKING PAVING

Figures 34 and 35 show the condition of the parking area that led to the brick paving being entirely replaced with new pavers on a well compacted sub-base, figure 36.

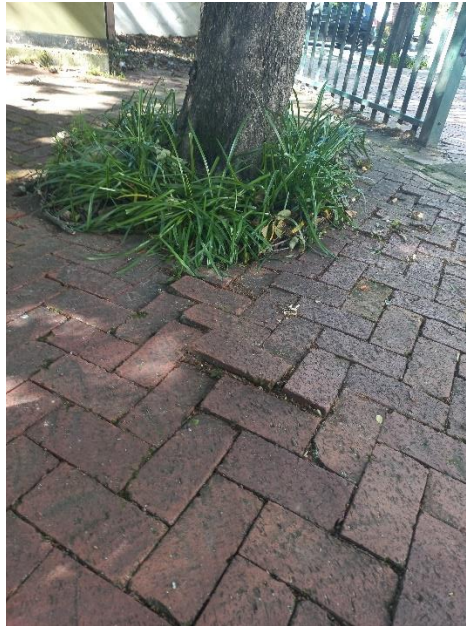


Figure 34



Figure 35





Figure 36 spreading the new sub-base



Figure 37



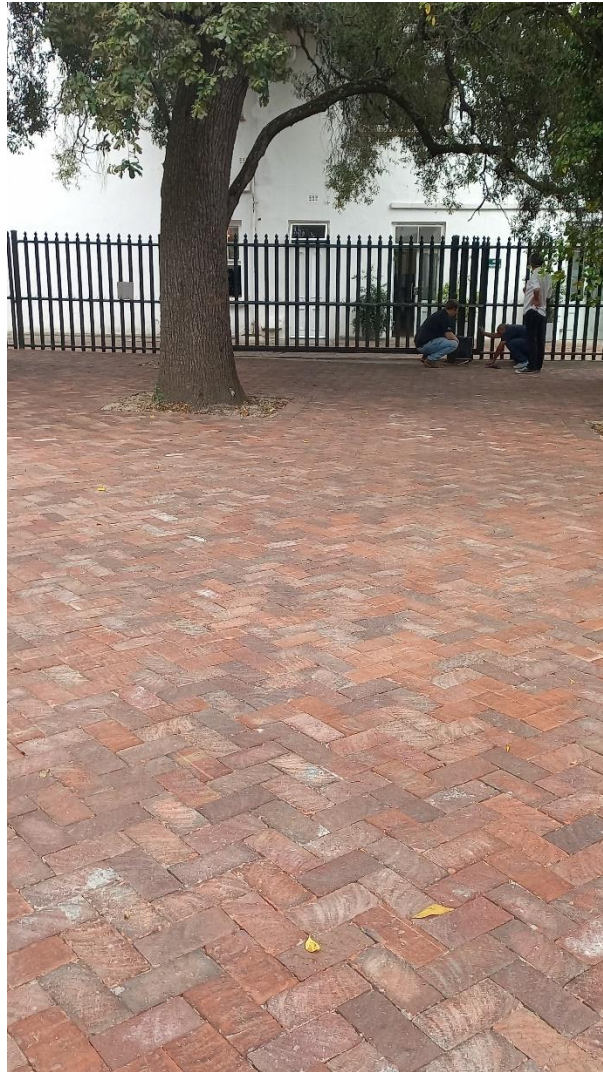


Figure 38

Figures 37 and 38 show the parking area after the brick paving replacement.

Linares

Adolfo Linares Pr. Arch SACAP 6383 - APHP



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linares@iafrica.com

CLOSE-OUT REPORT, SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999) – ERF 235, 116-118 DORP STREET, VOORGELEGEN, STELLENBOSCH.

The matter above has reference.

The Close-Out Report was tabled at the Heritage Officers' Meeting held on 19 January 2026.

ENDORSEMENT

The Committee resolved to endorse the close-out report titled "HERITAGE REPORT", dated December 2025, as prepared by Linares Architects – Heritage Consultants, as having met the conditions of the HWC issued permit, dated 23 August 2022.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the official above and quote the case number provided.

Waseefa Dhansay
Assistant Director: Professional Services



Table 181: Statistical Report Caseload 2024/25

[illegible]

ANNEXURE B 2:

Directorate: Infrastructure Services

TENDER NO. BSM 30/24

**UPGRADING OF THE WEMMERSHOEK WASTEWATER
TREATMENT WORKS: PHASE 2**

REPORT

FEBRUARY 2026

Background

- The WWTW performance scored 83.0% compliance in 2022 with the Green Drop Criteria. The Effluent and Sludge compliance was some of the major concerns since the plant discharges into the sensitive Berg River. Stellenbosch Municipality investigated various options to improve the effluent quality discharge into the river and increase the hydraulic capacity of the plant.
- The project started in June 2024 with a planned completion date of May 2026. WEC Consultants were appointed as the consulting engineers to oversee the design and construction supervision. EXEO Civils were appointed for construction. After project completion, the design capacity of the plant will be 7 Ml/day dry weather flow.

OVERVIEW OF THE WORKS

The project entails UPGRADING OF THE WEMMERSHOEK WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS: PHASE 2.

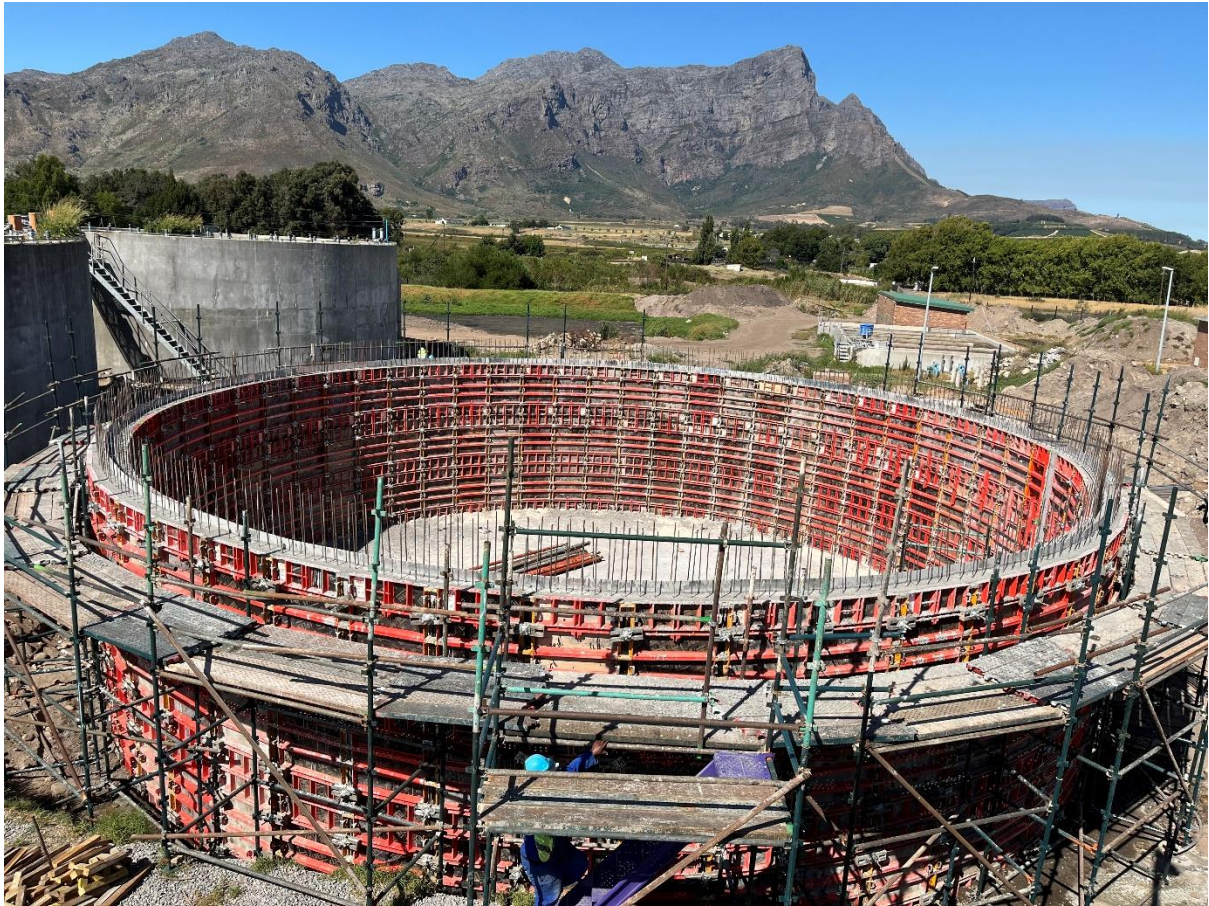
The total works comprises of the following:

- Relocation of existing blower from Pniel WWTW – Isolation and dismantling of one existing blower installation at Pniel WWTW, loading and transportation to Wemmershoek WWTW, full mechanical/electrical installation, commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative. A 28-day trial and operation period successfully completed.
- Extension of existing Blower Building – All building works to be completed.
- New Stone and Grit Channel System – Concrete work completed, the full mechanical and electrical supply and installation (including Manual Front Rake Coarse Screen, Sluice Gates, Screw Conveyor, Grit Classifier, Grit Channel Drainage Pumps and any other auxiliary equipment), wet and dry commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative. A 28-day trial and operation period successfully completed.
- New Mechanical Perforated Band Screens and Washer Compactors (Inlet Works) – Full mechanical and electrical supply and installation (including any other auxiliary equipment), wet and dry commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative. A 28-day trial and operation period successfully completed.
- Vertical Shaft Mixer (if required) – The full mechanical and electrical supply and installation of vertical shaft mixer for the existing Raw Sewage Feed Tank and any other auxiliary equipment.
- New Raw sewer pump station – All concrete works completed and full mechanical and electrical supply and installation (including any other auxiliary equipment), wet and dry commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative. A 28-day trial and operation period successfully completed.
- Ferric Chloride Dosing System – Full mechanical and electrical supply and installation (including any other auxiliary equipment), wet and dry commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative. A 28-day trial and operation period successfully completed.
- Demolishing of existing Reactor, SST and Chlorine Contact Channel – Including all site clearance, earthworks etc. completed.
- New SBR System – Concrete work completed, re-assembly and re-construction of 2 x Prentec SBR tanks, Full mechanical and electrical supply and installation (including Aeration system, FBDA, Weirs, Scum Baffles and Launder, Sludge Wasting, walkways, supports and any other auxiliary equipment), wet and dry commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative. A 28-day trial and operation period successfully completed.
- Existing SBR System – The decommissioning, emptying of the tanks, site investigation of the mechanical and electrical equipment, refurbishment of mechanical and electrical equipment, integrating and re-programming the existing SBR system to operate in accordance of the new control philosophy. A wet and dry commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative. A 28-day trial and operation period successfully completed. **The decommissioning of the existing SBR System can only be done once the proposed SBR has been completed and successfully operating.**
- All interconnecting pipework
- Paving and handrails - Installation of all paving and handrails related to Portion 3 Works to be completed and installed.
- Emergency Overflow Pond - Lining and concrete work completed, including all pipework installation, wet and dry commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative. A 28-day trial and operation period successfully completed.
- Various small structures - concrete work completed and grating and handrails installed.
- Roadworks, Walkways and Stormwater completed.

- Generator Building – All building works, full mechanical/electrical installation and 28-day trial and operation period completed, wet and dry commissioning completed by the Contractor and witnessed and approved by the Employer's Agent's Representative.











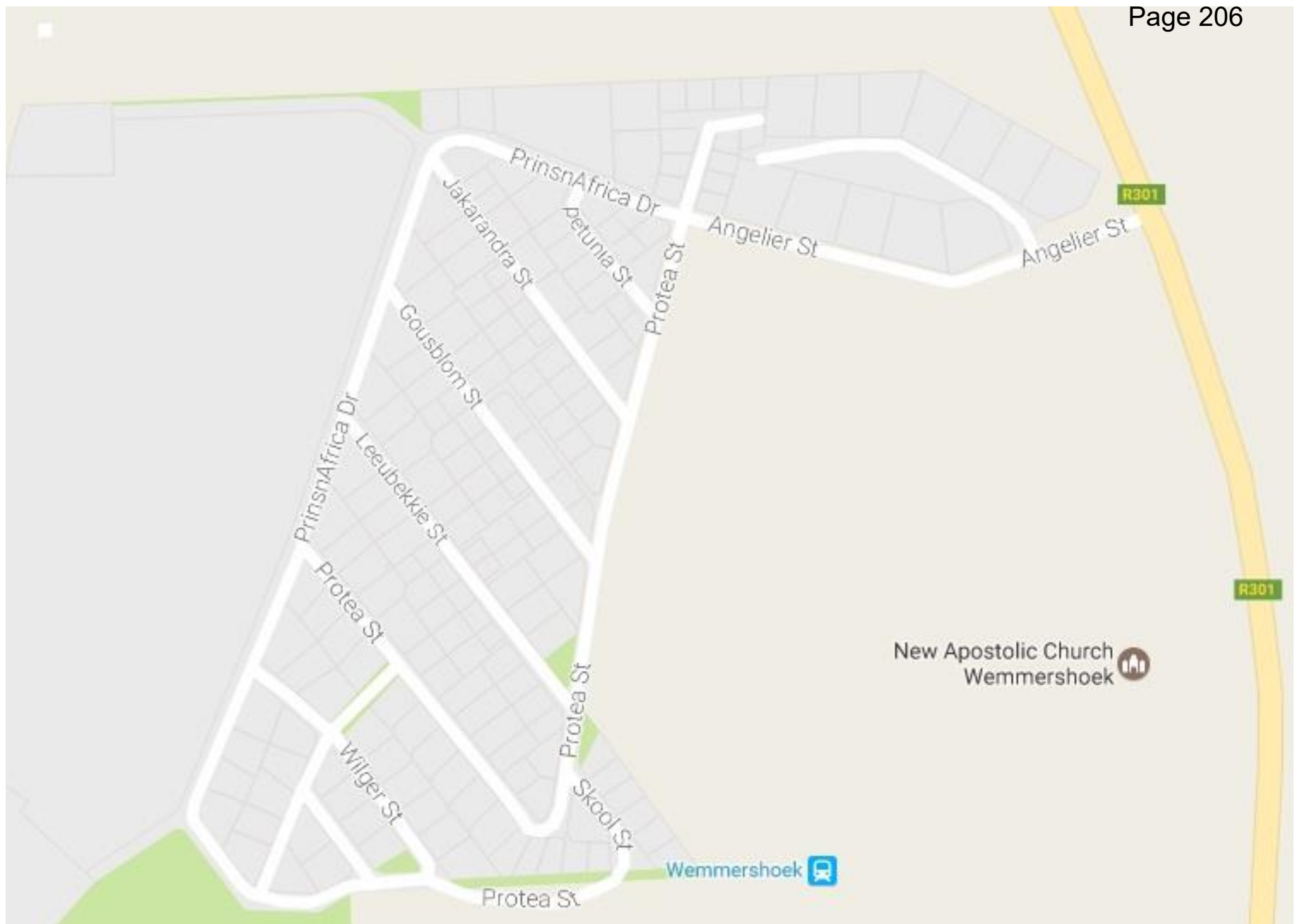




Team leader:

Team: 6 employees

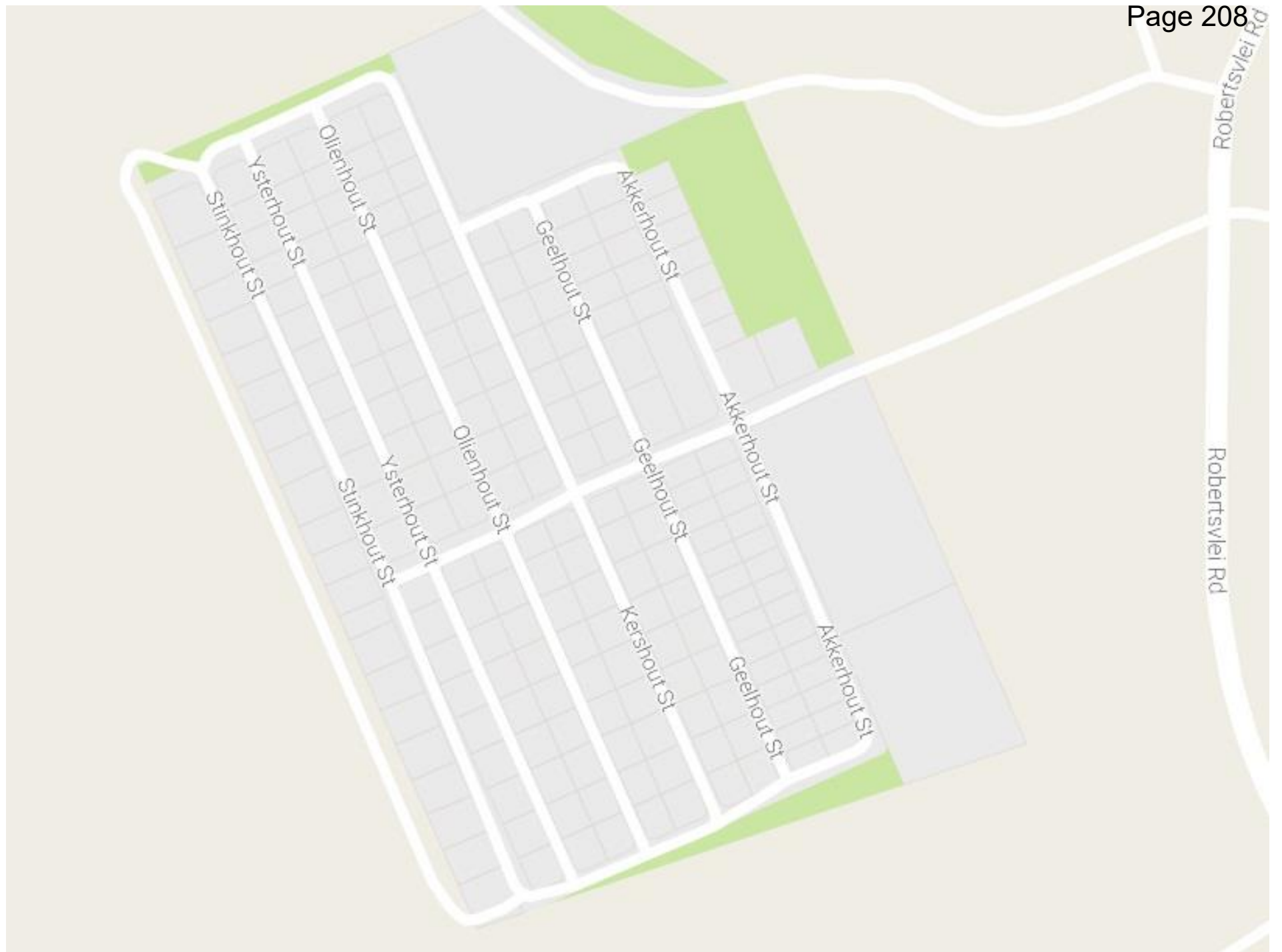
<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday -</i>
07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING
STREET SWEEPING – ANGELIER STREET PROTEA STREET PRINS AFRICA DRIVE ANY DUMPINGS	STREET SWEEPING – PETUNIA STREET JAKARANDA STREET GOUSBLOM STREET ANY DUMPINGS	STREET SWEEPING – LEEUBEKKIE STREET ONDER- PROTEASTREET WILGER STREET ANY DUMPINGS	STREET SWEEPING – PARK AREA SKOOL STREET CLINIC AREA ANY DUMPINGS	STREET SWEEPING – ANGELIER STREET PROTEA STREET PRINS AFRICA DRIVE CEMETRY
LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00
SIGNATURE:	.			



Team leader:

Team: 10 employees

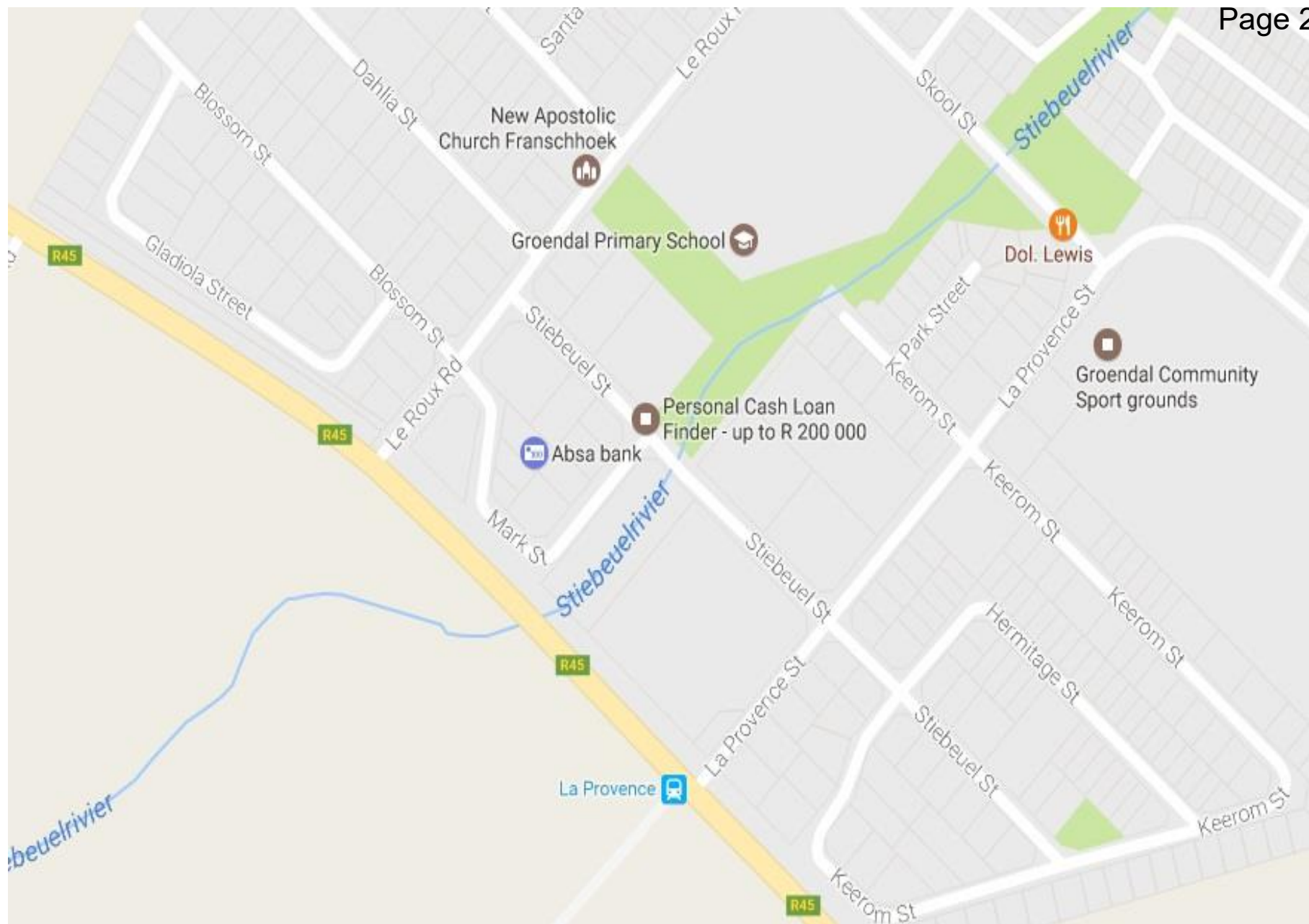
<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING
STREET SWEEPING – ROBERTSVLEI ROAD MAIN ROAD AKKERHOUT AVENUE GEELHOUT AVENUE	STREET SWEEPING – KERSHOUT AVENUE MAIN ROAD OLIENHOUT AVENUE	STREET SWEEPING – ALL STREETS OF WHITECITY AREA + STREET AND SLOOT AREA	STREET SWEEPING – YSTERHOUT AVENUE STINKHOUT AVENUE MAIN ROAD LAST STREET AT THE SHOP	STREET SWEEPING – MAIN ROAD AREA AT THE BACK DUMPINGS.
LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00
SIGNATURE:	.			



Team leader:

Team: 6

<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday -</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING
STREET SWEEPING – LE ROUX ROAD MARK STREET BLOSSOM STREET STIEBEUEL STREET OPEN SPACES RIVER BANKS	STREET SWEEPING – LE ROUX ROAD (SWEEP) GLADIOLA STREET OAK STREET DAHLIA STREET ZINNIA STREET	STREET SWEEPING – LE ROUX ROAD MARK STREET BLOSSOM STREET STIEBEUEL STREET OPEN SPACES RIVER BANKS	STREET SWEEPING – LE ROUX ROAD (SWEEP) GLADIOLA STREET OAK STREET DAHLIA STREET ZINNIA STREET	STREET SWEEPING – LE ROUX ROAD MARK STREET BLOSSOM STREET STIEBEUEL STREET OPEN SPACES RIVER BANKS
LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00
SIGNATURE:	.			



Team leader:

Team: 8

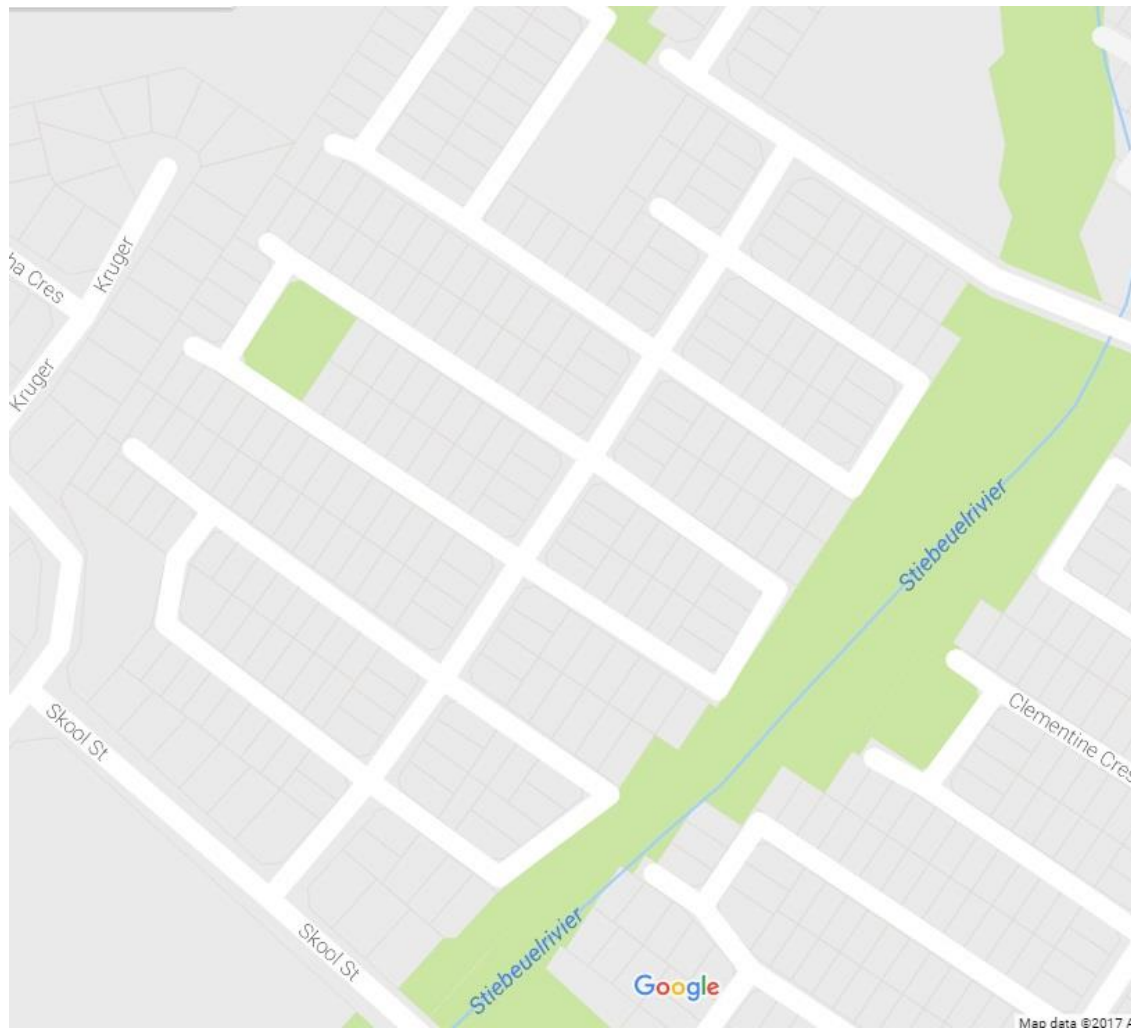
<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING ILLEGAL DUMPING ON OPEN SPACE	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING ILLEGAL DUMPING ON OPEN SPACE	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING ILLEGAL DUMPING ON OPEN SPACE	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING ILLEGAL DUMPING ON OPEN SPACE	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING ILLEGAL DUMPING ON OPEN SPACE
STREET SWEEPING – BOONZAAIERWEG JOHN STREET HOFFMAN STREET WILLIAMS STREET	STREET SWEEPING – BOONZAAIERWEG PAULSE STREET JAFTHA SINGEL SANTA ROSA STREET	STREET SWEEPING – <i>BOONZAAIER WEG ONDER SANTA ROSA SANTA ROSA CRESCENT OAKSTREET</i>	STREET SWEEPING – BOONZAAIERWEG JOHN STREET HOFFMAN STREET WILLIAMS STREET	STREET SWEEPING – BOONZAAIERWEG PAULSE STREET JAFTHA SINGEL SANTA ROSA STREET
LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00
SIGNATURE:	.			



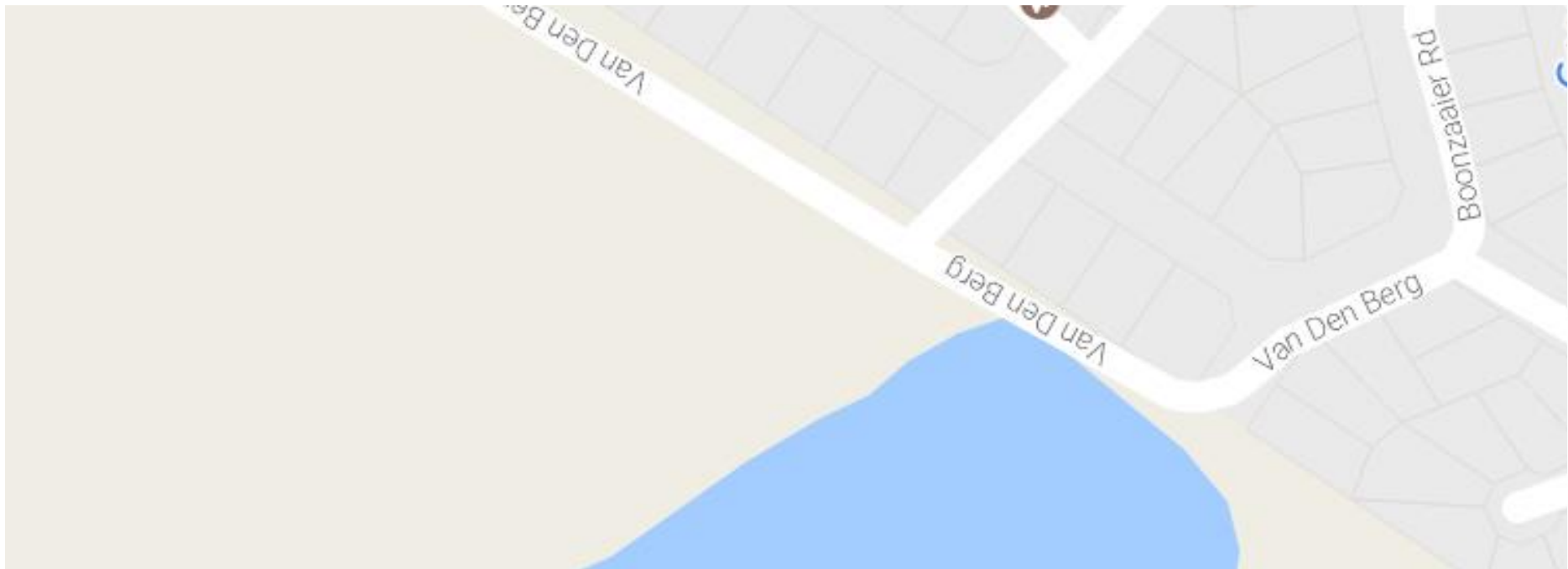
MOOIWATER –
Team leader:

Team: 3

<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	08h00 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	08h00 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	08h00 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	08h00 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING
STREET SWEEPING – LOWER AREA OF MOOIWATER SKOOL STREET MAIN ROAD SIDE STREETS	STREET SWEEPING – SKOOL STREET MAINROAD + UPPER AREAOF MOOIWATER ALL SIDE STREET UP TO CIRCLE	STREET SWEEPING – LOWER AREA OF MOOIWATER SKOOL STREET MAIN ROAD SIDE STREETS	STREET SWEEPING – SKOOL STREET MAINROAD + UPPER AREAOF MOOIWATER ALL SIDE STREET UP TO CIRCLE	STREET SWEEPING – LOWER AREA OF MOOIWATER SKOOL STREET MAIN ROAD + SIDESTREETS + STREETS UP TO CIRCLE
LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30	LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30	LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30	LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30	LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30
SIGNATURE:				
WE THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR HARD AND LOYAL WORK! STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY – FRANSCHHOEK AREA 021808 8299				



<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING
STREET SWEEPING – FROM ENTRANCE AT VAN DEN BERG ROAD SIDE STREET + DENNEGEUR ROAD	STREET SWEEPING – FROM ENTRANCE AT VAN DEN BERG ROAD SIDE STREET + DENNEGEUR ROAD	STREET SWEEPING – FROM ENTRANCE AT VAN DEN BERG ROAD SIDE STREET + DENNEGEUR ROAD	STREET SWEEPING – FROM ENTRANCE AT VAN DEN BERG ROAD SIDE STREET + DENNEGEUR ROAD	STREET SWEEPING – FROM ENTRANCE AT VAN DEN BERG ROAD SIDE STREET + DENNEGEUR ROAD
LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30	LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30	LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30	LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30	LUNCH –13H00 - 13H30
SIGNATURE:				



Team leader:

Team:

<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING AROUND SKIPS AND ILLEGAL DUMPINGS	07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING AROUND SKIPS AND ILLEGAL DUMPINGS	07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING AROUND SKIPS AND ILLEGAL DUMPINGS	07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING AROUND SKIPS AND ILLEGAL DUMPINGS	07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING AROUND SKIPS AND ILLEGAL DUMPINGS
STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING OF MAIN ROAD AND MAINTAINING HOTSPOTS	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING OF MAIN ROAD AND MOVING IN BETWEEN DWELLINGS TO REMOVE LITTER AND CLEAN GREY WATER CHANNELS	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING OF MAIN ROAD AND MAINTAINING HOTSPOTS	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING OF MAIN ROAD AND MOVING IN BETWEEN DWELLINGS TO REMOVE LITTER AND CLEAN GREY WATER CHANNELS	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING OF MAIN ROAD AND MAINTAINING HOTSPOTS
LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00
SIGNATURE:				

Area cleaning -
 WHITE HOUSE -DALUBUHLE
 Team leader:
 Team:

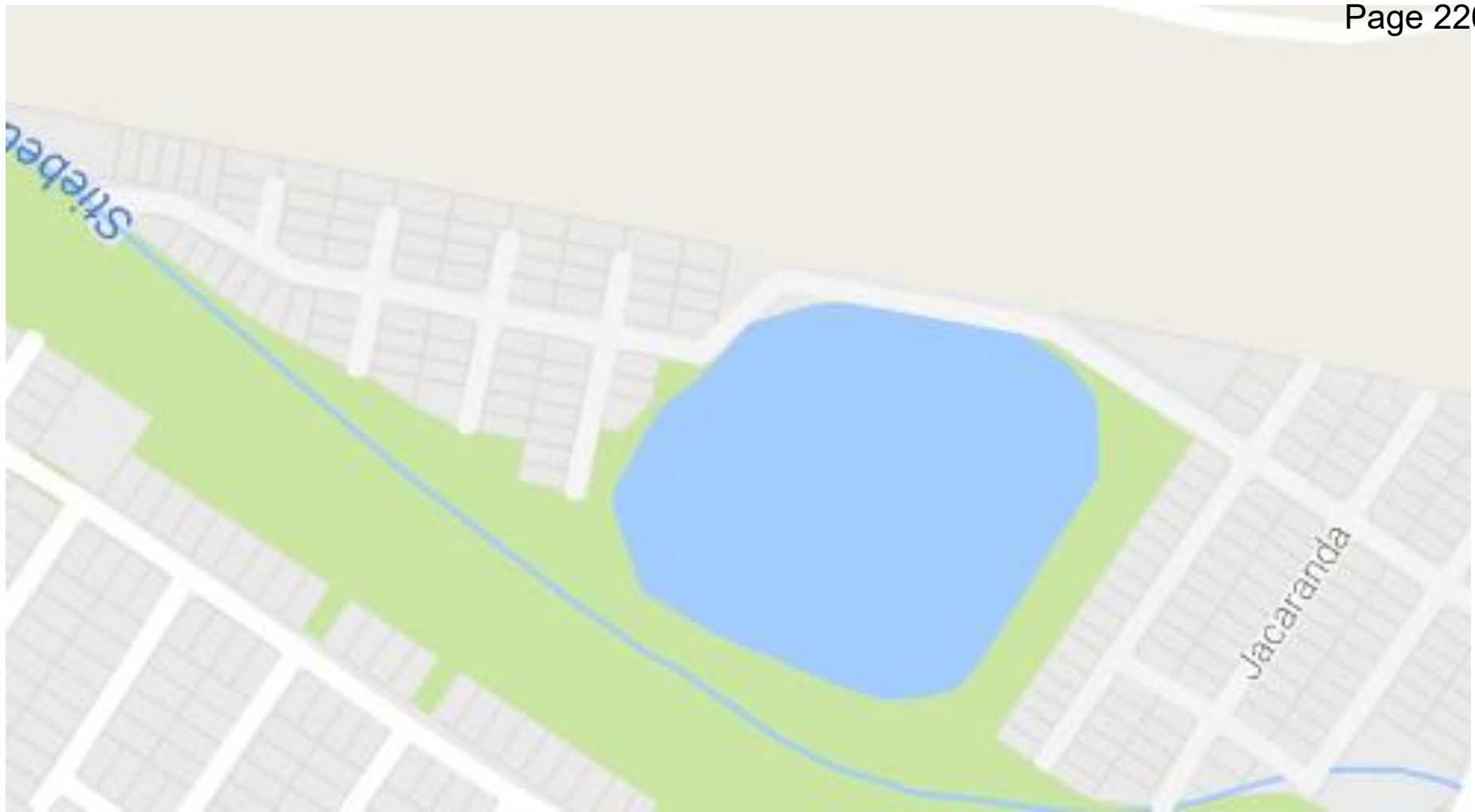
<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING OF DUMPINGS WASHBAY AREA HOTSPOT LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING OF DUMPINGS WASHBAY AREA HOTSPOT LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING OF DUMPINGS WASHBAY AREA HOTSPOT LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING OF DUMPINGS WASHBAY AREA HOTSPOT LITTER PICKING	07h30 – 10H00 CLEANING OF DUMPINGS WASHBAY AREA HOTSPOT LITTER PICKING
STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING OF MAIN ROAD LITTER PICKING	STREET SWEEPING – <i>AREA + SIDESTREETS ABOVE CIRCLE UP TO DALUBUHLE SCHOOL</i>	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING OF MAIN ROAD LITTER PICKING	STREET SWEEPING – <i>AREA + SIDESTREETS ABOVE CIRCLE UP TO DALUBUHLE SCHOOL</i>	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING OF MAIN ROAD LITTER PICKING AROUND THE AREA
LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00

Area cleaning – Dalubuhle area lower section

Team leader:

Team:

<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>
07H30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING – ILLEGAL DUMPING	07H30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING – ILLEGAL DUMPING	07H30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING – ILLEGAL DUMPING	07H30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING – ILLEGAL DUMPING	07H30 – 10H00 LITTER PICKING – ILLEGAL DUMPING
SWEEPING LOWER AREA FROM CIRCLE AND SIDE STREETS DOWN TOWARD MTN SHOP	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING LOWER AREA FROM CIRCLE AND SIDE STREETS DOWN TOWARD MTN SHOP	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING LOWER AREA FROM CIRCLE AND SIDE STREETS DOWN TOWARD MTN SHOP	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING LOWER AREA FROM CIRCLE AND SIDE STREETS DOWN TOWARD MTN SHOP	STREET SWEEPING – SWEEPING LOWER AREA FROM CIRCLE AND SIDE STREETS DOWN TOWARD MTN SHOP
LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00	LUNCH –12H30 - 13H00
SIGNATURE:				



AREA CLEANING**KAYAMANDI SCHEDULE: WARD 13 AND 14**

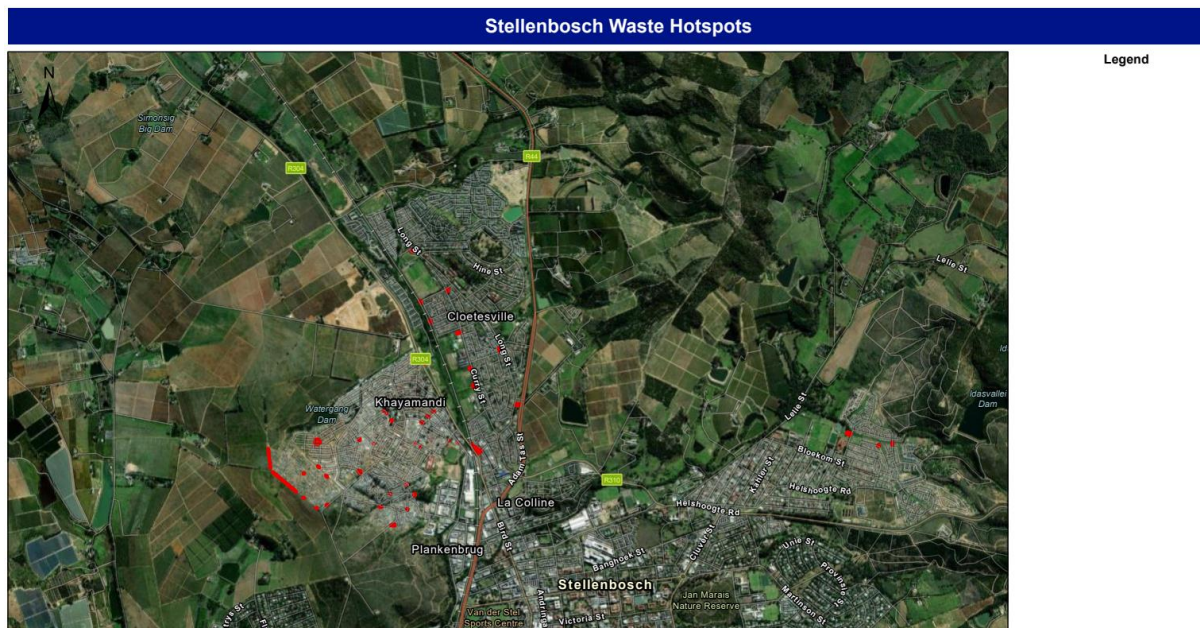
TEAM A	TEAM B	TEAM C	TEAM D	TEAM E	TEAM F	TEAM G	TEAM H	TEAM I
MONDAY								
Sokuqala St	Ndumela St	Watergang under trees and top side	Distel hostels	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Bridge Rd	Daily task Mjandana St and Car wash	Swarts St
Sesihlanu St	Makhuphula St		Lamla St			Hulets		Sentona St
Makhphula St			Mdala St			Zone H 2 Skip		Mandi St
			Mputa St					
TUESDAY								
Sesine St	Mengo St	Middle road of Watergang and Skip	Distel hostels	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Planken St	Daily task Mjandana St and Car wash	Swarts St
Sesibini St	Swatboo St		Lamla St			Linton St		6 th Avenue
Sesithathu St	Mendi St		Mdala St			Toat St		7 th Avenue
			Mputa St					8 th Avenue
WEDNESDAY								
Sokuqala St	Cedile St	Bottom of Watergang and Skip	Distel hostels	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Geoge blake	Daily task Mjandana St and Car wash	Swarts St
Sokuqala Skip	Masithandane		Lamla St			Kromrivie park		6 th Avenue
			Mdala St					7 th Avenue
			Mputa St					8 th Avenue
THURSDAY								
Sesixhengxe St	Mzawundi St	Road is at back in Watergang and Kuyasa	Distel hostels	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Stoffel Smit Rd	Daily task Mjandana St and Car wash	Swarts St
Sesithandathu	Hani		Lamla St			John Cost Rd		6 th Avenue
	Mawethu St		Mdala St			Rand Rd		7 th Avenue
						Industrial Rd		8 th Avenue
FRIDAY								
Seshumi St	Zimatisi	Both inside Rd going down in Watergang	Distel hostels	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Daily task Bassi St from Clinic down to Taxi Rank	Bridge Rd	Daily task Mjandana St and Car wash	Swarts St
Sesibhozo St	Manyano St		Lamla St			Zone H 2Skip		6 th Avenue St
	Lamla		Mdala St					7 th Avenue
			Mputa St					8 th Avenue

AREA CLEANING

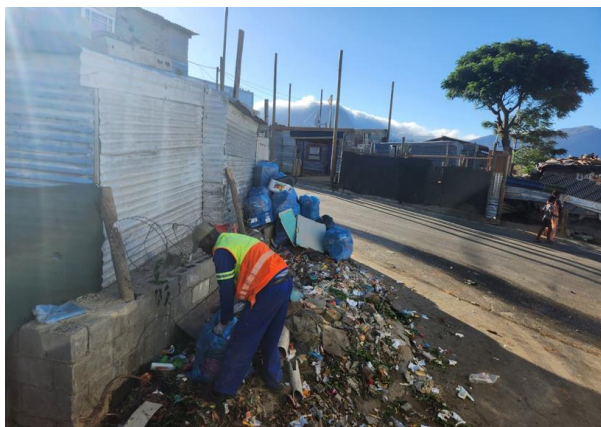
KAYAMANDI CHEDULE: WARD 12 AND 15

TEAM A	TEAM B	TEAM C	TEAM D	TEAM E	TEAM F	TEAM G	TEAM H
MONDAY							
10 TH St	Fir St	Daily task Luyolo St from TRA gate down to Majola	Daily task all street of TRA must be attended every day and Skips	Tata Mandela Rd	Daily task Azania at the top Rd, middle Rd, and bottom Rd	Bottom side area Home	Daily task for all dumps of Nkanini: Section G, I, H, F, E & D and Kayamandi Hig school
11 TH Close St	Bassi St			Thubelitsha Skips			
TUESDAY							
10 TH St dump	Fir St	Daily task Luyolo St from TRA gate down to Majola and Skips	Daily task all street of TRA must be attended every day and Skips	Winnie Mandela	Daily task Azania at the top Rd, middle Rd, and bottom Rd	Middie side Rd of area Home	Daily task for all dumps of Nkanini: Section G, I, H, F, E & D and Kayamandi Hig school
13 TH St	Long St			Nkanini Zone B Skip			
School Cress							
WEDNESDAY							
10 TH St dump	Fir St	Daily task Luyolo St from TRA gate down to Majola	Daily task all street of TRA must be attended every day and Skips	Both cycle Rd at left and right in Thubelitsha	Daily task Azania at the top Rd, middle Rd, and bottom Rd	Top side Rd of area Home	Daily task for all dumps of Nkanini: Section G, I, H, F, E & D and Kayamandi Hig school
Forest drive	4 TH Avenue						
Retreat St	5 TH Avenue						
14 TH Close							
THURSDAY							
Snake Valley	Fir Street	Daily task Luyolo St from TRA gate down to Majola	Daily task all street of TRA must be attended every day and Skips	Middle crossing Rd from Home side to zone O in Thubetsha &Skips	Daily task Azania at the top Rd, middle Rd, and bottom Rd	Roads that are crossing down in area Home	Daily task for all dumps of Nkanini: Section G, I, H, F, E & D and Kayamandi Hig school
	Vanyard Rd						
FRIDAY							
Snake Valley	Fir St	Daily task Luyolo St from TRA gate down to Majola	Daily task all street of TRA must be attended every day and Skips	Tata Mandela Rd and Skips and Nkanini Zone B Skip	Daily task Azania at the top Rd, middle Rd, and bottom Rd	Roads that are crossing down in area Home	Daily task for all dumps of Nkanini: Section G, I, H, F, E & D and Kayamandi Hig school
	Bassi St						

AREA CLEANING
KAYAMANDI CHEDULE: WARD 12 AND 15



Dennegeur



Facilities



Nkanini Toilets





White city, crombie str



Bassi street

Curry street





Slabtown, Tennantville



Illegal dumping clearing : Area Cleaning Daily/Weekend Plan: Stellenbosch

Cleaning at Tennantville, Cloetesville illegal dumping areas and bins

Slebtown +-2 hours

Curry Street +- 1 hour

Swimming pool +- 1 hour

Crombie Street , Chippendale Road, Lapan Street, Lang Street (opposite short cut caffe) +-3 hours

Cleaning of Kayamandi illegal dumping, bins

Kayamandi entrance , Mjandana Street +-1 hour

Car wash , Bassi street, Fire street +- 2 hours

Luyolo Street +-1 hour

Enkanini +-2 hours

Illegal dumping clearing : Area Cleaning Daily/Weekend Plan: Franschhoek

Langrug (all streets) Illegal dumping (Front entrance to end of David street) = 30 minutes

Washbay Dalibuhle = +- 20 minutes

Reservoir area = +- 20 minutes

Innovation centre = +- 20 minutes

Dannegeur = +- 1 hours

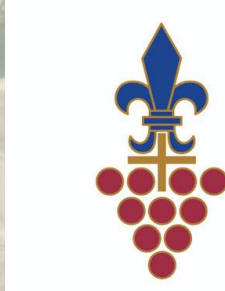
Cleaning around skips +- 15 minutes x 9 skips = +- 1,5 hours

Groendal entrance around USave (30 minutes)

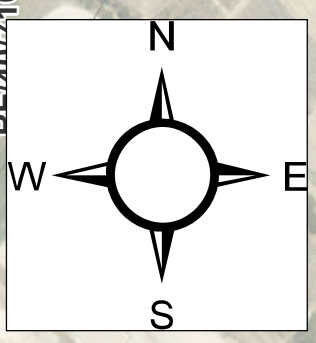
Litter bins in CBD (35 bins x 5-10 minutes) = 1,5 hours

ANNEXURE B 3:

Directorate: Planning and Economic Development



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY: WARD 18 BOUNDARY



Legend

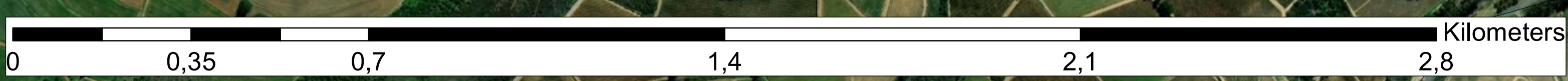
Other Wards

Ward 18

Other Municipalities

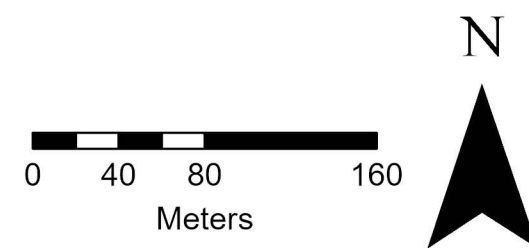
Stellenbosch Municipality

Farm Portions



Erf 8915

Portion of 6847





Site 5

Site 2

Site 4

Site 3

Site 11

Site 12

Site 9

Site 6

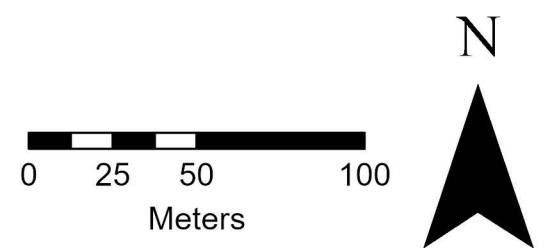
Site 7

N

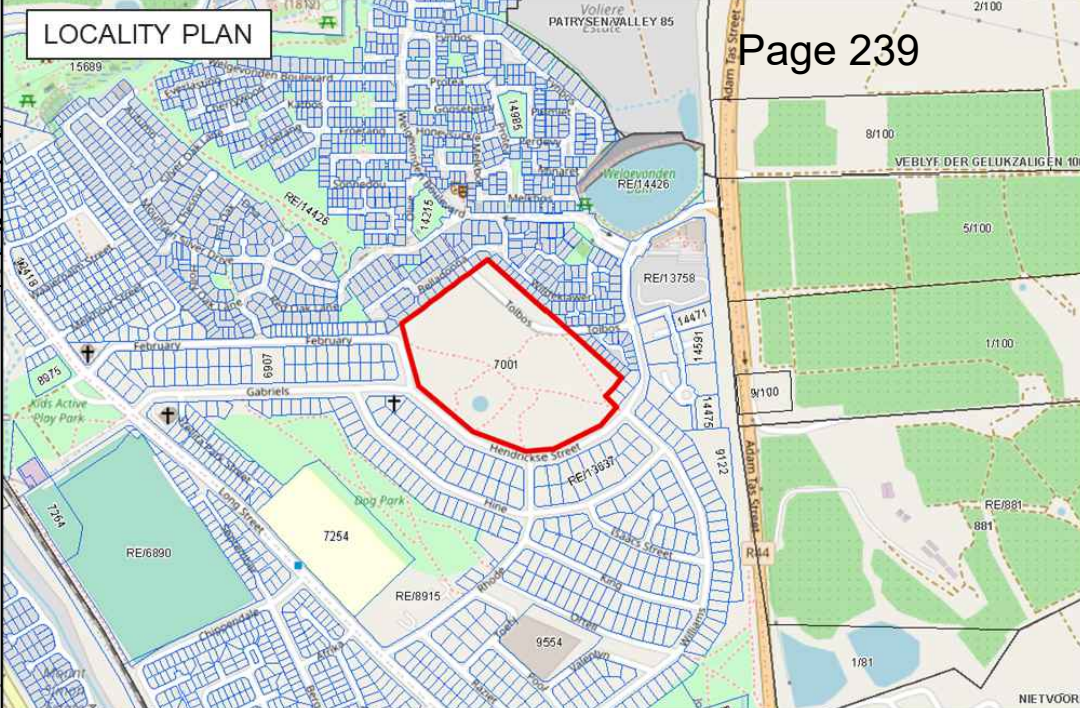
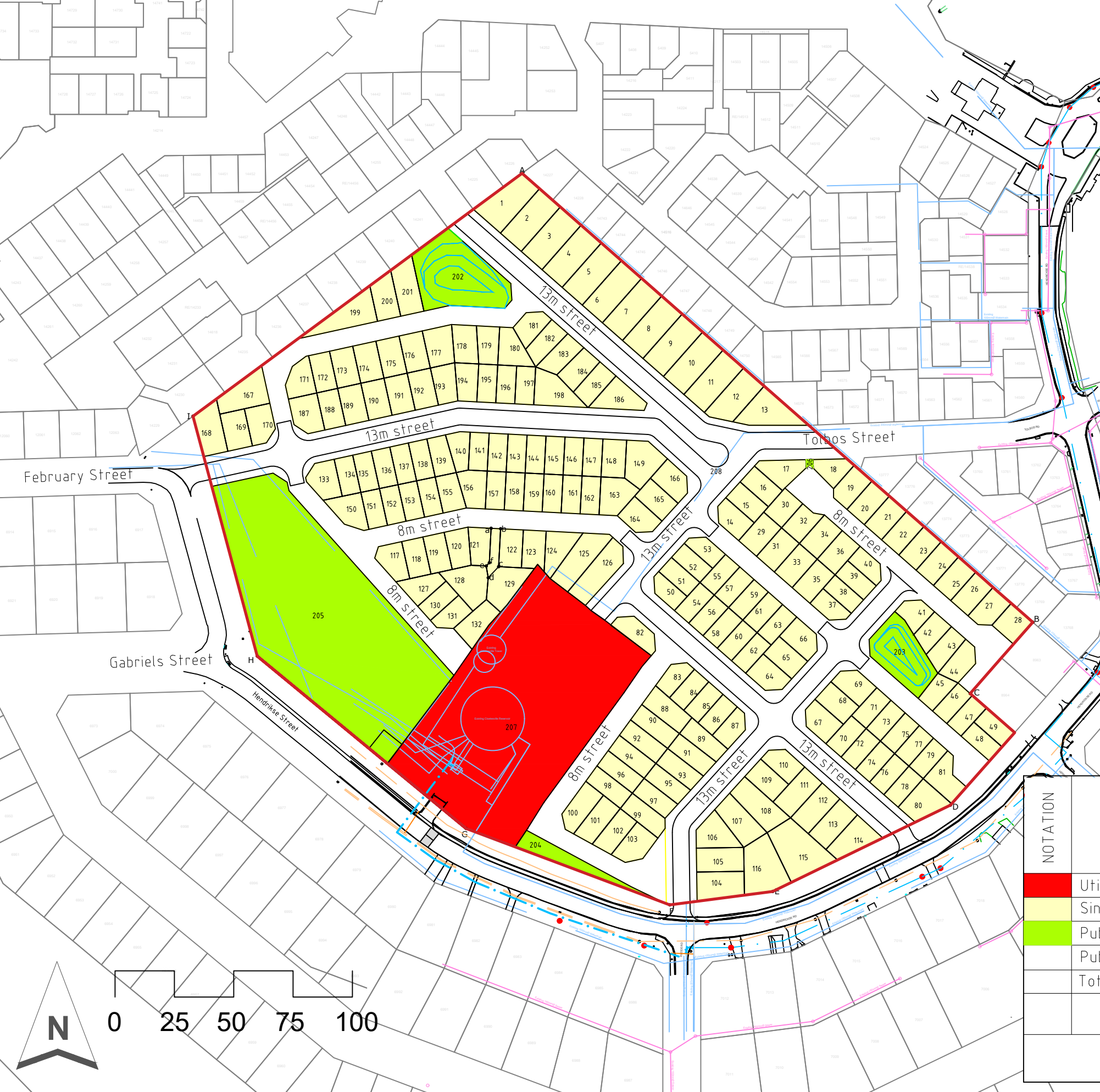
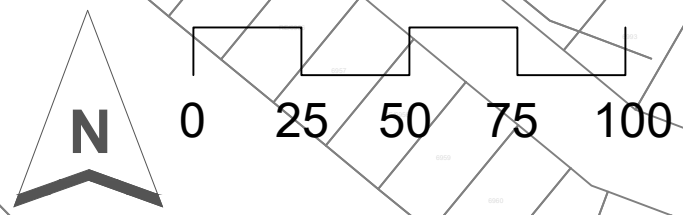
0 62,5 125 250
Meters

Kylemore

64



Source



NOTATION	ERF TYPE	ZONING (STB. SCHEME)	Erf NUMBER	AREA sqm	% of AREA
	Utility (elec & water)	UTILITY SERVICES ZONE	207	0.64ha	9.8 %
	Single/Semi/Row Residential	CONVENTIONAL RES. ZONE	001 - 201	3.3ha	50.8 %
	Public Open Space Zone	PUBLIC OPEN SPACE ZONE	202 - 206	0.76ha	11.7 %
	Public Street	PUBLIC ROADS&PARKING ZONE	208	1.8ha	27.7 %
	Total Area			6.5ha	100 %
THE FIGURE ABCDEFGHIJA REPRESENTS THE CADASTRAL BOUNDARY OF ERF 7001, STELLENBOSCH MEASURING 6.5HA IN SIZE REPRESENTING THE SITE FOR DEVELOPMENT					
THE FIGURE abcdefga REPRESENTS A RIGHT OF WAY SERVITUDE TO BE REGISTERED OVER ERF 129 TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO ERF 128					



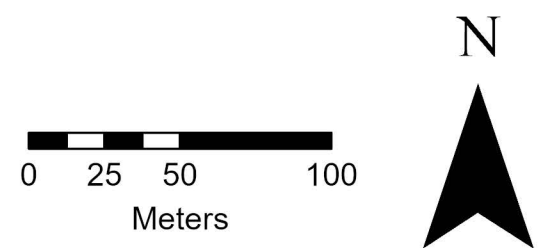
Re/81

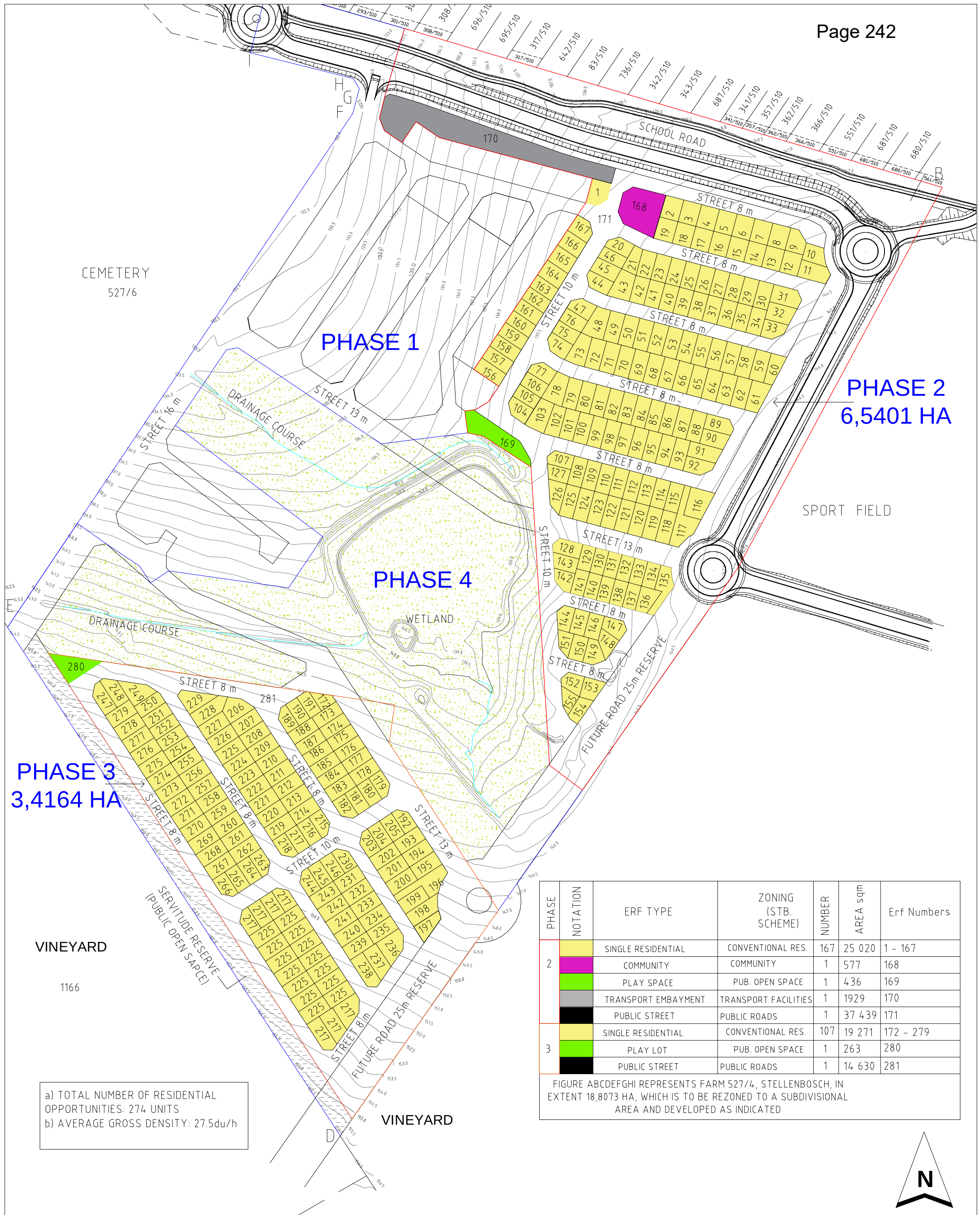
R304

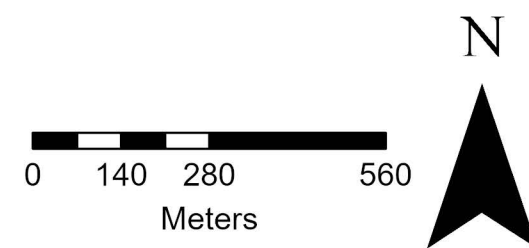
R304

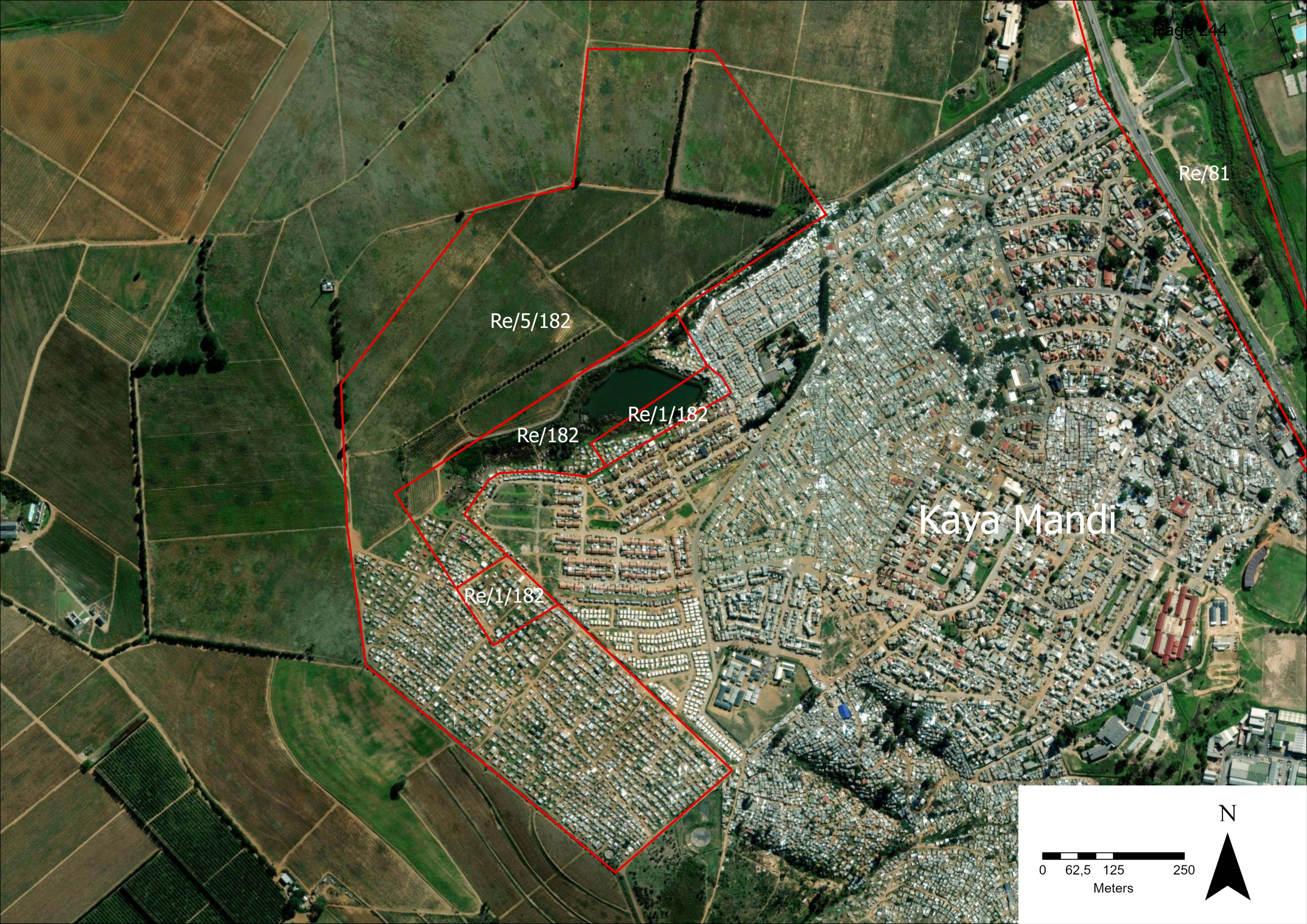
N

0 30 60 120
Meters









Re/5/182

Re/81

Re/1/182

Re/182

Re/1/182

Kaya Mandi

0 62,5 125 250
Meters

N



DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN ONTWIKKELING DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES									
SERVICES	TYPE	COMMENTS	INTERVAL	R/M2	TOTAL PER MONTH	TOTAL PER DAY	TOTAL PER WEEK	TOTAL PER YEAR	DEPOSIT REQUIRED
			m2						
Erf 2235 Mooiwater Homestead		Business Support Incubator/centre	235	R 47.00	R 11,045.00	R -	R -	R 132,540.00	Full amount
Erven 2751& 6314 Old Agricultural Hall		Incubator and affordable rentals for Arts,crafts and tourism activities	400	R 50.00	R 20,000.00	R -	R -	R 240,000.00	Full amount
Erven 230, Franschhoek Triangle Site		Affordable space rentals for shops and tourism activities	210	R 50.00	R 10,500.00	R -	R -	R 126,000.00	Full amount
Old Clinic building Stellenbosch		Business Development, , incubator and rental space (arts, crafts, shops, offices, tourism activities	293	R 50.00	R 14,650.00	R -	R -	R 175,800.00	Full amount
Rentals:Informal Trading sites									
Stellenbosch Town	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 226.00	R 31.00	R 75.00	R 1 570.00	R -
Idas Valley	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	R -
Cloetesville	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	R -
Kayamandi	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	R -
Kayamandi Bridge	Closed Kiosks		per kiosk	R20	R 268.00	R -		R 1,800.00	R -
Klapmuts	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	R -
	Closed Kiosks		per kiosk	R20	R 210.00	R -	R -	R 1,463.00	R -
Franschhoek Town	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 226.00	R 31.00	R 75.00	R 1,570.00	R -
Groendal & Langrug	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 784.00	R -
	Closed Kiosks		per kiosk	R 20.00	R 200.00			R 1,400.00	
Foodtrucks	Mobile		per mobile	R -	R 250.00	R 50.00	R 350.00	R 2,700.00	R -

Table 106: Informal Settlements Upgrade Partnership (ISUPG)

Description	Funding Source	Project elements	Budget allocated	Budget spent	Current status	Reason for delay, if applicable
ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (managed by PMU)	ISUPG	Installation of infrastructure services and professional fees	1 750 000	1 750 000	Completion of 170 service sites as well as professional fees for the design of the top structures.	Not applicable.
La Rochelle, Klapmuts	ISUPG	Undertake detail designs	2 000 000	1 739 130	A Professional Service provider has been appointed to undertake the detailed design of all associated infrastructure services (excluding electricity services). The appointment also includes the construction management and handover of the project for occupation on Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts.	Not applicable
		Fencing at Erf 2183, Klapmuts			A Service provider completed the supply and installation of new Clearvu fencing at the TRA, Alexander Street, La Rochelle, Klapmuts	Not applicable
		Fencing at Erf 2183, Klapmuts			A Service provider completed the supply and installation of new Clearvu fencing at Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts	Not applicable
Langrug Franschhoek (Mooiwater) IBS	ISUPG	Construction of wendy houses on Erf 3229, Mooiwater, Franschhoek	10 800 000	10 372 856	A service provider completed 219 wendy houses to accommodate the families that was situated on the Langrug dam.	Not applicable
Langrug dam (managed by Informal Settlements)	ISUPG	Relocation, installation of a fence to secure the dam as well as security services	4 000 000	3 336 012	Relocation of the 221 families, securing of the dam and security service to prevent invasion.	Not applicable
ISSP Kayamandi Enkanini (IBS)	ISUPG	Construction of basic services (water and sanitation) at Enkanini	2 000 000	1 217 391	A service provider was appointed to construct two toilet blocks (20 toilets) in Enkanini, Kayamandi. The installation of both toilet blocks have been completed. This is a multi-year project with a saving in year one.	Not applicable
Kayamandi Hostels (managed by Housing Administration)	ISUPG	Removal of asbestos sheets	2 650 000	1 500 319	Demolishing of asbestos hostels and replacing it with wooden structures.	The department experienced community challenges and intensive public participation were required.

Table 105: Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG)

Description	Funding Source	Project elements	Budget allocated	Budget spent	Current status	Reason for delay, if applicable
ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (managed by PMU)	HSDG	Professional fees	3 150 000	520 539	Funds were use for professional services linked to the drafting of the tender specifications. Tender was advertised but no responsive bidders were received and therefore tender has to be cancelled.	The delay of the project is due to no responsive bidders received, and therefore the building of the top structures could not commence.
Kylemore	HSDG	Professional fees	1 946 000	1 946 000	The HDA appointed a qualified and experienced professional service provider to undertake all necessary studies in order to obtain development rights on Erf 64, Kylemore.	Not applicable.

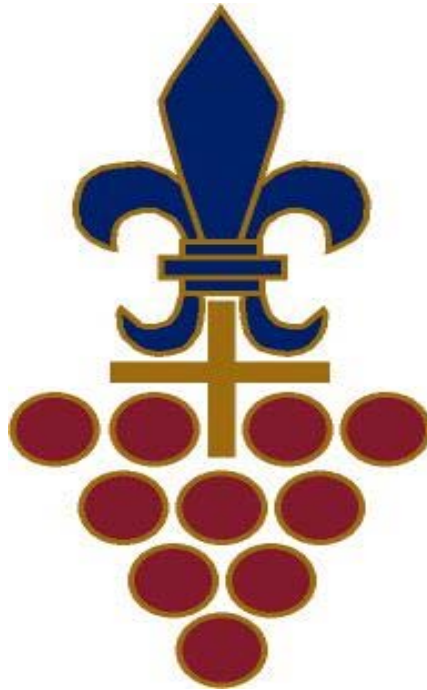
Table 104: Section: Housing Development capital budget

Description	Funding Source	Project elements	Budget allocated	Budget spent	Current status	Reason for delay, if applicable
Erf 64, Kylemore	HSDG	Project Management	778 988	778 988	The Housing Development Agency (HDA) entered into an Implementation Protocol Agreement as a technical resource to the Municipality to provide for technical capacity and resources to the Municipality. The service requires to facilitate and ensure the transfer of the land from National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDoPW&I) to Stellenbosch Municipality and to obtain development rights on Erf 64, Kylemore.	Not applicable
Erf 7001, Cloetesville	CRR	To compile a design framework and building design guidelines for GAP/FLISP housing	292 396	261 974	A Service provider was appointed and completed a design framework and building design guidelines for gap/ flisp housing, Erf 7001, Cloetesville, Stellenbosch.	Not applicable
		Marketing study for GAP-housing			A Service Provider was appointed and completed a marketing study for gap-housing in Cloetesville, Stellenbosch to identifying potential beneficiaries that could possibly qualify for First Home Finance (FHF) subsidy	Not applicable
Cloetesville Social Housing (Farms 81/2 and 81/9,	CRR	Update on the Traffic Impact Assessment	270 942	249 817	A Service provider was appointed and completed to update the Traffic Impact Assessment for Farm 81/2 and Farm 81/9, Stellenbosch	Not applicable
		Rezoning to subdivisional to develop Social Housing			Qualified and experienced professional service provider was appointed for the rezoning of Farm 81/2 and farm 81/9, Stellenbosch to subdivisional area to develop social housing. The project is currently in the final stage to be submitted to Land Use Management to serve before the MPT for a decision.	Additional updated reports were required from internal departments regarding certain specialist studies. The final BAR could only then be finalised once these studies have been completed. The final determination of the building footprint with regards to the Site Development Plan is currently being finalised for approval by the Roads department .
Enkanini, Kayamandi	ISUPG	Construction of basic services (water and sanitation) at Enkanini	2 000 000	1 217 391	A service provider was appointed to construct two toilet blocks (20 toilets) in Enkanini, Kayamandi. The installation of both toilet blocks have been completed. This is a multi-year project with a saving in year one.	Not applicable
Housing Projects (Social housing planning)	CRR	Construction of wendy houses on Erf 3229, Moolwater, Franschhoek	10 518 992	10 372 856	A service provider completed 219 wendy houses to accommodate the families that was situated on the Langrug dam.	Not applicable
La Rochelle, Klapmuts	ISUPG	Undertake detail designs	2 000 000	1 739 130	A Professional Service provider has been appointed to undertake the detailed design of all associated infrastructure services (excluding electricity services). The appointment also includes the construction management and handover of the project for occupation on Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts.	Not applicable
		Fencing at Erf 2183, Klapmuts			A Service provider completed the supply and installation of new Clearvu fencing at the TRA, Alexander Street, La Rochelle, Klapmuts	Not applicable
		Fencing at Erf 2183, Klapmuts			A Service provider completed the supply and installation of new Clearvu fencing at Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts	Not applicable
Housing projects	CRR	Supply, deliver, transport and construct an Alternative Building Technology (ABT)	296 331	296 330	Emergency housing for a family residing in Cloetesville. Work completed.	Not applicable
Jamestown: Housing	HSDG	Development rights	900 857	783 354	Professional service provider appointment to obtain development rights for Phases 2 and 3. Development rights for Phases 2 and 3 have been obtained 20 March 2024. A tender has been advertised to appoint an Implementing Agent, await appointment.	Not applicable
	CRR	Development rights	318 100	276 543		Not applicable

ANNEXURE B 4:

Directorate: Financial Services

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



INSURANCE POLICY

2025/2026

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1. PREAMBLE

Whereas it is required of the Municipal Manager to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Council has and implements crucial policies for effective financial and risk management.

And whereas the safeguarding of assets and the protection of Council against liabilities is very important and forms part of a proper assets management system as prescribed by Section 63 and needs annual revision in terms of Section 24(2)(c)(v) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Stellenbosch Municipality adopts the following Policy for Insurance Management.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CFO	Chief Financial Officer
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act (No 56 of 2003)
MM	Municipal Manager (i.e. Accounting Officer)
MSA	Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000)
SIR	Self-Insurance Reserve
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
Insurance	Insurance is a contract (policy) in which the municipality receives financial protection or reimbursement against losses from an insurance company. Risk is transferred when the risk is shared amongst different parties, so one party does not carry the full loss should an event occur. Insurance involves a transfer of risk.
Self-Insurance Reserve	Entities have self-insurance reserves to set aside amounts to offset potential losses or claims that are not insured externally.
Excess	Means the first amount payable in the event of each and every claim.

Personal effects	Means staff personal property including wallets, cash, handbags, sunglasses, clothes, shoes, reading glasses and mobile phones.
Burglary	Means the criminal offense of breaking and entering a building or other premises illegally for the purpose of committing a crime.
Forcible and violent	Means an act that would cause physical damage. There must be both forcible (as simple as turning a key or pushing open a door) AND violent actions (entry by the use of any force accompanied by a violent physical act).
Public liability claims	Means third party claims for bodily injury and property damage arising out of the municipality's operations.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE INSURANCE POLICY

The objective of this policy is to ensure that Stellenbosch Municipality's assets, councillors and employees are insured adequately and economically at all times. Detailed procedures, to ensure that management and employees within the municipality understand their respective responsibilities and duties, are provided in the standard operating procedures.

This document indicates the policy of Stellenbosch Municipality for insuring municipal assets, and for insuring the municipality, its employees and Councillors against public liability claims and other losses.

In general, the object of this policy is to ensure sound and sustainable financial management within Stellenbosch Municipality.

Insurance brokers active in the municipal environment over years prepared a standard for local authority insurance that takes all circumstances related to a municipality into account. There are however aspects in addition to this standard that the Council can decide on policy in order to reduce premium without an increase in risk or where the Council is prepared to accept risk because of a very slim probability that an event might occur.

Responsible financial management of any municipality requires that assets are properly managed. Municipalities have large numbers of assets, including PPE. As trustees of public funds, the Council must ensure that municipal assets are adequately insured at all times. The insurance should in addition protect the municipality, Councillors and employees against public liability claims and other losses.

4. POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Section 63 of the MFMA, Asset and liability management, states that:

“(1) The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the management of—

- a) the assets of the municipality, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of those assets; and*
- b) the liabilities of the municipality.*

2) The accounting officer must for the purposes of subsection (1) take all reasonable steps to ensure—

- a) that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets and liabilities of the municipality;*
- b) that the municipality's assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognised accounting practice; and*
- c) that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets and liabilities, including an asset and liabilities register, as may be prescribed.”*

4.2 RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER POLICIES

This policy, once effective, needs to be read in conjunction with other relevant adopted policies of the municipality, including the following, but not limited to—

- a) Delegation of Powers (Delegations register);
- b) SCM Policy;
- c) Asset Management Policy;
- d) Vehicle Policy;
- e) Budget Implementation and Funds and Reserves; and
- f) Risk Management Policy;

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 THE CFO OR HIS/HER DELEGATED OFFICIAL(S)

- a) shall (at least every three years, before the lapsing of the tender that was previously awarded) call for tenders for the insurance of municipal assets, Councillors, employees and third parties;
- b) shall, in accordance with such schedules and subject to this policy, effect such insurance through the service of an Insurance Company/Insurance Broker appointed by the municipality through the competitive prescribed SCM process;
- c) shall ensure that the insurance period will be from 1 July to 30 June of the following year and shall be renewable, dependent on previous performance (and in line with the tender processes followed).
- d) shall pay the monthly/annual premiums in advance;
- e) shall pay premiums over to the Insurers during the year, should circumstances change during the year when amendments, additions or deletions are made to the insurance portfolio;
- f) shall immediately notify the Council's insurer of any claim by or against the Council or against its insurers.
- g) shall assess all public liability claims under the excess amount as indicated in the Insurer's schedules. Public Liability claims should only be settled when the municipality could reasonably be seen to have acted negligently which resulted in the loss to the third party and when there is reasonable prospect of the municipality being found legally responsible for third party damages;
- h) shall ensure that sufficient funding is available to cover insurance-related expenditures;
- i) shall report to Council of the status of existing claims against the municipality and its Insurers;

- j) shall ensure that all claims and applications are dealt with diligently within a reasonable time;
- k) shall finalise all claims and applications submitted to the Section and ensuring that all the required technical, financial and legal aspects to each claim and application are dealt with when these are being finalised; and
- l) Shall update the Asset Register in accordance with the outcome of each insurance claim.
- m) Shall recommend the payment of excess amounts, the settlement of claims below excess, settlement of claims not covered by the Insurers, and all other insurance related expenditure.

5.2 THE DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGERS AND MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS:

- a) shall before 31 May of each year verify or update the schedule of insurable risks and insurable assets under their control (and any other information deemed necessary)
- b) shall notify the CFO (or delegated official) without delay of any new insurable risk or of any alteration in an existing insurable risk which has arisen in connection with his/her department;
- c) shall ensure that the CFO (or delegated official) is notified of any occurrence or event giving rise or likely to give rise to a claim by or against the Council or against its Insurers. Failure to report incidences of loss might lead to the affected employee being held liable for the losses to Council;
- d) shall ensure that all documents / information (for example any required forms, reports, quotations, photos) for the completion of the claim is forwarded to the CFO (or delegated official) for submission to Council's insurance brokers;
- e) shall within 2 weeks (10 working days) of submitting a claim to the CFO (or delegated official), submit a departmental report to the CFO (or delegated official) in order to finalise the claim;
- f) shall report each claim against Council for investigation and the outcome reported to the CFO (or delegated official) and where necessary disciplinary steps and/or recovery be perused against any employee who is found, in terms of the investigation, to have acted negligently; and

- g) should advise all staff of their obligations to ensure the security of private property brought to the workplace to minimise the risk of loss and inconvenience to staff.

5.3 THE EMPLOYEES OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY;

- a) should avoid storing private property at the workplace for extended periods of time, especially over weekends and during vacation periods;
- b) should insure personal property against loss or damage, particularly if it is of significant value in their personal capacity;
- c) shall report all losses, damages or any potential claims to the Insurance Section, their Departmental Manager and the Health & Safety Practitioner.
- d) shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that municipal assets are kept safe and assist the Municipal Manager to implement processes to safeguard assets and prevent losses to Council of all assets under their control.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipal Manager must ensure that an evaluation of all potential events that might adversely affect the finances of a municipality is performed. The potential loss of income and extra expenses that a municipality might incur must be the consideration factor when the risk identification exercise is performed.

Even though risk is managed and preventative measures taken to minimise risk, it is acknowledged that not all risks can be eliminated and therefore Council accepts the fact that insurance remains the ultimate solution to risk management. It must however be viewed as the last resort.

The table below provides a list of risks (but not limited to) that has to be transferred to another party in the form of insurance. Risks not listed have been retained either due to the cost of control or due to the inability to obtain insurance cover. The latter is listed as special conditions to cover.

Insured Section	Description of Insured Section
Combined Cover (Including homeowners)	Damage or loss to all built structures, including outbuildings thereof, the owner's loose and fixed fittings therein and thereon, boundary and other walls, gates, poles, fences, public access points, purification plants, reservoirs and sewerage plants.
Business All Risk	Damage to the whole or part of the property described in the Specification, the property of the Insured or for which they are responsible, while anywhere in the world by any accident or misfortune not otherwise excluded.
Burglary/Theft	Damage to contents, the property of the insured or for which they are responsible, of any building at the insured premises, as a result of theft accompanied by forcible and violent entry into or exit from such building or any portion thereof or any attempt threat or as a result of theft (or any attempt threat) following violence or threat of violence against persons lawfully on the premises.
Money	Loss or damage to money (as defined). This includes money not contained in a locked safe or strong room in the custody of any authorized employee while away from the premises or at the premises outside normal working hours and also any other time from the premises.
Fidelity Guarantee	Loss of money and/or other property stolen by an employee, direct financial loss sustained as a result of fraud or dishonesty of an employee, which results in dishonest personal financial gain for the employee concerned. The term "dishonest personal financial gain" shall not include gain by an employee in the form of salary, salary increases, fees, commissions, bonuses, promotions or other remuneration.
Glass	Damage to internal and external glass (including mirrors), signwriting and treatment thereon at the insured premises, the property of the Insured or for which they are responsible.

Insured Section	Description of Insured Section
Goods in Transit	Damage to the whole or part of the property owned by the Municipality or for which they are responsible, in the course of transit by air, rail or road or other means incidental thereto and caused by any accident or misfortune not otherwise excluded.
Public Liability	<p>Damages which the insured shall be legally liable to pay consequent upon accidental death of or bodily injury to or illness of any person, or accidental loss of or physical damage to tangible property.</p> <p>Cover for claims against the Stellenbosch Municipality from a 3rd party for damage to the 3rd party's property and/or to the 3rd party himself caused by any structure related or in control of Stellenbosch Municipality, for example, if bodily injury or any damage to a 3rd party's property, caused by accidental, violent, external and visible means to a 3rd party.</p>
Employers Liability	Damages for which the municipality shall become liable to pay consequent upon death of, or bodily injury to, or illness of any person employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship with the municipality, or any councillor or any person on the business of the council whether on a voluntary basis or otherwise, which occurred in the course of and in connection with such person's employment by the municipality within the territorial limits and which results in a claim or claims first being made against the municipality in writing.
Group Personal Accident	Bodily injury caused by accidental, violent, external and visible means to any principal, partner, director, councillor or employee of the municipality or any person on the business of the council whether on a voluntary basis or otherwise, as specified. The Insurers will pay to the Insured, on behalf of the Insured person or his estate, the compensation stated in the schedule in the event of accidental bodily injury to any such person directly and

Insured Section	Description of Insured Section
	independently of all other causes resulting within 24 calendar months in death or disability as specified.
Motor Fleet & 3 rd Party motor liability	Loss of or damage to any vehicles as indicated to the insurers and its accessories and spare parts whilst thereon. In addition, if such vehicle is disabled by reason of any loss or damage insured hereby, the insurers will pay the reasonable cost of protection and removal to the nearest repairers and the municipality may give instructions for repairs to be executed without the previous consent of the insurers to the extent of but not exceeding a specified amount, provided that a detailed estimate is first obtained and immediately forwarded to the insurers.
Electronic Equipment	Physical loss or damage to the property insured described in the schedule from any cause not herein after excluded whilst (i) at work or at least anywhere within the municipality's premises as specified; (ii) in transit, including loading and unloading or whilst temporarily stored at any premises en-route; (iii) temporarily removed from the premises to any other location.
Directors and Officers Liability	Legal Liability if any director or municipal official is prosecuted in his/her private capacity due to council activities or council decision making.
Councillors Special Risk Insurance	As per the Government Gazette No 40519 dated 21 December 2016. Insurance cover provided to a councillor by the municipality, which covers the loss of or damage to a councillors personal fixed or moveable property and assets, excluding property used by such councillor for business purposes, as well as life and disability cover, for any loss or damage caused by riot, civil unrest, strike or public disorder.

7. INSURANCE KEY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

7.1 Municipal Assets

- a) Material movable and immovable assets (in value and substance) shall be insured at least against destruction, fire and theft, and all municipal buildings shall be insured at least against fire and allied perils.
- b) All insured assets shall be handled in terms of the municipality's Insurance Policy as agreed with the Insurance Brokers.
- c) Separate cover for riot, strike and public disorder damage shall be taken out at the discretion of the Municipal Manager in consultation with the CFO and the relevant Director.
- d) Any other insurance cover shall be at the discretion of the Municipal Manager.
- e) The decision whether to insure an asset or not shall be at the discretion of the Municipal Manager in consultation with the CFO and the relevant Director.
- f) All contracts between council and a 3rd party should be monitored to ensure loss or damage to municipal property are minimised and insured. This may include but is not limited to; eg. Rental agreements, projects under construction and any other contract relating to municipal assets.
- g) Any agreements entered into as per 7.1(f) above, that may influence council's insurance policy and assets covered in this policy, must be communicated with the AFS, Assets & Returns department in order to arrange cover if required.

7.2 Staff property

- a) Applications by staff members for reimbursement of the loss of or damage to staff property at work shall not be considered by the municipality. Liability will not be accepted by the municipality for loss or damage to an employee's personal effects which are used or stored on premises owned or used by the municipality.

- b) It is expected that employees, in their own interests, will ensure that any valuable items of jewelry (including wrist watches) worn on duty, and/or personal equipment are adequately insured against loss or theft on their personal insurance policies.
- c) The carrying of unreasonably large amounts of cash, credit cards or other easily stolen and rapidly convertible items should be avoided during working hours as far as is practicable.
- d) No compensation will be paid by the municipality for loss or damage to any employee's personal assets (e.g. Private cellular phone, Private Vehicle, Private Laptop, Handbags, Cash, etc.)

7.3 Public Liability

- a) Third parties are to be covered for death, bodily injury or illness and/or loss of or damage to property up to a maximum limit to be determined by the CFO in consultation with the Municipal Manager.
- b) All public liability claims under the excess amount shall be considered by Management and a recommendation made to the Chief Financial Officer on whether payment should be made or not. Only the Chief Financial Officer may approve payments in this regard.
- c) Public Liability claims under the excess amount should only be settled when the municipality could reasonably be seen to have acted negligently which resulted in the loss to the third party and when there is reasonable prospect of the municipality being found legally responsible for third party property damage or bodily injury. Settling claims where this is not the case would set bad legal precedence which the municipality would not be able to sustain financially into the future.

7.4 Limits

Excess limits are incorporated in the 3-year contract with the insurance broker appointed, therefore the excess limits will be in accordance to this contract.

7.5 Payment of excesses (or losses below excess payable) by employees

Where in the opinion of the relevant Director and the Municipal Manager an employee's negligence led to the damage to, or loss of, an asset, the excess payable may be claimed from the employee concerned in terms of the outcome of the Disciplinary Procedures.

7.6 Insurance claims rejected by the Insurer (above excess)

Where in the opinion of the relevant Director and the Municipal Manager an employee's negligence led to the damage to, or loss of, an asset, the total loss to the municipality may be claimed from the employee concerned in his/her personal capacity in terms of the outcome of the Disciplinary Procedures.

7.7 Failure to report an incident

Failure to report an incident to the insurance section within the timeframes indicated on the Policy, may result in disciplinary action taken against the employee responsible for the asset. The outcome of the disciplinary process will determine whether the employee will be personally held liable for the losses incurred.

8. APPOINTMENT OF INSURANCE BROKERS

The appointment of an insurance broker must be performed in terms of the municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy. Call for bids to appoint an insurance broker will be done every three years. Section 33 of the MFMA will be applicable if the duration exceeds 3 years.

9. ADMINISTRATION OF POLICY

This policy will be administrated by the Chief Financial Officer that will be the Policy holder.

Tender Nr	Description	Service Providers	Date of finalisation of the appeal
B/SM 53/24	Term Tender: Pipe Replacement using conventional and trenchless methods	Nepent	2024-07-01
B/SM 84/24	Appointment of a Panel Of Service Providers To Supply and Deliver Tools and Hardware for a contract period ending 30 June 2025	Box Droppers	2024-07-08
B/SM 84/24	Appointment of a Panel Of Service Providers To Supply and Deliver Tools and Hardware for a contract period ending 30 June 2025	Nomzamo Industrial Supplies	2024-07-03
B/SM 41/24	Appointment of Attorneys for the Rendering of Conveyancing Services: Transfer of State Subsidized Housing Units for a Period up to 30 June 2027 for the Title Deeds Registration Programme (TRP) - As and When required.	Levensdal Attorneys	2024-07-24
B/SM 45/24	Supply and delivery of 348 and 776L wheeled bins	Unica Plastic Moulders	2024-07-24
B/SM 71/24	Supply, Delivery And Off-Loading Of Clearing Materials And Equipment For A Period 1 July 2024 Ending 30 June 2025	Tridentchem	2024-07-05
B/SM 71/24	Supply, Delivery And Off-Loading Of Clearing Materials And Equipment For A Period 1 July 2024 Ending 30 June 2025	Bliss V/a RC Suppliers	2024-08-01
B/SM 73/24	Supply, Delivery And Off-Loading Of Toilet Paper And Hand Towels As From 01 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	PTA Agencies	2024-09-11
B/SM 45/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Protec Guards (Dik Kotze)	2024-09-27
B/SM 10/24	Bill Payment Receipting Services for a contract period ending 30 June 2027	Pay It	2024-08-30
B/SM 45/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	PMH	2024-09-27
B/SM 45/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Six Combined	2024-09-23
B/SM 45/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Urbanecon	2024-09-23
B/SM 45/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Securitem	2024-10-09
B/SM 80/24	Mowing grass cutting of developed/undeveloped public open spaces road reserves cemeteries facilities and other municipal areas in Stellenbosch WC024 for a period of three years as and when required from 1 July 2024 to 30 July 2027	Viscage	2024-09-11
B/SM 45/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Maliqwane	2024-10-09
B/SM 47/24	Provisions of Traffic Law Enforcement Equipment, Back-Office Systems and related services for the Stellenbosch Municipality including NHTA and all Municipal By-Law Infringements Controversies for a period of 24 months, as from 01 July 2024 - 30 June 2027 (Inclusive of Last Six Months - Legacy Cases Period)	Synbel	2024-11-26
B/SM 114/24	Appointment of an Architectural Professional with Heritage Experience for Municipal Court Building Stellenbosch	Imbalo	2024-09-25
B/SM 81/24	Pruning felling and stump grinding of trees in Stellenbosch Municipality for a period 1 July 2024 until 30 June 2027	Dean Gardening	2024-10-23
B/SM 113/24	Phase 1: Upgrade of the Seltana Depot, Stellenbosch	Mogesh and Bunkus Builders	2024-10-09
B/SM 111/24	Re Development and lease of Transvalia Properties	GSI	2024-11-11
B/SM 111/24	Re Development and lease of Transvalia Properties	GSI	2025-08-14
B/SM 103/24	Roads and Stormwater Civil Infrastructure	RCK Civils	2024-12-09
B/SM 117/24	Appointment of an experience service provider to read Meters Remotely, via Automated Meter Reading (AMR) System and Manage Metering Services for Large Power Users, Metered Streetlight Points and Small-Scale Embedded Generators/Consumer Period: 1 November 2024 to 30 June 2027 (34)	Africa Utility Solutions	2025-01-28
B/SM 07/25	Request to submit Bids for Removal and disposal of Asbestos Roofing, replace Asbestos with Kliplok or similar roof sheets and demolishing, disposal of asbestos structures	Potts Devco	2025-02-18
B/SM 38/25	Learnner and Driver License training for youth and other learners: 2024 until 2027	Mosuli Consultants	2025-02-27
B/SM 25/25	Phase 1: Upgrade, alterations, extensions and additions on BT 86/114, Halfman Street, Stellenbosch	Pancrare Property Services	2025-02-27
B/SM 06/25	Supply and Erection of Fencing on An as And When Required Basis Tender for The Period Ending 30 June 2027	Amabambas Fencing	2025-02-17
B/SM 45/25	Supply, Installation and Commissioning as well as Maintenance of Biometric Access Control, Remote Access Gates and Booms and Time and Attendance to be linked to the Main Server of various Municipal sites for a period ending 30 June 2027	Regent	2025-04-03
B/SM 19/25	Construction of School Street and NMT Facilities in Jamestown	Umaali Civils	2025-06-03

ANNEXURE C:
ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

ANNUAL REPORT *2024-2025*



Providing our residents, stakeholders and investors, with information about the municipality's operations and financial performance.





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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
ABS	Access to Basic Services	MIQ	Municipal Data and Intelligence
ACDP	African Christian Democratic Party	MM	Municipal Manager
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa	MMC	Member of the Mayoral Committee
AH	Agri-Hub	MMF	Municipal Managers Forum
AMEU	Association of Municipal Electricity Utilities	MOBI	Municipal Benchmarking Initiative
ANC	African National Congress	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition System	MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
APAC	Audit and Performance Audit Committee	MPC	Multipurpose Centre
ATC	Adam Tas Corridor	MPI	Municipal Productivity Index
BAC	Bid Adjudication Committee	MRF	Material Recovery Facility
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment	MSA	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)
BEC	Bid Evaluation Committee	mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
BICLS	Bulk Infrastructure Development Contribution Levies	mSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
BPAMS	Building Plan Approval Management System	MTAB	Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board
CAC	Civic Amenity Centre	MTEC	Medium Term Expenditure Committee
CAE	Chief Audit Executive	MVA	Mega Volt Amp
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure	NDP	National Development Plan
CBD	Central Business District	NDOHS	National Department of Human Settlements
CBP	Community-Based Planning	NASHO	National Association of Social Housing Organisation
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	NDPW&I	National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
CDW	Community-Development Worker	NDPW	National Department of Public Works
CEB	Compressed Earth Block	NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	NPV	Net profit value
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CGI	Compliance and Governance Index	NHBRC	National Housing Building Regulation Council
CIGFARO	Chartered Institute of Government Finance, Audit and Risk Officers	NMT	Non-Motorised Transport
CITP	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
CoCT	City of Cape Town	NRTLEC	National Road Traffic Legislation Enforcement Code
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	NT	National Treasury
COPE	Congress of the People	OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
CRSES	Centre for Renewable and Sustainable Energy Studies	OPEX	Operating Expenditure
CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality	ODAs	Other Development Agency's
DA	Democratic Alliance	PDO	Predetermined Objectives
DAG	Development Action Group	PDoHS	Provincial Department of Human Settlement
DC	Development Cost	PDoI	Provincial Department of Infrastructure
DCAS	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	PIE	Prevention of Illegal Evictions
DEA and DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning		



Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	PMS	Performance Management System
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	PID	Project Initiation Document
DOE	Department of Education	PPDO	Provincial Predetermined Objectives
DORA	Division of Revenue Act	PPP	Public Private Partnership
DSD	Department of Social Development	PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation	PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PSP	Provincial Strategic Plan
EE	Employment Equity	PT	Provincial Treasury
EHP	Emergency Housing Policy	RBIG	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	REFSO	Renewable Energy Finance and Subsidy Office
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	RTIA	Road Traffic Infringement Agency
ESTA	Extension of Security of Tenure Act	RFP	Request for Proposal
FBAR	Final Basic Assessment Report	RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit	RTS	Refuse Transfer Station
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice	RUMC	Rural-Urban Market Centre
GDP-R	Gross Domestic Product - Regional	SAB	South African Breweries
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice	SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
HCE	Housing Consumer Education	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
HDA	Housing Development Agency	SAMDI	South African Management Development Institute
HR	Human Resources	SAMRAS	South African Municipal Resource Accounting System
HSDG	Human Settlements Development Grant	SAMWU	South African Municipal Workers Union
IBR	Inverted Box Rib	SANEDI	South African National Energy Development Initiative
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	SANS	South Africa National Standards
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	SAPS	South African Police Service
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards	SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
iGRAP	Interpretations of Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice	SCA	Stellenbosch Civic Association
IHSP	Integrated Human Settlement Plan	SCMU	Supply Chain Management Unit
IIC	Infrastructure Innovation Committee	SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
IMATU	Independent Municipal Trade Union	SHIs	Social Housing Institutions
IMESA	Institute of Municipal Engineers of South Africa	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
IMFO	Institute for Municipal Finance Officers	SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
INEP	Integrated National Electrification Programme	SITA	State Information Technology Agency
IPC	Integrated Planning Committee	SMME	Small Medium, and Micro Enterprises
IPPS	Independent Power Producers	SMS	Short Message Service
IRDP	Integrated Residential Development Programme	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
ISAMAO	Institute of South African Municipal Accounting Officers	SPA	Stellenbosch People's Alliance



Abbreviation	Description	Abbreviation	Description
ISSP	Informal Settlement Support Programme	SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
ISUPG	Informal Settlements Upgrade Partnership Grant	SPV	Special Purpose Vehicles
IUDG	Integrated Urban Development Grant	SSI	Stellenbosch Safety Initiative
IWA	International Water Association	STOD	Sustainable Transit-Oriented Development Plan
IWAA	Integrated Water Availability Assessment	SU	Stellenbosch University
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan	SWWTW	Stellenbosch Wastewater Treatment Works
IZS	Integrated Zoning Scheme	TASK	Tuned Assessment of Skills and Knowledge
JPI	Joint Planning Initiative	TIATCP	Technical Innovation Agency Technical Centre Programme
JSE	Johannesburg Stock Exchange	VTs	Vehicle Testing System
KIWMF	Kraaifontein Integrated Waste Management Facility	WC	Western Cape
KPA	Key Performance Area	WCO24	Greater Stellenbosch
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	WCWDM	Water Conservation and Water Demand Management
LED	Local Economic Development	WCWSS	Western Cape Water Supply System
LETRP	Large Employer Trip Reduction Programme	WMO	Waste Management Officer
LGMTEC	Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee	WoF	Working on Fire
LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority	WRC	Water Research Commission
LM	Local Municipality	WTP	Water Treatment Plan
LR	Labour Relations	WWF	World Wildlife Fund
LUMS	Land Use Management System		
LUPA	Land Use Planning Act		
LUPO	Land Use Planning Ordinance		
MAYCO	Executive Mayoral Committee		
MERO	Municipal Economic Review Outlook		
MFMA	Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003)		
MGRO	Municipal Governance Review and Outlook		
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant		
MILE	Municipal Institute of Learning		



Introduction

The Stellenbosch Municipal Annual Report 2024/25 addresses the performance of the Stellenbosch Municipality in the Western Cape, South Africa, with regard to its core legislative obligations. Local government must create a participatory framework that defines and enhances the relationship between elected leaders and their communities. This requires that the municipal council provide regular and predictable reporting on programme performance and the general state of affairs in the municipality.

The report reflects on the performance of the Stellenbosch Municipality for the period of 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. The layout of the annual report is prepared in terms of Section 121(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA).

The Annual Report consists of six chapters with the following broad overview:

-  **Chapter 1:** An overview of the municipality's overarching strategy, accountability processes, social and demographic profile, and key highlights and challenges regarding finance, institutional transformation, and key basic service delivery.
-  **Chapter 2:** Details regarding the municipality's governmental operations address the fundamental aspects of good governance.
-  **Chapter 3:** Overview of the municipality's performance, focusing on service delivery and predetermined objectives.
-  **Chapter 4:** Provides insight into the municipality's human resources and organisational management areas, focusing on organisational structure and legislation.
-  **Chapter 5:** An overview of the municipality's financial performance, reflecting on the municipality's financial position, assets, cash flow, and intergovernmental grants received by the municipality.
-  **Chapter 6:** An overview of the key audit findings by the Auditor-General of South Africa.



Vision, Mission, and Values





CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 COMPONENT A: EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD



Cllr Jeremy Fasser
Executive Mayor

It is with pride and gratitude that I present the Annual Report for the 2024/25 financial year. This document reflects not only the progress we have made but also the resilience and determination of our community as we continue building Stellenbosch as a true Valley of Opportunity for All.

Over the past year, we have sharpened our focus on strengthening the local economy, ensuring reliable service delivery and creating an environment where businesses can grow and residents can flourish. Investment attraction, economic growth and job creation remain central to our vision, and we have worked consistently to unlock opportunities that benefit every household and visitor in our valley.

At the core of our approach lies a belief that Stellenbosch must be a place where people can thrive - where innovation and hard work are supported, and where we continue to build firm foundations for shared prosperity and long-term sustainability.

Policy and Strategic Focus

Our planning has remained firmly guided by the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and our Integrated Development Plan (IDP). During this financial year, we placed particular emphasis on practical outcomes in economic development, infrastructure investment and environmental sustainability. These priorities are not abstract ambitions but measurable actions that ensure we are shaping an inclusive, competitive and future-ready municipality.

By aligning our strategies with provincial and national objectives, we have been able to secure meaningful results that support community wellbeing and foster a stronger local economy.

Service Delivery Progress

Reliable basic services are the backbone of our work, and we have continued to prioritise investment in core infrastructure. A significant share of the capital budget has once again been directed towards essential services - upgrading water and sanitation systems, maintaining road networks, improving waste management and recycling, and ensuring a stable electricity supply.

These improvements go beyond addressing current needs. They also strengthen our capacity to withstand future challenges and guarantee that residents benefit from quality services every day.

Engaging with the Community

We know that the success of our municipality depends on an active partnership with residents. Over the year, we expanded opportunities for public participation through IDP engagements, community meetings, written submissions, digital platforms and direct communication channels. These interactions ensure transparency, accountability and responsiveness to the needs of all communities across Stellenbosch.



This inclusive approach has not only enriched decision-making but has also deepened the trust between the municipality and those we serve.

Conclusion

The 2024/25 financial year has been marked by both challenges and important achievements. I am particularly proud that our municipality has once again received a clean audit, reinforcing our commitment to sound financial management and good governance. This achievement is a reflection of disciplined leadership, dedicated staff and an engaged community working together.

Looking ahead, I remain confident that Stellenbosch is on a path of continued growth and opportunity. By focusing on the basics, planning for the future and working side by side with our residents, we are building a municipality that is resilient, inclusive and prosperous.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to our councillors, municipal officials, partners and, above all, our residents whose support and participation make these successes possible. Together, we will keep shaping a Stellenbosch where every individual can look forward to a brighter future.

CLLR JEREMY FASSER
EXECUTIVE MAYOR



1.2 COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.2.1 MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD



Geraldine Mettler
Municipal Manager

As we reflect on the 2024/25 financial year, I am pleased to report that Stellenbosch Municipality has continued to demonstrate excellence in governance, service delivery and financial management. This year has once again tested our resilience, but through discipline, teamwork and innovation, we have strengthened our ability to serve our residents and deliver on our mandate.

External challenges such as loadshedding, inflationary pressures and climate-related risks have had a direct impact on households, businesses and municipalities across South Africa. Despite these pressures, Stellenbosch has remained focused on protecting essential services and ensuring that the fundamentals of good governance and sound administration are never compromised.

This Annual Report provides a comprehensive account of our performance over the past 12 months. It shows how we managed to sustain critical services such as water, electricity, sanitation, waste management and emergency response, while continuing to invest in infrastructure upgrades and future growth. Although some projects experienced delays due to supply chain constraints and cost escalations, we prioritised stability and continuity so that residents did not face disruptions to basic services.

One of the highlights of the year is that Stellenbosch Municipality once again achieved a clean audit outcome from the Auditor-General of South Africa. This achievement affirms our commitment to financial accountability, strong internal controls and ethical governance. It is a reflection of the dedication of our Council, management team and officials who work tirelessly to ensure that public resources are managed with integrity.

We have also continued to make significant investments in infrastructure to meet the demands of a growing population and expanding economy. Upgrades to water and electricity networks, road infrastructure and sanitation facilities remain at the centre of our work. These projects not only enhance the quality of life for residents but also position Stellenbosch as a municipality that is both sustainable and attractive to investors.

Public participation has remained a cornerstone of our governance approach. Through IDP engagements, community meetings, digital platforms and formal submissions, residents have contributed valuable insights that shape municipal planning and service delivery. This engagement builds transparency, strengthens trust and ensures that our decisions reflect the priorities of the people we serve.

Our progress in 2024/25 would not have been possible without collaboration. The leadership of the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee and Council has been instrumental in setting clear direction and priorities. I also extend my appreciation to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC) for their oversight role, which continues to add immense value. Above all, I wish to acknowledge the commitment of our officials and employees. Their passion, professionalism and hard work form the backbone of every success reflected in this report.



Looking forward, we remain committed to building a Stellenbosch that is innovative, resilient and inclusive. By focusing on financial prudence, infrastructure development, sustainability and community partnerships, we are creating an environment where both people and businesses can thrive.

It is my privilege to serve as the Municipal Manager of Stellenbosch Municipality. I am confident that the momentum we have built during this financial year will continue to drive us towards realising our shared vision of a Valley of Opportunity and Innovation for all.

MS GERALDINE METTLER
MUNICIPAL MANAGER



1.2.2 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

The strategic focus areas within a municipality are the building blocks of the Council's strategy. The focus areas, as depicted in the diagram below, illustrate the expansion of the vision statement and create structure around how the municipality will achieve its strategic goals.

Table 1: Strategic focus areas

SFA 1: Valley of Possibility	Predetermined Objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Create an environment conducive to business development and job creation. 1.2 To facilitate and coordinate support for emerging entrepreneurs by utilising internal SCM processes and linking SMMEs with opportunities in the market. 1.3 To provide, upgrade, and maintain an effective engineering infrastructure to support effective service delivery. 1.4 To ensure the provision of non-motorised transport routes as a functional mode of transport.
Predetermined Objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Managing human use of the biosphere and its resources. 2.2 Enhancing the integrity of the environment is imperative for long-term sustainability. 2.3 Incorporating biodiversity into the environment is an imperative for long-term sustainability. 2.4 Ensuring spatial sustainability. 2.5 Facilitate the efficient use of all forms of capital available to Stellenbosch. 2.6 Building human capacity and ability. 2.7 Efficient information management. 	SFA 2: Green and Sustainable Valley
SFA 3: Safe Valley	Predetermined Objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 To implement an integrated safety strategy that incorporates multi-stakeholder engagement and social crime prevention. 3.2 To develop and implement institutional crime prevention strategies, with a focus on improved law enforcement and neighbourhood watches.
Predetermined Objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 To develop and maintain sustainable human settlements that will meet the diverse range of housing needs. 4.2 To develop and implement a social infrastructure master plan for the upgrading and maintenance of social facilities in all wards. 4.3 To involve and build the capacity of stakeholders in the planning and management (governance) of the areas where they live. (Promote participatory planning and integrated implementation). 4.4 To provide access to basic services for households in the Stellenbosch Municipal area. 	SFA 4: Dignified Living
SFA 5: Good Governance and Compliance	Predetermined Objectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 To develop, align, and implement effective management information systems. 5.2 An effective asset management system to optimise the use of municipal assets. 5.3 To manage integrated development planning and the efficient measurement of predetermined objectives as per the regulatory framework. 5.4 To involve the community in the planning and management of programmes and projects impacting their ward(s). 5.5 To review municipal governance processes as per the Risk-Based Audit Plan 5.6 A skilled and capable workforce that supports the growth objectives of the municipal area 5.7 A responsive, accountable, effective, and efficient local government system 5.8 To implement an effective revenue management system. 5.9 To provide accurate and relevant financial information for decision-making. 5.10 To develop and implement a responsive, accountable, effective, and efficient customer care structure and system.



1.2.3 ALIGNMENT WITH INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PROCESSES

Capacity building is the process of strengthening a system or organisation to increase its effectiveness, impact and ability to achieve its goals and sustainability over time. Institutional arrangements are policies, systems, processes and structures used by organisations to legislate, plan and manage their activities efficiently and to effectively coordinate with others in fulfilling their mandates.

Institutional arrangements for capacity building are there for necessary policies, systems and structures used to plan and manage the process of capacity building for an organisation in a holistic manner.

It is vital to track progress and adapt approaches to meet the emerging needs to ensure adequacy of action and effectiveness in fulfilling objectives. A systematic, holistic and sustainable system is also important, where individual efforts from different players contribute to and implement activities in a coordinated manner.

Conventional strategic planning processes, while essential for guiding development and management decisions, can often be time-consuming. The preparation of a comprehensive strategic framework and implementation programme can be finalised over time by setting out targets per activity. However, it is crucial for the municipality to focus on addressing immediate needs in today's decision-making environment. For municipalities, responding to current challenges is increasingly urgent, as every month is significant in the efforts to adapt and thrive. Recognising the pressing nature of these challenges, the municipality believes it is vital to develop a swift and integrated approach. By doing so, the municipality can preserve the unique qualities of communities and enhance its preparedness for future obstacles. It is important to acknowledge that the phrase "under preparation" frequently serves as a rationale for inaction or less-than-optimal decision-making. Furthermore, the municipality must ensure that it capitalises on the invaluable insights gained from local experiences, as these perspectives can greatly contribute to its strategic initiatives.

To facilitate this constructive dialogue, the municipality has established regular, informal yet structured engagements between the Mayoral Committee (MayCo) and the Director's Forum. These discussions will provide a platform to collaboratively explore strategic issues and develop effective responses. The municipal planning methodologies aim to bridge the gap between local knowledge, technical requirements for strategy preparation, and the immediate need for actionable frameworks. By fostering robust, structured information-sharing and planning workshops, the municipality can effectively guide municipal development and management. The outcome of this process will be an initial strategy that not only assists in navigating current decision-making but also establishes a solid foundation for future initiatives. This strategy will serve as a broad framework, which can be elaborated upon through additional technical work in future.

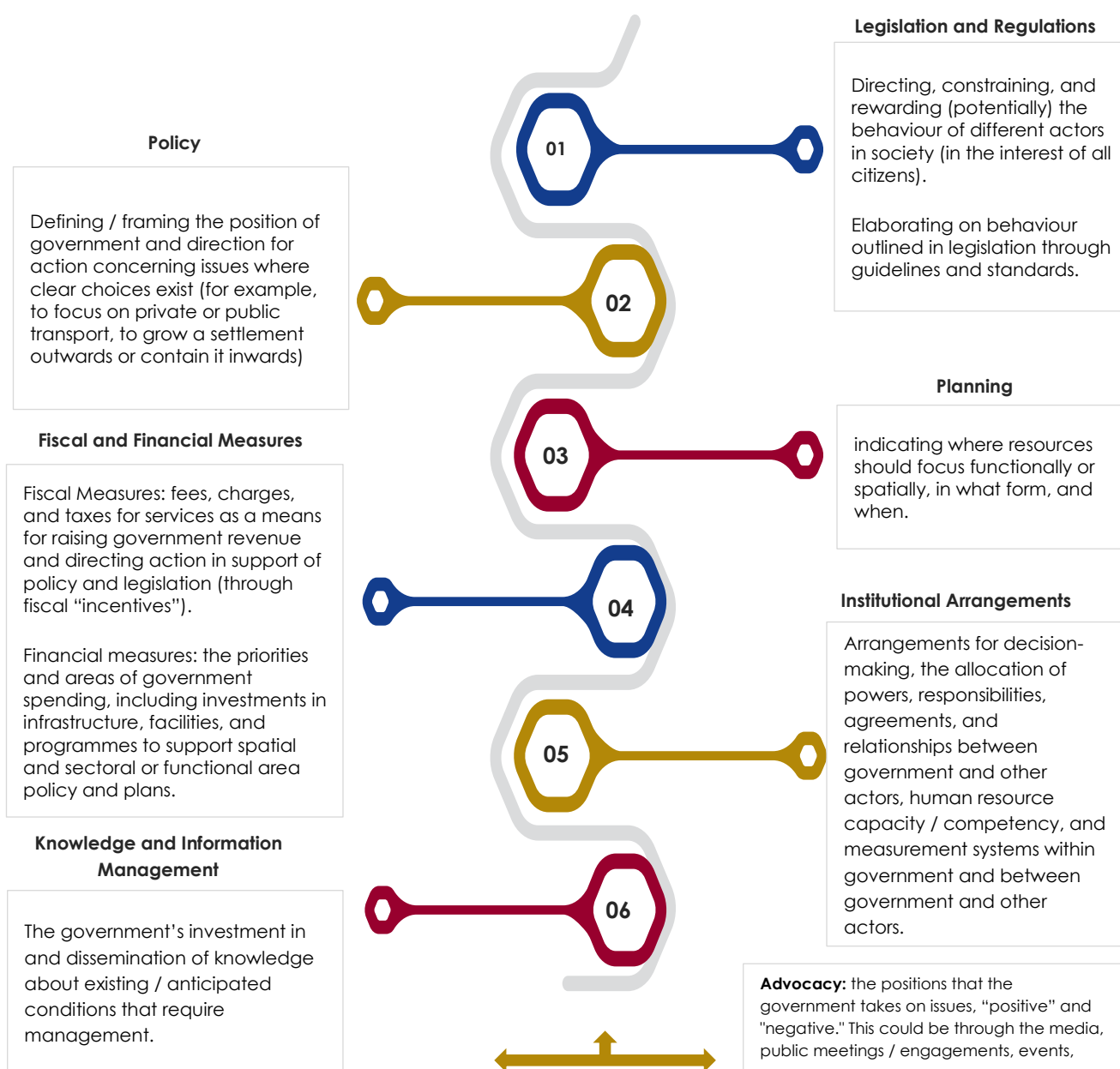


1.2.4 THE TOOLS OF GOVERNANCE

Planning techniques are used to bridge the gap between local experiential knowledge, the technical needs of strategy development, and the demand for strategic frameworks to be ready to cope with rapid decision-making to reduce the risk of unforeseen issues.

Through extensive, organised information-sharing and planning workshops, this procedure aims to establish a starting position to guide the development and administration of the Stellenbosch Municipal Area. The strategy becomes the overarching strategic framework, which is then built on with technical work. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a crucial management tool that aligns scarce resources to clearly define policy objectives and priorities within the broader framework of developmental local government. It ensures greater coordination and integration across all spheres of government and promotes active citizen engagement. The figure below will outline the key aspects of good governance in the municipal system.

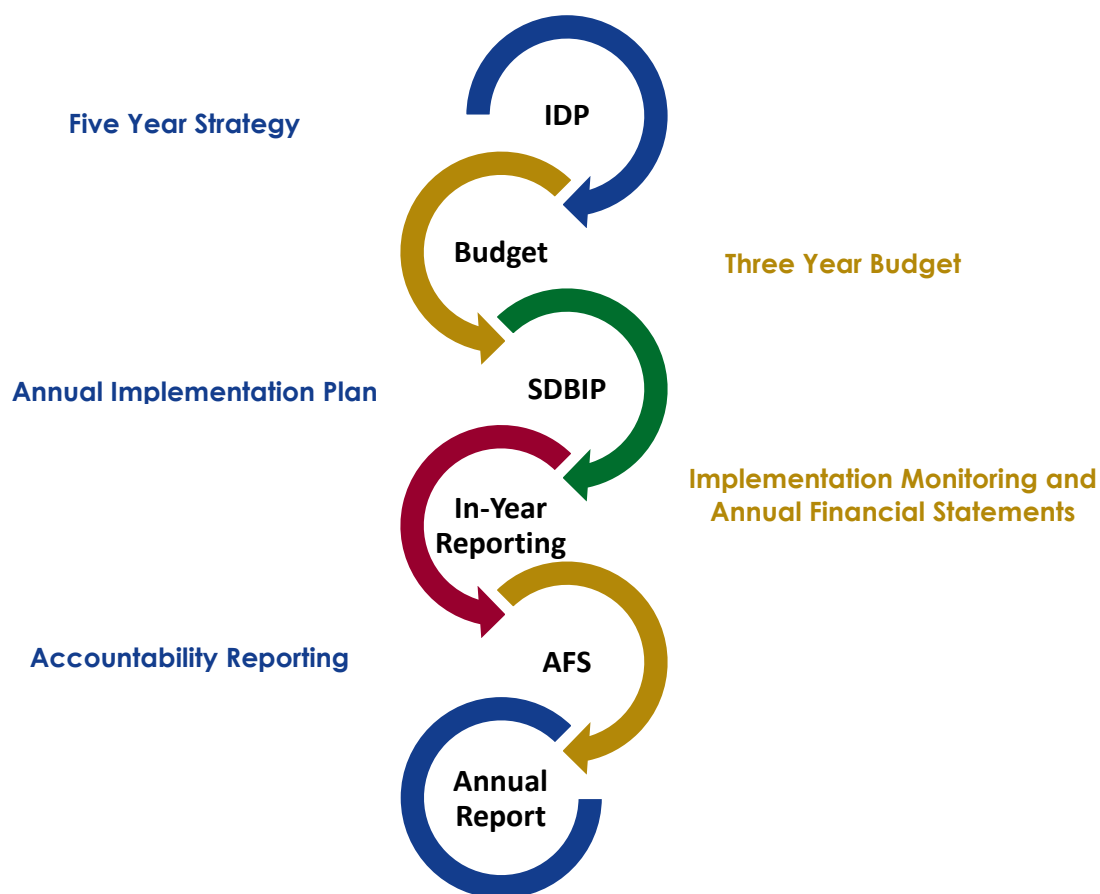
Figure 1: Tools of Governance





To ensure that the Council's strategic processes are aligned to, the municipal accountability cycle, as depicted below, needs to be implemented.

Figure 2: Accountability Process flow





1.2.5 STATE OF THE GREATER STELLENBOSCH

Stellenbosch Municipality is located at the edge of the City of Cape Town, but still manages to retain its distinct small-town character. This undoubtedly gives Stellenbosch a strong competitive advantage – sharply contrasting with similarly sized towns located 400 km or more from the nearest metropolitan municipality. Aside from being a mere 50 km from Cape Town's central business district (CBD) and being flanked by the N1 and N2 main routes, Stellenbosch is also just 30 km away from the sea (at Somerset West / Strand) and just a few kilometres from the breathtaking Boland mountain ranges. The municipal area covers approximately 900 km².

In addition, Stellenbosch is a mere 28 km from Cape Town International Airport, one of South Africa's top (air) links to the global economy, and not much further away from Cape Town harbour, the shipping portal to both the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

This convergence of environmental resources, scenic quality and business opportunities has two other mutually reinforcing spin-offs: The largest number of JSE-listed companies based in any small South African town have their headquarters in Stellenbosch and the town is home to a disproportionately high number of corporate CEOs and executives, which in turn means that it can sustain a comparatively high level of economic activity and consumer services for a town of its size. This results in other benefits throughout the value-added chain and for employment.

The municipality's area of jurisdiction includes the towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, as well as several rural communities such as Wemmershoek, La Motte, De Novo, Kylemore, Pniël, Johannesdal, Lanquedoc, Groot Drakenstein, Muldersvlei, Klappmuts, Elsenburg, Raithby, Jamestown, Koelenhof and Vloottenburg (most with a population of less than 5 000). Apart from formal settlement areas, the municipal area also includes several informal settlements.

Stellenbosch town is the second oldest town in South Africa, dating back to 1679 when an island in the Eerste River was named Stellenbosch by the then Governor of the Cape, Simon van der Stel. The first farming activities in the area were started in 1679. Today, the area has become primarily known for its extraordinary wines and fruits. The towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek are renowned for various architectural styles, such as Cape Dutch, Georgian, and Victorian, which reflect their heritage and traditions, but also divisions of the past.

The area houses excellent educational institutions, including Stellenbosch University and several prestigious schools, as well as Boland College. It has a strong business sector, varying from major South African businesses and corporations to smaller enterprises and home industries. The tourism industry alone is responsible for the creation of about 18 000 jobs in the area. Wine farms and cellars abound – the area is also home to the oldest wine route in South Africa.

A variety of sports facilities are available. Coetzenburg, with its athletics and rugby stadiums, has delivered star performances over many generations. The municipal area is enriched with arts and culture landmarks, featuring facilities like the Adam Small Theatre, Oude Libertas Amphitheatre (famed for its summer performances of music, theatre, and dance), Spier Amphitheatre, Theatre on Dorp Street, and Aan de Braak Theatre.

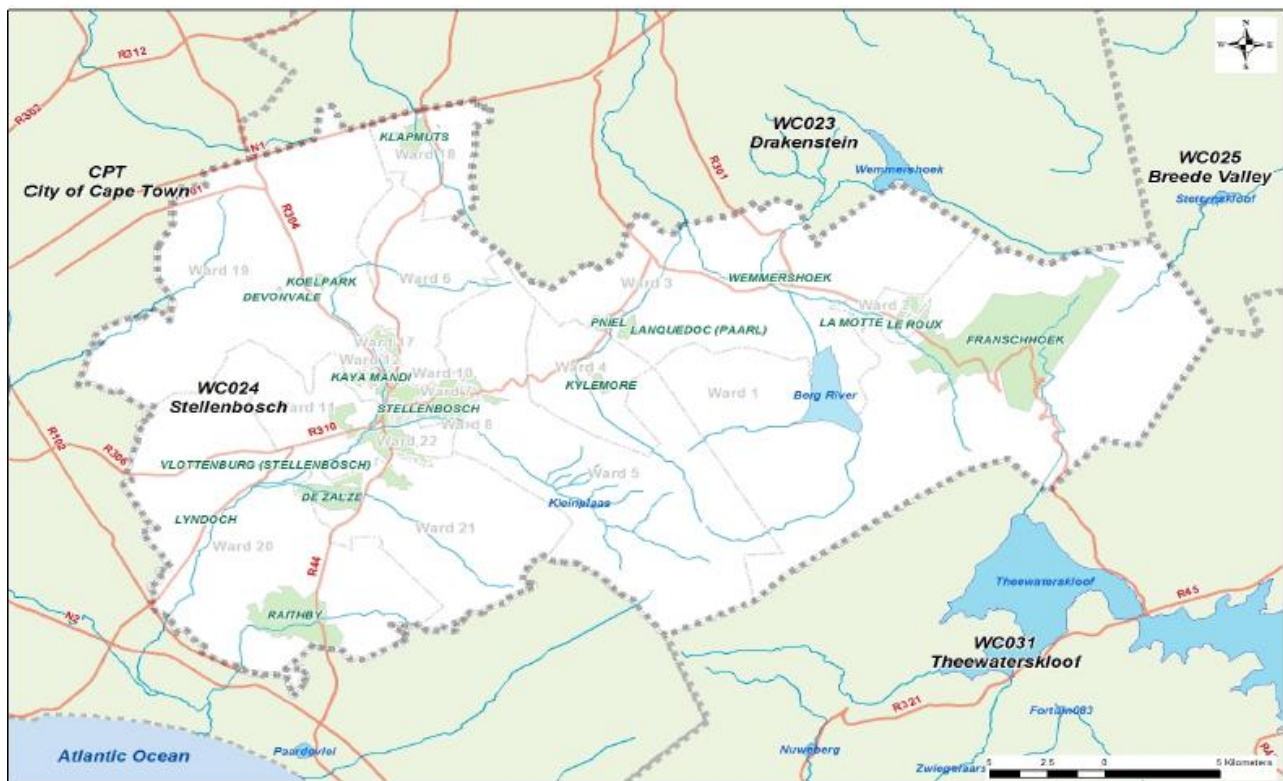


The following municipalities share their borders with the Stellenbosch Municipality:

- ⚡ City of Cape Town (South);
- ⚡ Drakenstein Municipality (North);
- ⚡ Breede Valley Municipality (North-East); and
- ⚡ Theewaterskloof Municipality (South-West).

Below is a map of the Stellenbosch Municipality's area of jurisdiction:

Map 1: Locality map of municipal boundaries





1.2.6 WARD DEMARCATION

The table below presents the areas per ward.

Table 2: Municipal Ward Demarcation

Ward	Areas
1	Mooiwater, Franschhoek Town and Surrounding Farms
2	Langrug, La Motte, Dennegeur, Groendal, Domaine des Anges, La Petite Provence and La Ferme Chantelle
3	Lanquedoc, Meerlust, Wemmershoek to La Motte Wine Farm and Leopards Leap Wine Farm, Maasdorp
4	Kylemore, Johannesburg, Pniël and Surrounding Farms
5	Ida's Valley (Hillside Village, La Gratitude Park (Kreefgat), The Ridge, La Roche, Lindida, Bloekomlaan (Moses / Martin) Lindley)
6	The Hydro, Rustenberg and Surrounding Farms, Kelsey Farm
7	Mostersdrift, Karindal, Rozendal, Uniepark, Simanswyk and Universiteitsoord
8	Stellenbosch University campus and university residence area; Coetzenburg, (partially;) Koloniesland, Victoria Street, Bosman Street, Noordwal East, Riebeck Street
9	Stellenbosch CBD, Part of the US campus (residential areas within both these areas), the Southern border is the Eerste River, the Northern border is Merriman Street, the Eastern border is Die Laan, and the Western border is Bird Street
10	Tenantville, Lakay Street, Titus Street, Langsuid Street up to Lakay Street, Tennant Street, Lapan Street, Bell Street, Bird Street, La Colline (Dr Malan Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Paul Roos Street, Tobruk Park, Irene Park, La Colline Road, Conde Street, Taylor Street, Mount Albert Street), Kromrivier Road, Jan Celliers Street, Hammanshand, Ds Botha Street, Voorplein Street, Bird Street, Langenhoven Street, Du Toit Station, Ryneveld Street, Karee Street, Olienhout Street, Banghoek Rd, Acedemia, Bosman Street, Smuts Rd, Joubert Street, De Beer Rd, De Villiers Rd from Ryneveld Street to Cluver Rd on the left-hand side
11	Boundaries of the ward are: Krige Rd, Herte Street, Skone Uitsig Rd onto Alexander Street onto Du Toit Street toward Merriman Avenue, towards Adam Tas Rd onto George Blake Street, Mark Street, Distillery Rd, Santhagen Rd, Swawel Avenue, Kanarie Rd, Tarentaal Rd, Bokmakierie Rd, Fisant Rd, Devon Valley Rd, Kiewiet Rd, Dagbreek Rd, Pelikaan Street, Patrys Rd, Hammerkop Rd, Loerie Rd, Muldersvlei Landgoed, and all areas in Onder Papegaaiberg and businesses
12	10th and 13th Street, Snake Valley, Enkanini, Watergang,
13	Kayamandi: Zone A Masithandane Street, Zone J, Red Bricks, Zone K and L, Hostels, Dairy and University Hostels, Old Bricks Houses, Red Roofs, Zwelitsha, Costaland
14	Kayamandi: Zone P, I, F, D and O, Costaland, Marikana, Watergang TRA 1, Smarties (Mgabadel Street), Monde Crescent, Watergang TRA 2
15	Kayamandi: Zone M, N, O, 4 th and 5 th Avenue, 10 th , 12 th and 14 th Street, Long Street, Retreat Street, Forest Drive and School Crescent
16	The borders are Tenant Rd, Long Street, Crombie Rd, to the end of Gabriels Rd. Asalea Rd, 2nd Road, Noble Rd, Bailey Rd, Eike Street, Curry Street, Hoop Rd, Pansy Rd, West Rd, Laai Rd, Anthony Rd, Carriem Rd, Archilles Rd, Bergstedt Rd, Davidse Rd, Cupido Rd, Pearce Rd, Robyn Rd, Gonzalves Rd, Hercules Rd, Chippendale Rd, Afrika Rd, Arnolds Rd, September Rd, Jakaranda Street, Short Rd, Quarry Rd, Middle Rd, Primrose Street, Pine (Bo en Onder), North End, Vredelust, Gemsbok, Daffodil Single, Steps, Sylvia Street, Eiland Street, Last Street (White City), Frikkadel Dorp, September Street
17	A part of Cloetesville (Lakay Rd towards Langstraat -Suid Rd, Kloof Street, Fir Street, Fontein Rd, Williams R towards Gabriels Rd towards February Rd, Valentyn Rd, Pool Rd, Raziet Rd, Ortell Rd, Rhode Rd, King Rd, Hine Rd, Hendrikse Rd, Rhode Rd), as well as Welgevonden, Green Oaks, Stellita Park, Weltevrede, Welgevonden Estate (Red Oak Rd, Belladonna Street, Wildeklawer Welgevonden Boulevard, Olive Rd, Sonnedou Rd, Mountain Silver Rd, Silver Oak Rd, Froetang Rd, Katbos Rd, Everlasting, Fynbos Street, Sourfig Street, Scarlet Cresent, Pin Oak Street, Evergreen, Autumn Close, Nenta, Cherrywood, Candelabra, Froetang, Candelabra, Kouter, Protea Street, Minaret, Gooseberry, Honeybush), Klein Welgevonden (La Belle Vie, Chablis) and the Municipal Flats in Rhode, Kloof and Long Streets, Bertha Wines and Weltevreden Estate, 15 Weltevreden Estate,) The borders of the ward are the R44 Klipmuts Road and Long Street.
18	Klappmuts Town Centre, Bennitsville, Weltevrede Park, Klappmuts New Houses, Mandela City and La Rochelle Informal Settlement, Klappmuts Farms (The Purple Windmill, Arra Vineyards, Hidden Gems Wines, Gravel Junction Wine and Spirits Company, Wine Estate Le Bonheur, Anura Vinyard, Blueberry Bar, Klappmuts Transfer Station, Trophy SA, DKL Transport Pty, Welgelelee Estate).
19	De Novo, Kromme Rhee, Vaaldraai, Muldersvlei, Koelenhof and surrounding farms, Koelenhof Station, Slayley, Hunting, Koelenhof Farms, Mariendahl, De Hoop, Nootgedacht Village, Bottelary and Surrounding Farms, De Waalshof, Weltevrede 1, Weltevrede 2, Smartie Town.
20	Vlottenberg, Raithby, Mooiberge, Lynedoch

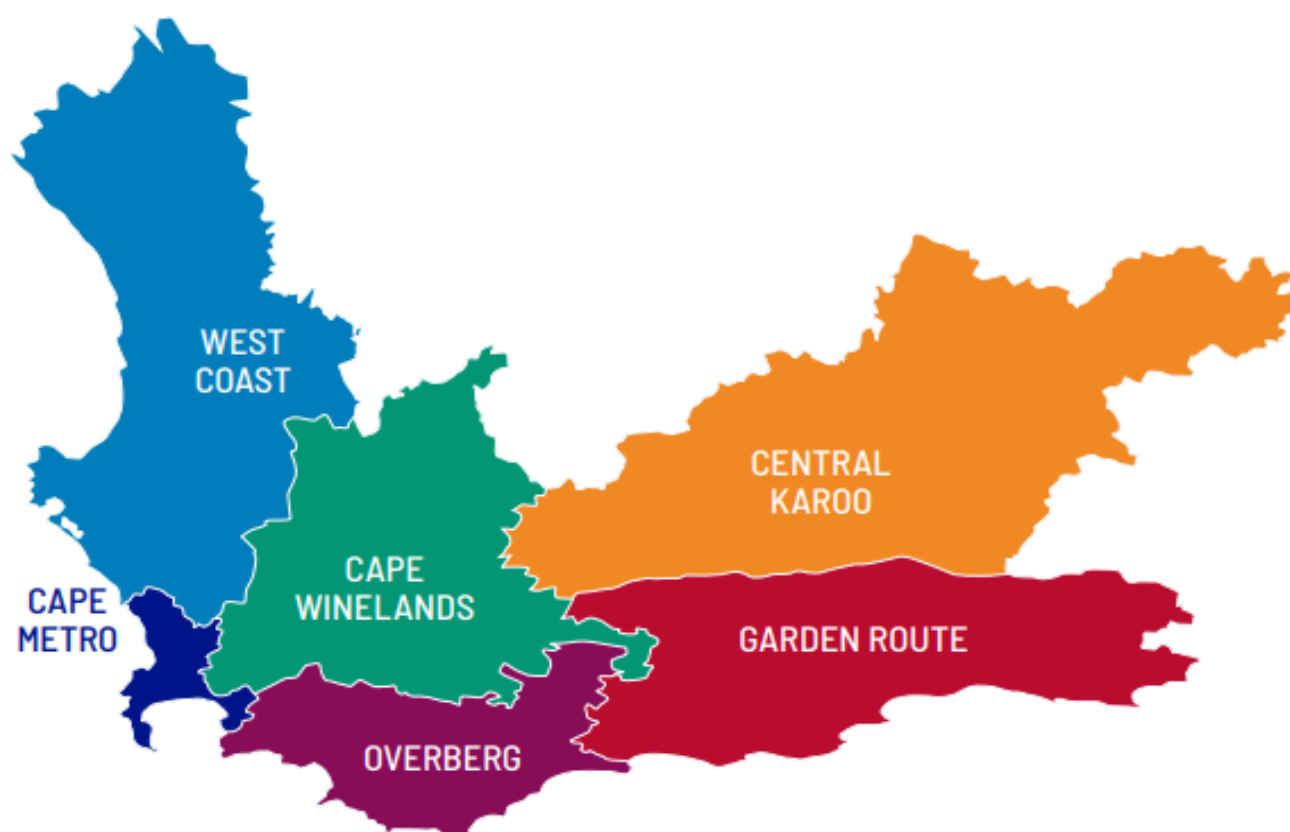


Ward	Areas
21	Brandwacht Aan Rivier, Paradyskloof, Stellenbosch Golf Course, Blaauwklippen / Stellenzicht Farms, De Zalze, Jamestown, Mountainview, Stellenbosch Airfield
22	Die Boord, Dalsig, Brandwacht, Krigeville, Libertas Farm
23	Dorp Street, Krige, Hamman Street, Schroder Rd, Die Braak, Bird Street from Dorp Street, Dennesig area, Muller Rd, Banghoek Road, Reyneveld Street, Plankenburg Industrial area, and Kayamandi Corridor, Kayamandi: Zone A, George Blake Street and Chris Hani Drive.

Source: Statistics South Africa and IEC

The map below depicts the Cape Winelands District in relation to other districts and provincial boundaries.

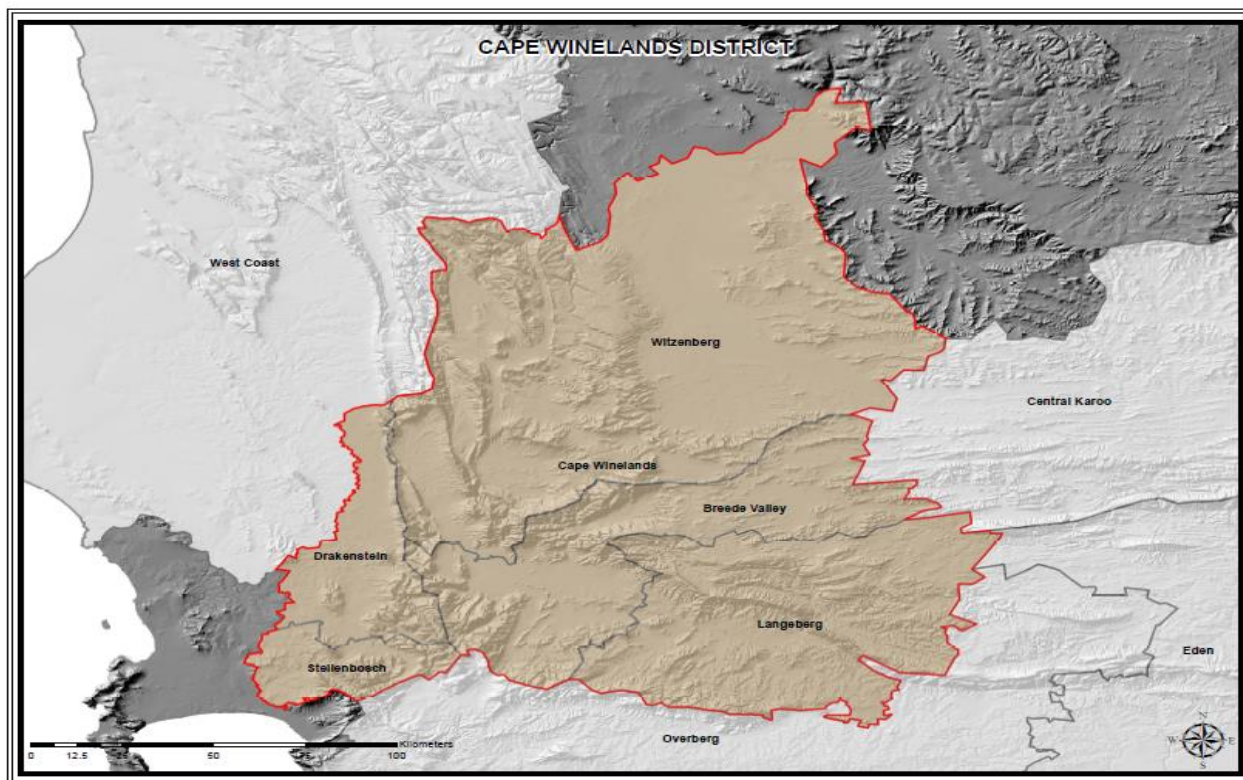
Map 2: Location of Cape Winelands District in relation to Provincial Boundaries





The map below depicts the local municipalities of the Cape Winelands District:

Map 3: Location map of Stellenbosch Municipality in relation to Cape Winelands District Boundaries



The Cape Winelands District Municipality is located close to the City of Cape Town, which offers excellent access to trade opportunities, routes, and infrastructure such as expanding broadband networks, an international airport (with direct flights to international cities), the second largest container port in the country, and a comprehensive road and rail network. This makes the Cape Winelands district ideally located as an investment destination. The Cape Winelands District municipal area incorporates Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Breede Valley, Langeberg, and Witzenberg local municipalities.

1.2.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

All socio-economic information is sourced from the Local Government Socio-Economic Profile 2024. The statistical data are primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), Global Insight Regional Explorer, and Quantec.

The GDPR performance, risk, and vulnerability factors can be found in detail in the Municipal Economic Review Outlook (MERO) 2025 for the Stellenbosch municipal area.



1.2.8 DEMOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW OF THE GREATER STELLENBOSCH AT A GLANCE

Table 3: Socio-economic summary

Population, 2025			Households, 2025		
	Population			Households	
	209 831			57 520	
Education, 2024			Poverty, 2023		
	Matric Pass Rate	80.2%		Gini-Coefficient	0.60
	Learner Retention Rate	81.5%		Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)	71.4%
	Learner-Teacher Ratio	26.7			
Health, 2023/24					
	Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal and Neonatal Mortality Ratio	Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/19	
	8 (excl. mobile / satellite)	58.1%	0.0	0.6%	
Safety and Security			The annual number of reported cases in 2023/24		
	Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
	998	252	1470	79	255
Access to Basic Service Delivery			Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022/23		
	Water:	Refuse removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Formal Housing
	98.5%	87.4%	96.1%	96.2%	96.2%
					
Labour, 2023			Socio-economic Risks		
Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)			Risk 1	Job Losses	
12.6%			Risk 2	Low Learner retention	
			Risk 3	Low skills base (Labour)	
Largest 3 sectors			Contribution to GDP, 2023		
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services		Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation		Manufacturing	
					
29.0%		16.0%		16.0%	

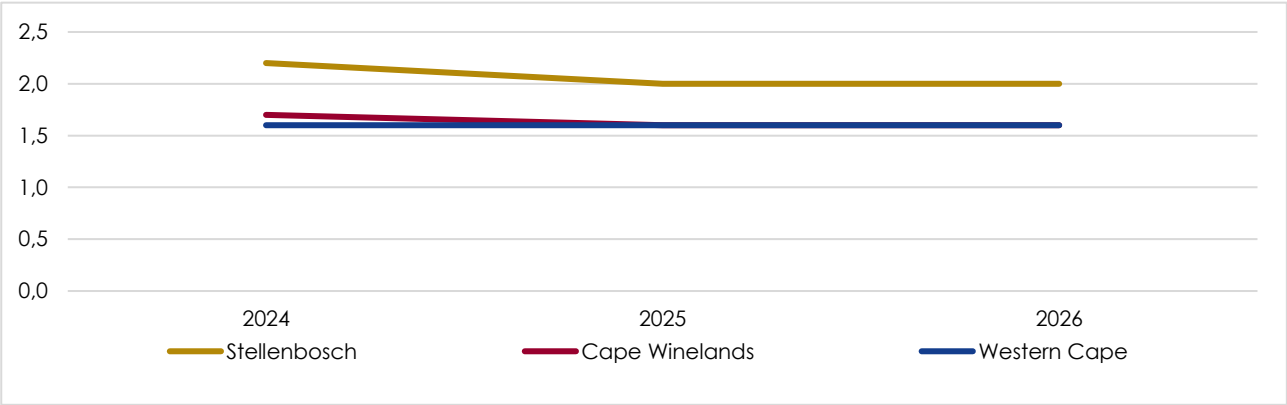
Source: Western Cape Local Government Social-Economic Profile 2024
MYPE 2024/25

1.2.8.1 Population Growth and Household

Stellenbosch's population is forecast to increase from **209 831** in 2024 to **231 712** by 2029, reflecting an annual growth rate of **1.7 per cent**. This significant increase underscores Stellenbosch's appeal, particularly its educational institutions and vibrant community atmosphere. Stellenbosch is experiencing a notable demographic influx. This growth necessitates strategic planning for infrastructure and local services to support the needs of a larger population.

In terms of households, Stellenbosch is projected to grow from **57 520** in 2024, with an annual growth rate of approximately **2.4 per cent**. This increase indicates a rising demand for housing that aligns with the growing population. Addressing this growth in households will be essential for maintaining service quality and community engagement. The graph below depicts the estimated population growth from 2024 to 2026:

Graph 1: Estimated Population Growth



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

1.2.8.2 Population Density

Population density in Stellenbosch serves as a critical indicator of urban development and resource allocation. As of 2024, Stellenbosch's density is anticipated to increase to approximately 251 people per square kilometer, reflecting its growing population. In comparison, the Cape Winelands District's overall density is lower, with figures around 117 people per square kilometer. This significant difference necessitates effective planning to address housing, infrastructure, and service demands. As urbanisation in Stellenbosch continues, it may spur economic activities but also pose challenges related to congestion and environmental sustainability. These density figures highlight the importance of targeted development strategies to manage the implications of increasing urban concentration, ensuring that Stellenbosch remains a viable and attractive place for residents and businesses alike.

Stellenbosch:	251 people/km ²
Drakenstein:	203 people/km ²
Breedee Valley:	53 people/km ²
Langeberg:	28 people/km ²
Witzenberg:	15 people/km ²



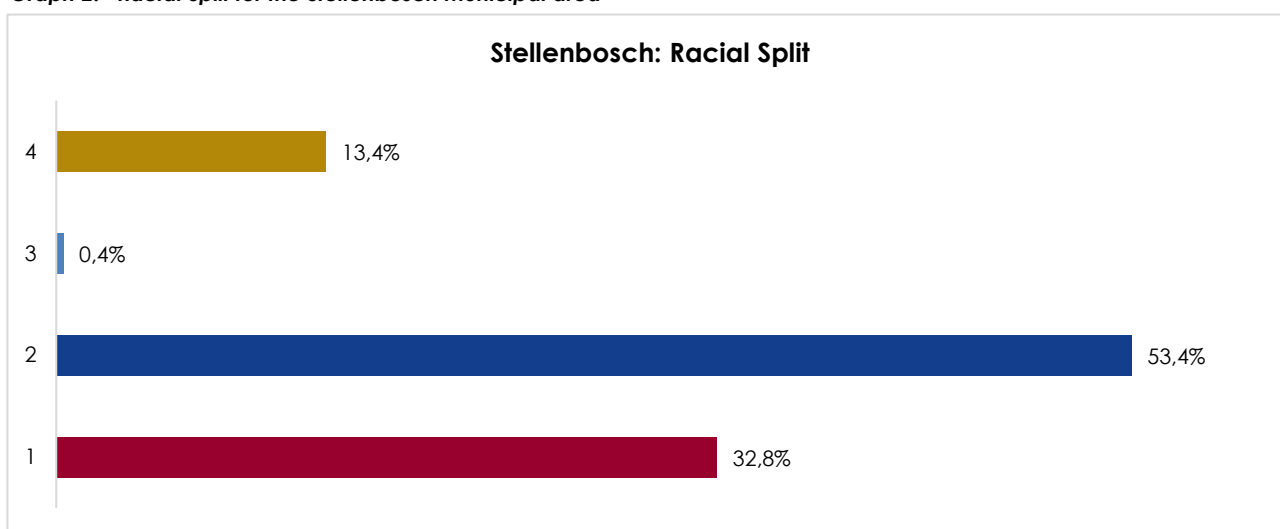
1.2.8.3 Racial Split

The racial composition in the Stellenbosch municipal area presents a diverse demographic landscape. Much of the population comprises Black African individuals, accounting for 32.8 per cent of the total, followed closely by the Coloured community, constituting 53.4 per cent. White residents make up 13.4 per cent of the population, while individuals categorised as Indian / Asian represent a smaller proportion at 0.4 per cent.

This cross-analysis highlights the intricate racial composition within the Stellenbosch community, underscoring the significance of cultural diversity and its potential impact on economic and social interactions.

The figure below indicates the racial split within the Stellenbosch Municipality:

Graph 2: Racial Split for the Stellenbosch Municipal area



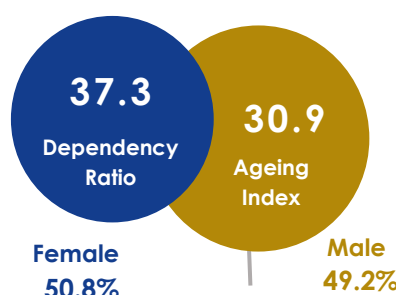
Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

1.2.8.4 Gender Ratio

Stellenbosch's gender ratio shows a balanced demographic pattern, with 49.2% males and 50.8% females. This implies that for every 100 men, there are roughly 101 women in the total population. This trend is expected to remain stable over the next few years with minimal variations anticipated through 2029. The fluctuations could be influenced by migration and employment trends, which. Understanding demographic dynamics is crucial for economic analysis and strategic planning.

The figure below depicts the gender ratio within the Stellenbosch municipal area.

Figure 3: Ratio of % females and males



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)



1.2.8.5 Age Cohorts

Stellenbosch's age cohort distribution indicates a diversified demographic landscape. The population aged 0 - 14 is expected to increase slightly, from 43 515 in 2024 to 46 279 in 2029, indicating a need for expanded educational resources and childcare services. The working-age population (15–64) is predicted to stabilise, indicating a strong labour force. However, the large increase in the senior population (65 and older) demands targeted programmes for healthcare and social support. This demographic shift suggests potential socioeconomic issues, such as higher healthcare expenses and a greater need for age-appropriate services, necessitating proactive planning to provide an inclusive environment for all age groups.

1.2.8.6 Education

The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and complex, touching on various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Quality education equips individuals with essential skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities, empowering them to participate meaningfully in the local economy. As the educational attainment level rises within a municipality, there is a corresponding increase in employment opportunities and higher earning potential for residents. Additionally, an educated workforce attracts investments and industries, fostering economic growth and stability. Education also plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and promoting social equity by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner retention rate

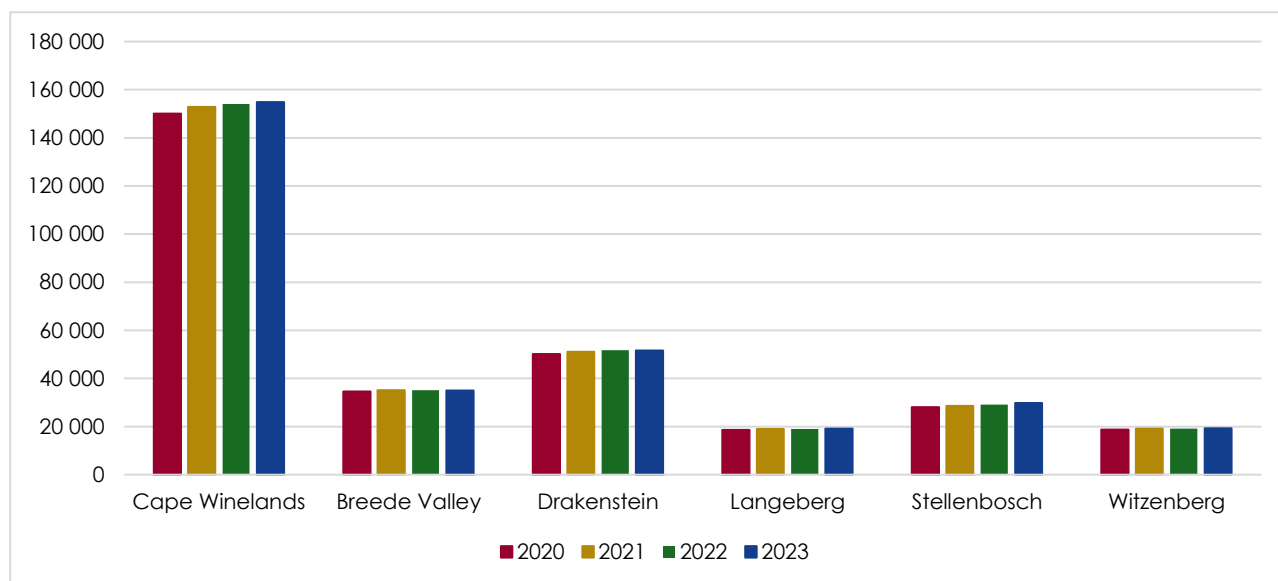
Learner enrolment in Stellenbosch experienced a notable surge from 28 033 enrolments in 2020 to 29 092 in 2022, with a minor increase to 29 826 learners in 2023. It is evident that the educational growth depicts a positive socio-economic trend within the region, presenting an enhanced emphasis on education and potentially indicating improved access to educational facilities. Stellenbosch is a hub for both education and agriculture, luring families to the area.

Compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands, Stellenbosch's enrollment is impressive, particularly given its relatively limited geographic area.



The graphs below depict learner enrollments, learner-teacher ratios, and learner retention from 2020 to 2023.

Graph 3: Learner Enrolment 2020 – 2023

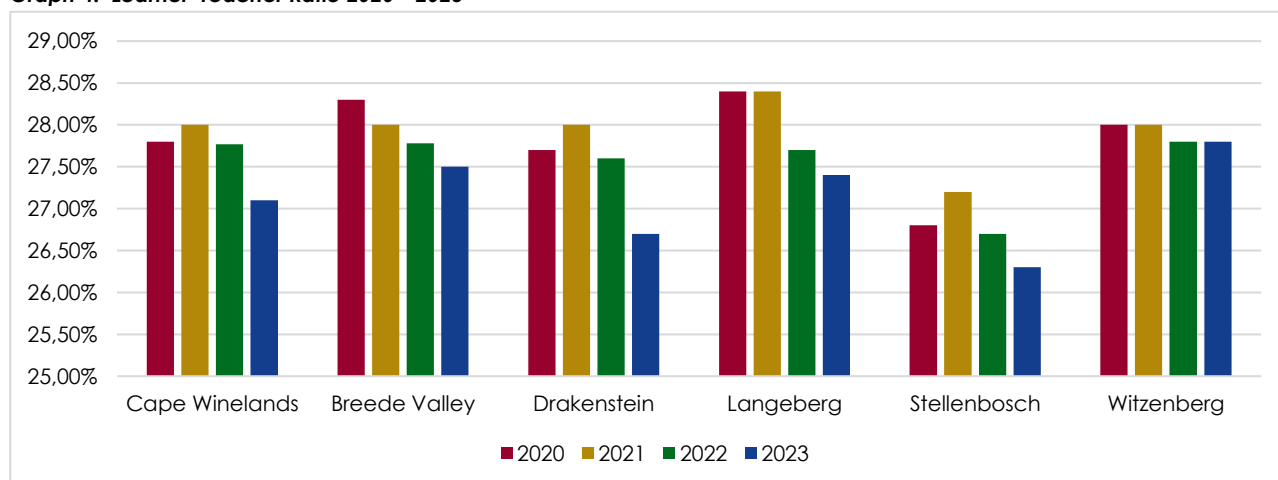


Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

It is crucial to determine healthy learner-teacher ratios to ensure the schools' capacity to accommodate the students. Lower learner-teacher ratios are associated with enhanced teacher-student interaction, fostering better-quality education. Stellenbosch's learner-teacher ratio is 26.32, somewhat lower than the Cape Winelands regional average of 27.13. The 2022 Schools Realities Publications emphasise that government-paid teachers face high learner-teacher ratios, indicating larger class sizes. Despite a minor decrease from 26.8 students per teacher in 2020 to 26.6 in 2022 to 26.32 in 2023, the ratio remains below the recommended range of 35:1 to 40:1.

This suggests relatively uncrowded classrooms, aligning with established standards and ensuring a conducive learning environment, ultimately impacting the socio-economic landscape positively.

Graph 4: Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020 - 2023



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

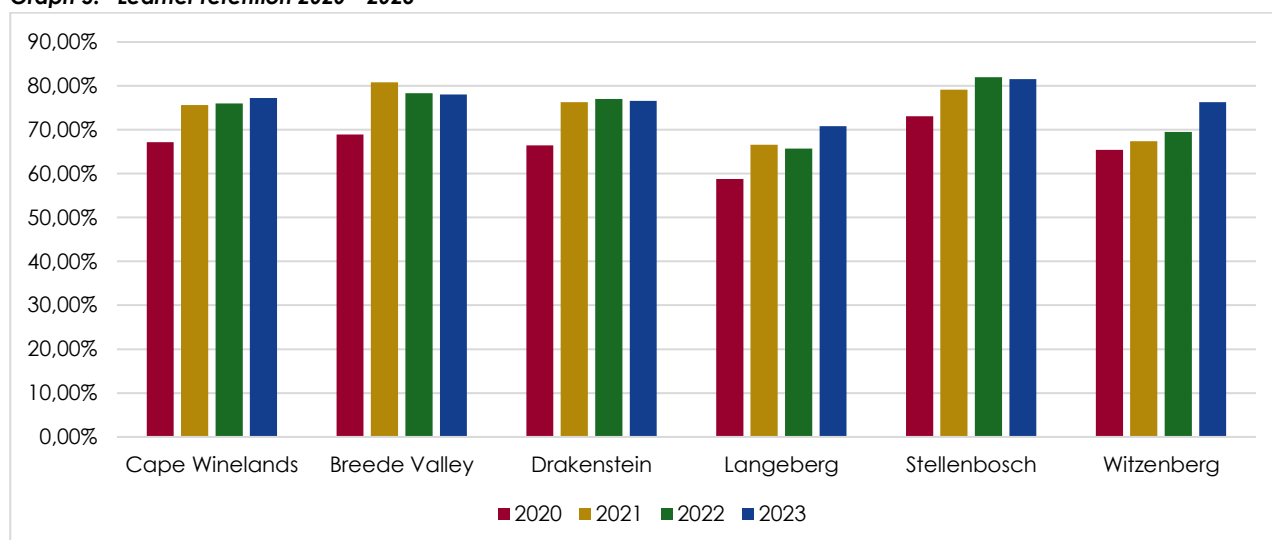


The learner retention rate measures the proportion of learners in Grade 12 who were in Grade 10 two years prior. This can reflect essential socio-economic factors and personal circumstances that have a significant impact on education. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate.

Stellenbosch's learner retention rate in 2023 is 81.5 per cent, higher than the regional average of 77.2 per cent for the Cape Winelands. The relatively high retention rate in Stellenbosch suggests that most learners can complete their education through to matric, which is a positive reflection on the support systems available within the Stellenbosch municipal area.

Learner retention rates are influenced by a wide array of factors, including low socio-economic background, learners' attitudes towards education, overcrowded classrooms, critical thinking skills, study skills, and other personal circumstances that can make it difficult for the learner to focus on education. Addressing these factors is necessary for encouraging a more conducive learning environment, ensuring higher retention rates, and ultimately enhancing the region's overall socio-economic landscape.

Graph 5: Learner retention 2020 - 2023



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

Number of schools and no-fee schools

The number of schools within the Stellenbosch municipal area was recorded at 42 in 2023. 29 of the schools are equipped with libraries.

The proportion of no-fee schools in the Stellenbosch municipal area remains at 64.5 per cent in 2023, whereby 71.4 per cent are equipped with libraries.

Schools with libraries / media centres

The Stellenbosch municipal area consists of 42 schools in 2023, of which 29 were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contributes towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information, which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes. The schools that remain without libraries face challenges in providing students with the same level of academic support, which could affect overall educational outcomes.

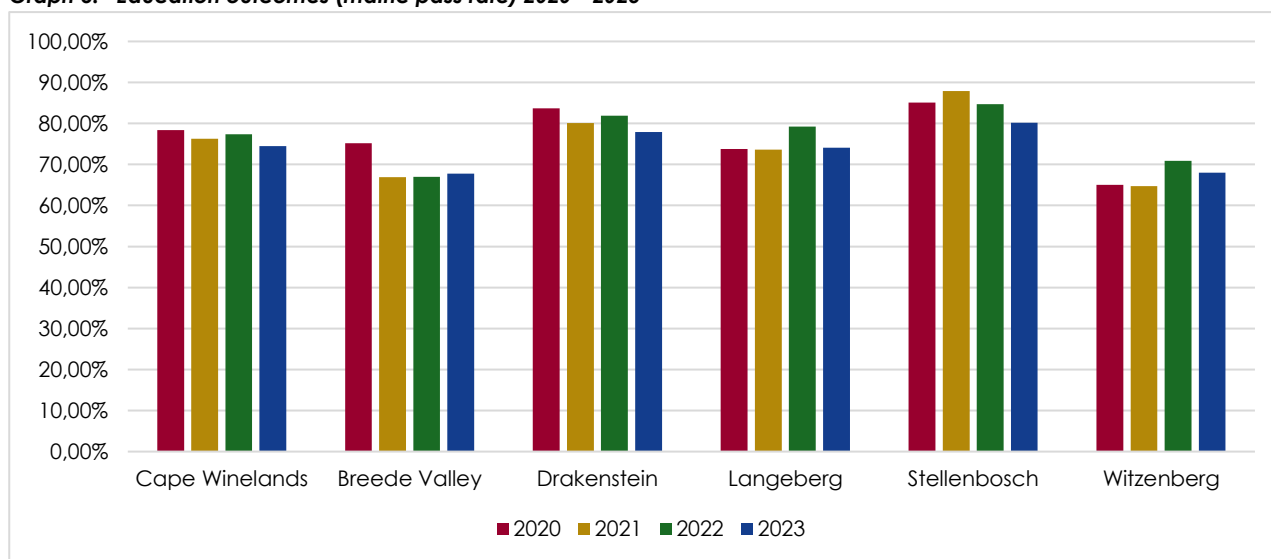


Education outcomes (matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. Stellenbosch has a matric pass rate of 80.2 per cent in 2023, which is higher than the regional average of 74.5 per cent for Cape Winelands. This high pass rate indicates that a significant proportion of learners in Stellenbosch are completing their schooling and performing well in the matric exams.

The graph below depicts the Matric pass rates from 2020 to 2023.

Graph 6: Education outcomes (matric pass rate) 2020 - 2023



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

1.2.8.7 Health

Healthcare Facilities

According to the LGSEP 2024, the Stellenbosch municipal area has 8 fixed primary healthcare facilities, comprising 7 fixed clinics and 1 community day centre. There are 6 mobile / satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is one district hospital, 9 ART treatment sites, 9 ART treatment sites, and 12 TB clinics. The table depicts the total number of healthcare facilities.

Figure 4: Health Facilities



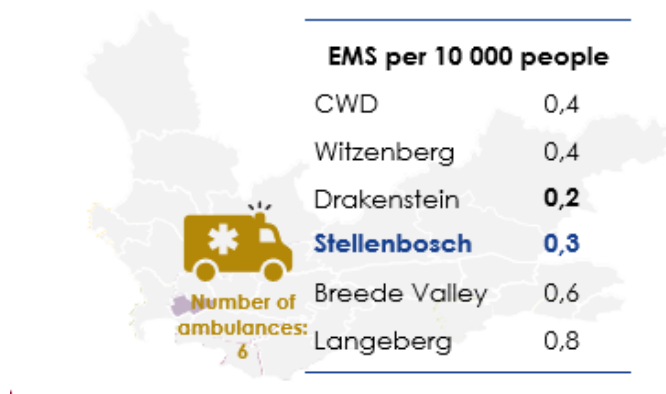
Source: Draft Western Cape, Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)



Emergency Medical Services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage for emergency medical services. The number below only refers to provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers. The number of ambulances remained unchanged between 2021/22 and 2023/24.

Figure 5: Emergency Medical Services



Source: Draft Western Cape, Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

HIV / AIDS and Tuberculosis

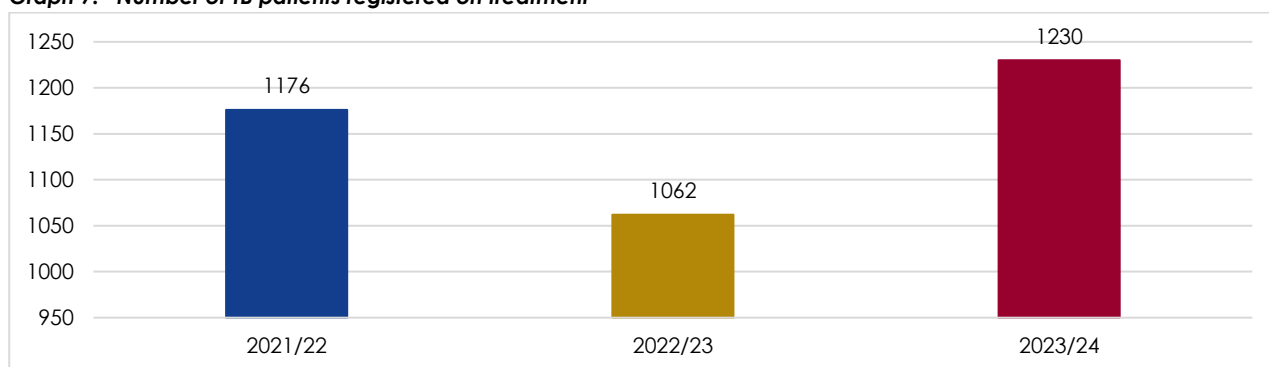
In Stellenbosch, the total number of registered patients receiving ART has increased steadily from 7 062 in 2022/23 to 7 321 in 2023/24. Similarly, the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment also significantly increased from 1 062 in 2022/23 to 1 230 in 2023/24.

Table 4: HIV/AIDS Management

Area	Registered patients receiving ART			Number of new ART patients		
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Stellenbosch	6 915	7 062	7 321	481	429	298

Source: Western Cape, Social-Economic Profile 2023

Graph 7: Number of TB patients registered on treatment



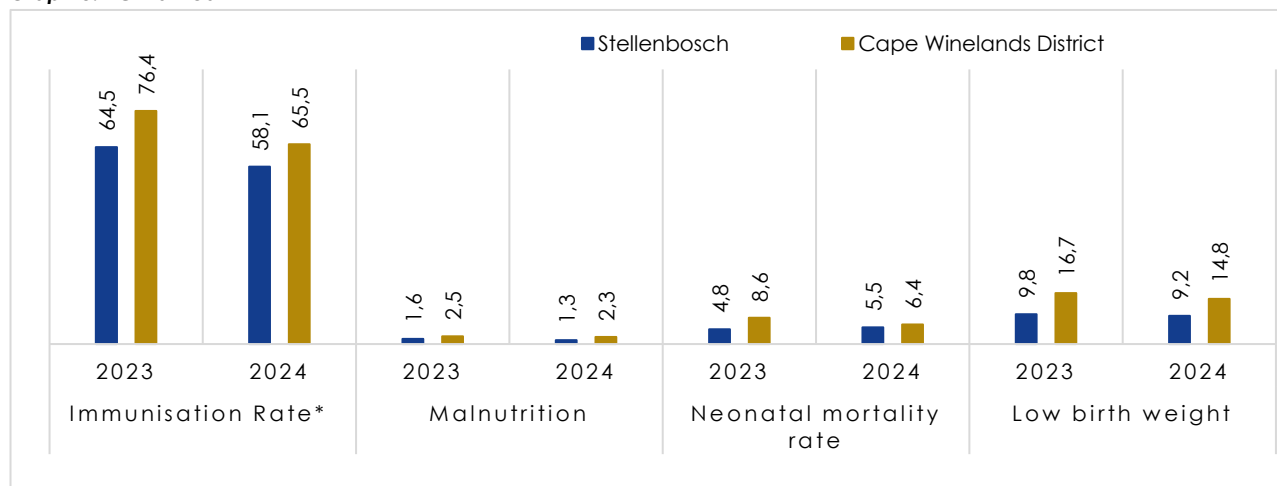
Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)



Child Health

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the municipal area worsened from 73.3 per cent to 58.1 per cent between 2021/22 and 2023/24. However, there was a notable improvement in malnourished children, with a decrease in malnutrition from 2.6 to 1.6 per cent between 2017/18 to 2023/24.

Graph 8: Child Health

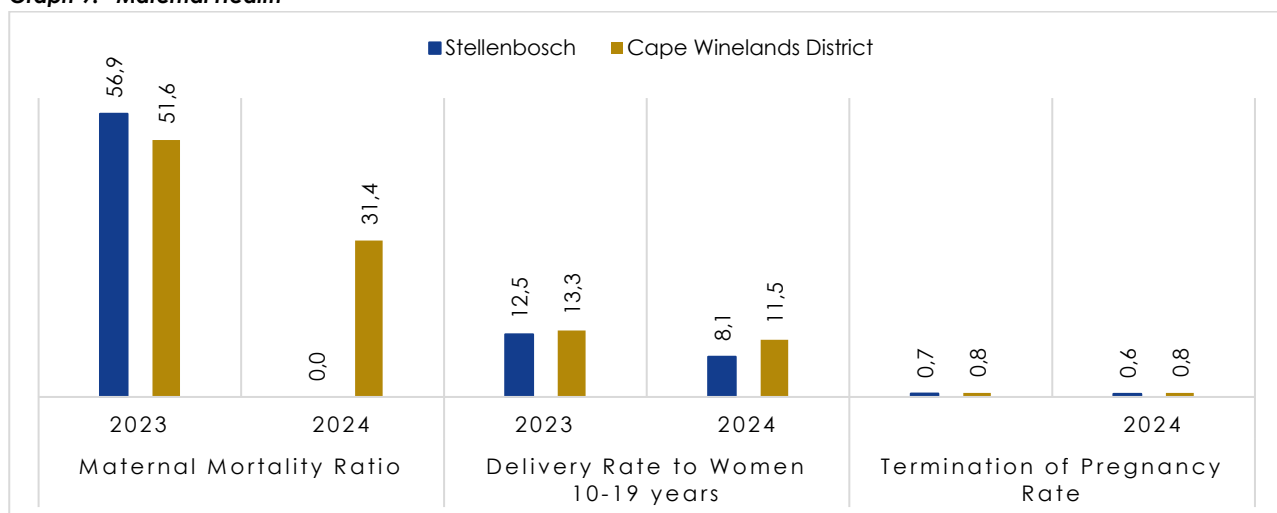


Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

Maternal Health

The maternal mortality ratio in Stellenbosch has steadily declined from 62.5 in 2018/19 to 0.0 in 2023/24, which is a considerable improvement. The rapid drop in recent years may need more verification to understand its underlying causes. The termination of pregnancy rate (0.7 per cent) remained unchanged throughout this period. In Cape Winelands, the termination of pregnancy rate has remained consistent, at 0.8 from 2022/23 to 2023/24, whereas in Stellenbosch it has risen from 0.5 in 2018/19 to 0.6 in 2023/24. Lower termination rates in Stellenbosch may be due to different socio-cultural contexts, access to reproductive health care, or family planning education programmes compared to the rest of Cape Winelands, which could explain the observed variations.

Graph 9: Maternal Health



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)



1.2.8.8 Safety and Security

All the data below are sourced from the Draft Local Government Socio-Economic Profile for 2024 for the Stellenbosch Municipal area.

Murder

Murder is defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

Within the Stellenbosch area, the number of murders de-escalated from 45 per 100 000 in 2021/22 to 38 in 2023/24.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences include rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency, and human trafficking.

Stellenbosch's sexual offences figures have fluctuated significantly, with a dramatic decrease from 123 per 100 000 in 2021/22 to 68 in 2022/23, followed by an increase to 121 in 2023/24. The sharp decline in 2022/23 may indicate improvements in victim reporting or a temporary reduction in incidents.

Common Assault

Stellenbosch has had significant variations in common assault rates, dropping from 518 in 2021/22 to 366 in 2022/23 before climbing again to 533 in 2023/24. This shows that frequent assault is a dynamic issue, probably influenced by social tensions, alcohol consumption, or other variables. In comparison, Cape Winelands has shown greater consistency, with a modest reduction from 660 in 2022/23 to 629 in 2023/24. The rise in assault rates in Stellenbosch shows an ongoing issue, which is most likely influenced by urbanisation, societal pressures, or a lack of conflict resolution methods in public settings. To address this issue, both municipalities must prioritise violence prevention, dispute resolution, and community engagement.

Commercial Crime

Stellenbosch has had a significant increase in commercial crime, from 348 in 2022/23 to 587 in 2023/24, indicating a growing worry about financial crimes in the corporate sector. This increase could indicate more sophisticated criminal behaviour targeting firms, or a shift toward financial crimes due to economic pressures. In comparison, Cape Winelands has seen a more gradual increase, rising from 236 in 2021/22 to 265 in 2023/24. Stellenbosch's high jump suggests that the municipality may be suffering commercial sector vulnerabilities, which could be worsened by urbanisation and increased company activity. Both communities must reinforce rules, boost corporate security, and increase law enforcement's ability to combat fraud, theft, and other financial crimes.

Drug-Related Offences

Drug-related crimes refer to the situation where the perpetrator is found to have been under the influence of or selling illegal drugs.



Stellenbosch has had a large increase in drug-related crimes, rising from 482 per 100,000 in 2022/23 to 700 in 2023/24. This significant growth indicates a serious drug problem in the region, most likely caused by rising demand or distribution networks that target local people. The growth contrasts with the more gradual increase recorded in Cape Winelands, which increased from 624 to 729 during the same time period. The dramatic increase in Stellenbosch implies that the municipality is at a higher risk of drug usage and trafficking, highlighting the need for stronger enforcement measures, better addiction treatment programmes, and community-focused preventative initiatives.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

A situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Stellenbosch area declined from 131 in 2021/22 to 83 in 2022/23, before rising to 120 in 2023/24. In contrast, Cape Winelands has shown a more consistent decline, from 90 in 2021/22 to 75 in 2023/24.

Residential Burglaries

The unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually theft.

Stellenbosch's burglary rates have fluctuated dramatically, from 468 in 2021/22 to 287 in 2022/23, before rising again to 476 in 2023/24. Cape Winelands, by comparison, has seen a more gradual decrease from 440 in 2021/22 to 418 in 2023/24.

1.2.8.9 Poverty

GDP Per Capita

In terms of Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPR), an increase is only witnessed when economic growth surpasses population growth.

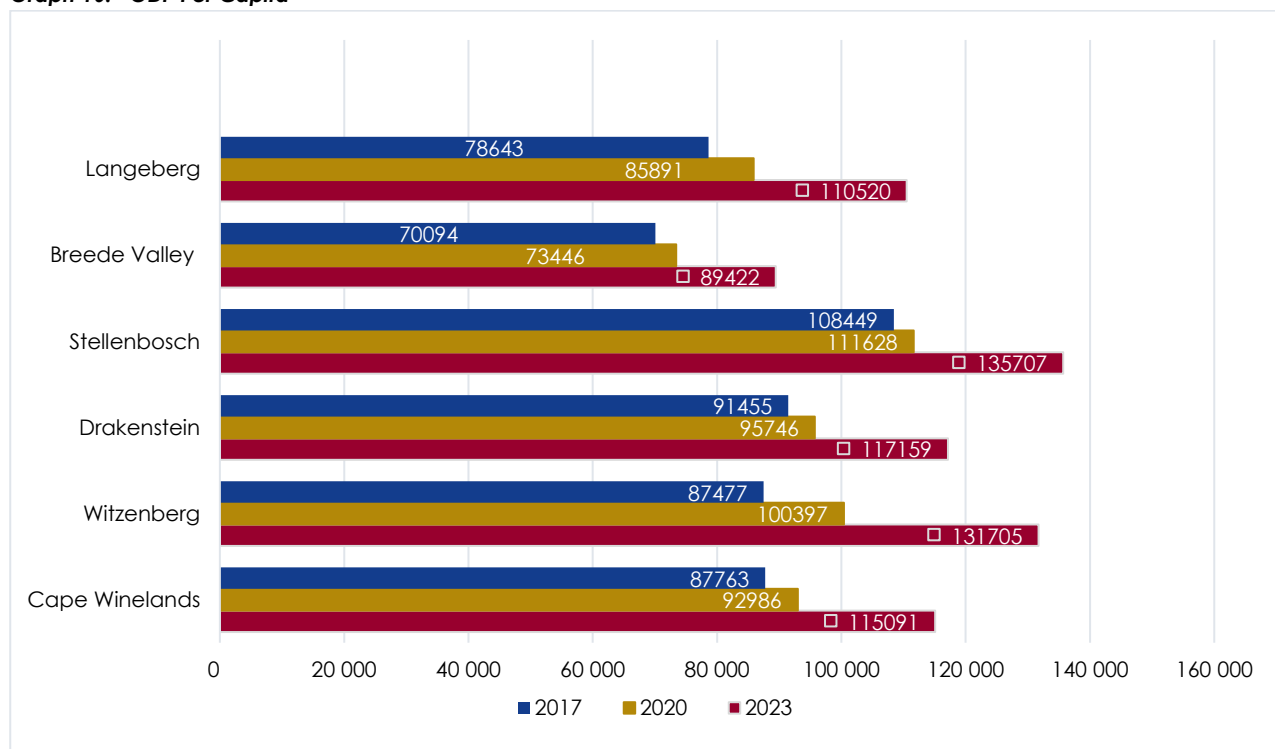
According to the draft LGSEP 2024, Stellenbosch's GDP per capita consistently exceeds that of the Cape Winelands region, indicating its economic growth. In 2017, it was R108 449, higher than the region's R87 763. By 2023, it reached R135 707, attributed to its strong sectors like education, agriculture, and tourism.

The town's proximity to Cape Town, university status, and growing business hub contribute to its economic growth.



The graph below indicates the GDP per Capita

Graph 10: GDP Per Capita



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

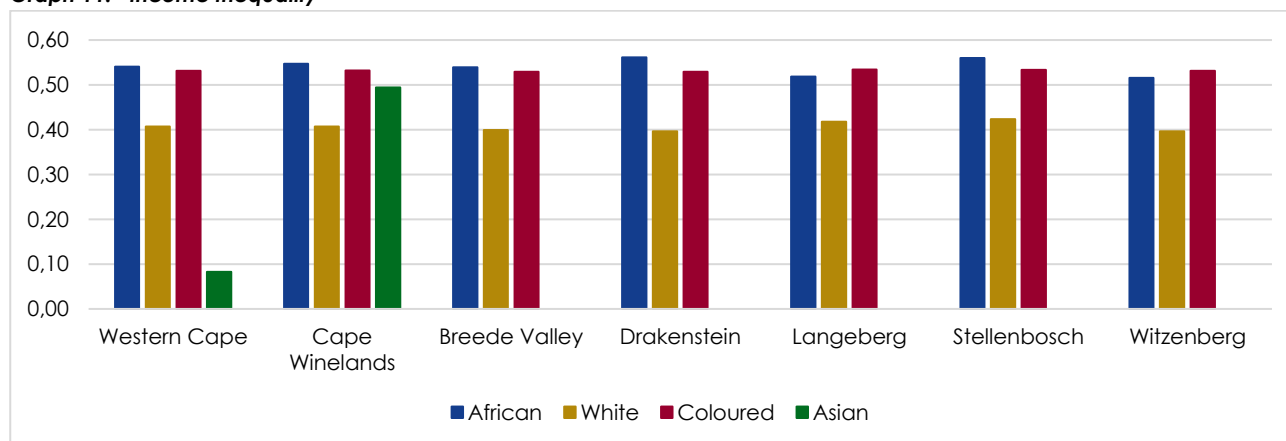
Income Inequality

According to the widely used Gini index, South Africa has one of the highest levels of inequality globally. Inequality is seen as a distorted distribution of income, unequal opportunities, and regional discrepancies.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.

The graph below indicates the Income Inequality.

Graph 11: Income Inequality



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)



Poverty Line

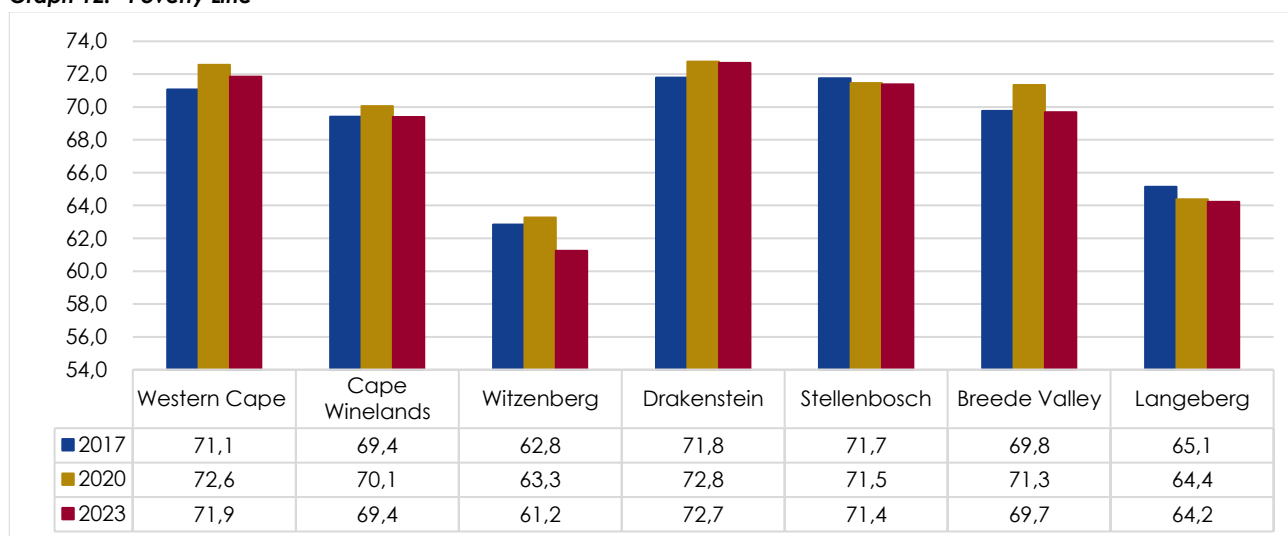
The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) headcount ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL, i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items.

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment, and poor living conditions.

In 2022, 66.7 per cent of Stellenbosch's population fell below the UBPL. In 2022, 66.7 per cent of Stellenbosch's population fell below the UBPL, a slight improvement from 2016 and 2019. Stellenbosch and Drakenstein had the highest poverty rates in the Cape Winelands District, with Stellenbosch's 71.4 per cent above the district's 69.4 per cent in 2023. Addressing these socio-economic challenges is essential for ensuring sustainable growth and development within the municipality.

The graph below indicates the Poverty Lines.

Graph 12: Poverty Line



Source: Western Cape, Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)



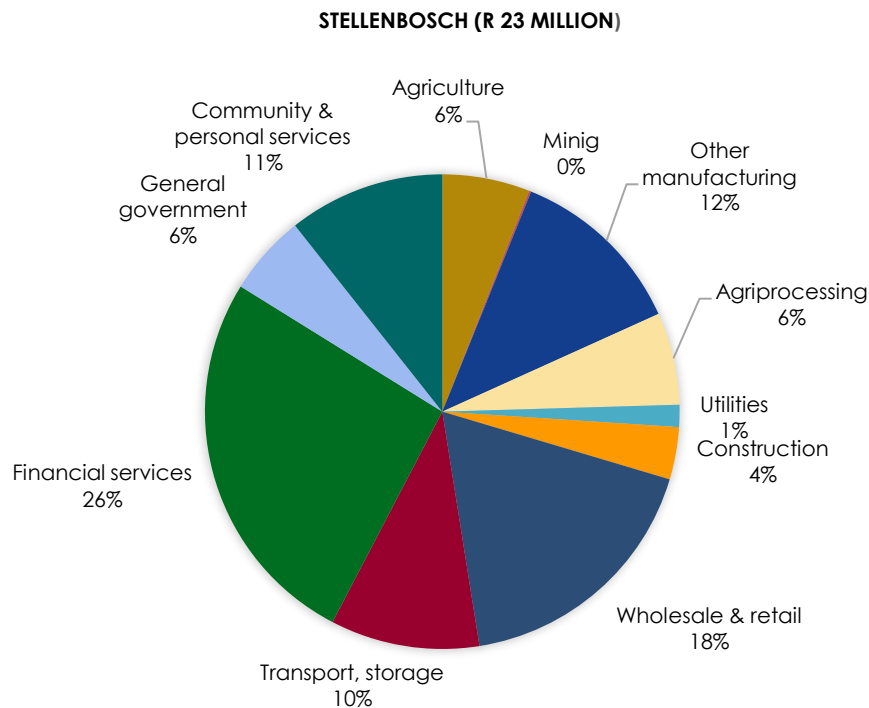
1.2.8.10 Agricultural Economic Overview

Economic and Employment Overview

Agriculture contributes 6% to GDP, and agri-processing another 6% in the Stellenbosch municipal area.

The graph below indicates the Stellenbosch Sectoral Share of GVA – 2023.

Graph 13: Stellenbosch Sectoral Share of Gross Value Added – 2023

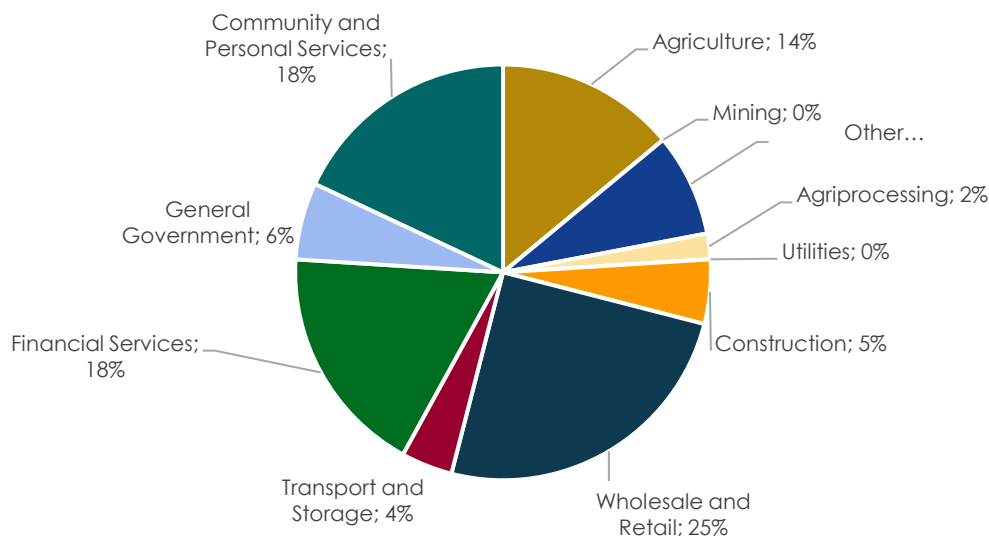


Source: Western Cape Government Department of Agriculture: Quantec, 2024



The agricultural value chain employs 16% of the 77 322-labour force in Stellenbosch, as illustrated in the graphs below.

Graph 14: Stellenbosch Sectoral Employment of formal jobs - 2023



Source: Western Cape Government Department of Agriculture: Quantec, 2024

1.2.9 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

1.2.9.1 Basic Service Delivery

The Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to adequate housing access and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to basic services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources, and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section considers how this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2022. The latest official statistics were collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2022 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on free basic services is obtained from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities Survey findings.

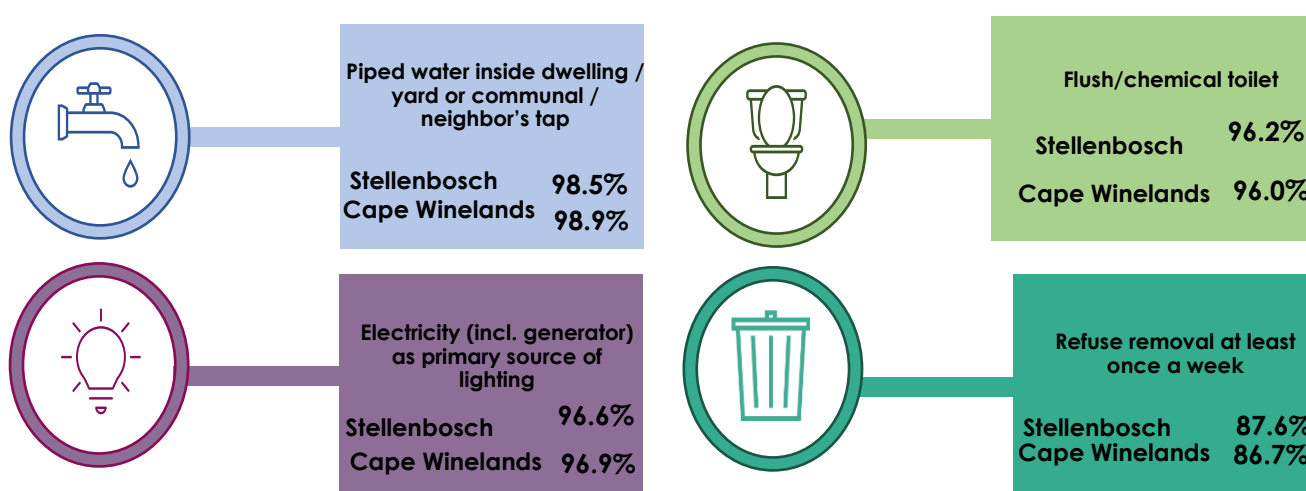


1.2.9.2 Housing and Household Services

During 2024, in the Stellenbosch municipal area, which comprises 42 186 households, 86.3 per cent had access to formal housing, lower than the Cape Winelands District average of 88.0 per cent. The area also recorded a significantly higher proportion of informal dwellings, totalling 13.5 per cent, in contrast to the district's 11.7 per cent.

Service delivery access levels within the municipal area were considerably higher than the access to formal housing, with access to piped water access (98.5 per cent), flush or chemical toilet access (96.2 per cent), electricity access (including generators) for lighting (96.9 per cent), for lighting at 96.9 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by the local authority at 87.6 per cent of households. These access levels were above the district figures for electricity and refuse removal services.

Figure 6: Service delivery access levels (HH)



Source: Western Cape: Socio-Economic Profile 2024

1.2.9.3 Free Basic Services

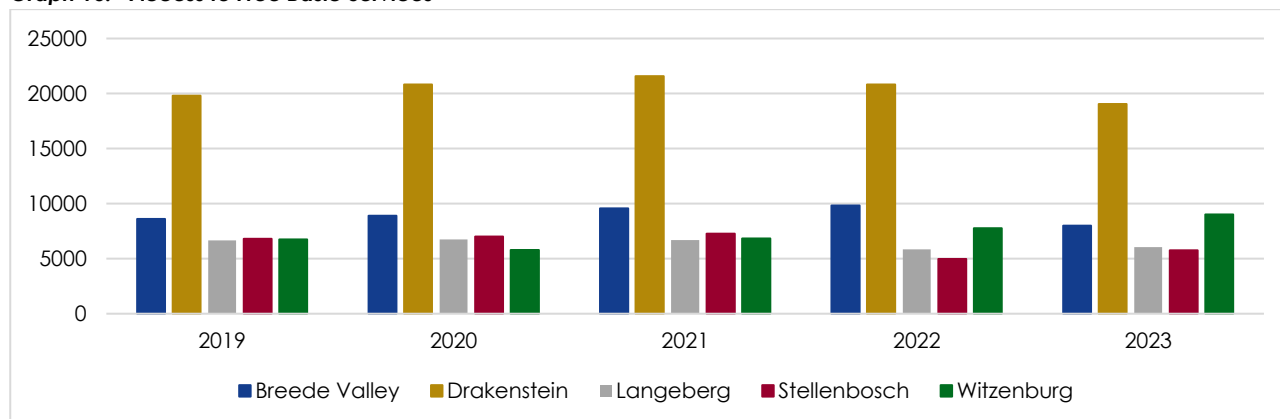
The following table indicates the percentage of average registered indigent formal households that have access to free basic municipal services. The total number of indigent households excludes all informal households. The total i.t.o. of free basic electricity includes only indigent households claiming 100 kWh from the Stellenbosch Municipality. Additionally, it excludes the totals for areas where ESKOM manages the electricity distribution.

Per the approved Indigent Policy of the municipality, all households earning less than R7 000 per month will receive free basic services as prescribed by national policy and in terms of Stellenbosch Municipality's Indigent Policy.



The table below indicates the number of households receiving free basic services.

Graph 15: Access to Free Basic Services



Source: Western Cape Local Government Draft Social-Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

Municipalities offer free basic services to financially vulnerable households, and the number of households receiving these services in the Stellenbosch municipal area sharply declined in 2020. The strained economic conditions are anticipated to increase demand for these services, leading to a rise in the number of indigent households. However, this trend is area-specific and contingent on the qualifying criteria applied. These findings underscore the persistent challenges and socio-economic factors influencing housing and essential service access within the Stellenbosch municipal area, emphasising the need for targeted interventions to uphold citizens' constitutional rights and enhance overall living standards.

The table below indicates the number of households receiving free basic services.

Table 5: Access to Free Basic Services

Year	Number of Households							
	Free Basic Water		Free Basic Sanitation		Free Basic Electricity		Free Basic Refuse Removal	
	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%
2018/19	6 813	13.01	6 813	13.01	4 833	9.23	6 813	13.01
2019/20	6 666	100%	6 666	100%	4 932	100%	6 666	100%
2020/21	7 283	100%	7 283	100%	5 189	100%	7 283	100%
2021/22	4 681	100%	4 681	100%	4 982	84.25%	4 681	100%
2022/23	5 744	100%	5 744	100%	5 744	100%	5 744	100%
2023/24	5 584	100%	5 584	100%	5 584	100%	5 584	100%
2024/25	6 732	100%	6 732	100%	6 732	100%	6 732	100%

Source: Municipal Indigent Register



1.2.9.4 Key Basic Services Delivery Highlights

It should be noted that the detailed highlights and challenges will be discussed in Chapter 3 under each respective service.

The following key basic service areas were achieved by the municipality:

Table 6: Key Basic Service Delivery Highlights

Basic Services	Project / Programme / Initiative	Description
Water and Wastewater Services	The New Jamestown reservoir was completed and put into operation.	5 Megaliter reservoir completed to supply Jamestown and relieve demand from the Paradyskloof reticulation network.
	Started with the construction of a new 10ML Stellenbosch Reservoir	Enable the Adam Tas Corridor development area, specifically improving services to Kayamandi.
	Started with Wemmershoek Wastewater Treatment Works upgrade.	Increase capacity to 7ML/day. Improve effluent quality to the Berg River. Eliminate noise pollution. Reduction in odour.
Electrical Services	STD TID Reset	Successful completion of the TID process, with no issues on the due date.
	AEG Initiatives	Complete remote monitoring of 66kV switchgear at Jan Marais Substation
		Complete full SCADA implementation at Franschoek Substation
		AEG – EPC of a hybrid inverter and installation of BESS at the Stellenbosch fire station
		AEG – EPC of a hybrid inverter with BESS at Stellenbosch municipality community buildings
Solid Waste	Network upgrade projects	66 kV Circuit Breakers and Control Panels Replacement
	Gas extraction	Commissioning of the landfill gas extraction infrastructure
	Stellenbosch landfill	Commissioned the Stellenbosch landfill after closing in 2019
	Recycling	1 774 tons of waste were recycled in the financial year
	Builder's rubble	18 702 tons of crushed builder's rubble were reused in the construction industry
	Green waste	7 400 tons of green waste were shredded and sent for composting
	Appointments of additional staff	1 x Assistant Superintendent 1 x Refuse compactor Operator/Supervisor (Collections)
	Procurement of additional fleet	1 x crew cab bakkies 1 x 7-seater van 1 x Refuse Compactor
	Skip bins	Additional skips were procured
	Mini Waste drop-offs	3 Mini Waste Drop-off sites were constructed in Kayamandi
	Awareness campaigns	Various community awareness campaigns and "Swop Shops" were held to create awareness on illegal dumping and waste minimisation
Roads, Transport and Stormwater	Roads and Bridges	Denniesig's Streets Undergo Major Transformation to Pedestrian-Friendly Zone
		Construction of Phase 1 of the R44/Road Intersection
		Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge
		Completion of two culvert bridges over the La Cotte River on Akademie and Dirkie Uys Streets, Franschoek



1.2.9.5 Key Services Challenges

Despite the highlights, challenges were experienced by the municipality, as outlined below; however, actions were put in place to address these challenges:

Table 7: Key Basic Service Challenges

Service Area	Challenge	Actions to address
Water and Wastewater	Staff Shortages	Improve recruitment and selection processes.
Electricity	Staff Shortages	Human Resources is currently busy with recruitment and selection processes for critical posts.
	Illegal and Unsafe Connections.	The department is facilitating an operation with law enforcement to have these removed. Community engagements are held on the dangers of illegal and unsafe connections and continue through IDP sessions as well
	Theft and Vandalism	Community engagements on the safeguarding of the network continue. The municipality has also implemented security measures at various critical plants.
Waste Management	Increase in illegal dumping	7-day continuous cleaning of the illegal dumping.
	Staff Constraints	Effective and efficient recruitment and selection process.

1.2.10 FINANCIAL VIABILITY HIGHLIGHTS

Table 8: Municipal Viability Highlights

Highlight	Description
Long-Term Financial Plan	The municipality has developed a long-term financial planning tool that can be updated regularly for strategic planning.
Current Ratio	The municipality maintained a very good current ratio of 2.2:1. This compares well with the norm of 1.5 to 2:1.
Collection Rate	The municipality maintained a good collection rate for service debtors of 97%, which is above the norm of 95%. This indicates that the municipality's creditor control and debt collection processes are in place, and the revenue is managed effectively.
Finance Charges	Finance charges represent 2.92% of the total operational expenditure. This compares favourably with the norm of 6% to 8%.
Liability Management	Capital costs (interest paid and redemption) represent 5.08% of total operating expenditure. This compares favourably with the norm of 6% to 8%. This indicates that the municipality can take on additional financing from borrowing to invest in infrastructure projects.
mSCOA Specimen Financial Statements	The municipality implemented the National Treasury mSCOA specimen annual financial statements preparation template, where the financial statements are compiled utilising the data strings extracted from the financial system.
Debt Management	The municipality's total debt represents 20.71% of the total operational expenditure. This compares favourably with the norm of 45% and is an indication that the municipality can take on additional financing from borrowings.

1.2.11 FINANCIAL VIABILITY CHALLENGES

Table 9: Financial Viability Challenges

Challenge	Description
Financial Viability	The traceability of all debtors poses a challenge to the debt collection process. Low economic growth, an increase in unemployment, and above-inflation increases in the cost of water and electricity impact the affordability of municipal accounts.
Revenue Leakage	An integrated revenue enhancement approach was followed to combat revenue leakages.



1.2.12 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Table 10: Financial Viability and Management Financial Overview (000')

Details	Original budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual
	R'000		
Income			
Grants (Operating and Capital)	344 761	379 648	365 052
Taxes, Levies and Tariffs	1 959 197	2 004 197	1 995 835
Other	327 318	337 318	393 038
Sub-Total	2 631 276	2 721 163	2 753 925
Less Expenditure	2 511 734	2 522 843	2 498 384
Net surplus / (deficit)	119 542	198 320	254 541

1.2.13 OPERATING RATIOS

Table 11: Operating Ratios

Detail	Expected norm	Actual	Variance
Employee Cost	35%-40%	25.79%	(9.21%-14.21%)
Repairs and Maintenance	8%	2.88%	5.12%
Finance Charges	15%	2.92%	12.08%

Employee cost is below the national norm of between 35% to 40%, representing a positive outcome. Repairs and maintenance are below the norm, which indicates that expenditure on repairs and maintenance would have to be increased in future budgets to properly maintain the Council's assets. Finance charges are 12.08% lower than the norm of 15%. This can be attributed mainly to the municipality's ability to fund its capital programmes to some extent from its resources (CRR) and not from external finance.

1.2.14 TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Table 12: Total Capital Expenditure (000')

Detail	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	R'000							
Original Budget	418 057	528 041	558 276	375 751	406 054	409 273	504 800	599 345
Adjustment Budget	499 855	563 550	577 905	453 880	403 508	378 709	491 726	524 513
Actual	433 682	493 303	405 931	392 941	347 610	321 506	427 158	473 053

1.2.15 MUNICIPAL STANDARD CHART OF ACCOUNTS

MFMA Circular No. 80: Municipal Financial Systems and Processes requirements in support of the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) issued in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA). In the MFMA SCOA Circular 1, it was indicated that mSCOA is a business reform rather than a mere financial reform and requires a multi-dimensional relationship.

The mSCOA was implemented in Stellenbosch Municipality on 01 July 2017. The municipality is in continuous engagement with the service provider, National Treasury, and other municipalities through various working groups as well as online platforms to improve mSCOA compliance and functionality.



1.2.16 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Stellenbosch Municipality views the Human Resources Management component as the governance of the organisation's employees. More commonly, human resources per se refers to the people or human capital appointed or employed by the organisation whose skills are used to reduce risk and maximise return on investment.

The highlights for the Department: Human Resources Management in 2024/25 are the following:

- ✚ **353** employees were trained (22 different training programmes);
- ✚ **5** employees successfully completed the Basic Traffic Officers training;
- ✚ **9** employees are attending the Municipal Minimum Competency training;
- ✚ **10** new students were placed in various directorates to gain practical work experience and obtain their qualifications;
- ✚ **39** internal bursaries were awarded in the amount of **R556 851**;
- ✚ **6** external bursaries (Provincial Treasury) were awarded in the amount of **R150 000**;
- ✚ An amount of **R4 697 155** was spent on seminars, conferences, and workshops (Training) for the whole organisation;
- ✚ The total amount that was spent on all training and development activities for the whole municipality was **R5 952 444**, which is **0.88%** of the payroll budget spent;
- ✚ 101 vacancies filled during the 2024/25 financial year;
- ✚ R50 million awarded for the filling of vacancies;
- ✚ R50 million allocated for the filling of vacancies; and
- ✚ 143 vacancies were advertised during May 2025.

The challenges for the Department: Human Resources Management in 2024/25 are the following:

- ✚ Shortage of conducive training venues that can accommodate 10 or more learners.

1.2.17 MFMA COMPETENCIES

In terms of Section 83(1) of the MFMA, the accounting officer, senior managers, chief financial officer, non-financial managers, and other financial officials of a municipality must meet the prescribed financial management competency levels that are key to the successful implementation of the MFMA. The National Treasury prescribed such financial management competencies in Government Notice 493, dated 15 June 2007.

To help the above officials get the required financial skills, the National Treasury created an outcome-based NQF Level 6 qualification in municipal finance management with the help of many stakeholders and key players in local government.

In terms of Government Notice 493 of 15 June 2007, "(1) No municipality or municipal entity may, with effect as of 1 January 2013 (exempted until 30 September 2015 as per Government Notice 179 of 14 March 2014), employ a person as a financial official if that person does not meet the competency levels prescribed for the relevant position in terms of these Regulations."



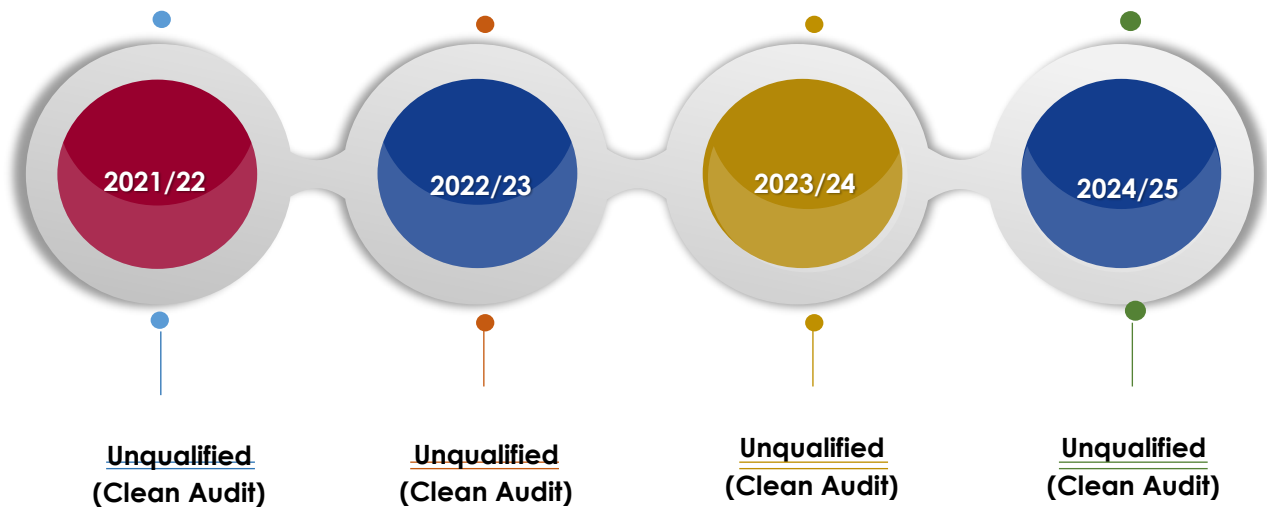
The table below provides details of the financial competency development progress as required by the regulation (Government Notice 493 of 15 June 2007):

Table 13: Financial Competency Development: Progress Report

Description	A Total number of officials employed by municipality (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	B Total number of officials employed by municipal entities (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	Consolidated: Total of A and B	Consolidated: Competency assessments completed (Regulation 14(4)(b) and (d))	Consolidated: Total number of officials whose performance agreements comply with Regulation 16 (Regulation 14(4)(f))	Consolidated: Total number of officials that meet prescribed competency levels (Regulation 14(4)(e))
Financial Officials						
Accounting Officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Chief Financial Officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Senior Managers	4	0	4	4	4	4
Any other financial officials	2	0	2	2	2	2
Supply Chain Management Officials						
Heads of supply chain management units	1	0	1	1	1	1
Supply chain management senior managers	1	0	1	1	1	1

1.2.18 AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA'S REPORT

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) has a constitutional mandate and, as the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) of South Africa, exists to strengthen the country's democracy by enabling oversight, accountability, and governance in the public sector through auditing, thereby building public confidence. In short, the AGSA checks the spending of public money by looking at whether it has been used for the purposes intended. This process is concluded by annually checking all government spending.





CHAPTER 2: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Good governance is an approach to government that is committed to creating a system founded on strengthening democracy, promoting transparency, building public administrative capacity, responding to public needs, and respecting human rights. It is measured by eight factors: **participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus-oriented accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, equitability, and inclusivity**. Within the context of good governance, corruption is minimised, the views of minorities are considered, and the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.

NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The following table indicates the municipality's performance in terms of the National Key Performance Indicators required in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations 796 of 2001 and Section 43 of the MSA. This key performance indicator is linked to the National Key Performance Area: Good Governance and Public Participation.

Table 14: National KPI - Good Governance and Public Participation

KPA and Indicators	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
The percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipality's integrated development plan.	87.5%	70.25%	86.57%	84.29%	84.79%	85.88%	89.29%

2.1 COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

2.1.1 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Council performs both legislative and executive functions. It focuses on legislative, oversight, and participatory roles and has delegated its executive function to the Executive Mayor and the Mayoral Committee. Its primary role is to debate issues publicly as well as facilitate political debates and discussions. Apart from their functions as policymakers, councillors are also actively involved with community work and in the various social programmes in the municipal area.

Stellenbosch Municipality is represented by 45 councillors, of whom 23 were elected directly as ward councillors. The rest of the councillors were elected based on the proportion of votes cast for the different political parties. The political composition of the Council is as follows from the previous Council and the newly elected Council:

2.1.2 COUNCIL – 01 JULY 2024 TO 30 JUNE 2025



Below is a table that categorises the councillors within their specific political parties and wards.

Table 15: Council from 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

No.	Name of Councillor	Capacity	Political Party	Ward Councillor and Proportional (PR)
N/A	G van Deventer (Cllr Adv) <i>Resigned as PR Councillor and Executive Mayor by the end of November 2024.</i>	N/A	DA	PR
1.	JS Fasser (Cllr) <i>Declared a Ward Councillor for Ward 17 with effect 28 August 2024. Elected as Executive Mayor on 29/11/2024.</i>	Executive Mayor	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 17
2.	M Slabbert (Cllr) <i>Elected as Deputy Mayor on 29/11/2024.</i>	Deputy Mayor	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 21
3.	Q Smit (Cllr)	Speaker	DA	PR
4.	P Crawley (Cllr)	Chief Whip	DA	PR
5.	J Anthony (Cllr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 18
6.	J Joon (Cllr) <i>terminated as Mayco member on 03/09/2024. Just a ward councillor</i>	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 20
7.	J Williams (Cllr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 19
8.	L Nkamisa (Cllr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 23
9.	P Johnson (Cllr) <i>resigned as a councillor on 12/06/2024.</i>	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 17
10.	R du Toit (Cllr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 10
11.	R Pheiffer (Cllr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 1
12.	T Kumm (Cllr) <i>Declared a Ward Councillor for Ward 8 with effect 23 October 2024, appointed Mayco member on 29/11/2024.</i>	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 8
13.	X Kalipa (Cllr) <i>appointed as Mayco member 02/09/2024</i>	MayCo Member	DA	PR
14.	N Olayi (Cllr) <i>appointed as Mayco member on 02/09/2024.</i>	MayCo Member	DA	PR
15.	A Ferns (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 7
16.	A Hanekom (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	PR
17.	C Manuel (Cllr) <i>appointed as Mayco member on 29/11/2024.</i>	Mayco member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 3
18.	E Groenewald (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 22
19.	E Vermeulen (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 16
20.	I De Taillefer (Cllr) <i>elected ward councillor on 14/05/2025 – replaced Z Dalling, who resigned on 19/02/2025.</i>	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 9
21.	J Serdyn (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 11
22.	Z Olayi (Cllr) <i>Declared a PR Councillor by replacing X Kalipa (Mr) – Late from 16/05/2025. X Kalipa passed away on 04/05/2025.</i>	Part-time	DA	PR
23.	NE Mcombring (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 6
24.	R Adams (Cllr)	Part-Time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 4



No.	Name of Councillor	Capacity	Political Party	Ward Councillor and Proportional (PR)
25.	R Cupido (Mr) was declared a PR Councillor on 12/12/2024, (replacing PR Cllr G van Deventer after her resignation as Councillor)	Part-time	DA	PR
26.	RB van Rooyen (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 5
27.	S Heneke was declared a PR Councillor on 04/09/2024 (replacing PR Cllr Fasser), who resigned as PR Councillor on 28/08/2024.	Part-time	DA	PR
28.	S Schäfer (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	PR
29.	WC Petersen (Cllr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 2
30.	X Mdemka (Cllr)	Part - time	DA	PR
31.	A Tomose (Cllr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 12
32.	EP Masiminini (Cllr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 15
33.	J Davids (Cllr) Declared a PR Councillor on 03/07/2024 – (Replacing Cllr R Nalumango, who resigned on 10/06/2024)	Part-time	ANC	PR
34.	M Nkopane (Cllr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 13
35.	MG Rataza (Cllr)	Part-time	ANC	PR
36.	MM Danana (Cllr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 14
37.	N Mananga – Gugushe (Cllr)	Part-time	ANC	PR
38.	N Ntsunguzi (Cllr)	Part-time	ANC	PR
39.	RS Nalumango (Cllr) – Resigned	Part-time	ANC	PR
40.	M van Stade (Cllr)	Part-time	GOOD	PR
41.	RB Hendrikse (Cllr)	Part-time	GOOD	PR
42.	G Petersen declared PR councillor on 29/04/2024 (replaced C Noble, who was terminated on 05/04/2024).	Part-time	GOOD	PR
43.	NM Mkhontwana (Cllr)	Part-time	EFF	PR
44.	ZR Ndalasi (Cllr)	Part-time	EFF	PR
45.	OL Jooste (Cllr)	Part-time	ACDP	PR
	W Pietersen (Cllr)	MPAC Chairperson	PDM	PR
	J Andrews (Cllr)	Part-time	PA	PR
N/A	C van Wyk (Cllr) – Resigned	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
N/A	Z Dalling (Cllr) Resigned as a Ward Councillor for Ward 9 with effect from 19 February 2025	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant
N/A	I De Taillefer (Cllr), resigned as PR Councillor on 15/04/2025	Part-Time	VF Plus	PR
N/A	JC Macfarlane (Cllr) has declared a PR Councillor - Replacing PR Cllr I De Taillefer on 12/05/2025 after her resignation as PR Councillor	Part-Time	VF Plus	PR



The table below indicates the Council meetings attendance for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 16: Council meetings held for the 2024/25 financial year

Meeting dates	Number of items (resolutions) submitted	Percentage of Attendance of Council Meetings	Percentage Apologies for non-Attendance
2024-07-30	26	79.5%	2.2%
2024-08-14	3	86.3%	2.2%
2024-08-23	10	86.3%	1.3%
2024-09-12	1	88.6%	0.9%
2024-10-30	51	91.1%	0.9%
2024-11-27	26	95.5%	1.4%
2024-11-29	2	38/45	6.7%
2025-01-29	9	91.1%	9%
2025-02-26	19	88.6%	11.3%
2025-03-04	1	88.6%	12.7%
2025-03-31	22	86.3%	11.3%
2025-04-30	11	86%	11.6%
2025-05-30	18	77.7%	22.2%
2025-06-23	3	88.8%	8.9%
2025-06-25	16	80%	20%

2.1.3 EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE

The Mayoral Committee assists the Executive Mayor of the municipality, who oversees the municipality's political executive branch. The Executive Mayor is at the centre of the system of governance since executive powers are vested in the Executive Mayor to oversee the day-to-day affairs of the municipality. This encompasses an overarching strategic and political responsibility. The key element of the executive model is that executive power is vested in the executive mayor, in addition, delegated powers are assigned by the Council.

Although accountable for the strategic direction and performance of the municipality, the Executive Mayor operates in consultation with the Mayoral Committee.



The Executive Mayoral Committee positions were occupied as follows:

Table 17: Executive Mayoral Committee

Executive Mayoral Committee 01 July 2023 – 30 June 2024		
No.	Name of Councillor	Portfolio
1.	Alderwoman Cllr G van Deventer (Resigned 29 November 2024)	Vacant
2.	Cllr J Fasser (Effective from 29 November 2024)	Executive Mayor
3.	Cllr M Slabbert	Deputy Executive Mayor, including Planning, Local Economic Development and Tourism
4.	Cllr R Pheiffer	MayCo member: Infrastructure Services
5.	Cllr N Olayi	Acting MayCo member: Community Services
6.	Cllr J Williams	MayCo member: Protection Services
7.	Cllr L Nkamisa	MayCo member: Corporate Services
8.	Cllr JC Anthony	MayCo member: Finance
9.	Cllr N Olayi	MayCo member: Parks and Open Spaces
10.	Cllr R du Toit	MayCo member: Human Settlements

The table below indicates the dates of the Executive Mayoral Committee meetings and the number of reports submitted to the Council for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 18: Executive Mayoral Committee Meetings held for the 2024/25 financial year

Meeting dates	Number of items submitted
24 July 2024	21
14 August 2024	7
26 September 2024	7
16 October 2024	15
21 November 2024	25
22 January 2025	14
19 February 2025	15
24 March 2025	18
17 April 2025	28
22 May 2025	16



2.1.4 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

In terms of Section 80 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), if a council has an executive committee, it may, in terms of Section 79, appoint committees of councillors to assist the executive committee or executive mayor. Section 80 stipulates that committees are permanent committees that specialise in a specific functional area of the municipality and, in some instances, may make decisions on specific functional issues. They advise the executive committee on policy matters and make recommendations to the council.

2.1.4.1 Portfolio Committee: Planning, LED, and Tourism

Table 19: Planning, LED and Tourism Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Planning, LED, and Tourism Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr M Slabbert	[Chairperson]	5	7
Cllr M Danana	Committee Member		
Cllr A Hanekom	Committee Member		
Cllr G Petersen	Committee Member		
Cllr S Heneke	Committee Member		

2.1.4.2 Portfolio Committee: Human Settlements

Table 20: Human Settlements Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Human Settlements Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr R Du Toit	[Chairperson]	6	10
Cllr E Vermeulen	Committee Member		
Cllr X Mdemka Replaced Cllr N Ntsunguzi (September 2024)	Committee Member		
Cllr E Masimini	Committee Member		
Cllr M van Stade	Committee Member		

2.1.4.3 Portfolio Committee: Rural Management

Table 21: Rural and Environmental Management Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Rural and Environmental Management Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr C Manuel replaced Cllr J Williams (29/01/2025)	[Chairperson]	1	1
Ald J Serdyn	Committee Member		
Cllr R Cupido replaced Cllr C Manuel (29/01/2025)	Committee Member		
Cllr J Davids	Committee Member		



2.1.4.4 Portfolio Committee: Infrastructure Services

Table 22: Infrastructure Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Infrastructure Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr R Pheiffer (from October 2024)	[Chairperson]	7	14
Cllr R van Rooyen	Committee Member		
Cllr N Mcombring	Committee Member		
Cllr N. Ntsunguzi	Committee Member		
Cllr Z Ndalasi	Committee Member		

2.1.4.5 Portfolio Committee: Financial Services

Table 23: Financial Services Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Financial Services Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Ald JC Anthony	[Chairperson]	None	None
Cllr WC Petersen	Committee Member		
Cllr E Groenewald	Committee Member		
Cllr A Tomose	Committee Member		
Cllr R Hendrikse	Committee Member		

2.1.4.6 Portfolio Committee: Corporate Services

Table 24: Corporate Services Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Corporate Services Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr L Nkamisa	[Chairperson]	6	6
Cllr I De Tallefer	Committee Member		
Cllr J Serdyn	Committee Member		
Cllr M Rataza	Committee Member		
Cllr JC. Macfarlane	Committee Member		



2.1.4.7 Portfolio Committee: Protection Services

Table 25: Protection Services Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Protection Services Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr J Williams replaced Cllr J Fasser (29/01/2025)	[Chairperson]	8	50
Cllr S Heneke replaced Cllr C Manuel (29/01/2025)	Committee Member		
Cllr R Cupido	Committee Member		
Cllr A Tomoso	Committee Member		
Cllr N Mkhontwana	Committee Member		

2.1.4.8 Portfolio Committee: Community Services

Table 26: Community Services Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Community Services Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
S Heneke	[Chairperson]	7	18
N Mcombring	Committee Member		
Z Olayi	Committee Member		
A Tomose	Committee Member		
N Mkhontwana	Committee Member		

2.1.4.9 Portfolio Committee: Youth, Sport, and Culture

Table 27: Youth, Sport, and Culture Portfolio Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Sport, Youth, and Culture Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr T Kumm replaced Cllr J Fasser (29/01/2025)	[Chairperson]	8	39
J Andrews	Committee Member		
NE Mcombring	Committee Member		
R van Rooyen	Committee Member		



2.1.4.10 Portfolio Committee: Parks, Open Spaces, and Environment

Table 28: Parks, Open Spaces and Environment Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Parks, Open Spaces, and Environment Portfolio Committee			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
J Williams	[Chairperson]	3	12
Z Dalling	Committee Member		
M Nkopane	Committee Member		
E Vermeulen	Committee Member		

2.1.5 SECTION 79 COMMITTEES

2.1.5.1 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

Table 29: MPAC Committee

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr W Pietersen	[Chairperson]	3	12
Cllr A Ferns	Committee Member		
Cllr R Adams	Committee Member		
Cllr N Olayi Replaced by J Joon (October 2024)	Committee Member		
Cllr S Schafer	Committee Member		
Cllr N Gugushe	Committee Member		
Cllr O Jooste	Committee Member		

2.1.5.2 Local Labour Forum (LLF)

Table 30: Local Labour Forum (LLF)

Period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025			
Local Labour Forum (LLF)			
Name of member	Capacity	Number of meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
Cllr L Nkamisa	[Chairperson]	7	21
Cllr R Pheiffer (replaced by T Kumm (October 2024)	Committee Member		
Cllr N Gugushe	Committee Member		
Cllr I de Taillfer (Resigned March 2025), now position vacant	Committee Member		
Cllr C van Wyk (replaced by J Williams (November 2024)	Committee Member		



2.1.6 STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer of the municipality and the head of the administration, and primarily serves as the chief custodian of service delivery. The Municipal Manager is assisted by the Management Team, which reports directly to the Municipal Manager. The structure of the management team is outlined in the diagram below:

Figure 7: Municipal Management Team

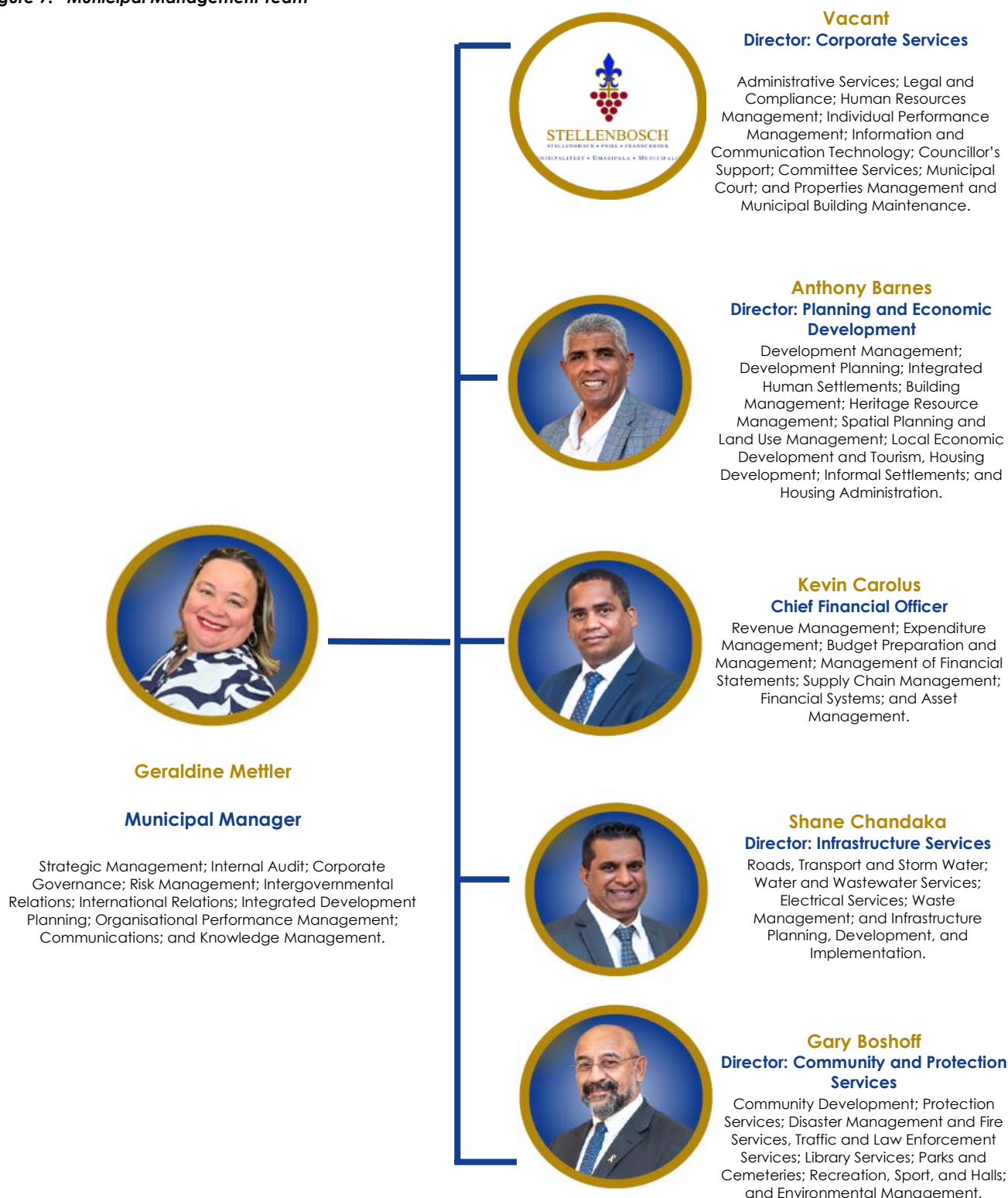
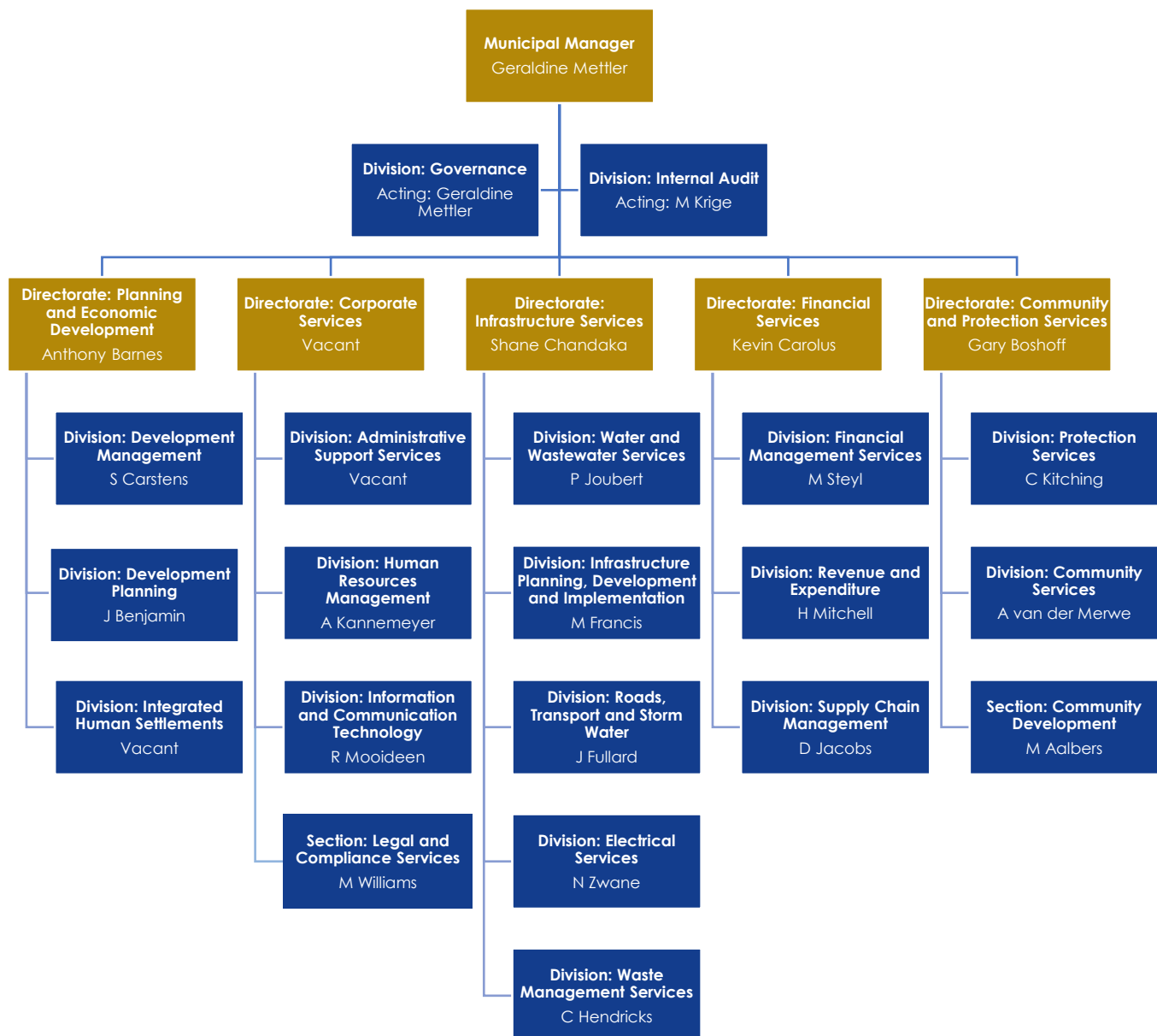




Figure 8: Macro Structure





2.2 COMPONENT B: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

MSA Section 15(b) requires a municipality to establish and organise its administration to facilitate a culture of accountability amongst its staff. Section 16(i) states that a municipality must develop a system of municipal governance that complements formal representative governance with a system of participatory governance. Section 18(i)(d) requires a municipality to supply its community with information concerning municipal governance, management, and development.

2.2.1 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

To ensure effective service delivery, high levels of cooperation must exist between all three spheres of government. Effective intergovernmental relations (IGR) structures are especially important to the developmental role of municipalities. This role can only be fulfilled through the active involvement of all spheres of government in the setting of priorities, resource allocation, and development planning. The municipality engages in numerous partnerships to facilitate service delivery.

Table 31: IGR Structures

Name of Partner	Purpose
City of Cape Town and Drakenstein Municipality	Partnership through the Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework has been initiated to improve coordination around the development of the Klapmuts area.
Community structures (Forums, ECD centres, religious fraternities, etc.)	Aim to promote an implementation platform to share knowledge of disaster risk reduction initiatives, community safety programmes, and campaigns to promote safe, resilient, sustainable communities.
CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research)	A partnership aimed at multidisciplinary research and development by supporting innovation in Stellenbosch.
Department of Education	Aims to promote a culture of prevention, preparedness, and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation, and education.
Department of Social Development, DCAS, Cape Winelands District Municipality	Joint implementation of programmes focusing on common issues within WC024.
Disaster Management Advisory Forum	An advisory forum on all safety issues, as well as remedial measures implemented to address and alleviate and / or minimise risks.
Executive Mayor and Rector Forum	A partnership with the University of Stellenbosch to ensure aligned development planning and that the municipality draws from the university's expertise and resources.
Memorandum of Cooperation between the Stellenbosch Municipality and Stellenbosch University (SU)	Cooperation in terms of closed-circuit television is in the interest of the security of the town and the campus, with a view to a crime-free university town.
Genius of Space	This initiative developed from and forms part of the Western Cape 110% Green Initiative. The Biomimicry Genius of Space project is a registered flagship project of 110% Green. This initiative combines two priorities of the Western Cape Government – the Berg River and the Green Economy – to find an innovative solution to water pollution in the Berg River.
Green Cape	The Green Cape partnership represents cooperation with the province's 110% green initiatives, focusing on alternative waste management initiatives and energy efficiency.
HeartFlow	Helping people on the fringes of society. Provide paper coupons that can be exchanged for a stay-at-the-night shelter, a blanket, or a meal. The programme was extended to include an electronic app through which said coupons can be bought to benefit people who are homeless.
ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives)	A partnership between the City of Cape Town, ECLEI and Stellenbosch Municipality to discuss developments in Transport, waste and electricity generation, towards ensuring sustainability.
IMESA (Institute for Municipal Engineers South Africa)	A partnership with IMESA aimed at strengthening knowledge and capacity related to municipal infrastructure and service delivery.



Name of Partner	Purpose
Infrastructure Innovation Committee (IIC)	A partnership with Stellenbosch University and other stakeholders aimed at exploring sustainable and innovative infrastructure provisions to meet the needs of the municipality and achieve future sustainability.
Integrated Development Committee (IDC)	A partnership with Stellenbosch University and other stakeholders aimed at exploring spatial and urban planning possibilities for Stellenbosch to meet the needs of the municipality and the university.
IPC (Integrated Planning Committee)	The Integrated Planning Committee is a working group between the City of Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Saldanha Bay, Overstrand, Theewaterskloof, and Drakenstein Municipality that discusses all transport-related matters to effectively promote regional planning.
Landfill Monitoring Committee	A partnership with the Devon Valley residents, whereby residents monitor the Stellenbosch landfill site.
LTAB (Land Transport Advisory Board)	A partnership was formed among political leaders to discuss land transport-related matters affecting transport in the area.
NMT (Non-motorised Transport) Working Group	A working group that discusses all non-motorised transport matters in the Stellenbosch area. The group consists of NMT users, officials, representatives from the university and the disabled fraternity.
Provincial Disaster Management Centre, Cape Winelands District Municipal Disaster Management Centre	Aims to promote the development, implementation, and maintenance of effective services within its area of jurisdiction.
Provincial Waste Management Officers' Forum	Quarterly Meetings (All designated Waste Management Officers of Western Cape engage with the Provincial Government's Waste Management Department (DEA&DP on issues relating to policy, best practice, etc.).
Ranyaka	Sustainable and integrated solutions to the challenges facing towns, neighbourhoods, and communities.
Roads Safety Management	Assisting with schools and education, special projects, e.g. Learner's license classes.
Safety Forum	An advisory forum to the Executive Mayor on all safety issues, as well as remedial measures implemented to address and alleviate threats.
SALGA Municipal Benchmarking Committee	A partnership aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness through comparative process benchmarking, peer-to-peer operational knowledge sharing, and interactive performance improvements.
SCORE	Youth Sports Development at the Indoor Sports Centre, Franschhoek.
Stellenbosch Alternate Energy Research	A joint working relationship is being launched among the University of Stellenbosch, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Western Cape Government, and the municipality to investigate the generation of alternative electricity to combat load shedding from Eskom.
Visit Stellenbosch	A partnership with the umbrella tourism body for the Greater Stellenbosch area aimed at growing and sustaining the municipality's tourism industry and broadening tourism-related benefits.
Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA)	An informal working partnership on promoting and implementing social housing within the Stellenbosch Municipal area.
Stellenbosch and Gotland Municipality Partnership	A partnership with Gotland municipality focusing on programmes in local economic development.
Stellenbosch Heritage Foundation	The initiative is aimed at providing support to the municipality on the interactive website of the Heritage Foundation and assisting with the compilation of the heritage inventory.
Stellenbosch Infrastructure Task Team (SITT)	A partnership with the University of Stellenbosch and other stakeholders aimed at exploring sustainable infrastructure provision to meet the needs of the municipality.
Stellenbosch Night Shelter	A partnership to enable appropriate management of the municipal night shelter.
Stellenbosch River Collaborative Steering Committee	A partnership was formed between various role-players to improve the water quality in the Eerste River catchment, with the focus being on the Plankenbrug River.
Mobility Forum and NMT Working Group	A Mobility Forum and NMT Working Group were established to discuss transport-related matters that affect Stellenbosch, including all relevant governmental institutions and other role-players.
University of Stellenbosch – Student Representative Council	A partnership with the university, whereby students provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 👉 relief aid (clothing, food); 👉 placement of students to assist during incidents / disasters; and 👉 awareness programmes.



Name of Partner	Purpose
University of Stellenbosch – Department of Geography and Environmental Studies	A partnership with the University and other stakeholders focusing on strengthening community-based risk assessment capabilities in disaster-prone areas.
University of Stellenbosch – Maties Sport: Community Interaction	A partnership striving for excellence in meeting the needs of the youth through innovative and sustainable programmes to disseminate information on risk avoidance, hazards and their effects, and preventative activities.
Western Cape Planning Heads Forum	A partnership with all local municipalities within the Western Cape and the Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is aimed at the sharing of best practices and improving coordination on matters related to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management sector.
Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.	A partnership around the implementation of the Adam Tas Corridor Catalytic initiative.
Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.	A partnership around the development of an Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework for Stellenbosch Municipality.
Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.	A partnership through the Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework has been initiated to improve coordination around the development of the Klapmuts area.
Western Cape Department of Public Works, Roads, and Transport	As part of the Provincial Sustainable Transport Programme (PSTP), the Western Cape Department of Public Works, Roads, and Transport identified Stellenbosch as a priority municipality for the development of a sustainable transport system. The emphasis will be on the development of a public transport system and the development of infrastructure to improve non-motorised transport.
Western Cape Recycling Action Group Forum	Quarterly meetings (meetings involving the private sector, industries, and government in terms of waste minimisation initiatives).
WOF (Working on Fire)	A partnership aimed at promoting capacity building through various programmes helps to develop social cohesion.

2.2.2 WARD COMMITTEES

Stellenbosch Municipality has a Ward Committee system in place, which plays a crucial role in achieving the aims of local governance and democracy, as mentioned in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, that a ward committee is independent of the Council and not politically aligned. The figure below depicts the main duties of the ward committees.

Participation remains a key pillar of good governance and constitutes an integral component in the policymaking process, development planning, and budgeting. Section 152 of the Constitution places the participation of communities at the centre of service delivery and other matters of local government. Correspondingly, the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) and the MSA provide the legislative framework for the establishment of ward committees by municipalities.

Section 42 of the MSA stipulates that a municipality, through appropriate mechanisms, processes, and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4 of said Act, must involve the local community in the development, implementation, and review of the municipality's performance management system and allow the community to participate in the setting of appropriate key performance indicators and performance targets for the municipality.

A general understanding has emerged that a ward committee is an area-based committee whose boundaries coincide with ward boundaries.

Ward committees ought to be elected by the constituents of the ward. The maximum number of members for a ward committee is ten, and women ought to be adequately represented. The ward councillor is a member and functions as the chairman of the ward committee. While lacking formal authority, ward committees guide the ward councillor, who subsequently presents detailed



recommendations to the council. The establishment and yearly revision of the IDP for the region are tasks that these committees perform with vital importance.

Ward committees are a legislative requirement and are established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998); the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA); and the 2005 DPLG Guidelines. This policy was adopted by the Council during the inauguration meeting of 2021.

The main objective of a ward committee is to enhance participatory democracy in local government.

A ward committee:

- ✚ is an advisory body;
- ✚ is a representative structure of the ward;
- ✚ is an independent committee of the community in a ward;
- ✚ is impartial and performs its functions without fear, favour, or prejudice;
- ✚ is not politically orientated;
- ✚ as a representative structure of the community, is accountable to the community; and
- ✚ is an integrative umbrella body responsible for the coordination of ward developmental initiatives and the promotion of accountability and social cohesion.

The minutes of meetings are compiled by the ward administrator, and the primary quality check of meeting minutes is the responsibility of the ward councillor. S/he must sign off that the meeting minutes are correct. The minutes of the meeting are submitted monthly and form part of the monthly report of the ward administrator to the Office of the Speaker through the Executive Support Officer.

The ward committee supports the ward councillor, who receives reports on development, participates in development planning processes, and facilitates wider community participation. The municipality constantly strives to ensure that all ward committees function optimally in terms of the provision of community information, convening meetings, ward planning, service delivery, IDP input, and performance feedback to communities.

Stellenbosch Municipality successfully established 23 functional ward committees, and all wards have access to a ward administrator. During the review period of this annual report, the following changes of ward councillors must be reported:

- ✚ Cllr JS Fasser was elected ward 17 ward councillor on 28 August 2024, following the resignation of Peter Johnson on 6 June 2024;
- ✚ Cllr T Kumm was elected ward 8 ward councillor on 23 October 2024, following the resignation of Carli van Wyk on 20 August 2024; and
- ✚ Cllr I de Taillefer was elected ward 9 ward councillor on 14 May 2025, following the resignation of Zelda Dalling on 19 February 2025.

The ward committee policy was reviewed during the 2024/25 draft budget cycle and circulated to all ward committees for consideration and input. This is to ensure the ward committee policy is in line with the 2021 amendments to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 2021 (Act No. 3 of 2021). The policy was adopted by the Council at the May 2025 Council meeting when the Council approved the budget.

The amendments to the ward committee policy include the election procedures of ward committees, which are clearly stipulated in the ward committee policy, as well as updates on the role of the Speaker in relation to the functioning of ward committees. In addition, the policy was reviewed in terms of an increase in the stipend amount for the ward committee members to R750 per meeting for



the 2025/26 financial year, which would include the sector meetings held, and to the maximum stipend amount of R2 250 per ward committee member per quarter. The quarterly payment process is also included in the ward committee policy, as ward committee members are paid every quarter. One of the other challenges from ward committees is the lack of understanding of the entire payment process, and the department is often confronted by ward committee members demanding immediate payment. All ward committee payments were verified and submitted for payment within 14 days of receiving the details for payment from the ward administrators for all 4 quarters of the financial year under review.

The filling of vacancies remains a problem for ward committees. Vacancies occur for a variety of reasons, and ward councillors sometimes find it difficult to fill the vacancies on ward committees. The ward committee policy allows for the option of co-opting ward committee members. Vacancies must be filled within 60 days of the vacancy being declared, and all vacancies on ward committees for the review period were filled. The co-opting of ward committee members is addressed in the ward committee table below.

All 23 ward committees submitted ward committee operational plans for the 2024/25 financial year. A ward committee operational plan is a ward-based plan outlining how the ward committee will function, identify community needs, represent residents, monitor municipal projects and facilitate participation in the IDP (Integrated Development Plan) and budget processes within the municipality. The plan also includes meeting schedules. The plans were all approved by the Municipal Manager and Speaker. After approval, the ward committee's operational plans were submitted to the Provincial Department of Local Government: Public Participation.

All ward projects identified by ward committees and listed in the ward committee operational plan for the respective ward were completed for 2024/25. These are projects funded by the R120 000 operational ward allocation for 2024/25.

A report on the functioning of ward committees within the municipality is compiled quarterly and reported to Council by the Speaker and submitted to the Provincial Department of Local Government: Public Participation. The report contains information on whether all scheduled ward committees took place during the quarter under review, if any public meetings / community report back meetings were held and how ward councillors communicate with respective sectors / blocks within the ward. This quarterly report also indicates if any vacancies exist on ward committees. All quarterly reports for the year under review were reported to Council and submitted to the Provincial Department of Local Government: Public Participation.



The tables below specify the ward committees from 1 July 2024 until 30 June 2025:

Ward 1: Mooiwater, Franschhoek Town and Surrounding Farms

Table 32: Ward 1 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr Reginald Pheiffer	Chairperson	6	2	7	Yes
Masande Nyanga	Geographic Block 1				
Chanelle Fortuin (Co-opted March 2025)	Geographic Block 2				
Bula Hendricks	Geographic Block 4				
Ashley Bauer	Youth Sports, Culture and Community Safety				
Annali Hoffman (Co-opted November 2024)	Geographic Block 4				
Sefeke Molutsoane Co-opted November 2024)	Geographic Block 1				
George Mihalopoulos	Town Planning and Property				
Leaticia Alexander Juries	Geographic Block 3				
Kimberley Brown	Ward Administrator				

Ward 2: Langrug, La Motte, Dennegeur, Groendal, Domaine des Anges, La Petit Provence and La Ferme Chantelle

Table 33: Ward 2 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr W Petersen	Chairperson	10	2	6	Yes
S Peters	Geographic Block 1- Boonzaaier Rd to Jaffhas Crescent				
C Atshipara	Geographic Block 2 – La Motte Village				



Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
	(80 houses)				
N Fata	Geographic Block 4 – Zwalitsha Sections A, B, C, R, S + t				
M Phori	Geographic Block 5- Inkanini Sections D, E, F, G, H, I, J				
J Jacobs	Geographic Block 6 – Santa Rosa Street to R45				
J Manuel	Geographic Block 87– Skool Street to R45				
N Joni	Geographic Block 9 – Mazaleni K, L, M, N, O, P, Q,				
E Philander	Geographic Block 10 - Dennegeur				
R Pearce	Ward Administrator				

Ward 3: Lanquedoc, Meerlust, Wemmershoek to La Motte Wine Farm and Leopards Leap Wine Farm, Maasdorp

Table 34: Ward 3 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr C Manuel	Chairperson	9	0	6	Yes
M Pieterse	Geographic Block 1				
N Mkosana	Geographic Block 2				
J Williams	Geographic Block 3				
M Adams	Geographic Block 4				
L Plaatjies	Geographic Block 5				
M Krediet	Geographic Block 5				
W Moses	Geographic Block 8				
C Stuurman	Geographic Block 2				
G Moody	Geographic Block 4				
G Viljoen	Ward Administrator				

**Ward 4:** Kylemore, Johannesdal, Priël and Surrounding Farms**Table 35: Ward 4 Committee Members**

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr R Adams	Chairperson	8	1	8	Yes
Y Carolissen	Geographic Block 2				
S Jooste	Geographic Block 2				
A Lackay	Geographic Block 3				
K April	Geographic Block 3				
A Williams	Geographic Block 5				
Shaun Phillips	Geographic Block 6				
K Petersen	Geographic Block 7				
D Dreyer	Geographic Block 1				
B La Wak	Geographic Block 4				
E Parks [resigned January 2025]	Ward Administrator				

Ward 5: Ida's Valley (Hillside Village, La Gratitude Park (Kreefgat), The Ridge, La Roche, Lindida, Bloekomlaan (Moses / Martin) Lindley)**Table 36: Ward 5 Committee Members**

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr R van Rooyen	Chairperson	11	1	12	Yes
N Rhode	Geographic Block 1				
R Arends	Geographic Block 2				
C Toutie	Geographic Block 3				
D February	Geographic Block 4				
J Meyer	Geographic Block 5				
J Naude [resigned 22.04.2024] S Slingers [co-opted 06.08.2024]	Geographic Block 6				
G Louw	Geographic Block 6				
E Hendrikse	Geographic Block 6				
A Peterse	Geographic Block 7				
L Hendricks	Geographic Blocks 4 and 8				
S Meyer [appointed 12.09.2024]	Ward Administrator				



Ward 6: The Hydro, Rustenberg and Surrounding Farms, Kelsey Farm

Table 37: Ward 6 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr N Mcombring	Chairperson	10	3	10	Yes
D Jones	Geographic Block 1				
G August	Geographic Block 2				
P Gordon	Geographic Block 4				
H Majoni (Mrs Majoni was co-opted on 30 April 2025)	Geographic Block 4				
M Davids	Geographic Block 5				
O Bergstedt	Geographic Block 6				
S Block (Mr Block was co-opted on 30 April 2025)	Geographic Block 6				
M Hendricks	Geographic Block 7				
A Constable	Geographic Block 8				
P Constable	Geographic Block 8				
R Rhode (Appointed on 17 December 2024)	Ward Administrator				

Ward 7: Mostersdrift, Karindal, Rozendal, Uniepark, Simanswyk and Universiteitsoord

Table 38: Ward 7 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr A Ferns	Chairperson	8	2	12	Yes
B Buys	Geographic Block 1				
P Carstens	Geographic Block 2				
A Marent-Hegewisch	Geographic Block 3				
B Swanepoel	Geographic Block 4				
D Botha	Geographic Block 5				
J Wiese	Environment sector				
J Turkstra	Elderly sector				
W van Aswegen	Security sector				
A Gantz	Business sector				
D Poolman	Student sector + De Weides and				



Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
	Universiteitsoord				
R Loftie-Eaton	Ward Administrator				

Ward 8: Stellenbosch University campus and university residence area; Coetzenburg, (partially:) Koloniesland, Victoria Street, Bosman Street, Noordwal East, Riebeck Street

Table 39: Ward 8 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr T Kumm	Chairperson				
H Claassen	Geographic Block 1				
I Moussier [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 1				
F Minnaar [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 2				
N Zatu [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 1				
D Petrus [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 2	7	2	4	Yes
M Wessels [co-opted 15.04.2025]	Geographic Block 2				
A Martinez Calzadilla [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 3				
W Roux [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 3				
MC Swarts	Ward Administrator				



Ward 9: Stellenbosch CBD, Part of the US campus (residential areas within both these areas), the Southern border is the Eerste River, the Northern border is Merriman Street, the Eastern border is Die Laan, and the Western border is Bird Street.

Table 40: Ward 9 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr ZJ Dalling [resigned February 2025] Cllr I de Taillefer [elected 13 May 2025]	Chairperson	7	2	4	Yes
A Louw [resigned 31.10.2024]	Geographic Block 1				
M Slabber	Geographic Block 1				
M Louw [resigned 01.11.2024]	Geographic Block 2				
J Meyer	Geographic Block 1				
M Kotze [resigned 06.11.2024]	Geographic Block 2				
G Cillie	Geographic Block 2				
TO Kumm [resigned October 2024]	Geographic Block 2				
D Hall	Geographic Block 3				
T Hall	Geographic Block 3				
T Kumm	Geographic Block 4				
L Meyer [co-opted 20.11.2024]	Geographic Block 4				
M van Zyl [co-opted 04.02.2025]	Geographic Block 4				
MC Swarts	Ward Administrator				



Ward 10: Tennantville, Lakay Street, Titus Street, Langsuid Street up to Lakay Street, Tennant Street, Lapan Street, Bell Street, Bird Street, La Colline (Dr Malan Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Paul Roos Street, Tobruk Park, Irene Park, La Colline Road, Conde Street, Taylor Street, Mount Albert Street), Kromrivier Road, Jan Celliers Street, Hammanshand, Ds Botha Street, Voorplein Street, Bird Street, Langenhoven Street, Du Toit Station, Ryneveld Street, Karee Street, Olienhout Street, Banghoek Rd, Acedemia, Bosman Street, Smuts Rd, Joubert Street, De Beer Rd, De Villiers Rd from Ryneveld Street to Cluver Rd on the left-hand side

Table 41: Ward 10 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr R du Toit	Chairperson	9	1	12	Yes
P Hough	Geographic Block 1				
G Lamberts	Geographic Block 1				
D Smit	Geographic Block 2				
S Adonis	Geographic Block 2				
R Hind	Geographic Block 3				
S Williams	Geographic Block 3				
J Blanckenberg	Geographic Block 3				
G Daniels	Geographic Block 3				
N Moffat	Ward Administrator				

Ward 11: Boundaries of the ward are: Kridge Rd, Herte Street, Skone Uitsig Rd onto Alexander Street, onto Du Toit Street toward Merriman Avenue, towards Adam Tas Rd onto George Blake Street, Mark Street, Distillery Rd, Santhagen Rd, Swawel Avenue, Kanarie Rd, Tarentaal Rd, Bokmakierie Rd, Fisant Rd, Devon Valley Rd, Kiewiet Rd, Dagbreek Rd, Pelikaan Street, Patrys Rd, Hammerkop Rd, Loerie Rd, Muldersvlei Landgoed, and all areas in Onder Papegaaiberg and businesses

Table 42: Ward 11 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr J Serdyn	Chairperson	7	1	5	Yes
E Schreiber	Geographic Block 2				
R Fourie	Geographic Block 3				
P Carinus	Geographic Block 4				
C Roux	Geographic Block 4				
S Spangenberg	Geographic Block 5				
M Snyman	Geographic Block 5				
F Malan	Geographic Block 5				
I Fourie	Geographic Block 6				
M Claassen	Geographic Block 6				



Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
F Liebenberg	Geographic Block 1				
MC Swarts [appointed 01.05.2024]	Ward Administrator				

Ward 12: Kayamandi: Zone A George Blake Street, Chris Hani Drive, 10th and 13th Street, School Crescent, Snake Valley, Enkanini, Watergang, Watergang TRA 2 and Watergang Informal Settlements

Table 43: Ward 12 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr A Tomose	Chairperson	11	0	11	Yes
T Naku	eNkanini				
P Menze	Watergang (Thubelitsha flats)				
P Nkosi	Watergang, Red Roofs				
T Gugushe	Chris Han Drive				
M Manjya-Mboma	Municipal Flats				
T Ntshinga	Snake Valley				
N Ntshwanti	TRA2 Watergang				
G Zongolo	Ward Administrator				

Ward 13: Kayamandi: Zone A Masithandane Street, Zone J, Red Bricks, Zone K and L, Hostels, Dairy and University Hostels, Old Bricks Houses, Red Roofs, Zwelitsha, Costaland

Table 44: Ward 13 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr M Nkopane	Chairperson	12	1	11	Yes
M Mgingqi	Geographic Block 1: Water and Sanitation				
Z Ndlovu	Geographic Block 1: Faith-Based				
M Ndlebe	Geographic Block 2: Business Sector				
S Maxhavulana	Geographic Block 3: Engineering				



Period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
B Beni	Geographic Block 4: Elderly and Disability				
S Lobi	Geographic Block 5: Youth and Sport				
S Mngwazana	Geographic Block 6: Safety and Security				
A Maxandeka	Geographic Block 7: Social Development				
N Bhayibhile	Geographic Block 8: Women				
Z Mithi	Ward Administrator				

Ward 14: Kayamandi: Zone P, I, F, D and O, Costaland, Marikana, Watergang TRA 1, Smarties (Mgabadel Street), Monde Crescent

Table 45: Ward 14 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr M Danana	Chairperson	12	1	5	Yes
L Magazi	Geographic Block 1				
A Mpanyu	Geographic Block 1				
D Mdunyelwa	Geographic Block 3				
B Mbaqa	Geographic Block 4				
A Bululu	Geographic Block 4				
N Samente	Geographic Block 5				
N Madolo	Geographic Block 6				
N Boyce	Geographic Block 7				
N Mpemnyama	Geographic Block 8				
N Nojoko	Geographic Block 2				
E Mpemnyama	Ward Administrator				



Ward 15: Kayamandi: Zone M, N, O, 4th and 5th Avenue, 10th, 12th and 14th Street, Long Street, Retreat Street, Forest Drive

Table 46: Ward 15 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr E Masimini	Chairperson	10	2	11	Yes
N Sesman	Geographic Block 1				
T Lepheana	Geographic Block 3				
M Nongogo	Geographic Block 6				
N Kuni	Geographic Block 8				
M Moni	Geographic Block 6				
E Jumat	Geographic Block 5				
L Xelenga	Geographic Block 2				
L Gula	Geographic Block 4				
N Nkopane	Geographic Block 7				
S Garhane	Geographic Block 7				
P Nyakaza	Ward Administrator				
N Nkopane	Geographic Block 8				

Ward 16: The borders are Tenant Rd, Long Street, Crombi Rd to the end of Gabriels Rd. Asalea Rd, 2nd Road, Noble Rd, Bailey Rd, Eike Street, Curry Street, Hoop Rd, Pansy Rd, West Rd, Laai Rd, Anthony Rd, Carriem Rd, Archilles Rd, Bergstedt Rd, Davidse Rd, Cupido Rd, Pearce Rd, Robyn Rd, Gonzalves Rd, Hercules Rd, Chippendale Rd, Afrika Rd, Arnolds Rd, September Rd, Jakaranda Street, Short Rd, Quarry Rd, Middle Rd, Primrose Street, Pine (Bo en Onder), North End, Vredelust, Gemsbok, Daffodil Single, Steps, Sylvia Street, Eiland Street, Last Street (White City), Frikkadel Dorp, September Street

Table 47: Ward 16 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr E Vermeulen	Chairperson	14	0	14	Yes
C Williams	Geographic Block 1				
M Bailey	Geographic Block 1				
J Williams Passed away on 25/07/2025	Geographic Block 1				
M Fredericks	Geographic Block 2				
A Flink	Geographic Block 2				
U Charles Co-Opted 12/02/2025	Geographic Block 2				
P Appollis	Geographic Block 4				
J Isaacs	Geographic Block 4				



Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
M Johannes	Geographic Block 4				
Y Lamberts Co-Opted 12/02/2025	Geographic Block 4				
T Layman	Ward Administrator				

Ward 17: A part of Cloetesville (Lakay Rd towards Langstraat -Suid Rd, Kloof Street, Fir Street, Fontein Rd, Williams R towards Gabriels Rd towards February Rd, Valentyn Rd, Pool Rd, Raziet Rd, Ortell Rd, Rhode Rd, King Rd, Hine Rd, Hendrikse Rd, Rhode Rd), as well as Welgevonden, Green Oaks, Stellita Park, Weltevrede, Welgevonden Estate (Red Oak Rd, Belladonna Street, Wildeklaar Welgevonden Boulevard, Olive Rd, Sonnedou Rd, Mountain Silver Rd, Silver Oak Rd, Froetang Rd, Katbos Rd, Everlasting, Fynbos Street, Sourfig Street, Scarlet Crescent, Pin Oak Street, Evergreen, Autumn Close, Nenta, Cherrywood, Candelabra, Froetang, Candelabra, Kouter, Protea Street, Minaret, Gooseberry, Honeybush), Klein Welgevonden (La Belle Vie, Chablis) and the Municipal Flats in Rhode, Kloof and Long Streets, Bertha Wines and Weltevreden Estate, 15 Weltevreden Estate,) The borders of the ward are the R44 Klapmuts Road and Long Street

Table 48: Ward 17 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr JS Fasser [elected August 2024]	Chairperson	13	0	13	Yes
G Jacobs	Geographic Block 2				
L Van Der Rheede	Geographic Block 2				
B Louw	Geographic Block 4				
W Khan	Geographic Block 5				
M Burton	Geographic Block 4				
D Smith	Geographic Block 5				
C Olivier	Geographic Block 4				
Bonita Claasen (contract terminated 30 August 2024)	Ward Administrator				
S Manuel (Appointed 01 January 2025)					



Ward 18: Klapmuts Town Centre, Bennitsville, Weltevrede Park, Klapmuts New Houses, Mandela City and La Rochelle Informal Settlement, Klapmuts Farms (The Purple Windmill, Arra Vineyards, Hidden Gems Wines, Gravel Junction Wine and Spirits Company, Wine Estate Le Bonheur, Anura Vinyard, Dalewood Farms, Blueberry Bar, Klapmuts Transfer Station, Trophy SA, DKL Transport Pty, Welgelees Estate).

Table 49: Ward 18 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Ald JC Anthony	Chairperson	8	2	12	Yes
G Wentzel	Geographic Block 2				
W Johannes	Geographic Block 3				
S Hector	Geographic Block 4				
N Peter	Geographic Block 5				
N Chelesi	Geographic Block 6				
P Nogwaza	Geographic Block 7				
M Everts	Sports Sector				
Pastor W Cloete	Religious Sector				
G Du Toit	Safety Sector				
M Maluqua	Ward Administrator				

Ward 19: De Novo, Kromme Rhee, Vaaldraai, Muldersvlei, Koelenhof and surrounding Farms, Koelenhof Station, Slayley, Hunting, Koelenhof Farms, Poulter / Mariendahl, De Hoop, Nooitgedacht Village, Bottelary and Surrounding Farms, De Waalshof, Weltevrede 1, Weltevrede 2, Smartie Town.

Table 50: Ward 19 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr J Williams	Chairperson	10	0	5	Yes
A Afrika	Elsenburg, Vaaldraai, Muldersvlei and Surrounding Farms.				
J May	De Hoop, Koelenhof Railway Houses and Surrounding Farms.				
A Kamfer	Groenland and Surrounding Farms.				



Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
C Pedro	Koopmanskloof, Bellvue and Surrounding Farms.				
R Kinnear	De Novo and Surrounding Farms.				
A van der Westhuizen	Weltevrede 1				
C Februarie	Smartie Town.				
A September	Weltevrede. 2				
C Wesso	Ward Administrator				

Ward 20: Vlotenburg, Raithby, Lynedoch, Mooiberge, Meerlust and Polkadraai

Table 51: Ward 20 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr J Joon	Chairperson	8	2	12	Yes
C Matthys	Raithby				
D Fortuin	Stellenboschkloof pad, Vlotenburg				
I Johnson	Lynedoch				
E Jacobs	Meerlust, Lynedoch				
H Brink	Vlotenburg				
A Moses	Polkadraai, Vlaeberg				
P Taaibosch	Religious sector				
J Casper	Health sector				
J Fortuin	Ward Administrator				



Ward 21: Brandwacht Aan Rivier, Paradyskloof, Stellenbosch Golf Course, Blaauwklippen / Stellingzicht Farms, De Zalze, Jamestown, Mountainview, Stellenbosch Airfield

Table 52: Ward 21 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr M Slabbert	Chairperson	9	3	11	Yes
P de Wet	Geographic Block 1				
A Verwey	Geographic Block 2				
R Kriel	Geographic Block 2				
R Spies	Geographic Block 3				
S McNaughton	Geographic Block 4				
W Adams	Geographic Block 3				
S de Wet	Geographic Block 4				
A Okkers	Geographic Block 3				
N Williams	Ward Administrator				

Ward 22: Die Boord, Dalsig, Brandwacht, Krigeville, Libertas Farm

Table 53: Ward 22 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr E Groenewald	Chairperson	10	1	0	Yes
P Schaafsma	Geographic Block 1				
A Blignaut [co-opted January 2024]	Geographic Block 2				
I Maree	Geographic Block 3				
C Neethling [resigned September 2024]	Geographic Block 2				
W Joubert	Geographic Block 4				
H Slabber	Geographic Block 5				
S Wilson	Geographic Block 6				
A Pelser - resigned A Sarga [co-opted January 2024]	Geographic Block 7				
H Hill	Geographic Block 8				
Prof P Kruger	Geographic Block 9				
M Vlok	Geographic Block 10				



Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Zintle Olayi [Resigned 19 May 2025]	Ward Administrator				

Ward 23: Dorp Street, Krige, Hamman Street, Schroder Rd, Die Braak, Bird Street from Dorp Street, Dennesig area, Muller Rd, Banghoek Road, Reyneveld Street, Plankenburg Industrial area, and Kayamandi Corridor.

Table 54: Ward 23 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr L Nkamisa	Chairperson	7	1	11	Yes
J Venter	Geographic Block 1				
Adwin Lackay [co-opted 4 March 2025]	Geographic Block 1				
A Gouws	Geographic Block 1				
C De Ruiter	Geographic Block 2				
A Nompume	Geographic Block 2				
A Mralasi [co-opted 4 March 2025]	Geographic Block 3				
A Tobo [co-opted 25 February 2025]	Religious sector				
T Dube	Education and Youth sector				
L van Wyk	Education and Youth sector				
L Nicolas	-				
Zintle Olayi [Resigned 19 May 2025]	Ward Administrator				



The table below outlines the summary of public meetings held as at 30 June 2025:

Table 55: Summary of public meetings

Public Meetings						
Nature and purpose of the meeting	Date of events	Number of Participating Municipal Councillors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes / No)	Dates and manner of feedback given to the community
Ward 1						
Community Feedback Meeting	24/06/2025	1	1	25	Yes	In person
Councillor Feedback	26/06/2025	1	7	45	Yes	In person
Ward 2						
Councillor Feedback	18/06/2025	2	9	51	Yes	In person
Ward 3						
Councillor Feedback Lanquedoc	29/05/2025	1	3	25	Yes	In person
Ward 4						
No public meetings held for the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 5						
Safety Concerns	14/11/2024	1	6	91	No	In Person
Housing projects / emergency housing	14/11/2024	1	6	91	No	In Person
Idea sharing to solve the illegal dumping	14/11/2024	1	6	91	No	In Person
Ward 6						
Councillor Feedback	30/04/2025	1	1	12	Yes	30 April 2025 In person
Ward 7						
Ward Public Meeting	9/10/24	1	1	20	Yes	9/10/24 at Public Meeting
Discussions on problems at Padel Courts	4/12/24	1	1	14	No	22/1/25 at Ward Comm Meeting 14/5/25 at Public Meeting
Discussion about the Woonerf concept	17/3/25	1	1	15	Yes	16/4/25 at Ward Comm Meeting 14/5/25 at Public Meeting
Ward Public Meeting	14/5/25	1	1	20	Yes	14/5/25 at Public Meeting
Ward 8						
No public meetings held for the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 9						



Public Meetings						
Nature and purpose of the meeting	Date of events	Number of Participating Municipal Councillors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes / No)	Dates and manner of feedback given to the community
No public meetings held for the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 10						
Crime / Safety, Parks, and Open Spaces	10/09/2024	1	1	12	Yes	Online and in person
Housing Issues	10/10/2024	1	1	17	Yes	Online and in person
Housing Issue	26/02/2025	1	5	64	Yes	Online and In Person
Ward 11						
Traffic, water pipes, Woodmill, pedestrian crossings, safety, Ward committee budget	18/03/2025	2	2	28	Yes	In person and online.
Ward 12						
Cllr report back on projects	27/07/2025	1	0	20	Yes	In person
Ward 13						
Report back meeting	03/12/2024	1	1	56	No	In person
Ward 14						
Report back meeting	21/11/2024	1	0	42	Yes	In person
Ward 15						
Report back meeting	24/09/2024	1	1	45	Yes	9 April 2025 In person
Councillor Report Back meeting	09/04/2025	1	1	62	Yes	In person1
Ward 16						
No public meetings held for the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 17						
No public meetings held for the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 18						
No public meetings held for the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 19						



Public Meetings						
Nature and purpose of the meeting	Date of events	Number of Participating Municipal Councillors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes / No)	Dates and manner of feedback given to the community
No public meetings held for the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 19						
Bellevue Farm Evictions, Housing, Unemployment, and Retrenchments. LED Database.	09/04/2025	None	None	43	Yes	Ongoing Meetings
Evictions, Unemployment, LED Database, Small Capital Projects, Spors Equipment, Community Hall. Leases. [Kromme Rhee]	24 April 2025	None	None	19.	Yes	Follow up
Ward 20						
Public Meeting – Feedback meeting	08/10/2024	2	2	17	Yes	08 October 2024 – in person
Public Meeting – Feedback and information meeting	10/06/2025	1	3	56	Yes	10 Junie 2025 – in person
Ward 21						
Paradyskloof, Blaauwklippen, and Stellenzicht farms community feedback meeting	25/06/2025	1	7	40	yes	In person 25/06/2025
Report back meeting (Weber Gedenk Skool)	13/08/2024	1	7	10	Yes	In person
Ward 22						
No public meetings held for the period 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 23						
Report back meeting	09/10/2024	1	0	15	Yes	In person

Public meetings must offer a platform / opportunity for increased community involvement, transparency and accountability. It should also facilitate the sharing of ideas, promote diverse discussions on topics, and foster trust between officials and residents. These are forums where the community can add their voice to concerns. It also offers the opportunity for identifying risks. The traditional role of the public meeting is to serve as a platform to provide feedback to ward residents



on various issues identified, as well as inform them of decisions made by the Council / developments that may affect the ward.

Not all issues raised at public meetings are within the mandate of the municipality, and therefore, these matters are reported to the relevant department / sector outside the municipality. Public meetings also offer the opportunity to be very specific (issue-based).

One of the major disadvantages of public meetings is political grandstanding and people using the platform for their own issue-driven agendas, as well as low public attendance at some meetings. Public meetings in their current format are also not very user-friendly for wards with very large geographical areas.

Many of the problems / concerns raised at public meetings can be captured on the various reporting platforms of the municipality by the ward administrator of the ward. The public is also encouraged to use these various platforms to log complaints and track progress accordingly.



2.3 COMPONENT C: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance is a set of processes, practices, policies, laws, and stakeholders affecting the way an institution is directed, administered, or controlled. Corporate governance also includes the relationships among the many stakeholders involved and the goals for which the institution is governed.

2.3.1 RISK MANAGEMENT

Section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) states that the accounting officer should take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient, and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control, as well as the effective, efficient, and economical use of the resources of the municipality.

This responsibility was delegated to the Chief Risk Officer. During the year under review, the following was done:

- ✦ Continuous awareness-raising throughout the municipality.
- ✦ The Chief Audit Executive has a seat on the Ethics, Risk and Fraud Management Committee, where all risk and fraud management-related activities are reported.
- ✦ The Ethics, Risk and Fraud Management Committee reports to the APAC;
- ✦ The risk registers have also been completed at an operational level.
- ✦ The previous year's strategic registers were revisited, and an acceptable risk appetite was determined.
- ✦ The revised risk register was adopted by the Council; and
- ✦ The risks were also identified that could prevent the achievement of the predetermined objectives and were noted in the SDBIP.

Although the Chief Risk Officer is responsible for coordinating and facilitating risk management at all levels within the municipality, the municipal manager and management are the drivers of risk management and the mitigation of risk exposure in the municipality.

As the new financial year started, conversations and assessments turned to the impact of geopolitical instability in Europe and the Middle East. Conversations were started with regard to the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) and cybersecurity, and to mitigate it. Climate change and the impact thereof on service delivery were scored higher regarding the impact and likelihood rating, keeping in mind the effect of higher rainfall in the past two winters. Although the availability and cost of electricity remain higher, measures have been put in place to mitigate the risk. The impact of these will be monitored throughout to continue interventions as necessary.

All the risks, as identified as part of the bi-annual risk assessments with the Directorates, are captured on the Barn Owl system, an electronic risk management system, to ensure more accuracy and detail with ratings, reporting, and assessments to assist in providing information and reports to management. This is to assist and better inform managers when using risk management in the decision-making process.



The top **5 strategic** risks identified include:

Figure 9: The top 5 strategic risks identified include

R	1	Availability and cost of electricity
I	2	Increased risk of land invasion
S	3	Increase in climate change and Infrastructure disasters
K	4	Economic downturn due to civil unrest, crime and the impact of loadshedding
S	5	Minimising the potential risks, negative effects and consequences of artificial intelligence (AI) on society

2.3.1.1 Likelihood rating scale

Table 56: Risk likelihood rating scale

Impact and Likelihood Rating		
Likelihood Grading		
10	Certain	91% - 100% chance of occurring
9	Almost Certain	81% - 90% chance of occurring
8	Expected	71% - 80% chance of occurring
7	Probable	61% - 70% chance of occurring
6	Possible	51% - 60% chance of occurring
5	Potential	41% - 50% chance of occurring
4	Occasional	31% - 40% chance of occurring
3	Remote	21% - 30% chance of occurring
2	Improbable	11% - 20% chance of occurring
1	Rare	0% - 10% chance of occurring
Impact Grading		
10	Catastrophic	A critical event resulting in the long-term cessation of the majority or all core organisational activities. Inability to achieve the municipality's strategy and objectives. Requires external support.
9	Critical	A critical event resulting in the long-term cessation of several core organisational activities. Drastically reduced ability to achieve the municipality's strategy and inability to achieve most of the objectives. Requires intervention from the Council.
8	Major	A major event resulting in the long-term cessation of a core organisational activity. Severely reduced ability to achieve the municipality's strategy and inability to achieve certain objectives. The material at the organisational level. Requires intervention from the municipal manager and the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC) involvement.
7	Significant	Significant long-term disruption of services. Significantly reduced ability to achieve the municipality's strategy and objectives. Requires intervention from the Director.
6	Moderate	Short / medium-term disruption of services.



Impact and Likelihood Rating		
Likelihood Grading		
		Reduced ability to achieve the municipality's strategy and objectives. Requires intervention from the Head of the Department.
5	Marginal	Disruption of normal operations / services. Limited effect on the achievement of the municipality's strategy and objectives. Requires intervention from the line manager.
4	Immaterial	Irritation in rendering or receiving services. No material impact on the achievement of the municipality's strategy and objectives. Can be dealt with by senior staff.
3	Minor	The impact will be coped with in the short term through normal operational processes performed by staff.
2	Insignificant	The impact of adverse events is minimal.
1	Negligible	The impact of the adverse event has little (if any) impact on services.

The rating determines the risk exposure. Through this, management gets to understand the extent to which potential events might impact their objectives on a scale from 1 as a minimum and 100 as a maximum.

2.3.1.2 Inherent risk exposure

Table 57: Inherent risk exposure grid

Inherent Risk Exposure: The inherent risk exposure is determined by comparing the inherent risk rating against the risk appetite		
Inherent Risk Exposure		
Inherent Risk	Magnitude	Definition
0 – 25	Low Risk	The level of inherent risk is within the risk appetite – a low level of control intervention is required, if any.
26 – 50	Moderate Risk	Unacceptable level of risk – A moderate level of control intervention is required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk.
51 – 75	High Risk	Unacceptable level of risk – A high level of control intervention is required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk.
76 – 100	Extreme Risk	The extreme level of risk – immediate level of control. Intervention is required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk.

2.3.2 STRATEGIC RISKS IDENTIFIED

Table 58: Risk register

Strategic Risks							
Risk Item	Risk Description	Risk Background	Strategic Focus Areas	Impact Rating	Likelihood Ratings	Inherent Risk Exposure/Risk Appetite (1-100)	Directorate
1	Availability and cost of electricity	Continuous and persistent loadshedding; sustainability of the national power supplier	Green and Sustainable Valley, Dignified Living	9	9	81	Directorate: Infrastructure Services
2	Increased risk of land invasion	Legal precedents set under a disaster management declaration limiting municipal scope to evict. Illegal invasions and land grabs.	Green and Sustainable Valley, Dignified Living	9	10	90	Directorate: Community and Protection Services



Strategic Risks							
Risk Item	Risk Description	Risk Background	Strategic Focus Areas	Impact Rating	Likelihood Ratings	Inherent Risk Exposure/Risk Appetite (1-100)	Directorate
		Compromising housing development and housing opportunities					
3	Climate Change and Infrastructure Disasters	Changing weather patterns, unpredictable rainfall, flash floods, droughts, natural disasters, and fires (seasonal and other).	Green and Sustainable Valley; Safe Valley	10	8	80	Office of the Municipal Manager Director Infrastructure Services
4	Economic downturn due to civil unrest, crime and the impact of loadshedding.	Increase in criminal activities, civil unrest, and reputational risk due to a perceived increase in the said activities.	Good Governance and Compliance	9	8	72	Directorate: Corporate Services Office of the Municipal Manager
5	Minimising the potential risks, negative effects and consequences of Artificial Intelligence on society.	Consumer Privacy (privacy violations and data security concerns. *Biased programming. *Unclear legal regulation. *Existential Risks. *Intellectual property infringement. *Exponential algorithmic biases. *Job losses/potential to replace human workers. Malicious use. *Dependency.	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	64	Directorate Corporate Services



Operational Risks							
1	Timeous Capital Spending	A steady increase in budget allocation, a growing population and demand for services, and demand management.	Good Governance and Compliance	10	8	80	Directorate: Financial Services
2	Insufficient burial space in the greater Stellenbosch	"Planning and funding; land availability. Insufficient funding.	Dignified Living	8	8	64	Directorate: Community and Protection Services
3	High Vacancy Rate	A skilled and capable workforce is necessary to support growth objectives, and quality and timeous service delivery needs to be provided by all departments.	Good Governance and Compliance	8	4	32	Director Corporate Services
4	Lack of integrated Information and Communication Technology	Disparate systems	Good Governance and Compliance	6	4	24	Directorate: Corporate Services
5	Loss of credibility and reputation due to perceived fraud and corruption.	Abuse of legislation; reputational risk and credibility; media statements and the role of social media in reports, etc.	Good Governance and Compliance	6	4	24	Office of the Municipal Manager

Management and the Council have taken ownership of combating fraud and corruption throughout the municipality.

The Anti-Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan intend to strengthen fraud and corruption prevention at all levels within the municipality and reinvest in managing fraud and corruption at all levels.

The fraud hotline, or tip-offline, is also fully functional and managed by an independent service provider. A toll-free number and e-mail service are available to members of the public to report any suspected fraudulent or corrupt activities.

2.3.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE AUDIT AND PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE (APAC)

The Municipal Audit and Performance Audit Committee's objectives and functions are based on Section 166(2)(a-e) of the MFMA, further supplemented by the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation, as well as the approved Audit and Performance Audit Committee Charter approved on 30 July 2024 by the Council.

The objectives of the APAC of the Stellenbosch Municipality are to:

- Assist the Council in discharging its duties relating to the safeguarding of the Council's assets;
- Develop and oversee the operation of an adequate internal process and control system;



- Oversee the preparation of accurate financial reporting and statements in compliance with all applicable legal requirements, corporate governance, and accounting standards;
- Provide support to the Council on the risk profile and risk management of the Council; and
- Ensure that there is an internal audit function in place and that the roles of the internal and external audit functions are coordinated.

The APAC is responsible for the oversight of internal controls, financial reporting, and compliance with regulatory matters and mainly makes recommendations to management.

The responsibilities of the APAC are further to review the:

- Effectiveness of the Council's system of internal control and risk management;
- Financial reporting and financial statements;
- Internal audit function;
- AGSA's report;
- Council's compliance with legislation and regulation;
- Compliance with the Council's Code of Conduct and Ethics; and
- Performance Management System to make recommendations in this regard to the Council.

2.3.3.1 Membership and Attendance

The APAC is composed of four (4) independent members not in the employ of the municipality. The Committee met four times during the 2024/25 financial year.

The list of committee members, their qualifications and a record of their attendance at meetings is as follows:

Table 59: Members of the Audit and Performance Audit Committee, Qualifications and Record of Attendance of Meetings

Name of representative	Qualifications	Capacity	Date Appointed	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr LC Nene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters of International Business • B Com Accounting • Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Corp Gov) • Certification in Control Self-Assessment IIA SA • General Internal Auditor – GIA (SA) IIA SA • Certification in Risk Management Assurance IIA SA 	Chairperson	01 June 2022	4
Dr L Mortimer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Diploma in Public Health • Diploma in Local Government Administration • Diploma in Personnel Management • Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management • MBA • Doctorate in Administration 	Member	01 May 2024	4
Ms R Gani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Commerce (BComm Accounting Science) • Bachelor of Commerce (Hon Accounting Science) • CA (SA) 	Member	27 September 2023	4
Ms R Strydom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Commerce (BCom Management Accounting) • Bachelor of Commerce (Hon Financial Accounting) 	Member	27 September 2023	1*



Name of representative	Qualifications	Capacity	Date Appointed	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr M Burton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing and Valuing Commercial Property (60 hours – 93% Average for completed assignments) CA (SA) Honours Bachelor of Accounting Science Bachelor of Accounting Science 	Member	01 March 2025	2

*Ms R Strydom resigned on 28 November 2024; thus, she only attended one meeting.

** Mr M Burton was appointed on 01 March 2025; thus, he attended two meetings.

2.3.3.2 The Audit and Performance Audit Committee's Responsibilities

The APAC advises the Council, political office-bearers, the Accounting Officer, and management of the municipality on matters concerning duties as described in the APAC Charter.

The APAC is also accountable for identifying major risks to which the Council is exposed and determining the extent to which those risks have been mitigated.

The APAC is satisfied that it has discharged its oversight responsibilities in respect of:

Internal Controls

- ✚ Safeguarding assets, operating adequate systems, controlling and reporting processes, and preparing accurate reports and financial statements in compliance with the applicable legal requirements and accounting standards.
- ✚ Overseeing the activities and ensuring coordination between the activities of internal and external audits.
- ✚ Providing a forum for identifying and reviewing enterprise-wide risks relating to financial, performance and regulatory exposures, and monitoring controls designed to minimise these risks.
- ✚ Reviewing the Stellenbosch Municipality's quarterly financial and performance information, Annual Report (AR), including the Annual Performance Information Report (APR) and Annual Financial Statements (AFS), and any other public reports or announcements containing financial and non-financial information.
- ✚ Reviewing the year-end financial statements and performance reports.
- ✚ Reviewing the Committee's work and Charter annually and making recommendations to the Council to ensure the Committee's effectiveness.

Risk Management

- ✚ Management is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an effective system of governance, risk management, and prevention and detection of fraud and internal controls.
- ✚ Risk assessment updates were performed during the 2024/25 financial year, and all relevant risks were populated into an updated Risk Register for the municipality. Updates to the Stellenbosch Municipality's risk profile were captured during 2024/25 in consultation with the Ethics, Risk and Fraud Management Committee.
- ✚ The Internal Audit Function (IAF) was guided by the consolidated risk profile, critical audit areas and management's inputs in the formulation of its three-year rolling strategic and annual internal audit plans.



- ✦ The municipality has an Ethics, Risk and Fraud Committee, which is chaired by the municipal manager, as the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), who reports risk management activities directly to the APAC. The Committee was fully functional throughout the financial year. The Committee, constituted by all the Directors, considered the quarterly risk management reports before tabling them in the APAC meetings. The municipality has a CRO to coordinate the risk management function. The APAC members also attended some of the Ethics, Risk and Fraud Committee meetings for observation.
- ✦ Quarterly risk registers are updated and reviewed at each ethics, risk and fraud committee and updated with emerging risks. It ensures that all the major risks, including the emerging risks facing the municipality, are effectively managed.

Internal Auditing Function (IAF)

Stellenbosch Municipality's IAF is performed by in-house staff in line with Section 165 of the MFMA. The main focus areas were compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures, which resulted in both assurances and advisory work. During the year under review, the IAF was able to effectively execute 100% of the revised risk-based Internal Audit Plan approved by APAC.

In addition, process flowcharts for all identified audit areas have been documented, highlighting the key controls and / or control gaps for process owners / line managers to consider and implement. Follow-up reviews were conducted relating to previously reported matters during the previous financial year.

The Risk-Based Audit Plan 2024/25, approved by APAC, was implemented with the available resources. The table below provides details on audits completed.

Table 60: Annual Risk-Based Audit Plan

Audit Activity	Status
DoRA Compliance	Combined Assurance – AGSA
Statutory audits	
Pre-determined Objectives	
2023/24: Quarter 4	Final Report
2024/25: Quarter 1	Final Report
2024/25: Quarter 2	Final Report
2024/25: Quarter 3	Final Report
Risk-based audits	
Office of the Municipal Manager: Pre-review of Municipal Manager and Directors' performance evaluations (2023/24: annual assessments)	Finalised: Results submitted to Municipal Manager
Financial Services: Year-end Inventory review – stores (direct assistance for the AGSA)	Finalised
Corporate Services: Information and Communication Technology	Combined Assurance - AGSA
Corporate Services: Staff Regulations	Final Report
Community and Protection Services: Traffic Services and Administration	Final Report
Other scheduled audits	
Internal Quality Assurance Improvement Plan	Report submitted: June 2025
AG audit action plan (2023/24)	Q1: April 2025 Q2: June 2025 Q3: August 2025
AG: Asset Verification (direct assistance for the AGSA)	Finalised
AG: Employee Verification (direct assistance for the AGSA)	Finalised
Governance Review (Global Internal Audit Standards alignment and implementation plan)	Finalised – IA strategy outstanding



Audit Activity	Status
Risk Management	Final Report
Follow-up audits: Disaster and Climate Change Readiness Assessment Planning and Economic Development: Housing Administration	Final report: June 2025
Ad hoc requests	
Ad hoc review(s) / Management requests / Consulting Activities	No requests

The Committee reviewed all the IAF reports and is satisfied:

- ✚ With the activities of the IAF, including its annual work programme and the reports and responses of management to specific recommendations;
- ✚ IAF has conducted its work in accordance with the Global Internal Audit Standards set by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA);
- ✚ The Committee conducted the annual performance assessment on the effectiveness of the IAF and is generally satisfied with the performance and effectiveness of the IAF;
- ✚ The Committee is concerned about the internal control weaknesses as identified by the IAF and expects management to address all those weaknesses identified; and
- ✚ The Committee considered and noted that the municipality operated without the permanent CAE for a period of six (6) months. However, acknowledges and appreciates management for subsequently filling the position.

The Committee is, therefore, of the opinion that the IAF is independent and provides objective assurance and advisory activities that are designed to add value and improve the municipality's operations.

Adequacy, Reliability, and Accuracy of the Financial and Performance Information

The Committee believes, based on the information and explanations provided by management, as well as the results of audits performed by IAF, that the financial and performance information provided by management to users of such information is adequate, reliable and accurate. However, there is room for improvement based on the number of internal control deficiencies noted in the Internal Audit reports.

Quarterly audits of predetermined objectives were performed and reported to the APAC.

External Audit

The Office of the Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) met four times with the Committee during the financial year. The Committee confirms that they are satisfied that there are no unresolved issues of concern.

The Effectiveness of Internal Controls

The Committee considered all the reports issued by internal and external auditors. The status of management's actions to address prior control weaknesses was:

Table 61: Status on the effectiveness of Internal Controls

Assurance Provider	Total Findings	Addressed Findings	Partially Addressed Findings	Not Resolved
Internal Audit Function	21	11	-	10
AGSA	8	7	1	-
Total #	29	18	1	10
Total %	100%	62%	3	35%



The table below indicates the recommendations for the year under review:

Table 62: APAC recommendations for the 2024/25 financial year

Date of Committee	Committee recommendations	Recommendations adopted (enter Yes) If not adopted (provide explanation)
26-Aug-24	The Committee resolved that the Fraud Register Status Report - Open Cases be noted.	Yes
28-Nov-24	The Committee resolved that the Draft Anti-Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan be supported for submission to Council.	Yes
	The Committee resolved that the Draft Whistle Blowing Policy 2024/25 be supported for submission to Council.	Yes
	The Committee resolved to note the Fraud Register Status Report.	Yes
03-Apr-25	The Committee noted the Fraud and Risk Project Plan: 1 October 2024 – 31 March 2025	Yes
	The Committee noted the Fraud Register Status Report – Open Cases.	Yes
26-Jun-25	The Committee noted the Fraud and Risk Project Plan: 1 April – 30 June 2025.	Yes
	The Committee noted the SOP: Reporting and dealing with fraud allegations.	Yes
	The Committee noted the Fraud Register Status Report – Open Cases.	Yes

Evaluation of the IAF

The Committee has evaluated / assessed the performance and effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function for the 2024/25 financial year and is generally happy with the performance and effectiveness of Internal Audit and progress towards finalisation of the Internal Audit Plan.

Evaluation of the APAC

The Executive Mayor, MM, and the Acting CAE conducted an assessment of APAC performance and effectiveness for the 2024/25 financial year, and they are generally happy with its performance. The report on the assessment of the Committee was tabled to the Council on 30 July 2025.

2.3.4 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy applicable to the 2024/25 financial year was revised and adopted by the Council on 30 May 2025 (as Appendix 17 of the budget-related policies in the Council item) in terms of sections 17(1)–(3) of the MFMA/.

The changes referred to above will ensure that the Department: SCM has the required legislative mandate to further streamline procedures and processes to promote more efficient and effective service delivery to all internal and external stakeholders.



2.3.4.1 Competitive Bids Over R300 000

The following table details the number of Bid Committee meetings held for the 2024/25 financial year:

Table 63: Bid Committee Meetings

Bid Specification Committee	Bid Evaluation Committee	Bid Adjudication Committee
50	272	48

The attendance figures of members of the Bid Specification Committee are as follows:

Table 64: Attendance of Members of the Bid Specification Committee

Member	% Attendance
Supply Chain Management Representative	100%
A relevant technical expert responsible for a function	100%

The attendance figures of members of the Bid Evaluation Committee are as follows:

Table 65: Attendance of Members of the Bid Evaluation Committee

Member	% Attendance
Supply Chain Management Representative	100%
A relevant technical expert responsible for a function	100%

The attendance figures of members of the Bid Adjudication Committee are as follows:

Table 66: Attendance of Members of the Bid Adjudication Committee

Member	% Attendance
Chief Financial Officer (Chairperson)	100%
Director: Planning and Economic Development	96%
Director: Infrastructure Services	98%
Director: Community and Protection Services	94%
Director: Corporate Services	92%

The percentages indicated above include the attendance of those officials acting in the position of a bid committee member and / or chairperson.

2.3.4.2 Awards Made by the Bid Adjudication Committee

The ten highest bids awarded by the bid adjudication committee are as follows:

Table 67: Ten Highest Bids Awarded by Bid Adjudication Committee

Bid Number	Title of bid	Directorate and Section	Successful Bidder	Value of bid awarded
BSM 107/24	APPOINTMENT OF AN EVENT ORGANISER TO ORGANISE THE STELLENBOSCH FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS OVER A PERIOD OF THREE FINANCIAL YEARS FROM 2024 -2027	PLANNING SERVICES	TAD PRODUCTIONS CC T/A THE CALIBER GROUP SA	R7 330 410.19
BSM 69/25	UPGRADING OF STREETLIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT ALONG THE ARTERIAL R304.	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	JT MARITZ ELECTRICAL CC	R6 518 596.65
BSM 33/25	UPGRADE OF EXISTING FLOODLIGHTS AT PNIËL AND IDA'S VALLEY SPORT FACILITIES	COMMUNITY SERVICES	KADDON PROJECTS CC	R4 700 000.55
BSM 90/25	SUPPLY AND INSTALL	PLANNING SERVICES	RE-SOLVE	R4 595 614.25



Bid Number	Title of bid	Directorate and Section	Successful Bidder	Value of bid awarded
	AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION NETWORK SYSTEM (MAINLINE and SUB-MAINLINE) ON FARM 502 BH, STELLENBOSCH (WC024) MUNICIPALITY		CONSULTING (PTY) LTD	
BSM 67/25	UPGRADE OF PLEIN STREET LIBRARY STELLENBOSCH	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	REKHA CON (PTY) LTD	R4 412 163.44
BSM 24/25	REPAIRS, MAINTENANCE and UPGRADES AT MILLENNIUM HALL - FARM 14/16741, PNIËL	CORPORATE SERVICES	MATAMELA ENTERPRISE CC	R4 406 791.95
BSM 25/25	PHASE 1: UPGRADE, ALTERATIONS, EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS ON ERF RE/194, HOFMAN STREET, STELLENBOSCH	CORPORATE SERVICES	PANCARE PROPERTY SERVICES	R4 368 547.84
BSM 22/25	SUPPLY, AND DELIVERY OF ONE (1) 6 X 4 TRUCK WITH VEHICLE-MOUNTED CRANE	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	SHORTS NISSAN CC	R3 994 502
BSM 26/25	RENOVATION AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE OF JAMESTOWN WARD OFFICE AND LIBRARY	CORPORATE SERVICES	TEAMWORK RL	R3 843 293.10

2.3.4.3 Awards Made By The Accounting Officer

In terms of paragraph 5.2 of the Council's SCM Policy, only the accounting officer must award a bid that is over R10 million. The accounting officer may not sub-delegate the right to make such an award.

The table below indicates the bids awarded by the accounting officer:

Table 68: Awards made by the Accounting Officer

Bid Number	Title of bid	Directorate and Section	Value of bid awarded
BSM 02/25	CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF VAN DER STEL SPORT COMPLEX	Community Services	R395 000 000
BSM 105/24	CONSTRUCTION OF THE STELLENBOSCH 10ML RESERVOIR, BULK WATER SUPPLY AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	Infrastructure Services	R152 102 545,02
BSM 108/24	NEW STELLENBOSCH BIEN DONNE 66/11KV SUBSTATION	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R120 619 744.62
BSM 36/25	THE CONSTRUCTION OF CALCUTTA CEMETERY and MEMORIAL PARK ON REMAINDER FARM NO. 29, STELLENBOSCH	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R59 648 918,80
BSM 20/25	INSTALLATION OF BULK ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO SERVICE THE NORTHERN EXTENSION OF STELLENBOSCH –PHASE 1	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R45 211 602.03
BSM 113/24	PHASE 1: STRUCTURAL, ELECTRICAL, FIRE COMPLIANCE AND ROOF REPLACEMENT FOR THE UPGRADE OF THE BELTANA DEPOT STELLENBOSCH.	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R26 879 519.70
BSM 111/24	RE-DEVELOPMENT AND LEASE OF TRANSVALIA PROPERTIES	CORPORATE SERVICES	R22 028 250
BSM 19/25	CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL STREET and NMT FACILITIES IN JAMESTOWN	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R20 774 195,58
BSM 43/25	FRANSCHHOEK BULK WATER RISING MAIN AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R18 404 373,84
BSM 55/23	VLOTTENBURG OUTFALL SEWER: CONSTRUCTION OF BULK SEWER AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R15 172 146.39



2.3.4.4 Appeals resolved

The table below indicates the total appeals resolved during the year under review.

Table 69: Appeals Resolved

Tender Nr	Description	Service Provider	Date of finalisation of the appeal	Resolved YES/NO
B/SM 53/24	Term Tender: Pipe Replacement using conventional and trenchless methods	Nejeni	2024-07-01	Yes
B/SM 84/24	Appointment of a Panel of Service Providers to Supply and Deliver Tools and Hardware for a contract period ending 30 June 2025	Box Droppers	2024-07-08	Yes
B/SM 84/24	Appointment of a Panel of Service Providers to Supply and Deliver Tools and Hardware for a contract period ending 30 June 2025	Nomzamo Industrial Supplies	2024-07-03	Yes
B/SM 61/24	Appointment of Attorneys for the Rendering of Conveyancing Services: Transfer of State Subsidised Housing Units for a Period up to 30 June 2027 for the Title Deeds Registration Programme (TRP) – As and When required.	Levendal Attorneys	2024-07-24	Yes
B/SM 42/24	Supply and delivery of 240L and 770L Wheelie Bins	Unica Plastic Moulders	2024-07-24	Yes
B/SM 71/24	Supply, Delivery and Off-Loading of Cleaning Materials and Equipment for a Period 1 July 2024 Ending 30 June 2025	Tridentchem	2024-07-05	Yes
B/SM 71/24	Supply, Delivery and Off-Loading of Cleaning Materials and Equipment for a Period 1 July 2024 Ending 30 June 2025	Bitiq t/a RC Suppliers	2024-08-01	Yes
B/SM 73/24	Supply, Delivery and Off-Loading of Toilet Paper and Hand Towels from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2026	PTA Agencies	2024-09-11	Yes
B/SM 65/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Prosec Guards (Dirk Kotze)	2024-09-27	Yes
B/SM 101/24	Bill Payment Receipting Services for a contract period ending 30 June 2027	Pay @	2024-08-30	Yes
B/SM 65/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	FMH	2024-09-27	Yes
B/SM 65/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Six Combined	2024-09-23	Yes
B/SM 65/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Uyabonwa	2024-09-23	Yes
B/SM 65/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Securitem	2024-10-09	Yes
B/SM 80/24	Mowing grass, cutting of developed / undeveloped public open spaces, road reserves, cemeteries, facilities and other municipal areas in Stellenbosch WC024 for a period of three years, as and when required from 1 July 2024 to 30 July 2027	Visagie	2024-09-11	Yes



Tender Nr	Description	Service Provider	Date of finalisation of the appeal	Resolved YES/NO
B/SM 65/24	Provision of Unarmed Security Service for the Greater WC024 for a period ending 30 June 2027	Masiqwame	2024-10-09	Yes
B/SM 67/24	Provisions of Traffic Law Enforcement Equipment, Back-Office Systems and related services for the Stellenbosch Municipality, including NRTA and all Municipal By-Law Infringements Contraventions for a period of 24 months, as from 01 July 2024 - 30 June 2027 (Inclusive of Last Six Months – Legacy Cases Period)	Syntell	2024-11-26	Yes
B/SM 114/24	Appointment of an Architectural Professional with Heritage Experience for Municipal Court Building, Stellenbosch	Imbola	2024-09-25	Yes
B/SM 81/24	Pruning, felling, and stump grinding of trees in Stellenbosch Municipality for a period of 1 July 2024 until 30 June 2027	Deon Gardening	2024-10-23	Yes
B/SM 113/24	Phase 1: Upgrade of the Beltana Depot, Stellenbosch	Magesh and Buntus Builders	2024-10-09	Yes
B/SM 111/24	Re Development and lease of Transvalia Properties	GIST	2024-11-11	Yes
B/SM 111/24	Re Development and lease of Transvalia Properties	GIST	2025-08-14	Yes
B/SM 103/24	Roads and Stormwater Civil Infrastructure	ROK Civils	2024-12-09	Yes
B/SM 117/24	Appointment of an experienced service provider to read Meters Remotely, via Automated Meter Reading (AMR) System and Manage Metering Services for Large Power Users, Metered Streetlight Points and small-scale embedded generation consumers. Period: 1 November 2024 to 30 June 2027 (GK)	Africa Utility Solutions	2025-01-28	Yes
B/SM 07/25	Request to submit Rates for Removal and disposal of Asbestos Roofing, replace Asbestos with Kliplok or similar roof sheets and demolishing, disposal of asbestos structures	Potts Devco	2025-02-18	Yes
B/SM 38/25	Learner and Driver License training for youth and other learners: 2024 to 2027	Mosuli Consultants	2025-02-27	Yes
B/SM 25/25	Phase 1: Upgrade, alterations, extensions and additions on Erf RE/194, Hofman Street, Stellenbosch	Pancare Property Services	2025-02-27	Yes
B/SM 06/25	Supply and Erection of Fencing on an as and when required basis: Tender for The Period Ending 30 June 2027	Amabamba Fencing	2025-02-17	Yes
B/SM 45/25	Supply, Installation and Commissioning as well as Maintenance of Biometric Access Control, Remote Access Gates and Booms and Time and Attendance to be linked to the Main Server at various Municipal sites for a period ending 30 June 2027	Regent	2025-04-02	Yes
B/SM 19/25	Construction of School Street and NMT Facilities in Jamestown	Umzali Civils	2025-06-03	Yes



2.3.4.5 Formal Quotations

The number of formal quotations approved by the Snr. Manager: SCM for the year under review follows:

Table 70: Formal Quotations

Description	Financial Years					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Number of Awarded Formal Quotations	145	122	8	91	108	109
Total Formal Quotations advertised	159	139	131	124	146	149
Percentage awarded	91.19%	88%	67.94%	73.39%	74%	73%

2.3.4.6 Deviation from the Normal Procurement Processes

Paragraph 4.36 of the Council's SCM Policy allows the Accounting Officer to dispense with the official procurement process. The following table indicates the number of certificates of emergencies and deviations approved in terms of Section 4.36 of the SCM Policy.

Table 71: Deviation from Normal Procurement Process

Description	Financial Years					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<u>Certificate of Emergencies:</u> Approved by the Directors t.o. Section 4.36.4 of the SCM Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Deviations:</u> Approved by the Accounting Officer i.t.o. Section 4.36.1 of the SCM Policy	32	19	12	17	19	16
TOTAL	32	19	12	17	19	16

The reason for the zero reporting is that the certificate of emergencies is already part of the deviation report.

Deviations from the normal procurement processes have been monitored closely to mitigate the risk associated with them.



2.3.4.7 Long-Term Contracts and Public-Private Partnerships

The table below indicates the long-term contracts and Public-Private Partnerships for the year under review.

Table 72: Long Term Contract (20 Largest Contracts Entered into during 2024/25)

Long Term Contracts (20 Largest Contracts Entered into during 2024/25)					
R' 000					
Name of Service Provider	Description of Services Rendered by the Service Provider	Start Date of Contract	Expiry date of Contract	Project manager	Contract Value
Batsini (Pty) Ltd	WATERPROOFING and REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION WORK TO NPK BUILDING	2024/11/08	Until completion	L Martin	R1 659 787.53
Wec-Consult (Pty) Ltd	APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PROVIDER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRE STATION AT JAMESTOWN, STELLENBOSCH	2024/10/25	Until completion	W Smith	R1 687 921.13
TEAMWORK RL	CONSTRUCTION OF BASIC SERVICES (WATER and SANITATION) AT ENKANINI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KAYAMANDI	2025/05/19	Until completion	J Robyn	R2 084 220.33
HENRY FAGAN CONSORTIUM	APPOINTMENT OF A SUITABLE QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PROVIDER (HEREAFTER REFER TO PSP) IN THE SUBSIDISED HOUSING MARKET (BNG), TO UNDERTAKE A DETAIL DESIGN OF ALL ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES (EXCLUDING ELECTRICITY SERVICES). THIS WILL ALSO INCLUDE THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND HANDOVER OF THE PROJECT FOR OCCUPATION ON ERF 2183, LA ROCHELLE, KLAPMUTS	2025/04/04	2027/06/30	L Van Stavel	R2 557 830
Zelpy 2707 (Pty) Ltd	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF ONE (1) TRUCK 4 x 2 FITTED WITH 18M AERIAL PLATFORM	2024/11/08	Until completion	N Zwane	R2 816 581.93
BILLIONNETWORK S (PTY) LTD	TURNKEY- EPC OF HYBRID INVERTER WITH BATTERY STORAGE SYSTEMS AT STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS	2025/02/28	Until completion	M Benson	R3 672 361.34
TOPS CONSTRUCTION CC	RENOVATIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL COURT BUILDING, ON ERF 528, 35 MARK STREET, STELLENBOSCH	2025/04/25	Until completion	E Maletzky	R3 784 176.66
Teamwork RL	RENOVATION AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE OF JAMESTOWN WARD OFFICE AND LIBRARY	2024/12/13	Until completion	E Maletzky	R3 843 293.10
SHORTS NISSAN CC	SUPPLY, AND DELIVERY OF ONE (1) 6 X 4 TRUCK WITH VEHICLE-MOUNTED CRANE	2025/01/31	Until completion	M Lwana	R3 994 502
Pancare Property Services	PHASE 1: UPGRADE, ALTERATIONS, EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS ON ERF RE/194, HOFMAN STREET, STELLENBOSCH	2025/05/06	Until completion	E Maletzky	R4 004 246.23
MATAMELA ENTERPRISE CC	REPAIRS, MAINTENANCE and UPGRADES AT MILLENNIUM HALL - FARM 14/16741, PNIËL	2025/03/28	Until completion	E Maletzky	R4 406 791.95



Long Term Contracts (20 Largest Contracts Entered into during 2024/25)					
R' 000					
Name of Service Provider	Description of Services Rendered by the Service Provider	Start Date of Contract	Expiry date of Contract	Project manager	Contract Value
REKHACON (PTY) LTD	UPGRADE OF PLEIN STREET LIBRARY STELLENBOSCH	2025/04/25	2026/06/30	A. Slabbert	R4 412 163.44
Batsini (Pty) Ltd	SUPPLY AND INSTALL AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION NETWORK SYSTEM (MAINLINE and SUB-MAINLINE) ON FARM 502 BH, STELLENBOSCH (WC024) MUNICIPALITY	2024/07/19	Until completion	L Van Gensen	R4 595 614.25
RE-SOLVE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD	UPGRADE OF EXISTING FLOODLIGHTS AT PNIËL AND IDA'S VALLEY SPORT FACILITIES	2025/04/17	Until completion	G Abrahams	R4 700 000.55
Kaddon Projects CC	UPGRADING OF STREETLIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT ALONG THE ARTERIAL R304.	2025/04/11	2027/06/30	M Benson	R6 518 596.65
JT MARITZ ELECTRICAL CC	VLOTTENBURG OUTFALL SEWER: CONSTRUCTION OF BULK SEWER AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE	2024/12/20	Until completion	W van der Merwe	R15 172 146.39
Afriline Civils (Pty) Ltd	FRANSCHHOEK BULK WATER RISING MAIN AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	2024/08/30	Until completion	L Hendricks	R18 404 373.84
AFRILINE CIVILS (PTY) LTD	CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL STREET and NMT FACILITIES IN JAMESTOWN	2025/05/06	2027/06/30	N Winter	R20 774 195.58
AMANDLAGCF CONSTRUCTION CC	THE CONSTRUCTION OF CALCUTTA CEMETERY and MEMORIAL PARK ON REMAINDER FARM NO. 29, STELLENBOSCH	2025/03/28	Until completion	T Leibrandt	R59 648 918.80
Umzali Civils (Pty) Ltd	CONSTRUCTION OF THE STELLENBOSCH 10ML RESERVOIR, BULK WATER SUPPLY AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	2025/04/25	Until completion	P Joubert	R141 798 093
Public-Private Partnerships Entered into during Year 0					
Name and Description of Project	Name of Partner(s)	Initiation Date	Expiry date	Project manager	Value 2024/25
N/A					

2.3.4.8 Disposal Management

The system of disposal management envisages the following:

- ✚ immovable property is sold only at market-related prices, except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
- ✚ movable assets are sold either by way of written price quotations, a competitive bidding process, an auction, or at market-related prices, whichever is most advantageous;
- ✚ firearms are not sold or donated to any person or institution within or outside the Republic unless approved by the National Conventional Arms Control Committee;
- ✚ immovable property is let at market-related rates, except when the public plight of the poor demands otherwise;
- ✚ all fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees, or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property are annually reviewed;
- ✚ where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in price is negotiated; and
- ✚ in the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the Provincial Department of Education is first approached to indicate within 30 days whether any of the local schools are



interested in the equipment.

The municipality complies with Section 14 of the MFMA, which deals with the disposal of capital assets, as well as with the Asset Transfer Regulations.

2.3.4.9 Supply Chain Management Performance Management

The SCM Policy requires that an internal monitoring system be established and implemented to determine, based on retrospective analysis, whether the SCM processes were followed and whether the objectives of the SCM policy were achieved.

Monitoring internal processes is an ongoing process. Procedure manuals for various SCM processes have been developed, approved, and are being implemented.

2.3.4.10 Service Providers' Strategic Performance

Section 76(b) of the MSA states that KPIs should inform the indicators set for every municipal entity and service provider with whom the municipality has entered into a service delivery agreement. According to the AGSA:

- a) Service provider means a person or institution or any combination of persons and institutions that provides a municipal service.
- b) 'External service provider' means an external mechanism referred to in Section 76(b) that provides a municipal service for a municipality; and
- c) A service delivery agreement means an agreement between a municipality and an institution or person mentioned in Section 76(b) in terms of which a municipal service is provided by that institution or person, either for its account or on behalf of the municipality.

Section 121(b) of the MFMA and Section 46 of the MSA further state that a municipality should include the following aspects related to service providers in its annual report:

- ✚ The performance of each service provider;
- ✚ A comparison of the performance with targets set for and performance in the previous financial year; and
- ✚ Measures are taken to improve performance.

2.3.4.11 B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information

Section 121(3)(k) of the MFMA indicates that the annual report of a municipality should include any other information as may be prescribed. The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Act (Act No. 53 of 2003, as amended by Act 46 of 2013), read in conjunction with the B-BEE Regulations of 2016, states in Section 13G(1) that all spheres of government, public entities, and organs of state must report on their compliance with broad-based black economic empowerment in their annual financial statements and annual reports. Under the explanatory notice (Notice 1 of 2018) issued by the B-BBEE Commission, the following table provides details on the municipality's compliance concerning broad-based black economic empowerment, which only focuses on the organisational aspect of the compliance reform: It should be noted that a consultant is currently in the process of doing an in-depth rating of BBEE compliance in terms of supply chain and socio-economic activities.



a) Management Control

Table 73: B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information - Management Control

Category	% for each category	Race Classification			Gender		Disability
		A	C	W	F	M	
Directors	M= 75% F= 25%	0	4	0	1	3	0
Senior Management	A= 0.14% C= 64.2% W= 28.5 M= 78.5% F= 21.5	1	9	4	3	11	0

b) Skills Development

Table 74: B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information- Skills Development

Category	% for each category	Race Classification		Gender		Disability	Total amounts spend
		Category	Total	Category	Total		
Black Employees	337	A	118	F	113	None	R4 402 378.55
		C	218	M	224		
		I	1				
Non-Black employees	16	W	16	F	3	None	R231 704.14
				M	13		
Black People on internships, apprenticeships, learnership	13	A	5	F	11	None	R579 478
		C	8	M	2		
Unemployed black people on any programme under the learning programme matrix	13	A	5	F	11	None	R579 478
		C	8	M	2		
Black people absorbed at the end of learnership, internship and apprenticeship	2	A	0	F	2	None	R89 240
		C	2	M	0		



2.3.5 BYLAWS AND POLICIES

Section 11 of the MSA gives municipal councils the executive and legislative authority to pass and implement bylaws and policies.

All financial-related policies and applicable bylaws underwent public participation and have been published on the municipal website, placed at municipal offices and libraries for further input.

Bylaws and policies approved in the 2024/25 financial year are listed below.

Table 75: Bylaws and Policies approved

By-laws and Policies Introduced during 2024/25			
Newly Developed	Revised	Public Participation Conducted Before Adoption of By-Laws (Yes/No)	By-Laws Gazetted* (Yes/No)
Bylaws			
Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Special Rating Area By-Law	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Rates By-Law	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Tariff By-Law	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Nature Reserve and Nature Area By-Law	No	August 2024	Yes
Policies			
Rates Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Indigent Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Irrecoverable Debt Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Tariff Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Special Ratings Area Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Travel and Subsistence Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Cash Management and Investment Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Development Charges Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Accounting Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Financing of External Bodies Performing Municipal Functions Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Ward Allocation Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Wayleave Policy	Revised	Yes	Yes
Ward Committee Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Grant-In-Aid Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Infrastructure Unbundling of Assets Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Asset Management Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes



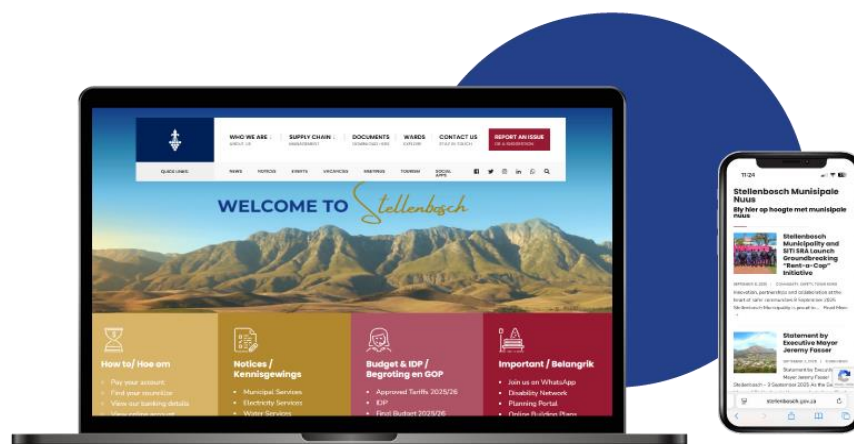
By-laws and Policies Introduced during 2024/25			
Newly Developed	Revised	Public Participation Conducted Before Adoption of By-Laws (Yes/No)	By-Laws Gazetted* (Yes/No)
Pool Vehicle Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Cost Containment Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Liquidity Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Virementation Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Petty Cash Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Supply Chain Management Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Preferential Procurement Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Inventory Management Policy	Unchanged	Yes	Yes
Risk Management Policy	No	Yes	Yes
Busking Policy	No	Yes	Yes
Consequence Management Policy	No	Yes	Yes

2.3.6 MUNICIPAL WEBSITE

The municipal website is an integral part of a municipality's communication infrastructure and strategy. It serves as a tool for community participation, improves stakeholder involvement, and facilitates stakeholder monitoring and evaluation of municipal performance.

As per Section 75 of the MFMA, the municipal website is essential for transparency, allowing stakeholders to access critical documents and monitor municipal activities. It also aligns with the constitutional mandate outlined in Section 152(1)(e) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which promotes community involvement in municipal governance. The MSA reinforces this by advocating for community participation.

Figure 10: Snippet of the municipal website





Below is a website checklist to indicate compliance with Section 75 of the MFMA.

Table 76: Municipal Website Checklist

Documents Published on the Stellenbosch Municipality's Website	Yes / No	Publishing Date
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	Within the legislated period
All current budget-related policies	Yes	Within the legislated period
Current annual and adjustment budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	Within the legislated period
All current budget-related policies	Yes	Within the legislated period
The Annual Report 2024/25	-	Pending
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) for 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period
All service delivery agreements for 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period
All long-term borrowing contracts for 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value for 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period
An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14(2) or (4) during 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period

2.3.7 Communication

In line with Stellenbosch Municipality's Communication Policy adopted in July 2020, the municipality remains committed to transparency, accountability, and fostering participatory democracy. During the 2023/24 financial year, the municipality's communication platforms played a significant role in ensuring timely information dissemination through multiple channels, including the website, social media, and traditional media outlets. Proactive media engagements, official statements, and news releases further enhanced the municipality's corporate identity and public presence.

The municipal website remains a hub for public engagement, offering regular updates on official notices, tenders, news, and meeting agendas. Enhancements to improve user experience and satisfaction are planned for the near future. Additionally, the municipality's social media platforms—Facebook, X (Twitter), Instagram, and LinkedIn—continue to be key tools for reaching a broad audience and providing real-time updates while driving traffic to the website. During the financial year, the municipality also launched its first WhatsApp Channel, which has been growing steadily since its inception.

2.3.7.1 Embracing the Digital Age

Stellenbosch Municipality recognises the importance of engaging with residents and stakeholders through digital platforms. The website, social media channels, WhatsApp, and handheld devices enable the dissemination of information in a timely and accessible manner, ensuring broader community reach. As the municipality continues to expand its digital presence, it is leveraging technology to enhance communication and better serve the evolving needs of the community.

The municipality's growing presence on Instagram and LinkedIn, alongside other platforms, reflects the municipality's ongoing commitment to digital engagement. Additionally, monthly newsletters, providing updates and insights into municipal activities, help keep the community well-informed.

2.3.7.2 Building a Strong Stellenbosch Brand and Corporate Identity

Beyond communication, Stellenbosch Municipality is dedicated to establishing a strong, recognisable brand and corporate identity that resonates with the community and stakeholders. This

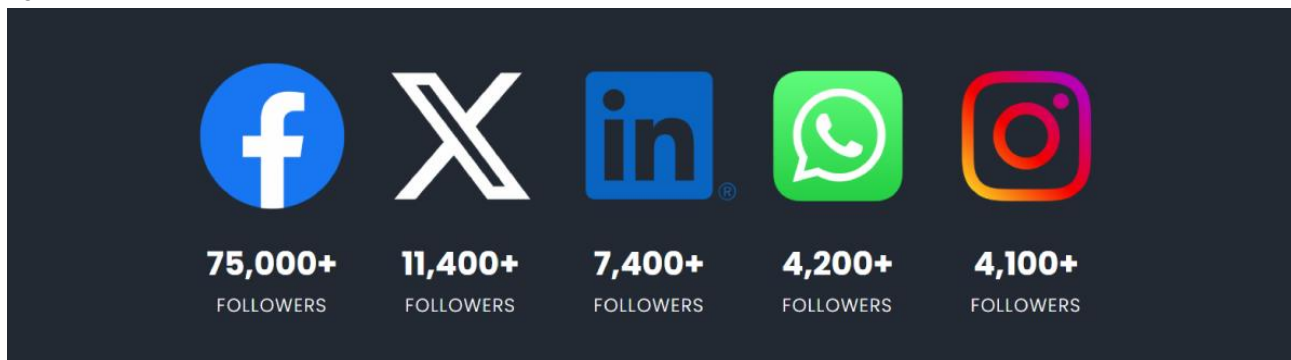


focus on branding reinforces the municipality's commitment to creating a positive and impactful presence.

2.3.7.3 Leading in Social Media Presence

The municipality is proud to announce that it now boasts the largest following page of any municipality in the Western Cape, apart from the metro. This achievement reflects the municipality's commitment to effectively engaging with its community and keeping them informed through the most widely used social media platform.

Figure 11: Social Media Volume



2.3.7.4 Communication Checklist

- Regular updates on the municipal website;
- Active engagement across social media platforms (Facebook, X (Twitter), Instagram, LinkedIn);
- Placement of advertisements in community and regional newspapers;
- Newsletters from the Executive Mayor, as well as pamphlets, posters, noticeboards, and regular IDP / ward meetings;
- An interdepartmental communication forum to enhance internal communication;
- An intranet for use by all internal staff; and
- Internal newsletters and memorandums.

This multifaceted approach ensures that Stellenbosch Municipality remains transparent, responsive, and actively engages with both the community and stakeholders.

Below is a communication checklist for compliance with the communication requirements.

Table 77: Communication Activities

Communication activities	Yes / No
Communication Unit	Yes
Communication Strategy	Yes
Communication Policy	Yes
Customer satisfaction surveys	No
Functional complaint management systems	Yes
Newsletters are distributed at least quarterly	Yes



CHAPTER 3: SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

3.1 OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE WITHIN THE ORGANISATION

This section provides an overview of the key service achievements of the municipality that were completed during the 2024/25 financial year, specifically regarding the deliverables achieved in relation to the key performance objectives and indicators outlined in the IDP.

To improve performance planning, implementation, measurement, and reporting, the municipality implemented the following actions:

- ✦ Departmental operational plans were developed for monitoring and reporting operational programmes. An electronic performance management system is operational within the municipality. The same system forms the basis for performance evaluations of the directors and the municipal manager.
- ✦ During the development of the TL SDBIP as well as the Departmental SDBIP, the municipality endeavoured to adhere to the "SMART" principle in the setting of indicators and objectives. The emphasis was placed on ensuring that targets were specific and time-bound, thus making them measurable.

3.2 COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

This component includes the municipal functions, basic service delivery highlights and challenges, details of services provided for water, wastewater (sanitation), electricity, waste management, housing services, and a summary of free basic services.

3.2.1 MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS

The municipal functional areas are indicated below.

Table 78: Municipal Functional Areas i.t.o. the Constitution

Municipal Function	Yes / No
Constitution Schedule 4, Part B functions:	
Air pollution	Yes
Building regulations	Yes
Childcare facilities	Yes
Electricity and gas reticulation	Yes
Firefighting services	Yes
Local tourism	Yes
Municipal airports	No
Municipal planning	Yes
Municipal health services	No
Municipal public transport	Yes
Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under this Constitution or any other law	No
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers, and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto	No
Stormwater management systems in built-up areas	Yes
Trading regulations	Yes



Municipal Function	Yes / No
Constitution Schedule 4, Part B functions:	
Water and sanitation services are limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems	Yes
Beaches and amusement facilities	Yes
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes
Cemeteries, funeral parlours, and crematoria	Yes
Cleansing	Yes
Control of public nuisances	Yes
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Yes
Facilities for the accommodation, care, and burial of animals	Yes
Fencing and fences	Yes
Licensing of dogs	No
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	No
Local amenities	Yes
Local sport facilities	Yes
Markets	Yes
Municipal abattoirs	No
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes
Municipal roads	Yes
Pounds	Yes
Public places	Yes
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes
Street trading	Yes
Street lighting	Yes
Traffic and parking	Yes

3.2.2 NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The following table indicates the municipality's performance in terms of the National Key Performance Indicators required in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and the Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and section 43 of the MSA. These key performance indicators are linked to the following two National Key Performance Areas: Basic Service Delivery and Local Economic Development.

Table 79: Basic Service Delivery

KPA and Indicators	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Basic Service National Indicators								
The percentage of households earning less than R7 000 per month with access to free basic services (In the case of Stellenbosch Municipality- several registered indigent households are being reported)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Service for water, sanitation and refuse removal (Average)	6 453	6 813	6 666	7 283	4 681	4 744	5 584	6 732

Source: The data emanates from the Indigent Register of the Stellenbosch Municipality



3.2.3 WATER PROVISION

Water is the most fundamental and indispensable of all available natural resources—fundamental to life, the environment, food production, hygiene, and power generation.

Poverty reduction / alleviation and improved water management are closely linked. Schedule 4B of the Constitution lists water and sanitation services, limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewerage disposal systems, as a local government function.

Basic water is defined as 25 litres of potable water per person per day supplied within a 200-metre radius of a household. Stellenbosch Municipality had no water restrictions in place during the year under review.

The municipality responded well to the rollout of additional critical water and wastewater infrastructure, as well as the expansion of supply for future storage and growth, and the upgrade and maintenance of existing systems.

The municipality also successfully agreed with the Department of Water and Sanitation to participate in the Bergriver Voëlvei Augmentation Scheme, which would essentially secure the municipality additional water once the scheme is completed. This will be fundamental for improved water security for the future of Stellenbosch in an increasingly water-scarce and climate-sensitive environment, sensitive to climate change and “El Nina-like” possible shocks to the system.

The municipality supplies water to consumers in their area of jurisdiction through the following six water supply systems:

- ⚙ Stellenbosch: Eerste River treated at Ida's Valley WTP (own source);
- ⚙ Stellenbosch: DWS allocation from the Western Cape Water Supply Scheme (WCMSS) via the tunnel treated at Paradyskloof WTP (Theewaterskloof Dam);
- ⚙ Franschhoek Village: Du Toits River treated at Franschhoek WTP (own source);
- ⚙ Dwarsrivier and the rest of Franschhoek: potable water purchased from the City of Cape Town (Wemmershoek Line);
- ⚙ Raithby, Klapmuts, Koelenhof, etc.: Potable water purchased from the City of Cape Town (Blackheath WTP, Faure WTP, and Wemmershoek Line); and
- ⚙ Boreholes BH1: None of the Boreholes were used in the 2024/25 financial year to augment the water supply. The municipality is currently in the process of reviewing the water use licenses for groundwater use.

Water is also supplied to an extensive industrial area as well.

The municipality manages three water treatment works, namely Ida's Valley, Paradyskloof, and Franschhoek, which is a micro water treatment plant. The potable water supply from these works amounted to 24.12 Ml/d, and a further 10.88 Ml/d was obtained from the City of Cape Town during the 2024/25 financial year, ensuring a supply of 35.00 Ml/d to the municipality's area of responsibility.

Areas supplied by the Wemmershoek Dam and Water Treatment Works include half of Franschhoek town, La Motte, Wemmershoek, Priël, Boschendal, Johannesburg, Kylemore, Lanquedoc, Klapmuts, Koelenhof, Elsenburg, Devon Valley, and Muldersvlei. Areas supplied by Blackheath Water Treatment Works include Polkadraai, Spier, and Vlottenburg.



Areas supplied by Faure Water Treatment Works (from Steenbras Dam – City of Cape Town) are Faure, Jamestown, De Zalze, Raithby, and Lynedoch. Although the City of Cape Town manages these treatment plants, the Stellenbosch Municipality must monitor and consider their effects on water quality and quantity.

Stellenbosch Municipality supplies potable water to the entire municipal area through an infrastructure network and infrastructure consisting of six water treatment works, 55 reservoirs / holding tanks / sumps and a water tower, 33 water pump stations, 43 pressure-reducing valve installations, and 729 kilometres of pipeline. A telemetry system is used to operate and control the system.

The total bulk water input into the water network for the 2024/25 financial year was 12 775 ML, with an annual average daily demand of 34 999 kl/day. 68.92% of the water supplied is purified from the municipality's water sources at the Ida's Valley, Franschhoek and Paradyskloof Water Treatment Plants. The balance is supplied by the City of Cape Town (31.08%). Potable water supplied by the City of Cape Town is analysed monthly.

Ida's Valley and Paradyskloof Water Treatment Works are equipped with some analytical capabilities, and routine plant analyses are performed in-house. A full water quality monitoring programme is further performed for the municipality by an accredited external laboratory / contractor. Maintenance of equipment for all three plants is outsourced to external contractors.

Based on the municipality's International Water Association (IWA) Water Balance sheet for the 2024/25 financial year under review, the municipality recorded 68.8% for "revenue" water, which is an increase of 0.8% from the previous financial year, and 31.2% for "non-revenue" water. Refer to the municipality's International Water Association (IWA) Water Balance Sheet extract below.

System input volume (SIV): kL *					12,774,943	100%
01 Jul. 2024 to 30 Jun. 2025						
(Total water consumption in reticulation system)						
Potable water system	Authorised consumption 72.0%	Revenue water 68.8%	Billed metered	8,789,256	68.8%	
			Billed unmetered		0.0%	
	Water losses 28.0%	Non-revenue water 31.2%	Un-billed metered	383,248	3.0%	
			Un-billed unmetered	25,549	0.2%	
			Commercial losses	536,533	4.2%	
			Physical losses	3,040,356	23.8%	
	Revenue water (Sales) kl				8,789,256	68.8%
Non-revenue water (NRW) ; kl				3,985,686	31.2%	
Real network losses ; kl				3,040,356	23.8%	

The real physical network losses are at 23.8%.

The table above is the International Water Association's table to compute the water balance and is also accepted in the Department of Water and Sanitation's reporting structure. This table forms the basis of the information needed and what is currently used to calculate water losses. The above data is combined with monitoring systems installed on all bulk water supply points to determine and ensure accurate data on the water provided. The consumption data for all water users is drawn from the financial system with a regular data download to determine the total water sold. The figure above is used as far as possible to reflect the water balance and water losses in the water systems. The water readings of all areas are also sent to the Department of Water and Sanitation quarterly to monitor and control water usage and allocations of water.



The municipality has developed a comprehensive Water Conservation and Water Demand Management (WC&WDM) strategy, which includes a 10-year financial plan. The strategy has two goals: the municipality will prioritise the implementation of WC&WDM, and it will ensure ongoing planning, management, monitoring, and creating an enabling environment. The WC&WDM initiatives include a Waterpipe Replacement Programme, an indigent domestic leak repair and meter replacement programme, a Stellenbosch water meter audit, and Stellenbosch in-house water services operations and maintenance.

Stellenbosch Municipality is currently not implementing water restrictions. This, however, should not be considered an indication that the probability of a future drought is low, **and the public should always be aware of the need to conserve water.**

The following table reflects the status of the dam levels supplying the WCWSS with water and the status of Stellenbosch's dam levels.

Table 80: Western Cape Dams

Major dams	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023/24	2024/25
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Berg River	81.2	100.8	87.9	100.9	87.5	99.6
Steenbras Lower	49.9	89.9	78.6	99.8	71.5	97.6
Steenbras Upper	99.6	84.6	85.8	100.5	91.5	100.9
Theewaterskloof	55.8	101.9	76.1	100.4	63.6	86.2
Voëlvele	54.5	88.1	63.2	95.9	59.9	99.7
Wemmershoek	43.3	97.7	65.5	100.2	100.05	89.9
Total Stored (Ml)	540 023	879 173	679 794	895 018	614 677	824 582
% Storage	59.7	97.4	75.2	99.6	79.0	91.8

The table below depicts the Stellenbosch dams and overall water usage trends in the region (from the City of Cape Town Dam Levels Report, 21 August 2023):

Stellenbosch's own Dams

Table 81: Stellenbosch dams

Ida's Valley 1	760 215
Ida's Valley 2	1 499 381



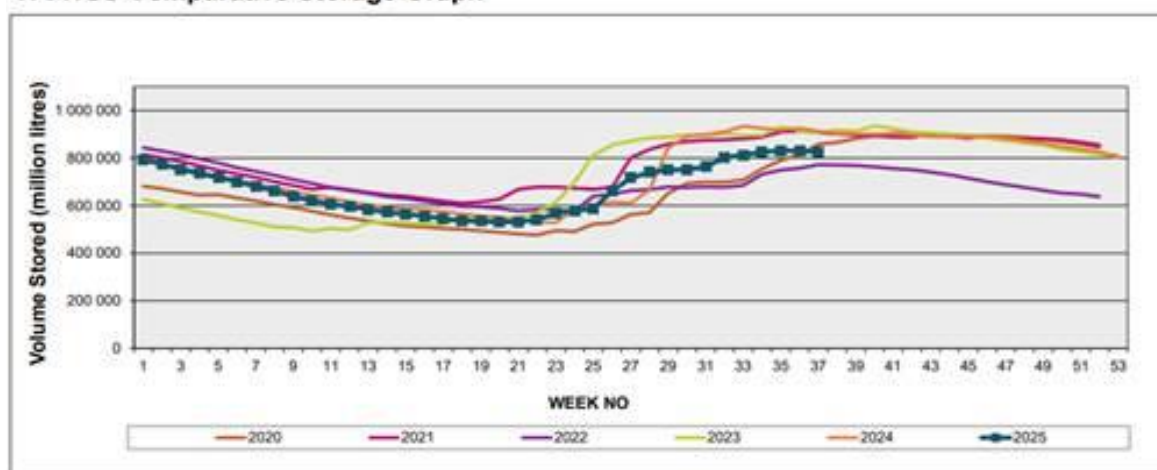
3.2.3.1 Service Statistics – Water Services

The table below outlines water usage totals per category:

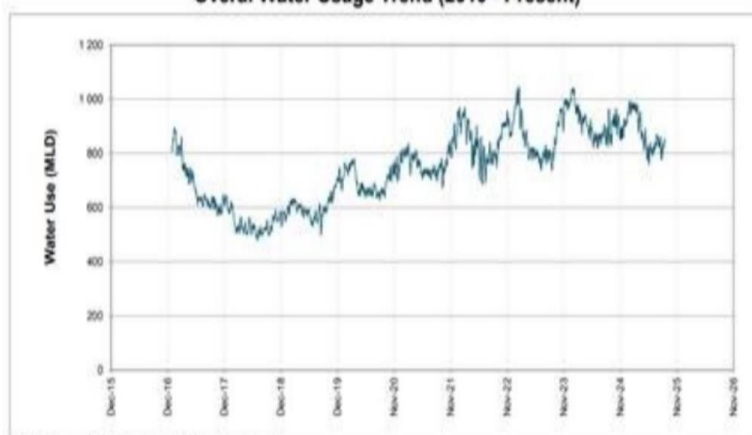
Table 82: Total Use of Water

Year	Total Use of Water (Mℓ)				
	Total Water into the System (Mℓ)	Total Water Sold (Mℓ)	Non-Revenue Water	% Non-Revenue Water	% Physical Water Loss
2020/21	10 003	7 701	1 815	18.1%	9.9%
2021/22	10 080	8 174	1 906	18.9%	9.7%
2022/23	10 827	7 858	2 968	27.4%	15%
2023/24	12 566	8 631	3 934	31.3%	17.2%
2024/25	12 775	8 789	3 986	31.2%	23.8%

WCWSS Comparative Storage Graph



Overall Water Usage Trend (2010 - Present)



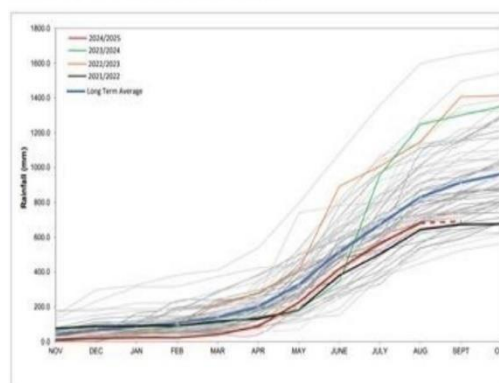
WCWSS means Western Cape Water Supply System

MLD means million litres per day

More information on Water Saving and Restrictions is available on the City of Cape Town's 'ThinkWater' website

Accumulated Monthly Rainfall at Wemmershoek

Note: Wemmershoek station used due to long record and mountainous location





3.2.3.2 Water Service Delivery Levels

It is essential for Stellenbosch Municipality to prioritise and ensure that sufficient and suitable investments are made to facilitate the progressive realisation of the rights of all individuals within its jurisdiction to access at least a basic level of water and sanitation services. The provision of basic water services remains the foremost and immediate priority; however, water services authorities are anticipated to offer intermediate and advanced levels of services, such as on-site water, when feasible and financially sustainable.

All water services offered by Stellenbosch Municipality to consumers within its jurisdiction are governed by the municipality's Tariff Policy and Tariff Bylaws, with provisions for low-income households included in the municipality's Indigent Policy. A significant challenge for the municipality arises from residents in the lowest income groups residing in informal areas, as they require suitable housing solutions. Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to ensuring that every household in the towns has an indoor water connection and is linked to a waterborne sanitation system. All formal households within the urban regions of Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are equipped with water connections and waterborne sanitation facilities inside the residences, reflecting a higher level of service.

In the informal areas, communal standpipes and ablution facilities are established as a temporary emergency service. The municipality recognises that communal standpipes are likely the most vulnerable aspect of the water supply network and is committed to ongoing repairs and monitoring of the system's operation and maintenance.

The table below outlines the various levels of water service delivery for each household:

Table 83: Water Service Delivery Levels

Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Household				
<u>Water: (above minimum level)</u>				
Piped water inside	38 120	49 420	51 110	53 630 (As per IWA)
Piped water inside the yard (but not in a dwelling)	3 596	1 443 (479 standpipes on farms + 964-yard connections)	1 443 (479 standpipes + 964-yard connections farms)	1 443 (479 standpipes + 964-yard connections farms)
Using a public tap (within 200m of the dwelling)	10 504	11 117 (11 242-125) informal areas with communal services,	11 382 (11 452-70) informal areas with communal services	10 729 (11 452-723) informal areas with communal services
Other water supply (within 200m)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-Total	52 220	61 980	63 935	65 802
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	98%	99.5%	99.6%	98.75%
<u>Water: (below the minimum level)</u>				
Using a public tap (more than 200m from the dwelling)	N/A	125 (informal with no communal services)	70 (Informal with no communal services)	723



Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Other water supply (more than 200m from dwelling)	N/A	120	120	18
No water supply	N/A	92	92	92
Below the Minimum Service Level Sub-Total	1 263	337	282	833
Below the Minimum Service Level Percentage	2%	0.5%	0.4%	1.25%
Total Number of Households (formal and informal)	53 483	62 317	64 217	66 635

The table below indicates the proportion of households that have access to water as at 30 June 2025.

Table 84: Access to Water

Access to water			
Year	The proportion of households with access to water points*	The proportion of households with access to piped water	The number of proportion of households receiving 6 kL free
2022/23	20.16% (11 117- communal taps) + 479 (standpipe farms) + 964 (yard connection farms) = 12 560	79.30% (49 420 – formal house connections and backyard dwellers)	5 744
2023/24	19.97% (11 382 communal taps informal + 479 standpipes farms + 964-yard connections farms = 12 825)	79.59% (51 110 – formal house connections and backyard dwellers)	5 584
2024/25	18.26% (11 382 communal taps informal + 479 standpipes farms + 964-yard connections farms = 12 825)	79.74% (53 630 – formal house connections and backyard dwellers)	6 732

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Water Services as at 30 June 2025**.

Table 85: Capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Water Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	36 541	32 307	11.59%
Dwarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	9 558	8 746	8%
Waterpipe Replacement	10 916	8 589	21%
Bulk Water Supply Pipeline and Reservoir - Jamestown	6 731	6 611	2%
Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	6 536	6 551	0%

Only the five largest capital projects are listed.

The Section: Water Services has spent **84%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

3.2.4 WASTEWATER (SANITATION) PROVISION

The main focus for the 2024/25 financial year was to implement the demands of the Stellenbosch Municipality's masterplan, fulfilling the development needs for the Stellenbosch Municipality's vision. Part of the demand was to start the phase 2 upgrade of the **Wemmershoek Wastewater Treatment Works**.



The table below specifies the different sanitation service delivery levels per household:

Table 86: Sanitation service delivery levels

Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<u>Sanitation / sewerage: (above the minimum level)</u>				
Household				
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	38 749	40 709	42 214	47 651
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	8 669	8 931	9 086	9 086
Chemical toilet	388	(279 farms + 322 informal households)	845 (279 farms + 566 informal households)	279
Pit toilet (ventilated)	165	165 (Farms)	165 (Farms)	165
Other toilet provisions (above the minimum service level)	11 144	10 876 (informal communal toilets)	10 661 (informal communal toilets)	10 661
Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-Total	59 115	61 282	62 971	67 842
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	98%	98.34%	98.06%	97.77%
<u>Sanitation / sewerage: (below the minimum level)</u>				
Other toilet provisions (below the minimum service level)	210	358 (148 pit toilets) + 210 (other farms)	358 (148 pit toilets) + 210 (other farms)	148 (pit toilets) + 278 (buckets)
No toilet provisions	471	399 (44 informal areas + 355 no toilets)	610 (225 informal areas + 355 no toilets farms)	1189
Below the Minimum Service Level Sub-Total	1 107	1 035	1 246	1547
Below the Minimum Service Level Percentage	2%	1.66%	1.94%	2.23%
Total Number of Households (formal and informal)	61 351	60 222	64 217	69389

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Sanitation Services as at 30 June 2025.**

Table 87: Capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Sanitation Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	39 133	36 222	7.44%
Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	12 404	11 300	8.90%
Sewerpipe Replacement	6 746	5 898	12.57%
Franschhoek Sewer Network Upgrade (Langrug / Mooiwater)	2 800	2 770	1.07%
Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	3 021	240	92.07%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Sanitation Services has spent **87%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Water and Wastewater Services as at 30 June 2025

**Table 88: Number of employees in the Department: Water and Wastewater Services**

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	9	5	4	44.4
9 – 13	38	28	10	26.3
4 – 8	63	52	11	17.5
3 – 0	97	92	5	5.1
Total	208	178	30	14.4

3.2.5 ELECTRICITY

The Electrical Services department continues to respond well to challenges facing the electricity industry. The extension of capital projects, as guided by the electricity meters policy, is aimed at strengthening the electricity network to ensure a viable provision of electricity services.

a) Alternative Energy

Following the amendment of the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act No. 4 of 2006) in October 2020, the municipality initiated and embarked on alternative energy generation initiatives to facilitate the purchasing of electricity from independent power producers as well as ensure business continuity in the event of extended loadshedding.

The municipality's application for self-load shedding was not approved by Eskom. Engagements with Eskom to understand the detailed reasons for the application to be rejected are underway.

The municipality continues with the implementation of the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) project to enable electricity network remote monitoring.

SCADA Phase 2, which was completed on 30 June 2025, entailed the following:

- Complete full SCADA implementation at Franschoek substation;
- Complete remote monitoring of 66kV switchgear at Jan Marais substation;
- Complete plant to master station verification/testing of the 66 and 11kV switchgear at Golf, Jan Marais, Markotter and Suidwal, Cloeterville and Franschoek substations;
- Implementation of 66 and 11kV remote switching functionality at Golf, Jan Marais, Markotter and Suidwal, Cloeterville and Franschoek substations; and
- Implementation of remote monitoring at Watergang substation.

The implementation of 66kV remote monitoring as well as 66kV remote switching functionality at the Main and University substations, which was originally part of the Phase 2 scope, will be incorporated under Phase 3. This could not be implemented in Phase 2 due to 66kV switchgear upgrades, which were underway. Phase 2 implementation was valued at approximately R6 million.

SCADA Phase 3, commencing in the financial year 2025/26, is a three-year contract ending June 2028. The scope for the financial year 2025/26 entails the following:

- Implementation of 66kV remote monitoring and switching functionality at the Main and University substation; and



- ✦ Implementation of remote monitoring and switching functionality at the following secondary substations: La Terra, Techno Park, Huguenot and Tennat.

The municipality will also commence the establishment of a control room in the 2025/26 financial year. This will entail finalising the location of the control room and procurement of the required hardware (desktops, monitors and radios) and furniture.

Following the **investigation of solar photovoltaic and battery storage to ensure business continuity at critical municipal buildings and water and wastewater treatment plants**, the following priority projects were initiated:

- ✦ Engineering, Procurement and Construction of a Hybrid Inverter and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at the Stellenbosch Fire Station – this project was started and completed in the financial year 2024/25;
- ✦ Installation of PV and battery backup at the NPK building – this project will commence in the financial year 2025/26 and will be completed in 2026/2027; and
- ✦ Main building precinct – Phase 1: Electrical, Mechanical and Fire Compliance project - This project will commence in the financial year 2025/26 and is estimated to be completed by the end of the financial year 2026/27.

Municipal buildings were identified to be equipped with hybrid inverters to provide backup electricity. This initiative was implemented through a turnkey approach: engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) and operations and maintenance of hybrid inverters with battery storage systems at fourteen Stellenbosch Municipality community buildings. Of the 14 identified buildings, the following 12 were completed in the financial year 2024/25: Community Development - 21 Simonsberg Road; Cloetesville Library - Long Street; Disaster Management - Banghoek Road; Environmental Management Main Offices – 123 Merriman Avenue; Franschhoek Library – 9 Reservoir Street; Groendal Library – Stiebeuel Street; Ida's Valley Library – 33 Sonnebloem Street; Jamestown Cemetery - School Rd, Kayamandi Library - Hani Rd, Nursery - Beltana Offices, Pniël Library - Main Rd, and Sports Offices - 7 Simonsberg Road.

The 2 remaining buildings, Jamestown Library – Pajaro Street and Law Enforcement and Events Offices- Hoffman Street, could not be completed due to ongoing construction projects which are currently underway at these sites. These buildings will be completed in the financial year 2025/26.

The Request for Proposals (RFP) for independent power producers (IPPs) was advertised on 2 February 2024 and closed on 28 March 2024. The IPP project entails a 20-year contract between the IPP and the municipality and therefore triggers the requirements of Section 33 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA). This section of the Act governs contracts that impose financial obligations beyond three financial years and is intended to ensure transparency, public participation and intergovernmental oversight.

In compliance with these requirements, the draft Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), together with an information statement outlining the municipality's financial and contractual obligations, must be made public at least 60 days before the meeting of the municipal council at which the contract is to be approved. This process enables community input and ensures that the financial implications of the project are clearly understood before a final decision is taken.

In addition, the municipality is required to request and consider comments from the National Treasury and COGTA. Their inputs form part of the governance and oversight framework designed to safeguard long-term municipal financial sustainability.



The municipality's participation in the Western Cape Government Municipal Energy Resilience projects: One of the projects under this initiative is the 50MW Stellenbosch Municipality Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme Solar PV and BESS. The RFP was advertised on 29 March 2025 and is closing on 30 September 2025.

In line with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) regulations and SANS 1544:2014 requirements **for Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs)**, the municipality identified all municipal buildings with a total floor area greater than 1 000 m² for certification. The assessment and certification process was completed, and EPCs were installed at all identified buildings during the 2024/25 financial year.

b) Electrification of Informal Settlements

In the 2024/25 financial year, the following electrification projects were implemented.

Table 89: Electrification of Informal Settlements

Electrification of Informal Settlements				
2024/25	Phase 1	Stellenbosch Longlands Low-Cost Housing	54	R1 065 000
2024/25	Phase 1	Franschhoek Mooiwater Informal Housing	158	R3 081 000
2024/25	Infills	Langrug Informal Settlement	100	R243 924.64

c) Pniël take-over

The table below indicates the progress and value of the Pniël takeover project to date.

Table 90: Electricity network upgrades

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on Pniël upgrade
2020/21	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesburg 11kV and 400V networks. The work included the replacement of minisubs. Constructing the first 11 kV ring in Johannesburg.	R3 231 988
2021/22	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesburg 11kV and 400V networks. Work included the building of a new 1 km, 11 kV overhead line, the replacement of the mini-substation, and the installation of metering units.	R3 500 000
2022/23	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesburg 11kV and 400V networks. Work included the refurbishment of an 11 kV switching substation, the procurement of switchgear, and installation.	R3 491 923.98
2023/24	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesburg 11kV and 400V networks. Work included the installation of a new cable from Meerlust and RFG offices to the RMU at the newly refurbished 11kV switching station. This included the supply of material and labour associated with each work. Therefore, all feeders have been rerouted to the new switching substation.	R 3 539 780
2024/25	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesburg 11kV and 400V networks. Work included the installation of a new cable from Meerlust and RFG offices to the RMU at the newly refurbished 11kV switching station. The contract included the supply of materials and labour associated with each work. Therefore, all feeders have been rerouted to the new switching substation.	R3 873 579.45

Each financial year, the municipality prioritises projects identified from the network assessment report by starting / addressing the critical infrastructure first.

As part of the network upgrades, an 11kV switching substation has been refurbished and commissioned as of the end of June 2024 and is fully operational. Therefore, feeder cables to Pniël / Johannesburg, Solms Delta, and RFF offices have been rerouted to the newly refurbished 11kV substation.



d) Network upgrade projects

The municipality implemented several small capital projects aimed at strengthening the network to support the alternative energy generation programme and to enhance overall stability. Upgrades were undertaken across the high-, medium-, and low-voltage networks at the following substations.

Table 91: HV Electricity network upgrades

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on HV network upgrade
2024/25	The project involves replacing oil circuit breakers at the Main Substation located in Golf Bay, University Bay, and Markotter Bay, along with control panels in Transformer 1, 2, and 3 bays. Replacement of oil circuit breakers at University Substation on Transformer 2 bay, as well as control panels on Transformer 1, 2 and 3 bays.	R10 462 105.76
2024/25	66kV Oil Cable replacement feasibility study.	R696 729.22

Table 92: MV Electricity network upgrades

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on HV network upgrade
Mini-Substation and cable replacements in the following Substations		
2024/25	Bloekom Mini-Substation replacement	R2 161 590.58
2024/25	De Canha Mini-Substation replacement	R788 62.24
2024/25	MS Last Mini-Substation replacement	R2 166 243.54
2024/25	MS Curry Mini-Substation replacement	R434 351.43
2024/25	MS Nyasa Mini-Substation replacement	R51 647.33
2024/25	Protea Mini-Substation replacement	R2 175 769.52
2024/25	SS Rhode Transformers replacement	R912 335.33

Table 93: LV Electricity network upgrades

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on HV network upgrade
Overhead lines to underground cables project in the following areas / streets		
2024/25	Bloekom - Ardenhof	R535 115.28
2024/25	Krigeville: Cruise, Ackerman, School and Jean Street	R669 180.09
2024/25	Fairways Street Cable replacement	R44 057.67
2024/25	Le Seur Street Cable Replacement	R69 623
2024/25	Makoter Street Cable Replacement	R41 593.56

3.2.5.1 The Electricity Service Delivery Statistics

Stellenbosch Municipality has four intake points, as indicated in the table below.

Table 94: Stellenbosch Municipality notified demand per intake point

Major Towns	Notified Maximum Demand (NMD in MVA)	Maximum Demand Growth (NMG in MVA)	Maximum Demand Peak (MD in MVA)
Stellenbosch	60 MVA	5.39 MVA	60.37 MVA
Franschhoek	12 MVA	-0.073 MVA	11.529 MVA
Cloetesville	16 MVA	-2.93 MVA	12.24 MVA
Pniël	9 MVA	-0.83 MVA	6.13 MVA



3.2.5.2 Electricity Losses

The electricity losses as of 30 June 2025 were 5.613%.

The table below specifies the different electricity service delivery levels per household.

Table 95: Access to basic electricity

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Household					
<u>Energy: (above the minimum level)</u>					
Electricity (at least the minimum service level) (No. of conventional meters)	4 429	4 326	4 701	4 111	4793
Electricity: prepaid (minimum service level) (No. of prepaid meters)	29 279	31 076	31 717	33 265	34 075
Above Service Level Sub-Total	33 708	35 402	36 418	37 376	38 868
Above Service Level Percentage	86.86	87.78	87.09	89	87.67
<u>Energy: (below the minimum level)</u>					
Electricity (< minimum service level)	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity: prepaid (< min. service level)	0	0	0	0	0
Other energy sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Below the Minimum Service Level Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0
Below the Minimum Service Level Percentage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Households	33 708	35 402	36 418	37 376	38 868

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Department: **Electricity Services at 30 June 2025.**

Table 96: Capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Department: Electricity Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Alternative Energy	14 373	14 373	0%
Kayamandi new substation 11kV switching station	12 800	12 746	0.42%
General Systems Improvements - Stellenbosch	6 697	6 672	0.37%
Bien Don 66/11kV substation new	6 240	6 240	0%
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	5 000	2 234	55.33%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Department: Electricity Services has spent **96%** of its capital budget for the financial year.



The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Electricity Services as at 30 June 2025.

Table 97: Total number of employees in the Department: Electricity Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	3	2	1	33.3
9 – 13	36	26	10	27.7
4 – 8	55	48	7	12.7
3 – 0	8	6	2	25
Total	103	83	20	19.4

3.2.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT, REFUSE COLLECTIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

3.2.6.1 Waste Management

The Department: Waste Management's key responsibility is to keep the municipal area waste-free by removing illegal dumping and providing a refuse collection and waste disposal service for all residents. The department also encourages waste minimisation through waste treatment, recovery, and recycling solutions.

Stellenbosch Municipality's Waste Management Department achieved second place in the Municipal Recognition Programme for Waste Management hosted by the Western Cape Government's Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

a) Development of additional waste disposal cells project

The Stellenbosch Landfill reached capacity in August 2019. All Stellenbosch waste was transferred to the private Vissershok Landfill. This represents a huge additional expense for the municipality.

In the 2024/25 financial year, the municipality commissioned Cell 4A at the landfill in November 2024, and the haulage of waste to Vissershok ceased. The last remaining cells (Cell 4B and 4C) will be completed and commissioned once Eskom has removed the infrastructure that traverses the property.

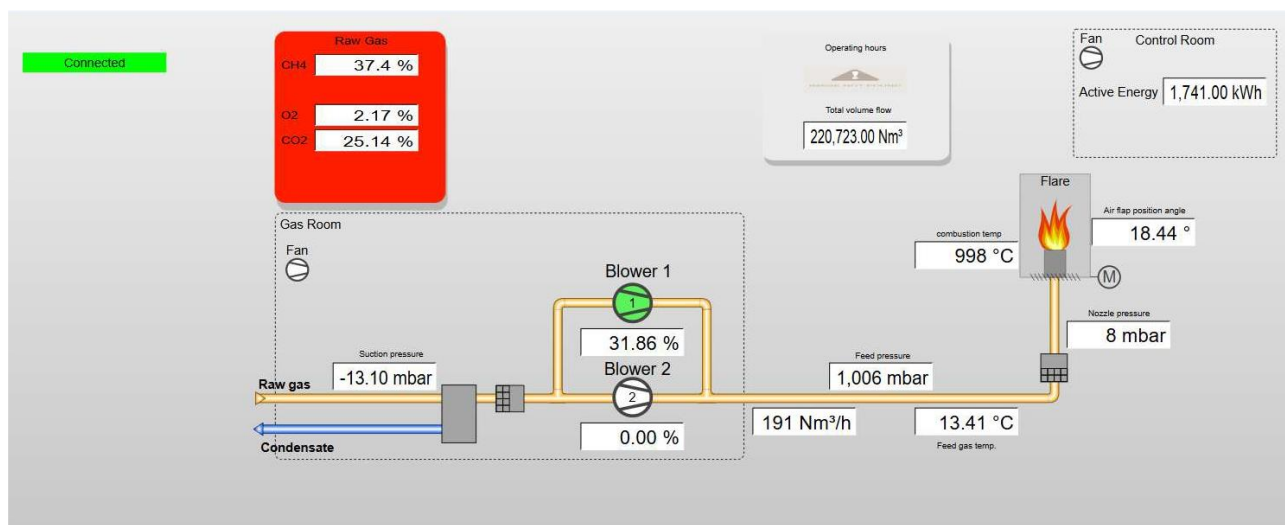
Projects continued in the 2024/25 financial year but were initiated in the previous financial year(s):

Landfill gas extraction and flaring

During the financial year, the landfill gas extraction and flaring infrastructure was completed. The infrastructure was commissioned on 01 June 2025, a volume of 220 723 Nm³ of biogas was flared, of which 37.2% was methane gas.



Figure 12: Landfill gas extraction and flaring



Compliance

For waste disposal facilities (landfills and transfer stations) that are required to operate in compliance with the relevant legislation, all landfills must be licensed. Internal audits form part of these legal requirements and are conducted quarterly by internal staff. Audits were conducted at the Stellenbosch Landfill Site, Klappmuts Transfer Station, and the Materials Recovery Facility in Stellenbosch.

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning conducted a compliance audit at the Stellenbosch Landfill on 19 February 2025. The Department found that the site was compliant and scored 92.42%.

External Audits

To be able to assess whether waste management practices are in accordance with all license conditions, landfill owners must regularly (at least once per annum) obtain the services of an external independent auditor to do an independent landfill compliance audit.

During the financial year, the external auditor found the site was compliant and scored 95.21%.

Monitoring Committee

All landfills are established and operated in terms of a Waste Management Licence (WML) issued by either the National or Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Planning. In terms of the waste management license, landfills are required to establish a monitoring committee. The objective of the Monitoring Committee is to provide a forum to enable the community to effectively participate in and monitor the operation, rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing monitoring of a landfill.

The Stellenbosch landfill has an active monitoring committee. Monitoring Committee meetings are attended by Department of Environmental Affairs and Department Planning officials, as well as officials of various municipal departments as and when required. The independent external auditor also attends the meeting as and when required to report on the findings of the annual external audit and the review audit. Meetings were held on 1 October 2024, 25 February 2025 and 27 May 2025 during the financial year.



Waste Managers Officers Forum

The Waste Management Officer (WMO) for the Stellenbosch Municipality is the Senior Manager: Waste Management. Quarterly meetings of the Provincial Waste Managers Officers Forum take place at various venues across the province. The Waste Management Officer attends the meeting and reports on activities within the municipality; this also provides a forum to receive information from provincial officials and further networking with Waste Management Officers from other municipalities within the province.

These forums are also held on a district level, where municipal representatives from the Cape Winelands discuss waste-related matters within the district.

Area Cleaning

Area cleaning within the municipal area is provided using a contractor that is responsible for cleaning the Stellenbosch CBD, and the use of EPWP personnel. Area cleaning is an essential service. This section employed temporary employees from local communities that were sourced from the municipal unemployment database to perform cleaning services in the streets, open spaces, and around waste removal skips.

Area cleaning service is provided using blue bags and black bags. Where the municipality faces severe illegal dumping, it provides its plant machinery (digger loaders and tipper trucks) to clean and clear such areas.

The area cleaning section has seen an increase in the illegal dumping of builders' rubble and green waste within the hotspot areas.

The services rendered by the Section: Area Cleansing include, but are not limited to, street cleaning and emptying of litter bins.



3.2.6.2 Area Cleansing Functions

The images below illustrate how operational the municipality is with area cleaning in certain areas.

Image 1: Street sweeping and litter picking



Illegal Dumping Clearing

Image 2: Before and After of Illegal Dumping Clearing





No Dumping Signs

Image 3: Signage boards notifying the public not to dump in certain areas



EPWP employment opportunities were created in the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.

The table below indicates the EPWP employment opportunities created in the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.

Table 98: EPWP employment opportunities

Reporting month	2023/24	2024/25
July	372	219
August	394	258
September	394	304
October	418	328
November	426	330
December	431	304
January	208	303
February	250	228
March	283	233
April	282	196
May	366	287
June	406	298
Total	4 230	3 288

Refuse Collection

Refuse collection is completed according to a weekly schedule for formal households, commercial properties, and industries. The municipality supplies 240 wheelie bins to 28 465 collection points, but that excludes informal settlements where communal skips are provided and collected. This is a service that is provided 7 days a week.

Wheelie 240-litre bins

The following information is drawn from the available data regarding wheelie bins issued for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years:



Table 99: Refuse bins issued

Bins	2023/24	2024/25
Broken bins	321	368
New bins	582	237
Total	903	605

3.2.6.3 Waste Disposal and Waste Minimisation

Recycling: Material Recovery Facility and the Landfill

The Stellenbosch Municipality Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWWMF), located next to the landfill, commenced operations on 01 April 2021. The municipality's Material Recovery Facility (MRF) manages and processes an average of 123 tons of recyclable waste monthly.

Image 4: Recycling: MRF and the Landfill



Operations are underway inside the Material Recovery Facility (MRF)

The municipality also allows 40 waste pickers at the landfill to reclaim recyclable waste from the landfill. The waste pickers reclaimed 296 tons of waste from the landfill during the financial year. In total, 1 774 tons of waste were recycled in the financial year.

Disposal Facilities

Stellenbosch Landfill Site

The Stellenbosch Landfill consists of four cells (Cell 1 – 4). Cells 1, 2, and 3 have reached their maximum capacity and are no longer accepting waste and are in the process of being capped. Cell 4A was commissioned in November 2024; however, before the commissioning of the cell, 13 775 tons of waste were transferred to Vissershok Landfill Site during the financial year.



Image 5: Cell 4A at the landfill site



During the 2024/25 financial year, the landfill received 893 users, and 39 498 tons of waste were disposed of at Cell 4A, which was covered and compacted daily to ensure the site remains efficient and compliant with regulatory standards.

Green / Organic Waste

The municipality is currently implementing a waste diversion programme to reduce organic waste going to landfills. This programme involves shredding green waste and composting garden waste. Residents and businesses can drop off their garden waste at the landfill, while Franschhoek residents have the option to use the Franschhoek drop-off facility. The collected waste is then transported to the Stellenbosch Landfill Site for chipping and shredding.

The municipality managed to divert approximately 37% of organic / green waste from the landfill site during the financial year.

Table 100: Organic / green waste from the landfill site

Organic waste diversion	Tons
Waste generated	53 253.94
Estimated organic waste tonnages (13.5%)	7 189.282
Estimated Green Waste Tonnages (24%)	12 780.95
Total organic waste (37.5%)	19 970.23
Diverted Organic Waste	7 400.72
Total Diversion of organics %	37.05877



Image 6: Garden waste area where chipping takes place



Builder's rubble

The builder's rubble is crushed, stockpiled, and transported off-site once it is sold and collected by contractors. Crushing of materials is included in the contract awarded to the current contractor responsible for operating and overseeing the landfill site. Brick reclamation is closely monitored by the site supervisor, who regulates the process, maintains records, and ensures that all individuals entering the landfill wear protective gear and are registered in the site's database.

The following volumes were received, crushed, and sent for beneficiation:

- ✚ Incoming: 43 282 tons; and
- ✚ Outgoing (crushed): 18 702 tons.

Klapmuts Transfer Station (KTS)

The KTS, a general waste transfer station, was established in 2000. It serves as a hub for all general waste collected in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area. The facility includes an open-sided, roofed structure where waste is deposited, transferred, and stored before disposal.

Franschhoek Drop-Off Facility

The Franschhoek Drop-off Facility is dedicated to offering a free service to the residents of Franschhoek and its neighbouring areas for the disposal of garden waste and bulky items. A contractor has been assigned to transport garden waste to the Stellenbosch Landfill and bulky items to Vissershok Private Landfill.



Education and Awareness

Numerous education and awareness campaigns were held during the financial year. Below are a few examples of the campaigns held:

- ✚ On 05 June 2025, training was conducted by Aquila Environmental Pty (Ltd), a service provider, on office recycling with the municipal staff. All the municipal cleaners were invited to attend the training. A short training session was about the new recycling system at Stellenbosch municipality's offices.
- ✚ On the 18th of June 2025, a door-to-door environmental awareness campaign was conducted in Ward 13, Kayamandi. The initiative was carried out by the Waste Management team, Area Cleaning (EPWP participants), and the Aquila Environmental team.
- ✚ On 27 June 2025, waste pickers' training was conducted by Petco, and the competency certificates were issued by the MMC infrastructure, Cllr Pheiffer. Over 70 overalls, reflectors, gloves and safety boots were distributed to waste pickers.

The table below indicates the service levels of refuse removal as of 30 June 2025.

Table 101: Service levels of refuse removal

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Household					
Refuse Removal: (Minimum level)					
Removed at least once a week	37 926	49 300	50 792	50 792	50 792
Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-Total	37 926	49 300	50 792	50 792	50 792
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Removed less frequently than once a week	1 064	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Using a communal refuse collection	N/A	N/A	12 161	12 346	12 415
Using own refuse dump	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other rubbish disposal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
No rubbish disposal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Refuse Removal: (Below the minimum level)					
Below the Minimum Service Level Sub-Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Below the Minimum Service Level Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Number of Households	38 990	49 300	62 953	63 138	63 207

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Department: **Waste Management Services** as at **30 June 2025**.

Table 102: Capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Department: Waste Management Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Landfill Gas to Energy	16 165	13 324	17.57%
Expansion of the landfill site (new cells)	4 594	4 325	5.85%
Vehicles: Solid Waste	3 640	3 579	1.67%
Area Cleaning Depot: Franschhoek	457	457	0%
Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschhoek	1 000	450	54.95%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Department: Waste Management Services has spent **85%** of its capital budget for the financial year.



The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Waste Management Services.

Table 103: Total number of employees in the Department: Waste Management Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	3	3	0	0
9 – 13	9	9	0	0
4 – 8	20	20	0	0
3 – 0	42	39	3	7.1
Total	74	71	3	4.0

3.2.7 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

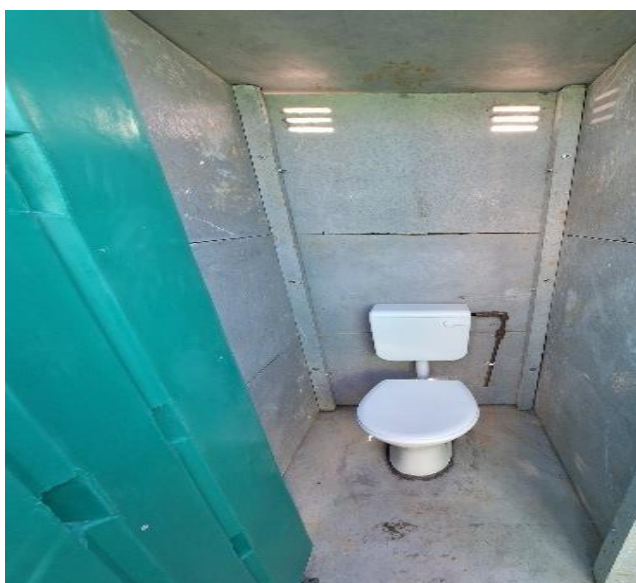
The municipality has an important responsibility to plan for integrated human settlements by ensuring that all its citizens reside in developable, formalised, safe, and sustainable human settlements. This is accomplished by providing dignified living through national and provincial funding within closer proximity to employment opportunities, thereby improving the quality of life for all citizens.

The Section: Housing Development secured a grant in cooperation with the Section: Project Management Unit (PMU) and municipal funding for human settlements, totalling R47 342 761. The Section: Housing Development managed an adjusted capital expenditure budget of R17 376 606 for the 2024/25 financial year, which includes grant funding by the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDol) as well as municipal funds for future housing projects. The financial year under review saw the Section: Housing Development spend 92% of its allocated budget on projects.

The overarching objective of the funds received was to provide basic services in the informal settlements, especially in Enkanini and Kayamandi (see images below), as well as to relocate families that reside in the Langrug dam. This could only be successfully achieved through extensive collaboration with all the various departments within the municipality. More than 200 families had to be relocated on Erf 3229, Mooiwater, Franschhoek.

Image 7: Construction of ablution facilities in Enkanini, Kayamandi



**Image 8: Completion of ablution facilities**

Furthermore, the grant funding was utilised to do forward planning to obtain development rights for Erf 7001, Cloetesville. Consultants were appointed to design internal services as well as top structures for the La Rochelle and Klapmuts housing projects. The Housing Development Agency (HDA) concluded all studies and could submit the Land Use Application for Erf 64, Kylemore, for public comment.

The list of projects, targets, and budgets for the Stellenbosch Municipality for the 2024/25 financial year is presented in the tables below, as extracted from the said letter.

3.2.7.1 Housing Development Capital Budget

Table 104: Section: Housing Development capital budget

Sites	2024/25 Adjustment Budget	
	Funding Source	Budget
Erf 64, Kylemore	HSDG	778 988
Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	CRR	292 396
Farms 81/2 and 82/9, Stellenbosch	CRR	270 942
ISSP Kayamandi	ISUPG	2 000 000
Housing Projects (Social housing planning)	CRR	10 518 992
Klapmuts La Rochelle	ISUPG	2 000 000
Housing projects	CRR	296 331
Jamestown: Housing	HSDG	900 857
Jamestown: Housing	CRR	318 100
Total		17 376 606

3.2.7.2 Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG)

Stellenbosch received an overall allocation on the Provincial Business Plan for human settlements, which includes planned projects, upgrading of informal settlements, and implementation of projects (services and top structures) that are depicted in the tables below:

**Table 105: Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG)**

Stellenbosch Municipality	2024/25 Planned		
	Sites	Units	Funding
ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (managed by PMU)	0	50	3 150 000
Kylemore (IRDP)			1 946 000
Total	0	50	5 096 000

3.2.7.3 Informal Settlements Upgrade Partnership Grant (ISUPG)

Table 106: Informal Settlements Upgrade Partnership (ISUPG)

Stellenbosch Municipality	2024/25 Adjusted Budget		
	Sites	Units	Funding
ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (711) UISP (managed by PMU)	60	0	1 750 000
Klapmuts La Rochelle			2 000 000
Langrug Franschhoek (Mooiwater) IBS			10 800 000
Langrug Dam (managed by Informal Settlements)			4 000 000
ISSP Kayamandi Enkanini (IBS)	0	0	2 000 000
Kayamandi Hostels (managed by Housing Administration)			2 650 000
Total	60	0	23 200 000

3.2.7.4 Housing Multi-Year Projects

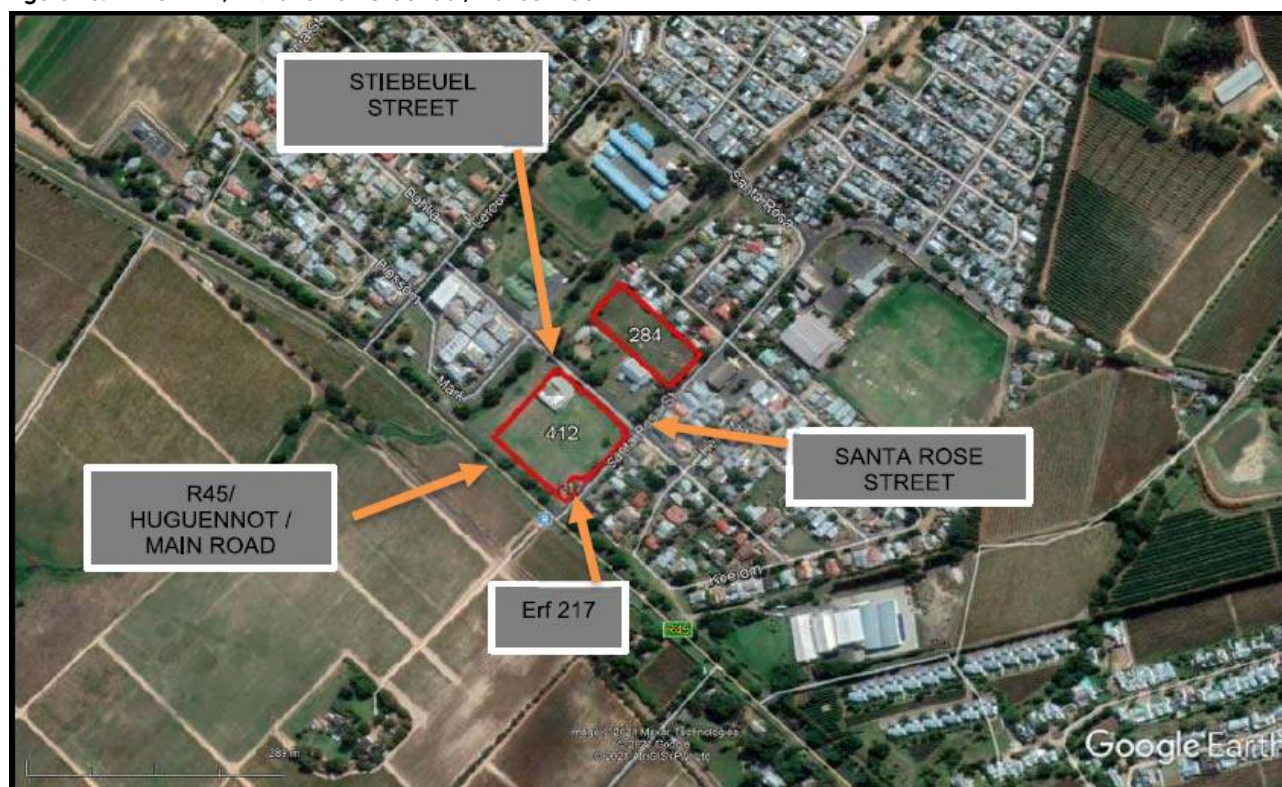
The South African Constitution of 1996 enshrines the right of everyone to have access to adequate housing and makes it incumbent upon the state to take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. This is accomplished by providing dignified living through national and provincial funding within closer proximity to employment opportunities, thereby improving the quality of life of all citizens.



The Section: Housing Development, whose main function is to apply for funding to initiate and obtain development rights for future housing developments, is reflected in the Housing Pipeline, which, amongst other things, focuses on the following multi-year projects:

- a) **Erven 412, 217, and 284 Groendal, Franschhoek** Erven 412, 217, and 284 Groendal are located along Santa Rose Street in Groendal, a suburb of Franschhoek, next to the R45. The site falls within an area characterised by medium- to high-density residential, non-residential, and light industrial uses.

Figure 13: Erven 412, 217 and 284 Groendal, Franschhoek



Various studies have been undertaken over the years regarding the development of Erf 412. Most of the studies included extensive public participation processes. The outcome of these studies was that the property should be developed for high-density residential units, but also include business (light industrial) opportunities. Erf 412 was rezoned to a subdivisational area in 2016, allowing for general residential, local authority and general business. The initial plans for Erf 284 were to develop an old-age home or retirement village; due to financial constraints, this never materialised.

The Section: Housing Development undertook a process to formulate a Call for Proposals in line with the approved Council agenda item.

The Section: Housing Development engaged with the Ward Councillors and Ward Committees and workshopped the different development options. Further consultations took place with professional input from different stakeholders on the architectural and aesthetical design parameters and guidelines for Franschhoek.

The preferred concept, as approved by the Council, will be used in the tender Request for Proposals in the Supply Chain Management procurement process. In other words, the Council's preference will be used by all the bidders as the guiding / benchmark concept site development layout for the



submission of their costing.

Subsequent to awarding the tender, the item will serve before the Council for a final decision on the disposal of the erf. After the Council's final decision, the processes for obtaining development rights must be completed, which will involve further public participation/further specialist studies around the technical difficulties on Erven 412, 217 and 284, Groendal, Franschhoek.

Cloetesville Social Housing (Farms 81/2 and 81/9, Stellenbosch)

In terms of the implementation of social housing programmes, the Stellenbosch Municipality has identified Portions 2 and 9 of Farm No. 81, Stellenbosch. This site is located between the Cloetesville and Kayamandi settlements.

The R304 to the west and the railway line to the east serve as its boundaries. The Plankenburg River traverses the site along its eastern boundary. The southern boundary of the property includes portions of the Kayamandi Tourism Centre as well as a bridge over the railway line. The Mount Simon residential development frames the northern boundary.

A feasibility study has been done to determine the development potential of the site. Council approved the feasibility report for social housing (rental stock) for further planning studies. A suitable, qualified, and experienced professional service provider conducted these studies. These projects included a geotechnical investigation, flood line studies and a traffic impact assessment on the site.

The geotechnical investigation indicates that the property is considered to have suitability ranging from favourable to poor for residential development. The factors that reduce the suitability of the land for development are the degree of uncontrolled fill, the existing topography and soil corrosivity.

The tender was awarded to the successful service provider in March 2024. The draft Land Availability Agreement (LAA) served before the Council on 14 November 2024 to enter into a LAA with the developer. A service provider has been appointed to obtain development rights for Portions 2 and 9 of the Farm No. 81, Stellenbosch. The Land Use application has been advertised for public comment, which closed on 12 May 2025.

Figure 14: Cloetesville Social Housing (Farms 81/2 and 81/9, Stellenbosch)



b) Erf 7001, Cloetesville

A service provider conducted a study to explore potential development sites in Cloetesville. The recommendations presented to the Council led to the identification of Erf 7001 as a potential site for GAP / FLISP housing. A call for proposals for the mixed-use development of Erf 7001, Cloetesville, was advertised on two occasions.



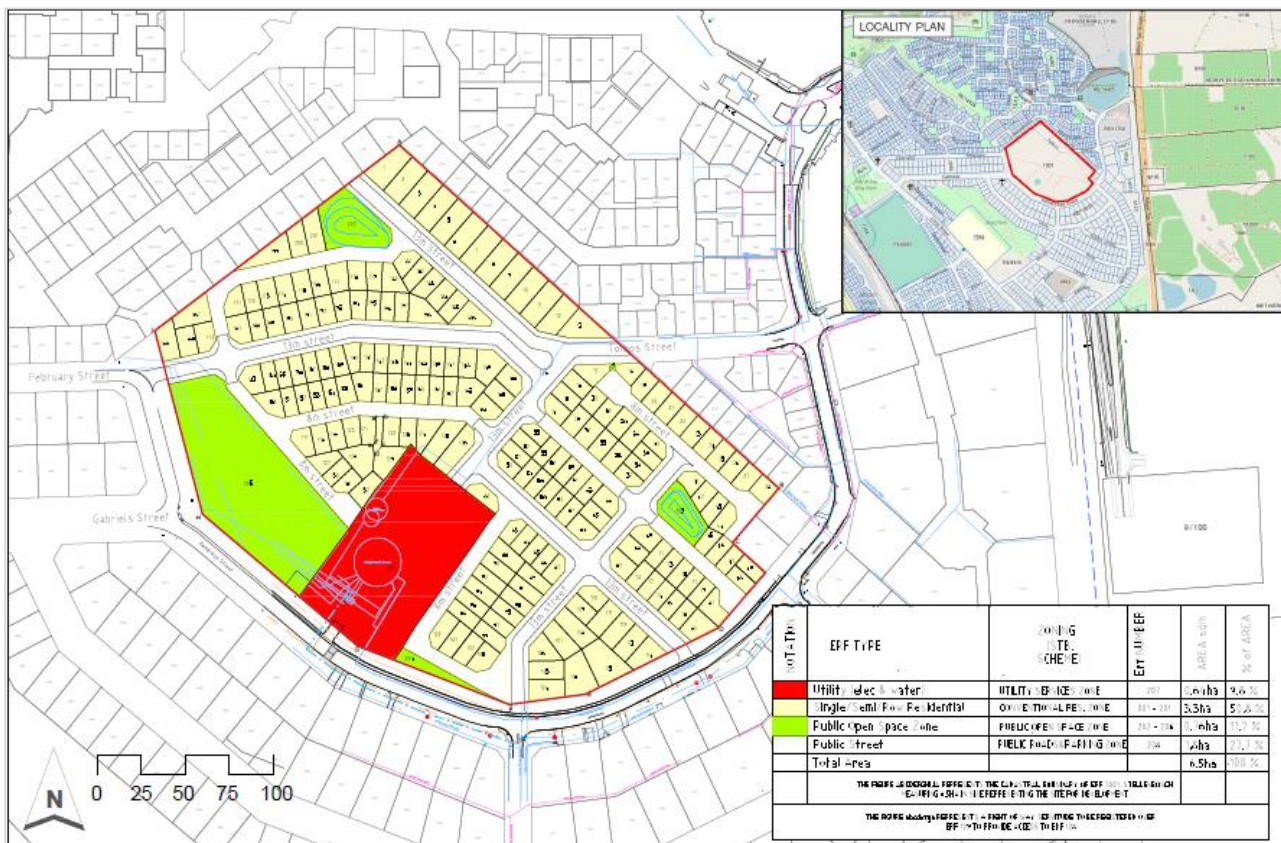
The goal of this development is the delivery of medium- to upper-GAP housing, which is not aimed at BNG-housing units (free houses). There is an urgent need for the property to be developed to create an integrated urban development (Cloetesville), providing housing.

Stellenbosch Municipality is essentially making the land available (via the ATR processes) to a developer to develop housing opportunities in the GAP market.

A team of professionals has been appointed to undertake a broad conceptual urban design framework for Erf 7001 and to obtain town planning and development rights. A public participation process was completed to obtain public comment. The Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) approved the land use application, and consequently, land development rights were obtained on 29 November 2024. An appeal period followed, after which the Appeal Authority approved the project.

A funding application to PDol is in progress. The user section will advertise during the 2025/26 financial year a call for proposals from private developers to partner with Stellenbosch Municipality in the development of GAP housing on Erf 7001, Cloetesville.

Figure 15: Erf 700, Site Development Plan





c) Farm 527, Jamestown (Phases 2 and 3)

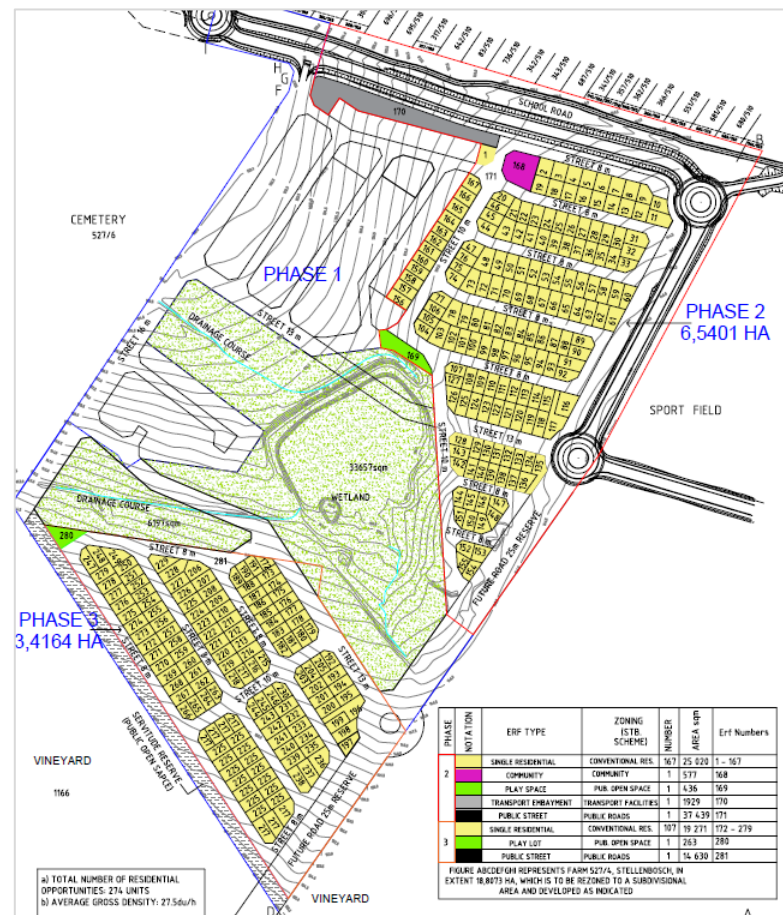
The subject property is located on the southern edge of the suburb of Jamestown, east of the R44 between Stellenbosch and Somerset West. It is flanked by an existing cemetery on its western boundary and a sports field located centrally on its northern edge.

The site falls within an area characterised by medium- to high-density residential as well as non-residential uses that serve the local community of Jamestown.

A professional team was appointed to undertake a broad conceptual urban design framework for a portion of Portion 7 of Farm 527 and the remainder of Farm 527, Stellenbosch, and to obtain town planning and development rights.

After the public participation process was concluded, the Land Use Application was submitted to the MPT for decision-making. Phases 2 and 3 on Portion 7 of Farm 527 (single residential erven and service sites) were approved, which will yield 274 housing opportunities. An appeal was lodged against the application. The final notice of appeal was issued on 8 August 2024, wherein the appeal was dismissed, and the application was approved.

Figure 16: Farm 527, Jamestown (Phases 2 and 3)



The section will advertise a tender to appoint an implementing agent for the development of BNG and GAP housing for Phases 2 and 3 on the remainder of Portion 7 of Farm 527, Jamestown, during the first quarter of the 2025/26 financial year.

d) Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 (Northern Extension), Stellenbosch

The project is situated north of Kayamandi, adjacent to Cloeteville and the Welgevonden Estate. The sites are located on the western side of the R304 (the main arterial from the north) to Stellenbosch.

The specific site has been earmarked to provide a mixed-use development that could yield $\pm 3\,500 - 4\,000$ residential opportunities to address the housing need experienced in Stellenbosch.

It should be noted that a portion of the development has been identified as a possible relocation area for the redevelopment of the Kayamandi Town Centre and other related projects.



A tender was advertised, and a service provider was appointed to undertake a Broad Conceptual Urban Design framework for the Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 (Northern Extension) and to obtain town planning and development rights. The project's timeframe to obtain development rights is the 2025/26 financial year.

Figure 17: Location of the proposed development of the Northern Extension



The formal land use application was submitted to the Section: Land Use Management on 1 December 2023. A public participation process was conducted for public comment, and the closing date for comments was 25 February 2024. The application was circulated to the internal department for comment.

The conceptual design layout was amended by the service provider due to the planning and construction of the reservoir. The development plan and proposed subdivisional area layout for the proposed Northern Extension Development were submitted to the Section: Land Use Planning on 11 December 2024. Negotiations with private developers are in process to register a servitude access over the property to the reservoir site. It is anticipated that the Land Use application will serve during the second quarter of the 2025/26 financial year at MPT for decision.

e) Erf 64, Kylemore

The identified property is 15.5 ha, of which the municipality requires ±8 ha for residential purposes. A special Power of Attorney was provided in November 2021 by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDoPW&I) to the Housing Development Agency (HDA).

It should be noted that pre-feasibility studies were conducted more than 10 years ago and need to be reviewed and amended where necessary.

The Housing Development Agency (HDA) has been appointed to assist with the transfer of land from the NDoPW&I to the Stellenbosch Municipality. Furthermore, the required applications to obtain land use rights, the registration of diagrams / general plans with the Surveyor General, and the relevant funding applications to the PDol were attended to.

The HDA appointed a service provider for detailed planning and design of the preferred development option.

A beneficiary committee was elected from a public meeting that was held on 13 March 2024. A formal meeting was held on 6 May 2024 with the newly elected beneficiary committee to discuss the signing of the social compact and the street naming process.

Figure 18: Erf 64, Kylemore



A memo with proposed street names and numbers was submitted to the Section: Land Use Management for approval.

The HDA submitted the land use application during the financial year under review, and it will be advertised for public comments / inputs during the first quarter of the 2025/26 financial year.



f) Cloetesville infill housing project

The Cloetesville Infill Housing Project was implemented to serve as a means to develop vacant and underdeveloped portions of land within Cloetesville to address the housing needs. A service provider was appointed to conduct a feasibility study on eight sites (8 erven), of which only two sites have been approved by the Council during the review of the 2025-2028 Housing Pipeline on 30 May 2025.

The objective was to identify the development potential of each site and to provide a conceptual site development layout for the identified sites. The following sites, as per the images below, were approved for further investigation:

- 1) **Erf 8915** is situated adjacent to and stretches behind Pieter Langeveldt Primary School. Moreover, it is situated behind one row of houses. A concern raised for this site is that the expense of servicing the land could potentially jeopardise the feasibility of providing facilities for the disadvantaged. Another concern is the number of trees on the site, especially behind the school, and their environmental and heritage impact. Currently, the site is being used as an illegal dump.

The Council approved the feasibility study report to proceed with the planning processes to obtain development rights for the proposed housing project. Although it is expected that this site will be very costly to develop (due to the poor soil condition and subsequent required bulk earthworks), it is recommended that the Stellenbosch Municipality develop the site for housing opportunities, depending on the subsidy quantum.

Figure 19: Cloetesville infill housing project





The project has been approved in the business plan of the Provincial Department of Infrastructure for the current financial year. Only after PDol approves the funding will a procurement process be followed to appoint a professional team to obtain development rights.

- 2) **Portion of Erf 6847** is relatively flat; however, the soil conditions and the permanent or perched water table, which is found less than 1.0m below the ground surface, are expected to impact the cost of construction since alternative construction methods are used to mitigate the risks. The site allows for possible infill opportunities, and therefore, funding will be applied for at the PDol to undertake further investigation.

Figure 20: Portion of Erf 6847





h) La Motte: Farms 1339, 1158 and 1158/1, Paarl

La Motte is a former Bosbou Hamlet situated approximately 3.5 km north-west of Franschhoek town, on the Robertsvalei Road, close to where it intersects the R45. Originally built to house forestry workers, the village is made up of the original dwellings and a range of community facilities. During the construction phase of the Berg River Water Scheme, new houses were built adjacent to the existing settlement to temporarily house the construction workers; these houses have been transferred to identified beneficiaries.

Portions of Farm 1653, Remainder Farm 1339, Remainder Farm 1158 and Portion 1 Farm 1158 Paarl have been identified for mixed-use housing development for the expansion of La Motte.

Feasibility studies and various development options have been completed for consideration. From the findings, the identified properties have sufficient capacity for the provision of an integrated housing development. Discussions with the owner of the land, the National Department of Transport and Public Works and Infrastructure, have occurred to initiate the transfer of land to the Stellenbosch Municipality for housing developments.

The La Motte properties are owned by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

Figure 21: La Motte properties owned by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure





During June 2024, the municipality extended the Implementation Protocol Agreement (IPA) with the Housing Development Agency (HDA) to assist and facilitate the process of ensuring the transfer of the above-mentioned properties for housing development.

Highlights within the department

- ✚ The housing pipeline was unanimously adopted by the Council.
- ✚ That the oldest informal settlement in Klapmuts received funding from PDol to be upgraded;
- ✚ That NDoPW&I provided, after 20 years, a Special Power of Attorney for Erf 64, Kylemore, to be developed for housing opportunities;
- ✚ That the first GAP-housing in Cloetesville received development rights; and
- ✚ That the first Social Housing project (affordable rental) was advertised for public comments to finalise the Land Use Application.

Challenges within the department

Table 107: Challenges within Housing Development

Challenges	Description	Corrective Measures
Capacity constraints to timeously execute and project manage projects in various stages of the project cycle.	Staff shortage	A Programme Manager was appointed in June 2025, which increased the capacity of the unit.
Coordination between various departments to fast-track infrastructure and planning approvals.	Interdepartmental coordination	Monthly meetings have been instituted to streamline workflow.
Provision of funding on a national and provincial level.	Budget constraints	Applications for emergency housing have been centralised and dealt with by the National Department of Human Settlements. These applications should be managed by the Provincial Department of Infrastructure, as funding approvals are laborious.
Community expectations compared to housing delivery.	Housing needs for low- to medium-income households	Acceleration of housing projects by streamlining the approval processes through SOPs.



3.2.8 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

The Section: Informal Settlements plays a pivotal role within Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024), managing twenty-nine informal settlements. Recent surveys and independent service providers highlighted a substantial challenge, with approximately 22 000 informal structures recorded in the "Section: Informal Settlements Matrix, 2025." This significant number underscores the ongoing struggle residents face, particularly concerning limited access to essential basic services.

In response, the Section: Informal Settlements is dedicated to addressing the critical demand for basic services in these areas. This involves robust collaboration with other municipal departments and sections to successfully implement upgrading projects and ensure the provision of vital services to residents. Furthermore, the section is actively involved in monitoring and reporting on the growth dynamics of informal settlements within Stellenbosch Municipality, striving to ensure the consistent delivery of adequate basic services.

The 2024/25 financial year saw significant progress across several crucial initiatives as follows:

3.2.8.1 Upgrading of Informal Settlements Project: Langrug and Erf 3229, Mooiwater, Franschhoek

A major focus during the financial year (FY) was the relocation of families from the Langrug dam area. This critical process commenced in the final quarter of the 2024/25 financial year, with an estimated total of 220 households planned for relocation to Erf 3229, Mooiwater. This project is a testament to the municipality's commitment to providing improved living conditions.

As part of ongoing maintenance and efforts to restore dignified living conditions, the Section: Informal Settlements successfully replaced approximately 20 dilapidated wendy houses during the 2024/25 financial year.

3.2.8.2 Provision of Basic Services

The Section: Informal Settlements is responsible for identifying and facilitating the provision of basic services in informal settlements. Collaborating with other departments, the municipality achieved the following:

Water and Sanitation: Twenty (20) waterborne toilets and 20 new taps were installed in Enkanini, Kayamandi. Additionally, taps and waterborne toilets were installed and replaced in various other areas throughout the municipality.

3.2.8.3 Survey of Backyard Dwellers in Franschhoek

A successful bidder has been appointed to undertake a comprehensive survey of backyard dwellings in the Franschhoek area.

3.2.8.4 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

In accordance with the Manager: Informal Settlements KPI linked to the SDBIP, Section: Informal Settlements has developed a verification response to backyarders for effective and efficient service delivery.



3.2.8.5 Strongyard, Kayamandi

All negotiated agreements with the community for the 2024/25 financial year under the Strongyard project were successfully concluded. Key deliverables provided by the municipality include:

- ✚ Fencing of the designated area;
- ✚ Provision of eight (8) new ablution facilities; and
- ✚ Supply of three (3) Wendy houses.

It was mutually agreed with the community that the development of the play park will be completed through collaborative efforts in the 2025/26 financial year.

3.2.8.6 Special Projects:

George Blake Avenue

In accordance with the MSDF, the Section: Informal Settlement has been actively liaising with other departments to address service delivery along the Adam Tas Corridor, particularly concerning George Blake Avenue. Updates on the upgrades include:

- ✚ Installation of benches for leisure and recreational purposes;
- ✚ Upgraded voltage of street lighting and improved angling for better visibility;
- ✚ Delivery of additional bins;
- ✚ Installation of sign/name boards;
- ✚ Adjustments for universal access at pedestrian crossings;
- ✚ Refreshing the road lines with new paint;
- ✚ Implementation of river rehabilitation and maintenance efforts; and
- ✚ Increased law enforcement visibility and safety through bicycle patrols.

The Section: Informal Settlement is also currently in communication with the Section Local Economic Development to implement upgrades for a market space focused on providing the community with opportunities for monetisation.

Normstorm Exhibition

In collaboration with the Office of the Municipal Manager, the Section: Informal Settlements successfully hosted a Normstorm Exhibition event on 6 June 2025, at the PJ Olivier Art Centre. Normstorm is a powerful campaign challenging harmful norms, particularly those fuelling bullying, gender-based violence, inequality, and silence. This initiative, born in Sweden and supported by the Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD), has found a new purpose in Stellenbosch Municipality.

Contributors to this vital partnership include Stellenbosch Municipality, the Western Cape Government, Jönköping Municipality, and ICLD. The municipality's leadership approached the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to form an innovative, multi-stakeholder partnership to ensure Normstorm effectively reaches learners. With the support of educators, artists, and young people, Stellenbosch transformed Normstorm from a campaign into a movement rooted in empathy, equality, and education. The exhibition showcased the powerful responses of learners through



photographs, each a declaration against bullying, racism, and abuse, and a celebration of friendship, hope, and unity.

Disasters and Emergencies

The Section: Informal Settlements provides crucial support to the Section: Disaster Management during emergencies. This involves verifying data collected from disaster victims, often in the aftermath of fire incidents in informal settlements and backyard dwellings, as well as flooding and intense winds. Reports are generated within 24 hours to facilitate an effective and efficient response.

The National Department of Human Settlements (NHoDS) also played an integral part in providing emergency relief assistance (building material) to destitute households in the Stellenbosch Municipality area. A notable instance was the Zone O, Kayamandi fire incident, which left 241 households destitute and received aid from NHoDS.

Table 108: Total number of structures impacted by incidents in all areas. All verifications completed within 48 hours

Incidents reported	Incidents: Fire, flood and wind	Number of people affected	Number of structures affected	Number of verified incidents
Formal settlements (Backyard structures)	Fire	22	8	5
	Flood	0	0	0
	Wind	0	0	0
Informal settlements	Fire	148	61	9
	Flood	0	0	0
	Wind	0	0	0
Total number of fires, floods, wind and structures impacted by incidents in all areas		170	69	14

3.2.8.7 Evictions

The municipality conducts weekly meaningful engagements with families facing eviction through court proceedings. This process includes meetings with the applicant, respondent(s), the Chief Legal Advisor of the municipality, the Manager: Informal Settlements, and the Administrative Officer of Emergency Housing. The primary goal is to find amicable solutions while upholding the municipality's constitutional obligations.

The table below indicates the number of eviction matters from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Table 109: Number of eviction matters

Site visits conducted	Number of meaningful engagements held	Departmental reports served and filed at the Court	Court orders issued	Settlement agreements	Evictions completed	Refused / Rejected alternative accommodation
74	67	45	32	7	20	0

3.2.8.8 Development Proposals / Strategy

The Section: Informal Settlements has outlined a comprehensive development strategy for each informal settlement within the municipal area. These strategies are categorised into Clusters 1 to 5 of the "Section: Informal Settlements Matrix, 2024" and are built upon three core pillars:



- ✦ A synopsis of existing basic services, including a thorough analysis of service provision shortfalls;
- ✦ Demographic information of household heads and a desktop risk analysis of each settlement; and
- ✦ Development proposals are meticulously aligned with three key strategic documents: the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), and the Stellenbosch Municipality Housing Pipeline.

These proposals are also carefully aligned with both the municipality's budget cycle and the provincial budget cycle.

Below are the highlights and challenges:

Table 110: Informal Settlements Highlights

Highlight	Description
Gender Based Awareness	Upgrading of the road infrastructure and furniture. Increase community engagement, safety and improved lighting. The aim was to increase gender-based awareness.
Normstorm Project	Collaboration between Stellenbosch municipality, a Swedish Municipality (Jönköping) and the Western Cape Department of Education.
Strongyard Project	Urban redesign of the area for improved recreational use. The latter included a play park (for young and old) and additional ablution facilities.
Langrug Dam / Erf 3229 Project	Relocating the dam inhabitants to a safer location and providing more than 95% of the relocatees with grid electricity for the first time.

Table 111: Informal Settlements Challenges

Challenge	Actions to address
Staff capacity	Vacant positions were advertised during the last quarter of the 2024/25 financial year. It is expected that these positions will be filled during the 2 nd quarter of 2025/26.
Lack of decanting sites for upgrading projects	The revision of existing policies, along with the housing projects that will be initiated during the 2025/26 financial year and subsequent years, is underway.
Slow progress with housing projects	Informal settlement densification and integration with the housing pipeline.
Rapid urbanisation	There will be increased and improved monitoring of informal settlements, along with the implementation of densification methods.
No space to provide basic services	Potential re-blocking projects.

3.2.9 HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

3.2.9.1 Transfer of housing stock

During the period under review, the municipality continued with the process of dealing with the historic backlog and transfer of properties to beneficiaries of state-subsidised houses. A process action plan was devised in terms of which administrative procedures would be streamlined. A panel of attorneys was appointed to assist with the transfer of the identified properties.



A total of 219 title deeds were transferred for the 2024/25 financial year. The transfers were completed in the following areas:

Table 112: Transfer of housing stock

Area	Total
Cloetesville	20
Kayamandi	173
Klapmuts	7
Franschhoek	1
Mooiwater	1
Pniël	1
Kylemore	9
Longlands	7
Total	219

Table 113: Total properties registered at the deeds office (during 2024/25)

Total properties registered at the deeds office (during 2024/25)	
Historical project title deeds registered	212
New project title deeds registered*	7
Total Erven	219

* Funding for the title deeds was provided through the Title Deed Restoration Programme. It is only given for houses with approved subsidies.

The Section: Housing Administration is conducting continuous Housing Consumer Education (HCE) programmes with affected beneficiaries and addressing issues around title deeds. The municipality also appointed temporary field workers to assist with beneficiary administration, which includes tracing beneficiaries and conducting occupation surveys to ensure that title deeds are registered correctly.

Stellenbosch Municipality has entered into a partnership with an NGO named Khaya Lam, which assists municipalities across the country to transfer houses still in municipal ownership but originally intended for transfer to the beneficiaries. They have assisted the municipality with 2 543 transfers to date. The NGO provides funding for the temporary appointment of staff to enhance capacity, and provides funding to the municipality per the title deed registered. The donation is used to appoint field workers to assist with the beneficiary's administration of the transfer processes.

3.2.9.2 Historic township establishment rectifications

The partnership with the NGO (Khaya Lam) has been extended, with the NGO providing support to finance the registration of the General Plans and the associated transfers concerning the township establishment rectifications implemented on the historic Kayamandi projects (Project 4B, Project 5A, and Project 8). This follows the acquisition of land use rights for these projects, which were developed between 1998 and 2008, as per the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) approval granted in February 2023.

The table below presents these projects, which collectively comprise 280 transferable properties. The process of signing Deeds of Sale for these properties began in April 2023, culminating in a total of 167 Deeds of Sale finalised with the beneficiaries of the transferable properties by 30 June 2025. By June 2025, 163 Deeds of Sale were registered concurrently with the registration of the general plans in the



Deeds Office. The outstanding deeds of sale are prepared for submission. The remaining 116 transferable properties have yet to have their deed of sale finalised by the beneficiaries.

Table 114: Old Kayamandi Projects built between 1998 and 2008, which underwent rectifications (2024/25)

Project	Original Mother Erf	New Mother Erf	General Plan No	Land Use Right obtained	Total Transferable Properties	Total Deeds of Sale signed	Total Title Deeds registered
Project 4B Red Bricks (56 Erven)	Erf 1070, Kayamandi (GP3343/1993)	Erf 5107, Kayamandi	GP2720/23	To consolidate and subdivide into 56 erven and register the General Plan at the Office of the Surveyor General	51	24	23
Project 5A Snake Valley (184 Erven)	Erf 707 and Erf 5107, Kayamandi (GP7988/1991) and Erf 1070, Erf 5107, Kayamandi (GP3343/1993)	Erf 1980, Kayamandi – (SG 48/2024)	GP50/2024	Closure of public open space, consolidate and subdivide Erf 1980 into 130 erven (124 erven and 6 PPS) and registration of the General Plan at the Office of the Surveyor General	124	78	76
Erf 707 and Erf 5107, Kayamandi (GP7988/1991) and Erf 1070 and Erf 5107, Kayamandi (GP3343/1993)		Erf 1981, Kayamandi – (SG 49/2024)	GP50/2024	Closure of public open space, consolidate and subdivide Erf 1981 to 54 erven (51 erven and 3 PPS) and registration of the General Plan at the Office of the Surveyor General	51	29	29
Project 8 - Mpelazwe (55 Erven)	Remainder of Erf 288, Kayamandi (GP149/1987)	Erf 5106, Kayamandi (SG39/2024)	GP40/2024	Formal rezoning and subdivision completed, closure of public roads and registration of the General Plan at the Office of the Surveyor General	54	36	35
Total					280	167	163

In addition to the above township establishment rectifications, the Section: Housing Administration had identified three additional housing projects, of which the subdivision approvals have lapsed in terms of Section 27(7) of LUPA, as no properties were transferred within the prescribed legal period of 5 years from approval. The projects all date to the early 2000s.

These projects are:

- ✚ Unregistered Erf 2046, Klappmuts – a portion of the remainder of Erf 812, Klappmuts (better known as Project 52, Klappmuts);



- ✚ Unregistered Erf 15095, Stellenbosch – Remainder of Erf 6846, Stellenbosch (better known as The Steps, Cloetesville); and
- ✚ Unregistered Erf 14599, Stellenbosch, comprising a portion of Erf 8937, Stellenbosch; Remainder Erf 6852, Stellenbosch; a portion of Erf 6851, Stellenbosch; and Erf 6667, Stellenbosch (better known as Orlean Lounge, Cloetesville).

The aforesaid NGO had extended further assistance through the appointment of a land use planner and professional team, funded by Khaya Lam, to reapply for the subdivision of these three properties. This is necessary to enable the municipality to finalise the formal registration of these properties with the Surveyor-General and the Deeds Office so that the title deeds can be transferred to the intended beneficiaries.

Land Use Applications (LUAs) were drafted and submitted to the Section: Land Use Management during April 2024. The Municipal Planning Tribunal approved the applications for unregistered Erf 15095 and unregistered Erf 14599, Stellenbosch (known as The Steps / Orlean Lounge, Cloetesville) on 29 November 2025, with the decision letter being issued on 2 December 2024 and the final notification dated 20 January 2025. The application for Erf 2046, Klappmuts, obtained exemption from advertising and was circulated to the Directorate: Infrastructure Services for comment(s). This application is currently being prepared for submission to the Municipal Planning Tribunal for a final decision. These three projects have a combined total of 211 transferable erven.

The NGO (Khaya Lam) is also extending their assistance to cover the costs of the registration of these general plans. The signing of Deeds of Sale in respect of The Steps / Orlean Lounge, Cloetesville transferable properties commenced in 2024, and a total of 74 Deeds of Sale had been concluded with the beneficiaries of the transferable properties by 30 June 2025. These transfers are ready for lodgement and will register simultaneously with the registration of the general plans in the Deeds Office.

Table 115: Three projects for which new Land Use Applications have been lodged (2024/25)

Project	Original Mother Erf	New Mother Erf	General Plan No	Land Use Application submitted	Total transferable properties	Total Deeds of Sale signed
Project 52 "red roofs" Klappmuts (52 erven)	Erf 812, Klappmuts (GP3685/1999) Farm 744 of Portion 3	Unregistered Erf 2046, Klappmuts	To be established	April 2024	49	10
The Steps Cloetesville (74 erven)	Unregistered Erf 5095, Stellenbosch (GP4720/2006) Remainder Erf 6846, Stellenbosch	Unregistered Erf 15095, Stellenbosch	To be established	April 2024	72	30
Orlean Lounge (91 Erven)	Unregistered Erf 14599, Stellenbosch (GP4717/2006) comprising a Portion of Erf 8937, Stellenbosch Remainder of Erf 6852, Stellenbosch, a portion of Erf 6851 SB and Erf 6667 SB	Unregistered Erf 14599 SB	To be established	April 2024	90	44
Total					211	84



In addition to the aforementioned historic township establishment matters, it came to the attention that anomalies occurred in certain of the developments within the Kayamandi township area, where more than one dwelling was constructed on properties that were not subsequently subdivided, resulting in the inability to effect transfer to their beneficiaries. In collaboration with the Section: Housing Development, a Formal Quotation (FQ) process was followed to appoint a suitably qualified service provider to perform an investigative study in respect of the identified properties and to propose development applications to rectify the matters.

Properties identified in this regard are:

- **Erf 292, situated between Swentu and Sokuqala Streets, Kayamandi**, a portion of the re-layout of Erven 2, 23 and 25, Kayamandi, depicted on LG plan no. 72/1989 comprises four houses. This property is still reflected as a portion of the original Remainder Erf 288 KM (which was Farm 1259 Stellenbosch).

Figure 22: Erf 292



- **Erven 1072, 1073, 1076 and 1077 (situated at 11 and 13 Mjandana Street and 32 and 30 13th Close), Kayamandi**, are all portions of Erf 1070, Kayamandi, as depicted on General Plan 3443/1993 (Erf 1070 KM as per Diagram no. 11135/92). These four properties each have two houses constructed on them, resulting in four properties comprising eight houses.



Figure 23: Erven 1072, 1076, and 1077



The scope of works entailed an investigation into the stipulated properties located on two project sites, based on their geographic location and General Plans, in terms of the stipulated objective, being:

Table 116: Scope of works of Site A and B

Site A	Erf 292, Kayamandi, a portion of the re-layout of Erven 2, 23 and 25, Kayamandi
General Plan	LG plan no. 72/1989
Location	The property is situated between Swentu and Sokuqala Streets in Kayamandi.
Objective	Investigate subdividing the property into four portions with possible departures.
Site B	Erven 1072, 1073, 1076 and 1077, Kayamandi, which are all portions of Erf 1070, Kayamandi
General Plan	General Plan 3443/1993
Location	11 and 13 Mjandana Street and 32 and 30 13 th Close, Kayamandi
Objective	Investigate subdividing each property into two portions with possible departures.

Plan4SA (Pty) Ltd were appointed and delivered their investigative report on 31 March 2025.



3.2.9.3 Title Deed handovers

A total of 127 title deeds were handed over in the 2024/25 financial year.

On 21 November 2024, the Executive Mayoral Committee members handed over 35 title deeds to the beneficiaries of Snake Valley Maisonettes at a formal event held at the Amazink facility in Kayamandi.

On 25 March 2025, the Executive Mayor, Cllr Jeremy Fasser, handed over 25 historic title deeds to their rightful beneficiaries residing in Cloetesville at a formal handover event held at the Eike Hall, Cloetesville.

The transfer of these title deeds is a testament to the municipality's commitment to improving the lives of its residents and fostering a community where everyone has the opportunity to own their home and participate fully in the economy.

Figure 24: Title deed handover in Kayamandi (Snake Valley Maisonettes) on 21 November 2024







Figure 25: Title deeds handed over in Cloetesville on 25 March 2025

Executive Mayoral Title Deed Handover: Cloetesville 25 March 2025

Executive Mayor Jeremy Fasser handed over historic title deeds to recipients in Cloetesville.





3.2.9.4 Housing Demand Database (housing waiting list) Administration

The Section: Housing Administration continues with the “data-cleaning” process of applications that appear on the housing waiting list, where vital information is outstanding. An area-based approach was used where staff members went out to the various areas and invited applicants to a workshop during which the applicants’ information was updated. The entire Stellenbosch municipal area was covered during this programme.

The agreement with the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDol) to assist with the data clean-up of the Stellenbosch municipal waiting list continues. The waiting list is updated and verified regularly by the PDol to ensure that the number of people deemed to be on a “waiting status” is a true reflection of those persons who still require housing assistance within the greater Stellenbosch area.

The Western Cape Housing Demand Database has undergone an upgrade, allowing online applications, as well as the additional function of adding documentary proof. Stellenbosch Municipality has aligned itself with this software in the capturing of all housing demand data applications. The Housing Demand Database System is being updated regularly to ensure that the Council has credible data for planning future housing projects to be implemented.

The Section: Housing Administration also continues with its outreach programme to update the Housing Demand Database, reaching various areas within the Stellenbosch Municipal area. The outreach programme aims to bring services closer to the people, mainly the elderly, disabled, and unemployed community members who have limited resources to reach municipal offices. The programme reaches the communities in their respective areas to assist them with applying or updating their application on the Housing Demand Database.



Figure 26: Housing demand database updates: Jamestown

Housing Demand Database Update:
Jamestown: Saturday, 25 January 2025





Figure 27: Housing demand database updates: Wemmershoek, Franschhoek

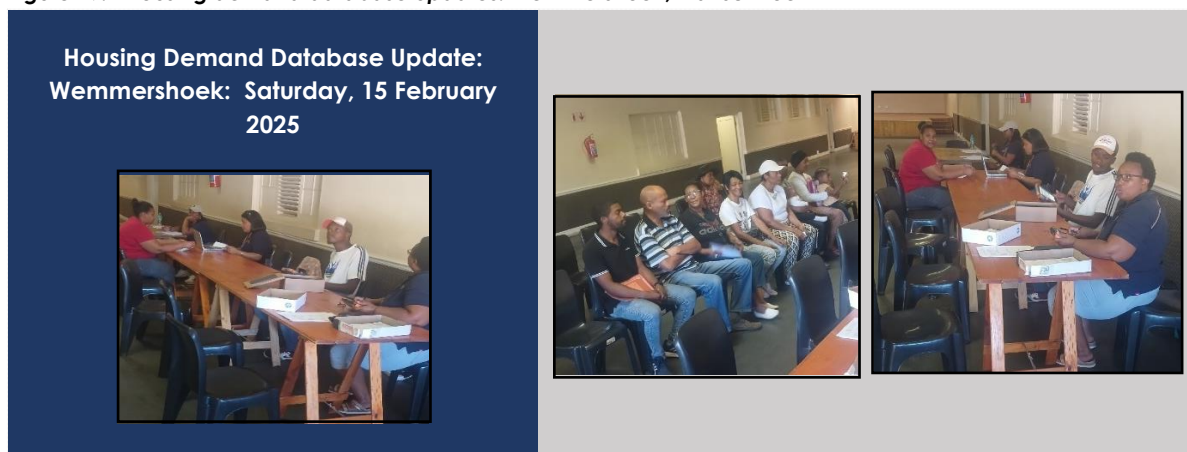


Figure 28: Housing demand database updates: Lanquedoc





Table 117: A total of 974 people were assisted during 2024/25 through the outreach programme

Housing Demand Database		
Areas	Dates	Nr of People Assisted
Jamesstown	25 January 2025	441
Wemmershoek, Franschhoek	15 February 2025	85
Lanquedoc	15 and 22 March 2025	448
Total		974

3.2.9.5 Housing Consumer Education (HCE)

The Housing Consumer Education programme was held for beneficiaries of houses that were built between 1994 and 2014. These are houses that form part of the Title Deeds Restoration Programme. These beneficiaries are advised about the security of tenure, issues of inheritance, and the drafting of a will.

A total of four (4) HCE workshops were held during the 2024/25 financial year, inclusive of those held before formal title deed handovers, outreaches for the signing of deeds of sale, and anti-social behaviour for tenants. This total excludes those HCE sessions held with individual recipients of title deeds and the day-to-day walk-ins.

Table 118: Consumer Education Events undertaken: 2024/25

Consumer Education Events Undertaken: 2024/25			
Date	Area	Type of Consumer Education	Total Attended
16 October 2024	Nooitgedacht	Housing consumer education was conducted with the Nooitgedacht beneficiaries in preparation for their title deed handover.	16 (Housing Consumer Education)
30 October 2024	Kayamandi (Amazink)	Housing consumer education was conducted with the Kayamandi (Snake Valley Maisonettes) beneficiaries in preparation for their title deed handover.	59 (Housing Consumer Education)
16 November 2024	Kayamandi (Corridor)	Housing consumer education was conducted with Kayamandi beneficiaries in preparation for their Title deed handover.	16 (Housing Consumer Education)
13 February 2025	Eikehall, Cloetesville	Consumer education was conducted with Cloetesville beneficiaries in preparation for their title deed handover.	41 (Housing Consumer Education)

3.2.9.6 Administration of Public Rental Stock

The Council adopted the Policy for the Administration of Public Rental Stock, developed through collaboration between various stakeholder departments within the municipality. The purpose of this policy is to ensure effective management of municipal assets and to improve the quality of life for residents.

The Staff Rental Housing Opportunity Policy (2024) has since been approved by Council and is already being implemented. In addition, the draft Housing Administration and Allocation Policy, which will include the allocation and management of public rental stock, is currently under review and will be submitted to Council for deliberation and adoption after the necessary public participation processes.

To strengthen community involvement and address challenges in rental areas, a caretaker programme was implemented across public rental stock. This initiative encourages communities to



reclaim ownership of their neighbourhoods while improving communication between the municipality and tenants. A total of eleven (11) caretakers have been appointed to date.

Complaints regarding anti-social behaviour or breaches of lease agreements are referred to the Section: Legal Services for appropriate action. In certain cases, the municipality has already obtained eviction orders, while in others, legal proceedings are currently underway to secure eviction orders for tenants involved in persistent anti-social behaviour.

Furthermore, the municipality conducted a comprehensive audit of all rental properties, encompassing both staff and public units, with an emphasis on occupancy status. Where discrepancies were identified, interviews were conducted with the affected households, and lease agreements were executed with the next of kin of the deceased tenants. The findings were verified against records from the Directorate: Financial Services to confirm their veracity. This process further allowed the municipality to assess whether unlawful occupants met the criteria for legalisation in accordance with the Housing Administration and Allocation Policy.

Evictions within municipal rental properties are undertaken only as a final measure, following the exhaustion of interventions such as warning notices, tenant consultations, and educational sessions. The procedure is both time-consuming and expensive, yet essential to guarantee adherence to established standards and policies. Cases submitted to the Section: Legal Services generally concern tenants who consistently violate rental agreements or participate in significant anti-social behaviour.

Between July 2024 and June 2025, a total of 8 public rental and 26 staff rental eviction cases were processed, with certain cases already finalised. These figures underscore the persistent challenges and resource considerations involved in enforcing tenancy compliance while ensuring the safety and orderliness of municipal rental communities.

3.2.9.7 Maintenance of Rental Stock

The Section: Housing Administration has integrated the Council's complaints system, enabling effective monitoring of all complaints related to municipal rental stock. The section is responsible for the maintenance of 750 rental units, 1 070 Temporary Residential Areas (TRAs), and 26 plywood hostels in Kayamandi (originally built in 1976 for migrant labourers).

The ongoing attendance to routine, urgent, and emergency maintenance requests, covering both minor and major repairs. Notably, over 150 new geysers, baths, tiles, and other improvements have been installed to enhance the condition of the municipality's rental units.

In addition to day-to-day maintenance, the section has also successfully implemented several major projects. These include:

- ✦ The construction of fencing at municipal flats in Rhode Street, Cloeteville, as well as the installation and replacement of vibracrete in Ida's Valley, to the value of R2.8 million;
- ✦ The eradication of asbestos roofs at the Kayamandi Hostels (Phase 1) is valued at R2.6 million. This project involved the safe removal and disposal of the asbestos material; and
- ✦ An additional R600 000 investment for the installation of new Kliplock roof sheets at Monterey and Melody flats. This was necessary, as the units were severely leaking during rainfall, and the old roofs had to be removed and replaced to ensure safe and durable housing conditions.

The municipality acknowledges that years of neglect have created significant challenges. However, the municipality remains committed to making continuous improvements and strives daily to provide



safer, healthier, and more dignified living conditions for tenants.

Table 149: Projects concluded at municipal rental stocks.

Area	Description of Project	Photos
2ND Avenue, Kayamandi Hostels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Phase 1 of the project to eradicate asbestos roofs, , Completed 6 hostels the 2024/25 financial year. Phase 2 of the project will be completed during the next financial year with an additional eleven (11) hostels. 	
Rhode Street Cloetesville Flats	Construction of new fencing and gates to improve security along the boundaries and parking areas at Monterey, Melody, Monte Christo, and Mount View in Cloetesville. This project was conducted to protect tenants against crime.	
Units 13 and 14 Monterey Flat, Rhode Street	The project involved the safe removal and disposal of the asbestos roof, followed by the installation of a new roof. The units were severely leaking when it rained.	



Area	Description of Project	Photos
10 burnt houses in Cloetesville	A consultant was appointed to undertake conditional assessments and provide a Bill of Quantity (BOQ) to appoint a contractor to work on the damaged houses. The process is at an advanced stage.	

Cleaning the rental stock

The rental stock is maintained with the support of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) workers, who assist with cleaning services. In addition, grass-cutting teams are deployed monthly across public rental areas to revitalise and beautify the surroundings. Key focus areas include Lapland in Jan Cilliers Street (Lavanda, Aurora, and Phyllaria flats), Lang Street blocks F–J, Kloof Street blocks A–D, municipal flats in Rhode Street (Melody, Monetary, Mount View, and Monte Christo), as well as the maisonettes located in Eike, Primrose, Pine, and Jakaranda Streets.

Figure 29: Cleaning services rendered at Rental Stock





3.2.9.8 TRA Management

The municipality is required to manage all issues concerning informal settlement areas with efficiency and professionalism, as stipulated by various pieces of legislation. The municipality manages and oversees 1 433 Temporary Residential Area (TRA) units within the Stellenbosch municipal area, aiming to ensure that every informal settler has access to basic services and accommodation.

The Section: Informal Settlements within the municipality enables evictions, conducts household surveys, manages levies, and provides service-related assistance by directing complaints to the relevant user departments. Additionally, it offers assistance to households until their transition to a formal housing project is complete.

The table below illustrates the distribution of households across the TRAs:

Table 119: TRA Statistics

Area	Number of households
Mandela City, Klapmuts	243
La Rochelle, Klapmuts	35
Devon Valley	30
Longlands, Vloottenburg	81
Mountainview, Jamestown	196
Watergang TRA 1, Kayamandi	262
Watergang TRA 2, Kayamandi	325
Meerlust Bosbou, Franschhoek	33
Curry Street TRAs, Cloetesville	5
Kloof Street TRAs, Cloetesville	4
Erf 3229 Mooiwater, Franschhoek	219
TOTAL	1 433

3.2.9.9 Job Creation

A job creation programme was initiated via the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), and as a result, 41 job opportunities were created, listed below:

- ⚙️ Twenty (20) EPWP workers were appointed to assist with the cleaning of municipal rental stocks, and these efforts resulted in a decrease in complaints received from tenants as properties were in a neater state;
- ⚙️ Four (4) temporary field workers were also appointed to assist with the surveys of rental stock, temporary residential areas, and emergency housing. This was to ensure that the correct tenants occupied the flats and to identify issues like subletting or illegal activities;
- ⚙️ Eight (8) Title Deeds Restoration Programmes were also initiated to assist with the transfer of state-subsidised houses and to eradicate the historic backlog in terms of the transfer of these houses;
- ⚙️ Two (2) administrative assistants were appointed to deal with complaints and document management;
- ⚙️ Six (6) artisan assistants were appointed to assist the artisan carpenter and artisan plumber in the execution of their respective duties; and
- ⚙️ One (1) driver was appointed to deal with courier and transport services.



3.3 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

This department is responsible for the contract management (leasing) and maintenance of all council-owned administrative buildings and the construction / project management of all upgrading and / or new facilities.

Some of the highlights of the past financial year include the following:

- ✚ Various fencing projects were successfully implemented and completed on Tender B/SM 13/22 Supply and Erection of Fencing on an 'As and When Required' Basis: Term Tender for Period Ending 30 June 2025. The tender limit was reached; therefore, the tender was terminated. The tender ended on 30 June 2025, and a new tender, B/SM 06/24, was advertised and awarded, and new projects have commenced on this tender;
- ✚ Various installations of new air conditioners and repair and maintenance of air conditioners were done under Tender B/SM 20/22; the tender lapsed on 30 June 2025. New Tender B/SM 94/25 was advertised, and service providers will be appointed;
- ✚ The quantity surveyor tender for the renovation and structural maintenance of the Jamestown Ward Office and Library was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed (B/SM 22/24 – Professional Services). The construction tender was awarded under Tender B/SM 26/25 and was successfully completed;
- ✚ A professional architect to draft building plans on Erf RE 194 Hoffman Street, Stellenbosch, was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed (B/SM 36/24 – Professional Services). The contractor was appointed under tender B/SM 25/25, and the work is ongoing;
- ✚ The appointment of an architectural professional / principal agent for Millennium Hall on Farm 14/1674 Pniël-Stellenbosch was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed (BSM-40-24 – Professional Services). Work is ongoing; the contractor was appointed under tender B/SM 24/25, and the work is ongoing;
- ✚ Appointment of a structural engineer for the Makupula Hall renovations (professional services) was awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 50/23.SE.9; the contractor for the work will be appointed in the 2025/26 financial year;
- ✚ The appointment of a structural engineer for an assessment on the waterproofing and rainwater runoff at the NPK Building, Stellenbosch, was successfully awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 50/23.SE.5, the contractor for the construction work was awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 27/24; the work was successfully completed;
- ✚ The tender for Phase 1 Structural, Electrical, Fire, Compliance, and Roof Replacement for the upgrade of the Beltana Depot to appoint a Construction Contractor was successfully awarded and appointed under tender B/SM 113/24. Work will be completed in the first half of the 2025/26 financial year;
- ✚ FQ Replacement of flooring at the municipal manager's office and La Motte Fire Station was successfully awarded and completed under FQ 14/25;
- ✚ The appointment of a quantity surveyor who will also act as a principal agent for the NPK Building and Stellenbosch Townhall Complex refurbishments was successfully awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 74/25. The construction contractor will be appointed in the 2025/26 financial year;
- ✚ Tender B/SM 115/24 Rental of Indoor Plants for the Period Ending 30 June 2027 was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed;
- ✚ Eerste River Flood Rehabilitation Structures Agricultural Hall (Tender B/SM 27/24) was successfully completed;
- ✚ Professional architect monitoring and overseeing heritage building works / alterations / upgrades (B/SM 31/23) was completed; and



- ✚ Drafting of 'as built' building plans for the Municipal Townhall Complex (FQ 130/24) was successfully completed.

The planning phase of the following projects started or was finalised:

- ✚ Appointment of the lift service providers under Tender B/SM 50/25;
- ✚ Appointment of the Air Conditioning Service Provider under Tender 94/25;
- ✚ Appointment of a structural engineer for the Makupula Hall renovations (professional services);
- ✚ Waterproofing Remedial Construction Work to the NPK Building (Construction Work);
- ✚ Renovation and Structural Maintenance of Jamestown Ward Office and Library (Construction Work);
- ✚ Phase 2: Appointment of a construction contractor for the Beltana Upgrade;
- ✚ Appointment of a construction contractor for the external renovation of the NPK Building and windows and doors at the Municipal Town Hall Complex;
- ✚ Appointment of a quantity surveyor that will also act as a principal agent for the renovation of the Franschhoek Admin Offices and Townhall;
- ✚ Appointment of the service provider for the hygienic services;
- ✚ Appointment of a service provider for the supply and delivery of plumbing equipment;
- ✚ Appointment of a service provider for pest control service;
- ✚ Lift service for the lift at the Klappmuts Multi-Purpose Centre (B/SM 76/23) was completed; and
- ✚ Lift Service for the Plein Street Lift (B/SM 28/22) was completed.

The following projects are in ongoing phases:

- ✚ Hygienic Services for the Municipal Buildings (B/SM 13/24);
- ✚ Office furniture acquisitions (B/SM 91/23);
- ✚ Plumbing materials and equipment acquisitions (B/SM 51/23);
- ✚ Installations of new air conditioners, repairs and maintenance (B/SM 20/22);
- ✚ Pest Control Services (B/SM 44/22);
- ✚ Indoor plants (115/24); and
- ✚ The Fencing Tender (B/SM 06/25).

Various projects / acquisitions were processed under the following term tenders:

- ✚ Furniture, tools, and equipment;
- ✚ Plumbing materials and equipment;
- ✚ Air conditioners;
- ✚ Indoor plants (monthly service);
- ✚ Municipal Lift (monthly service);
- ✚ Hygienic Services (monthly service); and
- ✚ Fencing.

The following term tenders / quotations were awarded:

- ✚ The supply, delivery, and fitting of office furniture for Stellenbosch Municipality ending 30 June 2026 was successfully awarded, and service providers were appointed (B/SM 95/23);
- ✚ The service provider for the installation of handrails at Lapland Flats Ramps was successfully appointed (FQ 122/24);
- ✚ Hygienic Services Provider for Municipal Buildings was successfully appointed (B/SM 13/24);
- ✚ Fencing tender B/SM 06/24;



- ✚ The quantity surveyor for the renovation and structural maintenance of the Jamestown Ward Office and Library was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed (B/SM 22/24 – Professional Services);
- ✚ Construction Tender was awarded under Tender B/SM 26/25 for the renovation of the James Town Library and Ward Office;
- ✚ Supply, delivery, and offloading of plumbing materials, plumbing tools, and irrigation items. Service providers were appointed (BSM 51/23);
- ✚ A registered air conditioner service provider for call-out and diagnostic services was successfully appointed;
- ✚ Tender B/SM 06/24 Supply and Erection of Fencing on an 'As and When Required' Basis: Term Tender for Period Ending 30 June 2028;
- ✚ Tender B/SM 26/25 Renovation and structural maintenance of the Jamestown Ward Office and Library;
- ✚ Tender BSM 24.25 Maintenance and upgrades of the Millennium Hall on Farm 141674, Pniël.
- ✚ Tender B/SM 50/23 50/23.SE.9; Appointment of a Structural Engineer for the Makupula Hall Renovations (Professional Services);
- ✚ Tender B/SM 113/24 for Phase 1 Structural, Electrical, Fire, Compliance, and Roof Replacement for the Upgrade of the Beltana Depot;
- ✚ FQ Replacement of flooring at the municipal manager's office and La Motte Fire Station was successfully awarded and completed under FQ 14/25;
- ✚ Tender B/SM 70/25 Appointment of a Quantity Surveyor that will also act as a Principal Agent for the NPK Building and Stellenbosch Townhall Complex Refurbishments;
- ✚ Tender B/SM 115/24 Rental of Indoor Plants for the Period Ending 30 June 2027;
- ✚ Tender-BSM 114/24 Appointment of an architectural professional with heritage experience for the renovation of the municipal court;
- ✚ Tender B/SM 70/25 Renovations and alterations to the Municipal Court Building, Erf 528, 35 Mark Street, Stellenbosch; and
- ✚ Various small contractors were appointed under Tender B/SM 85/24.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Property Management and Building Maintenance** as at **30 June 2025**.

Table 120: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Property Management and Building Maintenance

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Structural Maintenance / Upgrade: Beltana	16 155	15 884	1.68%
Structural Upgrade: Jamestown Economic Hub	3 246	3 195	1.57%
Structural Improvement: General	8 524	2 925	65.69%
Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	2 254	2 087	7.41%
Upgrade Millennium Hall Pniël	2 031	1 335	34.29%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Property Management and Building Maintenance has spent **80%** of its capital budget for the financial year.



The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Section: Property Management and Building Maintenance.

Table 121: Total number of employees in the Section: Property Management and Building Maintenance

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	0	1	0
9 – 13	9	3	6	66.6
4 – 8	11	8	3	27.2
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	21	11	10	47.6



3.4 COMPONENT B: ROADS, TRANSPORT, AND STORMWATER

3.4.1 ROADS

To enhance mobility within the municipality, various measures are implemented to alleviate congestion and increase accessibility for residents, marginalised groups, tourists, students, and the economic and industrial sectors. This component functions as a strategic mechanism for expedited economic growth; roads also facilitate safety measures, including access to fire, emergency and disaster services; mobility for public transport and goods; and a secure environment for individuals utilising non-motorised transport or walking. The Stellenbosch Municipal area is experiencing developmental transitions, and designated initiatives will facilitate residential living and transportation. Consequently, the municipality's transport plans include the development of a sustainable road network, which entails constructing new roads to link existing ones and enhancing intersections, among other initiatives.

The municipality effectively addressed the flood-affected areas and the damage to transport infrastructure during the floods in June and September 2023. The damage incurred includes eroding riverbanks, exposed and jeopardised building foundations, damaged and washed-away bridges, undermined roadways and river protection structures, and compromised stormwater systems. The damage assessed in the flood-affected areas exceeds R100 million. Nevertheless, the municipality promptly acted to stabilise and repair immediate needs, with subsequent plans for long-term restoration and improvement of the stormwater systems.

3.4.2 STRATEGIC TRANSPORT PLANNING

3.4.2.1 Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP)

The CITP presents the municipality's long-term transport vision and objectives, as well as the annual action plans and projects that would enable the municipality to realise its transport vision. The CITP will be synchronised with the annual updating of the IDP.

A current review (2023-2028) of the CITP represents the 5-yearly overhaul of the plan and requires, inter alia, that:

- ✦ Every aspect of the previous CITP must be re-examined to see if it is still up-to-date;
- ✦ The previous CITP is revised and updated where necessary, and relevant new aspects are added;
- ✦ An update of the Transport Register should be prepared;
- ✦ It reflects revisions of the municipality's SDF, Roads Master Plan, and NMT Master Plan;
- ✦ It provides a revised Public Transport Plan dealing with the restructuring of the public transport network of services; and
- ✦ It provides an update on progress made with previously proposed action plans and projects and proposes additional plans and projects.



The 2023-2028 review of the CIP has been finalised and approved by the Council in 2023.

3.4.3 TRANSPORT STUDIES

Recently concluded the following transport studies:

A Freight Strategy Study has also been concluded. This study assesses routes typically utilised by freight vehicles in, around, and through the Stellenbosch Municipal Area to develop a strategic freight network.

The municipality has concluded studies regarding the development of a business model for an **Inclusive Public Transport Service** that would serve people with disabilities in Stellenbosch.

3.4.4 TRANSPORT STUDIES CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Concept planning studies have been undertaken for proposed **Park-and-Ride Facilities** located on the outskirts of the urban area; the following studies are earmarked for the near future:

- ✦ Feasibility, undertake further design processes; determine institutional and other required arrangements;
- ✦ Determine the most appropriate operational model that would be associated with the park and ride facilities; and
- ✦ Determine the possible long-term phased implementation programme.

ATC Transport Studies are currently underway to ascertain the required levels of accessibility within the corridor, as well as the mobility requirements surrounding main roads. The ATC Transport Studies align with the approved ATC MSDF and guidelines by, among other things, promoting public transport and non-motorised transport (NMT) within the corridor; the compilation of a Public Transport Plan that sets out the incremental measures required to improve public transport services within the municipal area is currently underway. In line with the municipality's Transport Strategy and council resolution previously taken.

The municipality's approved CIP had highlighted the need for a **Public Transport Plan**. The objective of the Public Transport Plan is the integration of the public transport network and the integration of services and models of transport.

The compilation of the **Transport Plan** is currently underway. It includes studies, assessments and investigations on policy, strategy, the public transport network and public transport services. The plan will be used as a basis for rationalising and restructuring the public transport system, designing contracts for contracted services and the awarding of operating licences. Ultimately, the plan will propose measures for the improvement of public transport services in Stellenbosch.

3.4.5 ROADS, TRANSPORT AND PLANNING

The municipality approved its Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) Master Plan and Policy in 2022. The NMT Master Plan and Policy is a review, consolidation, and update of the NMT policy and NMT network and cycle plans, which were compiled in 2015.

The NMT Master Plan and Policy strive to promote and encourage alternative modes of transport, such as walking and cycling. They also aim to analyse the capacity of the current network, identify



current and future NMT needs, and recommend improvements that will ensure an effective NMT network.

The NMT Master Plan and Policy further strive to position NMT as a consistent long-term municipal priority. The strategic objective of the NMT Master Plan is the implementation of a coherent, logical, and integrated NMT network for Stellenbosch.

The municipality has approved its Sidewalk Accessibility Policy (2023), which aims to improve sidewalk management and strive towards a safe environment for all users. The policy puts procedures in place that would improve safety and make sidewalks more accessible and user-friendly for pedestrians.

The main road networks through Stellenbosch currently operate at capacity and at times beyond capacity, resulting in traffic congestion. Analysis of the road networks and assessments of the public transport operations and facilities are periodically carried out to identify shortcomings and opportunities for improvements. The municipality has approved its Road Master Plan (RMP) in 2022, which analyses the capacity of the current network and current and future needs and recommends infrastructure improvements that will aid in establishing an effective road network.

The municipality has compiled its Road Transport Safety Master Plan (RTSMP). The Road Transport Safety Master Plan is a review, consolidation, and update of the Transport Safety Master Plan (TSMP), which was compiled in 2015. The TSMP includes an audit of traffic safety interventions and identifies priority projects with low- to medium-cost engineering measures such as traffic calming, speed monitoring, roundabouts, etc., for implementation.

Extensive investigations, assessments, and analyses are undertaken when compiling master plans. The outputs of master planning are used to inform strategic plans, such as the CIP. Outputs from master plans also aid other municipal decision-making processes.

3.4.6 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND INTERSECTION UPGRADES

To reduce the effects of congestion, improve traffic flow, and increase traffic safety at intersections within Stellenbosch, various intersections were upgraded by the municipality through the Intersection Improvement Programme that commenced about 10 years ago.

The following improvements have been completed in the 2024/25 financial year:

- ✦ Construction of R44 / Voliere Intersection; and
- ✦ Construction of Phase 1 of the R44 / Webersvallei Road Intersection.

The following intersection and road upgrades are currently in various stages of planning and design:

- ✦ Lower Dorp Street and its intersection with Strand Road (R44) and Adam Tas (R310);
- ✦ Adam Tas and R44 / Alexander;
- ✦ Adam Tas and R44 / Merriman;
- ✦ Phase 2: R44 / Helshoogte;
- ✦ Dualling Bird Street between R44 and Kayamandi;
- ✦ R45 / Le Roux Street Intersection;
- ✦ Extension of Wilderbosch Road to Trumali;
- ✦ Techno-Park and Adam Tas Link Road;
- ✦ Minor Road Improvement, Klapmuts; and
- ✦ Road development at the Jamestown Schools precinct.



3.4.7 Road Reseal

During the 2024/25 financial year, the municipality resealed portions of the following:

Table 122: Road Rehabilitation

	Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m2)
Franschhoek	Akademie	50	6.5	325
	Dirkie Uys	50	6	300
	Fabriek	234	7	1 638
	Anna Marie	139.84	5	699.2
		473.84		2 962.2
Stellenbosch	Terentaal	80	6.7	536
	Jan Fiskaal	150	6.7	1005
	Fisant	350	6.7	2345
	Dagbreek	350	6.7	2345
	Hospital	120	6.7	804
	Roux	123	6.7	824.10
	Omega	380	6.7	2 546
	Reyger	170	6.7	1 139
	Uitsig	105	6.7	703.5
	Thiery	140	6.7	938
	Meerlust	165	6.7	1 105.5
	Blumberg Drive	57	6.4	364.80
		2 190		14 656
Total L(m) =		2 663.84m		17 618.20

3.4.8 Non-Motorised Transport (NMT)

In line with the municipality's NMT Master Plan, NMT infrastructure was rolled out and implemented to ensure the continuous expansion of the NMT network.

During the 2024/25 financial year, sidewalks were constructed along portions of the following roads:

Stellenbosch CBD and Surrounding:

↑	Merriman Avenue	250m
↑	Andringa Street	120m
↑	Banghoek Road	200m
↑	Bird Street	100m
↑	Dennesig Street	900m
↑	Paul Kruger Road	100m
↑	Hofman Road	300m

Total of NMT Upgrades: 1 970m



3.4.9 Parking

The municipality embarked upon several interventions to improve the provision of parking in Stellenbosch CBD and Franschhoek. These interventions comprise the following:

- ⚙️ Reviewing and improving the parking management model and the leasing of parking areas for improved management of these facilities;
- ⚙️ It was completed in December 2024. A new parking facility has been constructed in the Franschhoek central area. The new parking facility offers free parking for approximately 80 vehicles;
- ⚙️ To support businesses and improve parking availability in the central area, the municipality has implemented paid parking along the Main Road of Franschhoek; and
- ⚙️ Feasibility studies and associated works for the establishment of a possible public-private partnership (PPP) project to implement and manage a bulk parking facility in Stellenbosch.

3.4.10 TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Stellenbosch Municipality, in collaboration with Stellenbosch University, continues with research and development to establish a real-time traffic signal control system for Stellenbosch. A pilot project was also launched with one of the local technology companies, namely QUEBIT (in collaboration with SYNTELL), to implement and monitor the impact of synchronising the R44 southbound from Trumali Road to Annandale Rd. This research will assist in addressing everyday congestion through the application of Smart Transportation Technology, namely Traffic-Adaptive-Signal-Control (TASC). TASC refers to the real-time control of signalised intersections and enables the real-time adjustment of traffic signal timing to increase vehicle flows through the intersection, thereby reducing congestion.

During the 2024/25 financial year, traffic signal systems were upgraded, and devices were installed that would improve vehicle detection and protect the municipality's traffic signal infrastructure via the installation of SMARTLOCK underground chambers at the following intersections:

- ⚙️ R310 Adam Tas Road and Vredenburg Road (Install SMARTLOCK Chambers);
- ⚙️ R310 Adam Tas Road and Devon Valley Road (install SMARTLOCK Chambers);
- ⚙️ R310 Adam Tas Road and Oude Libertas Road (installed SMARTLOCK Chambers);
- ⚙️ R310 Helshoogte and Cluver Street (install Ai Tricams);
- ⚙️ R44 and R304 (install Ai Traficams);
- ⚙️ R44 Strand Road and R310 Adam Tas Road (install Ai Traficams); and
- ⚙️ R44 and Technopark Road (install Ai Traficams).

During the 2024/25 financial year, the following traffic signal upgrades (traffic signal controllers were upgraded from Movac 4 to the latest MX technology, including signal head replacement and Traficams installations) were done at the following listed sites that were transferred from the Western Cape Government, Department of Infrastructure, to Stellenbosch Municipality:

- ⚙️ R44 and R101 (Klapmuts);
- ⚙️ R304 and Bottelary Road;
- ⚙️ R310 and Annandale; and
- ⚙️ R310 and Vlottenburg.



3.4.11 PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

During the 2024/25 financial year, pedestrian crossings were implemented.

	Tarentaal Road	1x raised pedestrian crossing
	Mjanda Street (Ikhaya Primary)	1x raised pedestrian crossing
	George Blake Road	1x convert speedhump to raised pedestrian crossing
	Lang Street	1x raised pedestrian crossing

3.4.12 TRAFFIC CALMING IMPLEMENTATION

During the 2024/25 financial year, traffic calming interventions were implemented along the following roads:

Franschhoek

	Dirkie Uys Street	1x speedhump
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Groendal

	Lavender Street	1x speedhump
	Beau Coup De'leau Street	1x speedhump

Kylemore

	Williams Street	1x speedhump
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Kayamandi

	Snake Valley	1x speedhump
	Zone O	2x speedhump

Onder Papegaaiberg

	Fisant Street	1x speedhump
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Klapmuts

	Cloete Street	1x speedhump
	Cornelius Street	1x speedhump
	Coronation Street	3x speedhump

3.4.13 BRIDGES

A new bridge is being constructed on the Lanquedoc Access Road over the Dwars River to better serve the needs of the Lanquedoc community; included as part of the project is the upgrading of the bridge and access road and the implementation of improved NMT facilities.

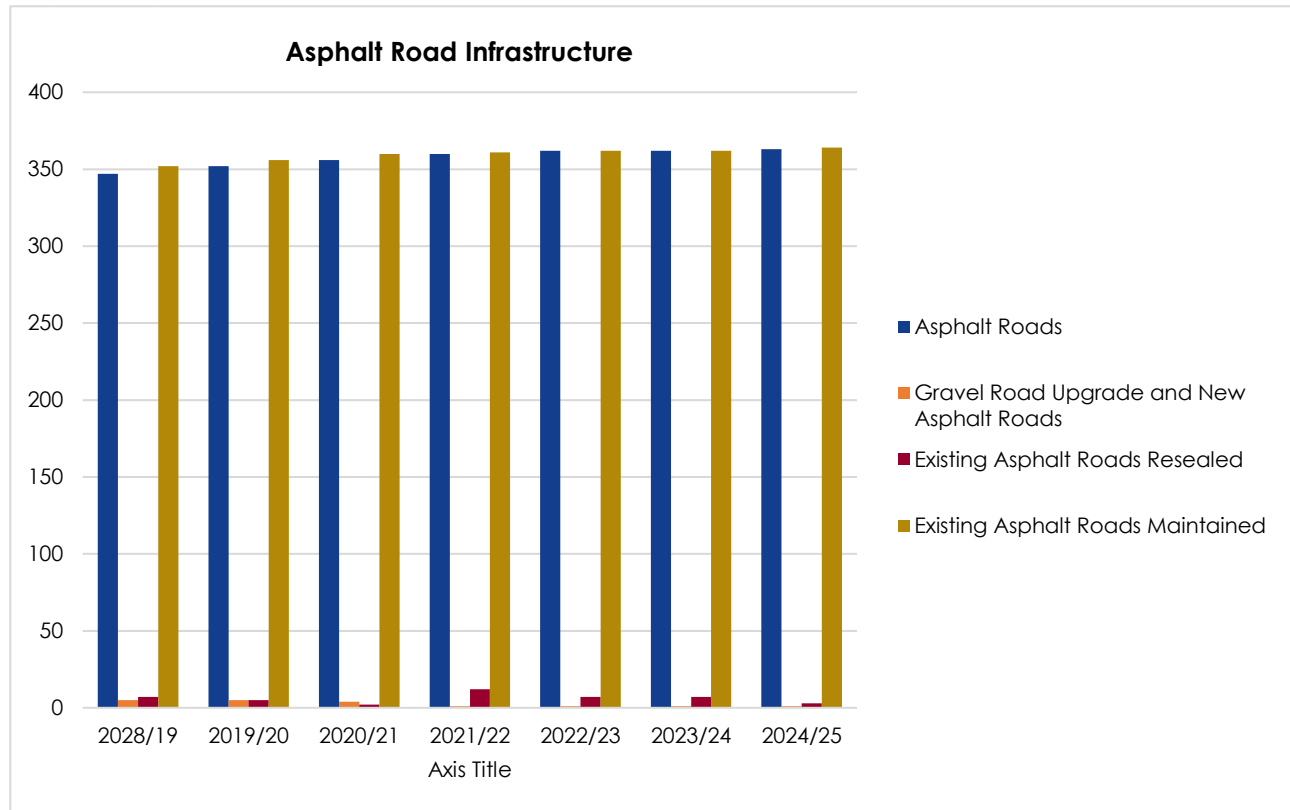
Two culvert bridges over the La Cotte River on Akademie and Dirkie Uys Streets, Franschhoek, that incurred damage during the September 2023 flood, have been reconstructed. Planning, designs and environmental processes are underway for the construction of three pedestrian bridges over the Stiebeuel River in Mooiwater, Langrug, and Groendal that incurred damage during the September 2023 flood.



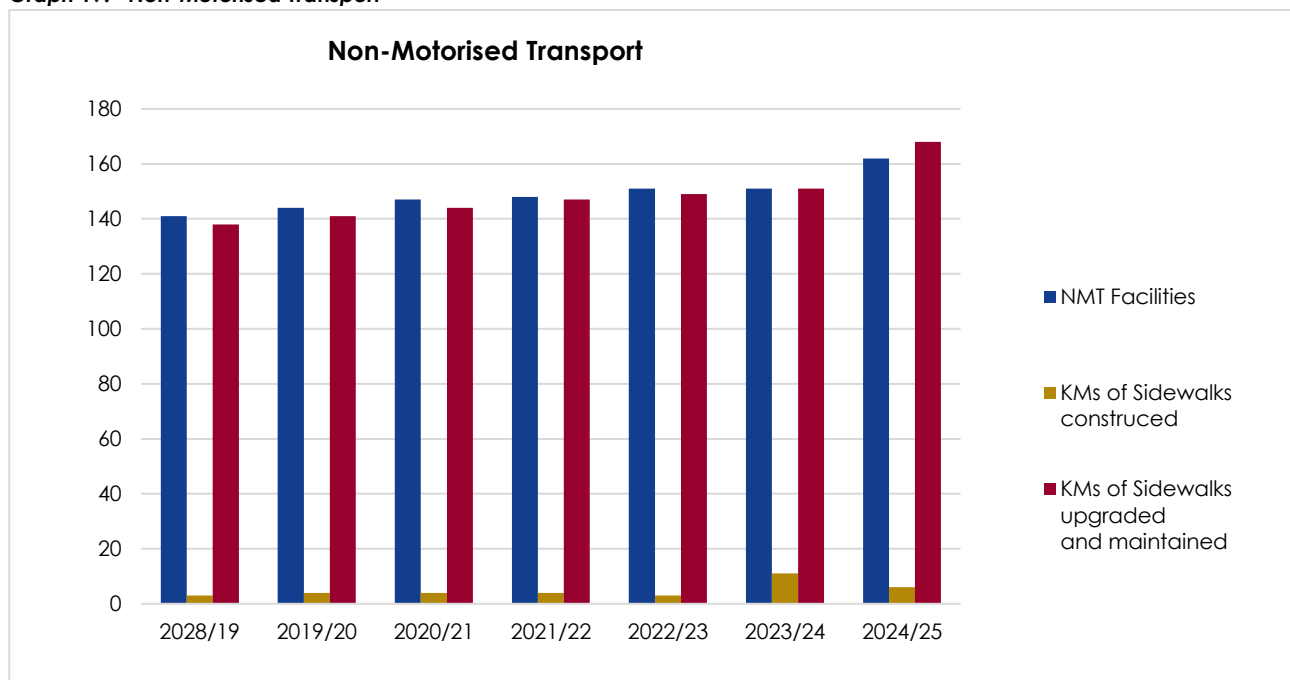
3.4.14 ROADS STATISTICS

The following graphs provide an overview of the total kilometres of road infrastructure and non-motorised transport from 2018/19 until 2024/25.

Graph 16: Asphalt Road Infrastructure



Graph 17: Non-Motorised Transport





Dennesig's Streets Undergo Major Transformation to Pedestrian-Friendly Zone

The streets of Dennesig are being reshaped by the municipality to prioritise pedestrians and cyclists over cars, transforming the area into a safer and more welcoming space for students and residents alike. The municipality has approved several transport projects for Dennesig, financed by development contributions, aimed at shifting the neighbourhood toward a more walkable, environmentally friendly model.

Image 9: Dennesig's Street Upgrade



These developments encompass the introduction of "woonerfs," a Dutch-inspired street design that prioritises communal spaces for all users. Rather than implementing dedicated lanes for motor vehicles, the woonerf model incorporates continuous paved surfaces, street furniture, and greenery that inherently prioritise pedestrian circulation and discourage high-speed driving. This design fosters a sense of community and advocates for non-motorised transportation as the principal mode of mobility.

Image 10: Transformation of Dennesig Street to a woonerf





The improvements extend beyond Dennesig's immediate area, enhancing connectivity throughout the town. New pedestrian sidewalks and cycle lanes are being constructed along Banhoek Road, Andringa Street, and Merriman Avenue, with a new raised pedestrian crossing planned for Bird Street. These projects will create a seamless link between Dennesig and Stellenbosch Central, enabling residents and students to walk or bike with ease and safety.

Image 11: External improvements to Bird Street and the implementation of pedestrian crossings



Construction for these transformative projects began in August 2024, and the municipality has scheduled their completion for the end of 2025, signalling a new era for Dennesig and a model for sustainable urban living.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Roads, Transport, and Stormwater Services** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 123: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Roads, Transport and Stormwater Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	33 974	34 755	-2.30%
Bridge Assessment and Design	12 286	11 990	2.41%
River Rehabilitation Implementation	6 142	5 593	8.93%
Adhoc Reconstruction of Roads (WC024)	4 665	4 656	0.18%
Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) Adhoc Upgrades	5 388	4 313	19.95%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Roads and Stormwater has spent 98% of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Roads, Stormwater, Transport, and Traffic Engineering as at 30 June 2025.

**Table 124: Total number of employees in the Department: Roads, Stormwater, Transport and Traffic Engineering**

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	3	2	1	33.3
9 – 13	21	19	2	9.5
4 – 8	41	32	9	21.9
3 – 0	40	37	3	7.5
Total	106	91	15	14.1

3.5 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, ASSET MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEMS AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

The Department: Asset Management and Wayleaves, Development Services and Project Management Unit (PMU) are responsible for technical information management, asset management, wayleave management, development services, and project / programme management in the Directorate: Infrastructure Services. The department continued to provide operational services in terms of wayleave applications, building plan assessments, land use applications, and project management.

The PMU Section spent R23 million of its capital budget in the 2024/25 financial year on various ongoing projects aimed at providing basic services to informal settlement areas and serviced sites to qualifying beneficiaries. This equated to an overall PMU department expenditure of 98.5%.

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Section: Development Services facilitated the approval of land use applications and building plans, which led to a development contribution revenue of R28 million excl. VAT (cash payments). This revenue can be used on bulk infrastructure engineering projects to create capacity to accommodate further development and broaden the municipal income base in terms of property rates and taxes.

In the same financial year, the Wayleave Management Section generated a total revenue of R851 934 through the facilitation and management of over 316 standard wayleave applications and 104 emergency wayleave applications, respectively. The sub-section continues to monitor safety and ensure the protection of municipal infrastructure services.

3.5.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

Within the municipality, the Project Management Unit (PMU) dedicates itself to managing capital infrastructure projects. The unit is responsible for providing support to municipal departments to manage capital projects throughout the various stages of the project's life cycle, namely, initiation, planning, execution, monitoring, and closure. These projects included the construction of new services and houses, the provision of basic services to informal settlements, bulk infrastructure projects, and municipal facility projects.

In addition to the management of the above-mentioned function, the PMU is also responsible for functions that include:



- ✦ Development, maintenance, and improvement of project management systems, procedures, and processes for the life cycle of implementing infrastructure projects;
- ✦ Rendering specialised lifecycle project management services for all types of infrastructure projects;
- ✦ Management of cross-functional projects in conjunction with relevant departments;
- ✦ Engagement with departments in the medium- to long-term planning and budgeting of capital projects;
- ✦ Assisting with the compilation of the long-term budget for the Directorate;
- ✦ Management and reporting on infrastructure implementation projects; and
- ✦ Management of grant funding programmes (CAPEX / RSEP / ISUP / HSDG and IUDG).

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Project Management Unit managed capital projects with a combined budget of R116 100 000 excl. VAT. The department spent a total of R107 946 150 000, excluding VAT. Therefore, the PMU registered a total average expenditure of 93% across its total project **allocation within the 2024/25 financial year. This included a total IUDG expenditure of R62 301 000, including VAT**, which was 100% of the IUDG allocation. This excludes all the operational expenditure that the PMU managed and implemented during the 2024/25 financial year.

The PMU project managed the following projects for internal and external directorates during the 2024/25 financial year:

- ✦ Franschhoek Mooiwater 236;
- ✦ Housing Projects (Social housing planning);
- ✦ Kayamandi: Zone O (711), Housing Development;
- ✦ Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch;
- ✦ New Reservoir and Pipeline: Vlottenburg;
- ✦ Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe;
- ✦ Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land;
- ✦ Upgrade Stellenbosch Library;
- ✦ Calcutta Memorial Park;
- ✦ Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries;
- ✦ Fire Station – Jamestown;
- ✦ Ida's Valley Housing Project, Erf 9445 Oak Tree Village (Gap Housing Project);
- ✦ Special Pedestrian Routes; and
- ✦ The Consultant Roster BSM 50/23 and Container Tender BSM 60/25.

The project management unit provided numerous departments with project management assistance and engineering advice throughout the year, as it aims to assist all departments that request additional services or advice.

Herewith is a brief overview of the highlights of major multi-year projects that were managed by PMU during the 2024/25 financial year:

3.5.1.1 Erf 3229: Mooiwater – Dam Rehab and TRA Franschhoek

The project aimed to create a temporary relocation site for families impacted by the planned dam rehabilitation at Langrug Informal Settlement. The selected location, Erf 3229, a previous illegal dumping site, was rehabilitated through an identified capital project completed by the PMU department. According to municipal studies, the development of a decanting site was deemed feasible. The project involved servicing approximately 219 sites with essential utilities, including water,



sanitation, electrification, and TRAs. The project has been completed, relocating 219 families from dire conditions within the Langrug Dam to the new enhanced service sites with top structures at ERF 3229. The total contract value of the project, including the TOP structures, was R30.5 million excluding VAT. The families from the dam were successfully relocated in July 2025.

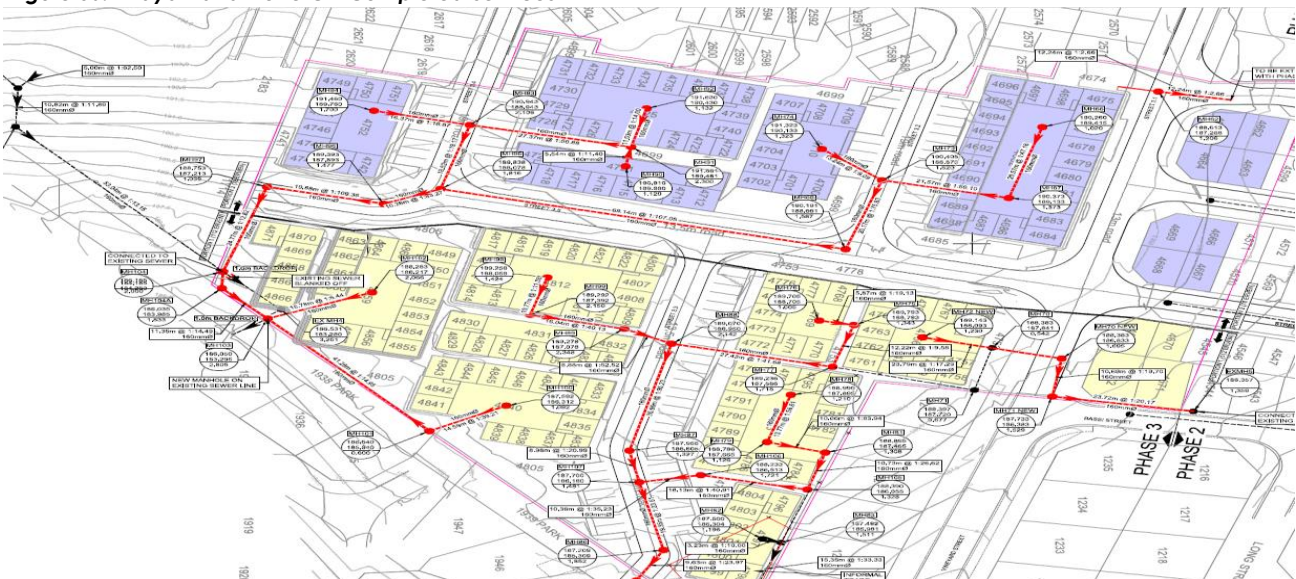
Image 12: Erf 3229: Mooiwater - Dam Rehabilitation and TRA Franschhoek



3.5.1.2 Kayamandi: Zone O

This project is designed to provide 711 service sites in Zone 0, Kayamandi. The project is divided into three phases of construction. The first phase of service sites, known as phase 3, was completed in October 2024. This included 178 service sites for future top structures. The work carried out included bulk earthworks for the preparation of the top structures; construction of urban roads and stormwater management; water and wastewater reticulation services; electrical services; ducts; and related ancillary services. The next phase of the project is for the construction of the top structures (house units), with procurement of the contractor scheduled to commence in September 2025, for 170 structures.

Figure 30: Kayamandi Zone O - Completed Services



3.5.1.3 Upgrades to municipal ECD facilities

The municipal manager has identified the upgrading of municipal facilities used by private Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres as a priority project, with funding allocated accordingly.



The project is financed through the Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR) and the Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG). Due to funding constraints, the initial estimate of R22 million for the improvement of five facilities led to a reduction in the scope of work.

This adjustment was made to focus on addressing high-priority risks identified during the condition assessment stage. The project is currently in the procurement stage for the appointment of a contractor.

Image 13: Upgrading of Municipal ECD Facilities



3.5.1.4 Calcutta Memorial Park

The project is in the implementation stage of phase 1. Upon completion of the 4 phases, the project will yield 40 000 gravesites. The cost to implement the entire project is estimated at R196 million, excluding VAT.

The contractor for phase 1 is Umzali Civils. They were appointed in January 2025 to implement the first phase of the project, with the project construction value of R59 649 667.15.

The consultant is currently busy with the draft tender document for the second phase, which will include buildings, fencing, landscaping and ICT infrastructure.

The images below illustrate the Calcutta Memorial Park – Construction phase and the access road.



Image 14: Construction phase and access road of the Calcutta Memorial Park



3.5.1.5 Vlotenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Bulk Sewer and Associated Infrastructure

The municipality's objective with this project is to expand bulk sewer services to augment the capacity of the existing municipal infrastructure and accommodate both current and future development within Vlotenburg and surrounding areas.

Master planning studies undertaken by the municipality identified the need for new and expanded bulk sewer infrastructure to support the growing Digtebij / Vlotenburg community. This project entails the construction of a 1.2 km, 315 mm diameter bulk sewer main, together with associated ancillary works. The scope comprised civil works, including the installation of new bulk sewer pipelines, micro-tunnelling, and integration of the new infrastructure into the existing Vlotenburg (sewer) Pump Station system. The works were scheduled for completion within an eight (8)-month construction programme during the 2024/25 financial year. The contractor was appointed in August 2024, and construction was completed in June 2025 with a total cost of R14 million, including design and construction supervision. The two images below provide a locality and alignment overview of the project, along with selected photographs captured during the construction phase.



Image 15: Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer



Image 16: Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer construction phase



3.5.1.6 Vlottenburg New Reservoir and Pipeline

Phase one of this project is now 100% complete. This phase involved the demolition of the existing 200-kilolitre Skoonheid circular reservoir and the construction of a new 3-megalitre (ML) reinforced concrete rectangular reservoir, complete with concrete chambers, pipework, and specialised fittings. Additionally, a new 200-kilolitre reinforced concrete sump with a pump station and pump rooms was constructed, along with two new water mains. The project also included the removal of an existing asbestos cement pipeline along Polkadraai Road, the construction of a new 10-megalitre reinforced concrete reservoir, and the installation of renewable energy sources, electrical, and control cabling. Further works included the installation of stormwater management systems, as well as the construction of new access roads, parking areas, and high-security perimeter fences around the reservoirs.

Phase two of the project is currently in the design stage. This phase will involve connecting a new water main to the Phase 1 infrastructure and extending the network to a new pump station that will be built at Onder Papegaaiberg, adjacent to the existing reservoir. The construction tender for Phase 2 is expected to be advertised within the 2025/26 financial year.



Image 17: Vloffenburg New Reservoir and Pipeline



3.5.1.7 Construction of the Stellenbosch 10ml Reservoir, Bulk Water Supply, and Associated Works

The project was initiated as a result of a master planning study in response to the significant growth experienced in the northern suburbs of Stellenbosch. To support this expansion, the municipality is investing in the upgrading of its bulk water supply network.

The scope of works includes the construction of a new 154 l/s pump station, a 10 Ml reservoir, and a bulk water supply pipeline. This infrastructure will enable the transfer of water from the existing Papegaaiberg Reservoir to the new Stellenbosch Reservoir, which will be situated above the Kayamandi area, thereby strengthening water service delivery to the rapidly growing northern region of Stellenbosch. The overall project investment is R170 million from initiation to completion. The first figure below illustrates the project location and provides an overview of the alignment, extending from the Onder Papegaaiberg area through to the northern side of Kayamandi.

The project is currently seven (7) months into the scheduled twenty (20) month construction programme and is anticipated to reach completion by September 2026. Although the total estimated project duration of construction is eighteen (18) months, it is classified as a multi-year project, with construction commencing in the 2024/25 financial year. The second image below in this section provides photographs of the construction works' progress thus far.

[illegible]

The Stellenbosch Municipality owns and operates the Stellenbosch Landfill, which currently comprises three cells that have reached capacity (i.e., cells 1, 2 and 3). The Waste Management Department is working to deliver a new landfill cell (cell 4), including all related civil works and containment systems for the Stellenbosch Municipality. The project was divided into two phases, each due to the existing Eskom transmission line crossing the site.

Phase 1 comprises all the work required for the completion and handover of cells 4A and 4C, along with access roads, services, site security, the main office building, the weighbridge office, and the ablutions container. Phase 1 was completed during July 2024 and handed over to the Waste Management Department.



Image 20: Stellenbosch Landfill - Construction of New Assets



Phase 2:

Phase 2 comprises the extension of Cell 4B, which is currently under the existing Eskom transmission lines. The procurement of a consultant to complete the remaining part of Cell 4 was accomplished during January 2025. The design stage, as well as the tender document for construction, was completed. Construction for this next phase is planned to commence during the 2025/26 financial year.

Image 21: Stellenbosch Landfill - Phase 2



Installation of Landfill Gas Extraction and Flaring Infrastructure at the Stellenbosch Landfill

The landfill gas extraction system was completed during May 2025 as part of the closure of the existing cells, as well as the operation of the new cell. The primary objective is to collect landfill gas and use it. For the initial phase, gas will be flared, and the second phase will be to use the gas to generate power, should this be viable.



The scope of this contract is for the civil works and the mechanical and electrical works for the installation of a landfill gas collection and flaring system, including landfill gas wells, a network of buried HDPE gas collection piping, the installation of condensate traps, and the installation of condensate pumping chambers and a flaring compound.

Image 22: Gas to energy project



Upgrades to the Plein Street Stellenbosch Public Library

The municipality embarked on the upgrade project of the Stellenbosch Public Library with a clear vision to transform the historic library into a modern, accessible, and dynamic hub that meets the evolving needs of the 21st-century community. Libraries are no longer merely collection spaces; they are vibrant learning centres, information hubs, and crucial spaces for resource sharing. This project is paramount to ensure the Stellenbosch Library remains a cornerstone of community engagement and lifelong learning for all residents within its extensive service area. Its modernisation is crucial for its continued relevance and accessibility. Various aspects of the upgrade have made significant progress, laying the groundwork for a truly transformative facility.

The initial phases have concentrated on obtaining compliance reports, which include structural assessments, universal access, partial electrical upgrades, and the finalisation of the design and ICT



requirements. However, the unique nature of this project, specifically its location within a heritage building, has presented complexities that have impacted the initial budget and timeline.

Image 23: Stellenbosch Public Library Upgrade



The Establishment of a Fire Station in Jamestown, Stellenbosch

The Stellenbosch Municipality's fire department is experiencing significant pressure to respond promptly within designated travel times to ensure timely attendance at emergencies, in accordance with SANS 10090:2003. The designated location for the proposed fire station was identified at the Jamestown Sports Field, which is zoned as Private Open Space with permitted use for outdoor sports. The subdivision area designated for use must be rezoned to the Utility Services Zone, which, by definition, permits authority use, including a fire station. The appointment of a consultant for all phases of the project was completed in November 2024. The planning phase for rezoning the athletics pitch at Jamestown has been finalised, and the land-use planning application has been submitted to Stellenbosch Municipality for approval. During the planning phase, the municipality finalised the design and floor plan of the proposed fire station.

**Image 24: Jamestown Fire Station**

Despite only having three (3) project managers in the department, the PMU department has received numerous requests to assist directorates in managing various CAPEX projects. The current structure makes provision for assistant project managers, and the request was submitted to fill these vacancies in the new financial year. It is evident from the new CAPEX budget that the positions must be filled to spend the CAPEX budget, especially the IUDG allocated to the municipality.

Despite all the highlights, some challenges were identified in the department.

Table 125: PMU Challenges

Service Area	Challenge	Actions to address
PMU	Dependence on other departments to meet the CAPEX budget allocated to PMU.	The planning of projects must be aligned to meet final project objectives— community and external stakeholder engagement.
PMU	Criteria for grant reporting to provincial and national departments.	Appointment of additional staff to assist with grant reporting.
PMU	Response time of internal departments to meet project outputs that cause delays on active projects.	Internal departments are to remain the project owners of CAPEX projects.

3.5.2 ASSET MANAGEMENT AND WAYLEAVES

The Asset Management and Wayleave Unit is a dual-function unit within the Infrastructure Directorate, and its functions are concerned with the financial and physical accountability of all infrastructure assets (Asset Management). The other function (Wayleave Management) seeks to ensure protection (from damage, loss, etc.) of all existing infrastructure assets / services through regular inspections and monitoring of all works conducted on and around the municipality's assets. Additionally, this function aids in the documentation of internal (municipal-owned) and external services or assets that are located within the road reserve of the municipal land.

This unit seeks to optimise municipal infrastructure management to support the current Strategic Focus Area 5: Good Governance and Compliance. As one of the largest economies nationally, the greater Stellenbosch area and municipality are significant providers of services. The difficult task that infrastructure asset management addresses is deciding what to do, when, where, and for whose benefit. Enhanced infrastructure capabilities also augment the achievement of the other four Strategic Focus Areas, i.e., 1: Valley of Possibility, 2: Green and Sustainable Valley, 3: Safe Valley, and 4: Dignified Living.

Municipalities are not only responsible for the provision of essential engineering services that include potable water supply, sanitation, electricity reticulation, the provision of roads and stormwater, and



solid waste collection and disposal, but also for housing and shared community assets like cemeteries, parks, sports grounds, libraries, etc. While municipalities also have obligations towards governance, community safety and health, and development services, the success or failure of a municipality is substantially measured by the availability and quality of infrastructure services. Therefore, a municipality operates as an asset-intensive business.

The unit strives to comply with the recently introduced Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) standard for local governments, which focuses attention on asset management. Additionally, this unit ensures compliance with the issued National Treasury asset management practices and reporting requirements. These requirements include identifying, componentising, valuing, and tracking the health of the municipal-owned assets; establishing programmes; providing resources to maintain those assets; and reporting the status of existing and new assets for sustainable development.

During the 2024/25 financial year, condition assessments were done on the RTS (Roads, Transport and Stormwater) assets via a physical verification assessment of assets with an expected useful life of less than 5 years. The outcome of the report confirmed that the verified assets are generally in satisfactory condition. In the instance where assets were in poor condition, the municipality had already allocated funding to rehabilitate the infrastructure to increase their expected useful life and improve their conditions.

The department also obtained the information on 11 projects that were completed during the 2024/25 financial year for unbundling and inclusion in the Financial Asset Register. Unbundling allows municipalities to componentise assets, meaning each part of an infrastructure asset (e.g., pipes, valves, and pumps in a water system) is recorded separately. This ensures compliance with GRAP 17, which requires detailed asset identification, valuation, and depreciation tracking.

Below is the list of Infrastructure Services projects that were completed and unbundled during the 2024/25 financial year:

Table 126: List of Completed Unbundled Projects

List of Completed Unbundled Projects	
Department	Projects
Electrical Services	Electricity Network: Pniël
Electrical Services	Laterra Substation
Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV and Circuit Breakers
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipeline and Reservoir - Jamestown
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Franschhoek Sewer Network Upgrade (Langrug / Mooiwater)
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System

The collective value of the municipality's infrastructure assets, installed mainly in the public road reserve and on other municipal land, amounts to a considerable value. The Wayleave department



manages permissions for work within municipal land, especially in public road reserves, to protect infrastructure and ensure coordinated development.

This unit strives to continuously improve its functions and systems to provide better and more efficient support to the internal departments and the public. The Wayleave policy is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure compliance with all other relevant Council-approved policies. Through these continuous improvement goals, this unit has improved its overall efficiency in wayleave management to over 96% in the 2024/25 financial year.



The table below provides a summary of the functional statistics of the Wayleave applications.

Table 127: Wayleave Applications

Wayleaves (WL) Activity	2024/25 FY												FY Totals and Rates (%)	Averages per Month
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		
Number of Standard WL Applications Received	35	34	20	17	39	0	20	39	25	26	38	23	316	26
Number of Emergency WL Applications Received	16	8	4	19	10	0	6	11	8	9	8	5	104	9
Number of Standard Wayleave Applications Finalised (Approved/ Refused/ Cancelled)	34	30	19	17	35	0	20	38	25	26	38	23	305	25
Number of Standard Wayleave Applications Cancelled and Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	6	1
Number of Wayleave Finalised Within 30 Days from Date of Application	30	12	14	13	31	0	19	24	13	11	23	16	206	17
Number of Wayleave Finalised Beyond 30 Days from Date of Application	4	18	5	4	4	0	1	14	12	15	15	7	99	8
Number of Standard Wayleave Not Finalised Yet	1	4	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	1
% Finalised Standard Wayleaves	97%	88%	95%	100%	90%	0%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	97%
% Cancelled and Refused Wayleaves	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	4%	0%	5%	4%	2%	2%
% Standard Wayleave Not Finalised (Target = 00%)	3%	12%	5%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
% Standard Wayleave Finalised Within 30 Days of Application (Target = 80%)	86%	35%	70%	76%	79%	0%	95%	62%	52%	42%	61%	70%	65%	65%



The table below summarises the challenges of the department:

Table 128: Asset Management and Wayleave Challenges

Service Area	Challenge	Actions to address
Asset Management	Dependence on other departments to submit unbundling information	Regular engagements with project owners to obtain information on time
Asset Management	Regulatory requirements of the National Government that must be adhered to	Appointment of critical staff

3.5.3 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Section: Development Services is a section within the municipality that is responsible for managing the approval of engineering services and the implementation stages of all new developments in the municipality to ensure that the impact on municipal services and the environment is adequately and responsibly mitigated. Additionally, this section is required to facilitate development to promote economic growth, stimulate job creation, expand the municipal revenue stream (Development Contributions (DCs) and new property rates), and ensure development contributes to the achievement of the strategic goals of the municipality, by means of the following activities:

- ✦ The approval of new developments and the monitoring and control of engineering projects implemented by developers;
- ✦ Provides ongoing technical support and guidance to ensure responsible and successful development;
- ✦ Plan, organise, coordinate, and control the activities, procedures, and outcomes associated with the evaluation and approval of land use and building plan applications, as well as the calculation and coordination of bulk infrastructure development charges;
- ✦ Plan, organise, coordinate, and control the activities, procedures, and outcomes associated with the engineering side of the rate clearance applications;
- ✦ Manages the implementation of specific developments and development contribution-linked infrastructure projects to ensure capacity for new developments; and
- ✦ Develops and provides input into strategic documents, policies, and guidelines related to the engineering aspects of development.

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Section: Development facilitated the approval of land-use applications and building plans, which led to a DC revenue of R28 million excluding VAT (cash payments). This revenue can be used on bulk infrastructure engineering projects to create capacity to accommodate further development and broaden the municipal income base in terms of property rates and taxes.

Over and above the DCs generated in terms of cash payments, infrastructure upgrades in lieu of DCs to the value of R27.4 million, excluding VAT has been completed in 2024/25, and infrastructure upgrades in lieu of DCs to the value of R15.7 million, excluding VAT, have been completed in 2024/25.



The images below depict some of the projects for the 2024/25 financial year, some of which are still ongoing.

Image 25: Upgrading of R44 / Hendrickse Street (Cloetesville)



Image 26: Dennesig Transport and NMT Project (Stellenbosch CBD)

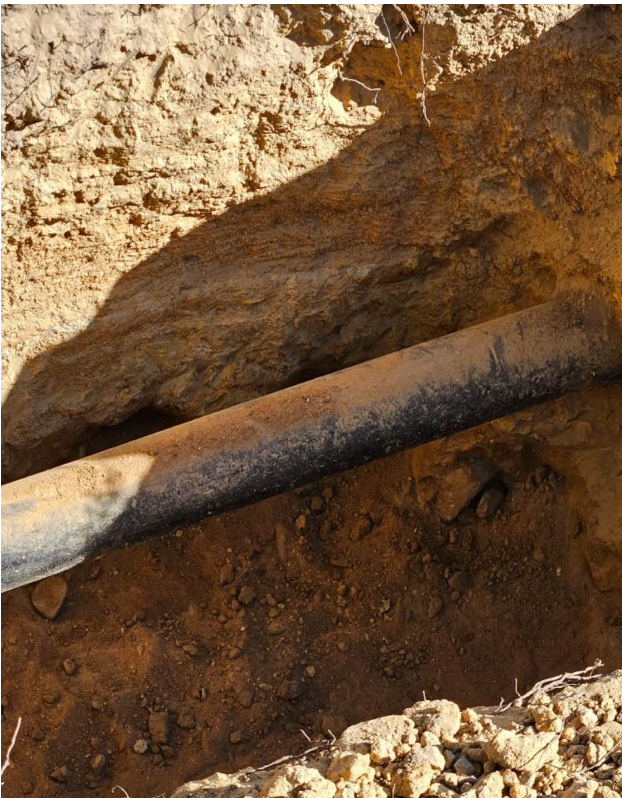




Image 27: R44 / Webersvallei Road Dedicated left turn lane (Jamestown)



Image 28: Kleinweide water upgrade (Die Weides, Stellenbosch)





To provide more perspective on the above, the monthly and annual applications are summarised in the table below:

Table 129: Building Plans and Land Use Applications

Activity	2024/25												Total
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Minor Building Plans: Received	93	129	92	99	86	85	27	187	116	102	85	117	1 217
Building Plans: Commented on within 10- days	83	114	80	83	86	71	27	144	108	94	72	111	1073
% within the deadline (target = 60%)	90%	87%	87%	84%	100%	84%	100%	77%	93%	92%	85%	95%	88%
Major Building Plans: Received	5	2	8	9	11	8	0	0	8	4	6	4	65
Building Plans: Commented on within 20 days	3	0	6	4	9	5	0	0	6	0	3	3	39
% within the deadline (target = 60%)	60%	0%	75%	44%	82%	63%	-	-	75%	0%	50%	75%	60%
Land-use Applications: Received	21	19	22	20	18	7	8	6	14	17	20	21	193
Land-use Applications: Commented on within 30 days	19	18	17	17	16	6	3	4	14	14	19	19	166
% within the deadline (target = 60%)	90%	95%	77%	85%	89%	86%	38%	67%	100%	82%	95%	90%	86%

Table 130: DC Challenges

Service Area	Challenge	Actions to address
Development	Dependence on other service departments to meet service delivery targets.	Vacancies and capacity constraints in other service departments have a negative effect on response times to development.
Development	Developers often face challenges in DC calculations, particularly when it comes to the use of DC on Provincial Roads.	Problematic areas in the DC Policy need to be addressed. Investigate the Provincial Roads DCs aspect in 2025-26. The consultant's tender expires in June 2026, and a new tender needs to be awarded.
Development	Shortfalls on DC projects funded by developers.	The mechanism of dealing with this scenario must be thoroughly investigated and formulated to ensure compliance with all relevant legislation. Appointed DC consultants to assist with this project in 2025/26. Engagement with other Municipalities on this topic will also provide valuable insight.
Development	DCs payable by schools, ECDs, churches, and other social institutions are problematic for the developers of these facilities, frequently stating that they render the school, etc., unfeasible. This has a domino effect if the school / social facility is not built because the underlying social issue cannot be addressed.	The latest DC Policy provides relief on DCs for schools, based on the Quintile rating of the school. Other social institutions must still apply to the Council for a DC reduction.
Development	Opportunity: Compare road upgrades vs. NMT upgrades in terms of impact and return on investment.	The outcomes of the Dennesig NMT upgrade project need to be scientifically measured once the project is completed to ascertain the value created by spending DCs on NMT upgrades vs. traditional road upgrades.



3.6 COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.6.1 SPATIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Spatial planning is a high-level planning process that is inherently integrative and strategic; it considers a wide range of factors and concerns and addresses the unique spatial aspects of those concerns.

The actions of spatial planning aim to:

- ✦ Enable a vision and consistent direction for the future of the municipal area based on evidence, local distinctiveness, and community-derived objectives;
- ✦ Translate this vision and direction into a set of policies, priorities, programmes, and land allocations together with the public sector resources to deliver them;
- ✦ Create a framework for private investment and regeneration that promotes economic, environmental, and social well-being; and
- ✦ Coordinate and deliver the public-sector components of this vision with other agencies and processes to ensure implementation.

In essence, it entails more than land use management; it provides a key role in providing a long-term spatial framework for development and coordinating policies across sectors - referred to as the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) in the municipal context. By so doing, effective spatial planning helps to avoid duplication of efforts by the government and can assist in the coordination of sectoral policies to ensure maximum positive impact from the investment of resources to achieve the spatial vision agreed to by all stakeholders.

3.6.1.1 Stellenbosch's Integrative Spatial – and Infrastructure Planning Approach

One of the contributing factors to the lack of spatial transformation is that strategic policy seldom leads the implementation agenda of municipalities. Ideally, the infrastructure and built environment programmes of municipalities should align with the spatial objectives of the MSDF, which is the 20-year plan for the management of the physical growth and development of the municipality. The MSDF, as the strategic and integrative spatial planning policy outlines the municipality's agenda to its service directorates, ensuring that their sector plans, programmes, and projects are grounded in a sound common spatial logic, whilst the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), the municipality's capital planning framework over the 10-year planning horizon, enables specific arrangements for prioritisation, mobilising, sequencing, and implementing public and private infrastructural and land development investment ensuring maximum positive impact from the investment of scarce resources as agreed to by all stakeholders are achieved, while ensuring financial sustainability.

The need for all municipalities to have SDFs and CEFs as core components of their IDPs has been a legislative requirement for the past 24 years, since the implementation of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA). Over the past 24 years, the understanding of the importance of MSDFs has improved. In this period three further pieces of legislation have been introduced, namely the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2014) (SPLUMA), the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014) (LUPA), and the Stellenbosch Municipality Land Use Planning By-law (2023), which have further clarified the role and importance of MSDFs. Specifically, these pieces of legislations have provided further needed detail



on the content of the MSDFs and the administrative processes to be followed for review, amendment, and adoption of MSDFs.

Given that the MSA makes it clear that an MSDF (including CEF) is a core component of an IDP, it follows that the process requirements prescribed by the MSA in respect of an IDP must apply to an MSDF. In the case of the Stellenbosch Municipality, the Council approved the commencement of the proposed review and amendment process of the MSDF (2019) and the CEF (2021) to achieve strategic, spatial, and financial alignment and to enable the coordination of policies within the municipality. In doing so, an integrative strategic, spatial, and financial planning approach was followed to avoid the duplication of efforts and to ensure maximum positive impact from the investment of resources, with specific consideration to the adoption of the catalytic projects as approved in the Adam Tas Corridor Local Area Spatial Development Framework, 2022 (ATC LASDF). This resulted in a reviewed and amended MSDF and CEF, which was supported and adopted at a Council Meeting on 27 June 2023.

The final adopted IDP/MSDF/CEF were incorporated and adopted within the 2022-2027 IDP on 30 October 2023 (further referred to as the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF), with confirmation from the Western Cape Provincial MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on compliance with the relevant legislative requirements received on 28 November 2023.

3.6.1.2 Legislative requirements and process for the second annual review of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF (2023) as part of the IDP process plan 2024/25

Section 34(a)(i) and (ii) of the MSA speaks directly to the need to “review” an MSDF annually in terms of the performance of the municipality with respect to the guidance provided in its MSDF, as well as at any time deemed necessary in response to changing circumstances¹. The annual review allows for proactive monitoring of the implementation of the MSDF, while highlighting the need for actions that need to be taken to support the MSDF implementation on a sustainable basis. It is also important to note that an annual review of the MSDF does not necessarily lead to or require an amendment of the MSDF.

To support municipalities with unpacking the legislative requirements and administrative processes, the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) and the national Department of Cooperative Governance issued a practice note and revised IDP guidelines in 2020. For the annual review of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF (2023), the internal review was part of the IDP process plan 2024/25 and was undertaken based on the mentioned practice note and guidelines. Accordingly, and concerning this internal review of the MSDF, the following factors have been considered regarding the performance of a municipality concerning its MSDF, namely:

- ⚙️ Are the goals and objectives of the MSDF being reached by the municipality?
- ⚙️ Is the direction provided by the MSDF being brought into the compilation or amendments of relevant sector plans, e.g. Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP), Water Services

¹ Changing circumstances generally refers to circumstances that are out of the control of the municipality that have a substantive impact on the MSDF policies and proposals and could include e.g. changes in legislation, policy, norms or standards; disasters; trigger points being reached in terms of certain parameters; significant proposal for development in the municipal area that will result in significantly changed human settlement needs, socio-economic needs or altered natural environments; change in population growth; change in political leadership; new information etc.



Development Plan, Integrated Waste Management Plan, Air Quality Management Plan, Engineering Services master plans, Human Settlements plan, etc?

- Is the municipal budget spent in line with the priority development areas identified in the MSDF?
- What substantive development permissions has the municipality given in the past financial year?
 - Are these development permissions aligned with the objectives, principles, and policies set out in the MSDF?
 - What site-specific deviations did the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) permit? What is the impact of these on the Municipal IDP/MSDF/Budget?
- Are implementation actions identified by the MSDF (including the CEF) being brought forward into the IDP, and SDBIPs and where relevant, budgeted for?
- Are implementation actions identified by the MSDF (including the CEF) included in the Strategic Plans and / or Annual Performance Plans and Budgets of relevant provincial and national government departments and state-owned entities?
- Do prior amendments suggest the municipality needs to commence with a compilation of a new MSDF?

The municipality has, over the last few years, made deliberate efforts to improve municipal policy coherence and the vertical alignment in its intra-municipal planning sphere, through a collaborative approach using the Capital Planning Forum (CPF) and the MSDF / CEF mechanisms. This approach enables the municipality's long-term strategic development vision to direct infrastructure implementation in the functional areas and priority development areas of the municipality, whilst remaining conscious of the municipality's financial position and infrastructure planning needs.

The second annual review for the 2024/25 IDP cycle focussed on the performance monitoring of the implementation programme of the Amended MSDF/CEF (2023) (refer to Chapters 6 and 7 of the document), specifically around the spatial imperatives (also referred to as principles) and associated development themes. The successful implementation of the spatial imperatives and guidelines is dependent on related spatial and non-spatial supportive policies, which have specific implications on intra-municipal sector planning. This implies policy alignment across municipal functional areas and services. The review aimed to demonstrate how each of the intra-municipal directorates assists with the implementation of the related development themes of the MSDF programme. In addition, the purpose of the review is to start highlighting and building up a list of what should inform the review of the Amended IDP in years 4 and 5 and what should be addressed in the next generation IDP to be adopted for the next 5-year term of office. Hence, the review needs to compile a list of issues to be dealt with when compiling the 5-year MSDF for the period 2028-2032.

Based on the performance monitoring of the implementation programme of the MSDF and associated development themes, the table below indicates the highlights achieved within the department as at 30 June 2025.

Table 131: Highlights of the Department: Development Planning

Highlight	Description
Inclusionary Zoning (Housing) Policy	The municipality co-authored Stellenbosch's Inclusionary Zoning Policy: Lessons and insights on policy development case study.
Internal Review and update of the spatial planning policies of the MSDF	Based on the review of the MSDF and various intra-municipal and inter-municipal sector planning flags highlighted in 2024/25. The update of the specialist study and plans has been initiated, and a draft has been produced for further refinement and intra-municipal collaboration.



Highlight	Description
Catalytic Initiative: Klappmuts and intergovernmental planning matters	The municipality is part of an Intergovernmental Steering Committee (ISC) for the development of the Greater Cape Town Regional Study initiated by the National Department of Land Reform and Rural Development, and WC: DEA&DP. The regional infrastructure systems study commenced in 2024/25 and will conclude at the end of 2026, and will focus on coordinating spatial planning and infrastructure around the N1 corridor based on spatial scenarios developed to accommodate growth, specifically focusing on the N1 and the regional node of Klappmuts.
Catalytic Initiative: Stellenbosch Bridge, Klappmuts	The "Innovation Precinct" or "Smart City District" (now referred to as Stellenbosch Bridge), directly west of and adjacent to Klappmuts South, was approved in 2024, with groundwork already underway for the establishment of the Industrial Park located next to the N1.
Local spatial development frameworks: Koelenhof	Ideally, each of the settlements in the municipality should have an LSDF, applying the principles of the MSDF in more detail. The emerging node of Koelenhof has been identified as a top priority for the development of an LSDF and overlay zone, which was commissioned in 2024 and led by the Koelenhof landowners and the municipality. The studies will inform the reclassification of the node to a priority development node and the appropriate infrastructure arrangements needed for its development within the next 10 years
2 nd Review of the MSDF and CEF.	Review the Municipal Spatial Development Framework and CEF. Council adopted the review report on 30 October 2024.
Adam Tas Overlay Zone	Awarded with the WCG Service Excellence Awards 2024 in the category "Ease of Doing Business"
Adam Tas Overlay Zone	Approved as part of the Stellenbosch Municipality Zoning Scheme By-law 2024.
Inclusionary Zoning (Housing) Policy	The MSDF proposed that an Inclusionary Zoning (Housing) policy be drafted through which the delivery of more affordable housing within new developments and / or targeted areas can be achieved.
Review and amendments to the CEF	The department embarked on a process to ensure a better alignment of the strategic and higher-order plans of the municipality with the approved MSDF, which required the review and amendment of the MSDF (including the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF)). The Council approved the final amended MSDF and CEF on 27 June 2023.
Review and amendments to the MSDF	The department embarked on a process to ensure a better alignment of the strategic and higher-order plans of the municipality with the approved MSDF, which required the review and amendment of the MSDF (including the Capital Expenditure Framework, CEF). The Council approved the final amended MSDF and CEF on 27 June 2023.
Adam Tas Governance Structure	To assist with the implementation of the ATC LSDF, SM, and the ATC's collective landowners signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2022. The Council approved the MoU in August 2022 and appointed the Economic Development Partnership (EDP) to draft the terms of reference for the project manager to appoint a person in the municipality temporarily to facilitate the development of the ATC. The EDP was also tasked to facilitate and assist the municipality in appointing the Steering Committee for the ATC, consisting of senior municipal officials and an equal number of representatives of the landowners' collective. The development of the institutional arrangements for the governance structures is still in progress.
Local Spatial Development Framework for the Adam Tas Corridor	The local spatial development and development guidelines for the Adam Tas Corridor (ATC LSDF), which is a catalytic project listed in the MSDF, have been finalised and adopted by the Council in 2022.
A precinct plan for the Rhenish complex	An urban design study and precinct plan for the Rhenish Complex in Stellenbosch, setting out the potential measures to preserve, develop, and activate the Rhenish Complex, was adopted by Council on 29 November 2023.
Feasibility studies for land / building acquisition	Four studies for properties that could potentially be obtained by the Council, three of which are in the Adam Tas Corridor, were completed and submitted to management for consideration.
Intergovernmental relations	DEA&DP took the initiative to arrange for quarterly intergovernmental relations meetings for municipalities falling within the Greater Cape Metropole. The meetings are mandated to discuss common issues and cross-boundary matters. All the department's senior staff attend the meetings.



The table below indicates the challenges experienced within the department as at 30 June 2025.

Table 132: Challenges within the Department: Development Planning

Challenge	Actions to address
Capacity	<p>The total staff component of the Section: Spatial Planning amounts to three (3) officials, consisting of a manager, a senior planner, and an administrative officer. A spatial planner position is currently vacant and in the process of being filled.</p> <p>With the increase in projects undertaken in-house, as well as the need to develop LSDFs for each smaller town, as well as for the "Bosdorp," and to facilitate and lead the implementation of the MSDf. Catalytic projects and the LSDFs are currently placing the department under severe pressure.</p> <p>The Department: Development Planning notes that the organogram approved in 2017 does not meet the requirements to successfully fulfil the functions and mandate required by the Section and must be urgently reviewed and amended.</p>

3.6.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM (LED)

Stellenbosch, one of South Africa's oldest and most renowned towns, is distinguished by its heritage architecture, world-class vineyards, and cultural diversity. Home to Stellenbosch University and South Africa's 13th largest economy, the town combines historical character with a dynamic entrepreneurial ecosystem, advanced research facilities, and the headquarters of major national and international companies. Its compact urban footprint and preserved natural landscapes further enhance its quality of life and visitor appeal.

The municipality's record of 6th consecutive clean audits reflects strong governance and financial stability, underpinned by continued investment in infrastructure and service delivery. This creates a reliable foundation for inclusive economic development and sustainable tourism growth.

Within this context, the municipality aims to position tourism as a driver of long-term value. Key priorities include:

- ✚ Coordinating and overseeing funded tourism entities to ensure accountability and impact;
- ✚ Partnering with the private sector and leveraging independent initiatives to strengthen tourism efforts;
- ✚ Developing sustainable events, brands, and off-peak tourism offerings to balance seasonal demand;
- ✚ Expanding opportunities for business tourism and enabling local businesses to participate in the value chain;
- ✚ Creating training, mentorship, and employment pathways to empower residents; and
- ✚ Measuring return on investment to ensure effective use of resources.

By integrating governance excellence with innovation and inclusivity, Stellenbosch is uniquely positioned to grow as a sustainable tourism destination while advancing economic empowerment and social well-being.

3.6.2.1 Agricultural Support and Rural Development

Stellenbosch Municipality has once again handed over three portions of land, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable agricultural practices, economic growth, and job creation in the region.

By leasing municipal agricultural land to local farmers, the Stellenbosch Municipality continues to create long-term opportunities and foster inclusivity within the community. This phased approach



demonstrates a forward-looking strategy empowering emerging farmers while ensuring that previously underutilised land is transformed into productive assets.

The Executive Mayor highlighted the municipality's strategic goal of fostering a business-friendly environment that drives job creation. The transparent selection process considered farming experience, business plans, and financial readiness, ensuring that deserving candidates benefit. Beyond land access, the municipality will also provide essential infrastructure such as electricity and water, and relevant government departments.

The municipality's Policy on the Management of Agricultural Land provides a clear and transparent framework that enables small-scale farmers with the required knowledge, skills, and passion to lease municipal land and grow their enterprises into viable commercial ventures. In doing so, these farmers not only strengthen food security but also play a vital role in job creation within the local agricultural sector.

This initiative builds on the Stellenbosch Municipal Council's 2016 Policy on the Management of Municipal Agricultural Land, which seeks to unlock the potential of unused land while empowering emerging and historically disadvantaged farmers. As a caring and responsible government, Stellenbosch Municipality remains committed to pioneering practices that strengthen the agricultural economy and create sustainable opportunities for its residents.

The table below provides the activities done within the Section: LED and Tourism.

Table 133: Section: LED and Tourism Activities

Achievement / Highlight	Description	Financial years				
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Municipal Jobseekers Database Registrations	Municipal Jobseekers Database Registrations	181	1 767	7 903	11 244	14 255
Business Interventions	Business Licences	22	19	24	14	3
Informal Trading	The Section: Economic Development and Tourism has several informal trading sites which are operational: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kayamandi; - Klapmuts; - Groendal - Franschhoek 	n/a	3	4	4	6
	An item was tabled with the Council in the 2024/25 financial year for the outsourcing of two informal trading hubs. The item was approved in council, and it will be managed by independent NPOs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cloetesville; - Ida's Valley 					



Achievement / Highlight	Description	Financial years				
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Enterprise Development and Support	<p>Training for Stellenbosch-based entrepreneurs did exceptionally well in the 2024/25 financial year.</p> <p>The types of training and mentoring workshops delivered during the financial year were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEDA Business Skills • DEDaT LED Masterclass • SEDS Business Canvas Training • Supplier Development Training for Contractors • Supplier Open Day • SEDA Finance Training • SEDA Marketing Workshop • Start-up Tribe (7 online training sessions). <p>The unit has also been very active with the processing of informal trading permits, ensuring active microbusiness trading in Stellenbosch.</p>	3	11	22	27	14
Vacant Agricultural Property	Four portions of land were awarded in the 2023/24 financial year.	2	n/a	n/a	4	3

3.6.2.2 EPWP Job Creation 2024/25

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) met the expected target of **1 100** as planned for the year 2024/25, with an actual of **1 340** job opportunities created.

The table below illustrates job creation through the EPWP for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 134: Job Creation through EPWP Projects

EPWP Projects	Number of jobs created
External EPWP Projects	
Projects: 7	
Langrug Dam 2024/25	2
Newinbosch 2024/25	19
Cleaning of the CBD	30
MRF2024/25	32
Ibhunga Cleaning Kayamandi 2024/25	45
Ibhunga Cleaning Franschhoek 2024/25	19
George Blake 2024/25	2
IG-funded EPWP Projects	
Projects: 6	
EDT 2024/25	22
Community Development Office Assistant 2024/25	1
Urban Forestry 2024/25	15
Roads and Stormwater	26
Artisan Assistants 2024/25	6
EPWP Solid Waste Project 2024/25	9
Municipal Funded Projects:	
Total Projects: 25	



EPWP Projects	Number of jobs created
Cleaning of Rental Stock 2024/25	26
EPWP Machine Operators at Municipal Halls	4
Ward Office Management 2024 /25	22
EPWP Swimming Pool Pump Maintenance Operator	1
Stellenbosch Park Wardens	20
Ornamental Horticulture 2024/25	32
Complaints and documents administration 2024/25	2
Rental Stock and TRA Survey 2024/25	6
Title Deeds Restoration Programme 2024/25	9
IDPI Support Warriors 2024/25	2
Wastewater Treatment and Network Sites 2024/25	8
EPWP Fire Assistants 2024/25	10
EPWP Disaster Assistants 2024/25	6
EPWP Sport Facility Assistants 2024/25	3
EPWP Irrigationist 2024/25	4
Supply Chain 2024/25	4
Land and Asset Management, Integrated Human Settlement 2024/25	1
Cemeteries Clearing and Cleaning 2024/25	5
Parks FHK Maintenance and cleaning 2024/25	7
EPWP Sports Clerk 2024/25	1
Biodiversity	15
Eye on the Community 2024/25	3
Parking Project, Scholar Patrol / EPWP Assistants	309
EPWP Jonkershoek Picnic Site	9
Area Cleaning WC024 2024/25	603
Total Jobs	1 340

Table 135: Jobs created per area

Jobs created per area					
Stellenbosch and Surrounds	Kayamandi	Franschhoek and surrounds	Dwarsriver Valley	Klapmuts	Rural areas
336	613	184	73	96	39
Gender Breakdown				Male	Female
				40%	60%

3.6.2.3 Job Seekers Database Outreach Programme

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Economic Development and Tourism Section conducted 41 Job Seeker Outreach Programmes, with the objective of expanding the municipal database through the registration of additional community members.

3.6.3 HERITAGE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Section: Heritage Resources Management is mandated to enable, facilitate, and manage cultural heritage development within the Stellenbosch municipal area through the formulation and implementation of long-term cultural heritage plans, strategies, policies, and guidelines that are appropriately integrated with the applicable sectoral plans of the municipality and aligned with the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).



Part of this work was updating the Stellenbosch Municipality Heritage Inventory, which was done in partnership with the Stellenbosch Heritage Foundation. The municipality intends to expand on this partnership to ensure that the heritage inventory is continually updated.

The municipality has also undertaken a process to review and amend the Stellenbosch Municipality Outdoor Advertising and Signage Bylaw, and this bylaw is currently being advertised for public participation with the intention that it will be adopted and promulgated during the 2024/25 financial year.

3.6.4 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

The GIS Section is responsible for managing, coordinating, and controlling the professional and technical processes associated with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in respect of the municipality, Management of Information Systems (MIS) through research and evaluation of best practices and cost-effective approaches, and providing guidance and advice on the functionalities to internal departments to ensure that broader goals and service delivery objectives are accomplished and quality and professional standards are maintained per agreed timeframes, budgets, and appropriate legislation.

The Section has assisted the Directorate: Planning and Economic Development with the development of electronic and online submissions of building plans and land use applications. Through this process, the Section has developed the Building Plan Application Management System ("BPAMS") and the Town Planning Application Management System ("TPAMS"). These systems will allow residents and potential developers to submit their development applications online and monitor the progress of their respective applications.

Currently, BPAMS is fully operational and will be launched with TPAMS during the 2025/26 financial year.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Department: **Planning and Development Services** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 136: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Department: Planning and Development

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Building Control	91	91	0.04%
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	47	46	3.26%

The Departments: Planning and Development have spent **99%** of their capital budget for the financial year.



The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Economic Development Tourism** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 137: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Economic Development and Tourism

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Installation of agricultural irrigation infrastructure on Farm 502BH (Emerging Farmers)	2 189	2 189	0%
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: LED	116	113	2.12%
Establishment of the Kayamandi Informal Trading Area	1 598	935	41.49%

The Section: Economic Development and Tourism has spent **83%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Development Planning as at 30 June 2025.

Table 138: Total number of employees in the Department: Development Planning (Entire department)

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	9	9	0	0
9 – 13	22	21	1	4.5
4 – 8	19	16	3	15.7
3 – 0	9	6	3	33.3
Total	60	53	7	11.6



3.7 COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

3.7.1 LIBRARIES

Public libraries are facing unprecedented challenges, marked by consecutive years of financial austerity. This document outlines the trajectory of these cuts and explores the extensive range of services and functions that public libraries offer, arguing for their indispensable value to communities.

Public libraries are experiencing sustained financial pressure that now threatens core services. Despite the growth of digital platforms, physical libraries remain essential as community-based, human-centred spaces that serve as social, cultural, and informational anchors.

Across branches, outdated and damaged materials were removed to maintain relevant collections, while limited new acquisitions were added, often with support from the Western Cape Provincial Government. Kayamandi, Klipmuts, Pniël, Cloetesville, and Groendal libraries all undertook collection management processes. Beyond lending books, the libraries function as vital community hubs. They provide literacy programmes, after-school support, storytelling sessions, reading competitions, study support, computer training, CV workshops, and senior citizen programmes. They host awareness events linked to national commemorative days. Libraries also run holiday programmes, safety awareness initiatives, child protection campaigns, soup kitchens, and partnerships with schools, crèches, authors, and health organisations.

Groendal and Pniël libraries demonstrated measurable community impact through literacy improvements, increased attendance, strengthened community cohesion, and enhanced health awareness. Online marketing initiatives, particularly in Cloetesville, improved visibility and engagement with library collections.

Table 139: Library services

Type of service	Annual statistics 2024/25
Book circulation	53 356
Exhibitions held for adults	36
Exhibitions held for children	60
Internet access points	28
Internet sessions granted to the library users	10 357
Children's programmes	184
Number of children attending programmes	6 749
Visits by school groups	71
Book group meetings for adults - old age home	1 556
Patron's visits to the library	119 158
Library hall usage	147
Total number of project and pamphlet files developed	94
Total number of books reviewed	137
In-house usage	4 520
Primary and secondary book education sessions	111



The table below illustrates the growth in print collections.

Table 140: Print collection growth

Books	2023/24	2024/25
Stellenbosch Library	44 589	46 823
Ida's Valley Library	20 654	21 540
Cloetesville Library	19 766	24 348
Jamestown Library	11 423	11 992
Kayamandi Library	13 837	14 880
Pniël Library	10 021	11 470
Franschhoek Library	21 540	22 685
Groendal Library	16 566	16 972
Klapmuts Library	12 771	14 880

Partnerships

Table 141: Partnerships

Organisation	Current Activities
Zenzele Creche	Storytelling Programmes
Vision Africa	Storytelling Programmes
Kayamandi Senior Citizens	Making use of the library hall every Tuesday
Right to care	Assist with health care issues when required
Sizamile Creche	Storytelling sessions
E-centre	Always assist disadvantaged patrons who do not have money for printing to print there for free as part of the service they offer
The Right to Care	Programme for Scholars
Sea Rescue	Programme for Scholars
Veronica Galant	Programme for Women
Khula Development	Programme for the Community
Ranyaka	Programme for the Community
Elenor Damos	Storytelling
Isabella	Storytelling
Stellenbosch Hospice	Programmes for women

Table 142: Staff training and development statistics

Designation	Employment Type	Course Name	No. of attendee(s)	Training Type
Library Assistant	Permanent	Learner License / Driving Lessons	1	External
Library Assistant	Permanent	Learner License / Driving Lessons	1	External
Library Aid	Permanent	First Aid	1	Internal
Senior Library Assistant	Permanent	Learner License / Driving Lessons	1	External
Library Assistant	Permanent	Slims training	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Fixed term	Slims Training	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Permanent	ILL	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Fixed term	ILL	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Permanent	Linking	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Fixed term	Linking	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Permanent	Loading Memberships	1	Internal



Vocational academic career achievements and awards

Table 143: Vocational academic career achievements and awards

Designation	Qualification
Klapmuts	Bachelor of Information Science Honours
Library Aid	Bachelor's degree in Information Science

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Library Services** as at **30 June 2025**.

Table 144: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Library Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Vehicle Fleet: Library Services	548	547	0%
Ida's Valley: Furniture, Tools and Equipment	350	329	5.96%
Library Books	215	199	7.22%
Upgrade Stellenbosch Library	4 603	173	96.23%
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Pniël Library	167	167	0%

The Section: Libraries has spent **25%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

3.7.2 CEMETERIES

The objective of the **Cemeteries** and Parks Section is to provide adequate burial space and to ensure dignified burials.

Stellenbosch Municipality is responsible for the maintenance and management of six cemeteries in Stellenbosch (WCO24). The cemeteries in Pniël and Groendal have reached capacity, while Franschoek South and Groendal North remain fully operational. Additional burial space has been created at Onder Papegaai Cemetery, and a new cemetery is currently being developed in Kylemore.

The Jamestown Cemetery sustained damage due to high underground water levels during this year's storms, making it practically impossible to excavate new graves in the affected area. At the same time, the Municipality was unable to reopen existing graves because of the elevated groundwater levels. The Municipality is currently investigating measures to reduce water accumulation after periods of heavy rainfall.

Consultants have been appointed for a three-year project to assist the Municipality with the planning and construction of a new cemetery to address the critical need for additional burial space. The project is at an advanced stage, with the required environmental, water, and land use approvals in progress. All necessary licences have been obtained for the commencement of the new Stellenbosch Memorial Park, located alongside the R304 at the site known as Calcutta.



The table below indicates the availability of burial space within the WC024 as at 30 June 2025:

Table 145: Cemetery space availability

Cemetery	Airspace	Status		
		Open	Full	Closed
Jamestown	Open	✓		
Onder Papegaaiberg	Open	✓		
Pniël	Reopening		✓	
Groendal	Reopening		✓	
Franschhoek South	Open	✓		
Kylemore	Not open yet			✓
Calcutta	Not open yet			✓

3.7.2.1 Income – Cemeteries

The table below indicates the income generated from the financial years of 2022/23 – 2024/25.

Table 146: Cemeteries Income

Gravesite locations	2022/23		2023/24		2024/25	
	Number of Burials	Income	Number of Burials	Income	Number of Burials	Income
Onder Papegaaiberg	65	R612 431.84	452	R1 292 061.44	287	R584 965.81
Jamestown	554	R1 355 202.05	1	R2 139.90	154	R894 393.48
Pniël	22	R12 993.95	10	R4 972.94	6	R990.29
Wemmershoek	5	R7 728.48	0	R0	2	R0
Groendal	71	R44 597.62	9	R0	24	R0
Franschhoek South	41	R78 505.95	65	R77 171.31	103	R120 103.35

3.7.2.2 Beautification, Open Spaces and Parks

The ornamental horticulture team responsible for beautification in Stellenbosch central and town entrances upgraded the Voorgelegen gardens, which cater to an array of events such as weddings, baby showers, bridal showers, parties, etc. Die Braak, main roads, and town entrance pots and beds were replanted as the teams prepared for various tourist visits and the annual municipal festivals and events such as the Harvest Parade and Garden Town, amongst other events. The Franschhoek area received several planted pots to add to the beautification on that side of WC024. The team beautified various entrances at the Ida's Valley entrance, Tennantville, Kayamandi wall entrance, and R44. Adam Tas, etc. Over 50 trees were planted in various wards across WC024 by the parks section. The Adam Tas entrance was upgraded with artificial grass, especially in areas where there is high foot traffic and pedestrians.

Play equipment was installed across the Stellenbosch Municipal area. Longlands in Ward 20 received a new fenced park with outdoor gym items, play equipment, new bins, signage, artificial grass, and pathways. trees, tarred walkways and plant boxes.

Kastaaing Park in Pniël was fenced, with a new three-in-one play item as well as a bin. Existing play equipment was painted in most parks. La Gratitude Park in Idas Valley was fenced. Curry Street Park in Ward 16 received new play equipment. A tree planting project was expedited by the parks section during Arbour Month in Ward 11, as many older trees that were damaged by the previous storm had



fallen over. A beautification project was expedited in Ward 16 to combat an illegal dumping area. Ward 22 received a set of outdoor gym items. Fencing projects were planned for Wards 1 and 2. Tree planting during Arbour Month took place in the Franschhoek area.

3.7.2.3 Operational activities within the department

Table 147: Operational activities within the Department: Parks and Cemeteries

Operational Activities	Description
Capital expenditure in cemeteries	100%
Phase one of the New Memorial Park	Phase one completed
Phase two of the New Memorial Park	Phase two has commenced and is in progress.
Maintenance of all Cemeteries	Maintenance on a high standard.
Beautification and maintenance in Jamestown cemetery	Planting of flowerbeds and landscaping is ongoing
Jamestown cemetery	The cemetery is open for burials.
Reuse of existing graves	To save space in cemeteries.

3.7.2.4 Challenges within the department

Table 148: Challenges within the Department: Parks and Cemeteries

Challenges	Description	Corrective Measures
Staff shortages	Staff shortages in critical vacancies.	Vacancies in the cemeteries section need to be advertised. This is especially true for the foreperson, supervisors, a digger loader operator, and staff positions for the new cemetery outlined in the proposed organogram.
Vandalism	Groendal and Jamestown Vandalism of fencing shared with the Onder Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve when a motorist is driving through.	Improved security measures as well as integrated municipal and ratepayer / public involvement.
Niche Areas	Due to flooding in Jamestown Cemetery.	Regular cleaning of the stormwater channel. Probable involvement of families of the deceased in erecting a memorial wall of niche areas.
Buildings	Onder Papegaaiberg and Jamestown roofs are leaking.	Requires repairs.
Kylemore Cemetery	Underground rocks pose a huge challenge to continuing with the digging of graves at the cemetery.	Assistance is required from the PMU with the EIA, and a decision needs to be made, as the Calcutta Cemetery is being built at a significant cost to the Stellenbosch Municipality.
	Fencing and security cameras are needed – a high-risk area.	CCTV cameras to be installed if a tender is available. Cemeteries have cameras stored at law enforcement offices.
Illegal dumping	In areas where there is no fencing.	Improved security measures, as well as integrated municipal and ratepayer / public involvement.
No cameras or surveillance	Huge safety risk.	CCTV cameras should be installed if a tender is available.
Challenges between internal departments	Not assistance with building maintenance and technical repairs.	Communication should be improved by providing clear explanations of tender information and specifications.
Pine Trees	Tree felling and pruning.	Regular maintenance.
Onder Papegaaiberg Roads	Gravel roads require resealing and rehabilitation of surfaces.	Resealing of roads to take place. The thoroughfare from Enkanini is challenging. Control measures to be discussed among departments.



The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Cemetery and Parks** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 149: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Cemetery and Parks

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Calcatta Memorial Park	20 000	19 999	0%
Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	288	288	0%

The Section: Cemeteries has spent **100%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

3.7.3 CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES–COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Department: Community Development continues to render services to the most vulnerable within communities. The statistics and description of services below depict the services rendered during the financial year.

Table 150: Service Statistics – Childcare, Aged Care, Social Programmes

Focus area	Description	Ward	Activity
Children	↓ Capacity building of ECD practitioners; ↓ Initiatives in awareness programmes (ECD children); ↓ ECD Registration Compliance; ↓ Strengthening and establishing ECD forums; ↓ Transversal committees / ad hoc committees; and Awareness Programmes.	2-4, 12-15, 18	↓ 48 ECD practitioners participated in health and safety training.
		All	↓ 534 ECD practitioners were assisted with information and access to officials relating to the registration of ECD facilities.
		2-4, 12-15, 18	↓ First aid training was provided to 48 ECD practitioners.
		ALL	↓ The registration status of 124 ECD facilities was plotted on the GIS system.
		12-15	↓ 180 young boys participated in a gender sensitisation programme.
		1-4	↓ 24 ECD practitioners received training from Working on Fire.
		6, 12-16	↓ 50 children participated in the WC Children's Commissioner's dialogue.
		4	↓ Awareness of child trafficking and GBV was completed with 704 children.
		23	↓ 14 children received life skills and GBV training.
		3-4	↓ Holiday programmes reached 246 children.
		4, 18	↓ The Back-to-School programme reached 1 674 children.
		6, 12-16, 18	↓ 32 foster parents and children participated in the parenting training session with DSD.
		All	↓ 732 children participated in the Child Protection Week activities.
People with Disabilities	Awareness and Wellness programmes	All	↓ 180 people with disabilities participated in the disability sports day.



Focus area	Description	Ward	Activity
	Universal Access	All	✚ The municipality updated the published link to the local Disability Organisations Information Portal on the municipal website.
		All	✚ 389 people and various organisations participated in the Walk with Disability Awareness programme on World Disability Day.
		All	✚ 475 people attended general prevention and awareness sessions.
		All	✚ 40 volunteers were recognised and honoured during International Volunteer Day.
		All	✚ 10 stakeholders attended the Disability Empowerment Mainstreaming Workshop.
Older Persons	Special events, awareness programmes and capacity building	1-6, 10-18, 20	✚ 371 elderly people participated in the Golden Games programme.
		3-6, 10, 13, 14, 16-18, 20, 21	✚ 280 elderly persons participated in a cultural day.
		3, 18	✚ 96 elderly people were made aware of health matters that can affect them.
		12	✚ 61 elderly people received capacity-building training to form a club.
		1-3, 12, 18	✚ 578 elderly people were introduced to issues affecting them and the availability of services through an awareness programme.
		12-15	✚ 73 elderly people learnt more about electronic scams.
		1-3	✚ 7 elderly people representing elderly clubs were assisted with grant-in-aid applications.
		1-3	✚ 54 elderly people participated in the Elderly Abuse Awareness Day.
Gender	Special events and awareness programmes	3, 11, 19, 22	✚ Women's Day with 160 women.
		4, 11-16, 18	✚ 674 persons were reached with general awareness programmes.
		6	✚ 80 women learnt about the Thuthuzela Centre through an outreach programme.
		2, 4-6, 12-16	✚ 40 women participated in gender equality training.
		All	✚ 80 women were shown appreciation during the GBV Activist Appreciation Day.
		All	✚ Stellenbosch Municipality launched the 100 Days End GBVF Challenge for the first time and reached 344 persons through leadership training, refresher workshops, task team workshops and awareness.
		6, 12, 16, 18	✚ Fatherhood Programme with 147 men.
		1-2, 12-15	✚ 29 widows participated in an empowerment programme.
		12	✚ 1 266 youth participated in the Community Resilience Programme to discover who they can turn to in their community regarding gender-related matters.



Focus area	Description	Ward	Activity
		12-15	198 girls were reached through the Help a Girl campaign.
		12, 13	178 persons were reached through the 16 Days of Activism launch.
		All	Officials attended Roses on the River, the World AIDS Day commemoration of @heart.
		12-15	28 unemployed youth were trained in the SSCF programme.
Youth	Youth empowerment programmes Youth Capacity Building Transversal committees / Ad hoc programmes	3-6, 16-18, 20, 21	98 youth were reached through a career expo.
		12_15	Youth participated in the Career Expo.
		1, 2, 5-6, 16-17	45 interested youth participated in the sign language training programme.
		All	16 youth made it through the different stages from recruitment and selection to elections of the first Junior Town Council of Stellenbosch Municipality.
		All	Accredited skills training was completed in the following fields: General Residential Repairer (14); Life Saving (2); and Food Handler (13).
		3, 18	59 youth participated in the Community Capacity Enhancement Programme of DSD.
		1-3, 12-15	149 youth participated in the job-readiness programme in partnership with DSD.
		1-2	24 youth received leadership training.
		1, 2, 12-15	210 youth participated in several awareness programmes.
		18	40 youth were trained in financial literacy.
		1, 13, 16, 19	30 youth participated in the Chrysalis and IEC awareness programme.
Grant in Aid (GiA)	Donations to community organisations serving, among others, youth, gender, ECDs, old age homes, health organisations, and sports clubs	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 financial management workshop with 88 organisations. 3 compulsory clarification workshops with 162 organisations. 96 GiA applications were assessed. 52 organisations attended the MOA signing workshop. See the table below regarding the approved donations. GiA Policy and SOP reviewed. The GiA Food Garden Programme trained 720 persons in backyard gardening, 24 ECD gardens were established, and 12 community gardens were created. GiA Homeless Support paid for the provision of 10 651 lunches at Bergzicht Taxi Rank. 16 104 meals and 8 052 beds were provided with the GiA donation to the Stellenbosch Night Shelter.
People on the street	Development, awareness raising through	All	436 homeless persons were reached with general prevention and awareness information.



Focus area	Description	Ward	Activity
	collaboration and services rendered	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 persons were reached through the Winter Readiness Street Store.
		7-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An outreach in collaboration with the Visfabriek reached a further 300 persons during the winter.
		All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give Responsibly marketing via Facebook and during the festive season safety campaign. 1 795 first-year students were reached with the Give Responsibly Campaign during orientation week. 18 shops participate in the programmes through the sale of coupons. One mini-site on Give Responsibly was updated on the Visit Stellenbosch website to make the information on Give Responsibly available to tourists through a QR code. Give Responsibly Coupons sold: 6 127 Give Responsibly Coupons redeemed: 5 051
		All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 611 work opportunities were provided to people on the street through the Animal Welfare Walk a Dog project and the Stellenbosch Night Shelter Cleaning project.
Social Relief of Distress	Provision of food parcels, blankets, mattresses, vanity packs and warm food according to the need due to disaster incidents	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 346 individuals were assisted.
Stellenbosch Local Drug Action Committee	Networking, development of a service directory, and collective programme implementation	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 20, 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The executive committee continued to meet monthly with quarterly, bigger engagements. 60 people participated in the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. General awareness programmes were implemented, reaching 512 people. 30 stakeholders attended the I Can Choose training tool.
Mobile Thusong Centre	Inter-governmental Cooperation, taking services to the communities	12-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The event served 850 people over the two days.
Department of Labour Outreach	Service delivery	12-15, 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality mobilised communities and assisted with the outreach by the department, reaching 206 people.
Disaster Awareness	Creating stronger communities	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 community members of Coyden Farm participated in the awareness programme.
NPO Capacity Building	Governance and Financial Management Training, NPO compliance	1, 2, 4, 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43 representatives of local organisations participated in the workshops provided.
Collaboration with Civil Society	Attending, supporting and leading network meetings	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 meetings of different sectors were engaged in: Stellenbosch Disability Network, Stellenbosch Homelessness Forum, Stellenbosch Elderly Forum, ECD Forums, Stellenbosch Civil Advocacy Network, and Social Cohesion Cluster of the Stellenbosch Safety Forum.



The table below indicates the number of Grant in Aid applications recommended and approved for the year under review:

Table 151: Number of Grant in Aid applications recommended and approved

Subcategory	Applications Recommended and approved	Recommended Amount R
2024/25		
General Soc Dev	4	1 60 000
Partial Care	11	440 000
Disability	3	120 000
Youth	2	80 000
Substance Abuse	1	40 000
Food Security	1	2 979 890
People who are homeless	2	2 568 331.18
Skills Development	2	80 000
Physical and Psychological Health	1	40 000
Sport Clubs	1	40 000
Art and Culture	2	80 000
Total	30	6 628 222.18

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: Community Development as at 30 June 2025

Table 152: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Community Development

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Comm Development	46	45	2.45%
Social Relief Distress Vehicle	572	572	0%
Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	5 675	84	99%

The Section: Community Development has spent 11.15% of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Section: Community Development as at 30 June 2025.

Table 153: Total number of employees in the Section: Community Development

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	1	0	0
9 – 13	4	4	0	0
4 – 8	6	5	1	16.6
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	10	1	9.1



3.8 COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

3.8.1 POLLUTION CONTROL, LANDSCAPE AND BIO-DIVERSITY

Stellenbosch Municipality is continuously developing its capacity to protect the environment within its boundaries and to strive towards a municipality and communities that recognise the vital importance of their rich natural capital and manage these in a manner that ensures sustainability and fulfils the needs of all concerned. Previously, it was recorded that Stellenbosch Municipality developed the Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework in 2018, administered by the Department: Community Services. This document, guiding environmental planning and management throughout the WC024 area, is currently under revision and being updated.

In addition, over the past 10 years, Stellenbosch Municipality has compiled dedicated Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for all its declared nature reserves as well as nature areas or old forestry areas. In this regard, the Council has adopted the Ida's Valley Dam / Botmaskop EMP in 2023, the Paradyskloof Nature Area EMP in 2024, the Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve EMP in 2022 and the Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve EMP in 2026. Through the Department: Community Services, Stellenbosch Municipality manages approximately 3 000 ha of vacant land. The municipality aims to have all these managed and maintained through dedicated management plans such as those mentioned above.

Stellenbosch Municipality has also completed an Invasive Alien Plant Management Plan, as required in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), and an Integrated Fire Management Plan to assist in the management of large vacant nature areas under the management of the Council. Most notably, Stellenbosch Municipality drafted its first dedicated nature areas bylaw (the Stellenbosch Municipality Nature Areas Bylaw), which was promulgated in July 2025.

Air Quality Management Plan

Stellenbosch Municipality's 3rd Generation Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was approved by the Council in 2022. This document follows the adoption of the original document approved in 2013 and its first revision in 2018. The latest revision of the document will be undertaken in 2026.

Vision, Mission, and Goals

Aligned with the Cape Winelands District Municipality's (CWDM) vision for air quality management, the vision for the Stellenbosch Municipality, as defined in the AQMP, is that air quality in the Stellenbosch Municipality is clean and healthy.

The mission statement for achieving the stated vision is:

Air quality in the Stellenbosch Municipality is cooperatively managed for the benefit of present and future generations according to the principles of sustainable development to safeguard health and quality of life, promoting economic and social development.

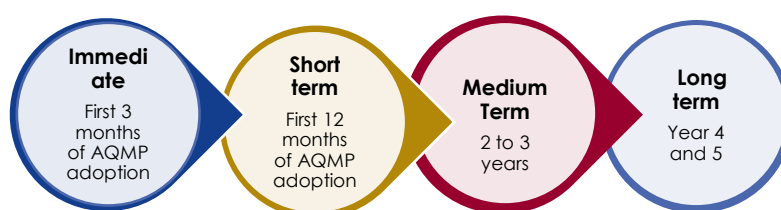


The goals to achieve the mission of the AQMP are listed below, and their linkages to the Western Cape Provincial AQMP (DEA&DP, 2010) and the CWDM AQMP (CWDM, 2012) are highlighted. The four goals for the Stellenbosch Municipality AQMP are:

- ✦ **Goal 1:** Air quality governance meets the requirements to effectively implement the AQMP: This goal addresses the regulatory four goals and the institutional capacity required in the Stellenbosch Municipality to carry out the air quality function. This links directly to the goal of the AQMP for the Western Cape to 'ensure effective and consistent air quality management and the goal in the CWDM AQMP of 'effective air quality management';
- ✦ **Goal 2:** Reduce atmospheric emissions of harmful pollutants: This goal aims to manage activities that impact air quality to reduce the emissions of harmful pollutants and associated impacts on human health and well-being. This links directly to the provincial AQMP goal to 'Ensure effective and consistent compliance monitoring and enforcement and 'To ensure that health-based air quality standards are attained and continually met'. It also links to the CWDM AQMP goal of 'Effective air quality management through an 'Emission reduction strategy';
- ✦ **Goal 3:** Systems and tools are established to effectively implement the AQMP: This goal refers to the systems and tools required for effective AQMP implementation, the cornerstone of which is an Air Quality Management System (AQMS). The development of AQMS links directly to the provincial AQMP goal, 'To ensure effective and consistent air quality management through the development of AQM systems. It also links to the CWDM AQMP goal of developing an AQMS. An AQMS is a fundamental unit in the management of air quality in an area, incorporating the necessary technical elements that provide information on the status of air quality (D: EA&DP, 2010). Included in this goal is the need for stakeholders to actively participate in AQM in the Stellenbosch Municipality, which links to the provincial AQMP goal 'To continually engage with stakeholders to raise awareness concerning air quality. It also links to the CWDM AQMP goal to 'Promote communication concerning air quality management; and
- ✦ **Goal 4:** This goal aims to improve the understanding of the impact that climate change is likely to have on the municipality and to implement measures to mitigate such an impact

The timeframes defined for the Implementation of the AQMP are the following:

Figure 31: AQMP timeframes



An air quality control by-law as well as a noise control policy have been developed and adopted by the Council. The latter is implemented by a dedicated Air Quality / Noise Control Officer appointed within the Department: Community Services. Air quality and noise complaints are captured in a central database and dealt with within required timeframes. The following statistics



included both air quality-related matters and noise complaints. All noise complaints are investigated in terms of the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations PN200/2013.

Table 154: Air Quality Complaints for 2023/24 and 2024/25

Complaints	2023/2024				2024/25			
	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
Fumes	20	11	17	12	19	9	15	10
Smoke	2	1	5	4	5	2	4	5
Dust	6	5	2	3	6	6	3	3
Burning of waste / tyres	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	3
Farmland burning	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Crop spraying	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	5
Offensive odors	3	3	4	2	4	2	5	3
Unlicensed facilities	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Other	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2
Total	34	27	36	31	40	27	37	33

The following immediate items were also included in the AQMP:

Table 155: Activities in the AQMP

	Objective	Activity	Responsibility
1.	Sufficient capacity and competence exist to perform the air quality management function.	Identify capacity and competency needs.	Council
2.	The AQMP is included in the IDP.	Prepare air quality input for inclusion in the IDP. Ensure adequate funding in the IDP for AQMP implementation.	Air Quality Officer, Council
3.	A regulatory framework exists in the municipality for air quality management.	Develop an air quality by-law	Air Quality Officer, Council
4.	Emissions from waste burning are reduced.	Enforcement of the by-law	Air Quality Officer
5.	An Air Quality Management System exists in Stellenbosch Municipality, including an emission inventory, ambient air quality monitoring, and reporting	Prepare an annual report on progress with AQMP implementation and the state of air quality, including emissions, ambient data, and complaints.	Air Quality Officer
6.	Stakeholders participate in AQ management	Participate and provide input / comment on development planning (e.g., EIA, SDF, SEMF).	Air Quality Officer
7.	Dust management	Respond to and attend to odour and dust complaints.	Air Quality Officer
8.	Noise pollution management	Respond and attend to noise complaints.	Air Quality Officer

Stellenbosch Municipality relies on data from the province's monitoring station situated at CWDM in Stellenbosch town to determine air quality or atmospheric emissions. This data is reported on by the relevant Environmental Health Official from CWDM.

Environmental Management Plan

As mentioned earlier Stellenbosch Municipality has developed the Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework (SEMF), approved by the Council as a sector plan for the Municipal Spatial Development Framework. The SEMF is a municipal strategic environmental management policy that responds to and complies with the relevant statutes and directives.

Stellenbosch Municipality also implemented its Invasive Alien Plant Management Plan (IAP Management Plan), prepared in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), completed during the 2017/18 financial year. This document has been



reviewed and adopted by the Council in 2022 and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE). Stellenbosch Municipality reports annually to DFFE on the implementation of its IAP Management Plan.

Environmental Implementation

The Stellenbosch Municipality owns various properties regarded as nature areas. Three of these areas have formally been designated as conservation areas. These are Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve, Jan Marais Park, and Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve. Stellenbosch Municipality is in the process of putting environmental management plans (EMPs) in place for all these areas, including areas that are not formally declared as protected areas. The status of these is as follows:

- ⚠ Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve: approved by the Council in 2022;
- ⚠ Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve: approved by Council, reviewed during 2025
- ⚠ Jan Marais Nature Reserve: Final draft EMP in process
- ⚠ Paradyskloof Nature Area: approved by the Council in 2019 and reviewed in 2024; and
- ⚠ Ida's Valley / Botmakop Nature Area: Approved by the Council in 2023.

In 2024, Stellenbosch Municipality also drafted a Nature Reserve and Nature Area By-Law. This by-law was made public before a final draft was presented to the Council and promulgated during July 2025.

Urban Forestry

Maintenance of the Urban forest within the Central Business District (CBD) shall be undertaken in accordance with the Council-approved Tree Management Policy and all associated Standard Operating Procedures. These instruments regulate the planting, protection, felling, maintenance, and long-term management of trees situated on municipal property and ensure that all arboricultural activities are conducted in a consistent, professional, and sustainable manner. The Tree Management Policy is currently undergoing its 5-year review.

The Municipality adopts a sustainable development approach to urban forestry, with the objective of enhancing the ecological quality, resilience, and visual character of the CBD. This approach supports the greening of areas within the Stellenbosch Municipality through the promotion of sustainable urban forestry practices and serves as a guiding framework for investors and developers committed to environmentally responsible and eco-sensitive development.

Objectives and Benefits of maintaining Urban Forest(s).

- ⚠ Enhance urban liveability through tree planting, shade provision, and streetscape improvements.
- ⚠ Conserve biodiversity by prioritising indigenous tree species that support local ecosystems.
- ⚠ Mitigate and adapt to climate change through increased canopy cover, carbon sequestration, and reduced urban heat.
- ⚠ Protect heritage and significant trees for their cultural, historical, and ecological value.
- ⚠ Integrate tree planning into urban development and spatial planning processes.
- ⚠ Establish clear roles and responsibilities for municipal departments, private landowners, and other stakeholders. Provide guidelines for planting, maintenance, and removal of trees on municipal and private land.
- ⚠ Promote education, community involvement, and stewardship of urban trees.



- Trees infested by the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB) are monitored, and dead trees will be felled.

Table 156: Environmental Management Challenges

Challenge	Actions to address
Severe Weather Conditions	The adverse weather conditions caused destructive damage in the Urban Forest, nature reserves and areas that affected infrastructure and flora. These conditions have resulted in negative effects on both the natural and built environment. Repair work to the affected environments is gradually underway.

3.9 COMPONENT E: SECURITY AND SAFETY

3.9.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT

The primary role of Law Enforcement is the enforcement of municipal bylaws and the protection of municipal assets, infrastructure, and staff. Core functions include monitoring and preventing illegal land invasions, managing CCTV surveillance and the operational control room, and overseeing security service provider monitoring.

The department further renders operational support to other departments, including escort duties, which have increased significantly due to high-risk areas, damage to infrastructure, and gang-related activities. Law Enforcement also plays an active role in addressing issues of homelessness through enforcement and support initiatives.

Operational Activities:

- Operational Coordination: Weekly planning sessions with SAPS and other safety partners have strengthened inter-agency collaboration and response times;
- 24/7 Control Room: The operational control room remains active around the clock, enhancing service delivery and coordination with other role-players;
- Increased Enforcement Activity: Law Enforcement issued a total of 4,123 fines (Sections 56 and 341) in 2024/25, nearly doubling the previous year's total, reflecting intensified enforcement efforts;
- Liquor Compliance: A total of 122 liquor inspections were conducted, up from 95 in the previous year, contributing to safer public spaces;
- Scrap Metal and Bucket Shop Inspections: These rose to 91 inspections, targeting illegal trading and theft-related activities; and
- Public Engagement: 81 awareness sessions were held, focusing on community education.

Challenges:

- Staffing Constraints: The department continues to face insufficient personnel to implement a 24/7 service;
- Infrastructure Limitations: Lack of office space and the absence of a CCTV/LPR service provider have hindered surveillance and monitoring capabilities;
- Social Pressures: The rise in homelessness has led to increased bylaw violations and strain on enforcement resources; and
- Land Invasions: Ongoing efforts to prevent illegal land occupation remain resource-intensive and complex.



Law Enforcement attended to the following from 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25:

Table 157: Law Enforcement highlights

Type of activity	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Fines issued Section 56's and 341's	5 196	2 078	4 123
Liquor Compliance Inspections	51	95	122
Scrap Metal / Bucket Shop Inspections	67	83	91
Law Enforcement Awareness sessions	33	64	81

3.9.2 TRAFFIC SERVICES

Traffic Services is performing its functions as guided by the National Road Safety Strategy, with its main objective being to achieve traffic safety on municipal roads, including the functions as defined in the municipality's IDP.

The National Road Safety Strategy provides all-year-round road safety initiatives. The municipality has increased its enforcement strategy in collaboration with stakeholders and affected parties. Operations like automatic number-plate recognition are conducted to improve compliance with and payment of traffic fines.

Ongoing objectives are to improve road user behaviour; reduce the incidence of traffic offences; speeding; drunk driving and driving under the influence of narcotics; dangerous overtaking; remove unfit road users from traffic; roadworthiness of vehicles; public transport compliance concerning vehicles and drivers; provide sufficient and coordinated regulation of traffic on strategic roads; provide pedestrian education and compliance; eradicate corruption; ensure administrative compliance; and improved enforcement systems. This includes additional hours and Saturday operations at the Admin Section and a new approach to law enforcement strategies.

Highlights:

Traffic Service strategies have managed to yield favourable results.

Traffic Services demonstrated a strong performance across various operational areas. A total of **2 622 driver's license tests and 2 564 learner's license tests were conducted**, showing a significant increase in testing capacity compared to the previous year. Enforcement efforts intensified, with **59 866 Section 56 notices and 43 552 Section 341 notices issued**, reflecting a continued commitment to road safety and compliance.

Public engagement also saw a boost, with 107 traffic awareness sessions held—an increase that underscores the department's dedication to education and preventative measures. Speed enforcement was notably robust, with **416 592 camera speeding fines issued**, marking a substantial rise from the previous year. The use of technology in enforcement remained strong, with **108 ANPR** (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) interventions carried out.

Operational activities included 285 public transport operations and 214 drunk driving operations, both contributing to safer roads and more regulated transport systems. These figures collectively highlight a year of enhanced enforcement, increased public engagement, and improved service delivery by Traffic Services.

Challenges:

-  Inadequate Human Resources: Limited Staff;
-  To render a 24/7 traffic service;



- ✦ The capacity of the Driver's Licence Testing Centre limits the number of tests that can be performed in a day; and
- ✦ Vehicle Testing Station infrastructure challenges and staff shortages.

Stellenbosch is continuing to be a preferred business and employment hub. The resources required to provide a quality service to the residents and business sector are inadequate and pose a significant challenge for the future. This limitation has a negative impact on service delivery.

Service Statistics – Traffic Services

Table 158: Service Data for Traffic Services

Details	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Drivers License Tests	2 211	2 095	1 189	2 622
Learner Driver License Tests	3 118	4 471	3 363	2 564
Number of Section 56 Notices Issued	34 400	43 504	55 506	59 866
Number of Section 341 Notices Issued	28 062	29 867	35 823	43 552
Traffic Awareness Sessions	86	54	82	107
Number of camera speeding fines issued	357 144	372 420	353 279	416 592
Number of ANPR interventions	97	100	118	108
Number of public transport operations	258	261	320	285
Number of drunken driving operations	275	223	208	214

3.9.3 FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Republic of South Africa's 1996 Constitution imposes legal obligations on the government to protect the health and safety of its citizens. Section 41(1)(b) determines that all spheres of government are required to "secure the well-being of the people of the Republic," while Section 152(1)(d) requires that local government "ensure a safe and healthy environment."

The fire service strives to be proactive in preventing fires and other risks rather than simply reacting to fires through –

- a. Acting in support of the wider developmental agenda as outlined in the NDP;
- b. Establishing sound institutional and administrative capabilities that support its roles and purpose;
- c. Demonstrating good governance and administration;
- d. Adopting community-based approaches;
- e. Putting people and their concerns first; and
- f. Professionalisation of the function.

Highlights:

- ✦ New rapid response vehicle to access fires in informal settlements; and
- ✦ Commenced planning for the building of a fire station in Jamestown.



Image 29: New rapid response vehicle



Shifting from disaster management to disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction is a new approach to how disasters and disaster risk are managed. It may be regarded as 'the systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimise vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development' (ISDR, 2002:25).

Disaster risk reduction strategies include vulnerability and risk assessment, institutional capacities and operational abilities. The vulnerability of critical facilities, social and economic infrastructure, early warning systems and the application of many types of scientific, technical and other skilled abilities that are essential features of disaster risk reduction must be assessed. Disaster risk reduction is multidisciplinary in nature and does not assume that only one function of government has responsibility.

**Table 159: Disaster Risk Reduction**

Disaster management (traditional)	Disaster risk reduction
Primary focus on hazards	Major focus on vulnerability
Single, event-based scenarios	Dynamic, multiple-risk issues
Basic responsibility to respond to an event	Fundamental need to assess and update
Often fixed, location-specific conditions	Often fixed, location-specific conditions
Responsibility in a single authority or agency	Extended, shared or regional locales
Established hierarchical relationships.	Multiple interests, actors and responsibilities.
Command-and-control directed operations	Situation-specific functions and free association
Urgent, immediate to short time frames in outlook, planning, attention and return	Shifting, fluid and tangential relationships and Comparative, moderate to long time frames in outlook, planning and return values

Challenges:

- ✚ Expanding and densifying of informal settlements
- ✚ The manifestation of climate change – seen in excessive rains and flooding, as well as in more frequent and ferocious veld fires.

a) Service Statistics – Fire and Disaster Management**Table 160: Service Data for Fire and Disaster Management**

Details	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total fires attended in the year	944	1 022	893	1 209	1 030
Total of other incidents attended in the year	3416	2 515	1 948	1 615	1 582
Average turnout time - urban areas (minutes)	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Average turnout time - rural areas (minutes)	15	15	15	15	15
Firefighters in post at year-end	61	61	64	64	64
Total fire appliances at year-end	17	17	17	17	18
The average number of appliances off the road during the year	2	2	2	2	2
Total operational callouts	4 360	3 537	2 841	2 824	2 612
Immediate relief to victims	555	775	1 478	1 986	637
Emergency flood kits	37	0	82	1	54
Emergency housing kits	156	208	568	307	144
Meals (food parcels)	155	213	8 651 Meals / 328 Food Parcels	36 360 Meals / 534 Food Parcels	5653 Meals / 157 Food parcels
Blankets	497	601	984	1 512	420 Blankets / 420 Mattresses



The tables below indicate the capital expenditure for the Section: **Law Enforcement and Traffic Services** as at **30 June 2025**:

Table 161: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Traffic and Law Enforcement

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	1 370	1 368	0.11%
Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	1 008	922	8.52%
Install Computerised Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	1 883	845	55.14%
Install and Upgrade CCTV / LPR Cameras In WC024	1 690	436	74.22%
Specialised Equipment: Traffic	700	97	86.15%

The Section: Traffic and Law Enforcement has spent **57%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Fire and Disaster Management** as at **30 June 2025**.

Table 162: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Fire and Disaster Management Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Rescue equipment	1 364	1 364	0.02%
Fire Station - Jamestown	366	365	0.21%
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Fire	117	96	17.69%
Specialised Vehicles: Fire	2 932	–	100%

The Section: Fire and Disaster Management has spent **38%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the number of employees in the Section: Fire and Disaster Management as at 30 June 2025.

Table 163: Total number of employees in the Section: Fire and Disaster Management

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	4	4	0	0
9 – 13	35	34	1	2.8
4 – 8	26	25	1	3.8
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	66	64	2	3.03



The tables below indicate the total number of employees in the Department: Protection Services as at 30 June 2025.

Table 164: Total number of employees in the office of the Senior Manager: Protection Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	0	0	0	0
9 – 13	0	0	0	0
4 – 8	2	1	1	50
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	1	33.3

Table 165: Total number of employees in the office of the Manager: Traffic Law Enforcement

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	1	0	0
9 – 13	0	0	0	0
4 – 8	0	0	0	0
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	0

Table 166: Total number of employees in the office of the Chief Traffic Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	1	0	0
9 – 13	1	1	0	0
4 – 8	1	1	0	0
3 – 0	1	1	0	0
Total	4	4	0	0

Table 167: Total number of employees in Traffic Law Enforcement Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	2	2	0	0
9 – 13	31	28	3	9.6
4 – 8	13	13	0	0
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	43	3	6.5

**Table 168: Total number of employees in Traffic Admin Services**

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	1	0	0
9 – 13	6	6	0	0
4 – 8	14	8	6	42.8
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	21	15	6	28.5

Table 169: Total number of employees in Law Enforcement Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	3	3	0	0
9 – 13	72	24	48	66.6
4 – 8	26	26	0	0
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	101	53	48	47.5



3.10 COMPONENT F: SPORT AND RECREATION

3.10.1 HOLIDAY RESORTS AND CAMPSITES

The Stellenbosch Municipality is responsible for the management and maintenance of one picnic site, the Jonkershoek Picnic Site. This site is situated in the Jonkershoek Valley on the banks of the Eerste River. The picnic site attracts up to 15 840 visitors per annum due to its natural beauty and tranquillity, set at the foothills of the Jonkershoek mountains, and provides outdoor leisure for visitors, catering for braais and picnics along the river course.

Table 170: Service Statistics – Holiday Resorts and Campsites

Type of service	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Number of resorts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
% Occupation for the year for Jonkershoek picnic site (open from 1 September to 30 April)	PAX:15840 CARS:3372 Income: R448 701	PAX:13636 CARS:2434 Income: R403 579.74	PAX:20690 CARS:5246 Income: R648 115	PAX:12993 CARS:2063 Income: R462 832.73	PAX:0 CARS:0 Income: R0	PAX:10 585 CARS: 1757 Income: R380 269	PAX:5710 CARS: 1309 Income: R205 134.50	PAX:0 CARS:0 Income: R0 Flood damage	PAX: 10386 CARS:1798 Income: R397 967

The Stellenbosch Municipality is responsible for the management and maintenance of fifteen (15) sports grounds in its municipal area. The picturesque beauty of the Stellenbosch Mountains surrounds these grounds. Ten (10) are in urban areas, and seven are in rural areas.

It is the municipality's goal to create active, healthy communities and to provide a sporting hub for all its residents and visitors by offering a wide range of well-maintained and well-managed sporting facilities.

Stellenbosch Municipality manages and maintains one swimming pool in the greater Stellenbosch area. The swimming pool is situated in Cloetesville and can accommodate two hundred and seventy-five (275) people at any time per day. The existing facility can host swimming galas and aims to further sports development and recreation.

3.10.1.1 Service Statistics Sport - Grounds And Swimming Pools

Table 171: Service Statistics Sports Grounds and Swimming Pool

Type of service	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Number of sport grounds / fields	17	17	17	17	17	14	15	15	15
Number of swimming pools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of stadiums	10	10	10	10	10	14	10	10	10

3.10.1.2 Community Halls and Facilities

Stellenbosch Municipality is the proud owner of two top-class town halls and nine community facilities that cater to residents and both national and international visitors.

The facilities are available throughout the year (365 days per annum) and can be booked for events such as meetings, weddings, training sessions, conferences, and community and social events.

**Table 172: Total functions: Community Halls and Facilities**

Type of service	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total functions at municipal halls						
Stellenbosch Town Hall	65	0	10	40	40	38
Klapmuts Centre	59	28	80	81	80	99
Eikestad Hall	142	17	74	80	68	47
Wemmershoek Hall	31	7	37	27	29	59
La Motte Community Hall	12	14	59	47	52	68
Franschhoek Town Hall	11	1	2	2	9	32
Groendal Community Hall	76	18	69	66	21	0
Kylemore Community Hall	20	19	36	35	38	52
Pniël Banquet Hall	44	15	34	50	50	52
Kayamandi Community Hall	N/A	N/A	27	152	147	154
Cloetesville Banquet Hall	N/A	N/A	5	65	51	49
Total	460	119	433	645	585	650

Highlights within the department

Table 173: Highlights within the Department: Sports, Halls and Recreation

Highlight	Description
Groendal Community Hall upgrades.	The Groendal Community Hall was devastated by the September 2023 floods internally and externally. The parking has been restored with the assistance of PMU, and a completely new fence has been installed.
Installation of new air-conditioning units in various halls.	New air-conditioning units were installed in the Groendal Community Hall. Furthermore, obsolete air-conditioning units have been replaced with new units at the Wemmershoek, Pniël and Kylemore Community Halls. New air-conditioning units were also installed in the Klapmuts MPC kitchen and the Stellenbosch Town Hall kitchen.
Events held during the past financial year.	Various events of all kinds at the various venues were successfully held without any major incidents. This is done in conjunction with Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue, Traffic Services, Disaster Management, Noise Control, Waste Management, Cape Winelands Health Services, Engineering Services and SAPS.
Fencing of sport facilities.	Wemmershoek - Lanquedoc and Klapmuts Sport Facility received perimeter fencing, which enables strict access control to these facilities and minimises theft and vandalism.
Netball courts resurfacing.	Kylemore Sport Facility's netball courts were received, allowing netball games to continue.
Upgrading of Cloetesville Community Swimming Pool.	New fencing was installed around the main pool. New paving and artificial grass were installed at the facility.

Challenges within the department

Table 174: Challenges within the Department: Sports, Halls and Recreation

Challenges	Description	Corrective Measures
Theft and vandalism at sport facilities	Unauthorised and illegal entry resulting in theft and vandalism of the sport facility's infrastructure.	Effective boundary fences were erected to allow for strict access control.
Poor lighting on sport fields	The sport facilities' floodlights are outdated and cannot be replaced because the bulbs are discontinued.	Funding was availed in the financial year 2025/26 to appoint a consultant and service provider to upgrade all floodlights to the latest sustainable technology.



The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Sport, Recreation and Halls** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 175: Capital Expenditure: Section: Sport, Recreation and Halls

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from Adjustment Budget (%)
	R'000		
Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	1 800	1 798	0.08%
Specialised equipment: Urban Forestry	1 461	1 457	0.25%
Specialised Vehicles	1 337	1 337	0%
Upgrade of Sport Facilities	5 890	1 140	80.65%
Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	1 697	1 223	27.92%

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Community Services as at 30 June 2025.

Table 176: Total number of employees in the Department: Community Services (Entire Department)

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	7	7	0	0
9 – 13	39	38	1	2.5
4 – 8	92	90	2	2.1
3 – 0	66	61	5	7.5
Total	205	197	8	3.9



3.11 COMPONENT G: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

This component includes corporate policy offices, financial services, human resource services, ICT services, and property services.

3.11.1 FINANCIAL SERVICES

3.11.1.1 Service Statistics

Table 177: Financial Service statistics

Details of the types of accounts raised and recovered	2023/24			2024/25		
	Billed in Year	Actual for accounts billed in a year	The proportion of the value of accounts billed that were collected	Billed in Year	Actual for accounts billed in a year	The proportion of the value of accounts billed that were collected
	R		%	R		%
Property Rates	484 454 441	476 145 135	98.28%	530 580 845	527 314 111	99.38%
Electricity	874 585 643	849 400 451	97.12%	1 026 379 390	1 041 180 780	101.44%
Water	203 270 709	156 034 673	76.76%	209 382 004	210 661 812	100.61%
Sanitation	114 951 742	104 456 373	90.87%	127 606 156	128 365 529	100.60%
Refuse	96 326 521	84 249 108	87.46%	101 436 645	98 067 813	96.68%

3.11.2 HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES

The vision of the Department: Human Resources Management is undoubtedly to build partnerships with management at all levels of the organisation, to create a culture or working environment where employees are valued and appreciated, and to ensure a diverse, qualified, healthy, and highly motivated workforce focused on achieving critical outcomes through the development and administration of cost-effective and results-oriented human resources.

Accordingly, the mission of the Department: Human Resources Management is to provide services that promote a work environment that is characterised by fair treatment of staff, open communications, personal accountability, trust, and mutual respect. The municipality will seek and provide solutions to workplace issues that support and optimise the operating principles of the organisation.

The Department: Human Resources Management objectives for Stellenbosch Municipality include, but are not limited to:

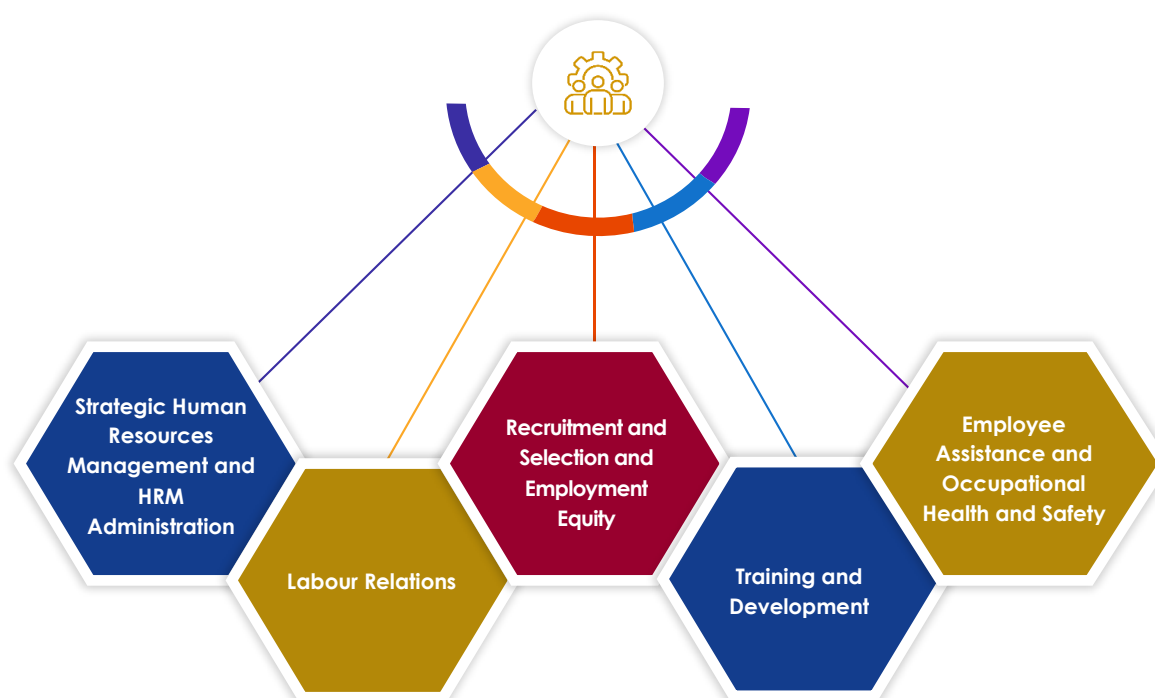
- Helping the organisation achieve its goals;
- Ensuring effective utilisation and maximum development of human resources;
- Ensuring respect for human beings;
- Identifying and satisfying the needs of individuals;
- Ensuring reconciliation of individual goals with those of the organisation;
- Achieving and maintaining high morale among employees;
- Providing the organisation with well-trained and well-motivated employees;
- Increasing employees' job satisfaction and self-actualisation;
- Developing and maintaining the quality of work-life;



- ✦ Being ethically and socially responsive to the needs of the community;
- ✦ Developing the overall personality of each employee in its multidimensional aspect;
- ✦ Enhancing employees' capabilities to perform the present job; and
- ✦ Ensuring service excellence for the Stellenbosch municipal area.

The figure below illustrates the services rendered by the Human Resource Management Department.

Figure 32: HRM elements



Each director, manager, departmental head, superintendent, assistant superintendent, and foreman is responsible for setting objectives, delegating responsibilities and tasks, motivating staff, disciplining staff, developing skills and career paths, measuring performance, and generally guiding their staff. In these endeavours, management and line management are assisted by the Department: Human Resources Management, which provides policies, guidelines, support, systems, and specialised inputs.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Human Resource Management as at 30 June 2025:

Table 178: Total number of employees in the Department: Human Resources Management

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	2	2	0	0
9 – 13	12	12	0	0
4 – 8	5	3	2	40
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	18	2	10



3.11.3 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

The Department of ICT committed its time in the 2024/25 financial year to reviewing ICT contracts and the purchase and replacement of computer software and hardware to further enable the various municipal business units.

Operational Activities

- ✦ High-site wireless hardware links were procured and delivered during this time, with the plan to upgrade the municipal network to the outer-lying areas under the WC024 area. A rate tender for WAN infrastructure was approved to assist in shortening the municipality's turnaround time in commissioning new sites and improving current location services.
- ✦ Enhanced security levels against malware attacks and the like by implementing and successfully commissioning the supply and installation of next-generation firewalls with unified threat management and licensing.
- ✦ Successfully extended the fibre rollout connectivity to an additional 4 office buildings to ensure solid / stable connectivity and increased capacity for needed communications to service ICT, CCTV, and electricity-specialised services.
- ✦ Successfully extended the services of the municipality's e-mail protection and injection system, Mimecast, by introducing DMARC (Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance), which is a standard that prevents spammers from using the municipality's domain to send email without its permission—also known as spoofing.
- ✦ Introduced and successfully rolled out security awareness training using Mimecast for all computer-enabled staff by way of guided security video clips to help harden the municipality's security posture against malware attacks.
- ✦ The Global Information System ESRI GIS, in its 2nd year, developed a customer care module and revived the **Tree Application Management System** (TRAMS). ESRI GIS continued with the upgrade of the BPAMS and TPAMS and began the development of incorporating the SAMRAS electronic signature to improve turnaround times in approval across all stages with the submission of plans.
- ✦ ICT continued streamlining and securing the Microsoft Office 365 and Windows 10 migration to improve collaboration within and between directorates by introducing added functionality within Teams and OneDrive.
- ✦ Went out to the market to procure storage, which consisted of two hosts and one Tintri VMstore storage. This has been successfully installed and is currently online and will be the replacement for multiple hosts and Tintri VMstore storage that will reach End of Service Life (EOSL) in the 2025/26 financial year.
- ✦ ICT, in conjunction with the Collaborator service provider, successfully upgraded Collaborator to the latest version.
- ✦ Assisted the Electrical Engineering Department and service provider with the SCADA project, which included the installation and implementation of 2 SCADA servers at the ITC DC server room on the ground floor.
- ✦ Successfully relocated the DR site from Teraco Rondebosch to Teraco Brackenfell with the new service provider.



3.11.3.1 Service Statistics – Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Table 179: Service Statistics – ICT

Details	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	%							
Ensure the availability of the network to ensure effective ICT systems for municipal processes.	99.9	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Provide ICT support to all municipal departments by attending to requests within 4 working days.	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Connecting all municipal sites to the ICT network.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Department: ICT as at 30 June 2025.

Table 180: Capital expenditure - ICT services as at 30 June 2025

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget %
	R'000		
Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	5 250	5 241	0.18%
Fibre Optic Implementation	4 000	4 000	0.01%
Upgrading Communication Network	1 500	1 497	0.18%
Server Storage expansion and upgrades	1 000	663	33.71%
Purchase and Replacement of Computer / software and Peripheral devices	3 970	3 969	0.03%

The table below indicates the number of employees in the Department: ICT as at 30 June 2025.

Table 181: Total number of employees in the Department: ICT

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	2	1	1	50
9 – 13	8	7	1	12.5
4 – 8	0	0	0	0
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	9	2	18.2



3.11.4 LEGAL SERVICES

The Section: Legal Services, in conjunction with user departments, ensures and manages the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of key service delivery objectives concerning Legal Services.

The main objectives are the following:

- ✚ Advise and manage litigations instituted by the municipality and against it;
- ✚ Provide legal advice, opinions, and input on policies, contracts, agreements, memorandums, legislation, bylaws, and regulations;
- ✚ Advising the Municipal Council, Mayco, and Portfolio Committees on items submitted to meetings;
- ✚ Ensuring bylaws are promulgated after consultation with user departments and approved by the Council; and
- ✚ Attend to new legislation and proclamations for comment as and when required.

Challenges:

- ✚ To deal with urgent requests for legal input to the Sections 79 and 80 committees;
- ✚ Lack of skilled administrative support for the Chief Legal Advisor; and
- ✚ Availability of a well-maintained legal library and reference resources.

- ✚ The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Section: Legal Services as at 30 June 2025.

Table 182: Total number of employees in the Section: Legal Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	0	0	0	0
9 – 13	0	0	0	0
4 – 8	1	0	1	100
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	50

3.11.5 MUNICIPAL COURT – ADDITIONAL COURT - STELLENBOSCH

The Municipal Court is responsible for the following prosecutions:

- ✚ Traffic bylaws;
- ✚ Provincial traffic bylaws;
- ✚ SAPS bylaws;
- ✚ Law enforcement bylaws;
- ✚ Fire bylaws;
- ✚ Building and Land Use Regulations, and all other bylaw contraventions;
- ✚ Electrical Bylaws; and
- ✚ Noise pollution.



Mission Statement of the Municipal Court

The Municipal Court aims to: -

- ✚ promote justice and service delivery;
- ✚ enhance revenue to invest in the community;
- ✚ "Let Justice be seen to be done"; and
- ✚ minimise crime and have a safer Stellenbosch.

The Municipal Court was established to:

- ✚ Support and secure good governance;
- ✚ Ease the burden on regular courts;
- ✚ Increase the speed of services;
- ✚ Allow for more successful prosecutions by applying specialist knowledge;
- ✚ Improve communications between the bylaw prosecutors and enforcers;
- ✚ Support bylaw enforcement;
- ✚ Ensure a user-friendly court; and
- ✚ Keeps members of the public who committed a minor crime (such as a traffic offence) away from hardened criminals.

The municipality is also looking into having an ad hoc court in Franschoek / Klapmuts in the near future. This could be another boost for the Municipal Court's service to the community. Prosecuting some of the cases in the Paarl Magistrate's Court is also currently being considered.

The introduction of the Municipal Court has been an essential, strategic implementation that will benefit the whole community of Stellenbosch.

3.11.5.1 Statistical Report – Case Load

Table 183: Statistical Report Caseload 2024/25

Months:	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
Cases on the roll	245	271	160	52	305	283	325	283	271	76	202	118	2591
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	10
Struck off the role	253	180	200	116	961	29	97	89	153	125	14	174	2391
Warrants authorised	2 436	2 377	2 444	2 782	452	1 536	3 757	3 413	3 254	1 775	598	1 578	26402
Deferment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments	30	22	16	22	9	20	37	43	45	30	7	25	306
Postponed	30	19	22	24	25	16	25	24	21	13	6	21	246
Mediations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



3.11.5.2 Financial Report of the Municipal Court 2024/25

Table 184: Financial Report of the Municipal Court 2024/25

Months:	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Traffic Fines	R657 050	R647 500	R572 730	R706 850	R760 380	R683 475	R617 200	R655 600	R762 200	R694 550	R492 450	R665 275
SAPS Fines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R150	R750	R500	R1 150	R1 250
Law Enforcement Fines	R3 350	R3 450	R8 000	R1 800	R3 500	R1 300	R4 750	R5 350	R13 550	R8 790	R7 200	R3 750
Contempt of Court Fines	R98 400	R95 100	R95 400	R101 100	R107 700	R104 100	R83 700	R87 000	R118 500	R106 200	R73 800	R94 200
Provincial Fines	R1 550	R750	R13 900	R5 000	R2 000	R2 550	R2 400	R4 650	R3 000	R4 500	R1 500	R1 500
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	R2 000	0	0	0	0	0
Building	R15 220	R15 340	R5 420	R11 340	R15 920	R2 500	R10 000	R5 000	R3 000	R7 200	0	0
Total Amount	R775 570	R762 140	R695 450	R826 090	R889 500	R793 925	R720 050	R757 750	R901 000	R821 740	R576 100	R765 975

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Section: Municipal Court as at 30 June 2025.

Table 185: Total number of employees in the Section: Municipal Court

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	0	0	0	0
9 – 13	0	0	0	0
4 – 8	5	3	2	40
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	4	2	33.3



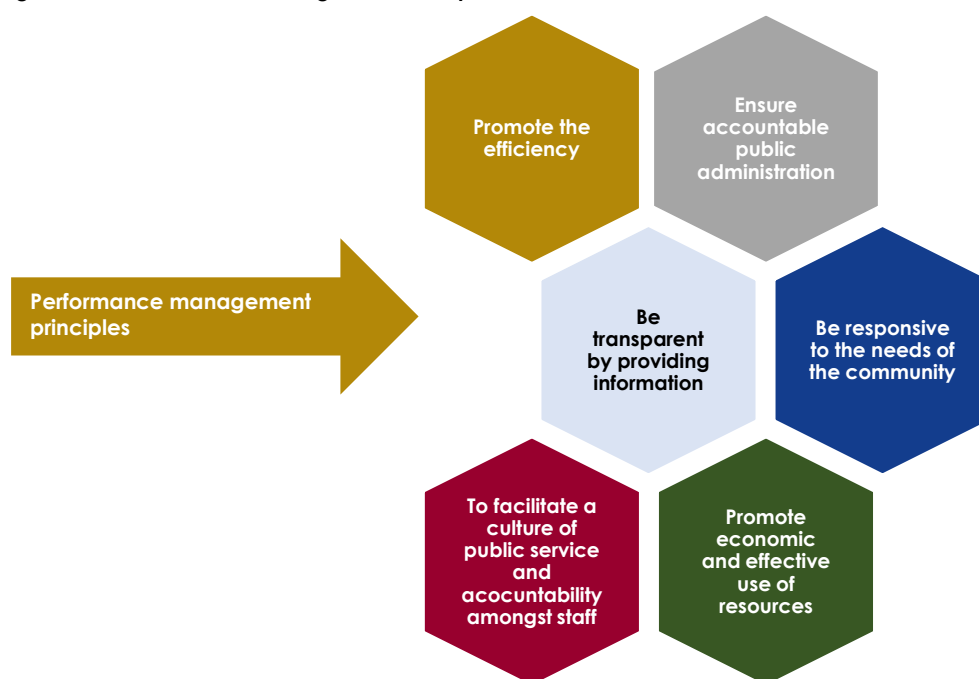
3.12 COMPONENT H: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD

3.12.1 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance management is defined as a management mechanism through which a municipality can plan, manage, monitor, and review the performance of the municipality and its employees to measure the progress made in achieving the objectives set out in the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and further measure the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of its service delivery.

Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, deals with the objectives of local government and paves the way for performance management. The idea of an accountable government is important to meet the needs of Stellenbosch. The democratic values and principles in terms of Section 195(1) of the Constitution are also linked with the concept of performance management.

Figure 33: Performance Management Principles



It is a statutory requirement, according to the MSA, to establish a performance management system and an IDP that must be aligned with the municipal budget. The monitoring of the organisational performance of the budget must be done against the IDP every quarter via the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The report is made public after the council has been informed of the quarterly progress against set targets.

In addition, Regulation 7(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 states that "A Municipality's Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting, and improvement will be conducted, organised, and managed, including determining the roles of the different role players." Performance management is not only relevant to the organisation but also to the individuals



employed in the organisation, as well as the external service providers and municipal entities. This framework, inter alia, reflects the linkage between the IDP, the Budget, and the SDBIP.

3.12.1.1 Legislative Requirements

In terms of Section 46(1)(a) of the MSA, a municipality must prepare a performance report for each financial year that reflects the municipality's and any service provider's performance during the financial year. The report must furthermore indicate the development and service delivery priorities, the performance targets set by the municipality for the following financial year, and measures that were or are to be taken to improve performance.

3.12.1.2 Organisational Performance

A strategic performance assessment indicates how well the municipality is meeting its objectives and which policies and processes are working. All government institutions must report on strategic performance to ensure that service delivery is efficient, effective, and economical. Municipalities must develop strategic plans and allocate resources for their implementation. The implementation must be monitored on an ongoing basis, and the results must be reported to various role players during the financial year to enable them to implement corrective measures when and where required.

This report highlights the strategic performance in terms of the municipality's Top-layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), high-level performance in terms of the strategic objectives of the municipality, and performance on the National Key Performance Indicators prescribed in terms of Section 43 of the MSA.

3.12.1.3 Governance Framework for the IDP, Budget, and Performance Management

The IDP is the principal planning instrument that guides and informs the municipal budget. The MSA requires each municipality in South Africa to prepare a strategic plan to guide all development and management within the municipal area. The IDP sets out the development priorities of Stellenbosch Municipality over the next five years. The IDP must guide and determine municipal planning and project implementation. The 2024/25 budget was based on the IDP and other spheres of government and service providers.

The IDP is a strategic tool that guides all the activities of local government in consultation with residents and stakeholders. In keeping with the more evolved and strategic approach to this IDP, the implementation plan focuses on only the key strategic programmes, projects, and initiatives that will support the achievement of the priorities during the five-year term of office. Its focus is on development in a broader sense, and it is a structured plan that informs budget priorities, decision-making, and the allocation of resources.

The focus of the IDP is varied and includes the provision of basic municipal services, measures for building and transforming municipal capacity, measures to assist in expanded livelihood opportunities for citizens, enterprise development, building dignified and safe living environments, and, crucially, exploring new ways of working and living together. It directs and is informed by different aspects of the municipality's work, including how the municipality is structured politically and administratively, the municipal budget, the sector plans and service delivery and budget implementation plans of different municipal services, and how the municipality manages its performance.



The three-year budget sets out the revenue-raising and expenditure plan of the municipality for approval by the Council under the MFMA. The allocation of funds needs to be aligned with the priorities in the IDP.

The IDP must be reflected in the performance agreements of the relevant staff and, through the budget, in the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP). The key performance management instrument of the municipality is the SDBIP. Linked to the IDP, the SDBIP forms the basis of the performance contracts of directors and quarterly, mid-year, and annual performance reviews of senior management, directorates, and the municipality.

3.12.1.4 Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

The purpose of performance reporting is to report specifically on the implementation and achievement of IDP outcomes. This section should provide an overview of the achievements of a municipality in terms of the strategic intent and deliverables achieved as stated in the IDP. The Top-layer (strategic) SDBIP is the municipality's strategic plan and shows the strategic alignment between the different documents (IDP, budget, and performance agreements).

The organisational performance is evaluated using a Municipal Scorecard (TL SDBIP) at an organisational level and through the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) at departmental levels.

The SDBIP is a plan that converts the IDP and Budget into measurable indicators of how, where, and when the strategies, objectives, and normal business processes of the municipality are implemented.

MFMA Circular No. 13 is a clarification of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, Schedule A 1, GenN 393 in GG32141 of 2009, and prescribes that the:

- ✦ IDP and Budget must be aligned;
- ✦ The Budget must address the strategic priorities;
- ✦ SDBIP should indicate what the municipality is going to do during the next 12 months; and
- ✦ SDBIP should form the basis for measuring the performance against goals set during the budget / IDP processes.

3.12.1.5 The Municipal Scorecard (Top-Layer SDBIP)

The municipal scorecard (Top-layer SDBIP) consolidates service delivery targets set by the Council as advised by senior management and provides an overall picture of the performance of the municipality, reflecting performance in its strategic priorities for the 2024/25 financial year. The scorecard is a performance evaluation tool and is used during informal and formal performance reviews.

The organisational performance is evaluated using a municipal scorecard (Top-layer SDBIP). Performance objectives, as reflected in the municipal scorecard, are required to be practical, measurable, and based on the key performance indicators.

It also allocates responsibility to directorates for delivering services in line with the IDP and the budget.



A one-year detailed plan is presented with the following components:

- ✚ Monthly projections of revenue to be collected from each source;
- ✚ Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote;
- ✚ Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote;
- ✚ Ward information for expenditure and service delivery; and
- ✚ A detailed capital works plan broken down by ward over three years.

Top-layer KPIs were prepared based on the following:

- ✚ Key performance indicators (KPIs) for the programmes / activities identified to address the strategic objectives as documented in the IDP in cooperation with the community, which identify developmental priorities;
- ✚ KPIs identified during the IDP and KPIs that need to be reported to key municipal stakeholders; and
- ✚ KPIs to address the required national minimum reporting requirements.

3.12.1.6 Amendment of the Top-Layer SDBIP

The revised TL SDBIP 2024/25 was submitted to the Council for approval on 29 January 2025.

The municipality utilises a web-based, real-time, performance-based system on which KPI owners update actual performance monthly. KPI owners report on the results of the KPI by documenting the following information on the performance system:

- ✚ The actual result in terms of the target set;
- ✚ A performance comment; and
- ✚ Actions to improve performance include the submission of corrective measures to meet the set target for the reporting interval in question if the target is not achieved.

It is the responsibility of every KPI owner to maintain a portfolio of evidence to support actual performance results that are updated and provided to the internal auditor and AGSA upon request during the quarterly and annual audit testing.

3.12.1.7 Monitoring of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

Other municipal personnel

The municipality has implemented individual performance management for employees at the three highest levels of management.

Municipal Manager and Managers Directly Accountable to the Municipal Manager

The MSA prescribes that the municipality must enter into performance-based agreements with the municipal manager and managers directly reporting to the municipal manager, i.e., MSA Section 56 managers. Performance agreements must be reviewed annually and published in the public interest. This process and the format are further regulated by Regulation 805 (August 2006), MSA.

The revised (latest) performance plans for the municipal manager and MSA Section 56 appointments for the 2024/25 financial year were concluded. They include performance agreements for the:

- ✚ Municipal Manager;



- Chief Financial Officer;
- Director: Corporate Services;
- Director: Planning and Local Economic Development;
- Director: Community and Protection Services; and
- Director: Infrastructure Services.

Table 186: Performance Management Governance

	Performance Management Policy	All MSA s57/56 performance contracts signed	Audit Committee	Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	Quarterly Performance Reporting to the Council	Annual Performance Reporting to the Council
In place?	√	√	√	√	√	√

In the paragraphs below, the performance achieved is illustrated against the Top-layer SDBIP according to the IDP strategic objectives. The following table explains the method by which the overall assessment of actual performance against targets set for the key performance indicators (KPIs) of the SDBIP is measured:

Table 187: Performance Assessment Criteria

Colour	Category	Explanation
	KPI Not Yet Measured	KPIs with no targets or actual results for the selected period
	KPI Not Met	Actual vs. target less than 75%
	KPI Almost Met	Actual vs. target between 75% and 100%
	KPI Met	Actual vs. target 100% achieved
	KPI Well Met	Actual vs. target, more than 100% and less than 150% achieved
	KPI Extremely Well Met	Actual vs. target of more than 150% achieved

The TL SDBIP (the Municipal Scorecard) consolidates service delivery targets set by the Council / Senior Management and provides an overall picture of performance for the municipality, reflecting performance on its strategic priorities.

3.12.1.8 Overall Performance per Municipal Strategic Focus Area

The following graph and table illustrate the municipality's overall performance per Municipal Strategic Focus Area (SFA).

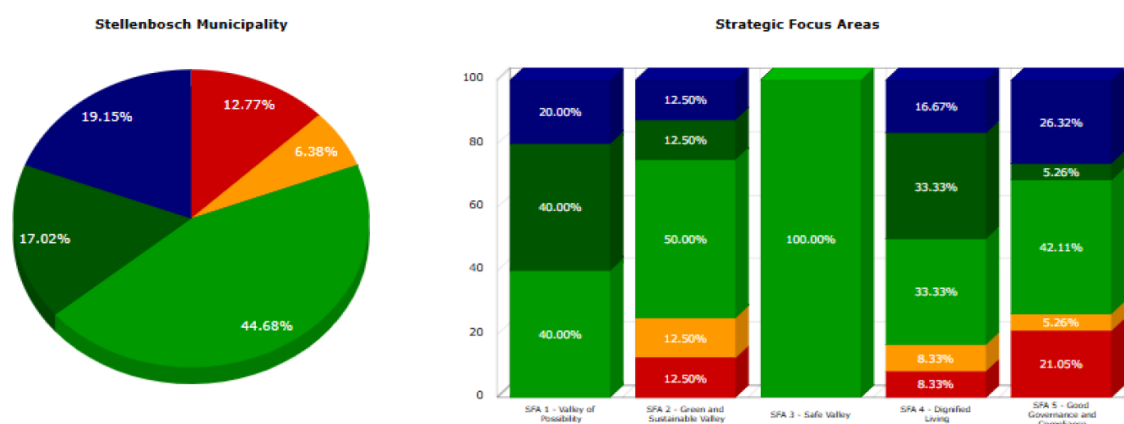
Graph 18: Overall Performance per SFA's



Table 188: Overall performance per SFA- 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

Stellenbosch Municipality		Municipal Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)				
		SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility	SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley	SFA 3 - Safe Valley	SFA 4 - Dignified Living	SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance
KPI Not Yet Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
KPI Not Met	6 (12.77%)	-	1 (12.50%)	-	1 (8.33%)	4 (21.05%)
KPI Almost Met	3 (6.38%)	-	1 (12.50%)	-	1 (8.33%)	1 (5.26%)
KPI Met	21 (44.68%)	2 (40%)	4 (50%)	3 (100%)	4 (33.33%)	8 (42.11%)
KPI Well Met	8 (17.02%)	2 (40%)	1 (12.50%)	-	4 (33.33%)	1 (5.26%)
KPI Extremely Well Met	9 (19.15%)	1 (20%)	1 (12.50%)	-	2 (16.67%)	5 (26.32%)
Total:	47	5	8	3	12	19
	100%	10.64%	17.02%	6.38%	25.53%	40.43%



CHAPTER 4: ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Stellenbosch Municipality, as of 30 June 2025, employed **1 168** officials (excluding councillors and non-permanent positions) who individually and collectively contributed to the achievement of the municipality's objectives. The primary objective of Human Resource Management is to render an innovative HR service that addresses both skills development and administrative functions.

4.1.1 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998), Chapter 3, Section 15(1), states that affirmative action measures are measures designed to ensure that suitably qualified people from designated groups have equal employment opportunities and are equitably represented in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce of a designated employer. The national performance indicator also refers to the "number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan." The following table provides clarity on the employment equity status.

Table 189: EE Targets / Actual by Racial Classification

Financial Year	African			Coloured			Indian			White		
	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached
2018/19	334	372	111.4%	497	651	131%	23	4	17%	75	94	125.3%
2019/20	334	383	111.4%	497	680	137%	23	4	17%	75	96	128%
2020/21	334	395	118.3%	497	660	132.8%	23	4	17%	75	83	110.67%
2021/22	334	387	115.9%	497	671	135.01%	23	4	17%	75	79	105.3%
2022/23	334	391	117%	497	674	135.6%	23	4	17.4%	75	78	104%
2023/24	334	409	122%	497	665	133%	23	5	21.7%	75	72	96%
2024/25	334	444	132%	497	649	130.5%	23	5	21.7%	75	70	93.3%

Table 190: Targets / Actual by Gender Classification

Financial Year	Male			Female			Disability		
	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached
2018/19	681	750	110.1%	670	371	55.3%	10	10	100%
2019/20	681	760	111.6%	670	398	59.4%	10	10	100%
2020/21	681	737	108.22%	670	405	60.45%	10	10	100%
2021/22	681	735	107.9%	670	406	60.6%	10	10	100%
2022/23	681	727	106.7%	670	420	62.5%	10	6	60%
2023/24	681	715	104.9%	670	437	65.2%	10	4	40%
2024/25	681	720	105.7%	670	448	66.8%	10	5	50%



4.1.2 OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES - RACE

The table below categorises the number of employees by race within the occupational levels.

Table 191: Occupational Categories – Race

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top Management and Councillors	10	17	1	4	7	3	0	8	50
Senior management	0	7	0	4	1	2	0	0	14
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	9	25	1	11	11	15	1	9	82
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	63	110	2	25	66	92	0	124	372
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	96	154	0	4	75	98	0	3	430
Unskilled and defined decision-making	94	112	0	0	29	31	0	0	266
Total permanent	272	425	4	48	189	241	1	34	1 213
Non-permanent employees (incl. EPWP, conditional grants, and provincial grants)	15	30	0	3	32	46	0	3	129
Total	287	455	4	51	221	287	1	37	1 342

4.1.3 DIRECTORATES BY RACE

The table below categorises the number of employees by race within the different Directorates:

Table 192: Directorates by Race

Directorate	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Office of the Mayor	10	14	0	4	7	2	0	8	45
Office of the Municipal Manager	0	1	0	1	4	7	0	2	15
Financial Services	14	32	1	1	25	52	0	3	130
Planning and Economic Development	11	22	0	7	20	28	0	7	95
Corporate Services	6	21	0	1	16	21	0	4	69
Community and Protection Services	86	133	1	19	68	94	1	7	409
Infrastructure Services	145	199	2	15	49	37	0	3	450
Total permanent	272	424	4	48	189	241	1	34	1 213
Non-permanent employees (incl. EPWP, conditional grants, and provincial grants)	15	30	0	3	32	46	0	3	129
Grand total	287	454	4	51	221	287	1	37	1 342



4.1.4 VACANCY RATE

A total of **190** posts were vacant and funded at the end of the 2024/25 financial year, resulting in a vacancy rate of **14%**.

The table below indicates the vacancies within the municipality:

Table 193: Vacancy rate per post and functional level

Per Post Level		
Post Level	Filled	Vacant
Top Management (MM and MSA section 57 Managers)	5	1
Senior Management	14	0
Middle management	82	9
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	371	91
Semi-skilled	430	37
Unskilled and defined decision-making	266	52
Total	1168	190
Per Functional Level		
Functional area	Filled	Vacant
Office of the Mayor	45	0
Office of the Municipal Manager	15	1
Financial Services	130	10
Planning and Economic Development	95	12
Corporate	69	11
Community and Protection Services	409	79
Infrastructure Services	450	77
Total	1213	190

4.1.5 TURNOVER RATE

A high turnover rate may be costly to a municipality and might negatively affect productivity, service delivery, and institutional memory / organisational knowledge. Below is a table that shows the turnover rate in the municipality.



The table below indicates the turnover rate over the last four financial years.

Table 194: Turnover Rate

Financial year	Total number of appointments at the end of each Financial Year	New appointments	Number of terminations during the year	Turnover Rate
2018/19	1 121	55	39	3.47%
2019/20	1 158	60	51	4.40%
2020/21	1 142	48	61	5.34%
2021/22	1 140	82	82	7.19%
2022/23	1 137	96 (incl promotion)	71	6.2%
2023/24	1 148	72 (New) 39 (Promotions)	70	6.1%
2024/25	1 168	101 (New: 77 (Promotions: 24)	66	5.7%

4.1.6 OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

Overseeing the municipal workforce involves analysing and coordinating employee behaviour.

An occupational injury refers to a personal injury, illness, or fatality that arises from an incident occurring in the workplace. Compensation claims for occupational injuries are determined based on the severity of the injury or disease and may incur significant costs for a municipality. An occupational injury will impact the loss of man-hours and, consequently, financial and productivity outcomes.

Table 195: Injuries per Directorate

Directorates	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Office of the Municipal Manager	0	0	0	1	4
Financial Services	4	0	0	6	5
Planning and Economic Development Services	10	12	10	2	6
Corporate Services	9	5	7	5	2
Community and Protection Services	21	35	64	59	60
Infrastructure Services	77	57	69	56	60
Total	121	109	150	129	137

Injuries in operational services are normally higher due to the nature of work and the constant handling of equipment and machinery.

4.1.7 SICK LEAVE

The number of sick days taken by employees has an impact on costs and service delivery. The monitoring of sick leave identifies certain patterns or trends. Once patterns of concern are identified, corrective actions are taken.

The total number of employees who have taken sick leave during the **2024/25** financial year shows an increase of **1 187.93** working days when compared to the **2023/24** financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of sick leave days taken within the different directorates.

**Table 196: Table 185: Sick Leave as at 30 June 2025**

Directorate	2022/23	2022/23 (%)	2023/24	2023/24 (%)	2024/25	2024/25 (%)
Office of the Municipal Manager	83	19.45	106	28.39	107.73	26.93
Financial Services	667	21.75	660.62	19.98	800	28.86
Planning and Economic Development	449	21.59	391.22	16.30	404	15.95
Corporate Services	480.79	25.76	391.5	21.59	531	23.08
Community and Protection Services	1 915.93	19.21	1 792.28	17.10	2218	20.34
Infrastructure Services	2 181.51	19.20	2 093.68	16.99	2 562.5	21.31
Total	5 777.23	21.16	5 435.30	20.06	6 623.23	22.75

4.1.8 SUSPENSIONS AND CASES OF FINANCIAL MISCONDUCT

Table 197: Suspensions and Cases of Financial Misconduct

Number and Period of Suspensions				
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct	Date of Suspension	Details of Disciplinary Action taken or Status of Case and Reasons why not Finalised	Date Finalised
Superintendent Sport Ground Maintenance	Gross Dishonesty / Gross Negligence	23 August 2024	The disciplinary process involved external stakeholders who were not readily available to provide more detailed information. After receiving this information, there was an extensive investigative process which involved complex reports, such as jerrycan reports, petrol card reports, vehicle tracking reports, etc., that had to be perused, including applicable policies and legislation, as well as interviews with internal staff members to establish whether or not to pursue disciplinary action against the employee. The disciplinary notification of the hearing was issued, and the hearing is scheduled for 08 September 2025.	Pending
Foreman Sportground Maintenance	Gross Dishonesty / Gross Negligence	23 August 2024	The disciplinary process involved external stakeholders who were not readily available to provide more detailed information. After receiving this information, there was an extensive investigative process, which involved complex reports such as jerrycan reports, petrol card reports, vehicle tracking reports, etc., that had to be perused, including applicable policies and legislation, as well as interviews with internal staff members to establish whether or not to pursue disciplinary action against the employee. The disciplinary notification of the hearing was issued, and the hearing is scheduled for 11 September 2025.	Pending

4.1.9 DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN ON CASES OF FINANCIAL MISCONDUCT

No employees were charged with any financial misconduct-related matters during the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 198: Disciplinary action taken on cases of financial misconduct

Disciplinary Action Taken on Cases of Financial Misconduct			
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct and the Rand value of any loss to the municipality	Disciplinary action taken	Date Finalised
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



4.1.10 PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY GENDER

The municipality does not have a Rewards and Recognition policy for the year under review.

Table 199: Performance Rewards by gender

Performance Rewards by Gender					
Designations	Beneficiary profile				
	Gender	Total number of employees in the group	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure on rewards, Year 1	Proportion of beneficiaries within the group
				R' 000	%
Lower-skilled (Levels 1-2)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MM and S57	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total					
Has the statutory municipal calculator been used as part of the evaluation process?					Yes/No
Note: MSA 2000 S51(d) requires that ... 'performance plans, on which rewards are based, should be aligned with the IDP'... (IDP objectives and targets are set out in Chapter 3) and that Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (developed under MFMA S69 and Circular 13) should be consistent with the higher level IDP targets and must be incorporated appropriately in personal performance agreements as the basis of performance rewards. Those with disabilities are shown in brackets (x) in the 'Number of beneficiaries' column as well as in the numbers at the right-hand side of the column (as illustrated above).					T 4.4.1

4.1.11 HUMAN RESOURCES POLICIES AND PLANS

Policies and plans guide fair and consistent staff treatment and a consistent approach to the management of staff.

The table below shows the status of the Human Resources policies and plans:

Table 200: Approved Policies for the year under review

Name of policy	Date approved / revised
Recruitment and Selection	25 June 2025
Revised Leave Policy	12 May 2025 (submitted to LLF for review)
Performance Management Policy	12 May 2025 (submitted to LLF for review)

The Department: Human Resources Management submits policies to the Local Labour Forum regularly for review purposes.



4.1.12 CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

The Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998) and the MSA require that employers supply employees with the necessary training to develop their human resource capacity. Section 55(1)(f) states that, as head of administration, the Municipal Manager is responsible for the management, utilisation, and training of staff.

4.1.13 SKILLS MATRIX

The table below indicates the number of employees who received training in the year under review.

Table 201: Number of employees who received training

Management level	Gender	Number of employees identified for training at the start of the year	Number of employees who received training
MM and S57	Female	0	0
	Male	0	0
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	Female	6	3
	Male	7	4
Professionals	Female	6	8
	Male	6	1
Associate professionals and Technicians	Female	20	13
	Male	19	13
Community and Personal Services	Female	0	0
	Male	0	0
Clerks	Female	36	25
	Male	14	11
Service and sales workers	Female	17	39
	Male	51	67
Skilled, Agricultural, Fishery, Craft, and Related Trades Workers	Female	9	7
	Male	32	34
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0
	Male	17	16
Elementary occupations	Female	18	21
	Male	109	91
Sub-total	Female	112	116
	Male	255	237
Total		367	353



4.1.14 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT – TRAINING PROVIDED AND BUDGET ALLOCATION

The information below is based on the Workplace Skills Plan for 2024/25.

Table 202: Skills Development Expenditure (Workplace Skills Plan)

Skills Development Expenditure (Workplace Skills Plan)										
Management level	Gender	Employees as of the beginning of the financial year	Original Budget and Actual Expenditure on skills development, Year 1							
			Learnerships		Skills programmes and other short courses		Other forms of training Work Integrated Learning (WIL) and Bursaries		Total	
		No.	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
MM and S57	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	22	0	0	R57 789	R57 789	R8 600.88	R8 600.88	R66 389.88	R66 389.88
	Male	44	0	0	R101 576	R101 576	R9 190	R9 190	R11 0766	R1 10766
Professionals	Female	42	0	0	R113 960	R113 960	R33 200	R33 200	R14 7160	R1 47 160
	Male	21	0	0	R580	R580	0	0	R580	R580
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	56	0	0	R392 365.77	R311 940	R12 430	R12 430	R404 795.77	R32 4370
	Male	122	0	0	R560 799	R560 799	R54 339.94	R54 339.94	R615 138.94	R615 138.94
Clerks	Female	156	0	0	R89 603.55	R89 603.55	R654 204.31	R654 204.31	R743 807.86	R743 807.86
	Male	45	0	0	R113 843.12	R33 417.35	R150 425.35	R150 425.35	R264 268.47	R183 842.70
Service and sales workers	Female	59	0	0	R385 565.62	R385 565.62	R62 640	R62 640	R448 205.62	R448 205.62
	Male	105	0	0	R655 098.72	R655 098.72	R178 112.92	R178 112.92	R833 211.64	R83 3211.64
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	39	0	0	R283 783	R283 783	0	0	R283 783	R283 783
Elementary occupations	Female	100	0	0	R202 835.77	R122 410	0	0	R202 835.77	R122 410
	Male	343	0	0	R725 157.05	R725 157.05	R29 260	R29 260	R754 417.05	R754 417.05
Sub total	Female	435	0	0	R1081 268.17	R1 081 268.17	R771 075.19	R771 075.19	R1 852 343.36	R1 852 343.36
	Male	719	0	0	R2 360 411.12	R2 360 411.12	R421 328.21	R421 328.21	R2 781 739.33	R2 781 739.33
Total		1 154	0	0	R3 682 956.60	R3 441 679.29	R1 192 403.40	R1 192 403.40	R4 875 360	R4 634 082.69
*% and *R value of municipal salaries (original budget) allocated for workplace skills plan.									0.71%*	*R4 875 360.
The above total includes training, bursaries and work-integrated learning as per the workplace skills plan									T4.5.3	



4.1.15 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE SALARIES WERE INCREASED DUE TO THEIR POSITIONS BEING UPGRADED

Due to an impasse between SALGA and municipalities regarding the payment for the Deloitte TASK licence, no posts were evaluated during the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 203: Number Of Employees Whose Salaries Were Increased Due To Their Positions Being Upgraded

Number Of Employees Whose Salaries Were Increased Due To Their Positions Being Upgraded		
Beneficiaries	Gender	Total
Lower-skilled (Levels 1-2)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
MM and S 57	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Total		0
Those with disabilities are shown in brackets '(x)' in the 'Number of beneficiaries' column as well as in the numbers at the right-hand side of the column (as illustrated above).		

T 4.6.2

4.1.16 EMPLOYEES APPOINTED TO POSTS NOT APPROVED

All employees appointed during the 2024/25 financial year were appointed in posts as approved by the Council on the 2017 and 2019 structure and on reviewed structures approved during the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 204: Employees appointed to posts not approved

Employees appointed to posts not approved				
Department	Level	Date of appointment	No. appointed	Reason for appointment when no established post exists
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.1.17 EMPLOYEE SALARIES EXCEEDED THE GRADE DETERMINED BY JOB EVALUATION

Due to an impasse between SALGA and municipalities regarding the payment for the Deloitte TASK licence, no posts were evaluated during the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 205: Employee salaries exceeded the grade determined by the job evaluation

Employees Whose Salary Levels Exceed the Grade Determined by Job Evaluation				
Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



The table below indicates that a total of **R5 340 833** was spent on the workplace skills plan. This represents **1.05%** when compared to the total salary budget of the municipality in the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 206: Budget allocated and spent for skills development

Year	Total personnel budget	Total Allocated	Total Spend	% Spent
	R	R	R	
2020/21	R532 497 021	R532 497 021	R3 300 217	0.62%
2021/22	R598 305 199	R5 838 508	R3 267 622	0.55%
2022/23	R588 075 877	R4 500 000	R4 805 444	0.82%
2023/24	R622 332 797	R4 590 000	R5 186 870	1.13%
2024/25	R672 319 694	R5 100 000	R5 340 833	1.05%

4.1.18 MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

4.1.18.1 Personnel Expenditure

The percentage of personnel expenditure is essential in the budgeting process as it reflects current and future efficiency. The table below indicates the percentage of the municipal budget that was spent on salaries and allowances for the past five financial years, and the municipality is well below the national norm of between **35 to 40%**.

Table 207: Personnel Expenditure as % of Total Operating Expenditure

Financial year	Total expenditure, salary and allowances	Total operating expenditure	Percentage
	R		%
2020/21	544 391	1 809 977	30%
2021/22	550 719	1 925 898	29%
2022/23	542 779	1 947 880	28%
2023/24	632 279	2 241 474	28%
2024/25	667 075	2 499 384	27%



Below is a summary of the councillor and staff benefits for the year under review.

Table 208: Councillor and staff benefits

Financial year	2023/24	2024/25		2024/25
Description	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
R'000				
Councillors (Political Office Bearers Plus Other)				
Salary	18 816	19 884	19 884	19 125
Pension Contributions	518	525	525	506
Medical Aid Contributions	102	141	141	195
Motor Vehicle Allowance	961	809	809	1 082
Cell Phone and Other Allowances	2 223	2 063	2 063	2 081
Subtotal - Councillors	22 620	23 422	23 422	22 989
% Increase / (Decrease) on Actual	12.40%	3.42%	3.42%	1.61%
Other Municipal Staff				
Basic Salaries and Wages	369 705	380 411	379 302	397 106
Pension and UIF Contributions	63 117	72 236	72 236	67 585
Medical Aid Contributions	29 853	32 421	32 421	31 675
Overtime	44 954	666 44	666 44	72 246
Performance Bonus	1 088	1 758	1 758	795
Motor Vehicle Allowance	9 837	13 636	13 636	10 181
Cellphone Allowance	2 274	3 175	3 175	2 345
Housing Allowances	2 744	3 433	3 433	3 833
Other benefits and allowances	71 958	44 743	44 743	42 942
Payments instead of leave	5 751	-	-	-
Long service awards	5 375	-	-	5 462
Post-retirement benefit obligations	25 623	37 999	28 999	32 906
Subtotal - Other Municipal Staff	632 279	656 455	646 346	667 075
% Increase / (Decrease)	12.90%	3.68%	2.18%	5.22%
Total municipality	654 899	679 877	669 769	690 064
% Increase / (Decrease)	12.88%	7.00%	5.59%	8.37%



CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

5.1 COMPONENT A: STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Statement of Financial Performance provides an overview of the financial performance of the municipality and focuses on the financial health of the municipality.

5.1.1 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The table below indicates a summary of the financial performance for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 209: Financial Performance

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Financial Performance						
Property rates	484 454	509 116	509 116	530 581	-4.22%	-4.22%
Service charges	1 289 135	1 450 081	1 495 081	1 465 254	-1.05%	1.99%
Investment revenue	57 312	44 232	54 232	61 434	-38.89%	-13.28%
Transfers recognised - operational	219 260	245 638	244 433	234 414	4.57%	4.10%
Other own revenue	300 015	283 086	283 086	331 604	-17.14%	-17.14%
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	350 177	2 532 153	2 585 948	2 623 286	-3.60%	-1.44%
Employee costs	632 279	656 455	646 346	667 075	-1.62%	-3.21%
Remuneration of councillors	22 620	23 422	23 422	22 989	1.85%	1.85%
Depreciation and asset impairment	206 151	247 591	219 703	205 978	17.41%	6.25%
Finance charges	63 411	71 259	83 841	72 867	-2.26%	12.71%
Bulk purchases	658 227	714 397	763 340	763 604	-6.89%	-0.03%
Transfers and grants	21 324	20 739	21 639	17 868	13.84%	17.43%
Other expenditure	637 462	737 518	728 262	749 003	3.49%	2.08%
Total Expenditure	2 241 474	2 511 734	2 522 843	2 499 384	0.49%	0.93%
Surplus / (Deficit)						
Transfers recognised - capital	154 301	99 123	135 215	130 639	-31.8%	3.4%
Contributions recognised - capital and contributed assets	5 136	0	0	0	0%	0%
Surplus / (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	263 003	119 542	198 320	254 541	-113%	-28%
Capital expenditure and funding sources						
Capital expenditure						
Transfers recognised - capital	106 533	99 123	135 215	122 741	-23.83%	9.23%
Public contributions and donations	0	38 428	35 800	34 759	9.55%	2.91%
Borrowing	137 739	200 000	118 846	9 300	95.35%	92.17%
Internally generated funds	182 886	261 795	234 652	306 412	-17.04%	-30.58%
Total sources of capital funds	427 158	599 345	524 513	473 212	21.05%	9.78%



Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Financial position						
Total current assets	1 086 271	894 865	987 061	1 050 251	-17.36%	-6.4%
Total non-current assets	6 315 811	6 680 375	6 635 247	6 614 233	0.99%	0.31%
Total current liabilities	552 725	486 366	545 385	564 386	-16.04%	-3.48%
Total non-current liabilities	827 907	1 076 572	986 417	824 107	23.45%	16.45%
Community wealth / equity	6 021 450	6 012 302	6 090 506	6 275 992	-4.39%	-3.05%
Net cash from (used) operating	380 210	461 634	604 922	502 158	-8.78%	16.99%
Net cash from (used) investing	(558 876)	(689 247)	(603 189)	(552 481)	19.84%	8.41%
Net cash from (used) financing	82	200 000	118 846	69 648	65.18%	41.40%
Cash / cash equivalents at the year-end	150 679	529 941	678 132	30 709	-27.9%	95.47
Cash backing / surplus reconciliation						
Cash and investments available	606 395	664 486	625 637	549 503	-4%	19%
Application of cash and investments	393 482	(123 804)	(353 160)	(518 795)	-319%	-47%
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	212 914	200 319	341 857	119 970	40%	65%
Asset management						
Asset register summary (WDV)	5 884 571	6 238 418	6 192 990	6 181 567	0.91%	0.18%
Depreciation	206 151	249 408	219 703	205 978	17.41%	6.25%
Renewal of Existing Assets	3 250	40 520	47 325	43 226	-6.68%	8.66%
Repairs and Maintenance	92 311	120 048	122 684	74 491	37.95%	39.28%
Free Services						
Cost of free basic services provided	3 466	8 705	5 705	4 451	48.87%	21.98%
The revenue cost of free services provided	64 549	124 007	124 007	75 582	39.05%	39.05%
Households below the minimum service level						
Water:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation / sewerage:	1	-	-	-	-	-
Energy:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse:	12	-	-	-	-	-
Although Households receiving refuse removal below the minimum service level may seem high, it is important to note that households below the minimum service level still receive communal refuse collection.						
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original / adjustments budget by the budget. This table is aligned.						



The table below shows a summary of performance against budgets.

Table 210: Performance against Budgets

Financial Year	Revenue				Operating expenditure			
	Budget	Actual	Diff.	%	Budget	Actual	Diff.	%
	R'000				R'000			
2016/17	1 490 495	1 534 354	43 859	2.94%	1 450 845	1 316 387	134 458	9.27%
2017/18	1 778 647	1 609 729	-168 918	-9.50%	1 575 255	1 363 953	211 302	13.41%
2018/19	1 738 394	1 629 667	-108 727	-6.25%	1 719 105	1 508 629	210 476	12.24%
2019/20	1 834 539	1 742 596	-91 943	-5.01%	1 778 284	1 661 441	116 843	6.57%
2020/21	1 930 252	1 805 680	-124 572	-6.45%	1 830 891	1 812 392	18 499	1.01%
2021/22	2 116 591	2 042 353	-74 238	-3.51%	1 977 679	1 925 898	51 781	2.62%
2022/23	2 209 698	2 201 123	8 575	0.39%	2 119 665	1 947 880	171 785	8.10%
2023/24	2 456 089	2 464 726	-8.637	-0.35%	2 359 977	2 241 787	118 190	5.01%
2024/25	2 585 948	2 753 925	-167 977	-6.50%	2 522 843	2 499 383	23 460	0.92%

5.1.2 REVENUE COLLECTION BY VOTE

The table below indicates the Revenue collection performance by vote for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 211: Revenue collection performance by vote

Vote Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Municipal Manager	–	–	–	–	0%	0%
Planning and Development	23 002	33 903	40 244	33 291	1.80%	17.28%
Infrastructure Services	1 634 943	1 748 089	1 817 349	1 798 976	-2.91%	1.01%
Community and Protection Services	184 153	199 917	204 053	202 078	-1.08%	0.97%
Corporate Services	12 196	12 642	12 792	14 493	-14.64%	-13.30%
Financial Services	650 183	636 725	646 725	706 399	-10.94%	-9.23%

5.1.3 REVENUE COLLECTION BY SOURCE

The table below indicates the Revenue collection performance by source for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 212: Revenue Collection by Source

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Property rates	484 454	509 116	509 116	530 581	-4.22%	-4.22%
Service Charges	1 289 135	1 450 081	1 495 081	1 465 254	-1.05%	1.99%
Rentals of facilities and equipment	11 056	13 649	13 649	11 733	14.04%	14.04%
Interest earned - external investments	57 312	44 232	54 232	61 434	-38.89%	-13.28%
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	23 505	18 173	18 173	26 447	-45.53%	-45.53%



Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	4 239	3 359	3 359	39 900	-61.84%	-61.84%
Interest	166 868	163 380	163 380	4 522	-14.62%	-14.62%
Licences and permits	8 149	8 386	8 386	7 896	5.84%	5.84%
Agency services	3 697	3 794	3 794	3 817	-0.59%	-0.59%
Transfers recognised - operational	219 260	245 638	244 433	234 414	4.57%	4.10%
Transfers recognised - capital	154 301	99 123	135 215	130 639	-31.79%	3.38%
Other revenue	47 734	47 692	47 692	50 025	-4.89%	-4.89%
Gains on the disposal of PPE	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	2 504 478	2 631 276	2 721 163	2 753 925	-4.66%	-1.20%

5.1.4 OPERATIONAL SERVICES PERFORMANCE

The table below indicates the operational services performance for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 213: Operational Services Performance

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000					%
Operating Cost						
Water	184 225	167 452	186 449	178 064	-6.34%	4.50%
Wastewater (Sanitation)	162 910	201 020	165 378	176 359	12.27%	-6.64%
Electricity	958 343	829 400	854 527	892 047	-7.55%	-4.39%
Waste Management	123 558	146 105	143 310	152 515	-4.39%	-6.42%
Housing	17 358	39 018	50 791	44 202	-13.29%	12.97%
Component A: subtotal	1 446 394	1 382 994	1 400 454	1 443 187	-4.35%	-3.05%
Roads and Stormwater	22 530	131 575	119 272	107 966	17.94%	9.48%
Component B: subtotal	22 530	131 575	119 272	107 966	17.94%	9.48%
Town Planning and Spatial Planning	58	11 160	11 678	14 657	-31.33%	-25.51%
Local Economic Development	2 563	16 815	18 222	18 080	-7.52%	0.78%
Planning	80	18 447	20 560	16 452	10.82%	19.98%
Component C: subtotal	2 701	46 422	50 460	49 189	-5.96%	2.52%
Libraries	10 277	13 520	13 393	12 588	6.89%	6.01%
Cemeteries	1 271	6 264	6 244	5 077	18.95%	18.69%
Community development	800	21 028	21 347	15 448	26.54%	27.63%
Component D: subtotal	12 348	40 812	40 984	33 113	18.86%	19.20%



Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000					%
Environmental Protection	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Component E: subtotal	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Traffic services	175 649	272 765	287 005	278 192	-1.99%	3.07%
Fire Services and Disaster Management	1 132	51 431	52 955	60 132	-16.92%	-13.55%
Component F: subtotal	176 781	324 196	339 960	338 324	-4.36%	0.48%
Holiday Resorts and Campsites	12	932	889	620	33.51%	30.29%
Sports grounds, parks, and swimming pools	1 819	85 541	87 982	80 432	5.97%	8.58%
Community Halls, Facilities, and Thusong Centres	819	6 302	6 809	7 140	-13.29%	-4.86%
Component G: subtotal	2 650	92 775	95 680	88 192	4.94%	7.83%
Office of the MM	5	16 901	17 679	18 026	-6.66%	-1.96%
Financial Services	648 642	129 737	140 243	147 359	-13.58%	-5.07%
Administration	95 795	98 299	99 452	105 220	-7.04%	-5.80%
Property and contract management	7 136	36 439	37 232	29 976	17.74%	19.49%
HR	1 939	73 284	65 729	46 699	36.28%	28.95%
IT	-	50 360	50 560	41 567	17.46%	17.79%
Internal Audit	-	4 068	4 082	3 957	2.73%	3.05%
Legal Services	23	7 344	16 344	14 140	-92.55%	13.48%
Component H: subtotal	753 541	416 432	431 321	406 945	2.28%	5.99%
Total Expenditure	2 416 944	2 435 206	2 478 131	2 466 915	-1.30%	0.45%

In this table, operational income is offset against operational expenditure, leaving a net operational expenditure total for each service. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original / adjustments budget by the budget.



5.1.5 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE PER MUNICIPAL FUNCTION

The tables below indicate the financial performance per municipal function for the 2024/25 financial year.

5.1.5.1 Water Services

Table 214: Financial Performance: Water Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(219 898)	(215 225)	(215 225)	(240 966)	-12%
Expenditure:					
Employees	41 525	39 932	39 932	35 637	11%
Repairs and Maintenance	5 639	7 323	4 361	4 189	5%
Other	137 061	120 197	142 156	138 238	3%
Total Operational Expenditure	184 225	167 452	186 449	178 064	4%
Net Operational (Service)	(35 673)	(47 773)	(28 776)	62 902	119%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.2 Sanitation Services

Table 215: Financial Performance: Sanitation Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'00/0				%
Total Operational Revenue	(169 300)	(157 737)	(169 037)	(170 621)	-1%
Expenditure:					
Employees	39 825	51 286	51 286	40 841	20%
Repairs and Maintenance	36 550	18 570	17 434	14 551	17%
Other	86 535	131 163	96 657	120 968	-25%
Total Operational Expenditure	162 910	201 020	165 378	176 359	-7%
Net Operational (Service)	(6 390)	43 283	(3 659)	5 738	257%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					



5.1.5.3 Electricity Services

Table 216: Financial Performance: Electricity Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(957 392)	(1 122 237)	(1 176 737)	(1 135 576)	3%
Expenditure:					
Employees	35 288	31 549	31 549	35 887	-14%
Repairs and Maintenance	10 623	10 076	7 127	6 921	3%
Other	912 433	787 775	815 850	849 239	-4%
Total Operational Expenditure	958 343	829 400	854 527	892 047	-4%
Net Operational (Service)	951	(292 837)	(322 210)	(243 529)	24%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.

5.1.5.4 Waste Management Services (Refuse Collections, Waste Disposal, and Recycling)

Table 217: Financial Performance: Waste Management Services (Refuse Collections, Waste Disposal, and Recycling)

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(142 012)	(143 514)	(138 514)	(130 758)	6%
Expenditure:					
Employees	49 759	31 277	31 277	53 724	-72%
Repairs and Maintenance	5 902	6 224	8 001	5 881	27%
Other	67 897	108 604	104 031	92 910	11%
Total Operational Expenditure	123 558	146 105	143 310	152 515	-6%
Net Operational (Service)	(18 453)	2 591	4 796	21 757	-354%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.



5.1.5.5 Integrated Human Development

Table 218: Financial Performance: Integrated Human Settlement

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(19 033)	(26 534)	(32 875)	(30 663)	7%
Expenditure:					
Employees	18 624	22 626	22 475	19 551	13%
Repairs and Maintenance	1 137	5 034	8 534	7 745	9%
Other	(2 404)	11 357	19 781	16 906	15%
Total Operational Expenditure	17 358	39 018	50 791	44 202	13%
Net Operational (Service)	(1 675)	12 483	17 915	13 538	24%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original adjustment by the actual.

5.1.5.6 Roads and Stormwater

Table 219: Financial Performance: Roads and Stormwater

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(22 466)	(15 172)	(29 320)	(26 633)	9%
Expenditure:					
Employees	34 909	41 575	41 575	34 972	16%
Repairs and Maintenance	17 420	19 803	19 754	19 520	1%
Other	(29 799)	70 196	57 943	53 474	8%
Total Operational Expenditure	22 530	131 575	119 272	107 966	9%
Net Operational (Service)	64	116 403	89 953	81 333	10%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.



5.1.5.7 Town and Spatial Planning

Table 220: Financial Performance: Town and Spatial Planning

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	-	-	-	-	0%
Expenditure:					
Employees	11 431	10 377	10 377	12 421	-20%
Repairs and Maintenance	12	15	15	2	89%
Other	(11 385)	769	1 286	2 234	-74%
Total Operational Expenditure	58	11 160	11 678	14 657	-26%
Net Operational (Service)	58	11 160	11 678	14 657	-26%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.

5.1.5.8 Economic Development and Tourism (EDT)

Table 221: Financial Performance: Economic Development and Tourism (EDT)

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(2 272)	(2 687)	(2 687)	(2 042)	24%
Expenditure:					
Employees	4 467	3 400	3 400	4 104	-21%
Repairs and Maintenance	-	100	600	289	52%
Other	(1 904)	13 315	14 222	13 688	4%
Total Operational Expenditure	2 563	16 815	18 222	18 080	1%
Net Operational (Service)	291	14 128	15 535	16 0328	-3%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.



5.1.5.9 Libraries

Table 222: Financial Performance: Libraries

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(81)	(11 439)	(15 575)	(305)	98%
Expenditure:					
Employees	5 395	11 824	10 491	11 717	-12%
Repairs and Maintenance	49	6	1 279	293	77%
Other	(4 644)	1 689	1 622	578	64%
Total Operational Expenditure	800	13 520	13 393	12 588	6%
Net Operational (Service)	719	2 081	(2 182)	12 283	663%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.

5.1.5.10 Community Development

Table 223: Financial Performance: Community Development

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(81)	(81)	(81)	(82)	-2%
Expenditure:					
Employees	5 395	6 095	6 095	5 415	11%
Repairs and Maintenance	49	40	440	246	44%
Other	(4 644)	14 893	14 812	9 787	34%
Total Operational Expenditure	800	21 028	21 347	15 448	28%
Net Operational (Service)	719	20 947	21 266	15 366	28%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.



5.1.5.11 Cemeteries

Table 224: Financial Performance: Cemeteries

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(1 271)	(1 220)	(1 220)	(1 314)	-8%
Expenditure:					
Employees	3 737	4 431	4 431	3 544	20%
Repairs and Maintenance	280	197	197	124	37%
Other	(2 747)	1 636	1 617	1 410	13%
Total Operational Expenditure	1 271	6 264	6 244	5 077	19%
Net Operational (Service)	–	5 044	5 025	3 763	25%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.12 Traffic Services and Law Enforcement

Table 225: Financial Performance: Traffic Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(160 461)	(180 092)	(180 092)	(185 736)	-3%
Expenditure:					
Employees	73 217	79 457	79 457	82 067	-3%
Repairs and Maintenance	1 921	2 172	2 772	2 483	10%
Other	117 997	191 137	204 776	193 642	5%
Total Operational Expenditure	193 135	272 765	287 005	278 192	3%
Net Operational (Service)	32 674	92 673	106 913	92 456	14%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					



5.1.5.13 Fire Services and Disaster Management

Table 226: Financial Performance: Fire Services and Disaster Management Personnel Expenditure

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(1 100)	(201)	(201)	(121)	40%
Expenditure:					
Employees	47 670	38 493	38 493	48 401	-26%
Repairs and Maintenance	3 732	1 999	3 459	3 149	9%
Other	(50 269)	10 939	11 003	8 583	22%
Total Operational Expenditure	1 132	51 431	52 955	60 132	-14%
Net Operational (Service)	32	51 230	52 754	60 011	-14%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.

5.1.5.14 Holiday Resorts and Campsites

Table 227: Financial Performance: Holiday Resorts and Campsites

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(12)	(69)	(69)	(365)	-426%
Expenditure:					
Employees	101	549	480	309	36%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	81	81	78	3%
Other	(89)	301	328	232	29%
Total Operational Expenditure	12	932	889	620	30%
Net Operational (Service)	–	863	819	254	69%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.



5.1.5.15 Sports Grounds, Parks, and Swimming Pools

Table 228: Financial Performance: Sport Grounds, Parks, and Swimming Pools

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(1 656)	(1 675)	(1 675)	(715)	57%
Expenditure:					
Employees	43 184	52 678	53 470	53 435	0%
Repairs and Maintenance	1 655	4 962	5 922	3 827	35%
Other	(43 019)	27 901	28 590	23 170	19%
Total Operational Expenditure	1 819	85 541	87 982	80 432	9%
Net Operational (Service)	163	83 866	86 307	79 717	8%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.

5.1.5.16 Office of the Municipal Manager

Table 229: Financial Performance: Office of the Municipal Manager

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	-	0	0	0	0%
Expenditure:					
Employees	9 631	14 082	14 082	15 641	-11%
Repairs and Maintenance	-	26	26	20	25%
Other	(9 626)	2 793	3 570	2 365	34%
Total Operational Expenditure	5	16 901	17 679	18 026	-2%
Net Operational (Service)	5	16 901	17 679	18 026	-2%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.



5.1.5.17 Human Resource Services

Table 230: Financial Performance: Human Resource Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	-1 265	(1 041)	(1 191)	(1 204)	-1%
Expenditure:					
Employees	27 108	51 316	42 316	25 379	40%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	–	–	–	0%
Other	(25 169)	21 968	23 413	(21 320)	9%
Total Operational Expenditure	1 939	73 284	65 729	46 669	29%
Net Operational (Service)	674	72 243	64 538	45 496	30%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.18 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Services

Table 231: Financial Performance: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	–	–	–	–	0%
Expenditure:					
Employees	9 072	11 246	11 246	7 674	32%
Repairs and Maintenance	621	724	1 125	531	-118%
Other	(9 693)	38 390	38 188	33 362	15%
Total Operational Expenditure	–	50 360	50 560	41 567	18%
Net Operational (Service)	–	50 360	50 560	41 567	18%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					



5.1.5.19 Legal Services

Table 232: Financial Performance: Legal Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(23)	(30)	(30)	(4)	86%
Expenditure:					
Employees	1 705	2 028	2 028	2 199	-8%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	–	–	–	–
Other	(1 682)	5 315	14 315	11 941	17%
Total Operational Expenditure	23	7 344	16 344	14 140	13%
Net Operational (Service)	0	7 314	16 314	14 136	13%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.

5.1.5.20 Property Management

Table 233: Financial Performance: Property and Contract Management

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(10 062)	(8 320)	(10 238)	(10 062)	2%
Expenditure:					
Employees	6 453	11 064	11 064	6 227	44%
Repairs and Maintenance	6 830	5 251	4 701	3 127	33%
Other	(6 147)	20 123	21 467	20 622	4%
Total Operational Expenditure	7 136	36 439	37 232	29 976	19%
Net Operational (Service)	(2 926)	25 882	26 676	18 168	32%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original budget by the actual.



5.1.5.21 Financial Services

Table 234: Financial Performance: Financial Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(652 046)	(636 725)	(646 725)	(705 935)	-9%
Expenditure:					
Employees	81 886	68 892	68 892	86 666	-26%
Repairs and Maintenance	196	173	252	177	30%
Other	566 560	60 672	71 099	60 516	15%
Total Operational Expenditure	648 642	129 737	140 243	147 359	-5%
Net Operational (Service)	(3 404)	(506 988)	(506 481)	(558 577)	-10%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.22 Internal Audit

Table 235: Financial Performance: Internal Audit

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	–	–	–	–	0%
Expenditure:					
Employees	4 368	3 417	3 417	3 690	-8%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	–	–	–	0%
Other	(4 368)	651	665	267	60%
Total Operational Expenditure	–	4 068	4 082	3 957	3%
Net Operational (Service)	–	4 068	4 082	3 957	3%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					



5.1.5.23 Financial Performance: Administration

Table 236: Financial Performance: Administration

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(95 490)	(104 304)	(98 616)	(108 178)	-10%
Expenditure:					
Employees	54 403	46 413	46 066	57 414	-25%
Repairs and Maintenance	46	105	105	57	46%
Other	41 347	51 781	53 281	47 749	10%
Total Operational Expenditure	95 795	98 299	99 452	105 220	-6%
Net Operational (Service)	306	(6 005)	836	(2 957)	454%
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.2 GRANTS

5.2.1 GRANT PERFORMANCE

The municipality had a total amount of **R234 million** for operational expenditure available that was received in the form of grants from the national and provincial governments during the 2024/25 financial year. The performance in the spending of these grants is summarised as follows:

Table 237: Grant Performance

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
National Government:	221 325	293 776	321 495	318 691	-30%	55%
Equitable Share	200 488	215 604	215 604	215 604	0%	0%
Local Government Financial Management Grant	1 448	1 600	1 600	1 600	0%	0%
EPWP	5 699	2 021	2 021	2 021	0%	0%
Integrated Urban Development Grant	2 971	64 495	62 301	62 301	3%	0%
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant	0	5 056	9 556	9 556	-89%	0%
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side	0	5 000	5 000	2 234	55%	55%
Municipal Disaster Response Grant	10 719	-	25 413	25 375	0%	0%
Provincial Government:	14 314	50 335	57 503	40 444	20%	30%
Community Development Workers Operational Support Grant	38	38	38	38	0%	0%
Library Services: Conditional Grant	12 704	11 333	15 469	12 899	-14%	17%
Library Services: Replacement Funding for the most vulnerable B3 Municipalities	180	0	0	0	0%	0%
Municipal Accreditation and Capacity Building Grant	245	249	249	170	32%	32%
Financial Management Capability Building Grant	241	0	150	150	0%	0%



Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Human Settlements Development Grant	0	16 889	4 830	2 278	87%	53%
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	0	18 550	27 056	22 335	-20%	17%
Maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure	345	345	380	380	-10%	0%
Integrated Transport Planning	0	628	628	628	0%	0%
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	317	803	803	364	55%	55%
RSEP / VPUU	0	1 500	1 500	963	36%	36%
Western Cape Municipal Energy Resilience Grant (WC MER Grant)	244	0	0	0	0%	0%
Provincial Acceleration Grant	0	0	6 400	239	0%	96%
District Municipality:	120	650	650	92	0%	86%
Cape Winelands District Grant Long-Term Financial Plan	0	500	500	92	82%	82%
Cape Winelands Disaster Grant COMMUNITY SAFETY	120	150	150	0	100%	100%
Other Grant Providers:	18	0	378	67	0%	81%
Kaya Lam Free Market Foundation	0	0	360	67	0%	81%
DBSA Grant	18	0	18	0	0%	0%
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	235 777	344 761	380 026	359 294	-4.22%	5.46%

5.2.2 LEVEL OF RELIANCE ON GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

Table 238: Reliance on Grants

Financial year	Total grants and subsidies received	Total Operating Revenue	Percentage
	R'000		%
2016/17	227 752	1 534 354	14.84
2017/18	211 190	1 609 728	13.12
2018/19	233 433	1 541 685	15.14
2019/20	285 026	1 742 596	16.36
2020/21	264 637	1 805 680	14.66
2021/22	289 061	2 028 289	14.25
2022/23	311 629	2 201 123	14.16
2023/24	342 323	2 464 726	13.89
2024/25	349 955	2 753 925	12.71

Developers' contributions have been excluded from the grant item to express only allocations and not policy-related revenue, which NT allocates to capital revenue. It would distort the reliance on the grant calculation if excluded from the above ratio.

5.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT

Asset management is practised within the organisation based on a comprehensive Asset Management Policy. The Asset Management Policy provides direction for the management, accounting, and control of property, plant, and equipment (assets) owned or controlled by the municipality to ensure the following:



- Implementation of the approved Asset Management Policy as required in terms of section 63 of MFMA;
- Verify assets in the possession of the Council annually, during the financial year;
- Keep a complete and balanced record of all assets in the possession of the Council;
- Report in writing all asset losses, where applicable, to the Council; and
- Those assets are valued and accounted for under a statement of GRAP.

Table 239: Treatment of the Three Largest Assets Acquired in the Financial Year 2024/25

Treatment of the Three Largest Assets Acquired in the Financial Year 2024/25		
Asset 1		
Name	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	
Description	Phase 2: Capacity increase and refurbishment of existing SBRs	
Asset Type	Wastewater treatment works	
Key Staff Involved	Paul Joubert	
Staff Responsibilities	Design and Project Manager	
Asset Value	2023/24	2024/25
		R 37 947 631.60
Capital Implications	Construction Value = R67 620 030.20	
Future Purpose of Asset	Treatment of Wastewater of Franschhoek and Wemmershoek Area	
Describe Key Issues	Capacity and Quality before upgrade	
Policies in Place to Manage Assets	NEMA, the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), etc.	
Asset 2		
Name	Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	
Description	New access road and bridge	
Asset Type	Road Structures	
Key Staff Involved	Roads and Stormwater Manager and Principal Technician: Roads	
Staff Responsibilities	oversee implementation	
Asset Value	2023/24	2024/25
		R 27 293 639.20
Capital Implications		
Future Purpose of Asset	Access road to residential area	
Describe Key Issues		
Policies in Place to Manage Assets	Streets Bylaw	
Asset 3		
Name	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	
Description	Installation of civil infrastructure to provide access to basic services for the families in Mooiwater, Franschhoek	
Asset Type	Infrastructure Services	
Key Staff Involved	Informal Settlement Department, Housing Administration Department and Project Management Unit (PMU)	
Staff Responsibilities	Informal Settlement Department – identified the relocation site, namely Erf 3229; responsible for the enumeration of informal structures and verification of potential beneficiaries in line with the Council-approved policies; assisted with the allocation and completion of beneficiary administrative documentation; responsible for the relocation process Housing Administration – Facilitated the process and was responsible for consumer education, assisted with the relocation process Project Management Unit – implement the project as per the scope of work received and ensure that the project is completed within the specified timeframe.	
Asset Value	2023/24	2024/25



Treatment of the Three Largest Assets Acquired in the Financial Year 2024/25		
	-	R18 987 085.67
Capital Implications	Infrastructure services were handed over to the respective departments within the infrastructure directorate for inclusion in future maintenance plans.	
Future Purpose of Asset	Provides basic services to 219 households.	
Describe Key Issues	N/A	
Policies in Place to Manage Assets	Standard infrastructure services operating procedures; bylaws and operational policies; water, sewer, stormwater, roads, electrical, and solid waste.	

5.4 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Table 240: Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Budget variance
	R'000				%
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	55 115	113 859	122 953	74 490	39.41%

5.5 FINANCIAL RATIOS BASED ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 241: Liquidity Ratio

Description	Basis of calculation	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Current Ratio	Current assets / current liabilities	2.09	1.82	1.48	1.68	1.90	2.03	1.86

5.6 IDP REGULATION FINANCIAL VIABILITY INDICATORS

Table 242: IDP Regulation Financial Viability of Indicators

Description	Basis of calculation	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Cost Coverage	(Available cash + investments) / monthly fixed operational expenditure	4.59	4.70	2.21	1.83	2.26	3.10	2.98	2.21
Total Outstanding Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors / annual revenue received for services	18.09	28.05	22.02	21.64	30.47	25.95	28.51	24.66
Debt Coverage	(Total operating revenue - operating grants) / debt service payments due within the financial year)	46.81	43.81	-0.64	29.27	26.86	22.65	22.64	20.71

5.7 BORROWING MANAGEMENT

Table 243: Borrowing Management

Description	Basis of calculation	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest and Principal Paid / Operating Expenditure	2.09%	3.44%	3.04%	3.37%	4.76%	4.65%	5.08%



5.8 EMPLOYEE COSTS

Table 244: Employee Costs

Description	Basis of calculation	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Employee costs	Employee costs / (total revenue - capital revenue)	29.09%	29.99%	32.45%	28.70	25.84%	27.21%	25.79%



5.9 COMPONENT B: SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

5.9.1 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

5.9.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY ASSETS PROGRAMME

Table 245: Capital Expenditure by Asset Programme (Appendix M1)

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000			
Capital Expenditure by Asset Class				
Infrastructure	348 574	451 606	384 877	359 423
Road Infrastructure	61 932	77 908	82 091	80 480
Roads	44 763	40 808	20 315	18 852
Road Structures	9 169	31 100	49 277	49 762
Road Furniture	3 014	1 950	5 788	4 713
Stormwater Infrastructure – Drainage Collection	300	–	–	–
Stormwater Conveyance	1 177	3 550	6 647	7 089
Attenuation	2 373	500	64	64
Electrical Infrastructure	97 906	83 793	76 996	72 762
Power Plants	27 945	20 000	14 373	14 373
HV Substations	37 533	21 253	24 206	24 152
MV Switching Stations	–	–	–	–
MV Networks	3 355	29 855	27 276	23 219
MV Substations	20 745	4 186	4 186	4 176
LV Networks	2 500	8 250	6 949	6 836
Capital Spares	5 829	250	7	7
Water Supply Infrastructure	89 431	185 202	126 572	110 551
Dams and Weirs	1 992	–	–	–
Boreholes	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs	56 833	123 911	47 026	41 018
Water Treatment Works	3 549	500	–	–
Bulk Mains	13 615	11 739	15 480	14 371
Distribution	13 443	47 551	62 765	53 951
Pump Stations	–	1 500	1 300	1 210
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure	16 032	68 104	65 755	57 236
Pump Station	–	1 500	450	14
Reticulation	–	300	300	292
Wastewater Treatment Works	28 168	40 500	42 555	36 462
Outfall Sewers	(12 136)	25 804	22 450	20 469
Toilet Facilities	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure	70 506	30 100	26 963	32 234
Landfill Sites	65 366	3 000	4 594	13 538
Waste Transfer Stations	374	2 500	3 640	3 579
Waste Drop-off Points	470	5 800	1 754	1 027
Waste Processing Facilities	4 297	–	–	–



Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000			
Waste Separation Facilities	–	2 800	811	765
Electricity Generation Facilities	–	16 000	16 165	13 324
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	14 081	6 500	6 500	6 160
Data Centres	4 645	1 000	1 000	663
Distribution Layers	4 203	–	–	–
Capital Spares	5 233	–	–	–
Distribution Layers	–	5 500	5 500	5 497
Rails Infrastructure				–
Capital spares	–	–	–	–
Rail structures	–	–	–	–
Community Assets	29 611	54 129	50 733	38 231
Community Facilities	24 780	49 229	42 392	30 468
Halls	115	3 850	4 135	2 964
Centres	–	–	80	64
Fire / Ambulance Stations	–	–	–	–
Markets	225	–	–	–
Abattoirs	95	–	–	–
Libraries	149	4 350	7 926	3 446
Cemeteries / Crematoria	9 389	30 000	20 000	19 999
Crèches	–	6 329	5 675	84
Police	7	–	–	–
Public Open Space	8 068	900	1 900	1 898
Nature Reserves	1 343	–	–	–
Public Ablution Facilities	143	–	–	–
Stalls	–	1 500	1 598	935
Taxi Ranks / Bus Terminals	2 324	–	–	–
Parks	2 921	2 300	1 078	1 077
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities	4 831	4 900	8 340	7 763
Outdoor Facilities	4 831	4 900	8 340	7 763
Indoor Facilities	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		–	2 254	2 087
Heritage assets	–	–	2 254	2 087
Historic Buildings		–	2 254	2 087
Conservation Areas	–	–	–	–
Investment Properties	–	–	–	–
Revenue Generating	–	–	–	–
Improved Property	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating	–	–	–	–
Improved Property	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property	–	–	–	–
Other assets	12 971	40 300	26 695	20 479
Municipal Offices	4 158	13 500	10 174	4 229



Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000			
Yards	3 503	650	–	–
Stores	–	25 000	16 155	15 884
Training Centres	–	–	–	–
Building Plans	–	–	–	–
Depots	–	1 150	366	365
Capital Spares	5 310	–	–	–
Housing	1 016	3 650	8 695	7 392
Social Housing	1 016	3 650	8 695	7 392
Staff Housing	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets	–	250	371	371
Intangible Assets	–	250	371	371
Licences and Rights – Computer Software	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment	2 476	4 770	11 720	11 707
Furniture and Office Equipment	1 624	1 910	1 910	1 721
Machinery and Equipment	2 533	22 730	21 607	18 786
Transport Assets	23 291	20 000	15 650	13 015
Land	47 363	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure	470 774	599 345	524 513	473 212

5.9.3 Capital Expenditure Capital Expenditure – Upgrade / Renewal Programme

Table 246: Capital Expenditure: Upgrade / Renewal Programme (Appendix M2)

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000			
Capital expenditure by asset class				
Infrastructure - Total	43 733	38 858	24 598	22 060
Infrastructure: Road transport – Total	41 791	37 808	19 205	17 742
Roads, Pavements and Bridges	1 662	1 000	5 388	4 313
Stormwater	100	50	5	5
Infrastructure: Electricity - Total	26 409	30 623	27 883	26 585
Generation	9 537	–	–	–
Transmission and Reticulation	16 872	30 623	27 883	26 585
Street Lighting	0 –	–	–	–
Infrastructure: Water - Total	14 271	107 368	72 929	60 869
Dams and Reservoirs	1 393	75 298	36 541	32 307
Water purification	–	1 500	1 300	1 210
Reticulation	12 879	30 570	35 088	27 351
Infrastructure: Sanitation - Total	16 032	68 104	65 755	57 236
Reticulation	300	300	300	292
Pump Station	–	1 500	450	14
Waste Water Treatment Works	11 796	40 500	42 555	36 462
Outfall Sewers	3 936	25 804	22 450	20 469



Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000			
Infrastructure: Other - Total	7 198	5 000	3 357	2 971
Waste Management	1253	2 500	857	811
Transportation	–	–	–	–
Gas	–	–	–	–
Other	5 945	2 500	2 500	2 160
Community	17 479	52 429	49 135	32 581
Parks and gardens	2 945	2 300	1 078	1 077
Sport fields and stadia	4 259	4 700	8 340	3 049
Swimming pools	0	–	–	–
Community halls	115	3 850	4 135	2 964
Libraries	404	4 350	7 926	3 446
Public Open Space	300	900	1 900	1 898
Fire, safety and emergency	0	–	–	–
Security and policing	0	–	–	–
Buses	0	–	–	–
Clinics	0	–	–	–
Museums and Art Galleries	0	–	–	–
Cemeteries	9 386	30 000	20 000	19 999
Social rental housing	0	–	–	–
Other: Centres & Creches	69	6 329	5 755	148
Heritage assets	4 070	0	2 254	2 087
Buildings	4 070	–	2 254	2 087
Other	0	–	–	–
Investment properties	0	0	0	0
Housing development	0	–	–	–
Other	0	–	–	–
Other assets	8 813	38 150	26 129	19 994
General vehicles	–	–	–	–
Specialised vehicles	–	–	–	–
Plant and equipment	–	–	–	–
Computers – hardware / equipment	–	–	–	–
Furniture and other office equipment	–	–	–	–
Abattoirs	–	–	–	–
Markets	–	–	–	–
Civic Land and Buildings	–	–	–	–
Other Buildings	–	–	–	–
Other Land	–	–	–	–
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)	–	–	–	–
Other	8 813	38 150	26 129	19 994
Housing	200	3 650	8 695	7 392
Staff Housing	–	–	–	–
Social Housing	200	3 650	8 695	7 392
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–



Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000			
<u>Agricultural assets</u>	–	–	–	–
List subclass	–	–	–	–
<u>Biological assets</u>	216	250	371	371
Biological or Cultivated Assets	216	250	371	371
<u>Intangibles</u>	720	500	500	498
Computers – software and programming	720	500	500	498
Other (list subclass)	0	0	0	0
Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets	139 142	344 932	281 607	232 645
<u>Specialised vehicles</u>				
Refuse	–	–	–	–
Fire	–	–	–	–
Conservancy	–	–	–	–
Ambulances	–	–	–	–

* Note: Information for this table may be sourced from MBRR (2009: Table SA34b)

5.9.4 SOURCES OF FINANCE

The table below indicates the capital expenditure by funding source for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 247: Capital Expenditure by Funding Source

Details	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual	Original Budget (OB)	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Adjustment Budget Variance (%)
	R'000				
Source of finance					
External Loans	137 920	200 000	118 846	9 300	92,17%
Public Contributions and Donations	14 779	38 428	35 800	34 759	2,91%
Grants and Subsidies	106 533	99 123	135 215	122 741	9,23%
Other	164 073	261 795	234 652	306 252	-30,51%
Total	427 158	599 345	524 513	473 053	9.81%
Percentage of finance					%
External Loans	33%	33%	23%	2%	91%
Public Contributions and Donations	3%	6%	7%	7%	-8%
Grants and Subsidies	25%	17%	26%	26%	-1%
Own Funding	39%	44%	45%	65%	-45%
Capital Expenditure					
Water and Sanitation	94 140	156 882	86 798	73 254	15.60%



Details	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual	Original Budget (OB)	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Adjustment Budget Variance (%)
	R'000				
Electricity	98 375	87 035	76 903	73 910	3.89%
Housing	3 262	16 619	25 543	22 797	10.75%
Roads and Stormwater	73 507	81 658	86 962	85 398	1.80%
Other	158 091	257 152	248 307	217 693	12.33%
Total	427 374	599 345	524 513	473 053	9.81%
Percentage of expenditure					
Water and Sanitation	22%	26%	17%	15%	6%
Electricity	23%	15%	15%	16%	-7%
Housing	1%	3%	5%	5%	1%
Roads and Stormwater	17%	14%	17%	18%	-9%
Other	37%	43%	47%	46%	3%

5.9.5 CAPITAL SPENDING ON 5 LARGEST PROJECTS

Projects with the highest capital expenditure in 2024/25.

Table 248: Capital Expenditure on the 5 Largest Projects

Name of Project	2024/25			Variance 2024/25	
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Original Variance	Adjustment Variance
	R'000			%	
Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	75 298	36 541	32 307	57.09%	11.59%
Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	30 000	39 133	36 222	-20.74%	7.44%
Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	24 500	33 974	34 755	-41.86%	-2.30%
Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	13 881	18 812	18 781	-35.30%	0.17%
Calcatta Memorial Park	30 000	20 000	19 999	33.34%	0%

5.10 INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT GRANT (IUDG)

Table 249: Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG)

Details	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance Budgets
	R'000				%
Fencing: Parks and Gardens	700 000	1 000 000	0	0	0%
Upgrading Ad Hoc Housing Projects	550 096	0	0	0	0%
Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	300 000	800 000	1 800 000	1 800 000	0%
Calcatta Memorial Park	9 500 000	25 200 000	15 200 000	15 199 999	0%
Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	3 450 135	0	0	0	0%
Ad hoc Reconstruction of Roads (WC024)	3 904 372	3 000 000	0	0	0%
Kayamandi Pedestrian Bridge (R304, River and Railway Line)	549 865	0	0	0	0%



Details	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance Budgets
	R'000				%
Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	1 595 628	0	0	0	0%
Expansion of the landfill site (new cells)	2 189 569	0	0	0	0%
New Reservoir and Pipeline: Vloottenburg	33 699 835	22 000 000	861 068	861 068	0%
Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	0	5 000 000	19 246 400	19 246 400	0%
Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	0	5 000 000	0	0	0%
Vloottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	0	0	10 000 000	9 999 998	0%
Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	0	0	13 138 932	13 138 932	0%
Basic Salary and Wages	2 970 500	2 495 000	2 054 600	2 054 600	0%
Total	59 410 000	64 495 000	62 301 000	62 300 996	0%

5.11 CASH FLOW

Table 250: Cash flow

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	R'000			
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Receipts				
Ratepayers and Other	1 786 340	2 307 232	2 447 126	2 076 255
Government Grants	330 874	344 761	353 625	350 409
Interest	84 282	44 232	54 232	91 539
Employee Costs	0	0	0	0
Suppliers	(1 754 484)	(2 156 820)	(2 159 319)	(1 939 490)
Finance Costs	(49 186)	(57 032)	(69 254)	(57 029)
Transfers and Grants	(21 324)	(20 739)	(21 489)	(15 421)
Taxes	3 708	–	–	(4 105)
Net Cash from / (Used) Operating Activities	380 210	461 634	604 922	502 158
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Receipts				
Proceeds on Disposal of PPE	723	0	0	0
Proceeds on Disposal of Biological Assets	0	0	0	0
Movement in Non-Current Receivables	0	0	0	0
Payments				
Purchase of PPE	–	–	–	–
Movement in Non-Current Receivables	–	–	–	–
Movement in Investments	(123 949)	–	–	(63 078)
Capital assets	(434 927)	(689 247)	(603 189)	(489 403)
Net Cash from / (Used) Investing Activities	(558 876)	(689 247)	(603 189)	(552 481)



Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	R'000			
Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Receipts				
Proceeds from other Financial Liabilities	137 446	200 000	118 846	–
Increase in consumer deposits	–	–	–	–
Payments				
Repayment of Borrowing	(55 047)	(63 920)	(63 920)	(69 648)
Prior period error	–	–	–	–
Net Cash from / (Used) Financing Activities	82 399	136 080	54 926	(69 648)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash Held	(96 267)	(91 533)	56 658	(119 970)
Cash / Cash Equivalents at the Year-Begin:	246 945	621 473	621 473	150 679
Cash / Cash Equivalents at the Year-End:	150 679	529 941	678 132	30 709

5.12 GROSS OUTSTANDING DEBTORS PER SERVICE

Table 251: Gross Outstanding Debtors per Service

Financial year	Rates	Trading services	Trading services	Housing rentals	Other	Total
		(Electricity and Water)	(Sanitation and Refuse)			
	(R'000)					
2022/23	56 526	323 873	86 820	31 363	252 067	750 649
2023/24	66 235	395 050	110 550	33 114	252 711	857 660
Difference	9 709	71 177	23 730	1751	644	107 011
% growth year on year	15%	18%	21%	5%	0%	12%
2024/25	69 502	378 969	113 159	33 110	280 317	875 058
Difference	3 267	-16 081	2 609	-4	27 606	17 398
% growth year on year	5%	-4%	2%	0%	10%	2%
2024/25	69 502	378 969	113 159	33 110	280 317	875 058

Note: Figures exclude provision for bad debt.

5.13 DEBTORS AGE ANALYSIS

Table 252: Debtors Age Analysis

Financial year	Less than 30 days	Between 30-60 days	Between 60-90 days	Between 90-120 days	More than 120 days	Total
	(R'000)					
2022/23	278 937	14 865	16 267	13 531	427 049	750 649
2023/24	235 655	20 202	20 517	10 759	570 527	857 660
Difference	-43 282	5 337	4 250	-2772	143 478	107 011
% growth year on year	-18%	26%	21%	-26%	25%	12%
2024/25	267 635	29 855	26 907	27 081	523 580	875 058
Difference	31 980	9 653	6 390	16 322	-46 947	17 398
% growth year on year	12%	32%	24%	60%	-9%	2%
% growth year on year	12%	32%	24%	60%	-9%	2%

Note: Figures exclude provision for bad debt.



5.14 BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

The municipality's cash position is monitored daily, and any cash not required immediately to meet cash flow requirements is invested every month at approved institutions, strictly in accordance with the Council's approved Cash and Investment Policy.

5.15 ACTUAL BORROWINGS

Table 253: Actual Borrowings

Instrument	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	R'000								
Long-Term Loans	186 386	173 302	318 800	292 930	368 997	478 736	501 950	584 049	514 702

5.16 MUNICIPAL INVESTMENTS

Table 254: Municipal Investments

Investment type	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	R'000								
Deposits - Bank	575 418	505 618	398 164	306 637	222 434	305 522	331 767	455 717	518 795



CHAPTER 6: AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA AUDIT FINDINGS

6.1 COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL of South Africa OPINION 2023/24

6.1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details on the audit outcomes for the past two financial years, with the corrective steps implemented.

6.1.2 AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA REPORT 2023/24

Table 255: Auditor General of South Africa Report 2023/24

2023/24	
Audit Report Status:	
2023/24	
Issue raised	Corrective step implemented
Emphasis of matter:	
Restatement of corresponding figures	
As disclosed in note 62 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2023 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2024	None Required
Material Impairments	
As disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions of R268,7 million (2022-23: R208 million).	None Required
As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions of R217,9 million (2022-23: R225,8 million).	None Required
Material losses	
None	
Material Non-Compliance	
None	
Annual financial statements	
I have audited the financial statements of the Stellenbosch Municipality set out on pages 7 to 135, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.	None Required
In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Stellenbosch Municipality as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year that ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act 5 of 2023 (Dora).	None Required



6.2 COMPONENT B: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION 2024/25

6.2.1 AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA REPORT 2024/25

Table 256: Auditor General of South Africa Report 2024/25

2024/25	
Audit Report Status:	
2024/25	
Issue raised	Corrective step implemented
Emphasis of matter:	
Restatement of corresponding figures	
As disclosed in note 61 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2024 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2025.	None Required
Material Impairments	
As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions for consumer receivables of R263,2 million (2023-24: R268,7 million) and other receivables from exchange transactions for property rental debtors of R32,4 million (2023-24: R32,4 million).	None Required
As disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions of R246,7 million (2023-24: R217,9 million).	None Required
Material losses	
None	
Material Non-Compliance	
None	
Annual financial statements	
I have audited the financial statements of Stellenbosch Municipality set out on pages 7 to 144, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, the cash flow statement and comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.	None Required
In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Stellenbosch Municipality as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024 (Dora).	None Required



ANNEXURE A: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024/25



STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2025



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

20 November 2023

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the provincial and national legislature:

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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Legal form of entity

Municipality in terms of section 1 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) read with section 155 (1) of the Constitution of the republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)

Legislation governing the municipality's operations

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003)
Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)
Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)
Municipal Property Rates Act (act of 6 2004)
Division of Revenue Act (Act 1 of 2007)

Mayoral committee

Portfolio

Executive mayor and chairperson of mayoral committee

Deputy Executive Mayor

Speaker

Council Whip

MMC Human settlements

MMC Youth, sport and culture

MMC Planning, Local Economic Development and Tourism

MMC Environmental Management and Rural Management

MMC Community development

MMC Corporate services

MMC Financial services

MMC Protection services

MMC Infrastructure

MMC Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries

Councillor

J Fasser [elected as Executive Mayor on 29/11/2024 after resignation of GMM van Deventer

M Slabbert [elected as Deputy Mayor on 29/11/2024]

Q Smit

P Crawley

R Du Toit

T Kumm [replaced J Fasser who was acting MMC for Youth, Sport and Culture from 05/09/2024 until 29/11/2024]

M Slabbert [replaced C van Wyk on 3/9/2024, who resigned on 20/08/2024]

C Manuel [replaced J Williams on 29/11/2024]

X Kalipa

L Nkamisa

JC Anthony

J Williams [replaced J Fasser on 29/11/2024]

R Pheiffer [replaced P Johnson who resigned on 12/06/2024]

N Olayi

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Council members

Nr	Surname	Initials	Nr	Surname	Initials
1	Cupido	R	24	Williams	J
2	Smit	Q	25	Joon	J
3	Crawley	P	26	Slabbert	M
4	Heneke	S	27	Groenewald	E
5	Hanekom	A	28	Nkamisa	L
6	Schäfer	S	29	Davids	J
7	Olayi	Z	30	Ntsunguzi	N
8	Mdemka	X	31	Rataza	M
9	Olayi	N	32	Mananga-Gugushe	N
10	Pheiffer	R	33	Tomose	A
11	Petersen	W	34	Nkopane	M
12	Manuel	C	35	Danana	M
13	Adams	R	36	Masimini	E
14	Van Rooyen	R	37	Petersen	G
15	Mcombring	N	38	Hendrikse	R
16	Ferns	A	39	Van Stade	M
17	Kumm	T	40	Ndalasi	Z
18	De Taillefer	I	41	Mkhontwana	N
19	Du Toit	R	42	Jooste	O
20	Serdyn	J	43	Pietersen	W
21	Vermeulen	E	44	Andrews	J
22	Fasser	J	45	Macfarlane	J
23	Anthony	JC	.		

Executive management

Position

Municipal Manager
 Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
 Director: Infrastructure
 Director: Corporate Services
 Director: Planning and Economic Development
 Director: Community and Protection Services

Name

Geraldine Mettler
 Kevin Carolus
 Preshane Chandaka
 Annalene de Beer (Contract Termination: 31 May 2025)
 Anthony Barnes
 Gary Boshoff

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Members of the Audit and Performance Committee

Chairperson

Linda Cecil Nene

Members:

Reyhana Gani

Ruthaleen Lucinda Colette Strydom (Resigned 28 November 2024)

Nimrod Llewellyn Mortimer

Mervin Burton (Appointed: 1 March 2025)

Registered head office

Plein Street

Stellenbosch

7600

Physical address

Plein Street

Stellenbosch

7600

Postal address

P O Box 17

Stellenbosch

7600

Bankers

First National Bank

Auditors

Auditor- General of South Africa (AGSA)

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Abbreviations

ASB	Accounting Standards Board
CIGFARO	Chartered Institute of Government, Finance, Audit and Risk Officers
COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DSACR	Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
LGSETA	Local Government Services Sector Education and Training Authority
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MMC	Member of Mayoral Committee
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
MPRA	Municipal Property Rates Act
MSIG	Municipal System Improvement Grant
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAPS	South African Police Services
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SRAC	Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Officer's Statement

The Accounting Officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) as well as relevant interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

I, as the Accounting Officer (accounting authority) acknowledges that I am ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable me to meet these responsibilities, I have set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

I am of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

Although, I am primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, this is supported by the municipality's external auditors.

I would like to bring the following material matters to your attention:

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of councillors as disclosed in note 34 to these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, Act 20 of 1998 and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with the Act.

The external auditors, being the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's audited annual financial statements.

The audited annual financial statements set out in terms of Section 126(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), which have been prepared on the going concern basis, I have signed on behalf of the municipality on 31 August 2025:



Geraldine Mettler
Accounting officer

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	30 708 541	150 678 874
Short term investments	4	518 794 766	455 716 603
Receivables from exchange transactions	5	241 149 571	251 987 495
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	6	91 604 344	86 667 444
Inventory	7	44 244 113	40 772 263
VAT Control	8	12 376 086	8 270 606
Other receivables from exchange transactions	9	111 374 191	92 177 903
Total Current Assets		1 050 251 612	1 086 271 188
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	10	415 993 471	416 395 670
Property, plant and equipment	11	6 181 407 433	5 884 571 057
Biological assets	12	2 799 918	2 925 054
Heritage assets	13	1 312 810	1 312 810
Intangible assets	14	4 398 314	4 097 725
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	15	8 321 218	6 508 597
Total Non-Current Assets		6 614 233 164	6 315 810 913
Total Assets		7 664 484 776	7 402 082 101
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Consumer deposits	16	25 397 225	24 190 439
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	364 025 814	356 271 508
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions	18	27 248 692	37 210 255
Borrowings	19	71 570 709	69 853 210
Employee benefits	20	71 029 698	65 199 915
Provisions	21	5 113 974	-
Total Current Liabilities		564 386 112	552 725 327
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	19	443 130 954	514 496 032
Employee benefits	20	231 665 001	206 670 001
Provisions	21	149 311 189	106 740 477
Total Non-Current Liabilities		824 107 144	827 906 510
Total Liabilities		1 388 493 256	1 380 631 837
Net Assets		6 275 991 520	6 021 450 264
Community Wealth / Equity			
Accumulated surplus		5 940 271 155	5 749 770 027
Reserves and funds		335 720 493	271 680 259
Total Community Wealth / Equity		6 275 991 648	6 021 450 286

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Performance

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue			
Exchange Revenue			
Services charges – Electricity	22	1 026 379 390	874 585 643
Services charges – Waste management	22	101 436 645	96 326 521
Services charges – Waste water management	22	127 606 156	114 951 742
Services charges – Water management	22	209 832 004	203 270 709
Rent from fixed assets	23	11 733 059	11 055 806
Interest earned from receivables	24	26 446 509	23 504 654
Interests on current and non-current assets	25	61 433 850	57 311 807
Licence and permits	26	7 896 024	8 149 482
Agency services	27	3 816 817	3 697 082
Operational revenue	28	50 025 352	47 733 781
Sales of goods and rendering of services	29	39 900 097	34 767 325
Total Exchange Revenue		1 666 505 903	1 475 354 552
Non-Exchange Revenue			
Property rates	30	530 580 845	484 454 441
Fines, penalties and forfeits	31	187 263 479	166 867 895
Transfers and subsidies	32	365 052 350	373 561 314
Interest earned from receivables	24	4 522 479	4 239 407
Total Non-Exchange Revenue		1 087 419 153	1 029 123 057
Total Revenue		2 753 925 056	2 504 477 609
Expenditure			
Employee related cost	33	667 075 326	632 279 257
Remuneration of councillors	34	22 988 651	22 619 919
Bulk purchases	35	798 046 148	658 227 496
Inventory consumed	36	58 712 775	66 371 383
Contribution to/(from) debt impairment	37	24 479 099	49 123 660
Depreciation and amortisation	38	205 977 715	206 150 540
Impairment losses / (reversal) of impairment	39	771 721	2 756 436
Finance costs	40	72 867 237	63 411 228
Contracted services	41	284 539 132	276 087 503
Transfers and subsidies	42	17 868 001	21 324 136
Irrecoverable debts written off	43	176 954 586	101 629 854
Operating leases	45	7 961 624	6 145 742
Operational cost	46	148 117 898	132 050 928
Gain/(Loss) on disposals and fair value adjustments	47	4 822 884	3 002 579
Inventory adjustments to/(from) net realisable value	48	2 394 876	(290 008)
Contribution to/(from) Landfill provision	44	5 806 163	583 529
Total Expenditure		2 499 383 836	2 241 474 182
Surplus for the year		254 541 220	263 003 427

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Self insurance reserve	Capital replacement reserve	Total reserves	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
	R	R	R	R	R
Opening balance as previously reported	9 885 492	176 826 279	186 711 771	5 580 128 911	5 766 840 682
Adjustments					
Correction of errors	-	-	-	9 659 284	9 659 284
Balance at 01 July 2023 as restated*	9 885 492	176 826 279	186 711 771	5 589 788 195	5 776 499 966
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	263 003 427	263 003 427
Transfers to / from accumulated surplus for the year	-	262 985 070	262 985 070	(262 985 070)	-
Property, plant and equipment purchased	-	(178 016 582)	(178 016 582)	178 016 582	-
Total changes	-	84 968 488	84 968 488	178 034 939	263 003 427
Opening balance as previously reported	9 885 492	261 794 767	271 680 259	5 767 823 274	6 039 503 533
Adjustments					
Correction of errors	-	-	-	(18 053 104)	(18 053 104)
Balance at 01 July 2024 as restated*	9 885 492	261 794 767	271 680 259	5 749 770 170	6 021 450 429
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	254 541 220	254 541 220
Transfers to / from accumulated surplus for the year	-	365 578 376	365 578 376	(365 578 376)	-
Property, plant and equipment purchased	-	(301 538 142)	(301 538 142)	301 538 142	-
Total changes	-	64 040 234	64 040 234	190 500 986	254 541 220
Balance at 30 June 2025	9 885 492	325 835 001	335 720 493	5 940 271 155	6 275 991 648

We draw to your attention amounts restated for net assets as depicted in note 61.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Cash Flow Statement

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		2 076 255 324	1 786 339 842
Transfers and Subsidies Received		350 408 787	330 874 091
Interest		61 433 850	57 311 807
Interest on service debtors		30 104 953	26 970 001
Payments			
Suppliers and employees		(1 939 489 797)	(1 754 483 883)
Finance charges		(57 028 892)	(49 186 011)
Transfers and subsidies		(15 420 541)	(21 324 136)
Taxes		(4 105 481)	3 708 446
Net cash from(used) operating activities	49	502 158 203	380 210 157
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts			
Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets		-	723 740
Payments			
Capital assets		(489 402 790)	(435 650 342)
Investments		(63 078 163)	(123 949 356)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(552 480 953)	(558 875 958)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts			
Receipts of long term loans		-	137 446 093
Payments			
Payment of Long term loans		(69 647 579)	(55 046 811)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(69 647 579)	82 399 282
Net increase/(decrease) in cash		(119 970 329)	(96 266 519)
Cash and cash equivalents at year begin		150 678 874	246 945 413
		30 708 545	150 678 894

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget R	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R		
2025							
Financial performance							
Revenue							
Exchange revenue							
Service charges - Electricity	1 079 705 173	- 1 079 705 173	1 026 379 390	(53 325 783)	95.06 %	The under performance is due to consumers making use of alternative energy sources.	
Service charges - Water	182 522 220	- 182 522 220	209 832 004	27 309 784	114.96 %	The municipality has billed more water charges than initially anticipated due to an increase in water consumption.	
Service charges - Waste Water Management	122 771 630	- 122 771 630	127 606 156	4 834 526	103.94 %		
Service charges - Waste Management	110 081 671	- 110 081 671	101 436 645	(8 645 026)	92.15 %		
Sale of goods and rendering of services	24 653 963	- 24 653 963	39 900 097	15 246 134	161.84 %		
Agency services	3 794 352	- 3 794 352	3 816 817	22 465	100.59 %		
Interest earned from receivables	18 172 580	- 18 172 580	26 446 509	8 273 929	145.53 %		
Interest earned from current and non current assets	54 232 144	- 54 232 144	61 433 850	7 201 706	113.28 %		
Rental from fixed assets	13 648 887	- 13 648 887	11 733 059	(1 915 828)	85.96 %		
Licence and permits	8 385 504	- 8 385 504	7 896 024	(489 480)	94.16 %		
Operational revenue	47 692 457	- 47 692 457	50 025 352	2 332 895	104.89 %		
	1 665 660 581	- 1 665 660 581	1 666 505 903	845 322	100.05 %		

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget R	Reason for the material variance R
	R	R	R	R	R		
Non-exchange revenue							
Property rates	509 116 169	-	509 116 169	530 580 845	21 464 676	104.22 %	
Fines, penalties and forfeits	163 379 995	-	163 379 995	187 263 479	23 883 484	114.62 %	
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	244 432 599	-	244 432 599	234 413 694	(10 018 905)	95.90 %	
Interest	3 358 652	-	3 358 652	4 522 479	1 163 827	134.65 %	
	920 287 415	-	920 287 415	956 780 497	36 493 082	103.97 %	
Total Revenue (excl. capital transfers and contributions)	2 585 947 996	-	2 585 947 996	2 623 286 400	37 338 404	101.44 %	

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Expenditure							
Employee costs	(655 857 193)	9 510 964	(646 346 229)	(667 075 327)	(20 729 098)	103.21 %	
Remuneration of councillors	(23 422 305)	-	(23 422 305)	(22 988 651)	433 654	98.15 %	
Bulk purchases - Electricity	(714 397 202)	(48 942 597)	(763 339 799)	(763 604 402)	(264 603)	100.03 %	
Inventory consumed	(109 511 524)	7 227 519	(102 284 005)	(93 154 521)	9 129 484	91.07 %	
Debt impairment	(74 031 467)	30 000 000	(44 031 467)	(24 479 099)	19 552 368	55.59 %	
Depreciation and amortisation	(219 703 322)	-	(219 703 322)	(205 977 715)	13 725 607	93.75 %	
Interest	(83 481 356)	-	(83 481 356)	(72 867 237)	10 614 119	87.29 %	
Contracted services	(321 654 586)	3 355 735	(318 298 851)	(284 539 132)	33 759 719	89.39 %	
Transfers and subsidies	(21 638 889)	-	(21 638 889)	(17 868 001)	3 770 888	82.57 %	
Irrecoverable debts written off	(121 382 915)	-	(121 382 915)	(176 954 586)	(55 571 671)	145.78 %	Traffic fines were written off due to an NPA directive that cancels fines not converted to summons within 18 months under the CPA. Indigent debt were written off in terms of council approved Credit and Debt collection policy.
Operational costs	(177 082 172)	(1 151 621)	(178 233 793)	(161 885 685)	16 348 108	90.83 %	
Losses on disposal of Assets	-	-	-	1 968 336	1 968 336	- %	
Other Losses	(680 000)	-	(680 000)	(9 957 817)	(9 277 817)	1 464.38 %	
Total Expenditure	(2 522 842 931)	-	(2 522 842 931)	(2 499 383 837)	23 459 094	99.07 %	
Surplus	63 105 065	-	63 105 065	123 902 563	60 797 498	196.34 %	
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	135 215 319	-	135 215 319	125 956 656	(9 258 663)	93.15 %	
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	-	-	-	4 682 000	4 682 000	- %	
Surplus for the year	198 320 384	-	198 320 384	254 541 219	56 220 835	128.35 %	

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget R	Reason for the material variance R
	R	R	R	R	R		

Reconciliation of total revenue**Reconciliation items**

Revenue as per Budget statement - before capital transfers and subsidies

2 623 286 400

Transfers and subsidies - Capital (Monetary allocations)

130 638 656

Total Revenue**2 753 925 056**

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Financial position							
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	678 131 634	-	678 131 634	549 503 307	(128 628 327)	81.03 %	The variance is due to the external loan not being taken up, with projects funded from internal sources instead.
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	193 737 280	30 000 000	223 737 280	241 149 571	17 412 291	107.78 %	
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	27 565 128	-	27 565 128	91 604 344	64 039 216	332.32 %	The variance is mainly due to the traffic fines issued.
Inventory	39 708 227	7 227 519	46 935 746	44 244 113	(2 691 633)	94.27 %	
VAT	4 730 204	-	4 730 204	12 376 086	7 645 882	261.64 %	A change in accounting interpretation led to revised VAT disclosure.
Other current assets	5 961 272	-	5 961 272	111 374 191	105 412 919	1 868.30 %	
Total current assets	949 833 745	37 227 519	987 061 264	1 050 251 612	63 190 348	106.40 %	

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget R	Reason for the material variance R
	R	R	R	R	R		
Non-current assets							
Investment property	426 240 116	-	426 240 116	415 993 471	(10 246 645)	97.60 %	
Property, plant and equipment	6 192 977 072	12 683	6 192 989 755	6 182 928 211	(10 061 544)	99.84 %	
Biological assets	5 876 776	(12 683)	5 864 093	2 799 918	(3 064 175)	47.75 %	
Heritage assets	1 312 677	-	1 312 677	1 312 810	133	100.01 %	
Intangible assets	4 241 247	-	4 241 247	4 398 314	157 067	103.70 %	
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	4 581 571	-	4 581 571	8 321 218	3 739 647	181.62 %	
Non-current receivables from non-exchange transactions	17 161	-	17 161	-	(17 161)	- %	
Total non-current assets	6 635 246 620	-	6 635 246 620	6 615 753 942	(19 492 678)	99.71 %	
Total assets	7 585 080 365	37 227 519	7 622 307 884	7 666 005 554	(44 210 007)	100.57 %	

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Liabilities							
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities	62 456 896	-	62 456 896	71 570 709	9 113 813	114.59 %	Variance is higher than budgeted due to a combination of unforeseen costs and unexpected changes in capital projects
Consumer deposits	23 688 825	-	23 688 825	25 397 225	1 708 400	107.21 %	
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	340 912 960	46 802 479	387 715 439	364 890 337	(22 825 102)	94.11 %	A change in accounting interpretation led to revised VAT disclosure.
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions	(4 638 338)	-	(4 638 338)	27 248 692	31 887 030	(587.47)%	The variance is due to unspent conditional grants.
Provision	59 899 365	-	59 899 365	76 143 672	16 244 307	127.12 %	Cell 4 came into use in the current financial year increasing the provision
VAT	16 262 972	-	16 262 972	-	(16 262 972)	- %	A change in accounting interpretation led to revised VAT disclosure.
Total current liabilities	498 582 680	46 802 479	545 385 159	565 250 635	19 865 476	103.64 %	

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities	639 480 943	-	639 480 943	443 130 954	(196 349 989)	69.30 %	No external loan were taken up during the 2024/2025 financial year.
Provision	-	-	-	(5 113 974)	(5 113 974)	- %	
Provisions	355 936 231	(9 000 000)	346 936 231	380 976 190	34 039 959	109.81 %	Variance is attributed to the change in estimated Post Employment Medical Aid liability.
Total non-current liabilities	995 417 174	(9 000 000)	986 417 174	818 993 170	(167 424 004)	83.03 %	
Total liabilities	1 493 999 854	37 802 479	1 531 802 333	1 384 243 805	142 444 554	90.37 %	
Net assets	6 091 080 511	(574 960)	6 090 505 551	6 281 761 749	(186 654 561)	103.14 %	
Community wealth/ Equity							
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	6 046 373 475	-	6 046 373 475	5 940 271 156	(106 102 319)	98.25 %	The variance is due to the external loan not being taken up, with projects funded from internal sources instead.
Reserves	44 707 036	-	44 707 036	335 720 493	291 013 457	750.93 %	The variance is due to cash backing the Capital Replacement Reserve to fund capital projects.
Total current community wealth/ equity	6 091 080 511	-	6 091 080 511	6 275 991 649	184 911 138	103.04 %	

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Cash flow							
Cash flow from operating activities							
Receipts							
Property rates	488 754 805	-	488 754 805	530 580 845	41 826 040	108.56 %	The municipality over collected in the current financial year.
Service charges	1 748 294 862	-	1 748 294 862	1 483 916 064	(264 378 798)	84.88 %	The municipality under collected in terms of the service charges
Other revenue	210 076 753	-	210 076 753	61 758 411	(148 318 342)	29.40 %	Over estimation during the forecasting of other revenue.
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	244 432 599	-	244 432 599	224 452 131	(19 980 468)	91.83 %	
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	109 192 400	-	109 192 400	125 956 656	16 764 256	115.35 %	
Interest	54 232 144	-	54 232 144	91 538 803	37 306 659	168.79 %	Excess funds was invested to earn interest income
	2 854 983 563	-	2 854 983 563	2 518 202 910	(336 780 653)	88.20 %	
Payments							
Suppliers and employees	(2 159 319 072)	-	(2 159 319 072)	(1 939 489 797)	219 829 275	89.82 %	The municipality paid suppliers less than anticipated.
Finance charges	(69 253 782)	-	(69 253 782)	(57 028 892)	12 224 890	82.35 %	
Transfers and subsidies	(21 488 889)	-	(21 488 889)	(19 526 022)	1 962 867	90.87 %	
	(2 250 061 743)	-	(2 250 061 743)	(2 016 044 711)	234 017 032	89.60 %	
Net cash from/(used) operating activities	604 921 820	-	604 921 820	502 158 199	(102 763 621)	83.01 %	

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget R	Reason for the material variance R
	R	R	R	R	R		
Cash flow from investing activities							
Payments							
Capital assets	(603 189 443)	-	(603 189 443)	(489 402 790)	113 786 653	81.14 %	The municipality had slight under spending on its capital expenditure budget.
Short term investments	-	-	-	(63 078 163)	(63 078 163)	- %	The municipality had excess funds to generate interest income by investments.
Net cash from/(used) investing activities	(603 189 443)	-	(603 189 443)	(552 480 953)	50 708 490	91.59 %	

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget R	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R		R
Cash flow from financing activities							
Receipts							
Borrowing long term/refinancing	118 845 659	-	118 845 659	-	(118 845 659)	- %	The municipality did not take up a loan as budgeted in the current financial year.
	118 845 659	-	118 845 659	-	(118 845 659)	- %	
Payments							
Repayment of borrowing	(63 919 845)	-	(63 919 845)	(69 647 579)	(5 727 734)	108.96 %	
	(63 919 845)	-	(63 919 845)	(69 647 579)	(5 727 734)	108.96 %	
Net cash from/(used) financing activities	54 925 814	-	54 925 814	(69 647 579)	(124 573 393)	(126.80)%	
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash held	56 658 191	-	56 658 191	(119 970 333)	(176 628 524)	(211.74)%	
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	621 473 443	-	621 473 443	150 678 874	(470 794 569)	24.25 %	Short term investments are budgeted including cash and cash equivalents, whereas the actuals are split separately.
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	678 131 634	-	678 131 634	30 708 541	(647 423 093)	4.53 %	Short term investments are budgeted including cash and cash equivalents, whereas the actuals are split separately.

Commentary

*Budget adjustments done in terms of section 28 and section 31 of the MFMA. All budget adjustments relate to virements, virements are done in terms of the council approved policy

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations, guidelines and directives, issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand. All figures are rounded to the nearest Rand.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Management Act (MFMA) and effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No 56 of 2003)

In the absence of an issued and effective Standard of GRAP, accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions were developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3 as read with Directive 5.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Going concern assumption

The unaudited annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the municipality will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.2 Capital replacement reserve (CRR)

In order to finance the acquisition of infrastructure and other items of property, plant and equipment from internal sources, amounts are transferred from the accumulated surplus/(deficit) to the CRR in terms of the Annual Budget. The cash in the designated CRR bank account can only be utilised to finance items of property, plant and equipment. The CRR is reduced and the accumulated surplus/(deficit) is credited by a corresponding amount when the amounts in the CRR are utilised.

1.3 Self-insurance reserve

The municipality has a Self-insurance reserve to set aside amounts to offset potential losses or claims that cannot be insured externally. The balance of the self-insurance fund is invested in short-term investments. Claims are settled by transferring a corresponding amount from the self-insurance reserve to the accumulated surplus.

1.4 Accumulated surplus

The accumulated surplus/deficit represent the net difference between the total assets and the total liabilities of the municipality. Any surpluses and deficits realised during a specific financial year are credited/debited against accumulated surplus/deficit. Prior year adjustments, relating to income and expenditure, are debited/credited against accumulated surplus when retrospective adjustments are made.

1.5 Materiality

Material omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the information item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements states that users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of government, its activities, accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence. Therefore, the assessment takes into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making and evaluating decisions.

Materiality utilised for the statement of budget comparison (GRAP 24) comprises of the following components:

Statement of financial Performance

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Materiality (continued)

Revenue: 1% of Total Revenue

Expenditure: 2% of Total expenditure

Statement of financial position

Assets: 1% of total assets

Liabilities: 2% of total liabilities

Net assets: 5% of accumulated surplus

Cash flow statement

The receipt items follow a revenue base as per the statement of financial performance and the payments follow an expenditure base as per the statement of financial performance.

1.6 Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the municipality's accounting policies, which are described below, management is required to make judgement, estimates and assumption that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered too reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

Accounting Policy 1.18 on Revenue from Exchange Transactions and Accounting Policy 1.19 on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality.

In concluding judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions and whether the municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when services are rendered, whether the service has been rendered. The management of the municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Impairment of financial assets

Accounting Policy 1.13 Financial Instruments, referring to the paragraph on impairment of financial assets, describes the process followed to determine the value with which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. The management of the municipality is satisfied that impairment of financial assets recorded during the year is appropriate. Details of the impairment loss calculation are provided in the applicable notes to the annual financial statements.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As described in Accounting Policy 1.10 and 1.11 the municipality depreciates its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets, considering the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful life, which is determined when the assets are brought into use. The review of useful life and residual values of assets are only reviewed if one of the indicators of potential review is triggered.

Employee benefit obligations

The municipality obtains actuarial valuations of its employee benefit obligations. The employee benefit obligations of the municipality that were identified are post-retirement health benefit obligations and long-service awards. The estimated liabilities are recorded in accordance with the requirements of GRAP 25. Details of the liabilities and the key assumptions made by the actuaries in estimating the liabilities are provided in the applicable notes to the annual financial statements.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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1.6 Significant judgements and estimates (continued)

The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amounts of cashgenerating units have been determined based on the higher of value in use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

The recoverable amounts of individual assets have been determined based on the higher of valueinuse calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

Value in use of cash generating assets

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by several factors including economic factors such as inflation and interest.

Value in use of non-cash generating assets.

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there are indications that the impairment may have occurred, the remaining service potential of the asset is determined. The most appropriate approach selected to determine the remaining service potential is dependent on the availability of data and the nature of the impairment.

Provisions

Provisions are raised and management determines an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosures of these estimates of provisions are included in note 22 - Provisions.

A qualified environmental engineer calculates the provision. The provision represents the best estimate or net present value of the expected future cash flows to rehabilitate the landfill site at yearend. The professional engineer determines the cost of rehabilitation and the remaining useful life of each site. Interest rates linked to prime were used to calculate the effect of the time value of money.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

An allowance for inventory to write inventory down to the lower of cost or net realisable value. Management has made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the surplus/deficit.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the municipality is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The municipality uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Significant judgements and estimates (continued)

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the municipality for similar financial instruments.

Allowance for doubtful debts

On debtors an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

Impairment of statutory receivables

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, may be impaired, the municipality measures the impairment loss. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, are reduced, either directly or using an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

In estimating the future cash flows, the municipality considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, the municipality discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk-free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable are revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Pre-paid electricity

Pre-paid electricity is only recognised as income once the electricity is consumed. The pre-paid electricity balance (included under payables) represents the best estimate of electricity sold at year-end, which is still unused.

1.7 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

The municipality recognises biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity or agricultural produce when and only when:

- the municipality controls the asset as a result of past events;
- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably

Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity are measured at their fair value less costs to sell.

A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity or agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of a biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity, is included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

Where market determined prices or values are not available, the present value of the expected net cash inflows from the asset, discounted at a current market-determined pre-tax rate where applicable, is used to determine fair value.

Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, biological assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The municipality classifies biological assets as consumables which consist of timber in the form of pine trees. All biological assets are held for sale.

Agricultural produce harvested from an entity's biological assets shall be measured at its fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest. Such measurement is the cost at that date when applying GRAP 12 or another applicable Standard of GRAP.

Item	Useful life
Trees in plantation forest	Indefinite

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services; or for
- Administrative purposes, or
- Sale in ordinary course of operations.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that is associated with the investment property will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment property is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Subsequent measurement – cost model

Investment property is, subsequent to initial measurement, carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost, less estimated residual value by equal installments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property-Land	Indefinite
Property-buildings	30-99 years

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of retirement or disposal.

Compensation from third parties for investment property that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

The nature OR type of properties classified as held for strategic purposes are as follows:

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain investment property in the notes to the annual financial statements (see note 10).

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the annual financial statements (see note 10).

When classification is difficult, the criteria used to distinguish investment property from owner -occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations, are as follows:

All properties held to earn market-related rentals or for capital appreciation or both and that are not used for administrative purposes, and that will not be sold within the next 12 months are classified as Investment Properties

A building owned by the municipality (or held by the municipality under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases

Transfers to, or from, investment property shall be made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by:

(a) commencement of owner-occupation, for a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property;

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Investment property (continued)

(b) commencement of development with a view to sale, for a transfer from investment property to inventories;

(c) end of owner-occupation, for a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property; or

(d) commencement of an operating lease (on a commercial basis) to another party, for a transfer from inventories to investment property.

1.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period. The municipality elected the cost model for Property, plant and equipment.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and
- the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Initial recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the municipality is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Major spare parts and standby equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant and equipment. In addition, spare parts and standby equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised. Subsequent to initial measurement property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

After initial measurement property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Incomplete construction work

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical cost. Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)**Impairment**

Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable service amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable service amount and an impairment loss is charged to the statement of financial performance.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straightline basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight-line	indefinite
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line	1-66
Furniture and office equipment	Straight-line	2-24
Transport assets	Straight-line	4-21
Computer equipment	Straight-line	5-23
Community assets	Straight-line	4-50
Other property, plant and equipment	Straight-line	6-99
Capital restoration asset	Straight-line	5-30
Electrical infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Water supply infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Solid waste infrastructure	Straight-line	10-50
Roads infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Information and communication infrastructure	Straight-line	3-15
Waste water network	Straight-line	10-100
Stormwater infrastructure	Straight-line	10-50

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the municipality expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the municipality revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements (see note 11).

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 11).

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Intangible assets

Initial recognition and measurement

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the municipality and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the municipality or from other rights and obligations. A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably

The municipality assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortisation period shall be changed accordingly. If there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the amortisation method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with GRAP 3.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Intangible assets (continued)

Internally generated goodwill, brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortisation period shall be changed accordingly. If there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the amortisation method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with GRAP 3.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Internally generated: Capital development	Straight-line	5 - 7 years
Computer software	Straight-line	3 - 30 years
Service operating and land rights	Straight-line	5 - 30 years

Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset shall be included in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

1.11 Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

Initial recognition and measurement

The municipality recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Where the municipality holds a heritage asset, but on initial recognition it does not meet the recognition criteria because it cannot be reliably measured, information on such a heritage asset is disclosed in note 13 Heritage assets.

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement classes of heritage assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset.

Reference to impairment paragraphs can be made to note , 1.16 and 1.17.

Compensation from third parties for heritage assets that have been impaired, lost or given up, shall be included in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.11 Heritage assets (continued)

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised (unless the Standard of GRAP on leases requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback).

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets are only made when the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Transfers to heritage assets are only made when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

1.12 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity. Financial instruments are classified into three categories namely, financial instruments at fair value, financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost. The municipality determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

1.12.1 Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets

A financial asset is any asset that is a cash or contractual right to receive cash. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Financial Assets of the municipality are classified as follows into the three categories allowed by this standard:

Financial asset at amortised cost being a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months, which are classified as non-current assets.

A financial asset is:

- cash.
- a residual interest of another municipality; or
- a contractual right to:
 - receive cash or another financial asset from another municipality; or
 - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another municipality under conditions that are potentially favorable to the municipality.

Financial assets measured at fair value being financial assets that meet either of the following conditions:

- Derivatives;
- Combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- Instruments held for trading;
- Non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; or
- Financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Financial assets measured at cost being investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

The municipality has the following types of financial assets as reflected on the face of the Statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Type of financial asset	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Long-term receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost
Consumer debtors	Financial assets at amortised cost
Other debtors	Financial assets at amortised cost
Short-term investment deposit - Call	Financial assets at amortised cost
Bank balances and cash	Financial assets at amortised cost

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the Cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets at amortised cost.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another municipality; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the municipality.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by a municipality in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the municipality had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:

- the municipality designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

Financial instruments at cost are investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

- derivatives.
- combined instruments that are designated at fair value.
- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
 - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near- term; or
 - on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
- non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
- financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity.

The following main categories of financial liabilities and the classification determining how they are measured exist:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; or
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value.

The municipality has the following types of financial liabilities as reflected on the face of the Statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Type of financial liability

Long-term liabilities
Current portion of long-term liabilities
Other creditors

Classification in terms of GRAP 104

Financial liability at amortised cost
Financial liability at amortised cost
Financial liability at amortised cost

1.12.2 Initial and subsequent measurement

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is recognised, when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are initially measured at fair value. In the case of a financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments are added or deducted from the fair value, as appropriate on initial recognition.

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement – Financial assets

Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits, receivables and investments.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. Changes in the carrying amount of the provision is recognised in the Statement of financial performance. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the provision. Any gains or losses arising from the change in fair value of investments measured at fair value are recognised in the Statement of financial performance.

Trade and other receivables (excluding Value Added Taxation, prepayments and operating lease receivables), loans to municipal entities and loans that have fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at fair value are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in equity until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in equity is recognised in the Statement of financial performance, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss recorded in equity is recognised in the Statement of financial performance.

Subsequent measurement – Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities consist of payables, interest bearing loans and bank overdrafts. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Finance costs are expensed in the Statement of financial performance in the period in which they are incurred except where stated otherwise (see accounting policy on borrowing costs).

Bank borrowings, consisting of interest-bearing short-term bank loans, repayable on demand and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance costs are accounted for using the accrual basis and are added to the carrying amount of the bank borrowing to the extent that they are not settled in the period that they arise.

Prepayments are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

1.12.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

The municipality derecognises financial assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, except when Council approves the write-off of financial assets due to non-recoverability.

If the municipality neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the municipality recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the municipality retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial assets, the municipality continues to recognise the financial assets and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The municipality derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the municipality's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms shall be accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability, and a new financial liability recognised. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) shall be accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and having recognised a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a nonexchange transaction, are accounted for in accordance with GRAP 23.

1.12.4 Fair value measurement considerations

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instruments is not active, the municipality establishes fair value using a valuation technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on municipality-specific inputs.

1.13 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the municipality assesses the classification of each element separately

Entity as lessee - operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight- line basis.

Any contingent rent is expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Entity as lessor - operating leases

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.13 Leases (continued)

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

1.14 Inventory

Initial measurement:

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity;
- (b) and the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably.

Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for:

- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the municipality incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs. The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipality.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Landfill site

Site restoration and dismantling cost - The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities'. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes:

- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located;
- changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liability that result from change in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential required to settle the obligation, or a change in discount rate; and
- the obligation the municipality incurs for having used the items during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- (a) subject to (b), changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;
- (b) if a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and
- (c) if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/or impairment of non-cash-generating assets

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity

Cash generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Useful life is either:

- the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.

Management has judged all assets as non cash generating assets.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the municipality determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable);
- its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the municipality will consider, as a minimum, the following indications:

External sources:

- (a) During the period, an asset's market value has declined significantly more than would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use.
- (b) Significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates or in the market to which an asset is dedicated.
- (c) Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially

Internal sources:

- (d) Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.
- (e) Significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date, and reassessing the useful life of an asset as finite rather than indefinite.
- (f) A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition.
- (g) Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.17 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Non cash generating assets are assets other than cash generating assets

Identification

When the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also tests a non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, an entity shall consider, as a minimum, the following indications:

External sources of information

- (a) Cessation, or near cessation, of the demand or need for services provided by the asset.
- (b) Significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period or will take place in the near future, in the technological, legal or government policy environment in which the entity operates.

Internal sources of information

- (c) Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.
- (d) Significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date and reassessing the useful life of an asset as finite rather than indefinite.
- (e) A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition.
- (f) Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of an asset is, or will be, significantly worse than expected.

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating assets is determined using the following approach:

Depreciated replacement cost approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost of an asset is the cost to replace the asset's gross service potential. This cost is depreciated to reflect the asset in its used condition. An asset may be replaced either through reproduction (replication) of the existing asset or through replacement of its gross service potential. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the current reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

The replacement cost and reproduction cost of an asset is determined on an "optimised" basis. The rationale is that the municipality would not replace or reproduce the asset with a like asset if the asset to be replaced or reproduced is an overdesigned or overcapacity asset. Overdesigned assets contain features which are unnecessary for the goods or services the asset provides. Overcapacity assets are assets that have a greater capacity than is necessary to meet the demand for goods or services the asset provides. The determination of the replacement cost or reproduction cost of an asset on an optimised basis thus reflects the service potential required of the asset.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.17 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement

If the recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

1.18 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by a municipality in exchange for service rendered by employees.

A qualifying insurance policy is an insurance policy issued by an insurer that is not a related party of the reporting municipality, if the proceeds of the policy can be used only to pay or fund employee benefits under a defined benefit plan and are not available to the reporting municipality's own creditors (even in liquidation) and cannot be paid to the reporting municipality, unless either:

the proceeds represent surplus assets that are not needed for the policy to meet all the related employee benefit obligations; or

the proceeds are returned to the reporting municipality to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:

a municipality's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or

an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

Composite social security programmes are established by legislation and operate as multi-employer plans to provide postemployment benefits as well as to provide benefits that are not consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from a municipality's actions where by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the municipality has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and as a result, the municipality has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

wages, salaries and social security contributions;

short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service;

bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and

non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cellphones) for current employees.

When an employee has rendered service to the municipality during a reporting period, the entity recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the municipality recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and

as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The municipality measure the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The municipality recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Liabilities for staff bonuses are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability at year-end is based on the bonus accrued at year-end for each employee.

A provision, in respect of the liability relating to the anticipated costs of performance bonuses payable to Section 57 employees, is recognised as it accrues to Section 57 employees. Municipal entities' performance bonus provisions are based on the employment contract stipulations as well as previous performance bonus payment trends.

Leave pay

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. Liability is based on the total accrued leave days owing to employees and is reviewed annually.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The municipality has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to service in the current or prior periods.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognises the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the reporting date, an entity recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset.

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. In this aspect defined contribution plans can be considered as the pension fund.

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Interest cost is the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognises past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

The entity account not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices. Informal practices give rise to a constructive obligation where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits. An example of a constructive obligation is where a change in the entity's informal practices would cause unacceptable damage to its relationship with employees.

The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly;
- plus any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirement

The amount determined as a defined benefit liability may be negative (an asset). The entity measures the resulting asset at the lower of:

- the amount determined above; and
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above is recognised in surplus or deficit

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

The entity determines the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the audited annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement rights;
- actuarial gains and losses
- past service cost;
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements; and
- the effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability)

The entity uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The Projected Unit Credit Method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service or as the benefit/years of service method) sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost, a entity shall attribute benefit to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, a entity shall attribute benefit on a straight-line basis from:

- the date when service by the employee first leads to benefits under the plan (whether or not the benefits are conditional on further service); until
- the date when further service by the employee will lead to no material amount of further benefits under the plan, other than from further salary increases.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

The entity recognises gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a curtailment or settlement comprises:

- any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and
- any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets.

Before determining the effect of a curtailment or settlement, the entity re-measure the obligation (and the related plan assets, if any) using current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices).

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The entity offsets an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan when the entity has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan and intends either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflect the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
 - Those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
 - past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

Other long term employee benefit

The municipality provides post-retirement health care benefits, housing subsidies and gratuities upon retirement to some retirees.

Long term service awards is payable after 10 years of continuous service and after every 5 years thereafter to employees. Additional to this employees shall be entitled to a 14th cheque for continuous employment on their 30th and every 5th year onward. Furthermore a retirement gift is payable on retirement to employees with 10 years or more service. The provision is an estimate of the long service award based on historical staff turnover based on historical staff turnover. No other long service benefits are provided to employees.

The entitlement to post-retirement health care benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Independent qualified actuaries carry out valuations of these obligations. The municipality also provides a gratuity and housing subsidy on retirement to certain employees. An annual charge to income is made to cover both these liabilities.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of financial performance in the period that it occurs. Interest cost on employee benefit obligation is recognised as part of employee related cost.

The amount recognised as a liability for other long-term employee benefits is the net total of the following amounts:

the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;

minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The municipality shall recognise the net total of the following amounts as expense or revenue, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;
- actuarial gains and losses, which shall all be recognised immediately;
- past service cost; and
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

Termination benefits

The municipality recognises termination benefits as a liability and an expense when the entity is demonstrably committed to either:

- terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

The municipality is demonstrably committed to a termination when the entity has a detailed formal plan for the termination and is without realistic possibility of withdrawal. The detailed plan includes [as a minimum]:

- the location, function, and approximate number of employees whose services are to be terminated;
- the termination benefits for each job classification or function; and
- the time at which the plan will be implemented.

Implementation begins as soon as possible and the period of time to complete implementation is such that material changes to the plan are not likely.

Where termination benefits fall due more than twelve months after the reporting date, they are discounted using an appropriate discount rate. The rate used to discount the benefit reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the benefit.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits shall be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

1.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when:

- the municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

If the municipality has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.19 Provisions (continued)

Environmental rehabilitation provisions

At year end a provision is raised for the rehabilitation of landfill sites. The provision is the net present value of the future cash flows to rehabilitate damaged land at year end.

As the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability is added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit;
- if the adjustments result in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the municipality tests the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and accounts for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/ or impairment of non-cash generating assets.

The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is depreciated over its useful life. Therefore, once the related asset has reached the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit as they occur.

Provision for constructive obligation

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when the municipality:

- Has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the activity/operating unit or part of a activity/operating unit concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated;
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented; and
- Has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:

- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the municipality.

No obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the municipality is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding arrangement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

1.20 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.20 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities (continued)

A contingent liability is a:

- possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.
- present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the municipality.

1.21 Revenue

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction

Recognition and measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue (continued)

1.21.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

Service charges

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption, based on the consumption history, are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced, except at year-end when estimates of consumption up to year-end are recorded as revenue without being invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. In respect of estimates of consumption between the last reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the billings done during July and August. The billing and invoiced amounts done in July are recognized in total as an accrual as all billing in July pertains to services rendered prior 30 June. An estimate is then made based on August billing pertaining to services rendered up until 30 June.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied monthly based on the number of refuse containers on each property, regardless of whether or not all containers are emptied during the month.

Service charges from sewerage and sanitation are based on the number of sewerage connections on each developed property using the tariffs approved from Council and are levied monthly.

The municipality accounts for availability charges as an exchange transaction.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- (b) it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity
- (c) the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- (d) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

interest is levied on outstanding debtors using the effective interest rate method.

Rentals on facilities and equipment are recognised on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality.
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by surveys of work performed.

Pre-paid electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid units is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

The municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue (continued)

The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality.

The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measure reliably.

Interest earned and rentals received

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investment.

Traffic charges

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant authorised tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Income from agency services

Income for agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the income collected on behalf of agents has been quantified. The income recognised is in terms of the agency agreement.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue recognition of unclaimed deposits

Unclaimed deposits older than three (3) years are recognised as revenue.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue (continued)

1.21.2 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Rates and taxes

Other than services in-kind not recognised in terms of paragraph .99, an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction that meets the definition of an asset shall be recognised as an asset when, and only when:

- (a) it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the municipality controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur and their fair value can be reliably measured.

The municipality analyses the taxation laws to determine what the taxable events are for the various taxes levied.

The taxable event for property tax is the passing of the date on which the tax is levied, or the period for which the tax is levied, if the tax is levied on a periodic basis.

Taxation revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the tax system.

Rebates and discounts are offset against the revenue. As per iGRAP 1, there is no intention to collect this revenue

Fines

Fines constitute both spot fines and camera fines. Fines are recognised when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset. It is measured at the best estimate, based on past experience, of the amount of revenue the municipality is entitled to collect.

Subsequent to initial recognition and measurement, the municipality assess the collectability of the revenue and recognises a separate impairment loss where appropriate.

Donations and contributions

Donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Transfers and subsidies

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Unconditional grants

Equitable share allocations are recognised in revenue at the start of the financial year.

Conditional grants

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue (continued)

Conditional grants recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Interest earned on grants received and invested is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of financial performance.

Interest earned on unspent grants and receipts

Interest earned on unspent grants and receipts is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of financial performance in accordance with GRAP 9.

Services received in-kind

Services in-kind that are significant to the municipality's operations and/or service delivery objectives are recognised as assets or expenditure and the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the municipality's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the municipality discloses the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

1.22 Statutory receivables

1.22.1 Identification

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means, and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset.

The cost method is the method used to account for statutory receivables that requires such receivables to be measured at their transaction amount, plus any accrued interest or other charges (where applicable) and, less any accumulated impairment losses and any amounts derecognised.

Nominal interest rate is the interest rate and/or basis specified in legislation, supporting regulations or similar means.

The transaction amount for a statutory receivable means the amount specified in, or calculated, levied or charged in accordance with, legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means.

In estimating the future cash flows, an entity considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, an entity discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

1.22.2 Recognition

The municipality recognises statutory receivables as follows:

- if the transaction is an exchange transaction, using the policy on Revenue from exchange transactions;
- if the transaction is a non-exchange transaction, using the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers); or
- if the transaction is not within the scope of the policies listed in the above or another Standard of GRAP, the receivable is recognised when the definition of an asset is met and, when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the transaction amount can be measured reliably.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.22 Statutory receivables (continued)

1.22.3 Measurement

The municipality initially measures statutory receivables at their transaction amount.

The municipality measures statutory receivables after initial recognition using the cost method. Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:

- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable);
- impairment losses; and
- amounts derecognised.

Where the municipality levies interest on the outstanding balance of statutory receivables, it adjusts the transaction amount after initial recognition to reflect any accrued interest. Accrued interest is calculated using the nominal interest rate.

Interest on statutory receivables is recognised as revenue in accordance with the accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the accounting policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers), whichever is applicable.

Other charges

Where the municipality is required or entitled to levy additional charges in terms of legislation, supporting regulations, by-laws or similar means on overdue or unpaid amounts, these charges are accounted for in terms of the municipality's accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers).

1.22.4 Impairment

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired.

In assessing whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

significant financial difficulty of the receivable, which may be evidenced by an application for debt counselling, business rescue or an equivalent.

it is probable that the receivable will enter sequestration, liquidation or other financial re-organisation.

a breach of the terms of the transaction, such as default or delinquency in principal or interest payments (where levied).

adverse changes in international, national or local economic conditions, such as a decline in growth, an increase in debt levels and unemployment, or changes in migration rates and patterns.

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality measures the impairment loss as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the losses is recognised in surplus or deficit.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable is revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Any previously recognised impairment loss is adjusted by adjusting the allowance account. The adjustment does not result in the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables exceeding what the carrying amount of the receivable(s) would have been had the impairment loss not been recognised at the date the impairment is revised. The amount of any adjustment is recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.22.5 Derecognition

The municipality derecognises a statutory receivable, or a part thereof, when:

- the rights to the cash flows from the receivable are settled, expire or are waived;

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.22 Statutory receivables (continued)

- the municipality transfers control of the statutory receivable and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity; or
- the municipality, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable, has transferred control of the receivable to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the receivable in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the entity:
 - derecognise the receivable; and
 - recognise separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of any statutory receivables transferred are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. The entity considers whether any newly created rights and obligations are within the scope of the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments or another Standard of GRAP. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts derecognised and, those amounts recognised, are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

1.23 Principal-agent arrangements

Identification

An agent is an entity that has been directed by another entity (a principal), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on behalf of the principal and for the benefit of the principal.

A principal is an entity that directs another entity (an agent), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on its behalf and for its own benefit.

A principal-agent arrangement results from a binding arrangement in which one entity (an agent), undertakes transactions with third parties on behalf, and for the benefit of, another entity (the principal).

Identifying whether an entity is a principal or an agent

When the municipality is party to a principal-agent arrangement, it assesses whether it is the principal or the agent in accounting for revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities that result from transactions with third parties undertaken in terms of the arrangement.

The assessment of whether a municipality is a principal or an agent requires the municipality to assess whether the transactions it undertakes with third parties are for the benefit of another entity or for its own benefit.

Binding arrangement

The municipality assesses whether it is an agent or a principal by assessing the rights and obligations of the various parties established in the binding arrangement.

Where the terms of a binding arrangement are modified, the parties to the arrangement re-assess whether they act as a principal or an agent.

Assessing which entity benefits from the transactions with third parties

When the municipality in a principal-agent arrangement concludes that it undertakes transactions with third parties for the benefit of another entity, then it is the agent. If the municipality concludes that it is not the agent, then it is the principal in the transactions.

The municipality is an agent when, in relation to transactions with third parties, all three of the following criteria are present:

- It does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction.
- It does not have the ability to use all, or substantially all, of the resources that result from the transaction for its own benefit.
- It is not exposed to variability in the results of the transaction.

Where the municipality has been granted specific powers in terms of legislation to direct the terms and conditions of particular transactions, it is not required to consider the criteria of whether it does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction, to conclude that it is an agent. The municipality applies judgement in determining whether such powers exist and whether they are relevant in assessing whether the municipality is an agent.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.23 Principal-agent arrangements (continued)

Recognition

The municipality, as a principal, recognises revenue and expenses that arise from transactions with third parties in a principal-agent arrangement in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The municipality, as an agent, recognises only that portion of the revenue and expenses it receives or incurs in executing the transactions on behalf of the principal in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The municipality recognises assets and liabilities arising from principal-agent arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

1.24 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other expenses incurred by an municipality in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of financial performance in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised to the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is disclosed in the notes below.

1.25 Comparative of actual information to budgeted information

The annual budget figures have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, 2009. A comparative of actual to budgeted amounts are reported in a separate additional financial statement, called the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comment is provided in the notes to the statement giving motivations for over- or under spending on line items where it is found to be material. The budgeted figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan. The budget is prepared and approved on an accrual basis by nature classification. The approved budget covers the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

In general, a difference of 10% or more is considered material, although the surrounding circumstances are taken into account if it could influence the decisions or assessments of the users of the annual financial statements in determining whether a difference between the budgeted and actual amount is material.

1.26 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.27 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the Statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of financial performance.

1.28 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.28 Irregular expenditure (continued)

All expenditure relating to irregular expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.29 Related parties and related party transactions

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

An entity is related to the Municipality if any of the following conditions apply:

- the entity is a member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity and fellow controlled entity is related to the others).
- one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member).
- both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- one entity is a joint venture of a third entity, and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Municipality or an entity related to the Municipality. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity.
- the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- a person identified in (a) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity).

A person is considered to be a close member of the family of another person if they:

- are married or live together in a relationship similar to a marriage or are separated by no more than two degrees of natural or legal consanguinity or affinity.

Management (formerly known as "Key Management") includes all persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality, including:

- all members of the governing body of the Municipality;
- a member of the governing body of an economic entity who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality;
- any key advisors of a member, or sub-committees, of the governing body who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality; and
- the senior management team of the Municipality, including the chief executive officer or permanent head of the Municipality, unless already included in (a).

Management personnel include:

- All directors or members of the governing body of the Municipality, being the Executive Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker and members of the Mayoral Committee. Other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting Municipality being the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer, and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

Key management as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality including those charged with the governance of the municipality in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.29 Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the municipality.

The municipality is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the municipality to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the municipality is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the municipality discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its annual financial statements.

1.30 Change in accounting policies, estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Details of changes in accounting policies, changes in estimates and correction of errors are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements where applicable.

1.31 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability, but are included in the disclosure notes in the following cases:

- approved and contracted commitments;
- where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date; and
- where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP.

1.32 Value Added Tax

The municipality accounts for Value Added Tax on the cash (receipt) basis.

1.33 Budget information

The approved budget is prepared on a accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2022/07/01 to 2023/06/30.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

Material variances are determined in accordance with the municipalities materiality framework. These material differences will be explained in the financial statements under note for budget differences referenced to the statement of budget comparison.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.34 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the annual financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The municipality will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The municipality will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

1.35 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the municipality and all values are rounded to the nearest hundred.

1.36 Construction contracts and receivables

Construction contract is a contract, or a similar binding arrangement, specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use.

Contractor is an entity that performs construction work pursuant to a construction contract.

A contractor is an entity that enters into a contract to build structures, construct facilities, produce goods, or render services to the specifications of another entity either itself or through the use of subcontractors. The term "contractor" thus includes a general or prime contractor, a subcontractor to a general contractor, or a construction manager.

1.37 Segment information

A segment is an activity of an entity:

- that generates economic benefits or service potential (including economic benefits or service potential relating to transactions between activities of the same entity);
- whose results are regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to that activity and in assessing its performance; and
- for which separate financial information is available.

Reportable segments are the actual segments which are reported on in the segment report. They are the segments identified above or alternatively an aggregation of two or more of those segments where the aggregation criteria are met.

Segmental information was based and identified on the MFMA S71 monthly budget statement/reports that are reviewed by senior management and council to make strategic decisions and in monitoring segment performance. The disclosure of information about segments in these reports is organised around the type of service delivered, in a standardised format, namely the C2 schedule.

The municipality manages its assets and liability as a whole and is not reviewed on a segregated basis for each town. Segment reporting per geographical area is not deemed relevant.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1.37 Segment information (continued)

Measurement

The amount of each segment item reported is the measure reported to management for the purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. Adjustments and eliminations made in preparing the entity's financial statements and allocations of revenues and expenses are included in determining reported segment surplus or deficit only if they are included in the measure of the segment's surplus or deficit that is used by management. Similarly, only those assets and liabilities that are included in the measures of the segment's assets and segment's liabilities that are used by management are reported for that segment. If amounts are allocated to reported segment surplus or deficit, assets or liabilities, those amounts are allocated on a reasonable basis.

If management uses only one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources, segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities are reported in terms of that measure. If management uses more than one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities, the reported measures are those that management believes are determined in accordance with the measurement principles most consistent with those used in measuring the corresponding amounts in the entity's financial statements.

1.38 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the Statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.39 Current year comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are also reclassified and restated, unless such comparative reclassification and / or restatement is not required by a Standard of GRAP. The nature and reason for such reclassifications and restatements are also disclosed.

Where material accounting errors, which relate to prior periods, have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

The presentation and classification of items in the current year is consistent with prior periods.

1.40 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost. Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdraft are expensed as incurred. Amounts owing in respect of bank overdrafts are carried at amortised cost.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts.

1.41 Housing arrangements

The Accounting Standards Board issued the guideline on Accounting for Arrangements Undertaken in terms of the National Housing Programme.

Where the municipality acts as a project manager in a housing arrangement, it is regarded as an agent in terms of the principles of GRAP 109 - Accounting by Principals and Agents.

Where the municipality is regarded as an agent, costs related to the construction of top structures and the related recovery thereof (revenue) is not be recognised in the Statement of financial performance of the municipality.

Where the municipality is identified as a project developer, the construction of the houses is performed by the municipality or by the appointment of a sub-contractor to undertake the construction on the municipality's behalf. The municipality applies the GRAP 11, Construction Contracts to account for these construction activities.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.41 Housing arrangements (continued)

Where the municipality is regarded as the project developer and if the outcome of the construction contract can be estimated reliably, then contract revenue is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion is assessed with reference to surveys of work performed. Otherwise, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. Contract revenue will be in the form of a grant from the Department of Human settlements and presented and disclosed under transfers and subsidies in the Statement of financial performance.

Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Contract revenue shall comprise: (a) the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract; and (b) variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that: (i) it is probable that they will result in revenue; and (ii) they are capable of being reliably measured.

Contract costs shall comprise: (a) costs that relate directly to the specific contract; (b) costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract on a systematic and rational basis; and (c) such other costs as are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract.

An expected deficit on a construction contract to which paragraph .49 applies shall be recognised as an expense immediately in accordance with paragraph .49.

1.42 Grants-in-aid

The municipality transfers money to individuals, organizations and other sectors of government from time to time. When making these transfers, the municipality does not:

- Receive any goods or services directly in return, as would be expected in a purchase or sale transaction;
- Expect to be repaid in future; or
- Expect a financial return, as would be expected from an investment.

These transfers are recognised in the annual financial statements as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

1.43 Consumer deposits

The municipality recognises consumer deposits as a current liability when the municipality becomes a party to the contract i.e. when the deposit is made. The consumer deposit is recognised as a liability as the municipality has an obligation to pay the money back to the consumer once the consumer account is closed. As the timing of when a consumer will close their account is unknown, the consumer deposits are classified as a current liability.

1.44 Unspent conditional grants

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent where the obligations have not been met, a liability is recognised.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• GRAP 2023: Improvements to the Standards of GRAP 2023	01 April 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 1 (amended): Presentation of Financial Statements (Going Concern)	01 April 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 103 (amended): Heritage Assets	01 April 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• iGRAP 22: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	01 April 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments	01 April 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact

The National Minister of Finance announced in Regulation Gazette no 11129 (dated 4 June 2020) the effective dates as indicated next to each standard above. In the event that the minister has not set an effective date, the year 2099 is utilised.

The Accounting Standards Board Directive 5 sets out the principles for the application of the GRAP 3 guidelines in the determination of the GRAP Reporting Framework hierarchy, as set out in the standard of GRAP 3 on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Where a standard of GRAP is approved as effective, it replaces the equivalent Standard that was effective (prior to the adoption of the new/ replacement Standard) at the date that such new Standard is either adopted or becomes effective. Where a standard of GRAP has been issued, but is not yet in effect, an entity may select to apply the principles established in that standard in developing an appropriate accounting policy dealing with a particular section or event before applying the Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
3.1 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash flow statement consist of the following:		
Call deposits and investments		
Deposit taking institutions (Call account)	11 271 312	56 294 377
Cash at bank		
Bank account	19 422 510	94 369 778
Cash on hand	14 719	14 719
Total cash and cash equivalents	30 708 541	150 678 874
The municipality had the following bank statement account balances		
FNB - Primary (62869253684)	12 889 874	85 135 796
FNB - Lamotte Trust (62869255169)	5 712 317	3 868 587
FNB - Charitable Trust (62869253733)	25 109	189 850
FNB - Longlands Trust (63010520062)	950 760	2 203 995
	19 578 060	91 398 228
Cash book reconciliation		
Grand cash book total	19 422 510	94 369 773
Less Lamotte trust cash book	(4 913 744)	(3 048 030)
Less Charitable trust cash book	(19 108)	(166 225)
Less Longlands cash book	(950 759)	(2 040 770)
	13 538 899	89 114 748
Reconciling the bank accounts to the cash book		
Primary Bank statement balance at the end of the year	12 889 874	85 135 796
Net movement/reconciling items	649 025	3 978 952
Cash book balance at the end of the year	13 538 899	89 114 748

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
4. Short term investments		
Short term investments	518 794 766	455 716 603
FNB Investments		
Opening Balance	-	-
Deposits	-	120 000 000
Interest accrued	-	2 663 014
Withdrawals	-	(122 663 014)
	-	-
Nedbank Investments		
Opening balance	188 007 062	209 268 026
Deposits	350 611 464	175 481 647
Interest accrued	13 757 109	21 847 389
Withdrawals	(347 420 676)	(218 590 000)
	204 954 959	188 007 062
Standard Bank Investments		
Opening balance	100 426 164	-
Deposits	290 846 521	200 000 000
Interest accrued	10 872 493	1 967 671
Withdrawals	(257 650 342)	(101 541 507)
	144 494 836	100 426 164
ABSA Investments		
Opening balance	167 283 375	122 499 219
Deposits	259 153 479	354 518 353
Interest accrued	18 819 212	15 383 731
Withdrawals	(275 911 096)	(325 117 928)
	169 344 970	167 283 375

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
5. Receivables from exchange transactions		
5.1		
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions		
Electricity	166 503 714	181 083 506
Waste management	10 491 623	8 849 764
Waste water management	11 410 191	12 164 769
Water	51 069 030	48 080 590
Service charges	939 532	1 063 430
	240 414 090	251 242 059
5.2		
Other consumer receivables from exchange transactions		
Property rental debtors	735 481	745 436
Total receivables from exchange transactions	241 149 571	251 987 495

The amount disclosed in this note is net of impairment. Refer to note 5.1 & 5.2 for the amount before the provision (gross) and the actual value of the provision.

5.1 Consumer receivables

The average credit period for consumer receivables is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged at the prime rate per annum on the outstanding balance. The municipality strictly enforces its approved credit control policy to ensure the recovery of consumer receivables.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of consumer receivables approximate their fair values.

The fair value of consumer receivables was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and consumer receivables as well as the current payment ratio's of the municipality's consumer receivables.

	2025			2024		
	Gross	Impairment	Total	Gross	Impairment	Total
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions						
Electricity	179 052 128	(12 548 414)	166 503 714	193 853 518	(12 770 012)	181 083 506
Waste management	63 099 795	(52 608 172)	10 491 623	59 730 963	(50 881 199)	8 849 764
Waste water management	50 059 451	(38 649 260)	11 410 191	50 818 824	(38 654 055)	12 164 769
Water	199 917 048	(148 848 018)	51 069 030	201 196 856	(153 116 266)	48 080 590
Service charges	11 481 354	(10 541 822)	939 532	14 333 531	(13 270 101)	1 063 430
Total consumer receivables from exchange transactions	503 609 776	(263 195 686)	240 414 090	519 933 692	(268 691 633)	251 242 059

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.1.1 Ageing of consumer receivables

2025

	Not due			Past due			
	Total	Current (0-30 days)	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions							
Total by debt type							
Electricity	179 052 128	154 934 011	4 450 575	3 204 730	344 839	1 902 883	14 215 090
Waste management	63 099 795	7 299 187	901 207	927 215	949 798	10 149 587	42 872 801
Waste water management	50 059 451	10 280 976	597 566	621 053	615 554	6 585 929	31 358 373
Water	199 917 048	47 744 573	3 957 186	3 765 386	3 771 682	17 554 920	123 123 301
Service charges	11 481 354	801 236	106 840	183 741	91 446	951 616	9 346 475
Total by debt type	503 609 776	221 059 983	10 013 374	8 702 125	5 773 319	37 144 935	220 916 040

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

2024

Consumer receivables from exchange transactions

Total by debt type

	Not due			Past due			
	Total	Current (0-30 days)	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Electricity	193 853 518	134 687 886	3 441 006	3 105 393	3 228 342	29 343 905	20 046 986
Waste management	59 730 963	7 187 615	943 191	844 837	859 804	7 979 630	41 915 886
Waste water management	50 818 824	11 184 061	756 999	641 734	689 836	5 345 409	32 200 785
Water	201 196 856	45 399 921	3 350 002	3 798 016	5 102 933	20 818 138	122 727 846
Service charges	14 333 531	919 970	65 931	49 620	32 793	491 660	12 773 557
Total by debt type	519 933 692	199 379 453	8 557 129	8 439 600	9 913 708	63 978 742	229 665 060

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.1.2 Impairment reconciliation of consumer receivables

	2025				2024			
	Opening balance	Impairment raised	Impairment reversed	Closing balance	Opening balance	Impairment raised	Impairment reversed	Closing balance
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions								
Electricity	12 770 012	-	(221 598)	12 548 414	13 668 729	-	(898 717)	12 770 012
Waste management	50 881 199	1 726 973	-	52 608 172	39 267 074	11 614 125	-	50 881 199
Waste water management	38 654 055	-	(4 795)	38 649 260	30 804 743	7 849 312	-	38 654 055
Water	153 116 266	-	(4 268 248)	148 848 018	111 910 588	41 205 678	-	153 116 266
Service charges	13 270 101	-	(2 728 279)	10 541 822	12 387 955	882 146	-	13 270 101
Total consumer receivables	268 691 633	1 726 973	(7 222 920)	263 195 686	208 039 089	61 551 261	(898 717)	268 691 633

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.1.3 Consumer debt past due not impaired

2025

	Total	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions						
Electricity	5 762 562	3 229 920	2 367 043	27 302	90 895	47 402
Waste management	879 589	128 969	87 407	72 036	378 955	212 222
Waste water management	670 479	84 371	51 713	36 936	324 036	173 423
Water	2 436 080	519 572	309 152	274 862	578 995	753 499
Service charges	124 999	22 390	18 060	8 378	51 659	24 512
Total consumer receivables	9 873 709	3 985 222	2 833 375	419 514	1 424 540	1 211 058

2024

	Total	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions						
Electricity	41 986 563	3 028 791	2 786 197	3 018 528	26 753 214	6 399 833
Waste management	768 667	102 162	69 752	51 212	253 488	292 053
Waste water management	702 334	96 321	73 851	86 332	175 210	270 620
Water	2 136 338	348 266	378 724	301 836	459 261	648 251
Service charges	159 359	9 943	11 728	9 448	63 438	64 802
Total consumer receivables	45 753 261	3 585 483	3 320 252	3 467 356	27 704 611	7 675 559

The Council regards receivables from exchange transactions to be due for outstanding amounts more than 30 days to be past due.

The water and electricity accrual is in respect of consumption between the last meter reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the average monthly consumption of consumers. The estimate of the consumption are being recorded as revenue without being invoiced.

5.2 Other receivables from exchange transactions

	2025			2024		
	Gross	Impairment	Total	Gross	Impairment	Total
Property rental debtors	33 110 231	(32 374 750)	735 481	33 113 954	(32 368 518)	745 436

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.2.1 Ageing of other receivables from exchange transactions

2025

	Not due			Past due		
	Total	Current (0 - 30 days)	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	120 - 365 days 365+ days
Property rental debtors	33 110 231	578 915	193 077	412 867	210 389	2 596 236 29 118 747

2024

	Not due			Past due		
	Total	Current (0 - 30 days)	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days 365+ days
Property rental debtors	33 113 954	587 569	179 982	398 518	183 873	1 584 409 30 179 603

5.2.2 Impairment reconciliation of other receivables from exchange transactions

	2025				2024			
	Opening balance	Impairment raised	Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance	Opening balance	Impairment raised	Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance
Property rental debtors	32 368 518	6 232	-	32 374 750	30 716 300	1 652 218	-	32 368 518

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.2.3 Other receivables from exchange transactions past due not impaired

2025

	Past due					
	Total	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Property rental debtors	158 757	13 667	41 298	5 448	72 603	25 741

2024

	Past due					
	Total	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Property rental debtors	158 724	7 671	55 029	4 324	29 259	62 441

The impairment provision calculation is calculated by assessing each individual debtor and assessing the probability of future payment using a formula considering historical trends in relation to the individual debtors payment history.

	Rates	Services	Interest	Sundry	Total
Government debt as at 30 June 2025					
Nat. dept of Public Works	1 120 778	10 074 117	1 752 329	13 025	12 960 249
Prov. dept of Transport and Public Works	156 953	397 177	75 436	1 792	631 358
Western Cape Education department	4 350	2 103 309	16 961	584	2 125 204
Department of Health	-	477 242	38	70	477 350
Dept of local government and housing	179 833	479 926	128 721	4 660	793 140
	1 461 914	13 531 771	1 973 485	20 131	16 987 301

	Rates	Services	Interest	Sundry	Total
Government debt as at 30 June 2024					
Nat. dept of Public Works	807 082	6 647 761	1 064 193	13 123	8 532 159
Prov. dept of Transport and Public Works	152 865	109 226	23 166	-	285 257
Western Cape Education department	1 024	2 414 221	16 529	52	2 431 826
Department of Health	-	669 869	-	-	669 869
Dept of local government and housing	157 950	453 161	61 248	3 662	676 021
Other government departments	832	170	147	1 007	2 156
	1 119 753	10 294 408	1 165 283	17 844	12 597 288

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions		
	6.1	
Consumer receivables		
Property rates	30 966 570	29 072 921
Other receivables		
Accrued income	7 736 359	5 298 358
Fines	52 901 415	52 296 165
	60 637 774	57 594 523
Total receivables	91 604 344	86 667 444

6.1 Receivables from non-exchange transactions

	2025			2024		
	Gross	Impairment	Total	Gross	Impairment	Total
Consumer receivables						
Property rates	69 501 843	(38 535 273)	30 966 570	66 235 109	(37 162 188)	29 072 921
Other receivables						
Accrued income	7 736 359	-	7 736 359	5 298 358	-	5 298 358
Fines	261 099 733	(208 198 318)	52 901 415	233 078 454	(180 782 289)	52 296 165
	268 836 092	(208 198 318)	60 637 774	238 376 812	(180 782 289)	57 594 523
Total	338 337 935	(246 733 591)	91 604 344	304 611 921	(217 944 477)	86 667 444

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

6.1.1 Ageing of receivables from non-exchange transactions

2025

	Not due			Past due			
	Total	Current (0-30 days)	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables							
Property rates	69 501 843	27 527 095	1 451 626	1 119 213	1 022 868	8 280 257	30 100 784
Other receivables							
Accrued income	7 736 359	3 350 285	-	-	-	-	4 386 074
Fines	261 099 733	15 118 250	18 197 250	16 672 500	15 688 800	128 699 100	66 723 833
	268 836 092	18 468 535	18 197 250	16 672 500	15 688 800	128 699 100	71 109 907
	338 337 935	45 995 630	19 648 876	17 791 713	16 711 668	136 979 357	101 210 691

2024

	Not due			Past due			
	Total	Current (0-30 days)	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables							
Property rates	66 235 109	24 692 898	1 118 891	1 233 366	844 862	9 234 885	29 110 207
Other receivables							
Accrued income	5 298 358	912 284	-	-	-	-	4 386 074
Fines	233 078 454	10 082 954	10 345 650	10 445 974	12 562 199	67 658 106	121 983 571
	238 376 812	10 995 238	10 345 650	10 445 974	12 562 199	67 658 106	126 369 645
	304 611 921	35 688 136	11 464 541	11 679 340	13 407 061	76 892 991	155 479 852

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)		
No debtors were pledged as security.		
Statutory receivables included in receivables from non-exchange transactions above are as follows:		
Property rates	30 966 570	29 072 921
Fines	52 901 415	52 296 165
	83 867 985	81 369 086
Financial asset receivables included in receivables from non-exchange transactions above		
Accrued Income	7 736 359	5 298 358

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

6.1.2 Impairment reconciliation of receivables from non-exchange transactions

	2025				2024			
	Opening balance	Impairment Increase / (Reversal)	Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance	Opening balance	Impairment Increase / (Reversal)	Impairment reversed / debt written off	Closing balance
Consumer receivables								
Property rates	37 162 188	1 373 085	-	38 535 273	29 697 191	7 464 997	-	37 162 188
Other receivables								
Fines	180 782 289	27 416 029	-	208 198 318	196 036 531	(15 254 242)	-	180 782 289
Total	217 944 477	28 789 114	-	246 733 591	225 733 722	(7 789 245)	-	217 944 477

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R				
6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)						
6.1.3 Ageing of receivables from non-exchange transactions past due not impaired						
2025						
	Past due					
	Total	31-60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables						
Property rates	1 834 121	496 601	233 256	163 957	613 263	327 044
Other receivables						
Fines	49 183 507	3 637 173	3 350 402	3 135 797	25 723 717	13 336 418
	51 017 628	4 133 774	3 583 658	3 299 754	26 336 980	13 663 462
2024						
	Past due					
	Total	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121- 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables						
Property rates	3 121 467	399 541	281 084	210 465	1 732 941	497 436
Other receivables						
Fines	42 213 208	1 873 717	1 891 887	2 275 159	12 253 667	23 918 778
	45 334 675	2 273 258	2 172 971	2 485 624	13 986 608	24 416 214

Statutory receivables general information

Transaction(s) arising from statute

Property rates related transactions arise in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 6 of 2004, Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, as well as the Property Rates Policy of the municipality approved by Council as part of the Budget Process.

Traffic fines arise from the National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996, National Road Traffic Regulations 2000, National Land Transport Act 5 of 2009 and Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1971. Prosecutor performs prosecutorial functions in terms of a general delegation awarded by the National Prosecuting Authority and is subject to the control of the Control Prosecutor at the Magistrate's Court in Stellenbosch.

VAT transactions arise from the Value Added Tax Act 89 of 1991. VAT is an indirect tax on the consumption of goods and services in the economy. VAT is levied on all goods and services subject to certain exemptions, exceptions, deductions and adjustments provided for in the Value Added Tax Act 89 of 1991.

Determination of transaction amount

Property rates transaction amounts are determined in line with the Annual Tariff List of the municipality approved by Council as part of the Budget Process in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003.

The municipality makes use of estimates to determine the amount of revenue that it is entitled to collect. Where settlement discounts or reductions in the amount payable are offered, the municipality considers past history in assessing the likelihood of these discounts or reductions being taken up by receivables.

VAT transactions amounts are determined in line with the Value Added Tax Act 89 of 1991. VAT increased from 14% to 15% from 1 April 2018.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Interest or other charges levied/charged

Interest or other charges levied on Property rates balances are in line with the Annual Tariff List of the municipality approved by council as part of the Budget Process in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003. "Interest" means a charge levied, on all arear accounts calculated at an interest rate which is one percent higher than the prime interest rate.

Traffic fines: Additional charges includes contempt of court fees / warrant of arrest fee determined in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The rates and interest charges are determined by the Value Added Tax Act 89 of 1991.

Basis used to assess and test whether a statutory receivable is impaired

The basis used to assess Property Rates receivables is to look at the extent to which debtors on an individual basis defaulted on payments already due and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their historical collection trend.

The basis used to assess Traffic fine receivables is to look at the extent to which debtors per group of fines (Municipal fines, Provincial fines) defaulted on payments already due and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their historical collection trend.

No impairment on VAT Receivable, balance expected to be fully recoverable

Discount rate applied to the estimated future cash flows

Interest is calculated using the nominal interest rate as stipulated in the municipal by-laws (Prime plus 1%). This rate is also considered an appropriate discount rate.

Main events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of impairment losses on statutory receivables

Significant impairment losses recognised or reversed

Traffic Fines: Impairment Recognised: Annually the outstanding receivables are assessed in terms of the value of fines issued in comparison to the receipts generated from such fines. The remaining balance is considered recoverable based on this payment percentage.

7. Inventory

Consumables	11 305 470	2 241 648
Materials and supplies	7 677 193	10 110 873
Water	1 457 427	2 865 719
Housing stock	6 300 000	8 050 000
Land	17 504 023	17 504 023
Total Inventories	44 244 113	40 772 263

8. VAT Control

VAT Control - Receivable / (Payable)	12 376 086	8 270 606
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The municipality is registered for VAT on the payment/ cash basis.

VAT meets the definition of a statutory receivable as per the accounting policy. For statutory receivable information regarding VAT refer to note 5. The statutory receivable amounts are as follows R12 376 086 (2024:R8 270 605)

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
9. Other receivables from exchange transactions		
Deposits	52 178 116	13 882 018
Input VAT: Accrual	29 714 635	37 788 796
Other receivable	4 080 355	6 039 523
Licensing and registration	3 652 467	3 673 272
Prepayments and advances	21 748 618	30 794 294
Total	111 374 191	92 177 903
10. Investment property		
10.1 Reconciliation of carrying value		
Opening carrying value		
Cost	432 051 232	432 051 232
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(15 655 563)	(13 509 744)
	416 395 669	418 541 488
Depreciation	38 (402 198)	(420 818)
Impairment loss / reversal of impairment loss	38 -	(1 725 000)
Closing carrying value	415 993 471	416 395 670
Cost	432 051 232	432 051 232
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(16 057 761)	(15 655 562)
A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.		
There were no restrictions placed on any investment properties.		
Maintenance of investment property		
There were no repairs and maintenance expensed on rental properties. This is mainly due to the fact that rental agreements as entered into with the lessee states maintenance of these properties will be for the lessee's expense.		
Amounts recognised in surplus or deficit		
Rental revenue from Investment Property	11 733 059	11 055 806

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025			2024		
	R			R		
11. Property, plant and equipment						
11.1 Reconciliation summary						
	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	528 707 475	(27 052 477)	501 654 998	524 290 475	(27 052 477)	497 237 998
Transport Assets	216 601 222	(91 686 838)	124 914 384	199 942 772	(90 320 940)	109 621 832
Electrical Infrastructure	1 673 559 124	(576 104 442)	1 097 454 682	1 598 646 075	(539 244 122)	1 059 401 953
Water Supply Infrastructure	2 089 346 519	(624 692 892)	1 464 653 627	2 022 387 311	(574 080 677)	1 448 306 634
Sanitation Infrastructure	1 390 203 554	(327 348 074)	1 062 855 480	1 331 799 108	(296 860 182)	1 034 938 926
Solid Waste Infrastructure	197 403 320	(17 929 977)	179 473 343	139 240 913	(16 091 310)	123 149 603
Other Infrastructure	57 827 828	-	57 827 828	33 785 570	-	33 785 570
Machinery and Equipment	95 131 481	(66 910 830)	28 220 651	84 583 321	(64 620 604)	19 962 717
Furniture and Office Equipment	59 647 143	(45 624 504)	14 022 639	56 931 514	(43 762 582)	13 168 932
Computer Equipment	85 301 812	(58 657 342)	26 644 470	79 895 167	(55 271 350)	24 623 817
Information and Communication Infrastructure	27 372 235	(4 471 481)	22 900 754	18 254 543	(3 328 374)	14 926 169
Roads Infrastructure	1 515 057 388	(617 291 501)	897 765 887	1 441 230 692	(573 118 428)	868 112 264
Storm water Infrastructure	94 713 519	(50 693 276)	44 020 243	87 559 967	(49 644 581)	37 915 386
Community Assets	230 183 021	(52 138 691)	178 044 330	201 082 252	(38 630 582)	162 451 670
Other assets						
Operational Buildings	392 672 917	(92 199 749)	300 473 168	365 224 673	(83 629 513)	281 595 160
Housing Selling Schemes	221 158 272	(40 677 323)	180 480 949	193 956 286	(38 583 860)	155 372 426
Total	8 874 886 830	(2 693 479 397)	6 181 407 433	8 378 810 639	(2 494 239 582)	5 884 571 057

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

11.2 Reconciliation of carrying value

2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers made	Other changes, movements	Depreciation	Impairment loss/ reversal	Total
Land	497 237 998	4 682 000	(265 000)	-	-	-	-	-	501 654 998
Transport Assets	109 621 828	20 285 614	(1 285 935)	-	-	-	(3 707 123)	-	124 914 384
Electrical Infrastructure	1 059 401 959	72 085 995	-	2 827 054	-	-	(36 860 326)	-	1 097 454 682
Water Supply Infrastructure	1 448 291 427	67 031 396	-	-	(56 980)	-	(50 612 216)	-	1 464 653 627
Sanitation Infrastructure	1 034 938 923	58 404 446	-	-	-	-	(30 487 889)	-	1 062 855 480
Solid Waste Infrastructure	123 143 110	28 832 382	-	-	-	29 336 517	(1 838 666)	-	179 473 343
Other Infrastructure	33 785 570	24 042 257	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 827 827
Machinery and Equipment	19 970 208	12 332 515	-	-	-	-	(3 836 674)	(245 397)	28 220 651
Furniture and Office Equipment	13 209 377	3 974 993	-	-	-	-	(2 999 910)	(161 821)	14 022 639
Computer Equipment	24 914 141	7 312 854	(123 968)	-	-	-	(5 157 140)	(301 417)	26 644 470
Information and Communication Infrastructure	14 908 221	9 135 639	-	-	-	-	(1 142 894)	(212)	22 900 754
Roads Infrastructure	868 112 235	73 826 730	-	-	-	-	(44 173 078)	-	897 765 887
Storm water Infrastructure	37 915 385	7 153 552	-	-	-	-	(1 048 694)	-	44 020 243
Community Assets	162 153 088	29 399 351	-	-	-	-	(13 508 109)	-	178 044 330
Other assets									
Operational Buildings	281 595 157	26 895 745	-	-	-	-	(8 017 734)	-	300 473 168
Housing Selling Schemes	155 372 426	27 285 733	-	-	-	-	(2 114 337)	(62 873)	180 480 949
Total	5 884 571 053	472 681 202	(1 674 903)	2 827 054	(56 980)	29 336 517	(205 504 790)	(771 720)	6 181 407 432

2024

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers made	Depreciation	Impairment loss/ reversal	Total
Land	450 624 998	47 363 000	(750 000)	-	-	-	-	497 237 998
Transport Assets	92 813 533	23 290 517	(344 380)	-	-	(6 137 838)	-	109 621 832
Electrical Infrastructure	993 264 216	97 906 401	-	-	8 844 418	(40 613 082)	-	1 059 401 953
Water Supply Infrastructure	1 407 862 485	89 431 389	-	(261 552)	-	(48 725 688)	-	1 448 306 634
Sanitation Infrastructure	1 047 729 288	16 032 063	-	-	-	(28 822 425)	-	1 034 938 926
Solid Waste Infrastructure	54 629 819	70 506 448	-	-	-	(1 986 664)	-	123 149 603
Other Infrastructure	33 785 570	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 785 570
Machinery and Equipment	21 837 300	2 506 158	(128 404)	-	-	(4 252 337)	-	19 962 717
Furniture and Office Equipment	15 521 781	1 650 402	(87 203)	-	-	(3 916 048)	-	13 168 932
Computer Equipment	28 634 713	2 475 540	(207 429)	-	-	(6 279 007)	-	24 623 817
Information and Communication Infrastructure	1 128 844	14 080 929	-	-	-	(283 604)	-	14 926 169
Roads Infrastructure	855 920 165	58 082 479	-	-	-	(45 890 380)	-	868 112 264
Storm water Infrastructure	35 113 847	3 850 003	-	-	-	(1 048 464)	-	37 915 386
Community Assets	140 206 912	29 610 536	-	-	-	(7 365 778)	-	162 451 670
Other assets								
Operational Buildings	283 299 748	7 660 930	-	-	-	(8 334 082)	(1 031 436)	281 595 160
Housing Selling Schemes	151 209 658	6 326 784	(468 753)	-	-	(1 695 263)	-	155 372 426
Total	5 613 582 877	470 773 579	(1 986 169)	(261 552)	8 844 418	(205 350 660)	(1 031 436)	5 884 571 057

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
11.3 Construction work-in-progress		
Accumulated expenditure included in carrying value of property, plant and equipment		
Community Assets	44 319 445	21 623 075
Electrical Infrastructure	286 853 894	255 238 988
Other infrastructure	57 827 828	33 785 571
Information and Communication Infrastructure	12 780 605	12 780 606
Roads Infrastructure	176 141 509	115 639 922
Sanitation Infrastructure	226 646 379	182 498 512
Solid Waste Infrastructure	109 569 863	81 437 349
Storm Water Infrastructure	14 371 300	7 217 748
Water Supply Infrastructure	204 595 442	169 366 173
Other assets		
Operational Buildings	32 241 531	16 135 481
Housing	24 847 765	18 164 752
Total	1 190 195 561	913 888 177

There were no projects that were significantly delayed or halted during the current financial year. Significant delays are regarded as projects which has not seen any progress for a period exceeding 12 months.

11.4 Restrictions on property, plant and equipment

No assets have been pledged as security during the current financial year.

11.5 Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

No assets have been pledged as security during the current financial year.

11.6 Maintenance of property, plant and equipment

11.6.1 Maintenance Expenditure

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment included in the Statement of Financial Performance

Property, plant and equipment	74 490 709	92 310 830
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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R		2024 R	
12. Biological assets				
12.1 Reconciliation of carrying value				
	2025		2024	
	Biological assets measured at fair value	Total	Biological assets measured at fair value	Total
Opening carrying value	2 925 054	2 925 054	5 142 777	5 142 777
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	-	-
Disposals through sales	-	-	-	-
Gains / Losses on disposals	-	-	-	-
Harvests	(76 793)	(76 793)	(723 740)	(723 740)
	2 848 261	2 848 261	4 419 037	4 419 037
Fair value less costs to sell adjustments				
Consumable assets	(48 343)	(48 343)	(1 493 983)	(1 493 983)
Closing carrying value	2 799 918	2 799 918	2 925 054	2 925 054

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
12. Biological assets (continued)		
2025 - Nature and quantities of each biological asset		
Opening Balance		Total
Decrease due to harvest		
Fair value movement		
Botmanskop Plantation	127 980	76 789
Paradyskloof Plantation	2 797 074	2 723 131
	2 925 054	2 799 920
2024 - Nature and quantities of each biological asset		
Opening Balance		Total
Decrease due to harvest		
Fair value movement		
Botmanskop plantation	293 463	127 980
Paradyskloof Plantation	4 849 313	2 797 074
	5 142 776	2 925 054

The determination of fair value was as follows:

Principle:

Price determination was done on the basis of current sale value of the tender for the current year i.e. R602.10/m³ excluding 15% VAT. This value was given to all trees as the estimated yield takes into consideration the age of the trees. The harvestable age starts from 20 years old where the minimum estimated yield would be 100m³/ha.

It must also be noted that this yield is based on optimum growing conditions and the existing microclimates, and thus the yield might vary per compartment. Refer to the Forestry Handbook p204 which can be obtained at the municipal offices.

Description of the Biological Assets

Botmanskop plantation (Block E)

Some compartments remain which can be harvested at a later stage due to the age of the trees.

Paradyskloof plantation (Block G)

Some compartments remain which can be harvested at a later stage due to the age of the trees.

Strategy to mitigate risks

The strategy to mitigate risks attached to this category of assets is to prevent the spread of runaway veld fires by maintaining fire breaks.

Pledged as security

There were no items of biological assets pledged as security in the current financial year.

Non-Financial Information

Quantities of each biological asset (In hectares)

Botmanskop Plantation	2.4	4
Paradyskloof Plantation	15.6	16
	18	20

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

			2025 R	2024 R
<hr/>				
13. Heritage assets				
13.1 Reconciliation of carrying value				
2025				
	Land and buildings	Monuments and parks	Other assets	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2024				
Cost	275 982	892 883	143 945	1 312 810
<hr/>				
2024				
	Land and buildings	Monuments and parks	Other assets	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2023				
Cost	275 982	892 883	143 945	1 312 810

There were no heritage assets pledged as security during the current financial year.

Heritage assets used for more than one purpose

A significant portion of the following heritage assets are used for office accommodation and is therefore included in the balance of property, plant and equipment:

Neethlingshuis and De Withuis	61 624 136	61 981 836
58 - 60 Andringa Street	1 838 321	1 848 421
35B Mark Street	3 102 872	3 112 063
127 Dorp Street, Transvalia, Alma & Bosmanshuis flats	12 556 879	12 587 685
116 - 118 Dorp Street, Voorgelegen - Offices	5 476 642	5 496 842
4 Reservoir West, Mooiwater	2 040 657	2 048 737
34 Mark Street, Rynse Komplex; Toy Museum, Tourism	8 056 879	8 087 685
PMU Building, Alexander Street, Burger Huis	1 544 909	1 551 474
Merriman, Bergzicht Training Centre, Oude Libertas Theatre & Restaurant	61 268 397	61 460 908
Die Laan, Landbou Saal	4 315 867	4 322 684
	161 825 559	162 498 335

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain heritage assets

The expenditure relating to repairs and maintenance of these buildings is included in the statement of financial performance and disclosed under note 11 to the financial statements.

There was no repairs and maintenance expenditure incurred on other remaining heritage assets.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
14. Intangible assets		
14.1 Reconciliation of carrying value		
2025		
	Computer software	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2024		
Cost	16 621 112	16 621 112
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(12 152 072)	(12 152 072)
	4 469 040	4 469 040
Amortisation	38 (70 726)	(70 726)
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2025	4 398 314	4 398 314
Cost	16 621 112	16 621 112
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(12 222 798)	(12 222 798)
	4 398 314	4 398 314
2024		
	Computer software	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2023		
Cost	16 249 796	16 249 796
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(11 773 018)	(11 773 018)
	4 476 778	4 476 778
Amortisation	38 (379 053)	(379 053)
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2024	4 097 725	4 097 725
Cost	16 249 796	16 249 796
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(12 152 071)	(12 152 071)
	4 097 725	4 097 725
Construction work in progress		
Internally generated intangible assets	<u>2 113 767</u>	<u>1 742 452</u>

14.2 Intangible assets pledged as security

There were no items of intangible assets that were pledged as security in the current financial year.

Restricted title

There were no items of intangible assets that have a restricted title in the current financial year.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
15. Non-current receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions			
Trading services debtors	5.1		
Electricity		828 729	493 864
Waste management		1 093 228	847 721
Waste water management		843 962	685 293
Water		4 207 406	3 344 996
Property rental debtors		462 895	503 839
Service charges		867 837	615 723
Total		8 304 057	6 491 436
Other receivables			
Public organisation		17 161	17 161
16. Consumer deposits			
Electricity		15 067 111	13 509 055
Sundry		169 611	171 511
Rental properties		710 874	752 824
Water		9 332 616	9 198 636
Wayleave		117 013	558 413
Total		25 397 225	24 190 439

Deposits are released on termination of the contract or when the contractual services are delivered.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions			
Affiliates, related parties and associated companies		265 587	-
Bulk purchases	17.1	104 360 494	91 950 423
Contractors	17.2	26 950 991	36 413 520
Control and clearing accounts	17.3	9 073 449	10 764 601
Other payables	17.4	223 375 290	217 142 961
Total		364 025 811	356 271 505
17.1 Bulk purchases			
Bulk water		2 038 931	8 742 225
Bulk electricity		102 321 563	83 208 198
Total		104 360 494	91 950 423
17.2 Contractors			
Retentions		26 950 991	36 413 520
17.3 Control and clearing accounts			
Cash and bank		2 772 723	2 471 629
Goods received/invoice received		10 192	108 488
Group life control		607 060	807 652
Salary Control - Employee Related Costs		5 664 042	7 376 832
Salary Control - Remuneration of Councillors		19 432	-
Total		9 073 449	10 764 601
17.4 Other payables			
Payables and accruals		140 824 980	137 546 991
Unallocated deposits		12 211 199	10 844 971
Advance payments		30 497 795	28 681 494
Output VAT: Accrual		65 135 594	66 556 152
Output VAT: Provision for doubtful debt impairment		(25 294 278)	(26 486 647)
Total		223 375 290	217 142 961

Payables are being paid within 30 days as prescribed by the MFMA. This credit period granted is considered to be consistent with the terms used in the public sector, through established practices and legislation. Discounting of trade and other payables on initial recognition is not deemed necessary.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

18. Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions – Transfers and subsidies Unspent

		2025					2024				
		Opening balance	Funds received	Transfer to revenue	Repayment unspent grants	Closing balance	Opening balance	Funds received	Transfer to revenue	Repayment unspent grants	Closing balance
Capital											
Monetary Allocations	18.1	27 314 154	105 033 229	(123 190 196)	-	9 157 187	18 842 462	120 455 201	(106 296 778)	(8 030 315)	24 970 570
Operational											
Monetary Allocations	18.2	9 087 924	18 441 025	(7 798 412)	(1 639 032)	18 091 505	13 618 203	22 924 987	(20 156 336)	(4 147 169)	12 239 685
Total		36 402 078	123 474 254	(130 988 608)	(1 639 032)	27 248 692	32 460 665	143 380 188	(126 453 114)	(12 177 484)	37 210 255

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

18. Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions – Transfers and subsidies Unspent (continued)

18.1 Unspent capital monetary allocations

	2025				2024				
	Opening balance	Funds received	Transfer to revenue	Closing balance	Opening balance	Funds received	Transfer to revenue	Repayment unspent grants	Closing balance
District Municipalities									
Western Cape	146 959	-	-	146 959	146 959	-	-	-	146 959
National Government									
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	-	5 000 000	(2 233 533)	2 766 467	-	-	-	-	-
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant	(1)	9 556 000	(9 556 000)	(1)	8 030 315	20 000 000	(20 000 000)	(8 030 315)	-
Integrated Urban Development Grant	-	60 246 400	(60 246 400)	-	-	56 439 500	(56 439 500)	-	-
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant	19 413 122	6 000 000	(25 374 781)	38 341	-	30 132 000	(10 718 878)	-	19 413 122
Total	19 413 121	80 802 400	(97 410 714)	2 804 807	8 030 315	106 571 500	(87 158 378)	(8 030 315)	19 413 122
Private Enterprises									
Other transfers private enterprises	440 392	-	-	440 392	440 392	-	-	-	440 392
Provincial Government									
Western Cape	7 313 682	24 230 829	(25 779 482)	5 765 029	10 224 796	13 883 701	(19 138 400)	-	4 970 097
Total unspent capital monetary allocations	27 314 154	105 033 229	(123 190 196)	9 157 187	18 842 462	120 455 201	(106 296 778)	(8 030 315)	24 970 570

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

18. Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions – Transfers and subsidies Unspent (continued)

18.2 Unspent operational monetary allocations

	2025					2024				
	Opening balance	Funds received	Transfer to revenue	Repayment unspent grants	Closing balance	Opening balance	Funds received	Transfer to revenue	Repayment unspent grants	Closing balance
District Municipalities										
Western Cape	518 300	1 319 000	(92 000)	-	1 745 300	500 000	378 000	(119 700)	-	758 300
Households										
Other transfers (cash)	40 000	-	-	-	40 000	340 000	-	-	-	340 000
National Government										
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant	1	2 021 000	(2 021 000)	-	1	1 180 159	4 519 000	(4 518 999)	(1 180 158)	2
Integrated Urban Development Grant	-	2 054 600	(2 054 600)	-	-	-	2 970 500	(2 970 500)	-	-
Local Government Financial Management Grant	101 588	1 600 000	(1 508 523)	(102 000)	91 065	-	1 550 000	(1 448 412)	-	101 588
Total	101 589	5 675 600	(5 584 123)	(102 000)	91 066	1 180 159	9 039 500	(8 937 911)	(1 180 158)	101 590
Non-profit Institutions										
National Research Foundation	360 000	-	(66 729)	-	293 271	102 000	258 000	-	-	360 000
Private Enterprises										
Other transfers private enterprises	7 140 540	2 132 909	(115 252)	-	9 158 197	6 264 108	973 424	(96 991)	-	7 140 541

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

18. Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions – Transfers and subsidies Unspent (continued)

Provincial Government										
Western Cape	688 920	9 313 516	(1 940 308)	(1 537 032)	6 525 096	4 993 361	12 276 063	(11 001 734)	(2 967 011)	3 300 679
Public Corporations										
Other transfers public corporations	238 575	-	-	-	238 575	238 575	-	-	-	238 575
Total unspent operational monetary allocations	9 087 924	18 441 025	(7 798 412)	(1 639 032)	18 091 505	13 618 203	22 924 987	(20 156 336)	(4 147 169)	12 239 685

The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the municipality has directly benefited and unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised.

These amounts are invested in a ring-fenced investment until utilised.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
19. Borrowings		
Annuity loans from the Development Bank of South Africa have settlement periods of 14 to 15 years with fixed interest varying from 9.25% to 11.10% per annum.		
Annuity loans from Nedbank Limited have settlement periods of 10 years with interest rates varying from 10.71% to 8.8% per annum.		
Annuity loan from Standard Bank has a settlement period of 10 years with fixed interest rate of 11% per annum.		
Total borrowings		
Annuity and bullet loans	514 701 663	584 349 242
Less: Current portion transferred to current liabilities	(71 570 709)	(69 853 210)
Total non-current borrowings	443 130 954	514 496 032

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
20. Employee benefits			
Current employee benefits			
Post employment health care benefits	20.1	11 406 000	11 259 000
Long-service awards benefits	20.2	4 136 021	3 974 021
Bonus	20.3	16 787 332	15 545 103
Provision for gazetted upper limits		1 711 527	-
Staff leave	20.4	36 988 818	34 421 791
		71 029 698	65 199 915
Non-current employee benefits			
Post employment health care benefits	20.1	204 754 001	180 536 001
Long-service awards benefits	20.2	26 911 000	26 134 000
		231 665 001	206 670 001
Total		302 694 699	271 869 916
Split between current and non-current			
Current liabilities		71 029 698	65 199 915
Non-current liabilities		231 665 001	206 670 001
Total		302 694 699	271 869 916

20.1 Post employment health care benefits

The municipality provides certain post-retirement health care benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of qualifying retired members of the municipality. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds, with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service) is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for these qualifying employees. The plan is treated as a defined benefit plan under GRAP 25. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2025 by C Weiss of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The members of the Post-employment Health Care Benefit Plan are made up as follows:

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
20. Employee benefits (continued)		
	Number	Number
In-service members (eligible employees on medical aid)	739	723
In-service non-members (eligible employees w/o medical aid)	429	427
Continuation members (retirees and surviving dependants)	175	174
Total members	1 343	1 324

Characteristics and risks of defined benefit plans [GRAP 25.143(a)]

The Municipality administers a defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible employees. The plan is funded by both the entity and the employees through mandatory contributions based on a percentage of the employees' salaries.

Eligible employees appointed before 1 July 2003 will receive a post-employment subsidy of 70% of the contribution payable should they be a member of a medical scheme at retirement, and provided that they have not been promoted since then and do not receive a promotion in future. Promotions result in new employment contracts, and new contracts contain a 60% post-employment subsidy benefit. Hence, all other eligible employees will receive a 60% post-employment subsidy, should they be a member of a medical scheme at retirement.

The eligible employees' post-employment subsidy rates were provided, and it was assumed that all employees appointed before 1 July 2003 and who have not been promoted since then, will not receive a promotion in future.

Continuation members and their eligible dependants receive either a 60% or 70% subsidy, as described above. However, there are three members with special arrangements, whereby they are in receipt of a 50% subsidy.

Risks associated with the defined benefit plan [GRAP 25.143(a)]

Longevity Risk: There is a risk that eligible individuals live longer than expected, potentially increasing the liability of the plan as their benefits are payable for longer than expected.

Inflation Risk: There is a risk that future CPI inflation and medical aid contribution inflation are higher than assumed and present in an uncontrolled manner.

Volatility of open ended Defined Benefit Obligation:

The risk that the DBO may be volatile which is exacerbated by its long-term nature.

Regulatory Risk

The risk that changes in post-employment medical aid benefit may increase the defined benefit obligation for Stellenbosch Municipality.

Plan amendments, curtailments, and settlements [GRAP 25.147(c)]

During the reporting period, there were no amendments, curtailments, or settlements that had a significant effect on the plan's obligations Stellenbosch municipality.

The liability in respect of past service has been estimated as follows:

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
20. Employee benefits (continued)		
In-service members (eligible employees on medical aid)	85 532 000	67 805 000
In-service non-members (eligible employees w/o medical aid)	9 278 000	7 341 000
Continuation members (retirees and surviving dependants)	121 350 001	116 649 001
Total liability	216 160 001	191 795 001

Maturity Profile

The defined benefit obligation of the municipality's health care plan has a weighted average duration of approximately 14 years. This duration reflects the estimated time period over which the accrued benefits are expected to be settled.

Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation [GRAP 25.154(c)]

The following table provides a maturity analysis of the present value of the defined benefit obligations, showing the undiscounted cash flows to be paid in respect of benefits to be provided under the plan:

Future year intervals	Projected Benefit Payments
Within 1 year	12 039 000
Between 1 - 2 years	13 347 000
Between 2 - 3 years	14 540 000
Between 3 - 4 years	15 837 000
Between 4 - 5 years	17 246 000
6 to 10 years	109 538 000
11 to 15 years	163 174 000
16 to 20 years	227 906 000
21 to 25 years	302 529 000
26 to 30 years	377 222 000
31 to 40 years	918 425 000
41 to 50 years	905 716 000
51 to 60 years	647 629 000
61 to 70 years	304 184 000
71 to 80 years	76 394 000
	4 105 726 000

The benefits payments are scheduled based on the expected retirement ages of current employees and the provisions of the plan that determine the timing of benefits payments. The distribution of these payments is subject to changes in demographic factors such as retirements, mortality rates, and changes in employment within the Municipality.

The estimated current service cost for the upcoming year has been determined to be R 5 603 000, while the interest cost for the same period is projected to be R 22 676 000. For comparison, in 2023/2024, the current service cost and interest cost were R 5 165 000 and R 21 118 000, respectively.

Non-current	204 754 001	180 536 001
Current	11 406 000	11 259 000
Total liability	216 160 001	191 795 001

The municipality contributes to the following medical aids:

- Bonitas
- Key Health
- LA Health
- Samwumed
- Sizwe-Hosmed

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follow:

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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20. Employee benefits (continued)

Rates of interest

Discount rate	11%	12.2%
CPI inflation rate	5%	6.2%
Medical aid contribution inflation rate	6.8%	7.7%

General:

It is assumed that the municipality's health care arrangements and subsidy policy would remain as outlined in the accounting policy, and that the level of benefits receivable and the contributions payable would remain unchanged, with the exception of allowing for inflationary adjustments. Implicit in this approach is the assumption that current levels of cross-subsidy from in-service members to continuation members within the medical scheme are sustainable, and will continue.

Basis for determining the discount rate [GRAP 25.147(d)]

The discount rate used to calculate the defined benefit obligation was determined based on the yield curve of current market rates of appropriate term that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have maturities approximating the terms of the plan's obligations. The corresponding index-linked yield at this term is 5.18%. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deduced from the interest rate data obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 30 June 2025.

Actuarial assumptions of defined benefit obligation [GRAP 25.151]

The following are the significant actuarial assumptions used to calculate the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Municipality's pension plan as of 30 June 2025. The assumptions are expressed in absolute terms to provide clarity on their impact:

Mortality rate

Assumption: SA 85 - 90

This mortality table is used to estimate the life expectancy of plan participants, based on current trends and historical data within the sector.

Discount rate:

Assumption: 11%

The discount rate is based on the yield curve of current market rates available and expected to be available during the estimated period of the obligations.

Medical aid contribution inflation rate

Assumption: 6.8%

This assumption is required to reflect estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs

CPI Inflation rate:

Assumption: 5%

Inflation is considered in the projection of salary increases and the adjustment of retirement benefits.

Proportion of Eligible In-Service Non-Members Joining a Scheme by Retirement

It has been assumed that 15% of eligible in-service non-members will be on a medical scheme by retirement (should they not exit employment before then) and continue with the subsidy at and after retirement.

Family Profile

It has been assumed that female spouses will be five years younger than their male counterparts. Furthermore, we've assumed that 60% of eligible employees on a health care arrangement at retirement will have a subsidised spouse dependant. For current retiree members, actual subsidised spouse dependants were used and the potential for remarriage was ignored.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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20. Employee benefits (continued)

Continuation of Membership:

It has been assumed that 75% of in-service members will remain on the Municipality's health care arrangement should they stay until retirement.

Normal retirement age

The average retirement age for all active employees was assumed to be 62 years.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

Present value of unfunded obligations	216 160 001	191 795 001
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Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance is as follows:

Service cost: Current service cost	5 603 000	5 165 000
Net interest expense: Interest cost	22 676 000	21 118 000
Remeasurements: Actuarial (gains)/ losses	7 071 117	(660 010)
Total post-retirement benefit included in employee related costs	33 350 117	25 622 990

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Opening balance	191 795 001	176 156 001
Current service cost	5 603 000	5 165 000
Interest cost	22 676 000	21 118 000
Actual employer benefit payments	(10 985 117)	(9 983 990)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) recognised in the year	7 071 117	(660 010)
Present value of fund obligation at the end of the year	216 160 001	191 795 001

Sensitivity analysis on the defined benefit obligation (R Millions)

Assumption	Change	In-service	Continuation	Total	% change
Central assumptions		94.810	121.350	216.160	
Health care inflation	1%	112.987	132.358	245.345	14%
	-1%	80.259	111.751	192.010	-11%
Discount rate	1%	80.868	112.169	193.037	-11%
	-1%	112.396	132.014	244.410	13%
Post-employment mortality	1 yr	92.511	117.364	209.875	-3%
	- 1 yr	97.00	125.00	222.00	3%
Average retirement age	- 1 yr	103.206	121.350	224.556	4%
Continuation of membership at retirement	-10%	82.923	121.350	204.273	-5%

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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20. Employee benefits (continued)

Sensitivity analysis on Current-service and Interest Costs

Assumption	Change	Current-service cost	Interest cost	Total	% Change
Central assumptions		5 603 000	22 676 000	28 279 000	
Health care inflation	1%	6 830 000	25 723 000	32 553 000	15%
	-1%	4 637 000	20 143 000	24 780 000	-12%
Discount rate	1%	4 719 000	21 919 000	26 638 000	-6%
	-1%	6 728 000	23 514 000	30 242 000	7%
Post-retirement mortality	+1 yr	5 470 000	22 006 000	27 476 000	-3%
	-1 yr	5 729 000	23 342 000	29 071 000	3%
Average retirement age	-1 yr	5 941 000	23 573 000	29 514 000	5%
Membership continuation	-10%	4 920 000	21 477 000	26 397 000	-7%

Methods and assumptions used in sensitivity analysis [GRAP 25.152(b)]

The sensitivity analyses were prepared using the projected unit credit method, which is consistent with the method used to value the DBO in the financial statements. The analyses assume a parallel shift in the respective actuarial assumptions while holding all other assumptions constant. It is important to recognize that the use of this method does not imply that the impact of changes in actuarial assumptions is linear or follows any predictable pattern.

Expected contributions for the next reporting period [GRAP 25.154(b)]

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025, Stellenbosch Municipality expects to contribute approximately R 5 603 000 (2024: R 5 165 000) to the defined benefit plan. This estimated contribution takes into account current salary levels, the number of participating employees, and actuarial assumptions regarding demographic and financial factors. These contributions are designed to secure sufficient assets to meet the plan's future benefits obligations as they become due.

20.2 Long-service awards benefits

Provision for long-service awards	20.2.1	31 047 021	30 108 021
Less: Transfer to current portion		(4 136 021)	(3 974 021)
Total non-current benefit		26 911 000	26 134 000
Non-current		26 911 000	26 134 000
Current		4 136 021	3 974 021
Total liability		31 047 021	30 108 021

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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20. Employee benefits (continued)

Long-service awards

The municipality operates a funded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Under the plan, a Long Service Award is payable after 10 years of continuous service and every 5 years thereafter to employees. The provision is an estimate of the long-service based on historical staff turnover. No other long-service benefits are provided to employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2025 by Arch consulting. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

At year end 1168 (2024: 1142) employees were eligible for Long Services Awards.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Discount rate	10%	11.2%
CPI Inflation rate	4%	5.4%
General earnings inflation rate	5%	6.4%

Characteristics and risks of defined benefit plans

The Municipality offers employees LSA for every five years of service completed, from ten years of service to 45 years of service, inclusive. In the month that each "completed service" milestone is reached, the employee is granted an LSA. Working days are valued at 1/249th of annual earnings per day.

Risks associated with the defined benefit plan

Termination of service risk: There is a risk that fewer eligible employees terminate their service at the Municipality i.e. more long service awards vest than expected

Inflation Risk: There is a risk that future CPI inflation and earnings inflation are higher than assumed and present in an uncontrolled manner.

Regulatory Risk

There is a risk that changes to legislation with respect to long service awards may increase the defined benefit obligation for Stellenbosch Municipality.

Enforcement of eligibility criteria and rules

The risk that eligibility criteria and rules are not strictly or consistently enforced, to the detriment of the Municipality.

GRAP 25 defines the determination of the Discount Rate Assumption to be used as follows:

The discount rate that reflects the time value of money is best approximated by reference to market yields at the reporting date on government bonds. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, an entity uses current market rates of the appropriate term to discount shorter term payments, and estimates the discount rate for longer maturities by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

Volatility of open ended Defined Benefit Obligation:

The risk that the long service award DBO may be volatile which is exacerbated by its long-term nature.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follow:

Present value of unfunded obligations	31 047 021	30 108 021
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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
20. Employee benefits (continued)			
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance			
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follow:			
Current service cost		2 304 000	2 185 000
Interest cost		3 158 000	3 008 000
Actuarial losses / (gains) recognised		(405 033)	182 442
Total expense included in employee related costs	33	5 056 967	5 375 442

20.2.1 Provision for long service awards

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Opening Balance		30 108 021	27 958 021
Increases		5 056 967	5 150 000
Reductions (Payments, remeasurement etc.)		(4 117 967)	(3 000 000)
Closing balance		31 047 021	30 108 021

The following table provides a maturity analysis of the present value of the defined benefit obligations, showing the undiscounted cash flows to be paid in respect of benefits to be provided under the plan: (up to 40 years, R millions)

Future year intervals	Projected Benefit Payments
Within 1 year	4 419 000
Between 1 - 2 years	4 492 000
Between 2 - 3 years	3 588 000
Between 3 - 4 years	4 363 000
Between 4 - 5 years	4 965 000
6 to 10 years	27 717 000
11 to 15 years	30 087 000
16 to 20 years	25 266 000
21 to 30 years	34 443 000
31 to 40 years	3 436 000
	142 776 000

The benefits payments are scheduled based on the expected long service terms of current employees and the provisions of the plan that determine the timing of benefits payments. The distribution of these payments is subject to changes in demographic factors such as normal salary cost inflation and withdrawal rates.

The estimated current service cost for the upcoming year has been determined to be R 2 357 000, while the interest cost for the same period is projected to be R2 889 000. For comparison, in 2023/2024, the current service cost and interest cost were R 2 304 000 and R 3 158 000, respectively.

Sensitivity Analysis

Methods and assumptions used in sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses were prepared using the projected unit credit method, which is consistent with the method used to value the DBO in the financial statements. The analyses assume a parallel shift in the respective actuarial assumptions while holding all other assumptions constant. It is important to recognize that the use of this method does not imply that the impact of changes in actuarial assumptions is linear or follows any predictable pattern.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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20. Employee benefits (continued)

Expected contributions for the next reporting period

For the financial year ended 30 June 2024, Stellenbosch Municipality expects to contribute approximately R 2 304 000 (2024: R 2 185 000) to the defined benefit plan. This estimated contribution takes into account current salary levels, the number of participating employees, and actuarial assumptions regarding demographic and financial factors. These contributions are designed to secure sufficient assets to meet the plan's future benefits obligations as they become due.

Sensitivity analysis on Current-service and Interest Costs

Assumption	Change	Current service cost	Interest cost	Total	% change
Central assumptions		2304000	3158000	5462000	
General earnings inflation rate	1%	2483000	3354000	5837000	7%
	-1%	2144000	2980000	5124000	-6%
Discount rate	1%	2162000	3242000	5404000	-1%
	-1%	2465000	3060000	5525000	1%
Average retirement age	2 yr	2538000	3545000	6083000	12%
	-2 yr	1993000	2609000	4602000	-16%
Rates of termination of service	x2	1741000	2604000	4345000	-20%
	x0.5	2714000	3528000	6242000	14%

Sensitivity analysis on the defined benefit obligation

Assumption	Change	DBO	% Change
Central assumptions		31 047 000	
General earnings inflation	1%	32 856 000	6%
	-1%	29 396 000	-5%
Discount rate	1%	29 364 000	-5%
	-1%	32 920 000	6%
Average retirement age	+2 yr	34 793 000	12%
	-2 yr	25 856 000	-17%
Rates of termination of service	x2	25 998 000	-16%
	-x0.5	34 401 000	11%

20.3 Bonus

Provision for bonus	20.3.1	16 787 332	15 545 103
Less: Transfer to current portion		(16 787 332)	(15 545 103)
Total non-current benefit		-	-
Current		16 787 332	15 545 103

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follow:

Present value of unfunded obligations	16 787 332	15 545 103
---------------------------------------	------------	------------

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follow:

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
20. Employee benefits (continued)			
20.3.1 Provision for bonus			
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation			
Opening Balance		15 545 103	14 629 565
Increases		1 242 229	915 538
Closing balance		16 787 332	15 545 103
20.4 Staff leave			
Provision for staff leave	20.4.1	36 988 818	34 421 791
Less: Transfer to current portion		(36 988 818)	(34 421 791)
Total non-current benefit		-	-
Current		36 988 818	34 421 791
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position			
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follow:			
Present value of unfunded obligations		36 988 818	34 421 791
20.4.1 Provision for staff leave			
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation			
Opening Balance		34 421 791	30 740 330
Increases/(Decreases)		4 626 966	5 751 360
Reductions (Payments, remeasurement etc.)		(2 059 939)	(2 069 899)
Closing balance		36 988 818	34 421 791

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
21. Provisions			
Landfill Sites	21.1	154 425 163	106 740 477
Split between current and non-current			
Current		5 113 974	-
Non-current		149 311 189	106 740 477
Total		154 425 163	106 740 477
21.1 Landfill Sites			
Opening Balance		106 740 477	95 421 976
Additional provisions raised		35 142 680	583 529
Increases (Passage of Time/Discounted Rate)		12 542 006	10 734 972
Closing balance		154 425 163	106 740 477
Split between current and non-current			
Current		5 113 974	-
Non-current		149 311 189	106 740 477
Total		154 425 163	106 740 477

Landfill site provision

The municipality has a present obligation to rehabilitate the landfill site which stems from licensing agreements 19/2/5/1/B4/45/WL0182/22 issued in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989)

In terms of the licensing of the landfill refuse sites, the municipality will incur licensing and rehabilitation costs of R154 425 163 (2024: R106 740 477) to restore the site at the end of its useful life.

The unwinding of the provision for landfill site for the current year was R12 542 006 (2024: R10 734 972) was included in the finance cost in the statement of financial performance.

Cells 1 and 2 have reached full capacity and must be rehabilitated. The expected future cash outflows for cells 1 and 2 should commence in the 2025/2026 financial year. Cell 3 has come into use at the end of 30 June 2013 financial year and is the current landfill site in use. The expected future cash outflows is between July 2044 and July 2048 for cell 3. Cell 4 has come into use in November 2024 and cash outflows are expected in July 2044 and July 2048.

The provision has been determined based on an independent valuation performed by a firm of consulting engineers as at 30 June 2025

Key cost parameters:

- Inflation rate 7.65% (2024: 5.4%)
- Discount rate 11% (2024: 11.75%)

Refer to note 44 for contribution to the provision.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
22. Services charges		
Electricity		
Consumption – Electricity	1 025 531 703	873 683 777
Availability charges – Electricity	847 687	901 866
Sub-total	1 026 379 390	874 585 643
Waste management		
Consumption – Waste management	100 206 223	95 164 675
Availability charges – Waste management	1 230 422	1 161 846
Sub-total	101 436 645	96 326 521
Waste water management		
Consumption – Waste water management	125 464 823	113 260 387
Availability charges – Waste water management	2 141 333	1 691 355
Sub-total	127 606 156	114 951 742
Water management		
Consumption – Water management	209 188 283	202 611 935
Availability charges – Water management	643 721	658 774
Sub-total	209 832 004	203 270 709
Total	1 465 254 195	1 289 134 615
The amounts disclosed above for service charges are in respect of services rendered which are billed to the consumers on a monthly basis according to approved tariffs.		
23. Rent from fixed assets		
Market related	7 023 004	6 359 726
Non-market related	4 710 055	4 696 080
Total	11 733 059	11 055 806
23.1 Rental by asset class		
Market related		
Investment property	7 023 004	6 359 726
Non-market related		
Property, plant and equipment	827 023	824 671
Investment property	3 883 032	3 871 409
	4 710 055	4 696 080
Total	11 733 059	11 055 806
24. Interest earned from receivables		
Exchange receivables	24.1 26 446 509	23 504 654
Non-exchange receivables	24.2 4 522 479	4 239 407
Total	30 968 988	27 744 061

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
24. Interest earned from receivables (continued)		
24.1 Interest earned from exchange receivables		
Consumer receivables		
Electricity	4 361 506	3 776 833
Water	13 155 533	11 555 709
Waste water management	3 390 854	3 027 593
Waste management	4 573 612	3 992 025
Service charges	965 004	1 152 494
	26 446 509	23 504 654
24.2 Interest earned from non-exchange receivables		
Consumer receivables		
Property rates	4 522 479	4 239 407
25. Interests on current and non-current assets		
Bank accounts	9 770 573	8 848 063
Short-term investments and call accounts	51 663 277	48 463 744
Total	61 433 850	57 311 807
26. Licence and permits		
Exchange revenue	26.1 7 896 024	8 149 482
26.1 Licenses and permits – Exchange revenue		
Market porters	199 282	206 910
Road and transport	7 696 516	7 942 115
Trading	226	457
Total	7 896 024	8 149 482
27. Agency services		
Provincial	3 816 817	3 697 082

The municipality collects license fees on behalf of the Provincial Government Western Cape and receives a 12% agency fee.

The municipality, as an agent, recognises only the portion of the revenue and expenses it receives or incurs in executing the transactions on behalf of the principal in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

No resources are held by the municipality on behalf of the principle.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
28. Operational revenue		
Exchange revenue		
Administrative Handling Fees	246 596	256 661
Breakages and Losses Recovered	36 818	3 011
Collection Charges	658 622	55 573
Incidental Cash Surpluses	1 547	1 982
Inspection fees	191	8 309
Insurance Refund	3 673 342	2 818 340
Merchandising, Jobbing and Contracts	1 872 411	4 917 486
Recovery Maintenance	879 057	534 756
Request for information	50 093	60 470
Sale of Property	-	1 618 109
Skills Development Levy Refund	926 187	931 782
Staff and Councillors Recoveries	578 537	420 158
Development Charges	41 101 951	36 107 144
Total	50 025 352	47 733 781
29. Sales of goods and rendering of services		
Application Fees for Land Usage	2 166 855	1 188 087
Building Plan Approval	10 782 152	8 719 636
Cemetery and Burial	1 314 183	1 270 896
Clearance Certificates	783 379	589 505
Encroachment Fees	8 229 278	6 487 688
Entrance Fees	650 001	261 922
Fire Services	121 315	246 318
Library Fees	9 634 369	9 507 954
Parking Fees	5 028 539	5 722 596
Photo copies, Faxes and Telephone charges	75 979	79 116
Removal of Restrictions	142 073	58 391
Sale of Goods	629 068	604 146
Scrap, Waste & Other Goods	341 706	29 970
Squatter Re-allocation	1 200	1 100
Total	39 900 097	34 767 325

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
30. Property rates by usage		
Agricultural property	21 963 083	20 789 622
Business and commercial properties	182 248 284	169 353 450
Public benefit organisations	44 316	41 684
Public service purposes properties	10 908 663	10 225 108
Residential properties	290 092 834	267 044 169
Vacant land	25 323 665	17 000 408
Total	530 580 845	484 454 441

Financial Note: Assessment Rates

Assessment Rates are levied on the value of land and improvements, which valuation is performed every four years. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to consider any changes in individual property values, due to amendments. The current Valuation Roll came into effect on 01 July 2021. With reference to Section 78 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, No. 6, 2004, two reviews have been finalised and two supplementary valuations have been performed during the financial year and implemented accordingly.

The following assessment rates were charged for the period ending June 2025:

Residential Property	R 0.005387
Business and Commercial Property	R 0.011313
Agricultural Property	R 0.001347
Public Service Purposes	R 0.011313
Public Service Infrastructure	R 0.001347
Public Benefit Organization	R 0.001347
Vacant Residential	R 0.010775
Vacant other	R 0.021550

Property Rates are levied monthly on property owners' accounts and are payable the 7th of each month. Property owners may request to pay their Rates annually, which amount will be levied in July and must be paid by the 7th of October annually. Interest on outstanding accounts for Property Rates is levied as per Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

Relief Measures

The relief measures on property rates are generally described in paragraph 8 of the approved Property Rates Policy of the Municipality. This includes the specific under mentioned relief measures:

Rebate and Gross Monthly Household Income for Qualifying Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons:

Gross Monthly Household Income %

Up to R8 000 - 100%

From R8 001 to R 11 000 - 75%

From R11 001 to R13 000 - 50%

From R13 001 to R17 000 - 25%

Municipal Valuation Threshold Value

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
30. Property rates by usage (continued)			
On qualifying residential properties, property owners will receive a rebate up to a maximum value of R250 000, which amount includes a value of R15 000 as per Section 17(1)(h) of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, No. 6, 2004, and an additional value of R235 000 reduction granted as per paragraph 8.2.1(ii) of the approved Property Rates Policy.			
Paragraph 8.2.1 (ii) is only applicable on properties with valuations up to R5 000 000.			
Stellenbosch Special Rebate			
A rebate of 20% may be granted as per paragraph 8.6 of the approved Rates Policy of the Municipality.			
Other Rebates			
Rebates have also been granted to qualifying non-profit organizations and to organizations who qualified for any other rebate as defined in the Property Rates Policy. Any other exclusions or exemptions have been granted in accordance with the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, No. 6, 2004.			
31. Fines, penalties and forfeits			
Fines	31.1	169 422 441	143 331 671
Forfeits	31.2	17 841 038	23 536 224
Total		187 263 479	166 867 895
31.1 Fines			
Traffic fines			
Municipal fines		169 181 492	143 096 788
Other fines			
Building fines		79 513	79 652
Law enforcement		95 036	22 720
Overdue books		40 835	26 028
Pound fees		25 565	106 483
Total		240 949	234 883
Total		169 422 441	143 331 671
31.2 Forfeits			
Unclaimed money		17 841 038	23 536 224
32. Transfers and subsidies			
Operational			
Allocations in-kind	32.1	10 686 317	9 338 292
Monetary allocations	32.2	223 727 377	209 922 147
Total transfers and subsidies: Operational		234 413 694	219 260 439
Capital			
Allocations in-kind	32.3	4 682 000	47 436 813
Monetary allocations	32.4	125 956 656	106 864 062
Total transfers and subsidies: Capital		130 638 656	154 300 875
Total		365 052 350	373 561 314

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
32. Transfers and subsidies (continued)		
32.1 Allocations in-kind: Operational		
Provincial government	10 686 317	9 338 292
The municipality received services in the form of consultancy fees to the value of R10 686 317 (2024: R9 338 292) from the western cape provincial government.		
32.2 Monetary allocations: Operational		
District municipalities	92 000	119 700
Households	1 500	-
National governments	5 584 123	8 937 911
National revenue fund	215 604 000	200 488 473
Non-profit institutions	66 729	-
Provincial government	2 379 025	376 063
Total	223 727 377	209 922 147
32.3 Allocations in-kind: Capital		
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	42 300 000
District municipalities	-	5 055 000
Households	4 682 000	-
Private enterprises	-	81 813
Total	4 682 000	47 436 813
32.4 Monetary allocations: Capital		
National government	97 410 714	87 158 378
Private enterprises	(41 000)	-
Provincial governments	28 586 942	19 705 684
Total	125 956 656	106 864 062
Included in above are the following transfers and subsidies received:		
Conditional grants received	134 351 229	143 397 369
Unconditional grants received	215 603 999	200 488 473
	349 955 228	343 885 842

Grant revenue is recognised when all the conditions of the grant has been met.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

33. Employee related cost

Senior management	33.1	13 881 056	11 246 668
Municipal staff	33.2	653 194 270	621 032 589
Total		667 075 326	632 279 257

33.1 Senior management costs

2025

	Municipal Manager	Chief Financial Officer	Director: Community and Protection Services	Director: Corporate Services	Director: Infrastructure	Director: Planning and Economic Development	Total
Basic salary	1 539 565	1 458 503	1 881 908	2 952 623	1 850 754	1 568 387	11 251 740
Bonuses	270 464	215 822	138 743	-	-	169 574	794 603
Allowances	225 336	304 171	100 800	37 400	40 800	140 800	849 307
Bargaining council	143	143	143	131	143	143	846
Group life insurance	26 428	21 089	21 089	19 332	21 089	21 089	130 116
Medical	37 575	35 341	-	-	-	51 066	123 982
Pension	292 371	190 063	-	-	13 000	222 455	717 889
Unemployment insurance	2 125	2 125	2 125	1 948	2 125	2 125	12 573
	2 394 007	2 227 257	2 144 808	3 011 434	1 927 911	2 175 639	13 881 056

Included in the Director: Corporate Services Basic Salary, is an amount in terms of a settlement agreement to the value of R1 541 584. The Director's contract termination was 31 May 2025.

Included in the directors basic salary is an amount of R1 711 527 in relation to a provision made according to the draft government notice on the upper limits of total remuneration packages of municipal managers and managers directly accountable to municipal managers.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

33. Employee related cost (continued)**2024**

	Geraldine Mettler	Kevin Carolus	Director: Community and Protection Services	Director: Corporate Services	Director: Infrastructure	Director: Planning and Economic Development	Total
Basic salary	1 428 140	1 078 401	1 499 662	1 559 662	1 586 329	1 267 310	8 419 504
Bonuses	248 608	208 927	134 310	164 157	123 118	208 927	1 088 047
Allowances	225 904	301 543	101 925	40 800	41 485	40 800	752 457
Bargaining council	137	137	137	137	137	137	822
Group life insurance	24 471	20 471	20 471	20 471	20 471	20 471	126 826
Medical	43 973	32 810	-	-	-	54 068	130 851
Pension	272 953	197 081	-	-	-	245 377	715 411
Unemployment insurance	2 125	2 125	2 125	2 125	2 125	2 125	12 750
	2 246 311	1 841 495	1 758 630	1 787 352	1 773 665	1 839 215	11 246 668

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
33. Employee related cost (continued)		
33.2 Municipal staff costs		
Basic salary	385 854 578	360 808 704
Service-related benefits	111 058 269	113 208 875
Allowances	16 693 733	15 108 668
Bargaining council	260 522	249 820
Group life insurance	8 015 782	7 511 641
Medical	31 551 353	29 722 149
Pension	64 042 978	59 651 027
Post-retirement benefit: Medical	28 279 000	26 283 000
Leave Gratuity	4 626 966	5 751 360
Unemployment insurance	2 811 089	2 737 345
Total	653 194 270	621 032 589

Please refer to note 20 for detailed breakdown of the employee benefit items contained with the employee related costs note as disclosed above in note 33.2. These include: Post retirement benefit: medical, long service awards, leave gratuity and bonus provision.

34. Remuneration of councillors

Executive Mayor	34.1	1 121 376	1 040 254
Chief whip	34.2	823 412	792 276
Speaker	34.3	877 080	842 114
Deputy executive mayor	34.4	877 080	846 402
Executive committee	34.5	7 670 137	7 846 941
All other councillors	34.6	11 619 566	11 251 932
Total		22 988 651	22 619 919

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
34. Remuneration of councillors (continued)		
34.1 Executive Mayor		
Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	848 947	810 646
Cell phone allowance	47 004	49 608
Travelling allowance	180 347	180 000
	1 076 298	1 040 254
Social contributions		
Medical aid benefits	45 078	-
Total	1 121 376	1 040 254

During the current financial year a new Executive Mayor was elected on the 29th of November 2024. The split between the two Executive Mayors earnings are depicted below:

Executive Mayor: J Fasser

Basic Salary	474 895
Cell Phone Allowance	27 419
Travelling allowance	105 347
Medical aid	45 078
	652 739

Executive Mayor: G Van Deventer

Basic Salary	374 052
Cell Phone Allowance	19 585
Travelling Allowance	75 000
	468 637

34.2 Chief whip

Allowances and service related benefits

Travelling allowance	167 957	167 957
Basic salary	566 001	534 615
Cell phone allowance	47 004	49 608
	780 962	752 180

Social contributions

Pension fund contributions	42 450	40 096
Total	823 412	792 276

34.3 Speaker

Allowances and service related benefits

Basic salary	650 076	612 506
Cell phone allowance	47 004	49 608
Travelling allowance	180 000	180 000
	877 080	842 114

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
34. Remuneration of councillors (continued)		
34.4 Deputy executive mayor		
Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	809 076	792 506
Cell phone allowance	47 004	49 608
Travelling allowance	21 000	4 288
	877 080	846 402
34.5 Executive committee		
Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	6 754 971	6 959 809
Cell phone allowance	442 119	493 730
Travelling allowance	255 717	151 830
	7 452 807	7 605 369
Social contributions		
Medial aid benefits	37 517	34 560
Pension fund contributions	179 813	207 012
	217 330	241 572
Total	7 670 137	7 846 941
34.6 All other councillors		
Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	9 495 770	9 104 592
Cell phone allowance	1 450 885	1 532 079
Travelling allowance	276 695	276 660
	11 223 350	10 913 331
Social contributions		
Medial aid benefits	112 297	67 680
Pension fund contributions	283 919	270 921
	396 216	338 601
Total	11 619 566	11 251 932
35. Bulk purchases		
Electricity	763 604 402	626 175 769
Water	34 441 746	32 051 727
Total	798 046 148	658 227 496
36. Inventory consumed		
Consumables	27 463 968	35 032 652
Housing stock	1 550 000	1 060 000
Materials and supplies	29 698 807	30 278 731
Total	58 712 775	66 371 383

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
37. Contribution to/(from) debt impairment			
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	5	(4 289 159)	56 912 905
Property Rates	6	1 352 229	7 464 997
Traffic Fines		27 416 029	(15 254 242)
Total		24 479 099	49 123 660
38. Depreciation and amortisation			
Amortisation			
Intangible assets	14.1	192 560	379 052
Depreciation			
Investment property	10.1	402 989	420 819
Property, plant and equipment		205 382 166	205 350 669
		205 785 155	205 771 488
Total		205 977 715	206 150 540
39. Impairment losses / (reversal) of impairment			
Impairment loss / Reversal of impairment			
Investment property	10.1	-	1 725 000
Property, plant and equipment		771 721	1 031 436
Total		771 721	2 756 436
40. Finance costs			
40.1 Interest cost			
Borrowings			
• Annuity loans		57 028 893	49 186 011
Discounting of financial instruments	15&17	3 296 338	3 490 245
Interest costs non-current provisions	21	12 542 006	10 734 972
Total		72 867 237	63 411 228
41. Contracted services			
Consultants and professional services	41.1	35 045 288	23 809 802
Contractors	41.2	110 402 402	121 922 771
Outsourced services	41.3	139 091 442	130 354 930
Total		284 539 132	276 087 503
41.1 Consultants and professional services			
Business advisory services			
Audit committee		350 250	507 191
Business and financial management		3 433 375	2 864 992
Forensic investigators		44 000	228 993
Human resources		45 243	10 250
Organisational		26 290	33 150
Project management		2 406 093	704 822
Research and advisory		12 505 117	11 315 735
Valuer and assessors		2 492 280	2 153 994
Total business advisory services		21 302 648	17 819 127

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
41. Contracted services (continued)		
Laboratory services		
Water	1 518 354	822 851
Legal services		
Issue of summons	18 484	73 082
Legal advice and litigation	12 205 802	5 094 742
Total legal services	12 224 286	5 167 824
Total consultants and professional services	35 045 288	23 809 802
41.2 Contractors		
General services		
Artists and performers	-	373
Bore waterhole drilling	8 322	7 614
Catering services	1 585 937	1 954 395
Employee wellness	69 820	5 706
Event promoters	2 161 125	1 920 000
Forestry	2 558 763	4 164 442
Gardening services	184 571	216 658
Gas	4 165	1 304
Graphic designers	8 500	-
Interior decorator	-	79 364
Management of informal settlements	5 173 025	6 749 988
Medical services	580 666	84 624
Pest control and fumigation	86 214	85 311
Plants, flowers and other decorations	987 340	824 264
Preservation/Restoration/Dismantling/Cleaning services	-	121 589
Sewerage services	6 215 177	6 789 331
Stage and sound crew	243 720	240 185
Tracing agents and debt collectors	1 727	2 460 755
Transportation	10 938 687	2 067 693
Total general services	30 807 759	27 773 596
Maintenance services		
Maintenance of buildings and facilities	15 309 787	7 952 663
Maintenance of equipment	12 102 339	12 015 858
Maintenance of unspecified assets	46 370 538	68 635 839
Total maintenance service	73 782 664	88 604 360
Trading services		
Prepaid electricity vendors	5 811 979	5 544 815
Total contractor	110 402 402	121 922 771
41.3 Outsourced services		
Business and advisory services		
Accounting and Auditing	72 800	274 828
Project Management	15 192 638	3 035 986
Total business and advisory services	15 265 438	3 310 814

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
41. Contracted services (continued)			
General services			
Animal Care		-	700
Cleaning Services		1 184 094	2 060 890
Clearing and Grass Cutting Services		2 281 222	1 238 332
Drivers Licence Cards		772 462	929 040
Internal Auditors		99 144	1 800
Litter Picking and Street Cleaning		3 531 481	3 319 619
Personnel and Labour		-	29 400
Professional Staff		657 445	331 308
Refuse Removal		41 035 965	54 625 143
Traffic Fines Management		14 785 281	13 065 594
Transport Services		442 226	252 584
Total general services		64 789 320	75 854 410
Trading services			
Security Services		59 036 684	51 189 706
Total outsourced services		139 091 442	130 354 930
42. Transfers and subsidies			
Operational			
Allocations in-kind	42.1	2 447 460	5 757 678
Monetary allocations	42.2	15 420 541	15 566 458
Total transfers and subsidies: Operational		17 868 001	21 324 136
42.1 Allocations in-kind: Operational			
Households		2 447 460	5 757 678
42.2 Monetary allocations: Operational			
Households		6 199 286	7 146 603
Non-profit institutions		9 221 255	8 419 855
Total		15 420 541	15 566 458
43. Irrecoverable debts written off			
Electricity		12 322 419	17 146
Service Charges		6 437 756	-
Waste management		8 964 766	6 074
Waste water management		7 117 259	6 198
Water		37 674 138	54 046
Traffic Fines		102 206 318	101 264 460
Property rates		2 231 930	281 930
Total		176 954 586	101 629 854
44. Contribution to/(from) Landfill provision			
Landfill site		5 806 163	583 529

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
45. Operating leases		
Furniture and Office Equipment	1 623 232	1 363 775
Investment Properties	5 335 924	4 267 101
Machinery and Equipment	1 002 468	514 866
Total	7 961 624	6 145 742
46. Operational cost		
Achievements and Awards	67 351	24 559
Advertising, Publicity and Marketing	2 571 864	2 216 581
Bank Charges, Facility and Card Fees	1 862 000	1 727 211
Bargaining Council	6 338 112	6 071 063
Bursaries (Employees)	556 851	546 312
Cleaning Services	11 826	4 407
Commission	2 328 012	2 100 418
Communication	10 203 406	10 538 542
Drivers Licences and Permits	13 141	32 764
Entertainment	5 770	34 435
External Audit Fees	9 378 374	8 318 351
External Computer Service	25 103 323	21 633 340
Fines and Penalties	-	220 513
Full Time Union Representative	142 227	141 602
Hire Charges	10 594 250	9 584 861
Honoraria (Voluntarily Workers)	34 000	48 000
Indigent Relief	4 450 676	3 466 400
Insurance Underwriting	9 500 404	6 570 415
Learnerships and Internships	579 478	292 118
Licences	2 149 107	1 563 688
Management Fee	11 924 624	9 226 281
Municipal Services	22 549 331	19 736 269
Office Decorations	3 191	4 188
Printing, Publications and Books	418 079	408 542
Professional Bodies, Membership and Subscription	210 485	182 973
Registration Fees	4 946 101	5 172 781
Remuneration to Ward Committees	815 950	701 019
Resettlement Cost	21 668	25 877
Samples and Specimens	1 204 750	1 324 381
Search Fees	97 486	95 813
Skills Development Fund Levy	5 340 833	5 186 870
Storage of Files (Archiving)	80 655	76 657
System Access and Information Fees	84 431	44 984
Travel Agency and Visa's	24 549	6 395
Travel and Subsistence	982 350	896 822
Uniform and Protective Clothing	8 746 096	9 445 734
Vehicle Tracking	674 709	638 116
Workmen's Compensation Fund	4 102 438	3 741 646
Total	148 117 898	132 050 928

The following principle agent arrangements were in place in relation to the expenditure as contained in note 41 and note 46 to the annual financial statements:

EasyPay (Agent) is a payment platform used to collect municipal service payments from third parties. These payments are accepted by EasyPay on behalf of the Municipality (Principal), from third parties. A service charge is levied by EasyPay for collection of the payments. This fee is recognised as commissions paid.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
46. Operational cost (continued)			
<p>Ontec (Agent) sells and collects money from the sale of prepaid electricity on behalf of the Municipality. Ontec pays over the monies collected to the Municipality, minus the collection fee levied, determined at a rate specific in the Service Level Agreement. The municipality recognises 100% of the money's collected as revenue from exchange transactions and the collection fee paid to Ontec (which includes costs incurred on debit or credit card electricity sales and cash handling fees incurred), is recognized as an expense. This same service was also performed by Syntell during the current financial year, however the contract came to an end to which Ontec then took over the respective duties.</p> <p>TMT (Agent) manages the collection of traffic fines (both legacy fines issue before 1 July 2017 and fines issued after this date), on behalf of the Municipality. TMT pays over the monies collected to the Municipality. The municipality recognises 100% of the money's collected as revenue from non - exchange transactions and the fee incurred to TMT is recognized as an expense.</p> <p>These arrangements are subject to standard terms and conditions upon termination.</p> <p>None of the municipalities assets are under the custodianship of the agents.</p>			
47. Gain/(Loss) on disposals and fair value adjustments			
Gains/(losses) on disposals	47.1	1 968 336	(1 986 164)
Fair value adjustment	47.2	(6 791 220)	(1 016 415)
Total		(4 822 884)	(3 002 579)
47.1 Gains/(losses) on disposals			
Property, plant and equipment		1 968 336	(1 986 164)
47.2 Fair value adjustment			
Biological assets		(125 136)	(1 493 983)
Actuarial Assessments - Contribution to/(from) provision		(6 666 084)	477 568
Total		(6 791 220)	(1 016 415)
48. Inventory adjustments to net realisable value			
Inventory		2 394 876	(290 008)

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
49. Net cash from/(used) operating activities		
Surplus for the year	254 541 220	263 003 427
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	205 977 715	206 150 540
Bad debts written off	176 954 586	101 629 854
Impairment Losses	771 720	2 756 436
(Gains) / Losses on disposal of assets	-	1 986 169
Fair value adjustment	4 822 884	1 493 983
Finance Cost	15 838 344	14 225 217
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	5 806 163	583 529
Increase / (Decrease) employee benefit	24 158 699	22 386 000
Increase / (Decrease) operating Lease - Straight Lining	-	(694 514)
Inventory losses	2 394 876	(290 008)
Other changes, movements in PPE	21 905 482	3 514 734
Interest on service debtors	(864 035)	(774 058)
Debtors impairment	24 479 099	49 123 660
Prior period non-cash movement	-	(18 053 135)
Allocations in kind	(4 682 000)	-
Non-exchange assets received	2 447 460	(51 017 427)
Movement in working capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables from non-exchange transactions	(138 017 229)	(110 204 454)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventory	(5 866 726)	(826 465)
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables from exchange transactions	(59 098 857)	(91 216 748)
(Increase) / Decrease in other receivables from exchange	(19 196 288)	(53 525 674)
(Increase) / Decrease in VAT Receivable	(4 105 480)	3 708 446
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables from exchange	7 754 306	31 477 739
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables from non-exchange	(9 961 563)	8 330 204
Increase / (Decrease) in consumer deposits	1 206 786	1 842 813
Increase / (Decrease) in long term receivables	(5 108 959)	(5 400 111)
Net cash flows from operating activities	502 158 203	380 210 157

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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50. Financial instruments

50.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the annual financial statements approximate their fair values, except for the listed Government stock. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the Statement of financial position, are as follow:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	241 149 571	241 149 571	251 987 495	251 987 495
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions (Non-current)	8 321 218	8 321 218	6 508 597	6 508 597
Cash and cash equivalents	30 708 541	30 708 541	150 678 874	150 678 874
Short term investments	518 794 766	518 794 766	455 716 603	455 716 603
Trade receivables from non-exchange transactions	7 736 359	7 736 359	5 298 358	5 298 358
Other receivables from exchnage transactions	89 625 573	89 625 573	61 383 609	61 383 609
	896 336 028	896 336 028	931 573 536	931 573 536
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Trade and other payables:				
Consumer deposits	25 397 225	25 397 225	24 190 439	24 190 439
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	327 237 482	327 237 482	319 405 527	319 405 527
Borrowings	514 701 663	514 701 663	584 349 242	584 349 242
	867 336 370	867 336 370	927 945 208	927 945 208
Total financial instruments	28 999 658	28 999 658	3 628 328	3 628 328

The Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are determined as follow:

The Fair Value of Long term liabilities is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

The fair value of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities were determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and other parties as well as the current payment ratio's of the municipality's debtors.

50.2 Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Council. The municipality manages liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure, external borrowings and cash flows. Standby credit facilities are available with the municipality's main banker to cater for any unexpected temporary shortfall in operating funds.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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50. Financial instruments (continued)

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Council, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the municipality's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The municipality manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below analyses the municipality's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

30 June 2025

	Within 1 year	2 to 4 years	5 years +	Total
Maturity analysis				
Consumer deposits	25 397 541	-	-	25 397 541
Borrowings	120 351 256	399 911 272	202 167 952	722 430 480
Payables from exchange transactions	327 237 482	-	-	327 237 482
	472 986 279	399 911 272	202 167 952	1 075 065 503

30 June 2024

	Within 1 year	2 to 4 years	5 years +	Total
Maturity analysis				
Consumer deposits	24 190 439	-	-	24 190 439
Borrowings	126 676 235	444 558 392	277 872 087	849 106 714
Payables from exchange transactions	319 405 527	-	-	319 405 527
	470 272 201	444 558 392	277 872 087	1 192 702 680

Risk from biological assets

The municipality is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in wood prices. The municipality does not anticipate that wood prices will decline significantly in the foreseeable future. The municipality has not entered into derivative contracts to manage the risk of a decline in wood prices. The municipality reviews its outlook for wood prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

Interest rate risk management

Interest Rate Risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes.

Potential concentrations of interest rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations by only dealing with well established financial institutions of high credit standing. No investment with a tenure exceeding twelve months shall be made without consultation with the councillor responsible for financial matters.

In the case of receivables whose accounts become in arrears, it is endeavoured to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

Long-term receivables and other debtors are individually evaluated annually at the reporting date for impairment or discounting. A report on the various categories of receivables are drafted to substantiate such evaluation and subsequent impairment / discounting, where applicable.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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50. Financial instruments (continued)

The municipality is not exposed to interest rate risk as the municipality borrows funds at fixed interest rates.

The municipality's exposures to interest rates on Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are detailed in the Credit Risk Management section of this note.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The municipality had no variable rate long-term financial instruments at year-end requiring an Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis.

50.3 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality.

Potential concentrations of credit risk consist mainly of fixed deposit investments, long-term debtors, consumer debtors, other debtors, short-term investment deposits and bank and cash balances.

The municipality manages credit risk in its borrowing and investing activities by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of high credit standing, and by spreading its exposure over a range of such institutions in accordance with its approved investment policies. Credit risk relating to consumer debtors is managed in accordance with the municipality's credit control and debt collection policy. The municipality's credit exposure is spread over a large number and wide variety of consumers and is not concentrated in any particular sector or geographical area. Adequate provision has been made for anticipated bad and doubtful debts. Additional information relating to the analysis of consumer debtors is given in the accounting policies and Note 6 to the annual financial statements.

The municipality does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The municipality defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the annual financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the municipality's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality. The municipality has a sound credit control and debt collection policy and obtains sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The municipality uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to assess its major customers. The municipality's exposure of its counterparties are monitored regularly.

Potential concentrations of credit rate risk consist mainly of long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its investment operations (financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired) by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of high credit standing. The credit exposure to any single counterparty is managed by setting transaction / exposure limits, which are included in the municipality's Investment Policy. These limits are reviewed annually by the Chief Financial Officer and authorised by the Council.

Receivables from exchange transactions comprise of a large number of ratepayers, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas within the jurisdiction of the municipality. Ongoing credit evaluations are performed on the financial condition of these receivables. Receivables from exchange transactions are presented net of the allowance for impairment. Receivables from non-exchange transactions comprise of a large number of ratepayers, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas within the jurisdiction of the municipality. Ongoing credit evaluations are performed on the financial condition of these receivables. Receivables from non - exchange transactions are presented net of the allowance for impairment.

The municipality establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of anticipated losses in respect of receivables. Receivables are provided for based on estimated irrecoverable amounts, determined by reference to a non payment rate.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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50. Financial instruments (continued)

In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, it is endeavoured to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

Long-term Receivables and Other Debtors are individually evaluated annually at reporting date for impairment or discounting. A report on the various categories of debtors is drafted to substantiate such evaluation and subsequent impairment / discounting, where applicable.

Payment to accounts of consumer debtors who are unable to pay, are renegotiated as an ongoing customer relationship in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the customer.

The municipality does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The municipality defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings.

There is no collateral held for security in respect of consumer debtors.

The maximum credit and interest risk exposure in respect of the relevant financial instruments is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	30 708 541	150 678 874
Short term investments	518 794 766	455 716 603
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	241 149 571	251 987 495
Other receivables from exchange	89 625 573	61 383 609
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	8 544 534	5 298 358
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions (Non-current)	8 321 218	6 508 597
Maximum credit and interest risk exposure	897 144 203	931 573 536

50.4 Other price risks

The municipality is not exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments as the municipality does not trade these investments.

50.5 Foreign currency risk management

The municipality's activities do not expose it to the financial risks of foreign currency and therefore has no formal policy to hedge volatilities in the interest rate market.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
51. Capital commitments		
Commitments in respect of capital expenditure:		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment - Infrastructure Assets	360 624 780	313 132 111
• Property, plant and equipment - Community Assets	53 118 044	4 593 068
• Property, plant and equipment - Computer Equipment	134 189	333 575
• Property, plant and equipment - Furniture and Equipment	247 409	9 635
• Property, plant and equipment - Housing Selling Schemes	107 900	-
• Property, plant and equipment - Machinery and Equipment	3 451 068	1 690 519
• Property, plant and equipment - Operational Buildings	1 381 610	4 113 409
• Property, plant and equipment - Other assets	14 825 843	-
• Property, plant and equipment - Transport Assets	13 037 843	3 656 443
• Heritage Assets	9 758	40 017
	446 938 444	327 568 777
Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	446 938 444	327 568 777
Total commitments		
Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	446 938 444	327 568 777

This committed expenditure relates to property, plant and equipment and will be financed by available bank facilities, retained surpluses, existing cash resources and funds internally generated

The amounts as disclosed are VAT inclusive.

The asset classes as stipulated is depicted as per the classes of Property, plant and equipment in note 11. The infrastructure items have been grouped together due to the fact that these items will only be unbundled once the projects are completed.

52. Related party disclosures

Loans granted to related parties

In terms of the MFMA, the municipality may not grant loans to its councillors, management, staff and public with effect from 01 July 2004. There is currently no loans granted to any councillors, management, staff and public.

Remuneration of management, key personnel and councillors

Compensation of key management and personnel is set out in notes 33 and 34 respectively in the annual financial statements.

All Councillors and Employees have disclosed their interest in related parties and no one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over Council in making financial and operating decisions.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

53. Awards to close family members - SCM Regulation 45

Awards to close family members of persons in the service of Stellenbosch Municipality

Supplier name - Award Number	Employee name	Relationship	State Institution & Capacity	Award details		
AECOM - B/SM 50/23	FA Lubbe	Spouse	NECSA, Cost Estimator	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
	R De Kock	Spouse	City Of Cape Town, Projects And Design, Electrical		-	-
	E Bekker	Spouse	Gauteng department of Education		-	-
	L Burger	Spouse	Western Cape Education, Teacher		-	-
	A Peinke	Spouse	Ethenkwini Municipality, Senior Professional Engineer		-	-
	MB Wessels	Parent	Western Cape Education, Teacher		-	-
Bigen Africa B/SM 50/23	R van der Walt	Spouse	Western Cape Education, Teacher		-	-
	R Aartsma	Child	Dws Pretoria, Junior Engineer	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
JPCE - B/SM 50/23 & SWM 1	JA Minnie	Spouse	City Of Cape Town, Head: Operations Centre And Systems Integration	Amount approved	-	103 318
NCC Environmental service - B/SM 50/23	C Rhoda	Spouse	City Of Cape Town, Environmental Programme Manager	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
Neil Lyners and associates - B/SM 50/23 & ESH 2	A Potgieter	Child	City Of Cape Town, Professional Officer- Urban Mobility	Approved amount	-	3 459 930
Royal Mndawe Holdings (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 50/23	A Xuwuka	Spouse	Coega Development Corporation, Executive Manager	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
Zutari - B/SM 50/23	HC Ahlschlager	Spouse	Special Investigating Unit, Legal Representative	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
	K Nadasen	Spouse	National Department Of Public Works, Director: Key Account Management		-	-
	MR Marques	Spouse	Department Of Internal Affairs, Director		-	-
Zana Manzi Services (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 101/23	TJ Ndaka	Spouse	Education Department, School Principal		-	-
	Gloria Luthuli	Child	Desmond Tutu Child & Youth Care Centre, Head Of Institution	Award value	-	7 719 007

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

53. Awards to close family members - SCM Regulation 45 (continued)

Alprene Plastic Products (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 61/23 & B/SM 62/23	Jean Glazer	Spouse	Department Of Forestry, Fisheries, And The Environment, Production Scientist	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
Red Ant Security Relocation and Eviction services (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 27/23 & B/SM 84/23	Noxolo Lesiela	Spouse	Mogale City Local Municipality, Organisational Design And Development Practitioner	Rates, actual order amount	-	8 564 998
Tridentchem (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 69/23 & B/SM 71/24 & B/SM 82/25	George February	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, Teacher	Actual expenditure	640 972	825 298
Jvz construction (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 92/23	RE Matthee	Spouse	Correctional Services, Security Guard	Approved amount	-	11 138 326
Ducharme asset management B/SM 108/23 & FQ 21/24	Lamahlubi Mbekeni	Spouse	Department Of Rural Development And Land Reform, Senior Legal Admin Officer	Rates, actual order amount	-	187 335
Resource innovations africa (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 64/23	Kaveeth Ramdeo	Spouse	Ethekeweni Municipality, Electrical Engineer	Rates, actual order amount	-	1 619 358
Kemanzi (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 11/24 & B/SM 14/25	JN Du Toit	Spouse	City of Cape Town	Actual expenditure	400 410	2 031 400
Growie property group B/SM 07/23	Amanda Growie	Spouse	Gauteng Department Of Roads & Transport, Director	Rates, no actual spending	-	-
FG Transport CC B/SM 38/23 & FQ 07/24	H Pool	Spouse	Western Cape Education Department, Teacher	Rates, actual order amount	-	933 807
	Kaylyn Flagg	Child	Western Cape Education Department, Teacher		-	-
Immex (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 38/23	A Dorfling	Spouse	Western Cape Education Department, Speech And Language Therapist	rates, no actual spending	-	-
Ian Dickie and Company (Pty) Ltd - FQ/69/24 & B/SM 18/25	Deon Samuels	Spouse	South African Police Department, Warrant Officer	Rates, actual order amount	5 969	11 213
Rhode Security & Fire CC - BSM 45/24; FQ 111/24	Patricia Barbara Rhode	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, Temporary Worker	Actual expenditure	832 445	247 595
Akhile Management and Consulting - B/SM 64/24 & FQ 124/25	M Hadebe	Spouse	Ehuruleni Municipality, Town Planner	Approved amount	172 500	527 598
Cigicell (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 52/24	T Nyawane	Spouse	Department Of Education, Deputy Principal	Estimate	-	5 100 000
Nedbank B/SM 78/24	MR Subramoney	Spouse	Department Of Education, Teacher	Total loan amount	-	267 180 084
Kemp & Associates - B/SM 61/24	M Williams	Spouse	Stellenbosch Municipality, Chief Legal Advisor	rates, no actual spending	-	-

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

53. Awards to close family members - SCM Regulation 45 (continued)

	D October	Spouse	Cape Agulhas Municipality, Town & Regional Planner		-	-
	Daniel Lubbe	Spouse	Department of Education		-	-
TMT Services And Supplies - BSM 67/24; D/SM 19/24	Monique du Toit	Spouse	Protea Valley Association and City Of Cape Town, Member and Sub Council	Actual expenditure	7 345 587	7 032 203
Leago Environmental Solutions - FQ 36/25	Phaswa Wilson Magoro	Father	Limpopo Education Department, Teacher	Approved amount	249 000	-
	Chueme Solome Magoro	Mother	Limpopo Education Department, Teacher		-	-
Actom Electrical Products - FQ 116/25; D/SM 2/24	Tanya Lubbe	Spouse	Gauteng Education Department, Teacher	Approved amount	30 621	204 028
	CR Makamu	Spouse	Department Of Higher Education and Training, Lecturer		-	-
	Sybrand Nel	Child	City Of Cape Town, PPO/Head: Transmission System Development		-	-
Wec-Consult (Pty) Ltd - BSM 08/25	Enaas Richards	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, School Finance and Records Officer	Actual Expenditure	420 000	-
Adapt It Holdings - DSM 4/25	Dudley Muziwanadoda	Spouse	Sanral, Operation & Maintenance, Manager	Amount approved	915 842	-
Stellemploy NPC - BSM 29/25	Siyothozoza Mbmabo	Child	Stellenbosch Municipality, Community Development Co-Ordinator	Rates, No actual spending	-	-
Steven Happie - BSM 38/25	Portia Jansen	Child	City Of Cape Town, Clerk	Actual Expenditure	262 300	-
Cape Petroleum cc - BSM 18/25	Franciska Happie	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, Teacher	Rates, No actual spending	-	-
Ikapa Reticulation and flow - BSM 105/25	Lydia Buyiswa Mdyologolo	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, Teacher	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
Bergstan South Africa - B/SM 50/23	Cindy Davids	Child	Western Cape Education, Learning Support Teacher	Rates, No Actual Spending	-	-
	C Christians	Child	Western Cape Education, Learning Support Teacher		-	-
	J Beukes	Spouse	Department Of Social Development, Senior Social Worker		-	-
					11 275 646	316 885 498

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
54. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
54.1 Unauthorised expenditure		
The municipality incurred no unauthorised expenditure in both the current and previous financial year.		
54.2 Irregular expenditure		
Opening balance as previously reported	12 431 861	30 129 574
Correction of prior period error	(340 000)	(2 869 426)
Opening balance as restated	12 091 861	27 260 148
Add: Irregular expenditure - current	9 917 424	12 420 386
Add: Irregular expenditure – prior period	256 576	-
Less: Amounts written-off – current	(19 395 257)	(27 248 674)
Closing balance	2 870 604	12 431 860

Incidents/cases identified in the current year include those listed below:

Irregular expenditure was identified as it breached the procurement process in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy	10 174 000	12 420 386
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54.3 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The municipality incurred no fruitless and wasteful expenditure in both the current and previous financial year.

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
55. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act		
SALGA Contributions		
Current year subscription / fee	6 847 149	6 612 659
Early settlement discount	(342 357)	(330 633)
Current year expenditure	(1 626 199)	(1 570 507)
Prepaid expenditure	(4 878 593)	(4 711 519)
Amount approved by the director and noted by council	-	-
Audit fees		
Opening balance	-	16 509
Current year subscription / fee	10 767 700	8 623 801
Amount paid - current year	(10 747 808)	(8 623 801)
Amount paid - previous period	-	(16 509)
Amount approved by the director and noted by council	19 892	-
PAYE, UIF and SDL		
Current year subscription / fee	110 862 773	102 010 888
Amount paid - current year	(110 862 773)	(102 010 888)
Amount approved by the director and noted by council	-	-
Pension and medical aid deductions		
Current year subscription / fee	148 953 154	139 092 944
Amount paid - current year	(148 953 154)	(139 092 944)
Amount approved by the director and noted by council	-	-
Councillors' arrear consumer accounts		

There were no councillor arrear accounts more than 90 days as per the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

Stellenbosch Municipality

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55. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

Distribution losses

In terms of section 125(2)(d)(i) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), the municipality experienced the following distribution losses for the year under review.

Electrical distribution losses (KW)

System input	384 906 552	357 647 395
Sales	(363 301 265)	(337 518 453)
	21 605 287	20 128 942

Electricity losses are calculated as 5.63% (2024: 5.63%). Electricity losses are within the industry norm.

Water distribution losses (KL)

System input	12 774 943	12 563 518
Sales	(8 789 256)	(8 631 963)
	3 985 687	3 931 555

Water losses are calculated as 31.20% (2024: 31.30%). Water losses are above the industry norm. The high losses are mostly attributed to an ever-aging water network of asbestos cement pipes. The heavy rain events and wetter than normal winter periods of recent years have permanently caused the old pipework to become more fragile it otherwise would've been. These increases in pipe bursts during the wet periods haven't reverted back to the pre-wet period levels. This could be expected of old asbestos pipe networks if there is movement of the ground around or near these pipes.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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56. Retirement benefit information

The municipality makes provision for post-retirement benefits to eligible Councillors and employees who belong to different pension schemes. These funds are governed by the Pension Funds Act and include both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes.

The only obligation of the municipality with respect to the retirement benefit plans is to make the specified contributions. Where councillors / employees leave the plans prior to full vesting of the contributions, the contributions payable by the municipality are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

These schemes are subject to a tri-annual, bi-annual or annual actuarial valuation as set out hereunder.

SALA Pension fund

The SALA Pension Fund operates both as a defined benefit and defined contribution scheme.

The statutory valuation performed as at September 2023 stated that the net assets of the fund amounted to R12 076 570 425 (July 2021: R12 238 000 000), with funding levels of 100% (July 2021: 85.5%). The actuary recommended that employers continue to contribute at the current rate of 19.18% of pensionable salary.

The actuaries are satisfied with the investment strategy of the fund. The nature of the assets is, in their opinion, suitable for the nature of the liabilities of the Fund as defined in the rules of the fund. The matching of assets with the liabilities of the Fund is adequate; and the insurance arrangements are appropriate compared to the cover provided can be regarded as financially sound at the valuation date.

LA retirement Fund (Previously Cape Joint Pension Fund)

The LA RETIREMENT FUND operates both as a defined benefit and defined contribution scheme.

Defined benefit scheme

The contribution rate of the defined benefit scheme is 27%; 9% by the members and 18% by their councils. The actuarial valuation report at 30 June 2024 disclosed an actuarial valuation amounting to R1 302 163 000 (30 June 2023: R1 338 791 000), with a surplus of R202 952 000 (2023: R226 285 000), with a funding level of 118.5% (30 June 2023: 120.3%).

Defined contribution scheme

The actuarial valuation report at 30 June 2024 indicated that the defined contribution scheme of the fund is in a sound financial position, with net assets amounting to R2 213 314 000 (30 June 2023: R2 163 627 000), net investment reserve of Rnil (30 June 2023: Rnil) and with a funding level of 100% (2023: 100%).

Cape Joint Retirement Fund (CRF)

The most recent statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2024 revealed that the assets of the fund amounted to R47 307 646 000 (30 June 2023: R42 710 035 000), with funding levels of 117.3% (2023: 120.1%). The contribution rate paid by the members (7.50%/9%) and the municipalities (19.50%/18%) is sufficient to fund the benefits accruing from the fund in the future. The actuary certified that the structure of the assets is appropriate relative to the nature of the liabilities, given normal circumstances and that the Fund is in a sound financial condition as at the valuation date.

Municipal Councillors Pension Fund

The Municipal Councillors Pension Fund operates as a defined contribution scheme. The statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2018 stated that the net assets of the fund amounted to R1 798 030 000 (30 June 2017: R1 480 549 000), with funding levels of 103.26% (30 June 2017: 101.31%). The contribution rate paid by the members (13.75 %) and council (15 %) is sufficient to fund the benefits accruing from the fund in the future. The Actuary certified that the Fund was in a sound financial condition as at 30 June 2018, in that the assets of the fund were sufficient to cover the accrued service liabilities including the recommended Contingency Reserves in full.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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56. Retirement benefit information (continued)

The Municipal Workers Retirement Fund (Previously South African Municipal Workers Union National Provident Fund)

The Municipal Workers Retirement Fund is a defined contribution scheme. Members contribute at a rate of not less than 7.5% of salaries, as required by the Rules. The employers contribute at a total rate of not less than 18%. From 1 July 2017, members and employers that fall under other bargaining councils or forums are not bound by the above minimum contribution rates. The statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2021 stated that the assets of the fund amounted to R10 866 257 000 (30 June 2017: R7 720 948 000), with funding levels of 100.0% (30 June 2017: 102.0%). The Fund's assets exceeded the member liabilities as at 30 June 2021, by a margin of R 130.4 million or 1.2%. In the valuation report the actuaries have chosen to allocate R 100.3 million to the Risk Reserve, to allow for projected excess salary-multiple death and disability claims in the year following the valuation date (in excess of the contributions allocated toward these risk benefits over this period), while also leaving a reasonable margin against future claims variability. Accordingly there is a small positive balance in the Investment Reserve. The value of the assets is more than sufficient to cover the accrued liabilities (Members' Shares), and the required level of risk reserve in respect of the self-insured risk benefits, and the Fund is therefore financially sound.

National Fund for Municipal Workers

The fund operates as a defined contribution fund and in terms of the rules of the fund category A and category C members contribute at a rate as agreed upon by the Local Authority and the member, subject to an absolute minimum contribution of 2% and 5% of their remuneration respectively. Category C-Members, appointed after 1 July 2012, who are not part of the Schedule shall make monthly contributions to the Fund equal to 7.5% of their pensionable salary.

The most recent statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2024 stated that the net assets of the fund amounted to R31 228 359 (30 June 2023: R27 542 846), with funding levels of 101% (30 June 2024: 101%). The actuary certified that the assets of the fund are sufficient to cover 100.40% of the members' liabilities, also that it can be expected that the funding level of a fund of this nature will fluctuate around 100%, for example due to timing differences in investment and receipt of monies, slight mismatching of assets and liabilities and processing errors.

The Local Authority must contribute in respect of category A and category C members such an amount as agreed between the Local Authority and the fund, subject to a minimum contribution rate of 2% and 5% of their remuneration respectively. Category B members are members who belong to both category A and C and the Local Authority must, on behalf of such members, not contribute less than 7% of their remuneration. The contribution rates stipulated above include the amount payable towards the insured risk benefits policy.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
57. Going concern			
We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2025, the municipality had an accumulated surplus of R 5 941 439 748.			
The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.			
58. Deviations from SCM regulations - SCM Regulation 36			
In terms of section 36 of the municipality SCM regulations, any deviations from SCM policy needs to be approved by the accounting officer and noted by Council. The awards listed below have been approved by the accounting officer and noted by Council.			
All deviations considered by the accounting officer are processed in terms of the SCM regulations and the municipality's SCM policy. This process entails being assessed by the SCM Bid Adjudication Committee in terms of the stipulated criteria for emergency procurements and circumstances where it is impractical or not possible to follow the official procedure.			
Deviation from, and ratification of minor breaches of, the procurement processes			
In terms of section 36(2) of the Supply Chain Management Policy approved by Council it is stipulated that bids where the formal procurement processes could not be followed, must be noted in the annual financial statements.			
SCM paragraph reference			
36 (1)(a) i	Dispense with the official procurement processes in an emergency	1 681 858	24 771 246
36 (1)(a) ii	Dispense with official procurement processes if such goods or services are produced or available from a single source or sole provider.	603 352	15 680 919
36 (1)(a) v	Dispense with official procurement processes in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes.	5 350 276	18 275 924
Total deviations		7 635 486	58 728 089

The deviations and value disclosed is representative of the award value. In the event of a rates based award, an estimate is utilised based on certain projected provisions. In the event that an award value is not present, nor an estimate due to certain conditions, the actual expenditure incurred will be disclosed.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
59. Contingent liabilities		
Contingency arising out of litigation	23 690 372	18 469 072
Litigation is the process of taking a civil law suit (legal dispute) to Court. A civil case refers to a legal dispute between two or more parties seeking resolution through the civil court system. Civil litigation refers to the legal process of resolving disputes between parties seeking monetary damages, specific performance, or other remedies instead of criminal sanctions. These cases arise from a wide range of issues, including contract disputes, personal injury claims, property disputes, employment grievances, and more.		
Contingency arising out of arbitration	1 000 000	1 000 000
Arbitration is a procedure in which a dispute is submitted, by agreement of the parties, to one or more arbitrators who make a binding decision on the dispute. In choosing arbitration, the parties opt for a private dispute resolution procedure instead of going to court.		
Contingency arising out of adjudication	1 413 689	-
Adjudication is the legal process of formally settling a dispute, typically by an arbiter, who makes a decision based on presented evidence and legal arguments. It's a formal and decisive way to resolve conflicts.		
Municipal landfill site	-	-
The municipality has a present obligation to rehabilitate the landfill site which stems from licensing agreements 19/2/5/1/B4/45/WL0182/22 issued in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989). The obligation is immediately enforceable upon closure of the landfill site. As part of these licensing obligations, the municipality is responsible for post-closure obligations namely, ground water monitoring, decommissioning, monitoring committee and gas monitoring. The duration of the time for the cost to be incurred is contingent on the decision making of the regional director as stipulated in the licence conditions. At 30 June 2024, a decision has not been made by the regional director on the post-closure obligations for the municipality as per the licence agreements, as a result thereof, a reliable estimate of the costs to be incurred cannot be reliably estimated due to the uncertainty of the key events contained within the licencing conditions.		
VAT on library grants	3 226 905	2 487 695
The municipality will pay back the VAT on library grants and has subsequently realised this as a liability in the records of the municipality. The municipality will enter into negotiations with SARS on the penalties and interest on these VAT amounts. The amount of interest and penalties has been calculated over the last 5 years and is disclosed according as a contingent liability. The amount and timing of this payment of the penalties and interest is contingent on the outcome of the negotiations with SARS.		
	29 330 966	21 956 767

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
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60. Segment information

General information

Identification of segments

The municipality is organised and reports to management on the basis of three major functional areas: primary, secondary and tertiary educational services. The segments were organised around the type of service delivered and the target market. Management uses these same segments for determining strategic objectives. Segments were aggregated for reporting purposes.

Information reported about these segments is used by management as a basis for evaluating the segments' performances and for making decisions about the allocation of resources. The disclosure of information about these segments is also considered appropriate for external reporting purposes.

Reportable segments are identified based on activities performed of the municipality that generates economic benefits or service potential including internal services that contribute to achieving the municipality's objectives without necessarily generating net cash inflows.

Management has only identified segment information for which data is reported on and reviewed during the decision making process of the municipality. Aspects relating to GRAP 18 paragraph 21 (a) - (j) which does not form part of the review process of the management reports will not form part of the segment information.

Segmental reporting was based and identified on the MFMA S71 monthly budget statements/reports that are reviewed by senior management and council to make strategic decisions and in monitoring segment performance. The disclosure of information about segments in these reports are organised around the type of service delivered, in a standardised format namely the C2 schedule. This is considered appropriate for external reporting purposes to achieve the objectives of GRAP 18.

Types of goods and/or services by segment

These reportable segments as well as the goods and/or services for each segment are set out below:

Reportable segment	Goods and/or services
Community and public safety	Primary services providing community safety, crime prevention and law enforcement.
Governance and administration	Primary services in relation to financial management, financial and governance decision making.
Economic and environmental services	Urban and developmental planning in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. Environmental planning and protection for long term sustainability.
Trading services	Primary basic service provision including water, electricity, sanitation and refuse.

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R			
60. Segment information (continued)					
Segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities					
By function					
	Community and Public Safety R	Economic and environmental services R	Trading services R	Governance and admin R	Total R
2025					
Segment revenue					
External revenue from non-exchange transactions	12 327 191	279 705 465	166 804 663	624 059 354	1 082 896 673
External revenue from exchange transactions	21 623 237	37 154 557	1 490 897 722	28 950 023	1 578 625 539
Interest income	-	-	25 481 504	66 921 340	92 402 844
	33 950 428	316 860 022	1 683 183 889	719 930 717	2 753 925 056
Segment expenses					
Total segment expenses	287 591 785	313 180 259	1 235 010 873	350 618 611	2 186 401 528
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	20 253 461	46 409 048	125 180 853	13 269 828	205 113 190
Interest Expense	-	-	69 570 898	3 296 338	72 867 236
Contribution to provisions	-	-	5 806 162	-	5 806 162
Debt impairment	(2 609 710)	27 416 029	(1 679 447)	1 352 229	24 479 101
Impairment loss/(reversal)	-	62 872	-	708 847	771 719
Inventory losses	200 000	-	1 408 292	786 608	2 394 900
Cost of housing sold	1 550 000	-	-	-	1 550 000
	306 985 536	387 068 208	1 435 297 631	370 032 461	2 499 383 836
Surplus for the year	(273 035 108)	(70 208 186)	247 886 258	349 898 256	254 541 220
Other information					
Additions to non-current assets	69 497 239	114 731 630	242 626 748	45 825 585	472 681 202

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R			2024 R	
60. Segment information (continued)					
2024					
Segment revenue					
External revenue from non-exchange transactions	4 564 035	223 396 995	212 666 231	584 256 388	1 024 883 649
External revenue from exchange transactions	17 804 445	41 722 331	1 308 644 422	26 366 895	1 394 538 093
Interest income	-	-	22 352 160	62 703 708	85 055 868
	22 368 480	265 119 326	1 543 662 813	673 326 991	2 504 477 610
Segment expenses					
Total segment expenses	268 481 525	289 392 987	1 072 386 123	288 417 789	1 918 678 424
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	11 832 592	56 079 421	128 832 692	9 405 833	206 150 538
Debt Impairment	2 571 325	(15 254 242)	54 341 579	7 464 997	49 123 659
Impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	1 031 435	1 725 000	2 756 435
Interest expense	-	-	59 920 983	3 490 245	63 411 228
Contribution to provisions	-	-	583 528	-	583 528
Inventory Losses	(10 000)	-	(302 936)	22 928	(290 008)
Cost of housing sold	1 060 000	-	-	-	1 060 000
	283 935 442	330 218 166	1 316 793 404	310 526 792	2 241 473 804
Surplus for the year	(261 566 962)	(65 098 840)	226 869 409	362 800 199	263 003 806
Other information					
Additions to non-current assets	30 806 470	91 425 710	268 935 146	79 606 250	470 773 576

Measurement of segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities

Basis of accounting for transactions between reportable segments

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

Information about geographical areas

All the municipality's operations are located in the Republic of South Africa in the Cape Winelands area. Information to report on different geographical areas is not available would be expensive and impractical to develop

Stellenbosch Municipality

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		2025 R	2024 R			
61. GRAP 3 Adjustments						
The following restatements and adjustments occurred which are set out below:						
61.1 Adjustments of Statement of financial position items						
2024						
	Note	Previously reported	Correction of error	Change in accounting policy	Re-classification	Restated
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3	150 678 874	-	-	-	150 678 874
Receivables from exchange transactions	5	251 987 494	-	-	-	251 987 494
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	6	86 667 444	-	-	-	86 667 444
Inventory	7	23 268 240	17 504 023	-	-	40 772 263
VAT Control	8	30 829 208	(22 558 602)	-	-	8 270 606
Other receivables from exchange transactions	9	54 389 107	37 788 796	-	-	92 177 903
Short term investments	4	455 716 603	-	-	-	455 716 603
		1 053 536 970	32 734 217	-	-	1 086 271 187
Non-current assets						
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	15	6 508 597	-	-	-	6 508 597
Investment property	10	422 930 670	(6 535 000)	-	-	416 395 670
Property, plant and equipment	11	5 853 784 635	30 786 422	-	-	5 884 571 057
Biological assets	12	2 925 054	-	-	-	2 925 054
Heritage assets	13	1 312 810	-	-	-	1 312 810
Intangible assets	14	4 097 725	-	-	-	4 097 725
		6 291 559 491	24 251 422	-	-	6 315 810 913
Total assets		7 345 096 461	56 985 639	-	-	7 402 082 100
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Borrowings	19	69 853 210	-	-	-	69 853 210
Employee benefits	20	65 195 966	3 949	-	-	65 199 915
Consumer deposits	16	24 190 439	-	-	-	24 190 439
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	320 683 581	35 587 927	-	-	356 271 508
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions	18	37 827 435	(617 180)	-	-	37 210 255
		517 750 631	34 974 696	-	-	552 725 327
Non-current liabilities						
Borrowings	19	514 496 032	-	-	-	514 496 032
Employee benefits	20	206 670 001	-	-	-	206 670 001
Provisions	21	106 740 477	-	-	-	106 740 477
		827 906 510	-	-	-	827 906 510
Total liabilities		1 345 657 141	34 974 696	-	-	1 380 631 837
Community Wealth / Equity						
Reserves and funds		271 680 259	-	-	-	271 680 259
Accumulated surplus		5 727 759 087	22 010 940	-	-	5 749 770 027
Total Community Wealth / Equity		5 999 439 346	22 010 940	-	-	6 021 450 286

Stellenbosch Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R			
61. GRAP 3 Adjustments (continued)						
61.2 Adjustments of Statement of financial performance items						
2024						
	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Change in accounting policy	Re- classification	Restated
Revenue						
Exchange revenue						
Services charges – Electricity	22	874 585 643	-	-	-	874 585 643
Services charges – Waste management	22	96 326 521	-	-	-	96 326 521
Services charges – Waste water management	22	114 951 742	-	-	-	114 951 742
Services charges – Water management	22	203 270 709	-	-	-	203 270 709
Sales of goods and rendering of services	29	25 260 049	9 507 276	-	-	34 767 325
Agency services	27	3 697 082	-	-	-	3 697 082
Interest earned from receivables	24	23 504 654	-	-	-	23 504 654
Interests on current and non-current assets	25	57 311 807	-	-	-	57 311 807
Licence and permits	26	8 149 482	-	-	-	8 149 482
Rent from fixed assets	23	11 055 806	-	-	-	11 055 806
Operational revenue	28	48 819 185	(1 085 404)	-	-	47 733 781
		1 466 932 680	8 421 872	-	-	1 475 354 552
Non-exchange revenue						
Property rates	30	484 454 441	-	-	-	484 454 441
Fines, penalties and forfeits	31	166 867 895	-	-	-	166 867 895
Transfers and subsidies	32	342 231 985	31 329 329	-	-	373 561 314
Interest earned from receivables	24	4 239 407	-	-	-	4 239 407
		997 793 728	31 329 329	-	-	1 029 123 057
Total revenue		2 464 726 408	39 751 201	-	-	2 504 477 609
Expenditure						
Employee related cost	33	631 801 689	477 568	-	-	632 279 257
Remuneration of councillors	34	22 619 919	-	-	-	22 619 919
Bulk purchases	35	658 227 496	-	-	-	658 227 496
Inventory consumed	36	66 371 383	-	-	-	66 371 383
Contribution to/(from) debt impairment	37	49 123 660	-	-	-	49 123 660
Depreciation and amortisation	38	204 290 393	1 860 147	-	-	206 150 540
Impairment losses / (reversal) of impairment	39	2 756 436	-	-	-	2 756 436
Finance costs	40	63 411 228	-	-	-	63 411 228
Contracted services	41	278 249 405	(2 161 902)	-	-	276 087 503
Transfers and subsidies	42	21 324 136	-	-	-	21 324 136
Irrecoverable debts written off	43	101 629 854	-	-	-	101 629 854
Operating leases	45	6 145 742	-	-	-	6 145 742
Operational cost	46	132 062 028	(11 100)	-	-	132 050 928
Gain/(Loss) on disposals and fair value adjustments	47	3 480 147	(477 568)	-	-	3 002 579
Inventory adjustments to/(from) net realisable value	48	(290 008)	-	-	-	(290 008)
Contribution to/(from) Landfill provision	44	583 529	-	-	-	583 529
Total expenditure		2 241 787 037	(312 855)	-	-	2 241 474 182
Surplus for the year		222 939 371	40 064 056	-	-	263 003 427

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61. GRAP 3 Adjustments (continued)

61.3 Correction of errors

The following material prior period errors adjustments occurred with respective reasonings:

Revenue from non - exchange transactions - Transfers and subsidies

An inspection was performed on the entire population of non-exchange revenue. Consequently it was found that Land was transferred in the municipality's name that was not previously recognised. The municipality had also identified that the VAT portion of the library grant had not been recognised as goods and services. Consequently, the municipality corrected the revenue from non-exchange to revenue from exchange transactions. The municipality also received land that was transferred to the municipality in the prior year. The breakdown of the items are depicted below:-

Nature of error

Revenue from non-exchange transactions previously reported	342 231 985
Library fees revenue correction to sale of goods and rendering of services	(9 507 275)
Library fees VAT portion correction to Output VAT accrual	(1 463 395)
Land recognition related to prior years from provincial government	42 300 000
	373 561 315

Property plant and equipment

An in depth review was done on the entire fixed asset register to identify corrections that are required. The municipality was also informed of land that was transferred in the municipality's name in the prior year. This land has also affected the land inventory line item on the statement of financial position with a contra total of R17 504 023 (Including Investment Property transfer). The required corrections are depicted below:

Nature of error

Property, plant and equipment previously reported	5 853 784 635
Retention payment recognised in relation to prior years	1 315 601
Decreased in depreciation due to a change in useful live of assets	(1 860 147)
Recognition of land to property, plant and equipment	42 300 000
Transfer of land to land inventory according to council resolution	(10 969 023)
	5 884 571 066

Accumulated surplus

The accumulated surplus was restated due to multiple reasons. In the prior year the municipality performed various corrections due to items that presented itself out of the review of the components. These are all depicted below:

Nature of error

Accumulated surplus previously reported	5 727 759 087
Supplier VAT correction	3 629 757
Correction of unallocated deposits older than 3 years.	4 621 665
VAT correction of library grant, now recognised as goods and services for prior years	(22 872 073)
VAT accrual on library grant for prior years now recognised.	(5 319 808)
Prior year accruals, previously recognised but not cleared.	1 270 264
Prior year property plant and equipment correction for changes in asset categories	40 198 672
Other changes	482 463
	5 749 770 027

Stellenbosch Municipality

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	2025 R	2024 R
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61. GRAP 3 Adjustments (continued)

Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Various corrections were performed on trade and other payables line items. These changes come as a result of investigation of control accounts as well as changes in the interpretation of the VAT accounting standards. The consequent corrections are depicted below:

Nature of error

Trade and other payables previously reported	320 683 581
Correction of prior year retention of supplier not previously recognised	1 512 941
Correction of incorrect leave payout control account utilised	(3 949)
Payables and accruals prior year correction for accounts not previously cleared	(2 509 116)
Correction of unallocated deposits which were older than 3 years and not previously cleared	(3 481 453)
Output VAT accrual not previously recognised as other payables	66 556 152
Output VAT provision for doubtful debt not previously recognised as other payables	(26 486 647)
	356 271 509

Other receivables from exchange transactions

This error relates to a change in interpretation of accounting standards in the current year. VAT was previously recognised on a net basis on the statement of financial position including all accruals. Subsequently this net line item for VAT has now been segregated. The contra account also affected with these correcting journals is the VAT control account.

Nature of error

Other receivables from exchange previously reported	54 389 107
VAT input accrual recognised to other receivables	37 788 796
	92 177 903

62. Additional disclosure in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act

Information on compliance with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (B-BBEE) is included in the Annual Report under the section titled Employment Equity.

63. Change in estimate

Property, plant and equipment

The useful lives of all asset classes were adjusted during the 2024/2025 financial year to more accurately reflect the period of economic benefits or service potential derived from these assets. Refer to note 11. The effect of changing the remaining useful life of assets for the municipality during 2024/2025 has decreased the depreciation charge for the current year by R 13 821 745 (2023/2024: R402 000). It is impracticable to estimate the effect of these changes on future periods.

Provisions: Landfill site rehabilitation

The reference interest rate of the inflation rate to calculate the landfill site provision was changed from the Western Cape CPI rate to an inflation rate specific to construction cost and adjusted for risks. This is due to this rate being more relevant this year due to changes in circumstances. This rate also best represents current considerations for the specific construction industry. The financial effect of the change in the current period is R31 210 954.83. It is impractical to estimate the effect on future periods as the financial markets are unpredictable in the future years and this plays the most important role in determining these interest rates.



ANNEXURE B: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2024/25



STELLENBOSCH

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Annual Performance Report

2024/25

(01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025)

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1. PURPOSE

The Annual Performance Report 2024/25 is hereby submitted to the Stellenbosch Municipal Council in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA), Sections 46(1) and (2). The report covers the municipality's performance information from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 and focuses on the implementation of the Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) 2024/25, concerning the objectives as encapsulated in the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the year under review.

The format of the report will reflect the Stellenbosch Municipality's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) per Strategic Focus Area (SFA).

This report will also endeavour to report to the Council on the municipality's performance in terms of the five (5) National Government's Key Performance Areas for local government, which are (1) Basic Service Delivery; (2) Local Economic Development; (3) Municipal Institutional Transformation and Development; (4) Municipal Financial Viability and Management; and (5) Good Governance and Public Participation.

2. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

This Annual Performance Report has been compiled in compliance with the requirements of Section 46(1) of the MSA, which stipulates that:

- (1) A municipality must prepare for each financial year a performance report reflecting—
 - (a) the performance of the municipality and each external service provider during that financial year;
 - (b) a comparison of the performance referred to in paragraph (a) with targets set for performance in the previous financial year; and
 - (c) measures taken to improve performance.

In addition, regulation 7(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, states that "a municipality's performance management system entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting, and improvement will be conducted, organised, and managed, including determining the roles of the different role players." Performance management is not only relevant to the organisation but also applicable to the individuals employed within the organisation, as well as to external service providers.

3. MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW

Stellenbosch is the second-oldest town in South Africa, dating back to 1679 when the island in the Eerste River was named Stellenbosch by the then-Governor of the Cape, Simon van der Stel. The first farming activities in the area started that year. Today, the area is primarily known for its extraordinary wines, fruit, world-renowned cultural landscapes, and exceptional scenic beauty. The towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek are renowned for their diverse architectural styles, including Dutch, Georgian, and Victorian, which reflect their rich heritage and traditions, as well as the divisions of the past.

The area houses excellent educational institutions, including the University of Stellenbosch, Boland College, sports and culinary institutions, and several prestigious schools. It has a strong business sector, ranging from major South African businesses and corporations to smaller enterprises and home industries. The tourism industry alone is responsible for the creation of about 18 000 jobs in the area. The area's numerous wine farms and cellars are very popular, and the area is the home of the very first wine route in South Africa.

The town boasts various sports facilities. Coetzenburg, with its athletics and rugby stadiums, has hosted star performances over many generations, while the Danie Craven Stadium is the home of Maties Rugby, the largest rugby club in the world. The municipal area has several theatres, which include the university's HB Thom Theatre, Spier Amphitheatre, Dorpsstraat Theatre, Aan de Braak Theatre, and Oude Libertas Amphitheatre, all well-known for their summer seasons of music, theatre, and dance.

Limited municipal resources require an increase in multi-sectoral partnerships to address the broad spectrum of needs in the community. The municipality cannot address the challenges of Stellenbosch on its own, not only because of limited resources but also because it does not control all the variables impacting the growth and development of the town. Welfare and community organisations play a leading role in helping to meet the needs of previously neglected communities. The business sector also plays a key role in shaping the economic development of the municipal area.

Figure 3:1 Location of the Stellenbosch Municipality



3.1 Vision

“An Integrated Valley of Opportunity and Innovation”

3.2 Socio-economic status

Table 1: Key Socio-economic Statistics¹

Name	2011	2022
Total population	155 728	175 411
Young children (0-14 years)	22.8%	20.6%
Working age population (15-64 years)	72.3%	73.1%
Elderly (65+ years)	4.9%	6.3%
Dependency ratio	38.4	36.8
Sex ratio	95.7	94.2
No schooling (20+ years)	3.1%	2.3%
Higher education (20+ years)	17.1%	24.7%
Number of households	43 417	59 626
Average household size	3.6	2.9
Formal dwellings	75.1%	87.3%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	91.0%	96.8%
Weekly refuse disposal service	87.0%	87.3%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	72.4%	86.4%
Electricity for lighting	92.9%	96.9%

¹ Statistics South Africa. Census 2022.

4. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

To improve planning, implementation, measurement, and reporting, the municipality implemented the following actions:

- Departmental operational plans were developed for monitoring and reporting operational programmes;
- An electronic performance management system is operational within the municipality. The same system forms the basis of the performance evaluations of the Directors and the Municipal Manager; and
- The municipality endeavoured during the development of the TL SDBIP, as well as with the development of the Departmental SDBIP, that the "SMART" principle be adhered to in the setting of indicators and targets. Emphasis was placed on ensuring that indicators and targets were specific and time-bound, thus making them measurable.

Table 2: Performance Management System Checklist

	Approved Performance Management Policy	All MSA s57/56 Performance contracts signed	Functional Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)	Functional Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	Quarterly Performance Reporting to the Council	Annual Performance Reporting to the Council
In place?	√	√	√	√	√	√

4.1 Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

The organisational performance is evaluated using a Municipal Scorecard (the TL SDBIP) at the organisational level and through the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) at the directorate and departmental levels.

The SDBIP is a plan that converts the IDP and Budget into measurable indicators of how, where, and when the municipality's strategies, objectives, and normal business processes are implemented. It also allocates responsibilities to directorates to deliver the services in terms of the IDP and the Budget.

The MFMA Circular No. 13 prescribes that:

- The IDP and budget must be aligned;
- The budget must address the strategic priorities;
- The SDBIP should indicate what the municipality is going to do during the next 12 months; and
- The SDBIP should form the basis for measuring performance against goals set during the budget / IDP processes.

The TL SDBIP 2024/25 was prepared as described in the paragraphs below and approved by the Executive Mayor on 25 June 2024.

The approved TL SDBIP 2024/25 was revised in January 2025. These revisions were made in line with the adjustment budget, internal audit findings, and (if any) recommendations made by the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA).

The overall assessment of actual performance against targets set for the Key Performance Indicators, as documented in the SDBIP, is illustrated in terms of the following assessment methodology:

Table 3: Performance Assessment Criteria

Colour	Category	Explanation
N/A	KPI Not Yet Measured	KPIs with no targets or actual results for the selected period
R	KPI Not Met	Actual vs. target less than 75%
O	KPI Almost Met	Actual vs. target between 75% and 100%
G	KPI Met	Actual vs. target 100% achieved
G2	KPI Well Met	Actual vs. target more than 100% and less than 150% achieved
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	Actual vs. target of more than 150% achieved

The TL SDBIP (the Municipal Scorecard) consolidates service delivery targets set by Council / Senior Management and provides an overall picture of performance for the municipality as a whole, reflecting performance on its strategic priorities. The TL SDBIP is a detailed one-year plan, and the necessary components should include:

- Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source;
- Expected revenue to be collected, not billed;
- Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote;
- Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote;
- Non-financial, measurable performance objectives in the form of targets and indicators; and
- A detailed capital project plan broken down by ward over three years.

4.2 Departmental Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

The Departmental Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (the detailed SDBIP) captures each Directorate's performance. Unlike the TL SDBIP, which reflects the strategic performance of the municipality, the Departmental SDBIP 2024/25 provides a comprehensive picture of the performance per directorate, department, and section. It was compiled by the directors and senior managers for their respective departments and sections and consists of objectives, indicators, and targets derived from the approved TL SDBIP 2024/25.

5. PLANNED TARGETS VS ACTUAL RESULTS FOR THE 2024/25 FINANCIAL YEAR

This section of the Annual Performance Report 2024/25 will report on the municipality's actual performance against the planned targets as derived from the municipality's IDP. Because the municipality has developed five (5) Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs), the performance reporting will follow these themes.

5.1 Municipal Performance per National Key Performance Indicator

5.1.1 Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

Table 4: NKPA- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25
The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan	4	6
The percentage of a municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan	0.97% (R6 263 077 / R645 932 311 = 0.97%)	0.82% (R5 340 533.45 / R652 041 454.98) x 100 = 0.82%

5.1.2 Basic Service Delivery

Table 5: NKPA- Basic Service Delivery

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24*	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25*
The percentage of households earning less than R7 000 per month with access to free basic services (In the case of Stellenbosch Municipality- the percentage of registered Indigent households is being reported)	100%	100%
The percentage of households with access to basic level of water	100%	100%
The percentage of households with access to basic level of sanitation	100%	100%
The percentage of households with access to basic level of electricity	100%	100%
The percentage of households with access to basic level of solid waste removal	100%	100%

* The percentage of households with access to a basic level of water, sanitation, electricity, and solid waste services is based on formal households only. The information on informal households and backyard dwellings was not taken into account.

5.1.3 Local Economic Development

Table 6: NKPA- Local Economic Development

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25
The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects	1 695	1 341

5.1.4 Municipal Financial Viability and Management

Table 7: NKPA- Municipal Financial Viability and Management

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25
Debt coverage ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / Debt service payments due within the year)	32.26%	36.22%
Service debtors to revenue (Total outstanding service debtors / Annual revenue received for services)	30.55%	24.59%
Cost coverage ((Available cash + investments) / Monthly fixed operating expenditure)	3.66	3.02

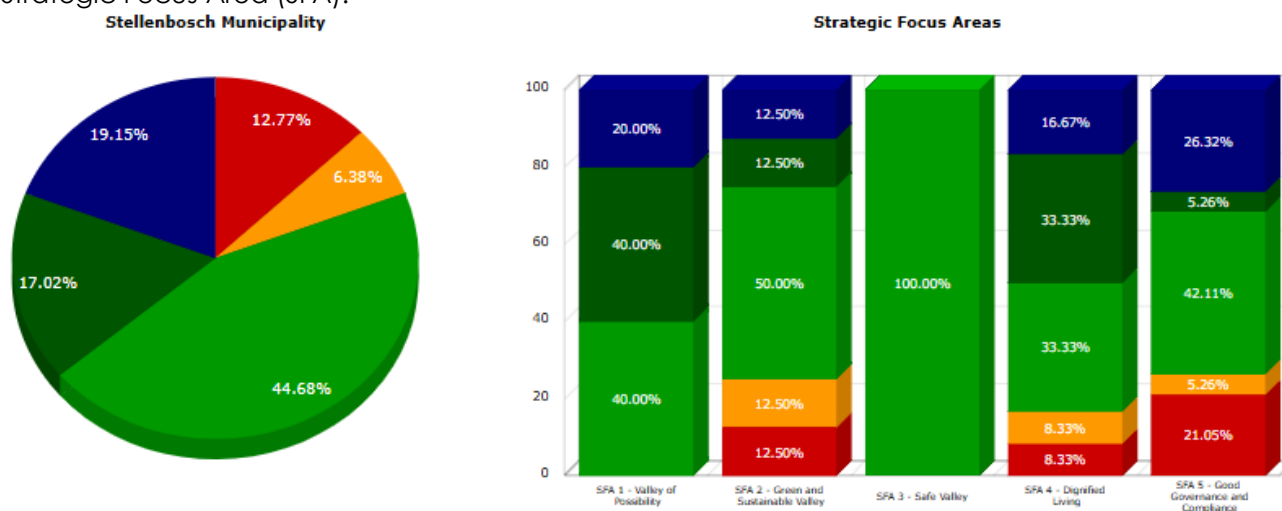
5.1.5 Good Governance and Public Participation

Table 8: NKPA- Good Governance and Public Participation

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25
The percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipality's integrated development plan	85.88%	89.29%

5.2 Overall Performance per Municipal Strategic Focus Area

The following graph and table illustrate the Municipality's overall performance per Municipal Strategic Focus Area (SFA).



Stellenbosch Municipality		Municipal Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)				
		SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility	SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley	SFA 3 - Safe Valley	SFA 4 - Dignified Living	SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance
KPI Not Yet Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
KPI Not Met	6 (12.77%)	-	1 (12.50%)	-	1 (8.33%)	4 (21.05%)
KPI Almost Met	3 (6.38%)	-	1 (12.50%)	-	1 (8.33%)	1 (5.26%)
KPI Met	21 (44.68%)	2 (40%)	4 (50%)	3 (100%)	4 (33.33%)	8 (42.11%)
KPI Well Met	8 (17.02%)	2 (40%)	1 (12.50%)	-	4 (33.33%)	1 (5.26%)
KPI Extremely Well Met	9 (19.15%)	1 (20%)	1 (12.50%)	-	2 (16.67%)	5 (26.32%)
Total:	47	5	8	3	12	19
	100%	10.64%	17.02%	6.38%	25.53%	40.43%

Table and Graph 9: Overall performance per SFA- 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

5.2.1 SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility

SFA 1 - VALLEY OF POSSIBILITY											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL101	KPI002	Submission of the revised Economic Development Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of the revised Economic Development Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	1	1	G		
TL102	KPI003	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Number of job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects by 30 June	1 695	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 341	G2		
TL103	KPI004	Submission of Land-use applications to the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Percentage of Land-use applications submitted to the MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	90.90%	75%	75%	75%	87.50%	G2	14 / 16 x 100 = 87.50% The land use applications submitted for decision-making at the MPT are significantly fewer than those directed to authorised officials. Consequently, it is more efficient to oversee and prioritise the processing of applications referred to the MPT to facilitate their completion within the designated timeframes.	
TL104	KPI005	Provide training opportunities to entrepreneurs and Small,	Number of quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs						27	4	

SFA 1 - VALLEY OF POSSIBILITY											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
		Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)								provide online training modules for local SMMEs.	
TL106	KPI007	Submission of the revised Housing Pipeline (document) to the MayCo	Number of revised Housing Pipelines (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May		1	1	1	1	1	G	

Summary of Results: SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	0
O	KPI Almost Met	0
G	KPI Met	2
G2	KPI Well Met	2
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	1
Total KPIs		5

5.2.2 SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley

SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL109	KPI020	Conduct an external audit of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities	Number of external audits of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities conducted by 30 June	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL110	KPI021	Implementation of identified waste minimisation projects	Number of identified waste minimisation projects implemented by 30 June	2	2	2	2	2	G		
TL111	KPI014	Process building plan applications of <500sqm within 30 days after the date of receipt	Percentage of building plan applications of <500sqm processed within 30 days after the date of receipt	62.92%	60%	60%	60%	87.41%	G2	1 813 / 2 074 x 100 = 87.41% Improved outcomes were realised through the careful management of intrinsic vulnerabilities within the service delivery process linked to staff capacity, as well as by addressing challenges in operational procedures. This included the implementation of a new back-office management system designed to oversee and monitor applications, leading to a marked improvement in the efficiency of processing building plan applications.	

SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY

Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
										Continuous measures are being undertaken to ensure that the standards of service delivery are upheld and enhanced further.	
TL112	KP022	Wastewater quality measured into the Department of Water and Sanitation's License Conditions for physical and micro parameters	Percentage of wastewater quality compliance as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	48.65%	70%	70%	70%	58.74%	○	<p>Pre-audited results: = (Q1 + Q2 + Q3 + Q4) / 4 = (68.33% + 59.17% + 57.89% + 57.75%) / 4 = 58.74%</p> <p>The municipality is experiencing a loss of critical staff to larger municipalities that are providing more competitive salary packages. Currently, a selection process is underway for certain critical posts.</p> <p>The Department of Water and Sanitation has established the thresholds for specific indicators at a level that may be considered insufficient. The upgrade of the Wemmershoek Wastewater Treatment Work (WWTW) Phase 2 is</p>	<p>The Wemershoek WWTW Phase 2 upgrade is currently under construction and proceeding well. A specialist service provider was deployed to Stellenbosch and Wemmershoek WWTWs. Budget allocated for equipment repairs and upgrades.</p> <p>The process of filling vacancies is currently underway. Staff disciplinary matters are yielding positive results.</p>

SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY

Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
										necessary to improve the performance of this indicator.	
TL113	KPI016	Reduce organic waste	Percentage of organic waste reduced by 30 June	19.88%	20%	20%	20%	37.06%	B	<p>Total organic waste for the year: 19 970.23 tonnes. Diverted organic waste = 7 400.72 tonnes. Percentage Total Diversion of Organics = 7 400.72 tonnes / 19 970.23 tonnes x 100 = 37.06%</p> <p>The total organic waste generated by residents and businesses during the financial year surpassed the municipality's projections.</p>	
TL141	KPI018	Submission of a Waste Reclaimers Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of Waste Reclaimers Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	1	0	R	<p>The finalisation of the Waste Reclaimer Strategy experienced delays, attributed to several necessary inputs that needed to be worked into it, as well as existing vacancies within the relevant department.</p>	The Waste Reclaimer Strategy has been completed and will be presented to the Municipal Manager by 31 July 2025. Critical vacancies are being filled to mitigate potential delays.

SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY

Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL145	KPI013	Submission of a revised Friends Group Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Friends Group MOUs submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	1	1	G		
TL146	KPI063	Installation of a SCADA telemetry system at the Jan Marais electrical substation	Number of SCADA telemetry systems installed at the Jan Marais electrical substation by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	1	1	G		

Summary of Results: SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	1
O	KPI Almost Met	1
G	KPI Met	4
G2	KPI Well Met	1
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	1
Total KPIs		8

5.2.3 SFA 3 - Safe Valley

SFA 3 - SAFE VALLEY											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL114	KPI024	Submission of the revised Disaster Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Disaster Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL115	KPI025	Submission of the revised Safety and Security Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Safety and Security Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 April	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL116	KPI026	Submission of the revised Traffic Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Traffic Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	1	1	1	1	1	G		

Summary of Results: SFA 3 - Safe Valley

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	0
O	KPI Almost Met	0
G	KPI Met	3
G2	KPI Well Met	0
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	0
Total KPIs		3

5.2.4 SFA 4 - Dignified Living

SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL117	KPI028	Provision of waterborne toilet facilities in informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements	Number of waterborne toilet facilities provided in Informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	20	25	25	25	46	B	The ERF 3229, the Mooiwater Relocation Project, had to cater for 218 structures (temporary relocation areas). For the municipality to be compliant with the 1:5 household-to-toilet ratio, the municipality had to ensure adequate ablution installations were installed to meet the national legislation norms requirement.	
TL118	KPI032	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	G	6 732 / 6 732 x 100 = 100%	
TL119	KPI029	Limit unaccounted electricity to less than 9% annually {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold (incl. Free basic electricity)) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated) x 100}	Percentage of average electricity losses, measured by 30 June	5.65%	<9%	<9%	<9%	5.61%	B	(384 906 552kWh - 363 301 265kWh) / 384 906 552kWh x 100 = 5.61%	

SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL120	KPI030	Water quality measured quarterly ito the SANS 241 physical and micro parameters	Percentage of water quality level as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	95.26%	95%	95%	95%	93.57%	○	<p>Total samples: 13 506; Failures: 868.</p> <p>Compliance: (13 506 – 868) / 13 506 x 100 = 93.57%</p> <p>The annual target for municipalities, as well as the national target, is 90%. The Stellenbosch Municipality set itself a higher target for the 2024/25 financial year of 95%. The municipality's water quality does surpass the national standards. The Water Quality leg is 80% vacant, and only the Assistant Superintendent: Water Quality is currently filled. Filling the remaining posts will result in an improvement in test results. Some test failures occur due to sampling methods, disinfection improvements, and additional personnel required.</p>	The municipality will prioritise filling of the remaining Water Quality Controller post. The recruitment processes have started. The Department: Human Resources is busy with the longlisting compilation, and the vacancy is aimed to be filled by 31 December 2025.

SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL121	KPI031	Limit unaccounted water to less than 25%	Percentage of average unaccounted water, measured by 30 June	31.29%	<25%	<25%	<25%	31.20%	R	3 985 686kL / 12 774 943kL x 100 = 31.20% The municipality is deploying water management devices to curb water losses as well as focusing on the removal of illegal connections, which is an ongoing issue. Furthermore, the municipality is engaged in the permanent replacement of flood-damaged pipelines (previous repairs were temporary) and repairing and maintaining ageing pipes.	The municipality now has a pipe replacement consultant tender, as well as a construction tender in place, and it is dealing with critical pipe repairs or replacements. Efforts will continue with the installation of water management devices and the removal of illegal connections in households.
TL122	KPI033	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	G	6 732 / 6 732 x 100 = 100%	
TL123	KPI034	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	G	6 732 / 6 732 x 100 = 100%	

SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL124	KPI035	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	G	6 732 / 6 732 x 100 = 100%	
TL125	KPI036	Formal households with access to water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to water, measured quarterly	27 310	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 486	G2		
TL126	KPI037	Formal households with access to electricity (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to electricity, measured quarterly	27 310	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 486	G2		
TL127	KPI038	Formal households with access to refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to refuse removal, measured quarterly	27 310	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 486	G2		
TL128	KPI039	Formal households with access to sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to sanitation, measured quarterly	27 310	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 486	G2		

Summary of Results: SFA 4 - Dignified Living

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	1
O	KPI Almost Met	1
G	KPI Met	4
G2	KPI Well Met	4
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	2
Total KPIs		12

5.2.5 SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL97	KPI059	Submission of the revised Communication Policy to the MayCo	Number of revised Communication Policies submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	1	1	1	1	0	R	The Section: Communication reviewed the Communication Policy and solicited input from the various user departments. The item was unable to serve at the MayCo meeting during the 2024/25 financial year since there are still numerous inputs that need to be processed for inclusion in the draft revised Communication Policy.	The draft revised Communication Policy will be submitted to the MayCo by 30 November 2025.
TL98	KPI044	Employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management	Percentage of employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management, measured by 30 June	66%	50%	50%	50%	75%	B	6 / 8 x 100 = 75% The municipality managed to receive good applications from candidates who fell within its employment equity targets. Furthermore, the appointed candidates demonstrated strong performance throughout the recruitment and selection process.	
TL99	KPI049	Submission of the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) Audit Action Plan (AAP) to the APAC	Number of AGSA Audit Action Plans submitted to the APAC by 31 March	1	1	1	1	1	G		

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE

Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL100	KPI053	Submission of the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to the Council	Number of draft IDPs submitted to the Council by 31 March	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL107	KPI055	Submission of the revised Sewer Master Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Sewer Master Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	1	1	1	1	0	R	The completion of the Sewer Master Plan was delayed due to several inputs required as well as several vacancies within the relevant department. One of these critical vacancies is the Manager: Planning and Design, which is currently being filled.	The municipality has advertised its critical vacancies and is presently in the shortlisting phase for the positions of Manager: Planning and Design, Chief, Principal, and Engineering Technicians. It is anticipated that the municipality will fill these positions by 31 December 2025.
TL108	KPI060	Submission of the updated Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP) 2023 - 2028 to the Municipal Manager	Number of updated CITPs 2023 - 2028 submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 May	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL129	KPI042	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(iii))	Cost coverage as at 30 June annually [(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation)	3.66	2	2	2	3.02	B	(R555 564 984 - R44 933 699) / (R2 070 967 286.74 / 12) = 3.02 months	
TL130	KPI043	Achieve an average payment percentage of 96% by 30 June (Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	(Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	94.53%	96%	96%	96%	97.21%	G2	(R534 673 082 + R1 995 822 040 - R523 094 992 - R 67 310 512) / R1 995 822 040 x 100 = 97.21%	

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE

Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL131	KPI040	Actual expenditure of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MSA, Reg. S10(c))	Percentage of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	85.88%	90%	90%	90%	89.29%	O	(R468 338 320 / R524 512 559) x 100 = 89.29%	
TL132	KPI045	The percentage of the payroll budget spent on implementing the Municipal Workplace Skills Plan (NKPI Proxy- MSA, Reg. S10(f))	Percentage of the municipality's payroll budget actually spent on implementing its Workplace Skills Plan ((Total Actual Training Expenditure / Total Annual payroll Budget) x 100), measured by 30 June	0.97%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.82%	B	(R5 340 533.45 / R652 041 454.98) x 100 = 0.82%	
TL133	KPI046	Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(i))	Debt coverage ratio ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / (Debt service payments due within the year)) measured by 30 June	32.26%	15%	15%	15%	36.22%	B	(R2 754 225 048 - R224 153 143) / R69 853 219 = 36.22%	
TL134	KPI047	Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(ii))	Service debtors to revenue ratio - (Total outstanding service debtors / revenue received for services) measured by 30 June		27%	27%	27%	24.59%	B	(R490 855 207.11 / R1 995 822 040) x 100 = 24.59%	
TL135	KPI054	Submission of the IDP / Budget / SDF time schedule (process plan) to the Council	Number of IDP / Budget / SDF time schedules (process plan) submitted to the Council by 31 August	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL136	KPI051	Submission of the revised Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Backup Disaster Recovery Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised ICT Backup Disaster Recovery Plans submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL137	KPI052	Submission of the revised Strategic ICT Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised Strategic ICT Plans submitted to the ICT	1	1	1	1	1	G		

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE

Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
			Steering Committee by 31 March								
TL138	KPI048	Submission of the revised Risk-Based Audit Plan (RBAP) to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)	Number of revised RBAPs submitted to the APAC by 30 June	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL139	KPI050	Submission of the revised Strategic Risk Register (SRR) to the Risk Management Committee	Number of revised SRRs submitted to the Risk Management Committee by 30 June	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL140	KPI056	Submission of the revised Electrical Master Plan to the Council	Number of revised Electrical Master Plans submitted to the Council by 30 June	1	1	1	1	0	R	The Electrical Master Plan was revised and approved in the 2023/24 financial year and requires revisions every five years. The indicator was incorrectly incorporated into the 2024/25 financial year.	Enhanced supervision of the key performance indicator (KPI) and target-setting procedure will be implemented during the annual adjustment process.
TL144	KPI057	Submission of a draft Smart City Framework to the Municipal Manager	Number of draft Smart City Frameworks submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	1	0	R	The target could not be achieved due to the resignation of the Director: Corporate Services in May 2025.	The Director: Corporate Services position was advertised, and it is expected that an appointment will be made by 30 September 2025. Consequently, the draft Smart City Framework key performance indicator will be integrated into the performance agreement of the

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
											new Director: Corporate Services and submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June 2026.

Summary of Results: SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	2
O	KPI Almost Met	1
G	KPI Met	10
G2	KPI Well Met	1
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	5
Total KPIs		19



GERALDINE METTLER
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Date: 2/12/25



ANNEXURE C: AUDIT AND PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25



STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNICIPALITY • UMASIPALA • MUNISIPALITEIT

1. Report of the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)

This report of the APAC of Stellenbosch Municipality (SBM) is in respect of the 2024/2025 financial year. The APAC has complied with its responsibilities in terms of Section 166 of the MFMA and applicable National Treasury Regulations. The Committee has also regulated its affairs and discharged its responsibilities concordant to the approved Charter. The Committee's operation is guided by the MFMA, the King IV report on Corporate Governance and Global Internal Audit Standards.

2. Membership and Attendance

- 2.1. The APAC composed of four (4) independent members not in the employ of the Municipality appointed by Council. The Committee met four times during 2024/25 financial year.
- 2.2. The list of Committee members, their qualifications, and a record of their attendance of meetings is as follows:

Member Details	Qualifications	Capacity	Date Appointed	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr. LC Nene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master of International Business B Com Accounting Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Corp Gov) Certification in Control Self-Assessment, Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa (IIASA) General Internal Auditor – GIA (SA) IIA SA Certification in Risk Management Assurance, IIA SA Fellow of the Institute of Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa, FIIA (SA) 	Chairperson	01 June 2022	4
Dr. L Mortimer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Diploma in Public Health Diploma in Local Government Administration Diploma in Personnel Management Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management MBA Doctorate in Administration 	Member	01 May 2024	4
Ms. R Gani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor of Commerce 	Member	27 September 2023	4

Member Details	Qualifications	Capacity	Date Appointed	Number of Meetings Attended
	(BComm Accounting Science)			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Commerce (Hon Accounting Science) • Chartered Accountant South Africa, CA (SA) • Certified Director, Institute of Directors South Africa (IoDSA) 			
Ms. R Strydom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Commerce (BCom Management Accounting) • Bachelor of Commerce (Hon Financial Accounting) 	Member	27 September 2023	1*
Mr. M Burton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Accounting Science • Honours Bachelor of Accounting Science • Financing and Valuing Commercial Property (60 hours – 93% Average for completed assignments) • CA (SA) 	Member	01 March 2025	2**

* Ms. R Strydom resigned on 28 November 2024 thus she only attended one meeting.

** Mr. M. Burton was appointed on 01 March 2025 thus he attended two meetings.

- 2.3. The Municipal Manager (MM), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Directors, Chief Audit Executive (CAE), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) Chairperson, and Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) are permanent invitees to the Committee meetings.

3. Execution of Functions

The APAC has executed its duties and responsibilities during the financial year in accordance with its terms of reference as they relate to the Council's accounting, external and internal auditing processes, internal control, governance, predetermined objectives and performance monitoring, compliance with laws and regulations, risk management, combined assurance and information technology governance and financial reporting practices.

During the year under review, the Committee, amongst other matters,

3.1. In respect of the Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) [External Auditors and the External Audit]

- 3.1.1. Approved the AGSA terms of engagement and strategy, the audit plan and budgeted audit fees payable.
- 3.1.2. The Committee advised all the role players in Combined Assurance to work together to ensure that the audit fees are reduced going.
- 3.1.3. Considered the audit outcome of the Municipality extensively and communicated the APAC's satisfaction and congratulated the MM and Management on the Clean Audit Outcome for the sixth consecutive time.
- 3.1.4. Based on the audit outcome, recommendations were made by the APAC on the other

important matters as well as control deficiencies identified in the Auditor-Generals' management report.

- 3.1.5. Management has been requested by the APAC to improve business processes impacting the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) compilation and reconciliations of transactions, to avoid repeat findings relating to misstatements on the AFS.
- 3.1.6. Management is urged to strengthen controls to adequately monitor non-compliance with laws and regulations on a timely basis.
- 3.1.7. The supervision and review process needs to be interrogated to prevent, detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis and the controls designed to monitor compliance with regulations that are not always able to prevent or report the instances of non-compliance in a timely manner to allow for corrective action.
- 3.1.8. The quality of submitted financial statements can still be improved; thus, management is encouraged to timely develop action plans with detailed root causes to allow for improvement in the next reporting cycle.
- 3.1.9. Recommended that management should continue with preparation of the Interim Financial Statements to ensure we mitigate material misstatements on AFS.

3.2. In respect of the Annual Financial Statements (AFS)

- 3.2.1. Confirmed the going concern as the basis of preparation of the AFS.
- 3.2.2. Examined, reviewed and interrogated the AFS, performance report as well as financial information disclosed to the public prior to submission and approval by Council.
- 3.2.3. Reviewed reports on the adequacy of the portfolio and specific impairments and impairment of other assets.
- 3.2.4. Ensured that the AFS fairly represented the financial position of the Stellenbosch Municipality as at the end of the financial year in accordance with South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and in the manner required by the MFMA and DORA.
- 3.2.5. Considered the appropriateness of accounting treatments, significant unusual transactions and management accounting judgements.
- 3.2.6. Considered the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by Management and changes thereto.
- 3.2.7. Reviewed any significant legal and tax matters that could have a material impact on the financial statements.
- 3.2.8. Noted that there were no material reports or complaints received concerning accounting practices, internal financial controls, content of AFS, internal controls and related matters.

3.3. In respect of Internal Control and Internal Audit

- 3.3.1. Reviewed and approved the internal audit mandate, annual and three-year rolling audit plans and evaluated the independence, effectiveness and performance of the Internal Audit Function (IAF) and compliance with its mandate.
- 3.3.2. Considered reports of the IAF on Council's system of internal control, including internal financial controls and maintenance of effective internal control systems.
- 3.3.3. Reviewed significant issues raised by the IAF and the adequacy of corrective action in response to such findings.
- 3.3.4. Reviewed significant differences of opinion between the IAF and Management and noted that there was no material issues of difference raised, and all matters were addressed and resolved.

- 3.3.5 Assessed the adequacy of the performance of the IAF and found it to be effective in providing assurance.
- 3.3.6 Reviewed and monitored the quality assurance and improvement plan submitted by IAF as required by the Global Internal Audit Standards.
- 3.3.7 Assessed the adequacy and sufficiency of available internal audit resources and found these to be limited, as more resources would be required to evaluate the control weaknesses and high-risk areas identified in both the corporate strategic risk, external audit and the audit universe. The IAF operated without the permanent CAE for the six (6) months period during the financial year. However, this did not have material impact on the operations of IAF, as the Internal Audit Plan was successfully completed except for one project that was deferred to the following financial year.
- 3.3.8 Through the Chairperson, the Committee met separately over the course of the year with the CAE and the MM.
- 3.3.9 Based on the above, the Committee's opinion at the date of this report is that there were some breakdowns in internal control, including internal financial controls, for the year under review in the following areas (it is noted that management are in the process of addressing these concerns):
 - 3.3.9.1. Pre-determined objectives.
 - 3.3.9.2. Pre-review of Municipal Manager and Directors performance evaluations (2023/ 2024: annual assessments).
 - 3.3.9.3. Traffic Services and Administration.
 - 3.3.9.4. Municipal Staff Regulations.
 - 3.3.9.5. Follow-up on implementation of the AGSA audit action plan.
 - 3.3.9.6. Risk Management.
 - 3.3.9.7. Follow-up on Internal Audit Reports:
 - a) Disaster and Climate Change Readiness Assessment.
 - b) Housing Administration.

3.4. In respect of Legal and Compliance with Laws and Regulations

- 3.4.1. Reviewed with management matters that could have a material impact on Council.
- 3.4.2. Monitored compliance with the MFMA and other key legislation applicable to the Municipality, requirements of National and Provincial Treasury, Council's policies, and all other applicable legislation and codes of good governance.
- 3.4.3. Reviewed reports from the IAF and AGSA detailing the extent of compliance.

3.5. In respect of Risk Management, Combined Assurance and Information Technology

- 3.5.1. During the period under review, Management presented Strategic and Operational Risk profiles for the Municipality to the Committee which:
 - a) Considered and reviewed reports from Management on risk management, including fraud risks and information technology risks as they pertain to financial reporting and the going concern assessment.
 - b) In respect of the coordination of assurance activities, the Committee reviewed the plans and work outcomes of the external and internal auditors and concluded that these were adequate to address all significant financial, operational and compliance risks facing the Municipality.

- c) Noted the progress made in terms of Combined Assurance and the co-ordination between assurance providers to mitigate the top ten (10) strategic risks facing the Municipality as well as the emerging risks.
- d) Considered the Quarterly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) reports.

3.6. In respect of Pre-Determined Objectives (PDO's)

3.6.1. The Committee considered the:

- a) The quality of submitted performance information in the Management report is indicated as satisfactory. There was no material findings reported on performance information by the IAF and AGSA, respectively.
- b) IAF has also provided the APAC with reports on performance on a quarterly basis and no critical findings have been raised.

3.7. In respect of the Finance Function

- 3.7.1. The Committee considered the existing expertise, resources and experience of the organisation-wide finance functional capacity and has noted that the improvement year on year on the quality of the AFS submitted to the Committee and the AGSA.
- 3.7.2. The CFO should continue to ensure appropriate measures are in place for the accurate and timely submission of information to the Office of the AGSA.

3.8. Independence of the External Auditors

The Committee is satisfied that the AGSA were independent of the Council. This conclusion was arrived at, inter alia, after considering the following factors:

- a) The presentations made by the AGSA to the APAC.
- b) The Auditors' independence was not impaired by any consultancy, advisory or other work undertaken by the auditors.

3.9. General

- 3.9.1. The APAC has monitored quarterly the Municipality's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year and are satisfied that the matters have been adequately addressed and resolved except for one finding addressed in 2025/26 financial year. Of all the matters raised in the 2024/2025 audit outcome, there were no repeat findings.
- 3.9.2. The APAC concurs and accepts the conclusions of the AGSA on the AFS and Annual Performance Report (APR) and is of the opinion that the Audited AFS and APR be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

Stellenbosch Municipality has increasingly been stable in the areas of second and third levels of assurance and governance over a three-year period. There has also been stability in the leadership over the past five financial years. The areas for concern, and where attention is required are highlighted above. The APAC has made recommendations in these areas which management have committed to.

4. Conclusion

On behalf of the APAC, I am extremely indebted to the members of the Committee for their dedication and high levels of professionalism and diligence in their duties, as well as their

flexibility in accommodating last-minute calls to duty. To the members that served their term and to one member that resigned, I am grateful for the time and dedication you have offered to the strengthening of Stellenbosch Municipality Governance. We are fortunate to have the diversity of skills and expertise available to the Municipality. It would be amiss not to convey on behalf of the Committee our appreciation to the Executive Mayor, the entire Council and its Committees for the leadership, support and oversight they have provided during the year.

Finally, the APAC would like to express its appreciation to Management of the Municipality led by the MM, the IAF, Risk Management and the AGSA for the support and co-operation extended during the financial year and for providing the relevant information to enable the APAC to compile this report. This past year was again challenging; however, Stellenbosch Municipality should be proud of its elected and appointed leaders for taking control and driving an agenda of sustainability and service delivery and improving its audit results in the process, during a time of great fluidity.

On behalf of the APAC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Linda C. Nene', written over a horizontal line.

Mr. Linda C. Nene FIIA (SA), CPrac (SA), CCSA, CRMA

Chairperson of the APAC

December 2025



ANNEXURE D: REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA 2024/25

Report of the auditor-general to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament and the council on the Stellenbosch Municipality

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of Stellenbosch Municipality set out on pages 7 to 144, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, the cash flow statement and comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Stellenbosch Municipality as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024 (Dora).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the municipality in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matters

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Restatement of corresponding figures

7. As disclosed in note 61 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2024 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2025.

Material impairments

8. As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions for consumer receivables of R263,2 million (2023-24: R268,7 million) and other receivables from exchange transactions for property rental debtors of R32,4 million (2023-24: R32,4 million).
9. As disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions of R246,7 million (2023-24: R217,9 million).

Other matter

10. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Unaudited disclosure notes

11. In terms of section 125(2)(e) of the MFMA, the particulars of non-compliance with the MFMA should be disclosed in the financial statements. This disclosure requirement did not form part of the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on it.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

12. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the standards of GRAP and the requirements of the MFMA and the Dora and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
13. In preparing the financial statements the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the municipality's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the municipality or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

14. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
15. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 6, forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

16. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
17. I selected the following strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 30 June 2025 for auditing. I selected a strategic focus area that measures the municipality's performance on its primary mandated functions and that is of significant national, community or public interest.

Strategic focus area	Page numbers	Purpose
SFA4 - dignified living	16 to 19	To provide basic services to all citizens in the greater Stellenbosch area to ensure that everyone has access to a dignified life and sustainable human settlements and to develop and implement social infrastructure.

18. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected strategic focus area against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the municipality's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.
19. I performed procedures to test whether:
- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the municipality's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
 - all the indicators relevant for measuring the municipality's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
 - the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
 - the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
 - the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
 - the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
 - there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the measures taken to improve performance.
20. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
21. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected strategic focus area.

Other matter

22. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

23. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides measures taken to improve performance.
24. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the key service delivery indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The measures taken to improve performance are included in the annual performance report on pages 16 to 19.

Strategic focus area 4: Dignified living

Targets achieved: 83%		
Budget spent: 100%		
Key service delivery indicator not achieved	Planned target	Reported achievement
Limit unaccounted water to less than 25%	<25%	31,20%
Water quality measured quarterly in terms of the SANS 241 physical and micro parameters	95%	93,57%

Report on compliance with legislation

25. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the municipality's compliance with legislation.
26. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
27. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the municipality, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
28. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Other information in the annual report

29. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
30. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
31. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
32. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report on that fact.
33. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

34. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
35. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor – General

Cape Town

28 November 2025



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected strategic focus area and on the municipality's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the municipality's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the municipality to cease operating as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003	Sections 1, 11(1), 13(2), 14(1), 14(2)(a), 14(2)(b), 15, 24(2)(c)(iv), 28(1), 29(1), 29(2)(b), 32(2), 32(2)(a), 32(2)(a)(i), 32(2)(a)(ii) Sections 32(2)(b), 32(6)(a), 32(7), 33(1)(c)(ii), 53(1)(c)(iii), 53(1)(c)(iii)(bb), 54(1)(c), 62(1)(d), 63(2)(a), 63(2)(c), 64(2)(b), 64(2)(c), 64(2)(e), 64(2)(f), 64(2)(g), 65(2)(a), 65(2)(b), 65(2)(e), 72(1)(a)(iii), 112(1)(j), 116(2)(b), 116(2)(c)(iii), 117, 122(1), 122(2), 126(1)(a), 126(1)(b), 127(2), 127(5)(a)(i), 127(5)(a)(ii), 129(1), 129(3), 133(1)(a), 133(1)(c)(i), 133(1)(c)(ii), 165(1), 165(2)(a), 165(2)(b)(iii), 165(2)(b)(iv), 165(2)(b)(v), 165(2)(b)(vii), 166(2)(b), 166(2)(a)(iv), 166(5), 170, 171(4)(a), 171(4)(b)
MFMA: Municipal budget and reporting regulations, 2009	Regulations 71(1)(a), 71(1)(a)(b), 71(2)(a), 71(2)(b), 71(2)(d), 72(a), 72(b), 72(c)
MFMA: Municipal Investment Regulations, 2005	Regulations 3(1)(a), 3(3), 6, 7, 12(2), 12(3)
MFMA: Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings, 2014	Regulations 5(4), 6(8)(a), 6(8)(b), 10(1)
MFMA: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2017	Regulations 5, 12(1)(c), 12(3), 13(b), 13(c), 16(a), 17(1)(a), 17(1)(b), 17(1)(c), 19(a), 21(b), 22(1)(b)(i), 22(2), 27(2)(a), 27(2)(e), 28(1)(a)(i), 29(1)(a), 29(1)(b), 29(5)(a)(ii), 29(5)(b)(i), 32, 36(1), 36(1)(a), 38(1)(c), 38(1)(d)(iii), 38(1)(e), 38(1)(g)(i), 38(1)(g)(ii), 38(1)(g)(iii), 43, 44, 46(2)(e), 46(2)(f)
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulations 17, 25(7A)
Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024	Sections 11(6)(b), 12(5), 16(1); 16(3)
Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004	Section 3(1)
Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000	Sections 25(1), 26(a), 26(c), 26(h), 26(i), 29(1)(b)(iii), 34(a), 34(b), 38(a), 41(1)(a), 41(1)(b), 41(1)(c)(iii), 42, 43(2), 45(a), 54A(1)(a), 56(1)(a), 57(2)(a), 57(4B), 57(6)(a), 57A, 66(1)(a), 66(1)(b), 67(1)(d), 74(1), 96(b)
MSA: Disciplinary Regulations for Senior Managers, 2011	Regulations 5(2), 5(3), 5(6), 8(4)
MSA: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001	Regulations 2(1)(e), 2(3)(a), 3(3), 3(4)(b), 7(1), 8, 9(1)(a), 10(a), 12(1), 14(1)(b)(iii), 14(1)(c)(ii), 14(4)(a)(i), 14(4)(a)(iii), 15(1)(a)(i), 15(1)(a)(ii)
MSA: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006	Regulations 2(3)(a), 4(4)(b), 8(1), 8(2), 8(3), 26(5), 27(4)(a)(i)
MSA: Regulations on Appointment and Conditions of Employment of Senior Managers, 2014	Regulations 17(2), 36(1)(a)

Legislation	Sections or regulations
MSA: Municipal Staff Regulations, 2021	Regulations 7(1), 19, 31, 35(1)
MSA: Municipal Systems Regulations, 2001	Regulation 43
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Sections 2(1)(a), 2(1)(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulations 4(1), 4(2), 5(1), 5(3), 5(6), 5(7), 6(1), 6(2), 6(3), 6(6), 6(8), 7(1), 7(2), 7(3), 7(6), 7(8), 8(2), 8(5), 9(1), 10(1), 10(2), 11(1), 11(2)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulations: 4(1), 4(2), 4(3), 4(4), 5(1), 5(2), 5(3), 5(4)

8.2	TABLING OF THE DRAFT 4th REVIEW OF THE 5th GENERATION INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) 2022 – 2027
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: TABLING OF THE DRAFT 4th REVIEW OF THE 5th GENERATION INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) 2022 – 2027

2. PURPOSE

To table to the Council for consideration and approval the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022–2027, attached as **ANNEXURE A**, to be released for public input / comments.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality embarked on a public participation process in September 2025 to commence with the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2025. A consolidated report of community needs and input solicited from the public participation process was submitted to the Council on 26 November 2025 for consideration. This consolidated report served as baseline information in the IDP review process, in consultation with the internal departments.

The IDP review process was undertaken in accordance with Section 34(a)(i)(ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA), which requires each municipal council to annually review its Integrated Development Plan aligned with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of Section 41 of MSA and to the extent the changing circumstances so demand. Hence, considering the changing circumstances within the municipal environment, including the community's needs and priorities.

The draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 informs the municipality's budget and specifies the municipality's intended plans to realise the vision, mission, strategic objectives, and needs of the community.

The municipal IDP must be reviewed annually to:

- assess the implementation progress made towards achieving the goals, objectives and implementation of development projects outlined in the IDP;
- for the municipality to identify any gaps or areas for improvement, allowing for revisions to be made to enhance service delivery and ensure effective and sustainable development; and
- communities are provided with an opportunity to review their community needs and to recommend changes to the ward priorities outlined in the municipality's IDP.

The public participation process for input / comments on the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2025 will commence from 07 – 28 April 2026. This process provides the community and stakeholders with the opportunity to submit input / comments on the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2025 for a period of

not less than 21 days in terms of Chapter 4, Section 15(3) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001.

The public participation process does make provision for IDP and Budget open days from 08 – 15 April 2026, and one stakeholder engagement on 21 April 2026. The open days are clustered on an area-based approach, with transport made available to the community to the specified venues on the IDP and Budget open days schedule.

The open day schedule will be published in the local print media, on the municipal website and on the municipality's social media platforms. The municipality will make pamphlets and laudhailing services available to the ward councillors as per the requests already submitted.

The public participation platforms listed below will be made available to enable the community and stakeholders to submit their input and comments on the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027:

- ✚ A link to an electronic submission form will be active from 07 – 28 April 2026 on the municipal website: www.stellenbosch.gov.za.
- ✚ The link to the electronic form will be broadcast via the municipal WhatsApp Channel, IDP WhatsApp line, and published on Facebook and X;
- ✚ 'IDP Submission Form' boxes and hard copy forms will be placed at ward offices and libraries; and
- ✚ Electronic written submissions may also be made via: email: idp@stellenbosch.gov.za; and WhatsApp: 067 427 1556.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 of Stellenbosch Municipality be approved in terms of Section 34 (a)(i)(ii) of the MSA for the purpose of obtaining public input and comments, attached as **ANNEXURE A**;
- (b) that an advertisement be placed on the official website of the municipality and the local newspaper notifying the public that the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 is open for public input and comments for a period of not less than 21 days in terms of Chapter 4, Section 15(3) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001;
- (c) that the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 be submitted to the MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Western Cape: Department of Local Government, Western Cape: Provincial Treasury, the Cape Winelands District Municipality, and the Office of the Provincial Speaker for their comments.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Background

In terms of the provisions of the MSA, each council must review its Integrated Development Plan in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of Section 41 of the MSA and to the extent the changing circumstances so demand.

The key dates and activities for the IDP review process are incorporated into the integrated SDF / IDP / Budget Time Schedule, which was adopted by the Council on 25 August 2025, to guide the planning, drafting and review of the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027.

The key activities stipulated in the table below were followed in accordance with the adopted SDF / IDP / Budget Time Schedule:

Date	Action(s)
August 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SDF/IDP/Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan for 2026/27 were approved by the Council on 25 August 2025 and duly submitted to the relevant role-players as per the MSA.
September 2025 – October 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP public participation for the drafting of the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 commenced on 08 September 2025. The IDP public participation period was open for the public and stakeholders to submit community needs to be considered by the departments during the project planning phase of the IDP cycle, as well as for the reprioritisation of ward priorities by the ward councillors and ward committees. The physical area-based IDP public participation open days were held from 08 - 15 September 2025. An IDP stakeholder engagement was held on 18 September 2025, attended by various stakeholders and role-players. On the municipal website, an electronic submission form was created for the community and stakeholders to submit feedback and input on community needs. This website link (URL) was shared on Facebook, X, and WhatsApp. Hard copies of the “IDP Submission Form” were also made available at all libraries and ward offices.
November 2025 – December 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consolidated community input and comments of September 2025 were tabled to Council on 26 November 2025 for consideration in preparation for the draft IDP and draft Budget. The community input and comments captured during the IDP public participation process in September 2025 were sent to the ward councillors on 21 October 2025, before the ward prioritisation sessions to discuss with their ward committees in preparation for the reprioritisation of the 2022 – 2027 ward priorities. On 13 – 14 November 2025, all-ward councillor sessions were held for the reprioritisation of the 2022 – 2027 ward priorities for the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027. Refinement of the revised ward priorities into specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound ward priorities. Internal IDP review sessions with the different departments were facilitated by the Department: IDP, PMS and Public Participation from 01 to 03 December 2025, considering the revised ward priorities as discussed with the ward councillors in November 2025, all the community input, existing projects / programmes, and sector plans. These discussions with departments entailed the details of possible key deliverables to determine what resources are needed in terms of budget, timing, identification of different role players and responsible project owners.
January 2026 – February 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key activity during this period involved review sessions with the different directorates to review the 2022 – 2027 IDP deliverables and implementation progress. The review sessions were held from 19 – 30 January 2026.

6.2 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications beyond that which was approved in the 2025/26 MTREF Budget.

6.3 Legal Implications

The recommendations in this report comply with all applicable legislation.

Section 25(1):

The municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive, and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which—

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- (d) complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- (e) is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Section 26:

An integrated development plan must reflect—

- (a) the municipal council's vision for the long-term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- (b) an assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- (c) the council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- (d) the council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- (e) a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- (f) the council's operational strategies;
- (g) applicable disaster management plans;
- (h) a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- (i) the key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

Section 34:**“Annual review and amendment of the integrated development plan**

A municipal council-

- (a) must review its integrated development plan-
 - (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of Section 41; and

(ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and

(a) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.”

Section 35(1):

An integrated development plan adopted by the council of a municipality—

- (a) is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality;
- (b) binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality’s integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- (c) binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.

Section 36:

A municipality must give effect to its integrated development plan and conduct its affairs in a manner that is consistent with its integrated development plan.

6.4 Staff Implications

This report has no additional staff implications for the municipality.

6.5 Risk Implication

This report has no direct risk implications for the municipality.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

Item. 8.1 of the 36th Council Meeting, held on 26 November 2025.

6.7 Comments from Senior Management

6.7.1 Director: Community and Protection Services

Supported.

6.7.2 Chief Financial Officer

Supported.

6.7.3 Director: Infrastructure Services

Supported.

6.7.4 Director: Corporate Services

Supported.

6.7.5 Director: Planning and Economic Development

Supported.

6.7.6 Comments from the Municipal Manager

Supported.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 6.1

- (a) that the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 of Stellenbosch Municipality be approved in terms of Section 34 (a)(i)(ii) of the MSA for the purpose of obtaining public input and comments, attached as **ANNEXURE A**;
- (b) that an advertisement be placed on the official website of the municipality and the local newspaper notifying the public that the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 is open for public input and comments for a period of not less than 21 days in terms of Chapter 4, Section 15(3) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001; and
- (c) that the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 be submitted to the MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Western Cape: Department of Local Government, Western Cape: Provincial Treasury, the Cape Winelands District Municipality, and the Office of the Provincial Speaker for their comments.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: The draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	<i>Geraldine Mettler</i>
POSITION	<i>Municipal Manager</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Office of the Municipal Manager</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021 – 808 8025</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	geraldine.mettler@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	<i>10 March 2026</i>

ANNEXURE A



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK
MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

5th GENERATION INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) 2022 – 2027

As prescribed by Section 34 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA)

Draft 4th Review

March 2026





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Contents Revisions

Section	Revisions made during the review process
List of Acronyms	Reviewed
Foreword by the Executive Mayor	The Executive Mayor's Foreword was replaced to account for changes in social, political, and economic conditions.
Overview by the Municipal Manager	The Municipal Manager's foreword was replaced to account for changes in social, political, and economic conditions.
Chapter 1: Governance and Institutional Arrangements	Chapter 1 was reviewed and updated where necessary, considering the municipality's changing circumstances.
Chapter 2: State of the Greater Stellenbosch Area	Chapter 2 to be reviewed and updated with figures from the 2025 MERO, SEP reports and 2022 SA Statistics.
Chapter 3: Strategic Policy Context	Chapter 3 was reviewed and updated. The pre-determined objectives for the Strategic Focus Area (SFA) were corrected.
Chapter 4: Spatial Development Framework	Chapter 4 was reviewed and updated to encapsulate the outcome of the review of the Spatial Development Framework.
Chapter 5: Performance Summary of the 5 th Generation IDP 2022 - 2027	Chapter 5 was reviewed to reflect on the performance of the implementation plans of the 5 th Generation IDP 2022 -2027.
Chapter 6: One Plan: Service Delivery, Budget, Programmes and Projects	Chapter 6 was reviewed and updated. The agricultural interventions have been updated to indicate the progress to date.
Chapter 7: Sector Plans and Implementation	Chapter 7 was reviewed and updated. The IDP deliverables linked to the sector plans were reviewed by the departments and updated to ensure alignment with programmes and projects.
Chapter 8: Council Term Projects 2022 – 2027	Chapter 8 was reviewed and updated. The IDP deliverables and targets on the Mayoral and Mayoral Portfolio implementation plans have been adjusted taking into account changes in the social, political, and economic conditions.
Chapter 9: Public Interest and Expression of Needs	Chapter 9 was reviewed and updated with the latest public participation statistics and revised ward priorities for 2022 – 2027.
Chapter 10: Financial Plan	Chapter 10 has been updated with the 2026/27 – 2028/29 MTREF (Budget) data.
Chapter 11: Organisational Scorecard (5-YEARS)	Chapter 11 was reviewed and updated where necessary, considering the municipality's changing circumstances.
Chapter 12: Implementation, Monitoring and Review (1-YEAR)	Chapter 12 was reviewed and updated where necessary, considering the municipality's changing circumstances.



List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation / Acronyms	Description	Abbreviation / Acronyms	Description
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan	LUMS	Land Use Management System
CBD	Central Business District	LUPA	Land Use Planning Act
CBO	Community-Based Organisation	MAYCO	Mayoral Committee
CITP	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
CoCT	City of Cape Town	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve	MEC	Member of the Executive Council
CSP	Community, Social and Personal Services	MFMA	Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003)
CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa	MSA	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Governance	MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
DGDS	District Growth and Development Strategy	NDP	National Development Plan
DLG	Department Local Government	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
DMA	Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002)	NGP	New Growth Path
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act	NHDP	Neighbourhood Development Plan
DTPW	Department of Transport and Public Works	NMT	Non-motorised Transport
du/ha	Dwelling units per hectare	NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
DWAF	Department of Water and Sanitation (previously Department of Water Affairs and Forestry)	NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PEA	Potentially Economically Active
EDA	Economic Development Agency	PGWC	Provincial Government of the Western Cape
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme	PMS	Performance Management System
FLISP	Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme	PMS	Performance Management System
FPSU	Farmer Production Support Unit	POE	Portfolio of Evidence
GCM	Greater Cape Metro	PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	PSTP	Provincial Sustainable Transport Programme
GDP-R	Gross Domestic Product in Rand	RAP	Rural Area Plan
GGP	Gross Geographic Product	RSIF	Regional Spatial Implementation Framework
GIS	Geographic Information System	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
GRAP	Generally-Recognised Accounting Practices	SAMWU	South African Municipal Workers Union
GVA-R	Gross Value-Added in Rand	SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
HDI	Human Development Index	SAPS	South African Police Service
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
HR	Human Resources	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	SITT	Stellenbosch Infrastructure Task Team
IHS	Integrated Human Settlements	SLA	Service Level Agreement
IHSP	Integrated Human Settlement Plan	SM	Stellenbosch Municipality
IIC	Infrastructure Innovation Committee	SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
I-MAP	Implementation Plan	SOE	State-Owned Enterprises



Abbreviation / Acronyms	Description	Abbreviation / Acronyms	Description
IMATU	Independent Municipal Allied Trade Union	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
IMESA	Institute for Municipal Engineers South Africa ITP Integrated Transport Plan	SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)
IPC	Integrated Planning Committee	SU	Stellenbosch University
IRD	Integrated Residential Development Programme	UDS	Urban Development Strategy
ISC	Integrated Steering Committee	UISP	Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan	US	University of Stellenbosch
JPI	Joint Planning Initiative	WCDS	Western Cape Draft Strategic Plan
KPA	Key Performance Area	WCG	Western Cape Government
KPI	Key Performance Indicator	WDM	Water Demand Management
LED	Local Economic Development	WESGRO	Western Cape Tourism, Trade and Investment Promotion Agency
LEO	Law Enforcement Officer	WSA	Water Service Authority
LGMTEC	Local Government MTEC	WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
LHA	Lanquedoc Housing Association	WIE	Waste to Energy
LM	Local Municipality	WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works



Integrated Development Plan for 2022 – 2027

Compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000)

The Integrated Development Plan is the municipality's principal five-year strategic plan that deals with the most critical development needs of the municipal area (external focus) and the organisation's most critical governance needs (internal focus).

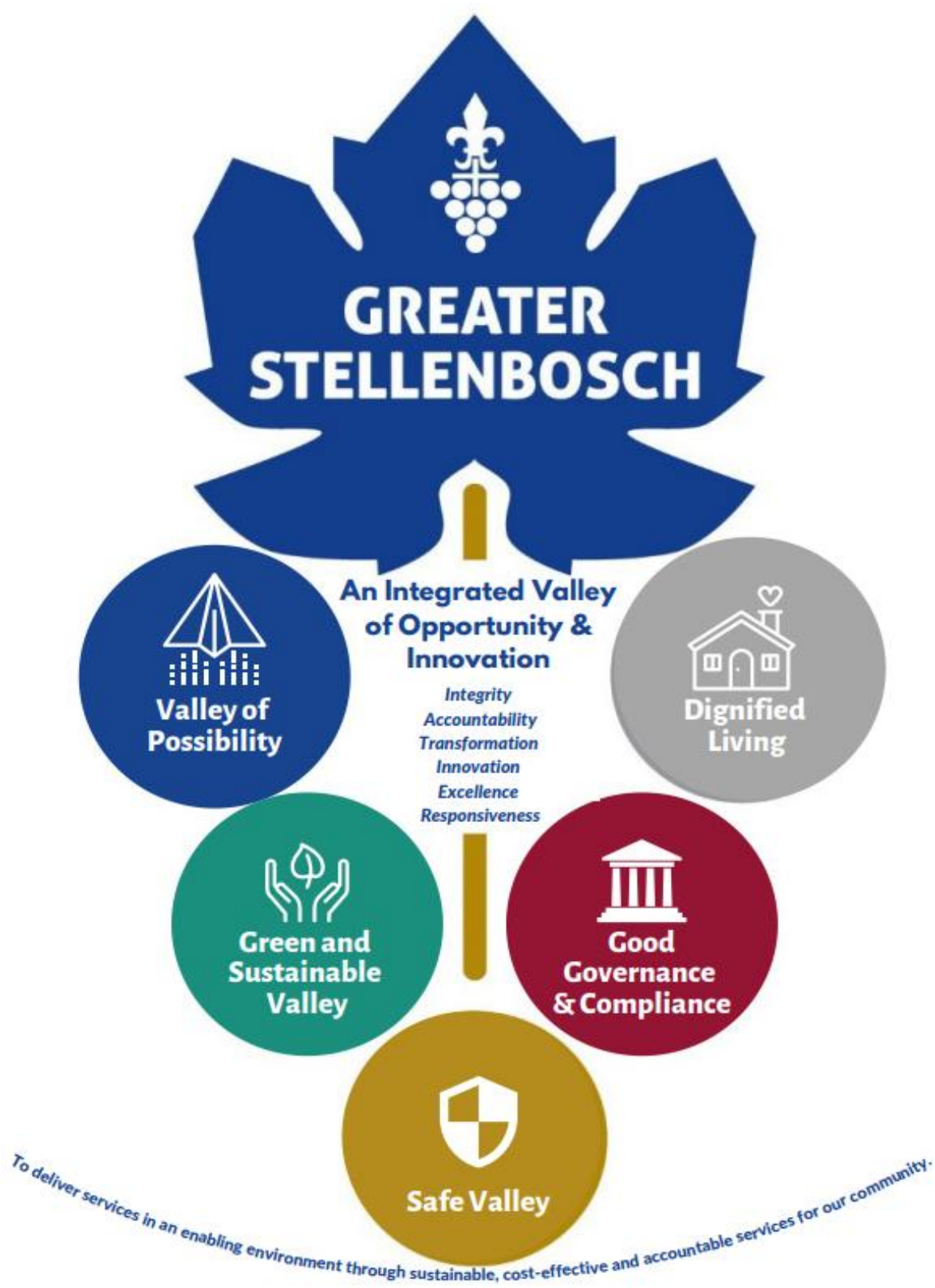
The Integrated Development Plan –

- ✦ is adopted by the council within one year after a municipal election and remains in force for the council's elected term (five years);
- ✦ is drafted and reviewed annually in consultation with the local community as well as interested organs of state and other role players;
- ✦ guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions concerning planning, management, and development;
- ✦ forms the framework and basis for the municipality's medium-term expenditure framework, annual budgets, and performance management system; and
- ✦ seeks to promote integration by balancing the economic, ecological, and social pillars of sustainability without compromising the institutional capacity required in the implementation, and by coordinating actions across sectors and spheres of government.



STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Vision, Mission, and Values





FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR



Cllr Jeremy Fasser
Executive Mayor

It is a privilege to present the Draft 4th Review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the 2022–2027 term. Stellenbosch Municipality remains a place of remarkable potential - defined not only by its natural beauty and economic strength, but by the active, diverse and engaged communities who call it home. This review reflects our shared commitment to shaping a municipality that is inclusive, responsive and resilient in the face of a changing environment.

The IDP continues to serve as our principal strategic framework, guiding decision-making, prioritisation and the allocation of resources. Through this annual review process, we take stock of our progress, respond to emerging challenges and refine our focus to ensure that our plans remain relevant and impactful. Central to this process is

meaningful community participation. The voices of residents, businesses, civil society organisations, traditional leaders and other stakeholders play a critical role in strengthening our planning and ensuring that our development agenda is grounded in lived realities.

Over the past year, Stellenbosch Municipality has continued to demonstrate stability and purpose despite ongoing economic pressures, infrastructure demands and broader socio-economic challenges. We remain steadfast in our commitment to sound governance, financial sustainability and service excellence. Transparency, accountability and ethical leadership underpin our efforts as we work to deliver value to our communities and safeguard the long-term well-being of the municipality.

Key focus areas such as housing delivery, infrastructure investment, economic development, climate resilience and energy security remain central to this IDP review. Through strategic partnerships and innovative approaches—including energy co-generation initiatives, targeted infrastructure upgrades and support for local enterprise—we are working to create an enabling environment where opportunity can grow, and prosperity can be shared more broadly.

This IDP review is more than a statutory requirement; it is a collective endeavour that reflects our ambitions as a municipality and our responsibility to future generations. I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Deputy Mayor, the Mayoral Committee, all Councillors, the Municipal Manager, municipal officials and our many internal and external partners for their contributions and commitment throughout this process.

I encourage every resident and stakeholder to engage with this draft IDP review and to participate actively in shaping the path ahead. Whether you are a long-established resident, a small business owner, a farmer, a student or an emerging entrepreneur, your insights matter. Together, through constructive engagement and shared purpose, we can continue to build a Stellenbosch that works for all.

CLLR JEREMY FASSER
EXECUTIVE MAYOR



OVERVIEW BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



Geraldine Mettler
Municipal Manager

Over the past year, Stellenbosch Municipality has continued to demonstrate resilience, sound governance and strategic leadership, creating a stable and enabling environment in which communities, businesses and investors can thrive. Strong and consistent leadership structures, prudent financial management and a healthy financial position have underpinned service delivery continuity, investor confidence and sustained economic activity across the municipal area. These foundations have contributed to increased investment inflows, business growth and employment opportunities, reinforcing Stellenbosch's position as a leading municipal economy in the Western Cape.

Building on these successes, the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP) reflects the municipality's continued commitment to responsive,

participatory and outcomes-driven planning. In line with legislative requirements, this review assesses progress made to date, evaluates current priorities and incorporates new information, community inputs and stakeholder feedback to ensure alignment with evolving needs and circumstances.

The review process has been informed by extensive engagement with communities, sector departments, organised business, civil society and other key stakeholders. Inputs received through public participation processes, intergovernmental engagements and internal municipal assessments have been carefully considered and integrated where appropriate. These engagements enhance the credibility of the IDP and reaffirm its role as a shared development blueprint for the municipal area.

The IDP remains aligned with national and provincial policy frameworks, including the National Development Plan, the Medium-Term Strategic Framework and the Western Cape Government's strategic priorities. At a municipal level, the review ensures ongoing alignment between the IDP, the Municipal Spatial Development Framework, the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) and the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework.

The draft 4th review maintains a strong focus on sustainable service delivery, inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental sustainability and institutional capability. It responds to emerging risks and opportunities such as energy constraints, climate change impacts, urbanisation pressures and fiscal realities, while reinforcing long-term strategic objectives and development outcomes.

This draft is presented for public consideration and comment, reaffirming Stellenbosch Municipality's commitment to transparent governance, accountability and collaborative planning. The final IDP will reflect the collective contributions of residents, stakeholders and partners, and will guide implementation for the remainder of the 2022–2027 term.



Through this review, Stellenbosch Municipality reaffirms its resolve to work in partnership with its communities and stakeholders to advance development that is sustainable, inclusive and future-focused.

GERALDINE METTLER
MUNICIPAL MANAGER



CHAPTER 1:

Governance and Institutional Arrangements

1.1 Integrated Development Planning

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) mandates South African municipalities to develop a five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to inform the municipal budget and guide all development within the municipal area. The IDP is considered the municipality's principal strategic plan that deals with the most critical development needs of the municipal area, as well as the most critical governance needs of the organisation.

As the principal planning instrument that guides and informs the municipal budget, the planning process has to provide a forum for identifying, unpacking, and resolving the real issues that face the residents of Stellenbosch Municipality. Identifying these issues in consultation with communities makes it possible for the municipality to propose realistic and workable solutions that can be budgeted for, implemented, and monitored in a controlled environment. These issues may be overarching issues that affect the whole municipality or may only affect specific communities. It is therefore crucially important that the IDP be developed after the completion of a public participation process in which the community and stakeholders were thoroughly consulted. The plan is also developed in partnership with the provincial and national governments, as well as the district municipality.

At the heart of the IDP lies improvement in the provision of basic municipal services and expanding livelihood opportunities for the people of the Stellenbosch Municipality. The IDP also focuses on expanding and transforming municipal capacity, enterprise development, and, crucially, exploring new ways of working and living together. This is especially relevant in an ever-changing environment.



1.2 Compilation and Legal Status of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027

SECTION 35(1) OF THE MSA

- (a) An IDP is adopted by the council of a municipality;
- (b) is the principal strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning and development and all decisions with regard to planning, management, and development in the municipality;
- (c) binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- (d) binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.



CHAPTER 5 AND SECTION 26 OF THE MSA

Core components of IDPs: An integrated development plan must reflect-

- (a) The municipal council's vision for the long-term development of the municipality, with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- (b) An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities that do not have access to basic municipal services;
- (c) The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- (d) The council's development strategies, which must be aligned with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- (e) A spatial development framework that must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land-use management system for the municipality;
- (f) The council's operational strategies;
- (g) Applicable disaster management plans;
- (h) A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- (i) The key performance indicators and performance targets are determined in terms of Section 41.



The IDP is informed by a leadership agenda, as contained in national and provincial policy documents, as well as the needs of local residents and public, private, and community organisations. It directs and is informed by different aspects of the municipality's work, including how the municipality is structured politically and administratively, the municipal budget, the sector plans and service delivery and budget implementation plans of different municipal services, and how the municipality manages its performance.

The 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 outlines the following chapters:

- Chapter 1: Governance and Institutional Arrangements;
- Chapter 2: State of the Greater Stellenbosch Area;
- Chapter 3: The Strategic Policy Context;
- Chapter 4: Spatial Development Framework;
- Chapter 5: Performance Summary of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027;
- Chapter 6: One Plan: Service Delivery, Budget, Programme and Projects;
- Chapter 7: Sector Planning and Implementation;
- Chapter 8: Council Term Projects 2022 – 2027;
- Chapter 9: Public Interest and Expression of Needs (Community Participation);
- Chapter 10: Financial Plan;
- Chapter 11: Organisational Scorecard (5 Years); and
- Chapter 12: Implementation, Monitoring and Review (1-year).



1.3 Relationship between the IDP, Budget, Performance Management and Risk Management

The IDP process, together with the performance management process, should be seamlessly integrated, where the IDP ensures that the planning stage for performance management occurs, and performance management fulfils the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the IDP process. This is prescribed according to the Performance Management Guide for Municipalities, DPLG, 2001.

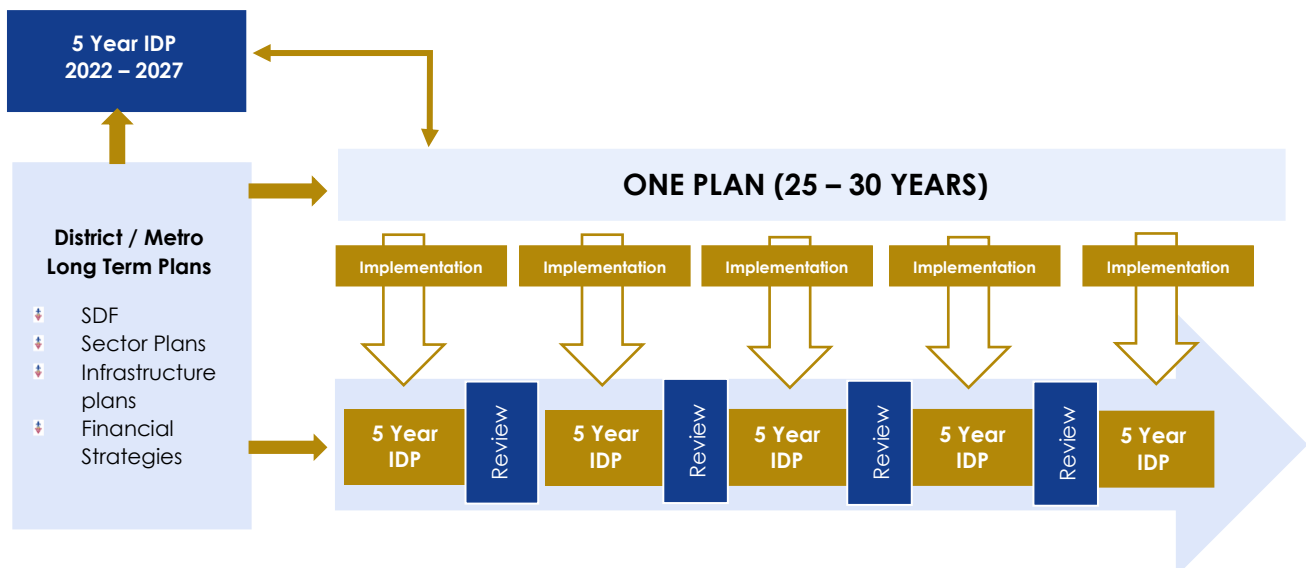
The role of the budget is to attach funds to the objectives that are contained in the IDP, and the Budget gets monitored through the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The IDP, therefore, provides the strategic direction for the municipality, whereas the Budget should ensure the implementation of the IDP.

Risk management is one of management's core responsibilities according to Section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) and is an integral part of the internal processes of a municipality. It is a systematic process to identify, evaluate, and address risks continuously before such risks can negatively impact the service delivery capacity of the Stellenbosch Municipality. Risk management provides reasonable assurance that the institution will be successful in achieving its goals and objectives.

1.4 Relationship between the IDP and One Plan

The One Plan does not replace the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality as the "single, inclusive, and strategic plan for the development of the municipality." It is envisaged that the One Plan will strengthen and enhance the IDP and other plans of the municipalities. It is foreseen to provide greater certainty and direction for the IDP. During the development of the One Plan, the IDP informed the One Plan. However, after approval of the One Plan, the IDP will be guided by the strategies and priorities outlined in the One Plan. In this regard, the IDP will be the vehicle through which the implementation of the One Plan will happen at the local government level.

Figure 1: Relationship between One Plan and IDP





1.5 The IDP and Ward Plans

The **twenty - three (23)** ward plans include:

- A consensus on priorities for the relevant ward(s);
- An implementation plan; and
- The capital budget is available for the relevant wards to scrutinise.

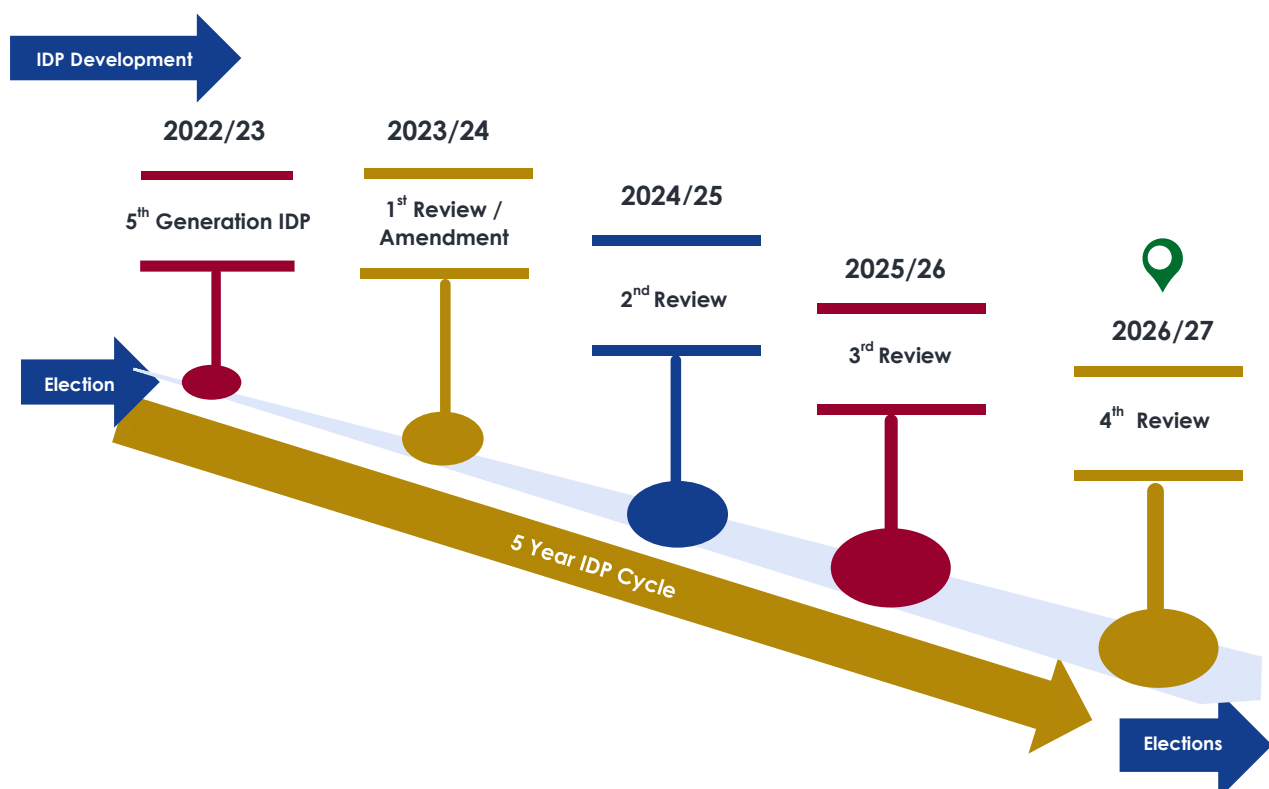
Ward plans assist in ensuring that the IDP is more targeted and relevant to the needs of the communities and all groups, including the most vulnerable. These plans give ward committees a way to plan and carry out their roles and responsibilities in a systematic way. They are the basis for conversations between the municipality and ward committees about setting priorities and making budget requests. Ward committees will also use them to keep track of and evaluate progress throughout the year. The information is, however, on a detailed level and forms part of the IDP, but a detailed ward plan is available on request.

1.6 The IDP Planning Process (five-year cycle)

According to the MSA, every new council that comes into office after the local government elections has to prepare an IDP that will guide them for the five years that they are in office. The IDP is, therefore, linked to the five-year term of office of councillors. This does, however, not restrict all proposals in the IDP to five years. The strategic goals that are part of the municipality's strategy all have a longer than five-year horizon, similar to the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the municipality.

A clear distinction must also be made between the main IDP, which is compiled every five years (or if a new council comes into power within the five-year period and does not accept the previous council's IDP), and the annual review of the IDP. The annual review is not a replacement for the five-year IDP, and its purpose is not to interfere with the long-term strategic orientation of the municipality. The annual review reflects, and progress reports made concerning the five-year strategy (and strategic goals) and proposes adjustments to the strategy, if necessary, because of changing internal and external circumstances that impact the appropriateness of the IDP.

Figure 2: Five-Year IDP Development and Review Cycle





1.7 Review of the Integrated Development Plan

Section 34 of the MSA prescribes that a municipality -

- a) must review its integrated development plan –
 - (i) annually following an assessment of its performance measurement in terms of section 41; and
 - (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand;

The review process serves as an institutional monitoring process where stakeholders can meet to discuss the successes and progress of the previous financial year. It is not designed to interfere with the long-term strategic objectives of the municipality. The review process is a strategic process to ensure the institution remains in touch with its intentions, informed of the varying needs of residents and up to date with the changing environment within which it functions.

The Stellenbosch Municipality, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders and following the completion of the IDP public participation engagements during September and October 2025, must now review its IDP.

This is the **fourth review** to occur since the adoption of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 in May 2022.

Importantly, this review does not seek to replace or rewrite the IDP that was adopted by the Council on 25 May 2022. The purpose of this review, as instructed by the MSA, is to examine the progress made on the implementation of the IDP and assess the municipality's strategic objectives and targets as set out in the IDP.

The priorities and key performance deliverables identified in this review of the IDP will seek to better inform the municipality's budget, and sector plans and streamline service delivery initiatives. This will ensure that the Stellenbosch Municipality remains on course to attain its strategic objectives.

1.8 Roles and Responsibilities

Section 53 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) stipulates, inter alia, that the respective roles and areas of responsibility of each political structure and political office bearer of the municipality and the municipal manager must be defined.

Figure 3: Roles and Responsibilities

Executive Mayor and Municipal Council	Councillors and Ward Committee Members	Municipal Manager and Management Team
Executive Mayor must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the drafting of the IDP; Assign responsibilities in this regard to the Municipal Manager; Submit the draft plan to the municipal council for adoption; and Coordinate the annual revision of the IDP and determine how the IDP is taken into account or revised for the purposes of the budget. The Municipal Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council is the ultimate decision-making authority. Decisions to approve or amend the municipality's IDP may not be delegated and have to be taken by the full Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with the public participation process. Assist the ward councillor (who is the chairperson) in identifying challenges and needs of residents. Provide a mechanism for discussion and negotiation between different stakeholders in the ward; Interact with other forums and organisations on matters affecting the ward; Draw up a ward plan that offers suggestions on how to improve service delivery in the particular ward; Disseminate information in the ward; and Monitor the implementation process concerning its areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical / sector expertise and information; Provide inputs related to the various planning steps; Summarise / digest / process inputs from the participation process; Discuss and comment on inputs from specialists; and Address inputs from and give feedback to the community.



1.9 Municipal Council

The Council performs both legislative and executive functions. It focuses on legislative, oversight, and participatory roles and has delegated its executive function to the Executive Mayor and the Mayoral Committee. Its primary role is to debate issues publicly as well as facilitate political debates and discussions. Apart from their functions as policymakers, councillors are also actively involved with community work and in the various social programmes in the municipal area.

Stellenbosch Municipality is represented by 45 councillors, of whom 23 were elected directly as ward councillors. The rest of the councillors were elected based on the proportion of votes cast for the different political parties. The political composition of the Council is as follows:

Table 1: Council Political Representation

Political Party	Number of Councillors
Democratic Alliance (DA)	28
African National Congress (ANC)	8
GOOD	3
Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)	2
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	1
People's Democratic Movement (PDM)	1
Patriotic Alliance (PA)	1
Vryheidsfront Plus (VF)	1
Total	45

Below is a table that categorises the councillors within their respective political parties and wards.

Table 2: Ward Councillors and Proportional Councillors

No.	Name of Councillor	Capacity	Political Party	Ward Councillor and Proportional (PR)
1.	Ald JS Fasser (Mr)	Executive Mayor	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 17
2.	M Slabbert (Mr)	Deputy Executive Mayor	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 21
3.	Q Smit (Mr)	Speaker	DA	PR
4.	P Crawley (Ms)	Chief Whip	DA	PR
5.	A Hanekom (Mr)	Part-time	DA	PR
6.	S Schafer (Mr)	Part-time	DA	PR
7.	Z Olayi (Ms)	Part-time	DA	PR
8.	X Mdemka (Ms)	Part - time	DA	PR
9.	N Olayi (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	PR
10.	R Pheiffer (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 1
11.	WC Petersen (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 2
12.	C Manuel (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 3
13.	R Adams (Mr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 4
14.	RB van Rooyen (Mr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 5
15.	NE Mcombring (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 6
16.	A Ferns (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 7
17.	T Kumm (Ms)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 8
18.	I De Taillefer (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 9
19.	R du Toit (Ms)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 10
20.	J Serdyn (Ald)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 11
21.	Vacant	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 16
22.	JC Anthony (Ald)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 18
23.	J Williams (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 19



No.	Name of Councillor	Capacity	Political Party	Ward Councillor and Proportional (PR)
24.	J Joon (Mr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 20
25.	E Groenewald (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 22
26.	L Nkamisa (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 23
27.	R Cupido (Mr)	Part-time	DA	PR
28.	S Heneke (Ms)	Mayco Member	DA	PR
29.	J Davids (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	PR
30.	N Ntsunguzi (Ms)	Part-time	ANC	PR
31.	MG Rataza (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	PR
32.	N Mananga – Gugushe (Ms)	Part-time	ANC	PR
33.	A Tomose (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 12
34.	M Nkopane (Ms)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 13
35.	MM Danana (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 14
36.	EP Masimini (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 15
37.	G Petersen (Mr)	Part-time	GOOD	PR
38.	RB Hendrikse (Ms)	Part-time	GOOD	PR
39.	M van Stade (Mr)	Part-time	GOOD	PR
40.	ZR Ndalasi (Mr)	Part-time	EFF	PR
41.	NM Mkhontwana (Ms)	Part-time	EFF	PR
42.	OL Jooste (Mr)	Part-time	ACDP	PR
43.	W Pietersen (Mr)	MPAC Chairperson	PDM	PR
44.	J Andrews (Mr)	Part-time	PA	PR
45.	JC McFarlane (Mr)	Part-time	VF Plus	PR

1.10 Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee (MayCo)

The Mayoral Committee assists the Executive Mayor of the municipality, who oversees the municipality's political executive branch. The Executive Mayor is at the centre of the system of governance since executive powers are vested in the Executive Mayor to oversee the day-to-day affairs. This encompasses an overarching strategic and political responsibility. The key element of the executive model is that executive power is vested in the Executive Mayor, in addition to delegated powers assigned by the Council. Although accountable for the strategic direction and performance of the municipality, the Executive Mayor operates in consultation with the Mayoral Committee.

Table 3: Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee (MayCo)

Name of member	Portfolio
Ald J Fasser	Executive Mayor
Cllr M Slabbert	Deputy Executive Mayor
Cllr R Pheiffer	MayCo member: Infrastructure Services
Cllr N Olayi	MayCo member: Sport, Youth and Culture
Cllr J Williams	MayCo member: Parks, Open Spaces and Environment
Cllr L Nkamisa	MayCo member: Corporate Services
Cllr JC Anthony	MayCo member: Financial Services
Cllr S Heneke	MayCo member: Community Development and Protection Services
Cllr R du Toit	MayCo member: Human Settlements
Cllr C Manuel	MayCo member: Rural Management
Cllr T Kumm	MayCo member: Planning, LED and Tourism



Figure 4: Executive Mayoral Committee

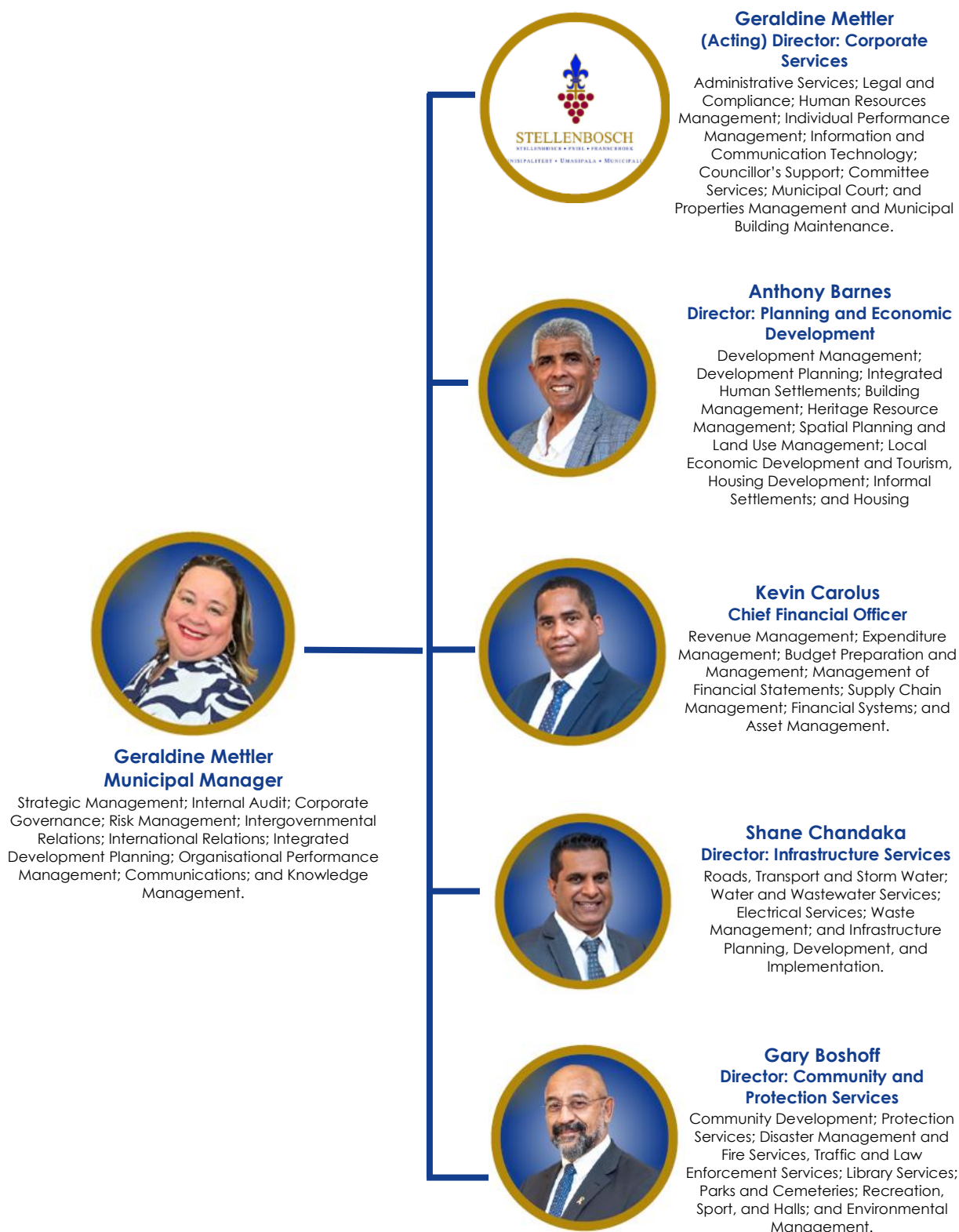




1.11 The Administration

The Municipal Manager is the Chief Accounting Officer of the municipality. The Municipal Manager is the head of the administration and primarily must serve as the chief custodian of service delivery. The Municipal Manager is assisted by the Management Team, which reports directly to the Municipal Manager. The structure of the management team is outlined in the diagram below:

Figure 5: Municipal Management Team





1.12 First-Year Process Followed

The table below reflects the preparation for the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan 2022 – 2027.

Table 4: Preparation for the first year of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027

Date	Action(s)
July / August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the mSDF / IDP / Budget Process Plan / Time Schedule. Cape Winelands District Municipality hosted a discussion session on the Section 27 Framework.
September 2021 – November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the Local Government Elections completed in November 2021, it was critical for the municipality to carefully manage the process to ensure compliance with legislation and the successful development of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, therefore an Amended mSDF / IDP / Budget Process Plan / Time Schedule was submitted to the Council on 23 November 2021 for consideration and approval. The IDP public participation period started on 29 November 2021 and ended on 12 January 2022. A link to access IDP pre-recorded videos was published on the municipal YouTube Channel, shared via Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Stellenbosch Citizen App and on the municipal website. Feedback was also provided on the implementation of projects per ward. An electronic written submission form was created on the municipal website for the community and stakeholders to provide input into the development of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027. This website link (URL) was shared via Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, and the Stellenbosch Citizen App. Hard copies of the submission form were also made available at all libraries and ward offices.
December 2021 – February 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Online Sector Engagement was held on 11 January 2022 to determine the sector needs and collectively devise plans to address the needs. MayCo and management had a strategic session from 13 – 14 January 2022 to consider the external and internal analysis and strategies around the 5-year development priorities and operational strategies (programmes / projects / activities and actions). Departmental sessions were held with all departments to set their 5-year implementation plans for the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027.
March 2022 – April 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Process Plan for 2022 – 2027 to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 was approved by the Council on 30 March 2022, for public comment for 21 days. A second revision of the SDF / IDP / Budget Time Schedule for 2022/23 was submitted to the Council on 30 March 2022 for consideration and approval, which in effect moved the adoption of the Process Plan to May 2022. This was done to ensure compliance and alignment between the MSA Section 27 Framework of the CWDM and the Process Plan for 2022 – 2027 of the Stellenbosch Municipality. The draft 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 and draft MTREF 2022/23 – 2024/25 for Stellenbosch Municipality were submitted to the Council on 30 March 2022 for consideration and approval to be released for public comments. The IDP and Budget public participation process within the Stellenbosch Municipal area commenced on 04 – 28 April 2022. Inputs and comments on the draft 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 and draft MTREF 2022/23 – 2024/25 will be compiled and distributed to the directorates for consideration in finalising the IDP and Budget.
May – June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the final IDP and Budget, Tariffs and Budget-related policies. Submit the adopted IDP to the Cape Winelands District Municipality, Provincial Government and National Treasury. Approval of SDBIP by the Executive Mayor within 28 days after adoption of the IDP and Budget.

1.13 Second-Year Process Followed

The table below reflects the preparation for the 1st review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan 2022 – 2027 for the 2023/24 financial year.

**Table 5: Preparation for the second year for the 1st review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027**

Date	Action(s)
July / August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) / Integrated Development Plan (IDP) / Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan for 2023/24
September 2022 – November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDP public participation period was open from 07 – 28 September 2022. The hybrid public participation meetings were held from 19 – 22 September 2022. The online stakeholder engagement was held on 27 September 2022. An electronic written submission form was created on the municipal website for the community and stakeholders to provide input into the 1st Review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027. This website link (URL) was shared via Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, and the Stellenbosch Citizen App. Hard copies of the “Have Your Say” submission form were also made available at all libraries and ward offices. An all-ward councillor session was held on 7 October 2022, for the reprioritisation of ward priorities for the 2023/24 financial year taking into account the community inputs as baseline information for the reprioritisation of ward priorities.
December 2022 – February 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental sessions were held to review the IDP deliverables and targets set for the period 2022 – 2027. An Indaba 2 Engagement was attended on 7 February 2023 to provide the opportunity to the municipality to engage Western Cape Government (WCG) departments on planning priorities, service delivery challenges and WCG-planned projects / programmes. Management strategic session on 15 and 16 February 2023 to consider the external and internal analysis and strategies around the 5-year development priorities and operational strategies (programmes / projects / activities and actions).
March-May 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MayCo and Council considered the draft 1st Review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 to obtain public input and comments. The IDP and Budget public participation period has commenced on 03 April – 25 April 2023. A virtual stakeholder engagement was held on 20 April 2023 to provide feedback on major projects / programmes / initiatives. The closing date for the IDP and Budget submission was 25 April 2023. Consultation and refinement of SDF, IDP and Budget documents. Adoption of final IDP, Budget, Tariffs, and budget-related policies. Submission of the adopted IDP to the Provincial Government and other role-players.

1.14 First Amendment Process Followed

The table below stipulates the key activities in preparation for the 1st Amendment of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027:

Table 6: Preparation for the 1st Amendment of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027

Date	Action(s)
August 2023 – September 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit the draft proposed amendments to the IDP to MayCo, taking into consideration the requirements of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, to recommend to the Council. Submit the proposed draft IDP amendments, taking into consideration the requirements of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, to the Council for approval to obtain public comment (21 days). The proposed draft IDP amendments were advertised for a period of 21 days to allow for public comment on the municipal website and local newspaper. The period for public comment on the proposed draft IDP amendments was 21 days. Submit the proposed draft IDP Amendments to the MEC, Provincial Treasury, National Treasury, and other affected organs of state within 10 working days after the Council approval. Submit the draft IDP Amendment to the District Municipality for input within 10 working days after the Council approval.
October 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit the final amended IDP to the Council for adoption together with the memorandum in terms of Regulation 3. The adopted IDP Amendment was published on the municipal website. An electronic and hard copy of the adopted IDP Amendment was submitted to the MEC for local government as well as Provincial Treasury, National Treasury, and District Municipality within 10 days of the adoption or amendment of the plan. A notice was published in the local newspaper to inform the public of the adoption of the amended IDP (within 14 days of the adoption of the plan) and to place hard copies in libraries and ward offices.



1.15 Third-Year Process Followed

The table below reflects the preparation for the 2nd review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan 2022 – 2027 for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 7: Preparation of the third year for the review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027

Date	Action(s)
July / August 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) / Integrated Development Plan (IDP) / Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan for 2024/25
September 2023 – November 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDP public participation period was open from 04 September to 04 October 2023. The area-based IDP public participation open days were held from 12 September – 02 October 2023. The IDP stakeholder engagement was held on 04 October 2023. An electronic submission form was created on the municipal website for the community and stakeholders to provide their community needs and inputs. This website link (URL) was shared via Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, and the Stellenbosch Citizen App. Hard copies of the "Have Your Say" submission form were also made available at all libraries and ward offices. All-ward councillor sessions were facilitated from 14 to 16 November 2023, for the reprioritisation of the 2022 – 2027 ward priorities, taking into account community inputs as baseline information for the reprioritisation of ward priorities.
December 2023 – February 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental sessions were held to review the IDP deliverables and targets for the 2nd Review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027. MayCo and Management had a strategic session on 12 January 2024 to consider the external and internal analysis and strategies around the 5-year development priorities and operational strategies (programmes / projects / activities and actions).
March-May 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MayCo and Council to consider the draft 2nd Review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 to obtain public input and comments. The IDP and Budget public participation period was conducted from 02 April – 23 April 2024. A Stakeholder Engagement was held on 16 April 2024. The Provincial SIME Engagement took place on 03 May 2024. Consultation and refinement of the IDP and Budget documents. Adoption of the final IDP, Budget, Tariffs, and budget-related policies by the Council in May 2024. Submission of the adopted IDP to the Provincial Government and other role-players.

1.16 Fourth-Year Process Followed

The table below reflects the preparation for the draft 3rd review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan 2022 – 2027 for the 2025/26 financial year.

Table 8: Preparation of the fourth year for the review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027

Date	Action(s)
August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee recommend that the SDF/IDP/Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan (at least 10 months before the start of the budget year) be approved by the Council. The SDF / IDP / Budget Time Schedule were adopted by the Council on 23 August 2024.
September 2024 – December 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDP public participation period was open from 09 - 30 September 2024. The area-based IDP public participation open days were held from 10 – 16 September 2024. The IDP stakeholder engagement was held on 25 September 2024, attended by various stakeholders and role-players. On the municipal website, an electronic submission form has been created for the community and stakeholders to submit feedback and input on community needs. This website link (URL) was shared on Facebook, X, WhatsApp, and through the Stellenbosch Citizen App. Hard copies of the "Have Your Say" submission form were also made available at all libraries and ward offices. On 22 November and 02 December 2024, all-ward councillor sessions were held to reprioritise the ward priorities for 2022 - 2027, with the community input as baseline information.



Date	Action(s)
January 2025 - February 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental sessions were held to review the IDP deliverables and targets for the 3rd review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027. MayCo and Management had a strategic session on 17 January 2025 to consider the external and internal analysis and strategies around the 5-year development priorities and operational strategies (programmes / projects / activities and actions).
March 2025 - May 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MayCo and Council approved the draft 3rd review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 on 31 March 2025 to obtain public input and comments. The IDP and Budget public participation period was open from 07 – 29 April 2025 for public input and comments. Area – based IDP and Budget public participation open days were held from 08 – 14 April 2025 which offered an opportunity for community members to engage in one-on-one discussions with departmental representatives and submit verbal input. An IDP and Budget stakeholder engagement was held on 23 April 2025, attended by councillors, senior management, stakeholders, and role-players in the Stellenbosch municipal area. Consultation and refinement of the IDP and Budget documents. Adoption of the final IDP, Budget, Tariffs, and budget-related policies by the Council in May 2025. Submit the adopted IDP to the Provincial Government and other role-players.

1.17 Fifth – Year Process Followed

The table below reflects the preparation for the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan 2022 – 2027 for the 2026/27 financial year.

Table 9: Preparation of the fifth year for the review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027

Date	Action(s)
August 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SDF/IDP/Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan for 2026/27 were approved by the Council on 25 August 2025, and duly submitted to the relevant role-players as per the MSA.
September 2025 - October 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP public participation for the drafting of the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 commenced on 08 September 2025. The IDP public participation period was open for the public and stakeholders to submit community needs to be considered by the departments during the project planning phase of the IDP cycle, as well as for the reprioritisation of ward priorities by the ward councillors and ward committees. The physical area-based IDP public participation open days were held from 08 - 15 September 2025. An IDP stakeholder engagement was held on 18 September 2025, attended by various stakeholders and role-players. On the municipal website, an electronic submission form was created for the community and stakeholders to submit feedback and input on community needs. This website link (URL) was shared on Facebook, X, and WhatsApp. Hard copies of the "IDP Submission Form" were also made available at all libraries and ward offices.
November 2025 - December 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consolidated community input and comments of September 2025 were tabled to Council on 26 November 2025 for consideration in preparation for the draft IDP and draft Budget. The community input and comments captured during the IDP public participation process in September 2025 were sent to the ward councillors on 21 October 2025, before the ward prioritisation sessions to discuss with their ward committees in preparation for the reprioritisation of the 2022 – 2027 ward priorities. On 13 – 14 November 2025, all-ward councillor sessions were held for the reprioritisation of the 2022 – 2027 ward priorities for the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027. Refinement of the revised ward priorities into specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound ward priorities. Internal IDP review sessions with the different departments were facilitated by the Department: IDP, PMS and Public Participation from 01 to 03 December 2025, considering the revised ward priorities as discussed with the ward councillors in November 2025, all the community input, existing projects / programmes, and sector plans. These discussions with departments entailed the details of possible key deliverables to determine what resources are needed in terms of budget, timing, identification of different role players and responsible project owners.



Date	Action(s)
January 2026 – February 2026	<p>↓ The key activity during this period involved review sessions with the different directorates to review the 2022 – 2027 IDP deliverables and implementation progress.</p> <p>↓ The review sessions were held from 19 – 30 January 2026.</p>

1.18 Corporate Governance

Corporate governance is the set of processes, practices, policies, laws, and stakeholders affecting the way an institution is directed, administered, and controlled. Corporate governance also encompasses the relationships among the many stakeholders involved and the goals for which the institution is governed.

1.19 Risk Management

Section 62 of the MFMA states that the Accounting Officer should take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient, and transparent systems of financial and **risk management** and internal control, as well as the effective, efficient and economical use of the resources of the municipality.

Certain risks have also been revised to ensure that the municipality can appropriately respond to the impact of these risks on municipal service delivery, taking into account changing external and internal factors. Provision was also made for ineffective service delivery due to geopolitical instability and the impact of the Ukraine-Russia war on global commodities, particularly fuel.

The top **5 strategic** risks identified include:

- R** | **01** Climate change and infrastructure disasters
- I** | **02** Loss of life of activists, leaders and their immediate family members
- S** | **03** Increased risk of land invasions
- K** | **04** Economic downturn due to civil unrest and crime
- S** | **05** Cyber attacks



The municipal risks have been aligned with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) through linkages to the Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs). The following table depicts these linkages:

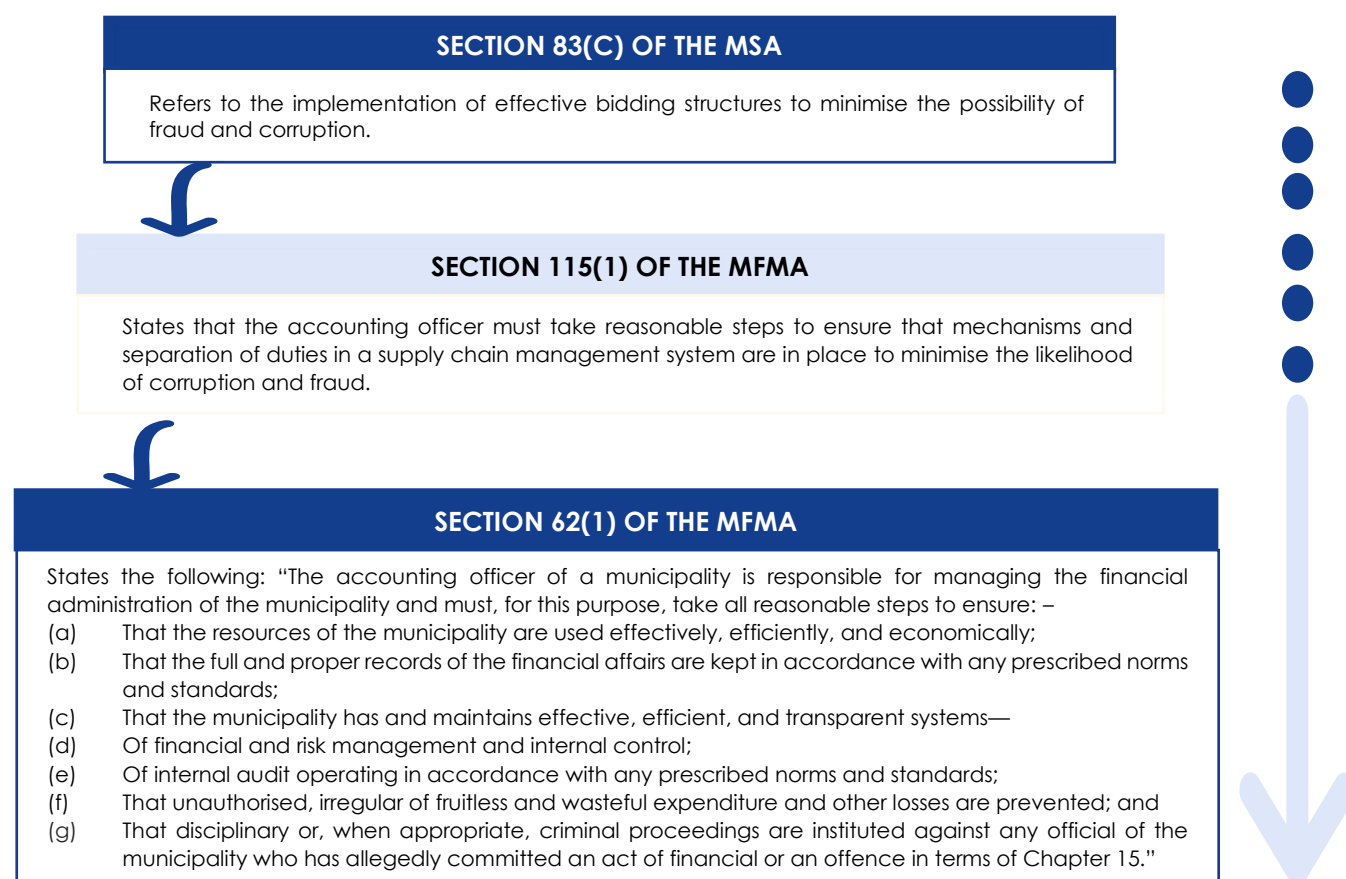
Table 10: Risk and IDP Alignment

Strategic Risks						
Risk Item	Risk Description	Risk Background	Strategic Focus Areas	Impact Rating	Likelihood Ratings	Directorate
1	Climate Change and Infrastructure Disasters	Changing weather patterns, unpredictable rainfall/flash floods, drought and natural disasters, fires, seasonal and other	Green and Sustainable Valley	10	10	All Directorates
2	Loss of life of activists, leaders and their immediate family members	Loss of life of activists, leaders and their immediate family members	Safe Valley Dignified Living	10	10	Directorate: Community and Protection Services
3	Increased risk of land invasion	Legal precedents are set under the disaster management declaration, limiting the municipal scope to evict. Illegal invasions and land grabs. Compromising housing development and housing opportunities	Safe Valley Dignified Living Good Governance and Compliance	9	10	All Directorates
4	Economic downturn due to civil unrest, crime, and continuous load-shedding	Increase in criminal activities, civil unrest, and reputational risk due to perceived increase in the said activities	Dignified Living Safe Valley	9	8	Directorate: Community and Protection Services
5	Cyber attacks	Cyber-attacks and cyber safety /security have become essential in municipalities. Investigate security gaps. Users opening unsafe/infected attachments	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	Directorate: Infrastructure Services
Operational Risks						
1	Timeous Capital Spending	Steady increase in budget allocation, growing population and demand for services, demand management, unforeseen storms and weather events, suppliers and contractors going into financial distress	Good Governance and Compliance	10	8	Directorate: Financial Services
2	Insufficient burial space in the greater Stellenbosch	Planning and funding; land availability. Insufficient funding.	Dignified Living	10	8	Directorate: Community and Protection Services
3	Lack of integrated Information and Communication Technology	Lack of integrated Information and Communication Technology	Dignified Living	7	7	Directorate: Corporate Services
4	High Vacancy Rate	A skilled and capable workforce is necessary to support growth objectives, and quality and timeous service delivery needs to be provided by all departments	Good Governance and Compliance	8	4	Directorate: Corporate Services



Strategic Risks						
Risk Item	Risk Description	Risk Background	Strategic Focus Areas	Impact Rating	Likelihood Ratings	Directorate
5	Material misstatements in the AFS that constitute noncompliance with Section 122 of the MFMA. System errors, transactions, and events not recognised as they occur and accordingly nor recorded in the financial period it	Material misstatements in the AFS that constitute noncompliance with Section 122 of the MFMA. System errors, transactions, and events are not recognised as they occur and accordingly are not recorded in the financial period they occurred.	Good Governance and Compliance	6	4	Office of the Municipal Manager

1.20 Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud



1.21 Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)

The Municipal Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC) (refer to the table below for members of the Audit Committee), appointed in terms of Section 166 of the MFMA, has also been appointed as the Performance Audit Committee. Section 166(2) of the MFMA states that an audit committee is an independent advisory body that must:

- (a) advise the municipal council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer, and the management staff of the municipality on matters relating to: –

- internal financial control and internal audit;



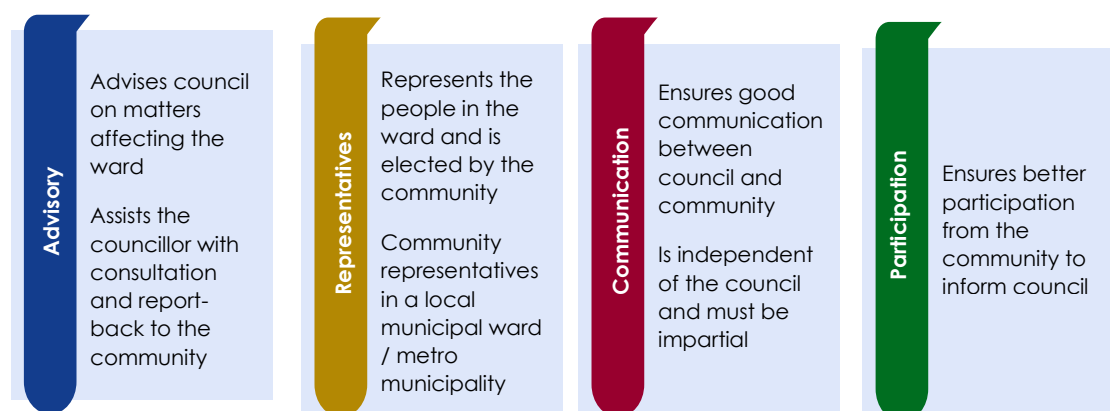
- risk management;
- accounting policies;
- the adequacy, reliability, and accuracy of financial reporting information;
- performance management;
- effective governance;
- compliance with this Act, the annual Division of Revenue Act, 2013 (Act No. 2 of 2013), and any other applicable legislation;
- performance evaluation; and
- any other issues referred to it by the municipality.

Table 11: Members of the Audit Committee

Name of representative	Capacity
Linda C Nene (Mr)	Chairperson
Len Mortimer (Mr)	Member
Reyhana Gani (Ms)	Member
Mervyn Burton (Mr)	Member

1.22 Ward Committees

Stellenbosch Municipality has a ward committee system in place, which plays a crucial role in achieving the aims of local governance and democracy, as mentioned in the Constitution of 1996. A ward committee is independent of the council and not politically aligned. The figure below depicts the main duties of the ward committees.

Figure 6: Main duties of the Ward Committee

1.23 Stakeholders

To ensure effective service delivery, high levels of cooperation must exist between all three spheres of government. Effective intergovernmental relations (IGR) structures are especially important to the developmental role of municipalities. This role can only be fulfilled through the active involvement of all spheres of government in the setting of priorities, resource allocation, and development planning.

The demonstration of the importance of partnerships for the municipality is illustrated in the table below.

Table 12: Key Stakeholders

Name of Partner	Purpose of MOU / MOA
@ Heart	The @heart partnership is a long-standing relationship built on experience with youth work and HCT testing from a municipal facility.
City of Cape Town and Drakenstein Municipality	Partnership through the Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework has been initiated to improve coordination around the development of the Klappmuts area.



Name of Partner	Purpose of MOU / MOA
Community structures (Forums, ECD centres, religious fraternities, etc.)	Aim to promote and implement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> platforms to share knowledge; disaster risk reduction initiatives; community safety programmes; and campaigns to promote safe, resilient, sustainable communities.
CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research)	A partnership aimed at multidisciplinary research and development by supporting innovation in Stellenbosch.
Department of Education	Aims to promote a culture of prevention, preparedness, and resilience at all levels through knowledge, innovation, and education.
Department of Social Development, DCAS, Cape Winelands District Municipality	Joint implementation of programmes focusing on common issues within WC024.
Disaster Management Advisory Forum	An advisory forum on all safety issues, as well as remedial measures implemented to address and alleviate and / or minimise risks.
Executive Mayor and Rector Forum	A partnership with the University of Stellenbosch to ensure aligned development planning and that the municipality draws from the University's expertise and resources.
Memorandum of Cooperation between the Stellenbosch Municipality and Stellenbosch University (SU)	Cooperation in terms of closed-circuit television is in the interest of the security of the town and the campus, with a view to a crime-free university town.
Genius of Space	This initiative developed from and forms part of the Western Cape 110% Green Initiative. The Biomimicry Genius of Space project is a registered flagship project of 110% Green. This initiative combines two priorities of the Western Cape Government – the Berg River and the Green Economy – to find an innovative solution to water pollution in the Berg River.
Green Cape	The Green Cape partnership represents cooperation with the province's 110% green initiatives, focusing on alternative waste management initiatives and energy efficiency.
HeartFlow	Helping people on the fringes of society. Provide paper coupons that can be exchanged for a stay-at-the-night shelter, a blanket, or a meal. The programme was extended to include an electronic app through which said coupons can be bought to benefit people who are homeless.
ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives)	A partnership between the City of Cape Town, ECLEI and Stellenbosch Municipality to discuss developments in Transport, Waste and Electricity Generation, towards ensuring sustainability.
IMESA (Institute for Municipal Engineers South Africa)	A partnership with IMESA aimed at strengthening knowledge and capacity related to municipal infrastructure and service delivery.
Infrastructure Innovation Committee (IIC)	A partnership with Stellenbosch University and other stakeholders aimed at exploring sustainable and innovative infrastructure provisions to meet the needs of the municipality and achieve future sustainability.
Integrated Development Committee (IDC)	A partnership with Stellenbosch University and other stakeholders aimed at exploring spatial and urban planning possibilities for Stellenbosch to meet the needs of the municipality and the University.
IPC (Integrated Planning Committee)	The Integrated Planning Committee is a working group between the City of Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Saldanha Bay, Overstrand, Theewaterskloof, and Drakenstein Municipality that discusses all transport-related matters to effectively promote regional planning.
Landfill Monitoring Committee	A partnership with the Devon Valley residents, whereby residents monitor the Stellenbosch landfill site.
LTAB (Land Transport Advisory Board)	A partnership was formed between political leaders to discuss land transport-related matters that affect transport in the area.
NMT (Non-motorised Transport) Working Group	A working group that discusses all Non-Motorised Transport matters in the Stellenbosch area. The group consists of NMT users, officials, representatives from the University and the disabled fraternity.
Provincial Disaster Management Centre, Cape Winelands District Municipal Disaster Management Centre	Aims to promote the development, implementation, and maintenance of effective services within its area of jurisdiction.



Name of Partner	Purpose of MOU / MOA
Provincial Waste Management Officer's Forum	Quarterly Meetings (All designated Waste Management Officers of Western Cape engage with the Provincial Government's Waste Management Department (DEA&DP on issues relating to policy, best practice, etc.).
Ranyaka	Sustainable and integrated solutions to the challenges facing towns, neighbourhoods, and communities.
Roads Safety Management	Assisting with schools and education, special projects, e.g. Learner's license classes.
Safety Forum	An advisory forum to the Executive Mayor on all safety issues, as well as remedial measures implemented to address and alleviate threats.
SALGA Municipal Benchmarking Committee	A partnership aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness through comparative process benchmarking, peer-to-peer operational knowledge sharing, and interactive performance improvements.
SCORE	Youth Sports Development at the Indoor Sports Centre, Franschhoek.
Stellenbosch Alternate Energy Research	A joint working relationship is being launched among the University of Stellenbosch, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Western Cape Government, and the municipality to investigate the generation of alternative electricity to combat load shedding from Eskom.
Visit Stellenbosch	A partnership with the umbrella tourism body for the Greater Stellenbosch area aimed at growing and sustaining the municipality's tourism industry and broadening tourism-related benefits.
Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA)	An informal working partnership on promoting and implementing Social Housing within the Stellenbosch Municipal area.
Stellenbosch and Gotland Municipality Partnership	A partnership with Gotland municipality focusing on programmes in local economic development.
Stellenbosch Heritage Foundation	The initiative is aimed at providing support to the municipality on the interactive website of the Heritage Foundation and assisting with the compilation of the heritage inventory.
Stellenbosch Infrastructure Task Team (SITT)	A partnership with the University of Stellenbosch and other stakeholders aimed at exploring sustainable infrastructure provision to meet the needs of the municipality.
Stellenbosch Night Shelter	A partnership to enable appropriate management of the municipal night shelter.
Stellenbosch River Collaborative Steering Committee	A partnership was formed between various role-players to improve the water quality in the Eerste River catchment, with the focus being on the Plankenbrug River.
Mobility Forum and NMT Working Group	A Mobility Forum and NMT Working Group were established to discuss transport-related matters that affect Stellenbosch, including all relevant governmental institutions and other role-players.
University of Stellenbosch – Student Representative Council	A partnership with the University, whereby students provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🚶 relief aid (clothing, food); 🚶 placement of students to assist during incidents/disasters; and 🚶 awareness programmes.
University of Stellenbosch – Department of Geography and Environmental Studies	A partnership with the University and other stakeholders focusing on strengthening community-based risk assessment capabilities in disaster-prone areas.
University of Stellenbosch – Maties Sport: Community Interaction	A partnership striving for excellence in meeting the needs of the youth through innovative and sustainable programmes to disseminate information on risk avoidance, hazards and their effects, and preventative activities.
Western Cape Planning Heads Forum	A partnership with all local municipalities within the Western Cape and the Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is aimed at the sharing of best practices and improving coordination on matters related to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management sector.
Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.	A partnership around the implementation of the Adam Tas Corridor Catalytic initiative.
Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.	A Partnership around the development of an Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework for Stellenbosch Municipality.
Western Cape Government Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.	A partnership through the Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework has been initiated to improve coordination around the development of the Klappmuts area.
Western Cape Department of Public Works, Roads, and Transport	As part of the Provincial Sustainable Transport Programme (PSTP), the Western Cape Department of Public Works, Roads, and Transport identified Stellenbosch as a priority municipality for the development of a sustainable transport system. The



Name of Partner	Purpose of MOU / MOA
	emphasis will be on the development of a public transport system and the development of infrastructure to improve non-motorised transport.
Western Cape Recycling Action Group Forum	Quarterly meetings (meetings involving the private sector, industries, and government in terms of waste minimisation initiatives).
WOF (Working on Fire)	A partnership aimed at promoting capacity building through various programmes helps to develop social cohesion.

CHAPTER 2:

State of the Greater Stellenbosch Area

2.1 Introduction

Stellenbosch Municipality is located at the edge of the City of Cape Town, but still manages to retain its distinct small-town character. This undoubtedly gives Stellenbosch a strong competitive advantage – sharply contrasting with similarly sized towns located 400 km or more from the nearest metropolis. Aside from being a mere 50 km from Cape Town's central business district (CBD) and being flanked by the N1 and N2 main routes, Stellenbosch is also just 30 km away from the sea (at Somerset West/Strand) and only a few kilometres away from one of the most attractive mountain ranges of the Boland. In addition, Stellenbosch is a mere 28 km from Cape Town International Airport, one of South Africa's top (air) links to the global economy, and not much further away from Cape Town Harbour, the shipping portal to both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

This convergence of environmental resources, scenic quality and business opportunities has two other mutually reinforcing spin-offs: The largest number of JSE-listed companies based in any small South African town have their headquarters in Stellenbosch, and the town is home to a disproportionately high number of corporate CEOs and executives, which in turn means that it can sustain a comparatively high level of economic activity and consumer services for a town of its size. This results in other benefits throughout the value-added chain and for employment. The municipal area covers approximately 900 km². The municipality's area of jurisdiction includes the towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, as well as several rural hamlets such as Wemmershoek, La Motte, De Novo, Kylemore, Pniël, Johannesdal, Lanquedoc, Groot Drakenstein, Muldersvlei, Klappmuts, Elsenburg, Raithby, Jamestown, Koelenhof and Vloottenburg (most with a population of less than 5 000). Apart from formal settlement areas, the municipal area also includes several informal settlements. Franschhoek, known as the "French Corner", is celebrated for its exceptional culinary scene, offering a delectable fusion of French and South African flavours. It is a favourite among local and international tourists. Due to recent developments, Klappmuts is considered a regional growth node thanks to its regional connectivity.

Stellenbosch is the second oldest town in South Africa, dating back to 1679 when an island in the Eerste River was named Stellenbosch by the then Governor of the Cape, Simon van der Stel. The first farming activities in the area were started in 1679. Today, the area has become primarily known for its extraordinary wines and fruits. The towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek are renowned for various architectural styles such as Dutch, Georgian, and Victorian, which reflect their heritage and traditions, but also divisions of the past.

The area houses excellent educational institutions, including the University of Stellenbosch and several prestigious schools. It has a strong business sector, ranging from major South African businesses and corporations to smaller enterprises and home industries. The tourism industry alone is responsible for the creation of about 18 000 jobs in the area. Wine farms and cellars abound, and the area is the home of the very first wine route in South Africa. A variety of sports facilities are available. Coetzenburg, with its athletics and rugby stadiums, has delivered star performances over many generations. The municipal area has a variety of theatres, which include Stellenbosch University's HB Thom Theatre, Oude Libertas Amphitheatre (renowned for its summer season of music, theatre, and dance), and Spier Amphitheatre, as well as Klein Libertas Theatre, Dorp Street Theatre, and Aan de Braak Theatre.

2.2 Ward Demarcation

The Stellenbosch Municipality is currently structured into the following 23 wards:

Table 13: Municipal ward demarcation

Ward	Areas
1	Mooiwater, Franschhoek Town and Surrounding Farms
2	Langrug, La Motte, Dennegeur, Groendal
3	Lanquedoc, Wemmershoek to La Motte Wine Farm and Leopards Leap Wine Farm
4	Kylemore, Johannesdal, Pniël and Surrounding Farms
5	Ida's Valley (Hillside Village, La Gratitude Park (Kreefgat), The Ridge, La Roche, Lindida, Bloekomlaan(Moses / Martin) Lindley)
6	On the corner of Moffat Street to the end of Lelie Street, the Corner of Moffat Street to Rustenburg Road, Desch Street to Rustenburg Road, Moffat Street, Hahn Street, Weber Street, Tindell Street, Juffernbruch Street, Kahler Street, Luckhoff Street, Erasmussmith Street, Baker Street, Desch Street, Lelie Street, Protea Street to Erasmus Smith Street, Botmanskop Way, Dahlia Street, Speler Street, Rustenburg road of the corner of Helshoogte Road to Lelie Street; Glenelly Estate in Lelie Street; Helderfontein in Helshoogte Road; Nietvoorbij on R44; Blue Jay / Timberlea Trust Farm on R44; Kloofbosch on R44; Babin Farm on R44; Morgenhoff Wine Estate on R44; Remhoogte on R44; Groenhof on R44; Muratie Wine Estate on R44; Delheim Wine Estate on R44; Kanonkop on R44; Uitkyk on R44; Warrick on R44; Lievland on R44
7	Mostertsdraif, Karindal, Rozendal, Uniepark, Simonswyk and Universiteitsoord
8	Stellenbosch University campus and university residence area; Coetzenburg, (partially); Koloniesland
9	Stellenbosch CBD, Part of the US campus (residential areas within both these areas), the Southern border is the Eerste River, the Northern border is Merriman Street, the Eastern border is Die Laan, and the Western border is Bird Street
10	Tennantville, Lakay Street, Titus Street, Langsuid Street up to Lakay Street, Tennant Street, Lapan Street, Bell Street, Bird Street, La Colline (Dr Malan Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Paul Roos Street, Tobruk Park, Irene Park, La Colline Road, Conde Street, Taylor Street, Mount Albert Street), Kromrivier Road, Jan Celliers Street, Hammanhand, Ds Botha Street, Voorplein Street, Bird Street, Langenhoven Street, Du Toit Station, Ryneveld Street, Karee Street, Oliehout Street, Banghoek Road, Academia, Bosman Street, Smuts Road, Joubert Street, De Beer Road, De Villiers Road from Ryneveld Street to Cluver Road on the left-hand side
11	Boundaries of the ward are: Kridge Road, Herte Street, Skone Uitsig Road onto Alexander Street, onto Du Toit Street toward Merriman Avenue towards Adam Tas Road onto George Blake Street, Mark Street, Distillery Road, Santhagen Road, Swawel Avenue, Kanarie Road, Tarentaal Road, Bokmakierie Road, Fisant Road, Devon Valley Road, Kiewiet Road, Dagbreek Road, Pelikaan Street, Patrys Road, Hammerkop Road, Loerie Road, Muldersvlei Landgoed, and all areas in Onder Papegaaiberg and businesses
12	Kayamandi: Zone A George Blake Street, Chris Hani Drive, 10 th and 13 th Street, School Crescent, Snake Valley, Enkanini, Watergang, Watergang TRA 2 and Watergang Informal Settlements
13	Kayamandi: Zone A Masithandane Street, Zone J, Red Bricks, Zone K and L, Hostels, Dairy and University Hostels, Old Bricks Houses Red Roofs, Zwelitsha, Costaland
14	Kayamandi: Zone P, I, F, D and O, Costaland, Marikana, Watergang TRA 1, Smarties (Mgabadel Street), Monde Crescent
15	Kayamandi: Zone M, N, O, 4 th and 5 th Avenue, 10 th , 12 th and 14 th Street, Long Street, Retreat Street, Forest Drive
16	The borders are Tenant Road, Long Street, Crombi Road to the end of Gabriels Road. Asalea Road, 2 nd Road, Noble Road, Bailey Road, Eike Street, Curry Street, Hoop Road, Pansy Road, West Road, Laai Road, Anthony Road, Carriem Road, Archilles Road, Bergstedt Road, Davidse Road, Cupido Road, Pearce Road, Robyn Road, Gonzalves Road, Hercules Road, Chippendale Road, Afrika Road, Arnolds Road, September Road, Jakaranda Street, Short Road, Quarry Road, Middle Road, Primrose Street, Pine (Bo en Onder), North End, Vredelust, Gemsbok, Daffodil Single, Steps, Sylvia Street, Eiland Street, Last Street (White City), Frikkadel Dorp, September Street
17	A part of Cloeterville (Lakay Road towards Langstraat – Suid Road, Kloof Street, Fir Street, Fontein Road, Williams R towards Gabriels Road towards February Road, Valentyn Road, Pool Road, Raziet Road, Ortell Road, Rhode Road, King Road, Hine Road, Hendrikse Road, Rhode Road), as well as Welgevonden, Green Oaks, Stellita Park, Weltevrede, Welgevonden Estate (Red Oak Road, Belladonna Street, Wildeklaar Welgevonden Boulevard, Olive Road, Sonnedou Road, Mountain Silver Road, Silver Oak Road, Froetang Road, Katbos Road, Everlasting, Fynbos Street, Sourfig Street, Scarlet Crescent, Pin Oak Street, Evergreen, Autumn Close, Nenta, Cherrywood, Candelabra, Froetang, Candelabra, Kouter, Protea Street, Minaret, Gooseberry, Honeybush), Klein Welgevonden (La Belle Vie, Chablis) and the Municipal Flats in Rhode, Kloof and Long Streets, Bertha Wines and Weltevreden Estate, 15 Weltevreden Estate,) The borders of the ward are the R44 Klapmuts Road and Long Street.
18	Klapmuts Town Centre, Bennitsville, Weltevrede Park, Klapmuts New Houses, Mandela City and La Rochelle Informal Settlement, Klapmuts Farms (The Purple Windmill, Arra Vineyards, Hidden Gems Wines, Gravel Junction Wine and Spirits Company, Wine Estate Le Bonheur, Anura Vinyard, Dalewood Farms, Blueberry Bar, Klapmuts Transfer Station, Trophy SA, DKL Transport Pty, Welgelele Estate)



Ward	Areas
19	De Novo, Kromme Rhee, Vaaldrac, Muldersvlei, Koelenhof and surrounding Farms, Koelenhof Station, Slayley, Hunting, Koelenhof Farms, Poulter / Mariendahl, De Hoop, Nooitgedacht Village, Bottelary and Surrounding Farms, De Waalshof, Weltevrede 1, Weltevrede 2, Smartie Town.
20	Vlottenberg, Raithby, Mooiberge, Lynedoch
21	Brandwacht Aan Rivier, Paradyskloof, Stellenbosch Golf Course, Blaauwklippen / Stellenzicht Farms, De Zalze, Jamestown, Mountainview, Stellenbosch Airfield
22	Die Boord, Dalsig, Brandwacht, Krigeville, Libertas Farm
23	Dorp Street, Krige, Hamman Street, Schroder Road, Die Brak, Bird Street from Dorp Street, Dennesig area, Muller Road, Banghoek Road, Ryneveld Street, Plankenburg Industrial area and Kayamandi Corridor.

Below is a map of the Cape Winelands District concerning the provincial district boundaries:

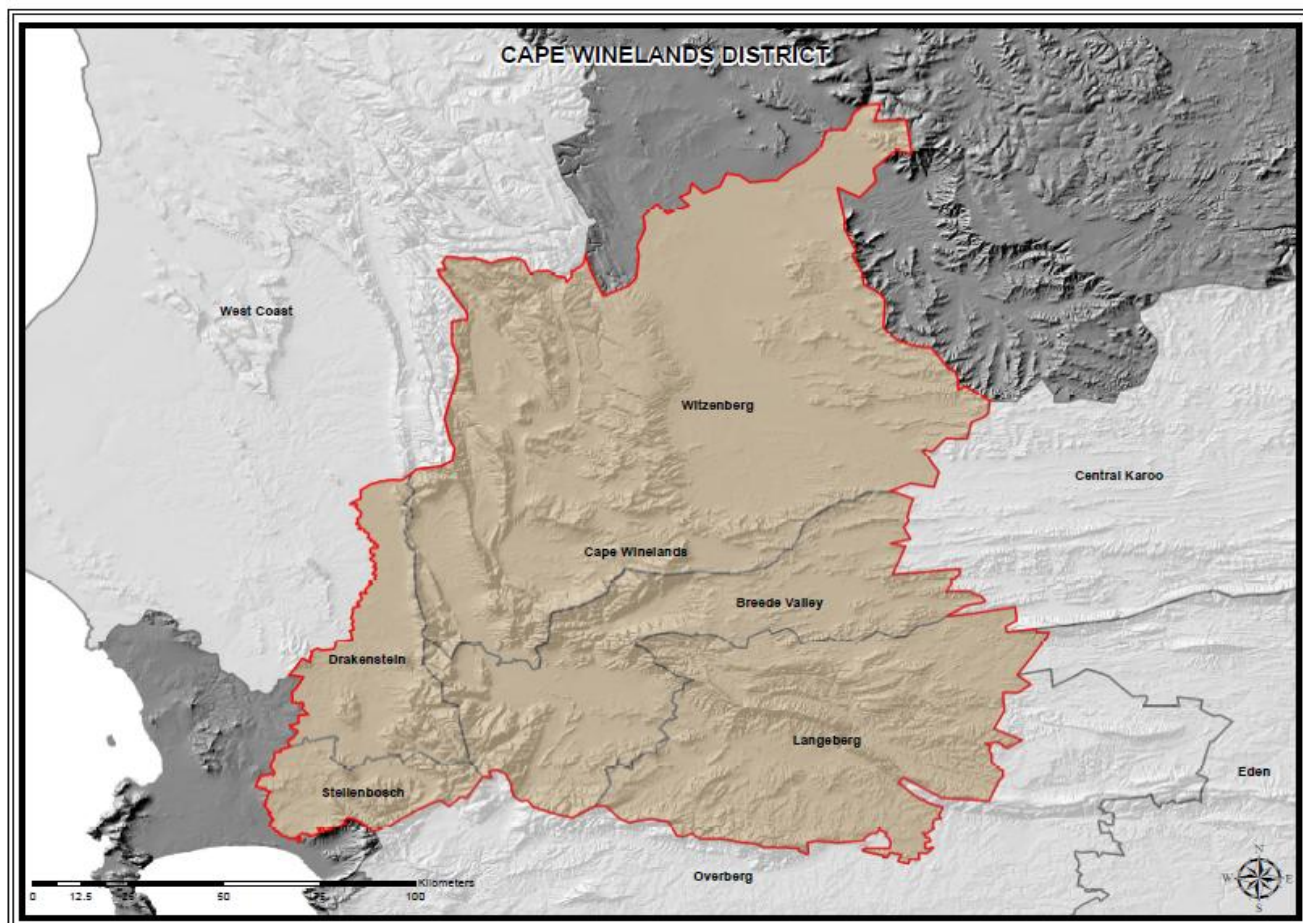
Map 1: Locality of Cape Winelands concerning Provincial Boundaries



The Western Cape Province makes up 10.6% of the country's land surface and encompasses an area of 129 462 km². The province's spatial area includes 1 metropolitan area (City of Cape Town), 5 district municipal areas (Central Karoo, Eden renamed Garden Route, Overberg, Cape Winelands, and West Coast), and 24 local municipalities.

Below is a map of the municipalities concerning the Cape Winelands District:

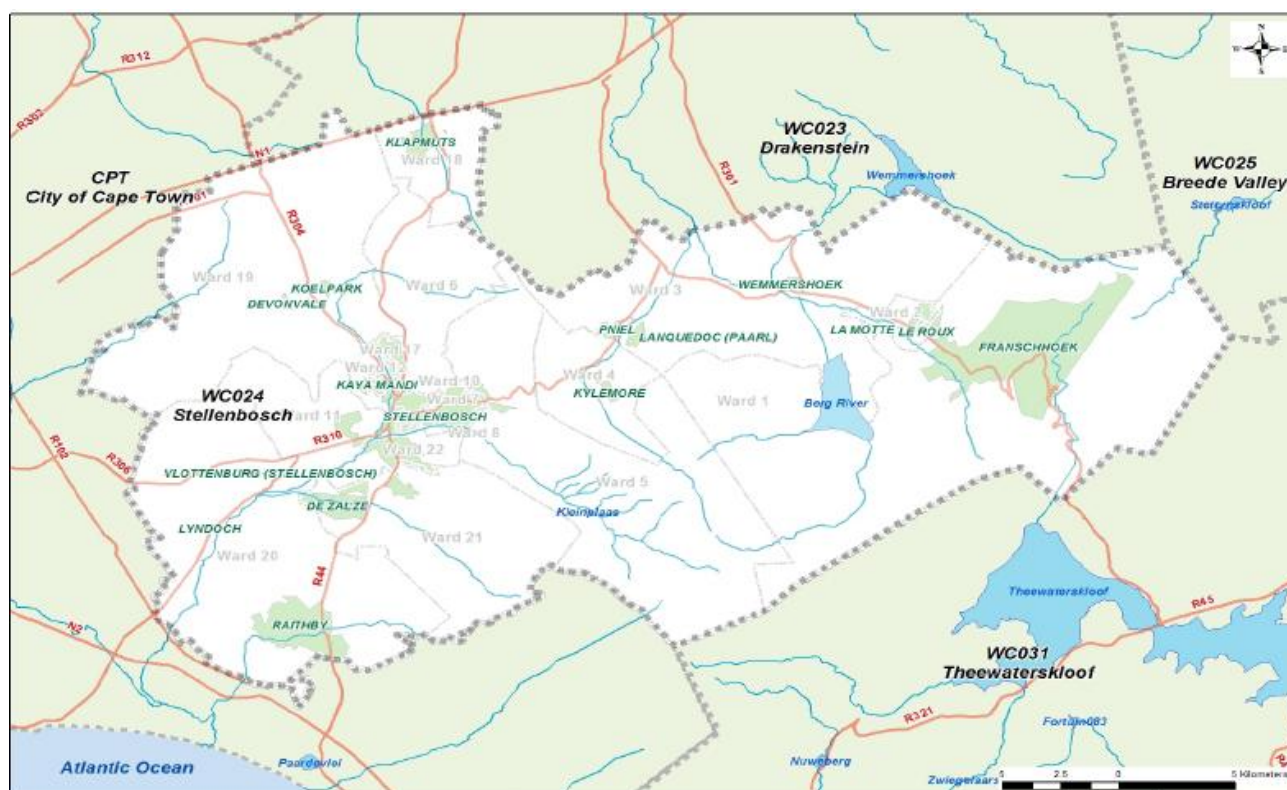
Map 2: Locality map of Stellenbosch Municipality concerning Cape Winelands District Boundaries



The Cape Winelands District Municipality is located within proximity of the City of Cape Town, which offers excellent access to trade opportunities, routes, and infrastructure such as expanding broadband networks, an international airport (with direct flights to international cities), the second-largest container port in the country, and a comprehensive road and rail network. This makes the Cape Winelands district ideally located as an investment destination. The Cape Winelands District municipal area incorporates Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Breede Valley, Langeberg, and Witzenberg.

Below is a map of the Stellenbosch Municipality's area of jurisdiction:

Map 3: Locality map of municipal boundaries



Stellenbosch Local Municipality is located in the heart of the Cape Winelands and adjacent to the City of Cape Town and Drakenstein Municipality. Stellenbosch Municipality, as a local authority, governs the towns of Stellenbosch, Pniël, Klipmuts, Kylemore, Jamestown, Raithby, Ida's Valley, Cloetesville, Kayamandi, and Vlootenburg, as well as the surrounding rural areas. The area covers 831 square kilometres and adjoins the City of Cape Town (CoCT) to the west and south and the Breede Valley, Drakenstein, and Theewaterskloof municipalities to the east and north. Functionally, Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) forms part of the Greater Cape Town metropolitan area.

The main settlements in SM are the historic towns of Stellenbosch, Franschoek, and Klipmuts. There are also several smaller villages, including Jamestown (contiguous with Stellenbosch town), Pniël, Johannesdal, Lanquedoc, Lynedoch, and Raithby. New nodes are emerging around agricultural service centres, for example, Koelenhof and Vlootenburg. Stellenbosch is a sought-after space, offering opportunity and quality of living while being near city life. This has placed the municipal area under constant development pressure.



2.3 Stellenbosch Municipality at a Glance

Table 14: Stellenbosch Municipality - Summarised Statistics

Population Estimates, 2025				Actual households, 2025	
	Population 210 962			Households 58 912	
(Source: MYPE)					
Education, 2025			Poverty, 2025		
	Learner Retention Rate	7.6%		Gini-Coefficient	0.59
	Learner-Teacher Ratio	26.7		Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)	71.4%
Health, 2025					
	Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/19	
	8 (excl. mobile / satellite)	58.4%	58.0%	12.7%	
Safety and Security			The annual number of reported cases in 2024/25		
	Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
	996	251	1464	79	254
Access to Basic Service Delivery			Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2024/25		
Water 98.5%		Refuse removal 87.4%	Electricity 97.1%	Sanitation 96.7%	Formal Housing 72.4%
					
Labour, 2024			Socio-economic Risks		
Unemployment Rate (narrow definition) 13.8%			Risk 1	Job Losses	
			Risk 2	Low Learner retention	
			Risk 3	Low skills base (Labour)	
Largest 3 sectors			Contribution to GDP, 2024		
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services		Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation		Manufacturing	
29.2%		15.8%		15.7%	

Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.4 Socio – Economic Context

All socio-economic information is sourced from the Local Government 2025 – 2026 Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO). The report provides a snapshot of the safety and well-being of our communities, and economic growth. The statistical data are primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), Global Insight Regional Explorer, and Quantec.

The population growth and socioeconomic data are essential for effective municipal planning and the equitable distribution of public services. Population size, household growth, age structure and migration patterns all have a direct impact on the demand for infrastructure, housing, education, healthcare and social services. In rapidly expanding economic hubs such as the Stellenbosch municipal area, monitoring these trends enables policymakers to better anticipate future service demands, allocate resources efficiently, and design targeted interventions that enhance social well-being while also strengthening economic resilience.

The GDP performance, risk, and vulnerability factors can be read in detail within the Local Government MERO 2025 for the Stellenbosch municipal area.

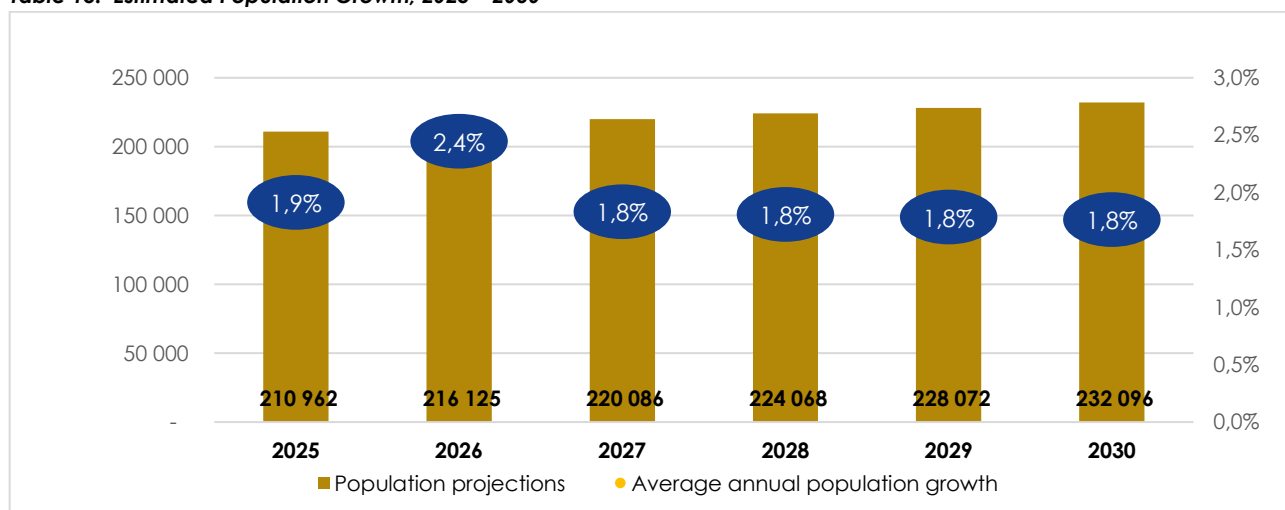
2.4.1 Population Growth

In 2025, the Stellenbosch municipal area was home to **210 962** individuals, reflecting an annual population growth rate of **1.9 per cent** during 2025. This significant increase illustrates Stellenbosch's appeal, particularly due to migration with the educational institutions and vibrant community atmosphere. This growth necessitates strategic planning for infrastructure and local services to support the needs of a larger population.

The household growth reflects the demographic expansion within Stellenbosch. In terms of households, Stellenbosch exhibits an annual growth from 57 520 in 2024 to **58 912 in 2025**, with an annual growth rate of approximately **3.6 persons**. This increase highlights a growing demand for municipal services and housing that aligns with the growing population. Addressing this growth in households will require proactive planning and resource allocation for maintaining service quality and community engagement.

The figure below depicts the estimated population growth from 2025 - 2030:

Table 15: Estimated Population Growth, 2025 – 2030



Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025 and Department of Social Development, Western Cape Provincial Population Unit (PPU), 2025



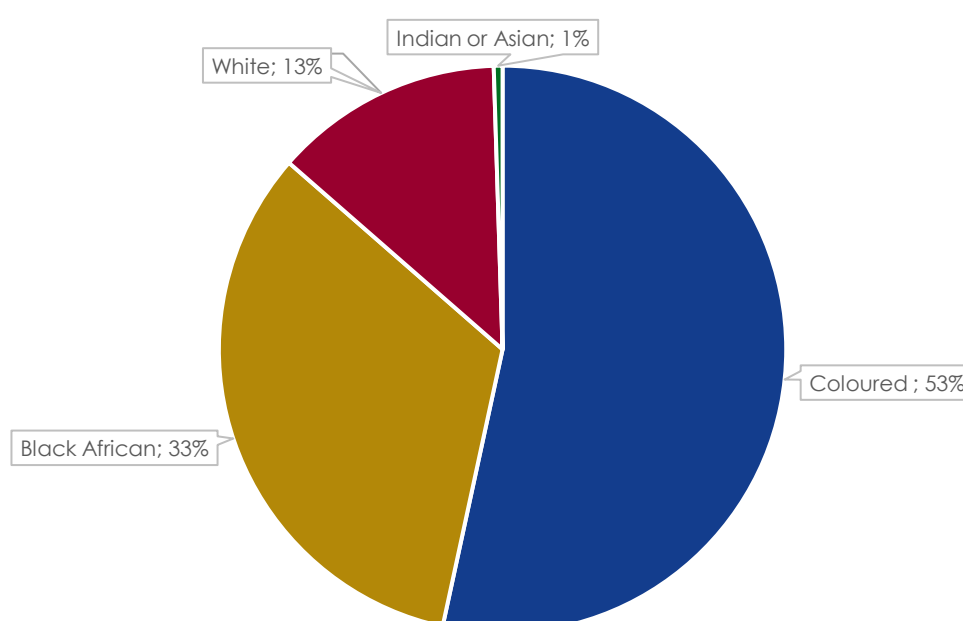
2.4.2 Racial Split

The race dynamics in the Stellenbosch municipal area present a diverse demographic landscape. The population comprises Black African individuals, accounting for 33.1 per cent of the total, followed closely by the Coloured community, constituting 53.5 per cent. White residents make up 13.1 per cent of the population, while individuals categorised as Indian / Asian represent a smaller proportion at 1 per cent.

This cross-analysis highlights the intricate racial composition within the Stellenbosch community, underscoring the significance of cultural diversity and its potential impact on economic and social interactions.

The figure below indicates the ratio split within the Stellenbosch Municipality:

Figure 7: Racial Split for the WCO24



Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.4.3 Gender Ratio

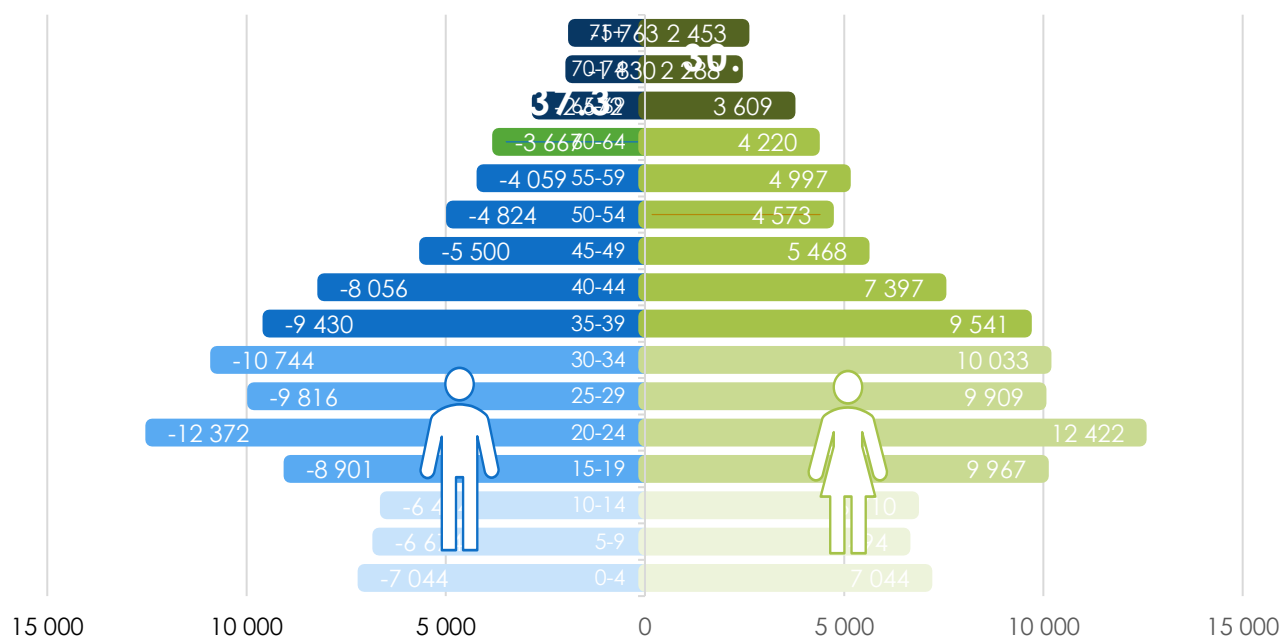
The 2025 population pyramid of the Stellenbosch municipal area indicates a noticeable gender imbalance within the 20 - 24 and 25 - 29 age cohorts, with 12 372 males compared to 12 422 females in the 20-24 age group. This pattern reflects the underlying demographic and socio – economic dynamics of the area. The gender imbalances could be a nexus of labour migration patterns, the substantial student population (which often influences age-specific demographic distribution) and potential out-migration of males seeking employment opportunities elsewhere. These factors contribute toward shaping the structure of the local labour force and demographic profile of the Stellenbosch municipal area.

This demographic imbalance may contribute to a growing dependency burden. The relatively large base of children (0 to 14 years) and the rapidly expanding elderly population (especially females aged 60 and above) will place increasing pressure on a potentially constrained work – age population to sustain public expenditure on social services, healthcare and pensions. In addition, it will in the future strain public resources and shift housing demands and settlement patterns. To sustain economic

growth and social stability, policy responses will need to focus on strategies that retain young male professionals or facilitate adaptation to a workforce with a higher female participation rate.

The table below depicts the gender ratio within the Stellenbosch municipal area.

Figure 8: Ratio of % females and males



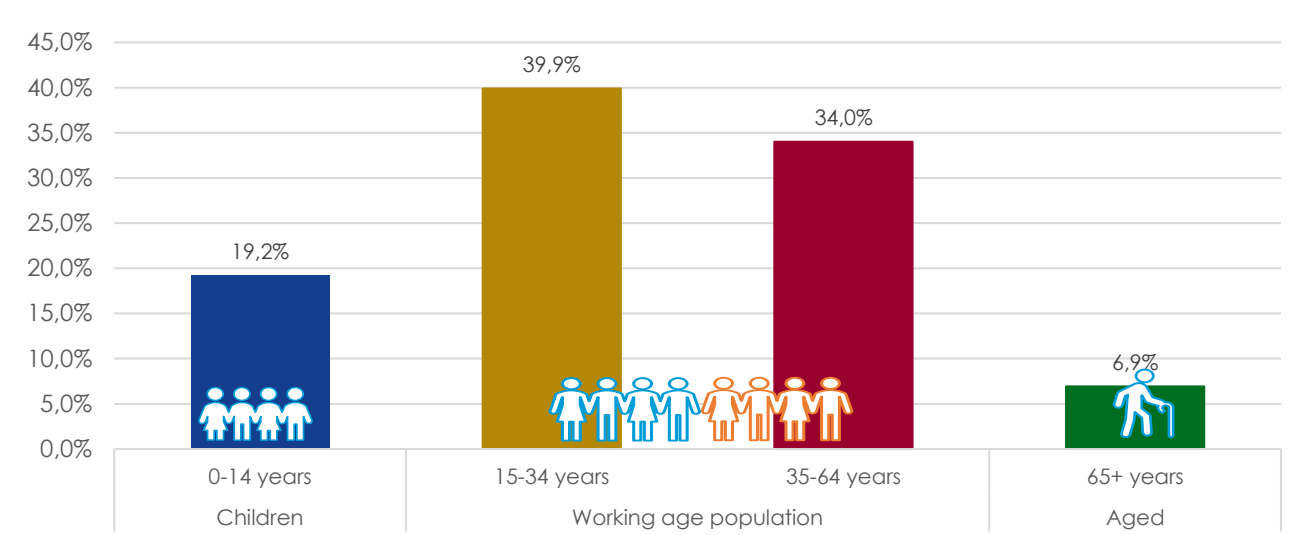
Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025 and Department of Social Development, Western Cape Provincial Population Unit, 2025

2.4.4 Age Cohorts

The age distribution of the Stellenbosch population has significant socioeconomic implications, particularly for future housing and service delivery. With a substantial **39.9 per cent** of the population **aged 15 to 34**, the Municipality is under increasing demand to facilitate job creation and supply affordable housing for young working-age persons. This demographic projection, combined with a sizeable child population (19.2 per cent), indicates continued high demand for basic services and infrastructure, placing a strain on municipal resources. The relatively small population of elderly residents (6.9 per cent) suggests a lower immediate burden on care systems for the aged. In addition, the overall youth-heavy structure points to sustained, long-term demand for indigent support as these young adults form households in a challenging economic environment.



Figure 9: Population by Age Group, 2025



Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025 and Department of Social Development, Western Cape Provincial Population Unit, 2025

2.5 Education

The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and complex, touching on various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Empowering the population will have a significant impact on the local economy's development and human resource capacity. Additionally, an educated workforce attracts investments and industries, fostering economic growth and stability. Education also plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and promoting social equity by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty. Learners in the Stellenbosch municipal area have access to education through the availability of 50 schools. Three-quarters of these education facilities (**74.0 per cent**) operate as no – fee schools.

The growing demand for schooling in the Stellenbosch municipal area has been met with a concerning stagnation in education capacity, as reflected in the learner – teacher ratio below. The ratio of the Stellenbosch municipal area has remained unchanged, rising marginally from **26.2 in 2024** to a projected **26.7 in 2025**.

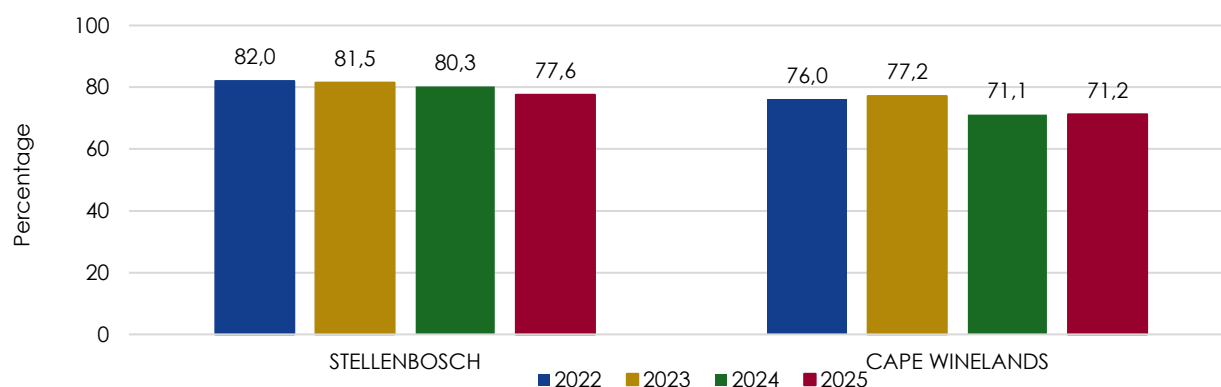
The combination of increasing learner enrolment and relatively unchanged learner–teacher ratio in Stellenbosch implies that the education system is struggling to keep pace with the population growth. Consequently, expanding larger class sizes and strained public resources threaten educational quality. These risks exacerbate long-term inequality, undermining the very human capital development needed for sustainable economic inclusion.

2.5.1 Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner retention rate

Learner retention in Stellenbosch experienced a notable decline from **82.0 per cent in 2022** to a concerning **77.6 per cent in 2025**. It is evident that the educational decline depicts a deteriorating socio-economic challenge within the region, presenting an enhanced emphasis on education and potentially indicating improved access to educational facilities. Stellenbosch is a hub for both education and agriculture, luring families to the area.

The graphs below depict the learner retention from 2022 – 2025.

Graph 1: Learner Enrolment 2022- 2025

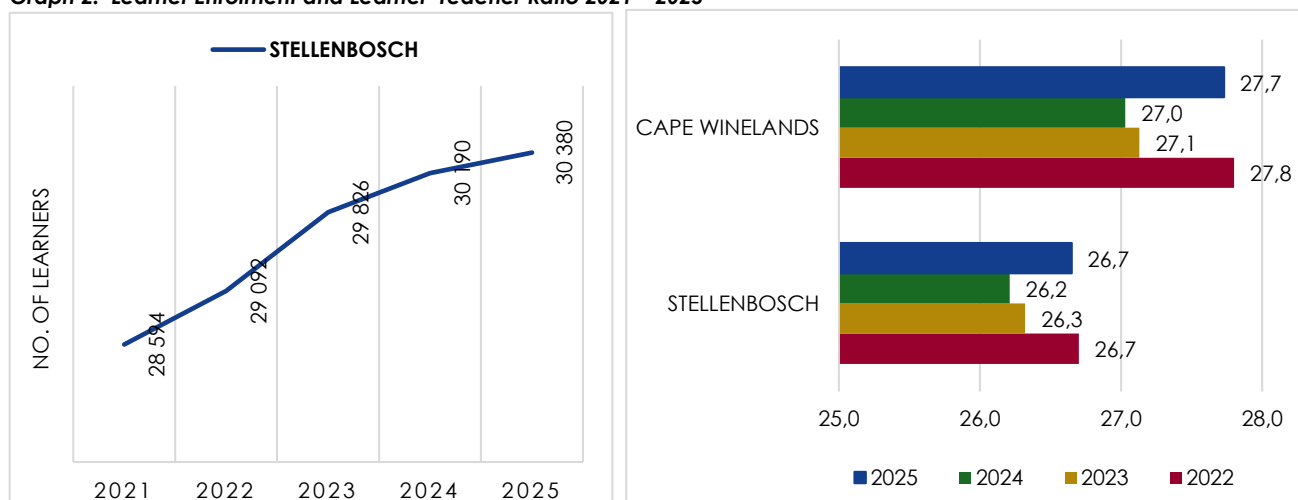


Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

Learner enrolment in the Stellenbosch municipal area has steadily increased, rising from 28 594 in 2021 to a projected 30 380 in 2025. This trend reflects a pronounced in-migration dynamics to Stellenbosch, likely motivated by the area's superior economic opportunities and its reputation for high-quality educational institutions.

The increasing demand for schooling in the Stellenbosch municipal area has been met with a concerning stagnation in educational capacity, as reflected in the learner – teacher ratio. This ratio has remained largely static, increasing slightly from 26.2 in 2024 to a projected 26.7 in 2025. This highlights the persistent challenges in scaling educational resources to match population growth.

Graph 2: Learner Enrolment and Learner-Teacher Ratio 2021 – 2025



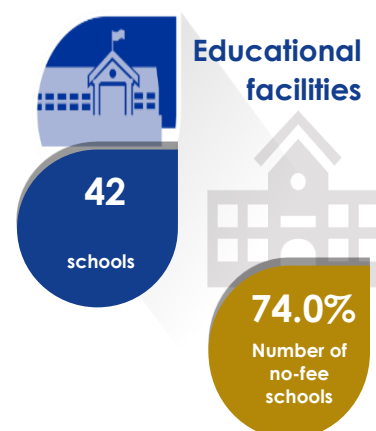
Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.5.2 Number of schools and no-fee schools

Figure 10: Number of schools and no-fee schools

The number of schools within the Stellenbosch municipal area was recorded at 50 in 2025.

The proportion of no-fee schools in the Stellenbosch municipal area remains at 70 per cent in 2025, whereby 71.4 per cent are equipped with libraries.



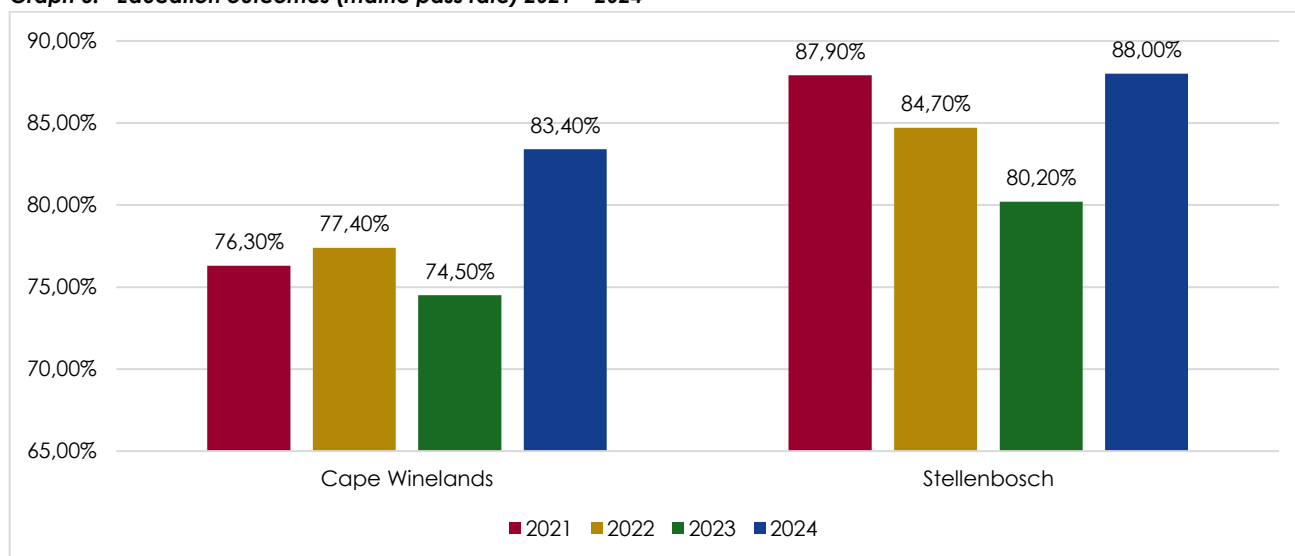
Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.5.3 Education outcomes (matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. The matric pass rate of the Stellenbosch municipal area has shown a strong recovery, rising to 88.0 per cent in 2024 after a concerning three-year decline to a low of 80.2 per cent. This high pass rate indicates that a significant proportion of learners in Stellenbosch are completing their schooling and performing well in the matric exams.

The graph below depicts the Matric pass rates from 2021 to 2024.

Graph 3: Education outcomes (matric pass rate) 2021 – 2024



Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

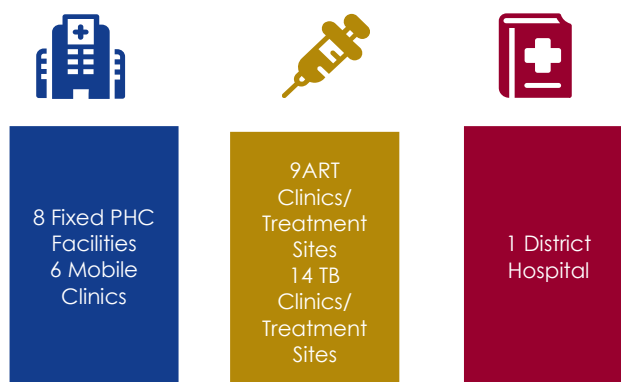
2.6 Health

2.6.1 Health Facilities

According to the MERO 2025, the Stellenbosch municipal area has 8 fixed primary healthcare facilities, comprising 7 fixed clinics, 1 community day centre, as well as 6 mobile / satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is one district hospital, 9 ART treatment sites, and 14 TB clinics.

The table depicts the total healthcare facilities.

Table 16: Health facilities

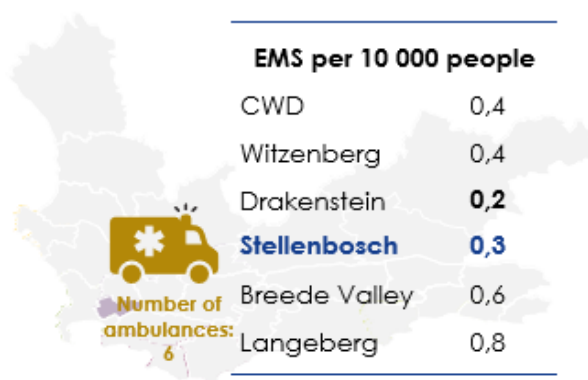


Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.6.2 Emergency Medical Services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage for emergency medical services. This number below only refers to provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers, and it remained unchanged between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Figure 11: Emergency Medical Services



2.6.3 Tuberculosis and HIV/ AIDS

The number of TB patients in the Cape Winelands District (CWD) plateaued at a persistently high rate, increasing from **7 990 in 2022/23** to **8 038 in 2023/24**. The stagnation remains at levels considerably higher than those recorded before 2022, suggesting that the population continue to face heightened vulnerability due to overcrowded living conditions, inadequate nutrition, and persistent barriers to accessing healthcare services.

In contrast to the CWD statistics, Stellenbosch has demonstrated a more effective public health response. The TB patient count of the Stellenbosch municipal area remained stable, as indicated in the table below, with a slight improvement compared to the low record statistics in 2021/22.

The divergence suggests that targeted localised interventions in Stellenbosch may be exerting a mitigating effect.

Table 17: Total Registered TB Patients, 2019/20 – 2023/24

Municipality	Number of TB patients registered on Treatment				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Cape Winelands	7 000	7 285	7 235	7 990	8 038
Stellenbosch	1 175	1 176	1 062	1 230	1 229

Source: Western Cape, MERO 2025

The District – wide number of patients receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) has shown a trend of stabilisation coupled with continued, though gradually slowing, growth, reaching 38 361 in 2024/25. This reflects a sustained and effective public health effort to ensure ongoing access to treatment. However, the Stellenbosch municipal area witnessed a significant and unprecedented 12.4 per cent year-on-year decline from 2023/24 to 2024/25, with the patient total decreasing sharply from 7 327 to 6 422. This decrease might suggest a potential crisis in healthcare access or retention, potentially driven by socioeconomic pressures such as patient migration due to rising living costs and service delivery disruption.

Table 18: Number of registered patients on ART, 2019/20 – 2024-25

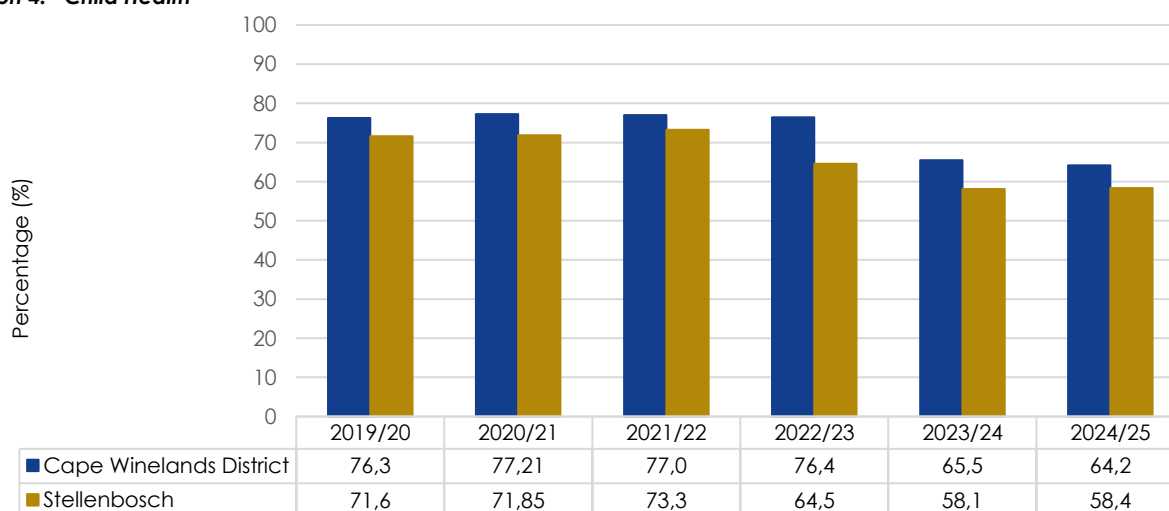
Municipality	Total registered patients receiving ART					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Cape Winelands District	32 366	32 949	32 719	36 681	38 247	38 361
Stellenbosch	6 960	6 914	6 915	7 066	7 327	6 422

Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.6.4 Child Health

Following relatively stable rates ranging from approximately 71.6 per cent to 77.0 per cent between 2019/20 and 2021/22, both jurisdictions experienced a dramatic and sustained decline at the beginning of 2022/23. The immunisation rate decreased in Stellenbosch to 58.1 per cent in 2023/24, with a slight recovery to 58.4 per cent in 2024/25. This sharp decline signals pressure on the primary healthcare system and is potentially driven by post – pandemic resource limitations, growing vaccine hesitancy or logistical challenges in reaching vulnerable communities.

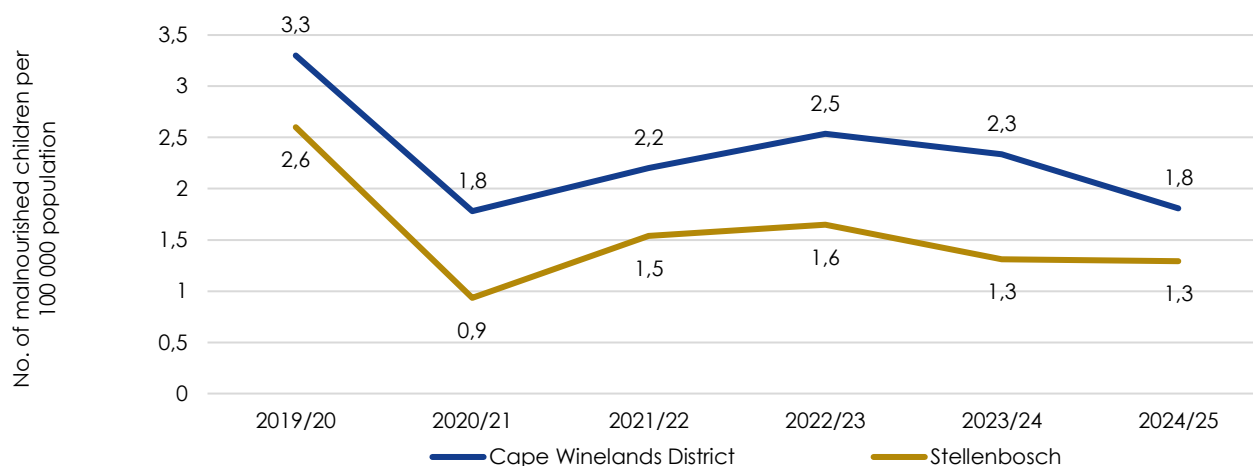
Graph 4: Child Health



Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

Based on the malnutrition data for the CWD and Stellenbosch Municipality from 2019/20 to 2024/25, both CWD and Stellenbosch show a significant overall improvement from their 2019/20 rates. For two consecutive reporting periods, the rate in Stellenbosch has remained constant at 1.3 per cent.

Graph 5: Malnutrition, 2019/20 – 2024/25

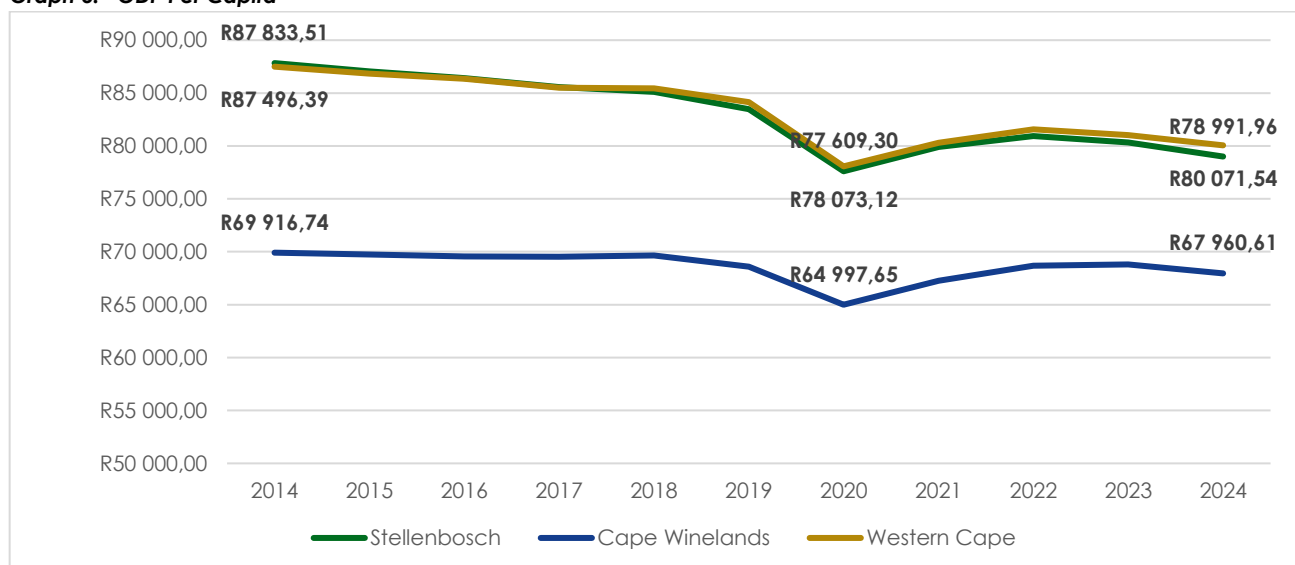


2.7 Poverty

2.7.1 GDPR Per Capita

In terms of Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPR), an increase is only witnessed when economic growth surpasses population growth. According to the MERO 2025, Stellenbosch's GDP per capita consistently exceeds the Cape Winelands region and Provincial averages, indicating its economic growth. In 2020, per capita GDPR in Stellenbosch contracted sharply (declining to R77 609), then peaked in 2022 (R80 943). It has declined for two consecutive years to R78 992 in 2024. This indicates that Stellenbosch's high – value economy, underpinned by viticulture, tourism and academia, is confronting structural headwinds, including inflationary pressures or slower export growth, which are limiting gains in per capita economic wellbeing.

Graph 6: GDP Per Capita



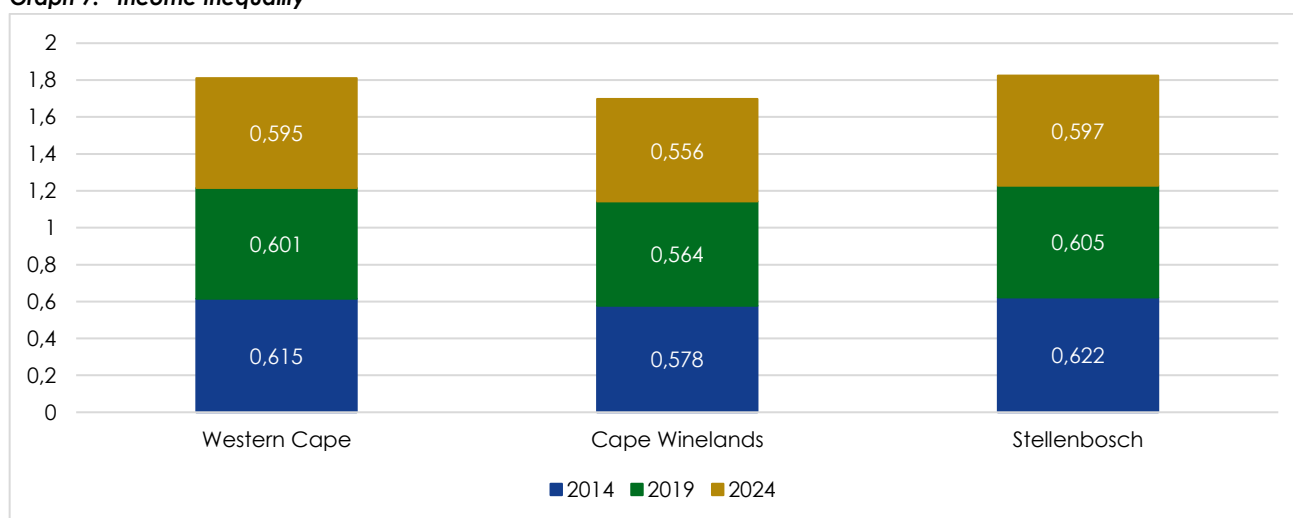
Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.7.2 Income Inequality

According to the widely used Gini index, South Africa has one of the highest levels of inequality globally. Inequality is seen through a distorted distribution of income, unequal opportunities, and regional discrepancies.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. The Gini coefficient of the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased from 0.605 in 2019 to 0.597 in 2024. However, the improvement was negligible, and the figure remains close to 0.600 – a ratio indicative of severe social strain. The Stellenbosch coefficient exceeds the average for the Western Cape and far surpasses that of the CWD.

Graph 7: Income Inequality



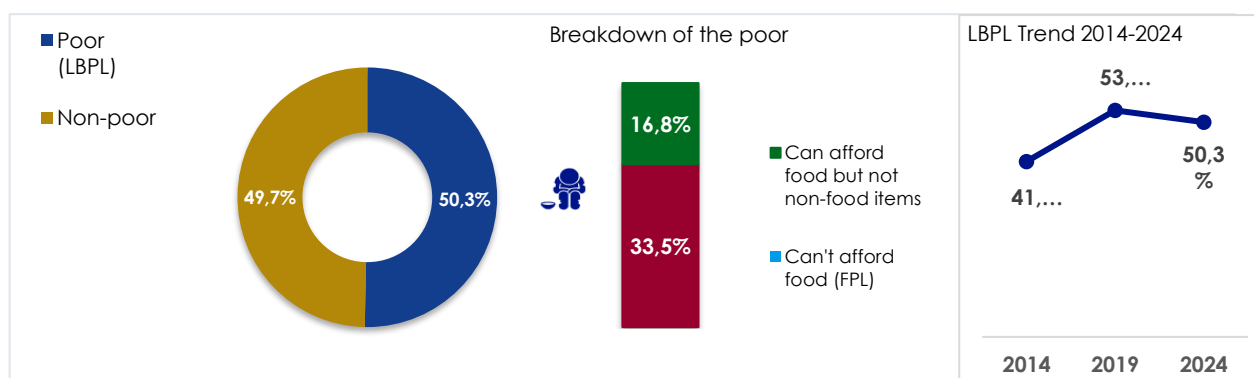
Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.7.3 Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) headcount ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL, i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items.

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment, and poor living conditions.

In 2024, 50.3 per cent of Stellenbosch's population fell below the lower – bound poverty line (LBPL). Of this population, 33.5 per cent fell below the Food Poverty Line (FPL), indicating an inability to afford basic nutritional requirements, while 16.8 per cent were able to meet food needs but remained unable to cover essential non – food needs. Although an improvement has been shown from 2019 of 53.0 per cent, poverty levels remain substantially higher than those recorded in 2014 (41.0 per cent).

Graph 8: Poverty Headcount Rate, 2014 – 2024

Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.8 Basic Service Delivery

The Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to adequate housing access and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to basic services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources, and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section reflects on the latest available information from the MERO 2025 and Quantec Research for 2025. The latest official statistics were collected by Statistics South Africa in the 2022 Census, but for the purpose of these statistics, Quantec's modelled estimates were utilised by the Western Cape Provincial Government to compile the MERO 2025, which offers more recent and regularly updated figures. The information on indigent households was obtained from the Western Cape Department of Local Government.

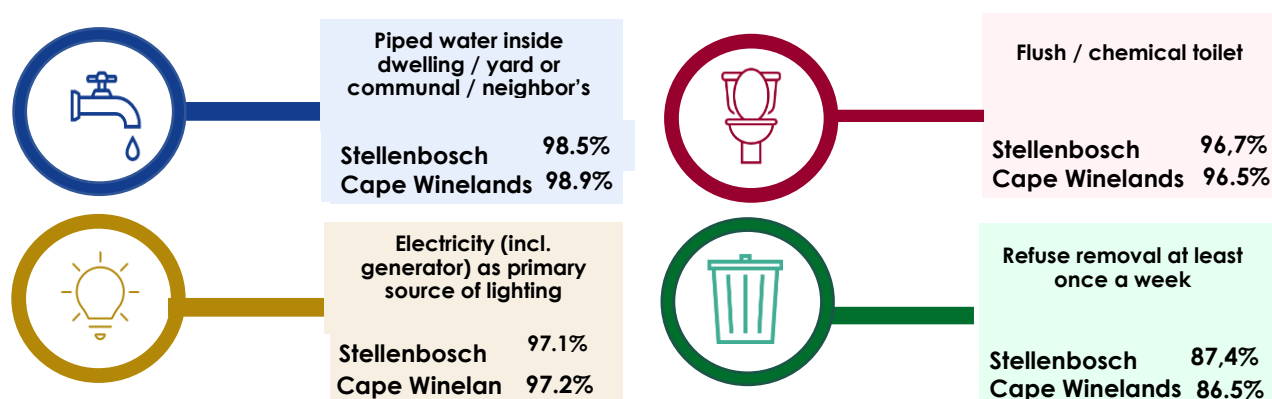
2.8.1 Housing and Household Services

In 2024, in the Stellenbosch municipal area, which comprises 57 520 households, 72.4 per cent had access to formal housing, lower than the Cape Winelands District average of 73.7 per cent. The remaining households were spread across other housing types: 10.0 per cent lived in informal dwellings (i.e. informal dwellings or shacks not located in a backyard), 0.8 per cent occupied traditional dwellings, and 0.2 per cent resided in other or unspecified housing types.

It should be noted that the proportion of households in Stellenbosch residing in informal dwellings was substantially higher than the district average (6.8 per cent). This category, which includes structures in densely populated informal settlements, reflects persistent housing shortages, ongoing urban in-migration pressure, and income inequality.

Service delivery access levels within the municipal area were considerably higher than the access to formal housing, with access to piped water access (98.5 per cent), flush or chemical toilet access (96.7 per cent), electricity access (including generators) for lighting (97.1 per cent), and the removal of refuse at least weekly by the local authority at 87.4 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District figures for electricity and refuse removal services.

Figure 12: Service delivery access levels (HH)



Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.8.2 Free Basic Services

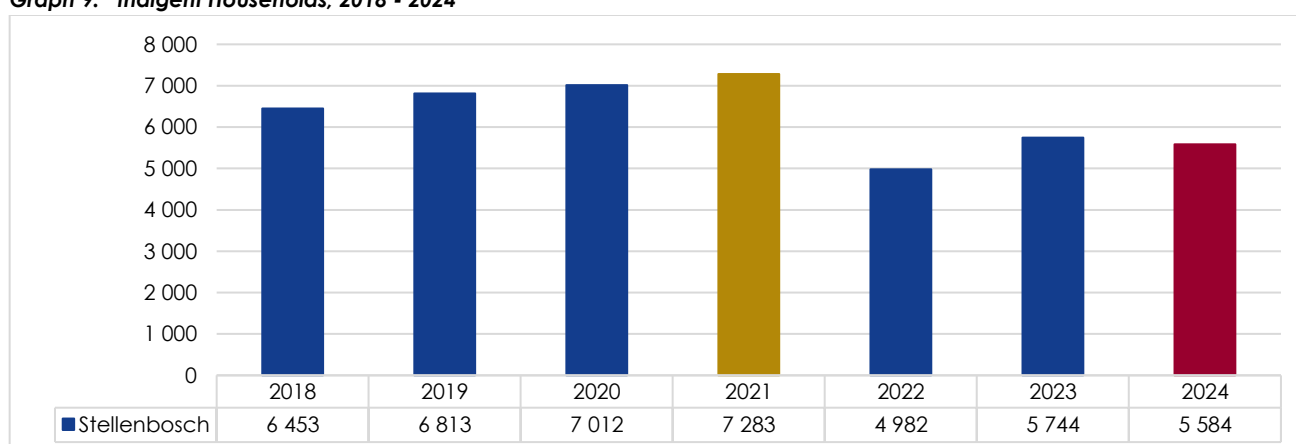
The following table indicates the percentage of average registered indigent households that have access to free basic municipal services. The total number of indigent households excludes all informal households and includes formal households that have been registered as indigent households. The total i.t.o. of free basic electricity includes only indigent households claiming 100 kWh from the Stellenbosch Municipality. Additionally, it excludes the totals for areas where ESKOM manages the electricity distribution.

Per the approved Indigent Policy of the municipality, all households earning less than R7 500 per month will receive free basic services as prescribed by national policy and in terms of Stellenbosch Municipality's Indigent Policy, 2025.

Stellenbosch had a decline in the number of households that were registered for indigent support from 2021 to 2022. In 2021, 7 283 households were recorded, followed by a 32.0 per cent drop to 4 982 in 2022. The lowest recorded number of indigent households was in 2024/25 at 5 584, which is well below pre – pandemic (COVID -19) counts.

The table below indicates the number of households receiving free basic services.

Graph 9: Indigent Households, 2018 - 2024



Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

Municipalities offer free basic services to financially vulnerable households, and the number of households receiving these services in the Stellenbosch municipal area sharply declined in 2024. Target local initiatives have successfully lifted a major portion of households out of poverty, as evidenced by the divergence from 2022 to 2024. Such interventions include municipal indigent support programmes and expanded access to basic services.

2.9 Safety and Security

All the data below are sourced from the Local Government MERO 2025 for the Stellenbosch Municipal area.

The 2024 crime statistics indicate that the Stellenbosch municipal area is facing a deeply dualistic socio-economic crisis, in which the crime profile is both a cause and a consequence of deep – seated structural inequalities.

The statistics in the table below reflect that Stellenbosch's rate of crime per 100 000 population far surpasses CWD averages in almost every category of crime. Significant disparities are seen in the incidence of driving under the influence (DUI) and the prevalence of commercial crime. The 61.0 per cent rate of DUI recorded in Stellenbosch in 2024 signals a public safety risk and deeper substance abuse issues. The persistence of these trends in 2024 indicates that current approaches to curbing DUI are merely containing, not resolving, the underlying matters.

Table 19: Number of cases per crime category, crime per 100 000 people, 2022 – 2024

Crime Category	Actual Numbers			Trend	Crime per 100 000 Population	
	2022	2023	2024		Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands District
Murder	90	80	79	↔	38	43
Sexual Offences (also see SDS)	248	209	254	↑	123	103
Common assault	1 041	1 119	1 116	↔	539	634
Malicious damage to property	818	839	806	↓	389	416
Burglary at residential premises	941	877	996	↑	481	471
Commercial crime	876	1 064	1 229	↑	594	268
Drug-related crime	1 233	1 474	1 464	↓	707	735
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	264	254	251	↔	121	75

Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.10 Economy and Labour Market Performance

2.10.1 Sectoral Overview

In 2024, the economic landscape of the Stellenbosch municipal area boasted a Gross Domestic Product at the regional level (GDPR) of R25.2 billion, equivalent to 24.0 per cent of the CWDM and 2.7 per cent of the Western Cape economy. Economic activity in 2024 was broadly stagnant, with GDPR growth of only 0.1 per cent and total employment declining by 1.3 per cent to 77 504 jobs. Labour market indicators weakened correspondingly: the unemployment rate rose to 13.8 per cent in 2024, while the labour-force participation rate fell to 66.2 per cent and the labour-absorption rate to 57.0 per cent.

Employment is predominantly focused in Stellenbosch town, which accounts for the majority of formal jobs dominated by higher education, financial and business services, retail activities associated with Stellenbosch University, commercial offices, and tourism. The Franschhoek town is a secondary employment node, with its main sectors in hospitality, accommodation, and restaurants, while Lanquedoc is defined by agri – processing and support activities for crop production. Elsenburg, by

contrast, drives public sector and agricultural research employment through Provincial and academic institutions. This geographic distribution shows a dual economy, one being an urban, service-driven core centred in Stellenbosch town, and a productive agricultural periphery extending through the valley settlements and wine estates.

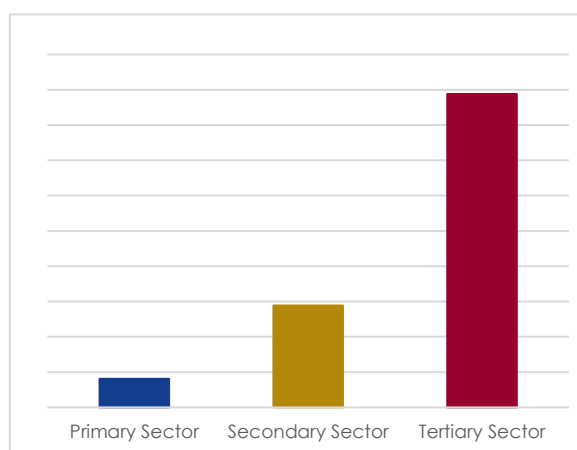
The municipality's economy thrives on a dominant tertiary sector, led by finance, trade and personal services. The finance and business sector provided the only positive growth momentum in 2024, contributing 0.8 percentage points to the overall GDP.

Graph 10: Sectoral contribution to GDP 2024

Primary Sector	
Sector	2024
Agriculture	R1 584.5m
Mining	R35.2m
Total	R1 619.7m

Secondary Sector	
Sector	2024
Manufacturing	R4 496.0m
Electricity	R407.8m
Construction	R869.9m
Total	R5 773.7m

Tertiary Sector	
Sector	2024
Trade	R2 541.3m
Transport	R4 425.3m
Finance	R6 541.9m
General Government	R1 385.1m
Personal Services	R2 866.6m
Total	R17 760.2m

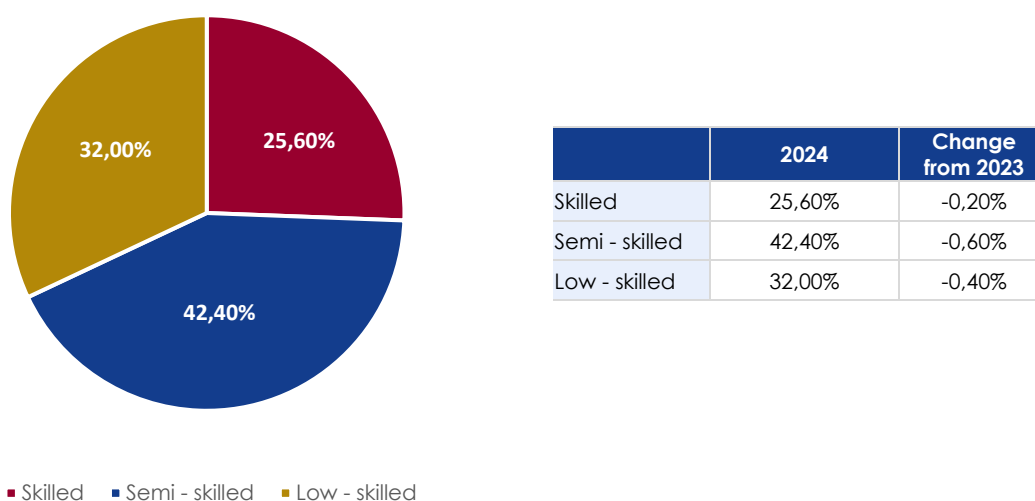


Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.10.2 Formal and Informal Employment

The presence of Stellenbosch University and the diverse industries in the area have led to a significant workforce composition, with 25.6 per cent classified as skilled workers and 42.4 per cent as semi-skilled workers. Informal sector activities, particularly in trade, agriculture, and personal services, contribute significantly to employment, accounting for 23.1 per cent of the workforce in 2024. However, a notable challenge exists for low-skilled workers, constituting 32.0 per cent of the workforce, as recent job creation trends have favoured semi-skilled and skilled workers, limiting opportunities for this demographic.

Graph 11: Skills Level Contribution, 2024



Source: Western Cape Local Government MERO 2025

2.10.3 Job Gains and Losses

It is crucial to facilitate access to education and skills development initiatives in communities where high unemployment rates occur. Social transformation needs to be promoted and provide enough relevant opportunities and resources for the affected demographic areas.

Not only does this initiative enhance the socio-economic landscape, but it also has implications for municipal revenue. A skilled and educated workforce can contribute to a more vibrant local economy, generating higher tax revenues to support municipal projects and services.

An analysis of the formal sector indicates that, although there was a net gain of 3 293 formal jobs, this was overshadowed by losses elsewhere. The most notable increases in informal employment occurred in management consultancy (1 693 jobs) and short-term accommodation (358 jobs). However, these gains were countered by significant job losses in sectors such as other telecommunications activities (617 jobs), private security activities (322 jobs), and notably the manufacture of wines (221 jobs), the latter reflecting the broader downturn experienced in the agriculture sector.

Chapter 3:

Strategic Policy Context

3.1 Municipal Vision and Strategy

Figure 13: Municipal Vision and Strategy



OUR MISSION: To deliver services in an enabling environment through sustainable, cost-effective and accountable services for our community

OUR VALUES: In all of our work and engagements, we subscribe to the following values:

Accountability: As responsible public servants, we pledge to perform our duties in a manner that is open to oversight and public scrutiny. This commitment is shaped by our understanding to give an account of our actions to individuals, groups and organisations.

Excellence: As a municipality, we will strive to deliver excellent services for all areas within the greater Stellenbosch.

Integrity: As servants of the public, we undertake to perform the functions and operations of the Municipality in an honest and ethical manner.

Innovation: We will continuously review our systems, procedures and processes to make them more responsive to customer needs. In partnership with our stakeholders we will seek innovative solutions to complex problems. We will encourage and reward initiatives which show creativity and ingenuity.

Transformation: We, as custodians of hope, will work tirelessly at transforming our Municipality, communities and broader society by unlocking the endless possibilities that our valley holds and treasures. This commitment is shaped by our understanding of the historical, spatial, social and economic inequalities in our valley.

Responsiveness: The municipality to be a responsive municipal entity with zero tolerance for corruption and illegal actions.



VISION

We describe the vision of where we want to be as a municipality and the Greater Stellenbosch area as the **“An Integrated Valley of Opportunity and Innovation”**

MISSION

Our mission is to deliver services in an enabling environment through sustainable, cost-effective and accountable services for our community

VALUES

In all our work and engagements with the community and other stakeholders, we subscribe to the following values:

Integrity: As servants of the public, we undertake to perform the functions and operations of the municipality honestly and ethically.

Accountability: As responsible public servants, we pledge to perform our duties in a manner that is open to oversight and public scrutiny. This commitment is shaped by our understanding of the need to give an account of our actions to individuals, groups, and organisations.

Transformation: We, as custodians of hope, will work tirelessly to transform our municipality, communities, and broader society by unlocking the endless possibilities that our valley holds and treasures. This commitment is shaped by our understanding of the historical, spatial, social, and economic inequalities in our valley.

Innovation: We will continuously review our systems, procedures, and processes to make them less bureaucratic and more responsive to customer needs. We will acknowledge and reward initiatives that show creativity and ingenuity.

Excellence: As a municipality, we will strive to deliver excellent services in all areas within the greater Stellenbosch.

Responsiveness: The municipality is a responsive municipal entity with zero tolerance for corruption and illegal actions.

3.2 Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)

3.2.1 Strategic Focus Area 1: Valley of Possibility

The Stellenbosch area offers ample possibilities to their stakeholders. The unlocking of these possibilities to encourage opportunities for enterprise, creativity and business development in our cities, towns and villages is an urgent issue in South Africa. Unemployment, poverty, income inequality, and skills shortages are major concerns impacting the economy. This strategic focus area has three broad dimensions that address these challenges: The first relates to the provision of services to citizens and how these services can assist them in facilitating development and job creation. The second relates to the internal workings of the municipality and how municipal procurement of services aids in fostering opportunities for enterprise development and creativity. The third dimension asserts that efficient infrastructure and services lie at the heart of the municipality's mandate. Infrastructure and services of different kinds fulfil the basic needs of citizens and also enable enterprise and business development. Without appropriate, well-maintained infrastructure, the greater Stellenbosch area will fail as a place of living, work, and learning.

3.2.2 Strategic Focus Area 2: Green and Sustainable Valley

Several dimensions of the environment underpin its importance for the greater Stellenbosch area and the people living within it. The first is an ecological dimension, which recognises that the natural



environment and its processes provide the setting in which and the basic resources with which human life is played out.

The second is an economic and productive dimension, which recognises that the natural environment underpins vitally important tourism and agricultural economies. The third is a psychological, social, and recreational dimension, which recognises that human life is qualitatively affected by a sense of place and the need for places of 'escape' from urban life. The fourth is a cultural dimension, which recognises the inextricable relationship between the characteristics of a place, people's activities in that place, and the emergence of cultural expressions and forms.

There are at least three reasons why the spatial direction is important. Firstly, we live our lives in geographic spaces; how activities and infrastructure are organised in space fundamentally impacts people's access to opportunity. For example, prioritising new urban development on agricultural land may harm the overall viability of agriculture and the food security of an area. Another example is the location of housing for poor people far away from work opportunities, which impacts disposable income, work productivity, and transport infrastructure provision. Secondly, the municipal strategy has, over the last decade, taken a strong sectoral approach. The approach looks at development in sectors as reflected in the LED plans, plans for creative industries, small enterprises, tourism, and so on. Unfortunately, much of this work is silent on the impact of space on specific sectors and has helped to hide spatial inequity in our settlements. Thirdly, the municipal government has considerable influence over the space economy of settlements. Under its mandate, local government can determine the nature and location of key infrastructure and where settlement is to occur and where not. Local government cannot grow the economy, but it impacts economic success through the provision and maintenance of infrastructure and how activities are organised in space.

3.2.3 Strategic Focus Area 3: Safe Valley

Establishing safety and law-abiding behaviour in greater Stellenbosch is an absolute priority. All our efforts to improve services, opportunities, and sound financial position – including affordable rates – will come to nothing if by-laws are not respected, our assets are vandalised, or our neighbourhoods, roads, business areas, and recreational facilities are not safe. Safety and security, together with cleanliness, are often cited as the most important factors in getting investment into a city or town. A safe and secure Greater Stellenbosch area is thus not only a functional necessity but also underpins elements of economic and social development strategies.

3.2.4 Strategic Focus Area 4: Dignified Living

All our citizens should have access to a dignified life, irrespective of their relative material wealth or their background. By a dignified life, we mean, inter alia, access to shelter, ethical administration of municipal housing, and sufficient choice in housing opportunities for different income groups, including young people. We also mean neighbourhoods with accessible public facilities and services. Support for vulnerable groups, including the youth, women, and elderly, is critical, as is a close working relationship with other government and social agencies that focus on the needs of these groups.

3.2.5 Strategic Focus Area 5: Good Governance and Compliance

As more people become urbanised, towns and cities have become increasingly important foci of political and economic power and service provision. As the 13th largest economy nationally, the greater Stellenbosch area and municipality is a significant seat of power and deliverer of services. Deciding what to do, when, where, and to whose benefit it is, however, is a difficult task. The range of services to be provided is wide in scope, and the needs of citizens and enterprises vary significantly. Given the depth of need in many communities and limited resources, tough choices have to be made. To succeed, municipalities have to develop appropriate policy and decision-making structures and plan carefully for the long and short term (across territorial areas and sectors). They should also

ensure synergy between the work of the political and administrative spheres of the municipality, their work, and that of other spheres of government, civil society, and the business sector. Municipalities should communicate well and monitor processes and procedures in a structured manner. It is also important that excellence in service delivery contributions, both external and internal to the organisation, be recognised and built upon.

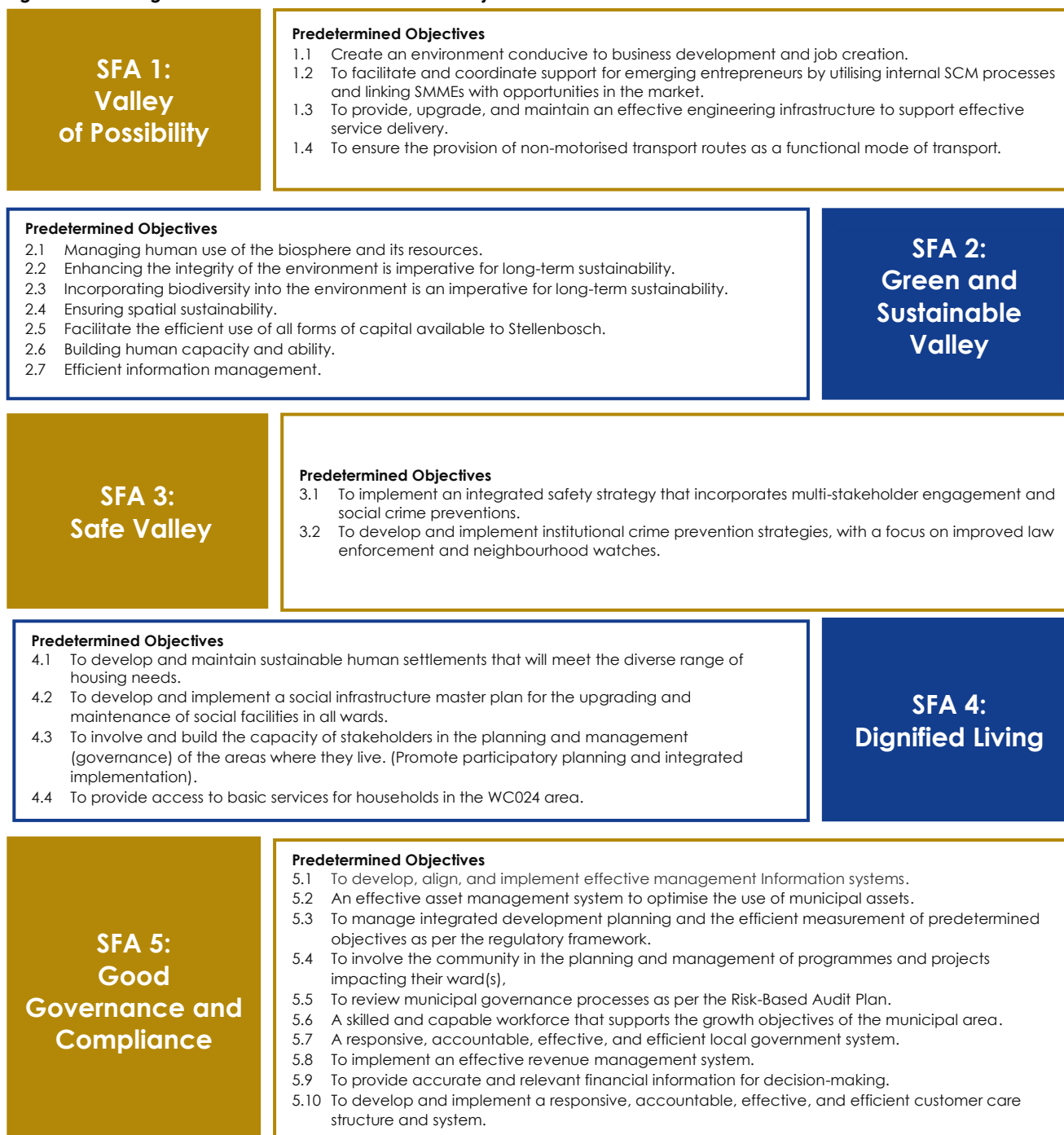
We cannot serve the needs of our citizens without a skilled and customer-focused administration in all the different functional areas and at all levels of the municipality. Given the rapid change in all facets of society, the opportunity must exist for staff to develop their skills, whether in specific functional areas or management. To ensure the best use of public resources, regular performance management is essential. The information must be readily available, and contact between citizens and the municipality should be responsive and as efficient as possible.

The facilities that house the administration also need to be organised in a manner that facilitates integrated and joint work among the staff themselves, and between staff, political leadership, and other sectors of the community.

A sound financial basis is central to implementing any strategy. The greater Stellenbosch area is no exception. To meet the needs of its citizens, the municipality is required to manage revenue streams sustainably. It also needs to ensure that funds available are utilised for identified projects and that value for money is achieved. In procuring goods and services, ethical conduct is essential to ensuring the integrity of the municipality. It is most important that the use of municipal resources supports agreed-upon objectives; in other words, the municipal budget and ongoing expenditure must be strategy-led.

3.3 Strategic Objectives and Predetermined Objectives

Figure 14: Strategic Focus Areas and Predetermined Objectives





3.4 Core Principles in Executing Strategy

The municipality comprises three core components:

- Democratically elected political leadership;
- The administration, comprising officials; and
- Citizens, as individuals, interest groups, and organisations (public, community-based and private).

For sustainable municipal management, political leadership, and the administration work closely together. Ultimately, democratically elected political leadership is responsible for policy direction. The administration provides advice and implements policy.

International best practice shows that the only way to carry out sustainable urban management is to engage in meaningful partnerships with communities, where communities take full responsibility for the development of their neighbourhoods. Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to ensuring that the real social and economic development of our poorest communities is realised through proper community input and ownership. It is not generally realised that communities are legally part of the municipality. This being the case, however, means that local communities cannot simply play the role of critics or passive bystanders. Local communities must play an active part in the planning and implementation of projects and programmes in their neighbourhoods.

A component of community participation focuses on ward-based planning, where the desired outcome is to have a ward-based plan for each of the 23 wards. Ward-based plans are a form of participatory planning designed to promote community action, with clear linkages to the IDP. Such plans mobilise communities and citizens to take responsibility for their destinies and capture what communities see as their desired outcomes. They also help to speed up the implementation of the IDP. This ensures that the IDP objectives become the collective responsibility of community members, ward councillors, ward committees, the business community, NGOs and CBOs, and all other stakeholders in the greater Stellenbosch. This presents an opportunity for visionary local leaders to implement a shared agenda and show tangible and measurable results through collectively addressing the above-mentioned ward priorities.

3.4.1 Alignment with institutional structures and processes

Conventional strategic planning processes aimed at guiding development and management decisions are time-consuming. Preparing a detailed strategic framework and implementation programme can take months. Unfortunately, these processes do not provide for the “now” – the need to guide decisions today. For municipalities, the “now” has become extremely important. Every month counts. We believe that our challenges have become so significant that if we do not find an integrated and commonly shared response to them fast, we may lose much of what is special about an area and be poorly prepared to meet future challenges successfully. We often find that the fact that a strategy is “under preparation” is used as an excuse for inaction or even poor decision-making. The arm's length approach also appears to neglect local experiential knowledge – what people know through working with service issues daily. With this in mind, we have provided for regular, informal, but structured engagements between the MayCo and the Director's Forum to discuss strategic matters and how to best respond to these issues.

These planning methods bridge the gap between local experiential knowledge, the technical requirements of strategy preparation, and the need for strategic frameworks to be available to deal with immediate decision-making. This process is aimed at getting an initial position through intense, structured information-sharing and planning workshops on how to direct the development and management of the municipality. Written up as an initial strategy, provision is made for influencing the

decisions of today and the nature of further work in a manner that supports the strategy. The strategy becomes the broad strategic framework, elaborated on in further technical work.

3.4.2 The tools of governance

Policy: defining / framing the position of government and direction for action concerning issues where clear choices exist (for example, to focus on private or public transport, to grow a settlement outwards or contain it inwards).

Plan making: indicating where resources should focus functionally or spatially, in what form, and when.

Legislation: directing, constraining, and rewarding (potentially) the behaviour of different actors in society (in the interest of all citizens).

Regulation: elaborating on behaviour outlined in legislation through guidelines, standards, and so on.

Fiscal measures: fees, charges, and taxes for services as a means for raising government revenue and directing action in support of policy and legislation (through fiscal "incentives").

Financial measures: the priorities and areas of government spending, including investments in infrastructure, facilities, and programmes to support spatial and sectoral or functional area policy and plans.

Institutional measures: arrangements for decision-making, the allocation of powers, responsibilities, agreements, and relationships between government and other actors, human resource capacity / competency, and measurement systems within government and between government and other actors.

Asset management: the approach taken to the management of government assets (land, public facilities, and so on).

Knowledge and information management: the government's investment in and dissemination of knowledge about existing / anticipated conditions that require management.

Advocacy: the positions that the government takes on issues, "positive" and "negative." This could be through the media, public meetings / engagements, events, and so on.

3.5 Global Policy Direction

The Stellenbosch Municipality's strategic planning does not occur in a vacuum. Various key policy directives are being employed, ranging from a global reach to more specific directives applicable to the municipality and its neighbouring municipalities. All these directives are considered when framing future strategic planning and resource allocation. The sections below outline key policy directives considered when framing Stellenbosch Municipality's 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027.



3.5.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* is a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. The Agenda is an action plan for people, the planet, and prosperity, with a focus on strengthening peace and partnerships. The SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the **economic**, **social**, and **environmental**. The Goals are the following:

Figure 15: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030

- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation.
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.
- Goal 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat deforestation, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

3.6 National Policy Direction

3.6.1 National Development Plan (NDP) – 2030

The President appointed a National Planning Commission in May 2010 to draft a vision and plan for the country. On 9 June 2011, the Commission released a diagnostic document and elements of a vision statement. On 11 November 2011, the vision statement and the plan were released for consideration. The Commission consulted widely on the draft plan. The National Development Plan was adopted by the Cabinet in September 2012.

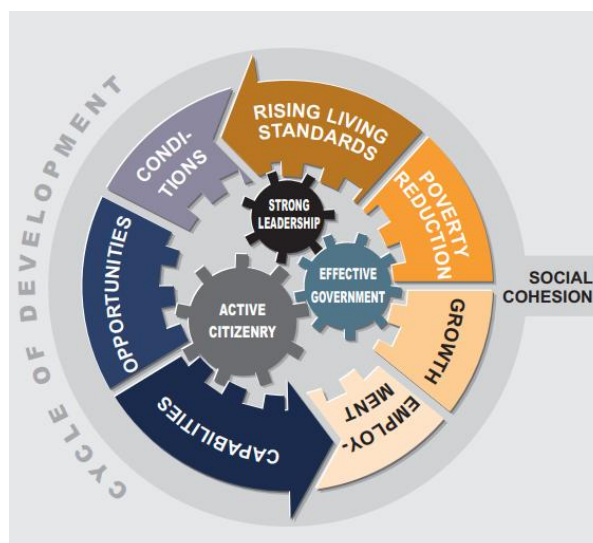


An approach to change

The graphic below demonstrates the close link between capabilities, opportunities, and employment on social and living conditions. It shows how leadership, active citizenry and effective government can help drive development in a socially cohesive environment.

The plan focuses on the critical capabilities needed to transform the economy and society. Achieving these capabilities is not automatic, nor will they emerge if the country continues its present trajectory. Rising levels of frustration and impatience suggest that time is of the essence: failure to act will threaten democratic gains. In particular, South Africa must find ways to urgently reduce alarming levels of youth unemployment and provide young people with broader opportunities.

Figure 16: National Development Plan – An approach to change



Progress over the next two decades means doing things differently. Given the complexity of national development, the plan sets out six interlinked priorities:

- ✚ Uniting all South Africans around a common programme to achieve prosperity and equity.
- ✚ Promoting active citizenry to strengthen development, democracy, and accountability;
- ✚ Bringing about faster economic growth, higher investment, and greater labour absorption;
- ✚ Focusing on key capabilities of people and the state;
- ✚ Building a capable and developmental state; and
- ✚ Encouraging strong leadership throughout society to work together to solve problems.

The Plan in brief

By 2030

- ✚ Eliminate income poverty – Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39% to zero; and
- ✚ Reduce inequality – The Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6.

Enabling milestones

- ✚ Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- ✚ Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.
- ✚ Increase the share of national income in the bottom 40% from 6% to 10%.
- ✚ Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources, and regulatory frameworks.
- ✚ Ensure that skilled, technical, professional, and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender, and disability makeup.
- ✚ Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- ✚ Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write.
- ✚ Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and well-being.
- ✚ Establish effective, safe, and affordable public transport.
- ✚ Produce sufficient energy to support the industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third.
- ✚ Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- ✚ Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.



- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- Ensure household food and nutrition security.
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.
- Realise a developmental, capable, and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration, and human rights.

3.6.2 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024 – 2029

The MTDP is a high-level strategic document to guide the five-year implementation and monitoring of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030. The MTDP replaces the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and is designed to focus on fewer, high-impact interventions to drive measurable results. It sets targets for the implementation of the priorities and interventions for the next five years and states the outcomes and indicators to be monitored.

The MTDP was approved by Cabinet Lekgotla on 29 January 2025 and is structured around three core strategic priorities:

The MTDP 2024 – 2029 will guide the work of the Government of National Unity for the next five years in pursuit of three strategic national priorities: **driving inclusive growth and job creation, reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living**, and **building a capable, ethical and developmental state** through the three pillars of the NDP.

Figure 17: Three NDP Pillars



The Government of National Unity has set five goals for the next five years, which are:

- Goal 1:** A dynamic, growing economy;
- Goal 2:** A more equal society, where no person lives in poverty;
- Goal 3:** A capable state delivering basic services to all citizens;
- Goal 4:** A safe and secure environment; and
- Goal 5:** A cohesive and united nation.

The table below encapsulates the MTDP goals, strategic priorities and outcomes identified to achieve the goals and objectives:

Table 20: MTDP 2024 – 2029: Goals, Strategic Priorities and Outcomes**MTDP Strategic Priority 1: Drive inclusive growth and job**

- ⬇ Increased employment and work opportunities;
- ⬇ Accelerated growth of strategic industrial and labour-intensive sectors;
- ⬇ Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms;
- ⬇ Increased infrastructure investment, access and efficiency;
- ⬇ Improved energy security and a just energy transition;
- ⬇ Increased trade and investment;
- ⬇ A dynamic science, technology and innovation ecosystem for growth;
- ⬇ Supportive and sustainable economic policy environment; and
- ⬇ Economic transformation and equitable inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities for a just society.

MTDP Strategic Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living

- ⬇ Reduced poverty and improved livelihoods;
- ⬇ Improved coverage of social protection;
- ⬇ Improved access to affordable and quality healthcare;
- ⬇ Improved education outcomes and skills;
- ⬇ Skills for the economy; and
- ⬇ Social cohesion and nation-building.

MTDP Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state

- ⬇ Improved service delivery in the local government sphere;
- ⬇ Improved governance and performance of public entities;
- ⬇ An ethical, capable and professional public service;
- ⬇ Digital transformation across the state;
- ⬇ Mainstreaming of gender, empowerment of youth and persons with disabilities;
- ⬇ A reformed, integrated and modernised Criminal Justice System;
- ⬇ Effective border security;
- ⬇ Secured cyberspace;
- ⬇ Increased feelings of safety of women and children in communities;
- ⬇ Combat priority offences (economic, organised crime and corruption);
- ⬇ Advance South African foreign policy for a better world; and

3.6.3 National District Development Model and One Plan

Cabinet approved the District Development Model (DDM) as an All of Government and Society Approach, providing a method by which all three spheres of government and state entities work in unison in an impact-oriented way to speed up service delivery to ensure that municipalities are properly supported and adequately resourced. The DDM is an intergovernmental approach focusing on 44 districts and 8 metropolitan spaces for more effective joint planning, budgeting, and implementation over multi-year planning and electoral cycles. Although each sphere, sector, or entity has its own distinct constitutional powers, functions, and responsibilities, they cooperate and undertake collaborative planning, budgeting, and implementation processes, converging developmental efforts at the district / metropolitan level.

The objectives of the DDM are to:

- ⬇ solve the silos at a horizontal and vertical level;
- ⬇ maximise impact and align plans and resources at our disposal through the development of "One District, One Plan, and One Budget";
- ⬇ narrow the distance between people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the district level;

- ensure inclusivity through gender-responsive budgeting based on the needs and aspirations of our people and communities at a local level;
- build government capacity to support municipalities;
- strengthen monitoring and evaluation at district and local levels;
- implement a balanced approach towards development between urban and rural areas;
- ensure sustainable development while accelerating initiatives to promote poverty eradication, employment, and equality; and
- exercise oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner.

Nationally, the DDM is expressed through the development of a One Plan. The One Plan is defined as an intergovernmental plan setting out a 25–30-year long-term strategic framework (consisting of short-, medium-, and long-term actions) to guide investment and delivery in each of the districts and metropolitan spaces. This plan for each space is to be jointly developed and agreed to by all three spheres of government.

3.6.4 Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)

The National Development Plan (NPD) indicated that by 2030, South Africa should observe meaningful and measurable progress in creating more functionally integrated, balanced, and vibrant urban settlements. To attain this goal, the Department of Cooperative Governance, working in collaboration with other national departments and other role-players, developed the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) to transform and restructure South Africa's urban spaces.

The IUDF aims to guide the development of **inclusive, resilient, and liveable urban settlements** while directly addressing the unique conditions and challenges facing South Africa's cities and towns.

To achieve the transformation vision, four (4) overall strategic goals were introduced:

Figure 18: IUDF Strategic Goals and Levers



Source: Integrated Urban Development Framework

The IUDF strategic goals listed above create nine policy levers. These policy levers can only be used if they are added to tools for planning municipal development, like the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP).



3.7 Provincial Policy Direction

3.7.1 The Western Cape Government Provincial Strategic Plan 2025 - 2030

The Western Cape Provincial Government (WCG), Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) 2024 - 2030, outlines the strategic goals and priorities for the period 2025- 2030.

The overarching strategic direction for the provincial government over the features below:

Strategic:

The PSP outlines high-level priorities and goals for the provincial government to enhance residents' quality of life. PSP 2025-2030 focuses on shared, resident-centred outcomes which inform departmental and portfolio plans.

Resident-centric:

The PSP focuses on achieving meaningful changes for residents, applying the life course approach and systems theory to define impact, and theories of change to track progress.

Transversal:

The PSP promotes integration and collaboration across provincial departments, and a whole-of-society approach, to address complex challenges through transversal responses.

The PSP 2025 – 2023 builds on proven approaches from previous cycles, incorporating lessons and established strategies that guide government action. The Western Cape's Key Priorities for 2025 – 2030 are:

WCG Key Priority 1: Growth for Jobs

- Driving growth opportunities through investment
- Stimulating market growth through exports and domestic markets
- Energy resilience and transition to net-zero carbon.
- Water security and resilience
- Technology and innovation

WCG Key Priority 2: Safety

- Integrated Violence Prevention
- Safe and Secure Communities and Infrastructure
- An effective and responsive law enforcement

WCG Key Priority 3: Educated, Healthy and Caring Society

- Human Capital Development;
- Infrastructure and Spatial Transformation; and
- Resilience and Sustainability

WCG Key Priority 4: Innovation, Culture and Governance

- Supporting economic growth for job creation
 - Greater confidence and trust in the WCG;
 - Reliable, high-quality essential public goods
- Service delivery enablers;
 - Innovation;
 - Integration and collaboration;
 - Culture and people-centric delivery;
 - Futures thinking and informed decision making; and
 - Ease of doing government

3.8 The Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM) Strategic Focus

The Cape Winelands District Municipality has set the following strategic objectives for its district:

Table 21: CWDM Strategic Objective 2022 – 2027

SOs	Strategic Objective 2022 – 2027
SO 1	Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.
SO 2	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and a transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.
SO 3	Providing effective and efficient financial and strategic support services to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.

3.9 Local Policy Direction

3.9.1 Stellenbosch Municipality

The intent of the strategic goals for the 3rd review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 will remain the same as the strategic goals of the 5th Generation IDP 2017 – 2022.

The table below indicates how the municipality's Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs) are aligned with national, provincial, and district plans.

Table 22: Horizontal Alignment Matrix

Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Medium-Term Development Plan	Western Cape Provincial Government Strategic Plan	CWDM Strategic Objectives
SFA 1 Valley of Possibility	Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all (8)	Drive inclusive growth and job creation (1)	Growth for Jobs (1)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport systems which foster social and economic opportunities.
SFA 2 Green and Sustainable Valley	Take urgent action to combat climate change (13) Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (15)	Build a capable, ethical and developmental state (3)	Educated, Healthy and Caring Society (3) Innovation, Culture and Governance (4)	Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental, and social infrastructure investment.
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable (11)	Build a capable, ethical and developmental state (3)	Educated, Healthy and Caring Society (3)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport systems which foster social and economic opportunities.

Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Medium-Term Development Plan	Western Cape Provincial Government Strategic Plan	CWDM Strategic Objectives
SFA 3 Safe Valley	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels (16)	Build a capable, ethical and developmental state (3)	Safety (2)	Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.
SFA 4 Dignified Living	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (4) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living (2)	Educated, Healthy and Caring Society (3)	Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation (9)	Drive inclusive growth and job creation (1)	Innovation, Culture and Governance (4)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport systems which foster social and economic opportunities.
SFA 5 Good Governance and Compliance	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels (16)	Build a capable, ethical and developmental state (3)	Growth for Jobs (1) Innovation, Culture and Governance (4)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport systems which foster social and economic opportunities.
			Innovation, Culture and Governance (4)	To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support service to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.

Municipal Manager Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Portfolio	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
											2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D0005	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 1	SFA1	Infrastructure Services	Continues with our plan with bulk infrastructure upgrades to ensure sufficient bulk capacity – key for economic development	Establish a new cell at the Stellenbosch Landfill Site	Number of new cells established at the Stellenbosch Landfill Site by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the IWMP. Phases 1 and 2 are complete. Waste has already been diverted to the new cell at the landfill site, and a portion, phase 3, of the cell still needs to be developed.
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 1	SFA1	Infrastructure Services	Continues with our plan with bulk infrastructure upgrades to ensure sufficient bulk capacity – key for economic development	Develop an Infrastructure Asset Register	Number of Infrastructure Asset Registers developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To date, an Infrastructure Asset Management Framework has been developed and signed off by the Municipal Manager. Considering a software system, the next step is to develop an Infrastructure Asset Management Policy. A tender for the appointment of a consultant is currently being prepared.

Municipal Manager Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Portfolio	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
											2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Infrastructure Services	Critical road infrastructure upgrades from a safety and development point of view – R45, Western by-pass, etc	Completion of the Adam Tas Link Road	Number of Adam Tas Link roads completed by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target has been adjusted to the 2026/27 financial year. A consultant team has been appointed, and the development rights process is underway. Delays have been encountered due to landowner approvals.
n/a	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Electrical Services	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Infrastructure Services	Clean, green electricity generation to ensure economic sustainability	Develop a policy to allow purchasing of electricity from the public	Number of policies were developed to allow purchasing of electricity from the public by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality is purchasing electricity from its customers in the form of credits. To develop a policy, the regulatory environment (MFMA) does not allow for this at present.

Municipal Manager Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Portfolio	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
											2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3656	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Financial Management Services	NKPA 4	SFA 5	Financial Services	Financial viability and sustainability through long-term financial planning and prudent financial management Zero tolerance for corruption	Submission of a revised Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) to CoGTA	Number of revised Capital Expenditure Frameworks (CEF) submitted to CoGTA by 30 June	WCO24	2	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a	In terms of COGTA compliance, a CEF should be compiled every five (5) years. The CEF was adopted by the Council in June 2023. The review for the 2025/26 financial year is in progress and will be submitted to Council in March 2026 for the purpose of public participation.
D3836	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Human Settlements	Focus on social housing and Gap housing to address the plight of the backyarders and to provide dignified living	Submission of the Stellenbosch Inclusionary Housing Policy to the Council	Number of Stellenbosch Inclusionary Housing Policies submitted to the Council by 31 March	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. The Council adopted the Inclusionary Housing Policy on 27 June 2023.

Municipal Manager Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Portfolio	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
											2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3875	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Human Settlements	Continuing with wealth creation through the title deed programme	Transferring title deeds to approved beneficiaries	The number of title deeds transferred to approved beneficiaries by 30 June	WCO24	750	150	150	150	150	150				n/a	n/a	<p>In the 2022/23 financial year, 190 title deeds were transferred. The 5-year target has been adjusted downwards due to the challenges experienced with resolving late estates.</p> <p>The target could not be met in 2023/24 due to the registration of Historic General Plans that had lapsed or not been obtained. General Plans have now been registered.</p> <p>A total of 97 and 218 title deeds were transferred during the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years, respectively.</p>

Municipal Manager Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Portfolio	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
											2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3876	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Planning, LED and Tourism	Adam Tas Corridor is an excellent private-public partnership for sustainable urban development and inclusion	Development of an ATC Local Spatial Development Framework	Number of ATC Local Spatial Development Frameworks developed by 30 September	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. Linked to Mayoral Outcome.
D3386	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Planning, LED and Tourism	Improve business processes in the Planning department	Compilation of an annual report on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment for the Department: Development Management	Number of annual reports on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment for the Department: Development Management, compiled by 31 March	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1				n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
New	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Protection Services	Implementation of a land invasion unit	Appointment of Law Enforcement Officers (Tactical Reaction Unit (TRU))	Number of Law Enforcement Officers (TRU) appointed by 30 June	WCO24	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	The municipality made funding available for this initiative. To date, 37 of the 48 approved staff positions have been filled.

Municipal Manager Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Portfolio	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
											2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3611	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Protection Services	Continuing to improve on the safer environment, through adding to our cameras and surveillance as well as supporting and creating more neighbourhood watches	Spending of the Capital Budget on CCTV cameras and equipment for the Department: Protection Services	Percentage of the Capital Budget on CCTV cameras and equipment for the Department: Protection Services by 30 June	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%					n/a	Target not achieved. 0% spending. This will include UPS solar power for the batteries. The actual spending for the financial year ending June 2025 was 32.80% due to the non-conclusion of the tender. The CCTV camera tender has been finalised, and the department is in the process for the repair of the CCTV cameras in the 2025/26 financial year.
D3778	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Electrical Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Infrastructure	Clean, green electricity generation to ensure economic sustainability	Develop an Energy Master Plan	Number of Energy Master Plans to be developed by 31 December	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. The Energy Master Plan was presented to the Municipal Manager and Directors on 08 November 2022 by CSIR.

Municipal Manager Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Portfolio	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
											2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
New	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Development Services, Asset Management and Systems and Project Management Unit (PMU)	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Infrastructure	Continues with our plan with bulk infrastructure upgrades to ensure sufficient bulk capacity – key for economic development	Develop an Infrastructure Asset Management Policy	Number of Infrastructure Asset Management Policy developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	Target achieved.

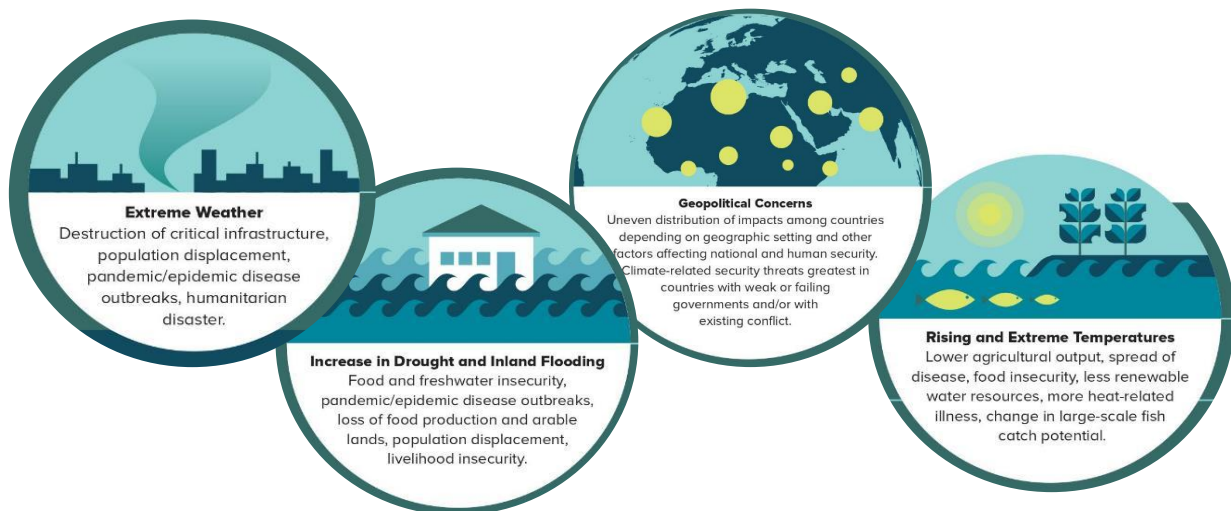


3.11 Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change refers to long-term changes in weather patterns, including shifts in temperature, rainfall, and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. While the Earth's climate has always exhibited natural variability, current climate change is directly or indirectly driven by human activities that increase greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, particularly through the burning of fossil fuels, land-use change, and industrial processes. This anthropogenic climate change is occurring at a rate and scale that exceeds historical natural variability, resulting in more frequent and severe climate-related hazards.

South Africa is particularly vulnerable to these changes due to its existing exposure to climate variability, socio-economic inequality, and reliance on climate-sensitive sectors such as water resources, agriculture, biodiversity, and infrastructure. Increasing temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and more extreme events — such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, wildfires, and severe storms — pose significant risks to livelihoods, economic development, ecosystem services, and municipalities' ability to deliver basic services (Figure 19). As a result, climate change constitutes a critical development challenge of the 21st century for South Africa, requiring integrated responses at the local level. In this context, climate change adaptation refers to the process of adjusting natural, social, and built systems in response to actual or expected climate impacts, in order to reduce vulnerability, minimise harm, and enhance resilience. For Stellenbosch Municipality, this involves integrating climate risk considerations into municipal planning, infrastructure investment, service delivery, and decision-making to support sustainable and resilient development.

Figure 19: Climate as a driver of instability



Source: <https://www.envirosecurity.org/publications/climate-change-implications-for-defenceH>

Baseline Climate of WC024¹

Stellenbosch Municipality is characterised by a Mediterranean-type climate, with warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Based on historical climate data (1961–1990), average temperatures across the municipal area are approximately 15°C, with some spatial variation influenced by topography. Summers are generally warm to hot, with an average of ~18 very hot days per year (maximum temperatures exceeding 35°C), while short heatwave events also occur. While rainfall varies spatially across WC024, average annual rainfall is approximately 790 mm, of which most (~80%) falls during the winter months as cyclonic rain from cold fronts. Under baseline conditions, Stellenbosch has historically

¹CSIR. 2023. GreenBook Risk Profile Tool. CSIR: Pretoria. Online available at: <https://riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za/>

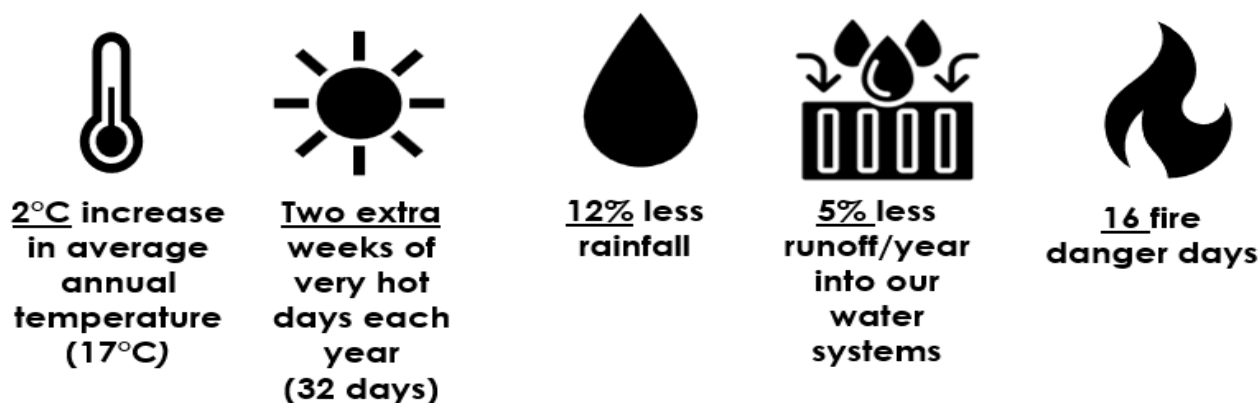


experienced normal to moderately dry conditions, with periodic droughts, a general exposure to wildfire risk across all settlements, and spatially variable flood risk, with central, western, and southern areas more prone to flooding than eastern areas.

Projected Climate Change for WC024 (2021–2050)²

Climate projections for WC024 for the period 2021–2050 under both moderate (RCP 4.5) and high (RCP 8.5) emissions scenarios, indicate a clear and consistent warming and drying trend across the municipal area (Figure 20). Average annual temperatures are projected to increase by approximately 2°C by mid-century, substantially shifting from historical baseline conditions to average temperatures of ~17°C. The number of very hot days (maximum temperatures exceeding 35°C) is projected to increase by approximately 12 to 14 additional days per year by 2050, resulting in an average of more than 30 very hot days annually. While most settlements are projected to experience a low increase in exposure to extreme heat, areas such as Groendal in Franschhoek and surrounding settlements may face a medium increase in heat exposure, increasing vulnerability to heat-related stress.

Figure 20: Key projected climate change trends for WCO24 mid – century (2021- 2025)



Annual rainfall across the municipality is projected to decline by approximately 90–100 mm per year (~12% decrease) under both climate scenarios. At the same time, annual evaporation is projected to increase by approximately 7.5%, resulting in an estimated 5% reduction in average annual runoff. This reduction directly affects the volume of water available for rivers, dams, and groundwater systems. Projections also indicate a decrease in the number of extreme rainfall days (greater than 20 mm in 24 hours), with spatial variation across the municipal area. The largest decreases in extreme rainfall events are projected in the eastern and southern areas, which correspond with areas experiencing the greatest declines in overall annual rainfall.

Fire risk is projected to increase across the municipality by mid-century. Under the high emissions scenario, WC024 could experience an average of approximately 16 fire danger days per year, with the northern and western parts of the municipal area most affected. When combined with changes in fire likelihood, overall fire risk is expected to increase, with most settlements —particularly around central Stellenbosch — experiencing a moderate increase in fire risk. Drought projections indicate increasing drought tendency across the municipal area, with most settlements expected to experience a moderate increase in drought risk by 2050, despite uncertainty in the precise magnitude of change. In line with projections of decreased extreme rainfall events, most settlements in WC024 are expected to experience a low increase in flood exposure, with some areas showing very low change in flood risk.

²CSIR. 2023. GreenBook Risk Profile Tool. CSIR: Pretoria. Online available at: <https://riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za/>



Collectively, these projections indicate that Stellenbosch Municipality will face a hotter and drier climate by mid-century, with increased heat stress, higher wildfire risk, greater water scarcity, and ongoing flood exposure in certain areas. These changes have significant implications for municipal infrastructure planning, particularly for water supply systems, stormwater management, roads, electricity networks, and fire management services. Climate change will place increasing pressure on service delivery and operational budgets, as assets are exposed to higher levels of stress and maintenance demands. From a planning and governance perspective, these projected changes highlight the need to integrate climate risk considerations into spatial planning, infrastructure investment decisions, disaster risk management, and long-term financial planning. Climate change also poses risks to local economic development, particularly in climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and tourism, while increasing vulnerability for communities exposed to heat, water insecurity, and environmental hazards. Strengthening climate change adaptation within municipal planning and decision-making is therefore essential to protect development gains, manage risk, and support resilient and inclusive growth within Stellenbosch Municipality. High priority is thus given to the formulation of a framework and plan concerning climate change adaptation and to provide support to citizens and key stakeholders in adapting to the current and future impacts of climate change (climate resilience) in the municipal area.

Legislative Framework of Climate Change

The Climate Change Act, 2024 (Act No. 22 of 2024) is a pivotal legislative measure aimed at addressing the urgent global challenge of climate change through comprehensive and impactful strategies. Its overarching goal is to support South Africa's transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy and society while promoting sustainable development

The objectives of the Climate Change Act 22 of 2024 are described as:

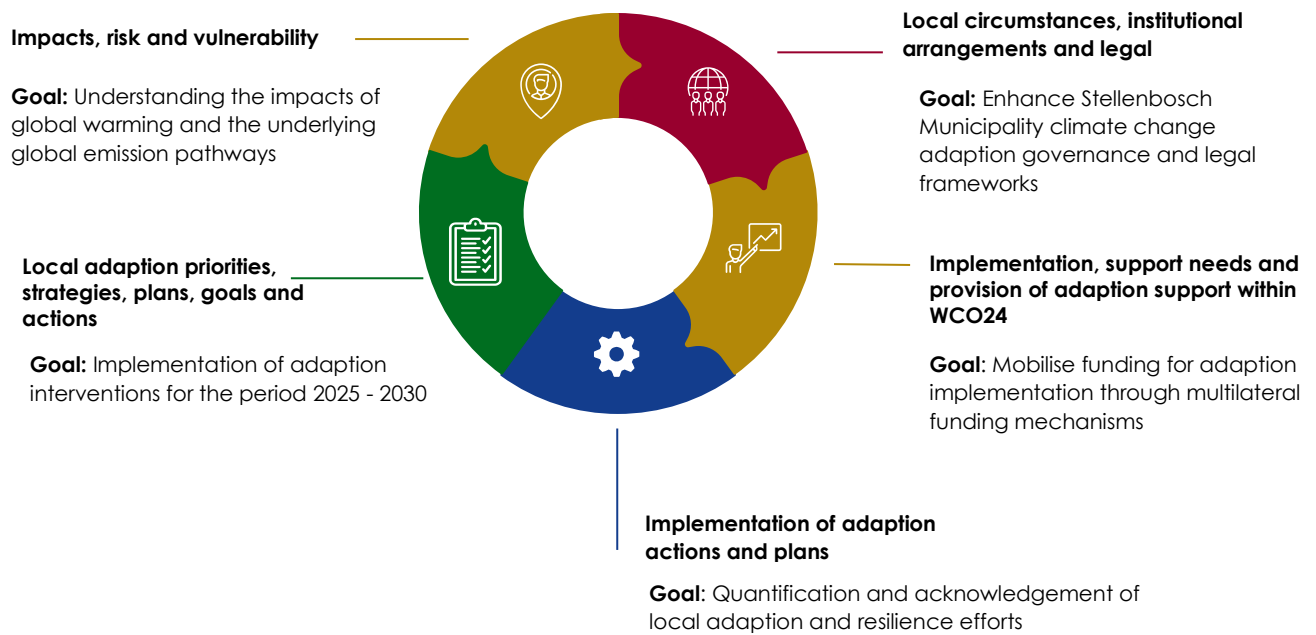
- ✦ Promotes the formalisation of adaptation processes through policy interventions;
- ✦ Mandates clear adaptation road maps based on scenarios to assist with planning and resourcing;
- ✦ Promotes coordination through different tiers of government;
- ✦ Allows for sectoral-specific interventions that focus on interventions, particularly for vulnerable sectors;
- ✦ Encourages mainstreaming of climate adaptation through policy and planning tools;
- ✦ Aims to facilitate effective resourcing through the establishment of financial mechanisms to support the response;
- ✦ Encourages stakeholder engagement in planning to tap into local knowledge and create buy-in;
- ✦ Support South Africa's international obligations under the Paris Agreement, ensuring that national adaptation efforts contribute to global climate goals;
- ✦ It establishes mechanisms for tracking progress on adaptation actions; and
- ✦ To provide a feedback mechanism for future planning and decision-making.

Municipal Response to Climate Change

In response to the increasing risks posed by climate change and the requirements of the Climate Change Act, Stellenbosch Municipality has identified climate change as a strategic priority for the 2025/26–2026/27 period. The key focus areas guiding the municipality's climate response during this period are illustrated in Figure 21 and reflect an integrated approach to strengthening climate resilience across planning, infrastructure, governance, and community engagement.



Figure 21: Climate Change Adaptation Focus Areas and Goals



To support the implementation of these priorities and to give effect to the objectives set out in the Climate Change Act, Stellenbosch Municipality appointed a dedicated Climate Change Expert, effective 1 June 2025. This appointment represents a significant step forward in strengthening the municipality's institutional capacity to respond proactively to climate change. At present, only a limited number of local municipalities in South Africa have a dedicated position focused exclusively on climate change adaptation and resilience, placing Stellenbosch Municipality at the forefront of local climate governance.

The Climate Change Expert position is funded through the GIZ/SKEW Expert Fund for Municipal Partnerships Worldwide, as part of the municipal partnership between Stellenbosch Municipality and Karlsruhe Municipality (Germany). This international cooperation mechanism enables South African municipalities to access specialist technical expertise to address complex development challenges, including climate change. The Climate Change Expert position is funded for a fixed term until 31 December 2026 and is embedded within the Office of the Municipal Manager, reporting directly to the Municipal Manager. This strategic placement supports cross-directorate coordination and facilitates the transfer of skills and systems needed to institutionalise climate change functions within the municipality.

The role of the Climate Change Expert is structured around five interrelated working areas that together support the strengthening of climate change adaptation and resilience within Stellenbosch Municipality.

Strategy and Capacity Development

This working area focuses on strengthening the municipality's strategic and institutional response to climate change. Key activities include assessing existing climate change adaptation measures; developing a municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan aligned with national and provincial climate change legislation and policy; strengthening coordination mechanisms among municipal departments and external stakeholders; and undertaking a capacity needs assessment to inform the design and implementation of targeted capacity-building programmes and workshops.



Climate-Resilient Services and Local Interventions

This working area supports the implementation of climate-resilient measures at a local level, with a particular focus on the Franschhoek area. Activities include facilitating flood-resilience advisory programmes for homeowners and property owners; supporting the implementation of flood-resilient interventions; and contributing to local climate adaptation and resilience initiatives. This includes the development and promotion of innovative approaches such as ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, and green infrastructure to reduce vulnerability to climate-related risks.

Awareness Raising and Community Engagement

This working area focuses on increasing awareness and understanding of climate change adaptation among residents and stakeholders. Activities include the design and rollout of public awareness initiatives; the development and dissemination of information and communication materials related to climate change adaptation; the implementation of stakeholder engagement processes; and the establishment of partnerships with local institutions to support outreach and community-based resilience activities.

Resource Mobilisation and Fundraising

This working area supports the identification and mobilisation of financial resources for climate change adaptation. Activities include exploring funding opportunities for climate adaptation projects, identifying potential national and international funding sources, and supporting the development of concepts and proposals for climate-resilient programmes and interventions.

Partnerships and Knowledge Exchange

This working area focuses on strengthening partnerships and facilitating knowledge exchange to support climate adaptation efforts. Activities include organising regular technical exchanges with the partner municipality; planning and supporting study visits and learning exchanges; and contributing to the preparation of project proposals in collaboration with partners when applying for external funding.

Since 1 June 2025, Stellenbosch Municipality has made measurable progress in advancing its resilience to climate change. Key activities undertaken to date include the consolidation and analysis of local climate risk information, including CSIR Green Book data, to inform municipal planning, decision-making and risk management processes, as well as the initiation of the development of a municipal Climate Change Adaptation Framework and Plan. A significant focus during this period has been the implementation of climate change adaptation activities in the Franschhoek area, where flood risk has been identified as a priority concern. This has included the facilitation of structured stakeholder engagement processes with residents, businesses, and local organisations, combining workshop-based discussions with on-site river walks and field engagements. These processes have played a critical role in building shared understanding of flood risks, proposed interventions, and responsibilities, and have contributed to strong local buy-in for the flood resilience programme currently being undertaken in the area.

In parallel, the municipality has strengthened public awareness and communication around climate change through the rollout of targeted social media campaigns aimed at the broader Stellenbosch community. These campaigns focus on increasing awareness of climate risks, promoting climate-resilient behaviour, and improving understanding of municipal adaptation initiatives, thereby supporting broader community engagement beyond formal planning processes. Additional progress includes the delivery of internal capacity-building engagements within the municipality, support to the integration of climate change considerations into selected planning, reporting, and risk



management processes, and active participation in international learning and exchange activities through the Karlsruhe–Stellenbosch partnership supported by the GIZ/SKEW Expert Fund.

Through the establishment of dedicated climate change capacity, supported by international cooperation and aligned with national legislation, Stellenbosch Municipality is strengthening its ability to anticipate, manage, and respond to climate risks. This institutional response provides a strong foundation for enhancing climate resilience, safeguarding service delivery, protecting development gains, and supporting sustainable and inclusive growth within the municipal area.



The success of climate change adaptation in the Stellenbosch municipal area will be evaluated based on the key IDP deliverables outlined in the table below for the period 2022 – 2027.

Table 25: Summary Results: Municipal Manager Priority IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Period	2022 - 2027	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	n/a	n/a	1	0
😐	Project in progress	n/a	n/a	0	2
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	n/a	n/a	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	n/a	n/a	0	0
Total IDP Deliverables		n/a	n/a	1	2

Table 26: Municipal Manager 5-Year Plan 2022 - 2027

Project Rating					
😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Climate Change Adaptation Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			
Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	IDP Deliverable	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Internal Audit	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Climate Change Readiness Assessment	Conduct an internal audit on climate change readiness assessment	Number of internal audits conducted on climate change readiness by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	Internal audit on climate change readiness completed in March 2024.
Office of the Municipal Manager	Office of the Municipal Manager	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Climate Change Framework / Policies	Submission of a draft Climate Change Adaptation Framework to the Municipal Manager	Number of draft Climate Change Adaptation Frameworks submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟡	n/a	The draft Climate Change Adaptation Framework will be submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June 2026.



Climate Change Adaptation Five-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	IDP Deliverable	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Office of the Municipal Manager	Office of the Municipal Manager	NKPA 5	SFA 5	To promote the formulation of adaption process / policy interventions	Compilation of a draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Number of draft Climate Change Adaptation Plans compiled by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan will be submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June 2026.



CHAPTER 4:

Spatial Development Framework

4.1 The Purpose of the Spatial Development Framework

Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) serve to provide strategic direction and align the efforts of all government spheres as they apply within the municipal area. The SDF serves to give a coherent spatial direction to the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and provide a planned and integrated approach to achieve the shared spatial development vision, goals, and objectives for sector plans of government over the short-term (5 years) as well as over the strategically longer term (10 – 20 years) to achieve the desired spatial growth and development pattern of the municipality. Most importantly, the SDF outlines the municipality's spatial agenda for its service departments, ensuring that their sector plans, programmes, and projects are grounded in sound and common spatial logic.

In essence, the SDF is a spatial contract between all spheres of government as well as the private sector, which is binding and must assist in integrating, coordinating, aligning, and expressing development efforts. It should be actively supported through the specific arrangement of prioritising, mobilising, sequencing, and implementing investment in priority spatial structuring areas to achieve the legislated development principles of sustainable development. Therefore, the SDF and the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) indicate where and how the municipality intends to channel public investment, influence, and other resources at its disposal. In broad terms, this includes where infrastructure and public facility investment will be prioritised, where private sector partners will be sought in development, and how the municipality will view development applications through its spatial planning and land use management system.

4.2 The relationship between the IDP and SDF

Figure 22: Relationship: IDP and SDF



At its core, SDFs deal with the art and science of shaping places at different scales (or areas of influence, from large regions to municipal jurisdictions or neighbourhood precincts). The SDF aims to:

- Enable a long-term spatial vision for the future of regions and places to be best developed over

time that is based on evidence, local distinctiveness, and community-derived objectives;

- ✚ Translate this vision into a set of strategic municipal planning, policies, priorities, programmes, and land allocations, together with the public-sector resources (budget) to deliver them;
- ✚ Create a framework for private investment and regeneration that promotes economic, environmental, and social well-being for a specific region or area, i.e., the Adam Tas Corridor, The Bridge (referred to as Klapmuts Innovation Precinct / Smart City); and
- ✚ Coordinate and deliver the public-sector components of this vision with other agencies and processes to ensure implementation through its CEF (medium-term) and IDP (short-term).

In the case of Stellenbosch Municipality, the SDF, CEF, and IDP must answer the following questions: "How is Stellenbosch going to develop over the next ten to thirty years? What kind of development will take place, where will it take place, and who will be responsible for what aspect of the development?"

4.3 The Legislative Framework of Municipal SDFs

With the enactment of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA), a new planning regime was introduced in South Africa. The coherent legislative system has been designed to spatially transform the country in its democratic era. In broad terms, SPLUMA differentiates between two components of the planning system:

- ✚ Spatial Development Frameworks; and
- ✚ The Land Use Management System (LUMS).

Section 12(1) of SPLUMA sets out general provisions that apply to the preparation of all scales of SDFs. These provisions require that all SDFs must:

- ✚ Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and competent authority;
- ✚ Be informed by a long-term spatial development vision;
- ✚ Represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans;
- ✚ Guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government;
- ✚ Guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems;
- ✚ Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial, and municipal spheres;
- ✚ Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sectors and provide direction for investment purposes;
- ✚ Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums, and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies, and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social, and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere;
- ✚ Address historical spatial imbalances in development;
- ✚ Identify the long-term risks of spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
- ✚ Provide direction for strategic developments, and infrastructure investment;
- ✚ Promote efficient, sustainable, and planned investments by all sectors;
- ✚ Indicate priority areas for investment in land development;
- ✚ Promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;
- ✚ Take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority;
- ✚ Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilisation

and protection of agricultural resources; and

- ✦ Consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media, and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

Chapter 2 of SPLUMA sets out the development principles that must guide the preparation, adoption, and implementation of any SDF, policy, or by-law concerning spatial planning and the development or use of land. The table below summarises the five SPLUMA principles and what they mean.

Table 27: SPLUMA and Development Principles

Principle	Meaning
Spatial justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land. ✦ SDFs (and associated policies) must address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements and areas characterised by widespread poverty and deprivation. ✦ Spatial planning mechanisms, including zoning scheme by-laws, must incorporate provisions that enable redress in access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons. ✦ Land use management systems must include all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas and informal settlements. ✦ Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas. ✦ In considering an application, a Municipal Planning Tribunal may not impede or restrict the exercise of its discretion solely because the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application.
Spatial sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional, and administrative means of government. ✦ Give special consideration to the protection of prime and unique agricultural land. ✦ Uphold the consistency of land use measures under environmental management instruments. ✦ Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets. ✦ Consider all current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments. ✦ Promote land development in sustainable locations, limit urban sprawl, and result in viable communities.
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Land development must optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure. ✦ Decision-making procedures must be designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic, or environmental impacts. ✦ Development application procedures must be efficient and streamlined, and timeframes must be adhered to by all parties.
Spatial resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The flexibility of spatial plans, policies, and land use management systems is necessary to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.
Good administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ All spheres of government must ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development, guided by spatial planning and land use management systems. ✦ All government departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of SDFs. ✦ The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use must be met timeously. ✦ Transparent processes of public participation are incorporated into the preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes, and development applications to allow all parties to provide input on matters affecting them. ✦ Policies, legislation, and procedures must be set up to inform and empower members of the public.

At the municipal sphere of government, aligned with the SPLUMA, and the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014) (LUPA), the Stellenbosch Municipal Land Use Planning By-law (dated 9 June 2023) further outlines minimum standards for SDFs, both in the preparation process and content. In support of SPLUMA, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (now known as the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform, and Rural Development) prepared a detailed process and content entitled "Guidelines for the Development of Provincial, Regional and Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks and Precinct Plans." The Stellenbosch Municipality follows these legislative frameworks and guidelines in its work on the municipal and local SDFs, which are subject to an extensive review every five years, with less comprehensive reviews annually.



4.4 Stellenbosch Municipality's work on its SDF, Annual Reviews as part of the IDP review process

Background on the 1st Annual Review, Amendment, and Adoption of the Stellenbosch IDP / MSDF / CEF, 2023, as part of the IDP Process Plans 2023/24 and 2024/25.

The need for all municipalities (metropolitan, local, and district) to have Spatial Development Frameworks (MSDFs) as core components of their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) has been a legislative requirement for the past 24 years, since the implementation of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 (MSA). Over the past 24 years, our understanding of the importance of MSDFs has improved. In this period, three further pieces of legislation have been introduced, namely the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA), the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014) (LUPA), and the Stellenbosch Municipality Land Use Planning By-law (2023), which have further clarified the role and importance of MSDFs. Specifically, these legislations have provided further needed detail on the content of MSDFs and the administrative processes to be followed for review, amendment, and adoption of MSDFs.

Given that the MSA makes it clear that an MSDF (including the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a core component of an IDP, it follows that the process requirements prescribed by the MSA in respect of an IDP, must apply to an MSDF. In the Stellenbosch Municipality context, the Council approved the commencement of the **proposed review and amendment process** of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2019 (MSDF), and Capital Expenditure Framework, 2021 (CEF) to achieve strategic, spatial, and financial alignment and to enable the coordination of policies within the municipality. In doing so, an integrative strategic, spatial and financial planning approach was followed to avoid the duplication of efforts and to ensure maximum positive impact from the investment of resources with specific consideration to the adoption of the catalytic projects as approved in the Adam Tas Corridor Local Area Spatial Development Framework, 2022 (ATC LASDF). This resulted in a reviewed and amended MSDF and CEF, which was supported and adopted at a Council Meeting held on 27 June 2023.

The final adopted IDP / MSDF / CEF were incorporated and adopted within the 2022-2027 IDP on 30 October 2023, with confirmation from the Western Cape Provincial MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on compliance with the relevant legislative requirements received on 28 November 2023.

Legislative requirements and process for the Annual Review of the Amended IDP / MSDF / CEF (2023), as part of the IDP Process Plan

Section 34(a)(i) and (ii) of the MSA speaks directly to the need to “review” an MSDF annually in terms of the performance of the municipality concerning the guidance provided in its MSDF, as well as at any time deemed necessary in response to changing circumstances. The annual review allows for proactive monitoring of the implementation of the MSDF while highlighting the need for actions that need to be taken to support the MSDF implementation on a sustained basis. It is also important to note that an **annual review of the MSDF does not necessarily lead to or require an amendment of the MSDF.**

Section 34(b) of the MSA goes on to say that this review of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF may result in there needing to be an amendment to the MSDF. If an amendment is required, the process prescribed in Regulation 3 of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation, 2001, must be followed. In addition, the requirements of section 20(3) in SPLUMA, and sections 10, 11, 12, or 13, and 14 of LUPA, and sections 3, 4, or 5 and 10 of Stellenbosch Municipality Land Use Planning By-law (2023) must also be satisfied. It is important to note that when an amendment process is required due to recommendations from the review, or a decision by the Council, this process should be planned for and included in the IDP process plan developed in terms



of sections 28 and 29 of the MSA. Furthermore, it should be noted that the timeframe normally associated with an amendment process for the IDP / SDF / CEF ranges between 24 to 36 months, and upon conclusion, it **does not give any development rights**, and the necessary land development applications should still be submitted with the Division: Development Management for assessment and decision.

To support municipalities with unpacking the legislative requirements and administrative processes, the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) and the National Department of Cooperative Governance have issued a practice note and revised IDP guidelines. For the annual review of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF (2023), this internal review formed part of the 2024/2025 IDP process plan and was undertaken based on the mentioned practice note and guidelines. Accordingly, and concerning this internal desktop review of the MSDF, the following factors have been considered regarding the performance of a municipality concerning its MSDF, namely:

- ⚡ Are the goals and objectives of the MSDF being reached by the municipality?
- ⚡ Is the direction provided by the MSDF being brought into the compilation or amendments of relevant sector plans, e.g., the Integrated Transport Plan (ITP), Water Services Development Plan, Integrated Waste Management Plan, Air Quality Management Plan, Engineering Services master plans, the Human Settlements plan, etc.?
- ⚡ Is the municipal budget spent in line with the priority development areas identified in the MSDF?
- ⚡ What substantive development permissions (rezoning and subdivisions) has the municipality given in the past financial year?
- ⚡ Are these development permissions aligned with the objectives, principles, and policies set out in the MSDF?
- ⚡ What site-specific deviations did the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) permit? What is the impact of these on the Municipal IDP/Budget/MSDF?
- ⚡ Are implementation actions identified by the MSDF (including the CEF) being brought forward into the IDP, and SDBIPs and where relevant, budgeted for?
- ⚡ Are implementation actions identified by the MSDF (including the Capital Investment Framework) included in the Strategic Plans and/or Annual Performance Plans and Budgets of relevant provincial and national government departments and state-owned entities?
- ⚡ Do prior amendments suggest the municipality needs to commence with a compilation of a new MSDF?

The purpose of an annual review report is to start highlighting and building up a list of what should inform the review of the amended IDP in years 4 and 5, and what should be addressed in the next generation IDP (and MSDF/CEF) to be adopted for the next 5-year term of office. Hence, the review will compile a list of issues to be dealt with when compiling the MSDF for the period 2028-2032.

Methodology and Performance Measurement Assessment for the Annual Reviews of the Amended IDP / MSDF / CEF (2023)

One of the contributing factors to the lack of spatial transformation is that strategic policy seldom leads the implementation agenda of municipalities. Ideally, the infrastructure and built environment programmes of municipalities should align with the spatial objectives of the MSDF, which is the 20-year plan for the management of the physical growth and development of the municipality. The MSDF, as the strategic and integrative spatial planning policy, outlines the municipality's spatial agenda to its service directorates, ensuring that their sector plans, programmes, and projects are grounded in a sound common spatial logic, while the CEF, the municipality's capital expenditure framework over the 10-year planning horizon, enables specific arrangements for prioritisation, mobilising, sequencing and implementing public and private infrastructural and land development investment ensuring maximum

positive impact from the investment of scarce resources as agreed to by all stakeholders, while ensuring financial sustainability.

The Stellenbosch Municipality has, over the last few years, made deliberate efforts to improve municipal policy coherence and the vertical alignment in its intra-municipal planning sphere through a collaborative approach using the Capital Planning Forum (CPF) and the MSDF/CEF mechanisms. This approach enables the municipality's long-term strategic development vision to direct infrastructure implementation in the functional areas and priority development areas of the municipality (i.e., Stellenbosch, Klipmuts, and Franschhoek), whilst remaining conscious of the municipality's financial position and infrastructure planning needs.

The second annual review for the 2025/2026 cycle of the MSDF dealt with the performance monitoring of the implementation programme of the MSDF around specific spatial imperatives and associated development themes, i.e. planning, environment, local economic development, housing, mobility, infrastructure, and community development. The successful implementation of the seven (7) spatial imperatives (also referred to as principles) and guidelines is dependent on related spatial and non-spatial supportive policies, which have specific implications on intra-municipal sector planning. This implies policy alignment across municipal functional areas and services.

Each of the spatial imperatives highlights the supportive intra-municipal directorates and their implications on sector planning across the MSDF implementation programme. For this second annual review process of the implementation programme of the MSDF, which is coordinated by the Directorate: Planning and Economic Development (D: P&ED), Council resolutions adopted by the municipality from 27 September 2023 to date (05/2024) were also analysed. The MSDF 2nd Annual Review Report also evaluated inputs received during the 2023/24 IDP public participation process. One of the inputs received from a consultant requested the inclusion of the Libertas Development Proposal within the urban edge. The report from the consultant further explains the site-specific reasons for the deviation from the Council's spatial policy and the reasons for considering a very specific type of development that the amended IDP/MSDF/CEF did not consider, and which hasn't been catered for within Stellenbosch town. The comments received by the consultant require an assessment of performance measurements (sections 34(a)(i) and 41 of the MSA), and the extent to which changing circumstances demand an amendment (section 34(a)(ii)) to the Municipal Council. It is important to note that **changing circumstances generally refers to circumstances that are out of the control of the municipality that have a substantive impact on the MSDF policies and proposals**, and could include e.g., changes in legislation, policy, norms or standards, disasters, trigger points being reached in terms of certain parameters, significant proposal for development in the municipal area that will result in significantly changed human settlement needs, socio-economic needs or altered natural environments, change in population growth, change in political leadership and new information etc.

In addition, the consultant has submitted the required land development applications, however, it is important to state that the motivation for the site-specific deviation forms part of the land development application, which is currently being processed by the Division: Development Management. Accordingly, the comments and recommendations expressed in the MSDF review report focus on the assessment of performance measurements as stipulated in sections 34(a)(i) and (ii) of the MSA, and they do **not** deal with the merits of the site-specific deviation application. The submissions from the consultants were assessed in terms of the performance measurements as detailed in the Implementation Programme (refer to Chapter 6) of the Amended MSDF/CEF, 2023.

The second annual review report of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF, 2023, was served before the Council on 30 October 2024. Council was requested to consider, support and adopt the report, and to adopt the recommendation to not commence with the amendment process in terms of Section 34(b) of the MSA to amend the MSDF/CEF (2023). Council resolved to **adopt the second annual review report** and to **not commence** with the administrative process to amend the MSDF/CEF (2023) in terms

of Section 34(b) of the MSA. It is also imperative to note that, subsequent to the outcomes of the review report, the site-specific deviation and other related land development applications for the Libertas Development Proposal have been **withdrawn** by the applicant.

The **third annual review report for the 2026/27** cycle of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF, 2023, will be informed by key spatial planning initiatives identified and scheduled in the MSDF implementation programme for the financial year 2025/26. These key spatial planning initiatives include the **development of Local Spatial Development Frameworks** (LSDFs) and the review and update of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF).

Ideally, each of the settlements in the municipal area should have a Local Spatial Development Framework (LSDF), with the priority determined by the position and role of the settlements in the SM settlement hierarchy. These localised spatial planning initiatives require public, and private landowners in key areas to plan and coordinate collectively (beyond individual property boundaries and interests) and to ensure appropriate infrastructure arrangements, the provision of inclusionary housing, public facilities, and so on. Considering the MSDF settlement hierarchy, and based on intra-departmental and public consultations, including the number of land use applications being submitted, the current **top priority LSDFs** were identified as **Koelenhof** (new priority development node) and the **Dwarsrivier Valley** (including the small towns of Kylemore, Lanquedoc, Johannesdal, Groot Drakenstein - Meerlust, and surrounding rural areas). The prioritisation was presented and supported by Council in the second annual MSDF review report, and the subsequent supply chain processes were followed with service providers being appointed to undertake the development of these LSDFs over the next 5 – 10 months. The Koelenhof LSDF is a private-public-partnership initiative driven by the private landowners within the priority development node and envisaged to be completed within this financial year (2025/2026).

The third annual review report will also evaluate inputs received during the 2025/26 IDP public participation processes for the expansion of the urban edge to allow further developments. The comments received by the consultants require an assessment of performance measurements (sections 34(a)(i) and 41 of the MSA), and the extent to which changing circumstances demand an amendment (section 34(a)(ii)) to the Municipal Council. The comments received will be assessed based on the performance measurements as detailed in the Implementation Programme (refer to Chapter 6) of the Amended MSDF/CEF, 2023. The consolidated report on the MSDF/CEF public participation input and comments received will be presented to Council as per the IDP Process Plan 2026/27 after the public participation process has been concluded for the CEF.

The purpose of the third annual review report will be to further ensure and report on the implementation programme roll-out of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF, 2023 and continue with the list of what should inform the review of the amended IDP in years 4 and 5 and what should be addressed in the next generation IDP (and MSDF/CEF) to be adopted for the next 5-year term of office. Hence, the review will compile a list of issues to be dealt with when compiling the MSDF for the period 2028-2032.

The sections below provide an overview of the spatial challenges, opportunities, spatial proposals, strategic focus, spatial principles, implementation framework, policy frameworks, catalytic initiatives, etc. as reflected in the SDF over the longer term

The Spatial Challenges and Opportunities identified in the SDF

The Stellenbosch Municipality's SDF attempts to address the spatial dimensions of varied challenges, documented in this IDP and numerous studies and documents produced to date, dealing with spatial and non-spatial matters.

Framed as a question, the key challenge revolves around how to achieve, through managing the spatial distribution and form of development—primarily land use activities and associated structures, both new and existing—shared and inclusive growth, increased access to opportunities (particularly for disadvantaged citizens), improved sustainability by minimising ecological footprints, and

maintenance of the unique sense of place of the settlements and surrounding lands that constitute the municipality.

In addressing these challenges, the SDF has two tasks. The first relates to how activities should be organised and accommodated in space to best address challenges. The second is to guide how other sectors, services, or functional areas should adjust their focus and work to support the recommended organisation and accommodation of activities in space.

Without re-stating the varied challenges of the municipality outlined in full in the IDP and sector documents, the table below lists specific spatial challenges addressed by the SDF, following the broad themes contained in the SDF Guidelines.

Table 28: Spatial Challenges

Theme	Spatial Challenges
Biophysical context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⬆ The degradation of key ecological assets and the loss of productive agricultural land have been ongoing. ⬆ The condition of the river systems within the municipality has deteriorated. ⬆ Climate change is likely to have a significant impact on the natural resource base of the municipal area, which will include a reduction in water, increased temperatures, increased fire risks, and increased incidences of extreme weather events. This, in turn, will impact agricultural production, scenic landscapes, the liveability of urban areas, and the ability to provide basic services such as water and sewerage treatment.
Socio-economic context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⬆ The population in the municipality will continue to grow above the average provincial rate, and urbanisation rates will increase with settlements absorbing the bulk of growth. ⬆ The ability of the economy to absorb growth, particularly concerning job creation, is concerning. ⬆ The informal sector will continue to provide livelihoods to a significant proportion of residents. ⬆ The growing youthful population, large student population, and seasonal influx of labour are likely to increase the municipality's dependency ratio, in addition to a smaller base from which the municipality can collect revenue to provide services and opportunities that will improve the lives of the poor. ⬆ Inequality in the municipal area, and particularly in historic towns such as Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, remains significant, and current development patterns are not addressing the issue. ⬆ Crime rates remain high, and the market response, i.e., private security provision for those who can afford it, is likely to exacerbate inequality. ⬆ Upgrading and providing basic services and housing will remain the focus of the municipality, including other government agencies, for the foreseeable future. The focus on these priority areas can lead to foregoing investment in other areas that would likely have more socio-economic spin-offs and result in improved placemaking. ⬆ The municipality's inability to provide basic services (e.g., refuse removal) leads to dumping, environmental degradation, and resulting health-related problems.
Built environment context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⬆ Infrastructure backlogs—especially in poor areas—and essential municipal infrastructure require significant investment and maintenance. This applies to all basic services (electricity, water supply, wastewater management, and solid waste disposal). ⬆ The need for housing and shelter—both for the lower-income groups and those with employment—has not been adequately met. The existing housing pipeline will not meet the needs of those requiring state assistance, and little is built that is affordable to ordinary workers. A pattern of intermittent land invasions and associated responsive basic infrastructure provision, as well as the daily inward commuting of ordinary workers and students, is likely to continue. ⬆ Property and land are inordinately expensive in the municipality, locking out both the poor and lower / middle-income workers from the property market. Without significant intervention in the property market, this situation is likely to worsen. ⬆ Inequality in the municipality is particularly evident in the structure of settlements, with low-density development accommodating the wealthy, while the poor are accommodated in high-density, poor-quality peripheral areas. Significant numbers of people live in informal shelters. Many new developments reinforce a pattern of low overall densities and are located in peripheral areas, entrenching dependency on private transport, among other inefficiencies. ⬆ The new high-density development mostly focuses on the student market and target groups using private vehicles. ⬆ Numerous heritage resources located within the settlements are assets of immense value. Many of these are underutilised and have the potential to become vehicles for innovative development that can contribute to creating a more inclusive economy. ⬆ The existing industrial / manufacturing operations and land holdings in the centre of Stellenbosch town impede large-scale restructuring of the settlement. ⬆ The planned move of Distell – occupying large tracts of strategic land in Stellenbosch town – to Klapmuts presents very significant opportunities for the future development of Stellenbosch, Klapmuts, and the broader regional space economy. If not rigorously managed as a shared initiative between the public and private sectors, the opportunity may be lost. The municipality

Theme	Spatial Challenges
	<p>should focus maximum effort on utilising the opportunity presented to address the needs of the town.</p> <p>✚ Transport planning practice at the provincial level has maintained a regional mobility lens with the bulk of planning effort and funding allocated to road infrastructure rehabilitation and expansions that provide for and respond to demand-side growth, largely attributed to unconstrained low-occupancy private vehicles at the cost of local mobility. Too little focus is placed on progressively improving the efficiency of the use of existing road space through shifting modes and altering travel patterns.</p> <p>✚ This regional mobility and growth approach's focus has very high financial, economic, social, and environmental costs, as it is unsustainable and exclusionary for most of the population. The regional focus on private vehicle growth has an adverse consequence for managing transport at the localised level, where trips are generated.</p> <p>✚ The provision of public transport, non-motorised modes, and travel demand management programmes is generally considered a local municipal function and not a core responsibility or competency of the provincial government. Given the extent of transport issues in the municipality, the municipality has limited institutional capacity and funding for the management of transport issues. As a result, sustainable transport approaches have been extensively overlooked in favour of traditional engineering solutions.</p> <p>✚ The municipality continuously updates the online housing demand database and associated mobile applications to provide a valuable source for planning and delivery.</p>
Institutional context	<p>✚ The limited capital budget of the municipality, given the extent and depth of community needs.</p> <p>✚ Limited funds to address critical issues, especially those related to infrastructure augmentation and maintenance, place the municipality in a tenuous position to reverse backlogs or negative trends in shelter or infrastructure needs.</p> <p>✚ Private sector investment is not structured to contribute to the long-term maintenance of common assets or address the developmental needs of the municipal area.</p> <p>✚ The growth in rates of income will largely be used to maintain existing infrastructure and services and will likely not focus on new productive investments.</p> <p>✚ The limited professional resources of the municipality, specifically concerning the rigorous and dedicated full-time management of large-scale projects.</p> <p>✚ Sector planning remains fragmented, and most developments follow a business-as-usual pattern.</p>

4.5 The Spatial Proposals of the SDF

4.5.1 Spatial development 20 - year vision statement

In line with the SM's vision as the "valley of opportunity and innovation" (as contained in the IDP), the vision for spatial development and management is described as follows:

"We envisage a municipal area even more special than it is today; a place of natural beauty, rich in the way it preserves and exposes elements of history and culture, its produce from the land, the quality of its institutions, and the mindfulness and innovations of its people.

It is a future Stellenbosch municipal area that remains familiar; it has retained what differentiates the municipality from other places, its landscapes, historic buildings and settlement patterns, and the specialness of its institutions. It is resilient; it has adapted to the needs of today without losing what is special from the past. It is inclusive; it has accommodated the needs of citizens from all walks of life without fear. It is diverse and therefore productive. Adapting to new needs, and accommodating new people, it becomes the stage for new expressions of culture, new businesses, and new ways of doing.

In form, it comprises a set of compact settlements, large and small, surrounded by natural and productive landscapes, and linked using public transport. Internally, settlements are relatively dense, cyclable and walkable. Each portrays a unique character, closely linked to its surrounding landscape, the reach and extent of its public institutions, and the capacity and opportunity of its infrastructure. Each provides for a range of citizens from all walks of life, with significant choice in place of residence."

4.5.2 The Strategic Focus and Spatial Alignment between the IDP and SDF

The table below illustrates how work on the SDF relates – in terms of its focus and contribution – to achieving the five municipal strategic focus areas as contained in the IDP.

Table 29: IDP Strategic Focus Areas and the SDF

IDP Strategic Focus Area	Related concerns of the SDF	SDF Strategic Direction
SFA1: Valley of Possibility	The way settlements, nature, and agriculture are spatially developed and managed to enhance individual and collective livelihood opportunities and enterprise development and overcome inequity and exclusion.	 Containment of settlements to protect nature / agricultural areas and enable public and non-motorised transport and movement.  A focus on public and non-motorised transport and movement.
SFA2: Green and Sustainable Valley	The way settlements, nature, and agricultural areas are spatially developed and managed to maintain and enhance natural resources and ensure a future balance between human settlement and its use of natural resources and opportunities.	Protection of natural areas, agricultural areas, and river corridors.
SFA3: Safe Valley	The way settlements, nature, and agricultural areas are spatially developed and managed to ensure individual and collective safety in living, in movement, at work, in institutions, and in play.	Denser settlements with diverse activities to ensure surveillance.
SFA4: Dignified Living	The way settlements, nature, and agricultural areas are spatially developed and managed to ensure equal access to shelter, facilities, and services, notwithstanding material wealth, age, gender, or physical ability.	A specific focus is on the needs of "ordinary" citizens, who experience limited access to opportunity because of restricted material resources.
SFA5: Good Governance and Compliance	The way settlements, nature, and agricultural areas are spatially developed and managed to ensure individual and collective participation – based on accessible information and open processes – in matters related to spatial planning and land use management.	Presenting information, including opportunities and choices, in a manner that assists its internalisation by all.

4.5.3 The Spatial Principles / Imperatives of the SDF

The conceptual framework extracted from the SDF shows the expression of the seven key principles, which include:

Maintain and grow the assets of Stellenbosch Municipality's natural environment and farming areas

-  The spatial policies that relate to this principle focus on protective actions, also called urban management.
-  The intent is to protect and expand priority conservation areas, establish ecological linkages, and preserve high-potential agricultural land within the municipality.
-  Resist the subdivision of viable agricultural land, unless it forms part of a new balanced, integrated, and inclusive settlement supportive of the SDF objectives (including settlement hierarchy) and rural guidelines.
-  Support compatible and sustainable rural activities outside the urban edge (including tourism) if these activities are of a nature and form appropriate in a rural context, generate positive socio-economic returns, and do not compromise the environment, agricultural sustainability, or the ability of the municipality to deliver on its mandate.

Respect, preserve, and grow our cultural heritage

-  The spatial policies that relate to this principle focus on protective actions around specific spatial elements, e.g., scenic landscapes, scenic routes, and special places of arrival, while also focusing on improving the landscape and public amenities associated with these cultural assets.
-  The intent is to preserve significant cultural and historic assets within the municipality and to grow the opportunity for new or emerging forms of cultural expression through expanding the use of cultural assets or supporting new uses for areas or structures of historic value.



- ✦ As far as possible, protect cultural landscape assets—including undeveloped ridgelines, view corridors, scenic routes, and vistas—from development.

Direct growth to areas of lesser natural and cultural significance as well as movement opportunity

- ✦ The spatial policies that relate to this principle focus on protective actions around specific spatial elements, e.g., maintaining the urban edge and following the defined settlement hierarchy.
- ✦ In addition to the abovementioned, spatial policies are directed at urban restructuring and spatial transformation (also referred to as change and new development actions) and include informal settlement upgrading, residential densification and infill development, mixed land use and improved economic opportunity, improved access and mobility, improved access to community facilities, and improved landscaping and public amenities.

The spatial policies are spatially targeted in priority development areas and include Baden Powell and the Adam Tas-R304 corridor for growth and new development; Stellenbosch town and Klapmuts

- ✦ The spatial policies that relate to this principle focus on protective actions around specific spatial elements, e.g., maintaining the urban edge and following the defined settlement hierarchy. In clarifying and respecting the different roles and potentials for settlements within the municipality, the natural and cultural assets are protected while ensuring that the capacity of existing infrastructure can accommodate change and growth.
- ✦ The spatial policies that are directed at urban restructuring and spatial transformation within the hierarchy of settlements focus on new growth and development primarily in larger settlements (as referenced in principle 3 above) to:
 - a) Minimise associated impacts on the environment, agricultural land, and natural resources.
 - b) Maximise the livelihood opportunity (also referred to as quality of life) by building on the availability of existing public facilities and commercial opportunities.
 - c) Maximise the sustainability of new facilities and commercial opportunities.
 - d) Enable the provision of infrastructure most efficiently and cost-effectively.
 - e) Minimise the need for inter-settlement movement.
 - f) Maximise opportunity for and use of non-motorised and public transport.
 - g) Minimise growth in smaller settlements where opportunity is limited while improving access to local services and facilities (required daily).
 - h) Maintain and enhance the unique historic, cultural, and settlement characteristics of different settlements.

Clarify and respect the roles and functions of different elements of the movement structure

- ✦ The spatial policies that are directed at urban restructuring and spatial transformation within the hierarchy of settlements ensure a balanced approach to transport in the municipality that appropriately serves regional mobility needs and local-level accessibility improvements.
- ✦ The spatial policies actively promote compact, dense, mixed-use development, which reduces and promotes non-motorised and public transport.

Ensure balanced, sustainable communities

- ✦ The spatial policies that are directed at urban restructuring and spatial transformation within the hierarchy of settlements (including maintaining the urban edge) work towards and maintain, for each settlement, a compact urban form and structure to achieve better efficiency in service delivery and resource use, the viability of non-motorised and public transport, and facilitate inclusion, integration, and entrepreneurship development.
- ✦ Adopting a conservative view towards the extension of existing urban edges over the SDF period.



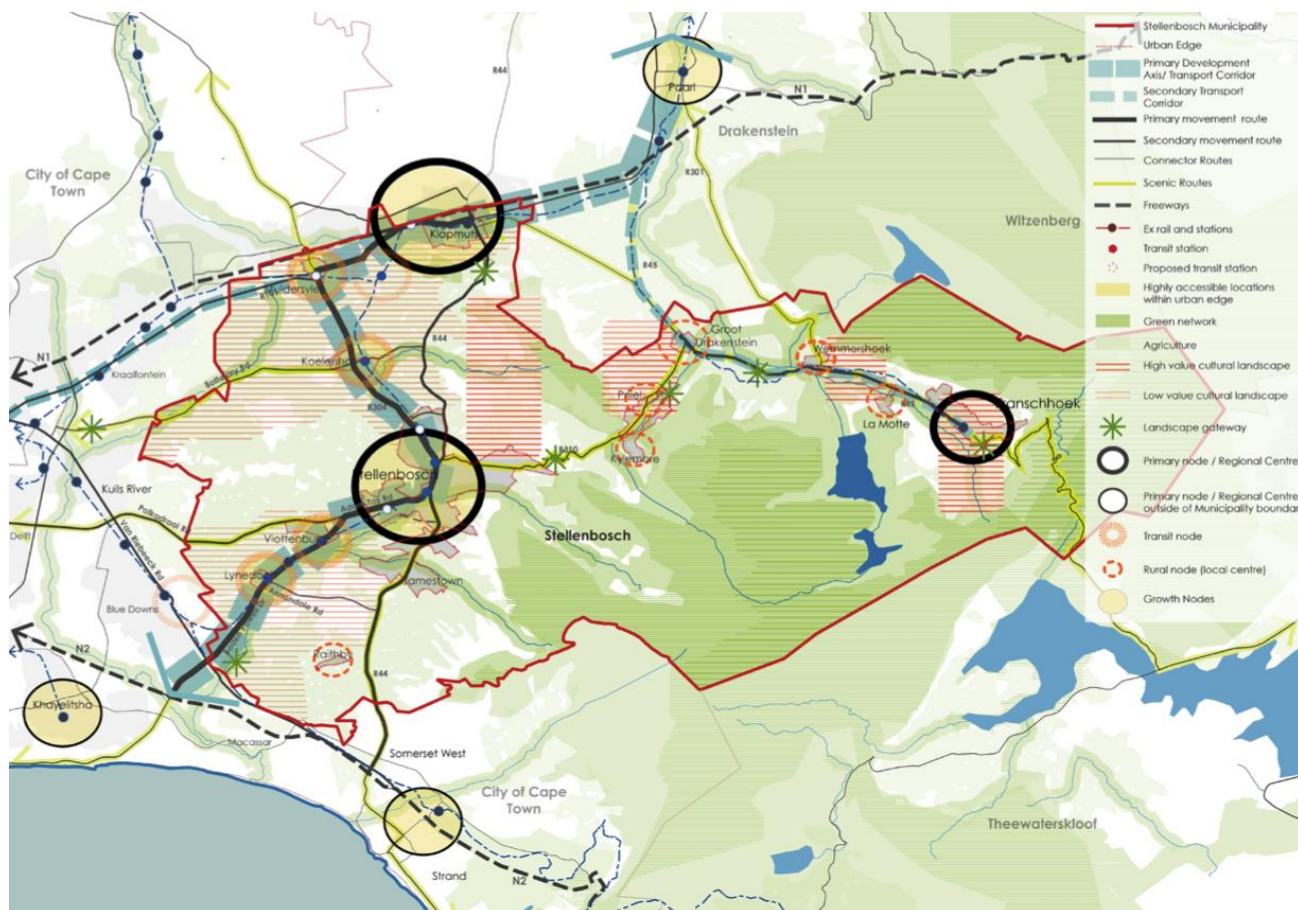
- ✦ Actively support infill development and adaptive reuse of existing structures.
- ✦ Support increased densities in new, infill, and redevelopment projects.
- ✦ Rationalise space standards – especially for social facilities – and release surplus land for other uses, specifically housing.
- ✦ Support the general upgrading and transformation of existing informal settlements.
- ✦ Expand housing opportunities for a broader range of groups – including lower-income groups and students – particularly in settlements forming part of the Baden Powell-Adam Tas-R304 corridor.
- ✦ Provide and maintain a system of accessible social facilities, integrated with public space and non-motorised transport (NMT) routes.
- ✦ Provide and maintain an urban open space / public space system integrated with public transport / NMT, social facilities, and linked to natural assets.
- ✦ Ensure work and commercial opportunities are accessible through public transport and NMT to all communities and provide opportunities to emerging and small entrepreneurs.
- ✦ Ensure that all settlements are balanced and sustainable, providing for different groups, maintaining minimal development footprints, ensuring walkability, and so on.

Focus collective energy on a few catalytic areas that offer extensive opportunities and address present risk

- ✦ The spatial policies focus on major development efforts concerning new mixed-use, industrial, and residential developments, and significant changes in access and mobility are spatially targeted in the Adam Tas Corridor (Stellenbosch town) and Klapmuts.



Figure 23: Consolidated Concept for the Municipal Area (Approved November 2019 and 27 June 2023)



4.6 SDF and CEF Implementation Frameworks

The SPLUMA guidelines require, as part of the SDF, a high-level implementation framework setting out the required measures that will support the adoption of the SDF proposals while aligning the capital investment and budgeting processes moving forward. The SDF and CEF Implementation Framework comprise the following sections:

- A proposed settlement hierarchy to inform and guide the investment rationale (linked to plans and settlement proposals);
- Priority development areas and themes;
- A policy framework (linked to strategies);
- Guidelines, studies, and information supporting the policies;
- Implications for sector planning and specific development themes, including:
 - Environmental and rural area management
 - Movement;
 - Housing; and
 - Local economic development;
- Land use management guidelines and regulations;
- Implications for inter-municipal planning;
- Catalytic initiatives;
- Further planning work;
- Institutional arrangements;
- Checklists in support of decision-making;
- A municipal leadership and advocacy agenda related to spatial development and management;
- Capital Expenditure Framework; and



Monitoring and review.

4.6.1 Settlement hierarchy, priority development areas and themes

In terms of the SDF concept, prioritisation of development—at a broad level—is done through two main spatial structuring elements. The first is spatial and targeted at significant future growth in functional and priority development areas. The second is sectoral or thematic, focused on the kind of development to be prioritised.

The functional and priority development areas are categorised into urban and rural nodes and are depicted in the figure below, with the detailed description provided in the table:

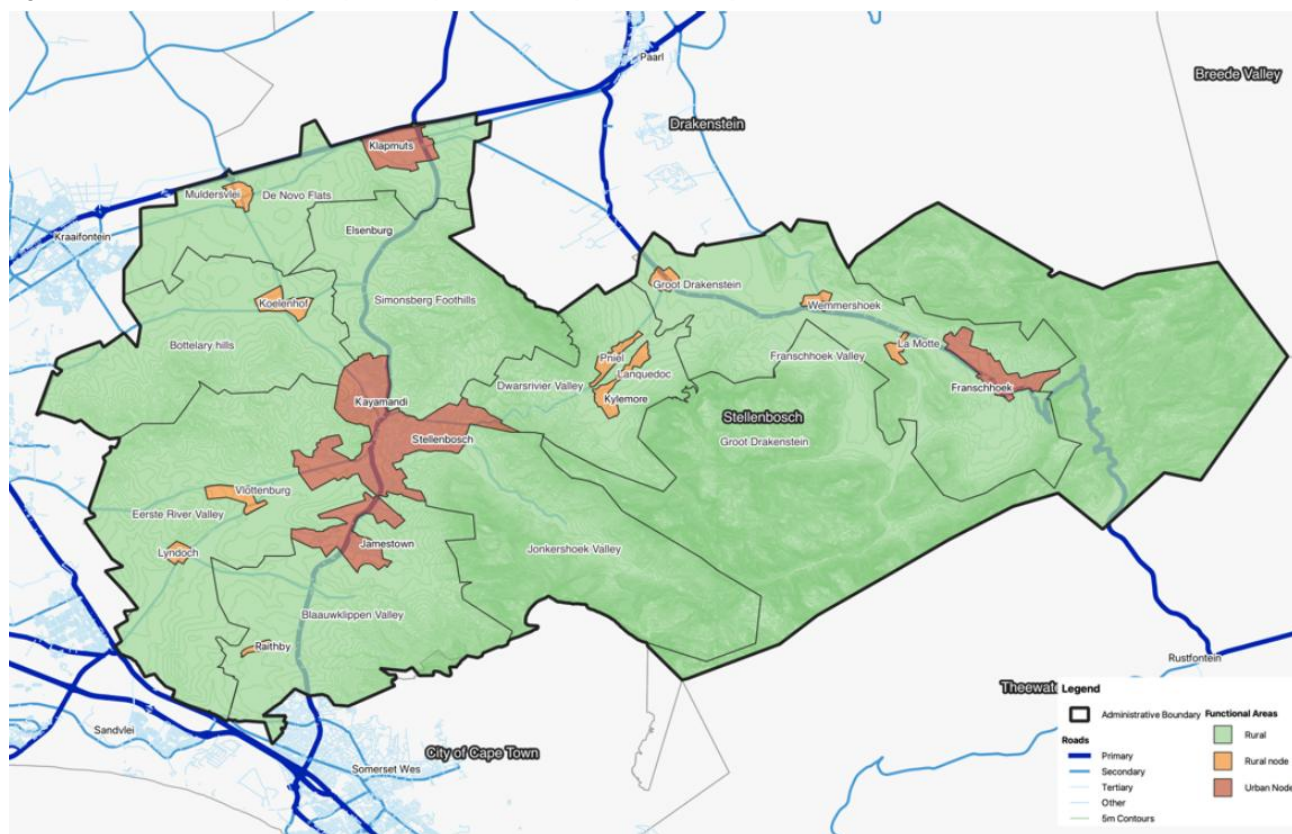
The spatial areas for priority development over the SDF planning period are:

- Stellenbosch Town;
- Klapmuts;
- Koelenhof (new priority development area); and
- Franschhoek (maintenance).

In terms of sectoral or thematic focus, the spatial development priority in all settlements should be to:

- Upgrade the servicing and transformation of informal settlements;
- Provide housing for lower-income groups in well-located areas (specifically through infill of vacant and underutilised land or redevelopment of existing building footprints);
- Expand and improve public and NMT routes;
- Improve public and community facilities and places (e.g., through clustering, framing them with infill development to improve edges and surveillance, prioritising landscaping, and so on); and
- Expand the recognition, restoration, and exposure of historically and culturally significant precincts and places (both in the form and use of precincts and places).

Figure 24: Functional and priority development areas (CEF, June 2023)



The proposed settlement hierarchy for SM, supporting the spatial plan and proposals for the settlement, is a significant centre comprising extensive education, commercial, and government services with a reach both locally and beyond the borders of the municipality, tourism attractions, places of residence, and associated community facilities outlined in the table below.

Table 30: Proposed settlement hierarchy for the Stellenbosch Municipality

Settlement	Role	Development and Land Use Management Focus
Primary urban settlements		
Stellenbosch town	A significant centre comprising extensive education, commercial and government services with a reach both locally and beyond the borders of the municipality, tourism attractions, places of residence, and associated community facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadening of residential opportunities for lower-income groups, students, and the lower to middle housing market segments. Upgrade of informal settlements. Retention of university functions in the town. Enablement of the Adam Tas Corridor. Sensitive residential infill and compaction. Drive to establish "balanced" precincts. Public transport development, travel demand management, parking controls, and NMT improvements.
Klapmuts	Focus on economic development (using a favourable location for manufacturing, logistics, and warehousing enterprises) and associated residential opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the development of RE / Farm 736 as a lever to economic development, utilising a favourable location for manufacturing, logistics, and warehousing enterprises. Balanced housing provision in Klapmuts South is focused on those who can benefit from employment provision through unlocking Klapmuts North. Establishing the Klapmuts town centre. NMT improvements.
Franschhoek	Secondary service centre, significant tourist destination, and place of residence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade of informal settlements. NMT improvements. Sensitive infill within the urban edge provides inclusive housing and extended commercial opportunity (also for small and emerging entrepreneurs). Retention of historic character.
Secondary urban settlements		
La Motte	Contained rural settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversification of existing activities to curtail the need for movement. Sensitive location of diversified uses closer to the R45. Limited further housing development.
Wemmershoek	Contained rural settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible extension of residential opportunity linked to re-use of the sawmill site and local employment opportunity.
Groot Drakenstein	Contained rural settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation of sensitive private and public sector initiatives offering expanded livelihood (including tourism) and residential opportunities.
Dwars River Valley	Contained historic rural settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation of sensitive private and public sector initiatives offering expanded livelihood (including tourism) and residential opportunities.
Jonkershoek	Contained, but a dispersed collection of institutional, recreational, and residential uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential future consolidated, inclusive settlement linked to rail / bus.
Muldersvlei	Contained rural settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential future consolidated, inclusive settlement linked to rail / bus.
Koelenhof	Contained rural settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential future consolidated, inclusive settlement linked to rail / bus.
Vlottenburg	Contained rural settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradual expansion of a unique development model based on sustainable living and education.
Lynedoch	Contained village and institutional clusters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment and limited expansion of existing offerings.
Spier	Contained tourism and cultural centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of unique historic settlement structure and form.
Raithby	Contained historic rural settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential future consolidated, inclusive settlement linked to rail / bus.
New Priority Urban Settlements		

Settlement	Role	Development and Land Use Management Focus
Koelenhof	Emerging node (priority development area)	↓ Potential future consolidated, inclusive settlement linked to rail / bus.

Over the longer term, Muldersvlei / Koelenhof and Vlottenburg / Lynedoch along the Baden-Powell-Adam Tas-R304 could accommodate more growth and be established as inclusive settlements offering a range of opportunities. Should significant development be enabled in these areas now, it is likely to be focused on private vehicular use and higher-income groups (in gated developments) and will, in all probability, reduce the potential of initiatives to transform Stellenbosch town and Klapmuts. However, much work needs to be done to ensure the appropriate make-up of these settlements (including each providing an opportunity for a range of income groups) and integration with the corridor in terms of public transport. They are therefore not prioritised for significant development over the SDF period. Koelenhof has shown significant growth and opportunities for development within the SDF over the medium term.

The focus on Stellenbosch town and Klapmuts does not exclude all development efforts in Franschhoek and the smaller settlements. Rather, it is argued that these settlements should not accommodate significant growth, as the preconditions for accommodating such growth do not exist to the same extent as in Stellenbosch town and Klapmuts.

What should be emphasised in Franschhoek, and smaller settlements, is improving conditions for existing residents and natural growth within the context of retaining what is uniquely special in each (from the perspective of history, settlement structure and form, relationship with nature and agriculture, and so on).

4.6.2 Policy Framework

The table below sets out specific spatial policies to support the SDF concept and settlement plans. In using the policy framework, it is important to note that one specific policy or guideline should not be highlighted or used exclusively to support a specific initiative. Rather, each policy supports the other; each "frames" the other. Thus, initiatives or proposals should be evaluated in terms of the policy framework as a whole.

Further, the successful implementation of spatial policies and guidelines is often dependent on related, supportive, non-spatial policies. This implies policy alignment across municipal functional areas and services.

The table also includes specific work guidelines that begin to frame the work to be undertaken or continued in support of proposed policies.

Table 31: Specific work guidelines

No.	Strategy	Spatial Policy	Non-Spatial, Supportive Policy	Work Guidelines
1.	Maintain and grow the assets of SM's natural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As far as possible, protect and expand priority conservation areas, establish ecological linkages, and preserve high-potential agricultural land within the municipality. Resist the subdivision of viable agricultural land unless it forms part of a new balanced, integrated, and inclusive settlement supportive of the SDF objectives, an agri-village in line with provincial policy for the settlement of farmworkers, or the formalisation of the "urban" component of existing forestry settlements (for example, Jonkershoek and La Motte). Support compatible and sustainable rural activities outside the urban edge (including tourism) if these activities are of a nature and form appropriate in a rural context, generate positive socio-economic returns, and do not compromise the environment, agricultural sustainability, or the ability of the municipality to deliver on its mandate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively maintain and upgrade municipal infrastructure services to limit / mitigate the risk to ecological services. Support initiatives to protect water resources, rehabilitate degraded aquatic systems, retrofit or implement water demand management systems, and mainstream water conservation. Support energy diversification and energy efficiency initiatives to enable a transition to a low-carbon, sustainable energy future. Support initiatives to extend public access to natural assets without compromising the integrity of natural areas or ecological services. Support initiatives by the private sector to extend environmental stewardship. Assist in initiatives to diversify, strengthen, and open up new opportunities and jobs in the rural economy, including the identification of strategically located land for land reform purposes. Support initiatives to utilise municipal-owned agricultural land for small-scale agriculture, forge partnerships with non-governmental or public benefit organisations to assume management responsibilities for commonages and provide basic agricultural services to commonages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and implement management plans for municipal nature reserves and other ecological assets. Prepare and implement invasive species control plans for municipal properties. Prepare and implement initiatives for the rehabilitation of rivers and wetlands in urban areas. Develop resource-efficient strategies for all municipal services and land and building development (e.g., compulsory green energy installations in building development, greywater circulation, sustainable urban drainage, etc.). Utilise and contribute to municipal and provincial mapping and planning initiatives that inform land-use decision-making supportive of ecological integrity, secure natural resources, and protect agricultural land of high value. Delineate and manage urban edges and watercourse setbacks in a manner that diverts urban growth pressures away from important natural and agricultural assets. Apply biodiversity offsets in cases where development in areas of endangered and irreplaceable biodiversity cannot be avoided. Actively engage with adjoining municipalities and provincial governments to ensure that the integrity of SM's natural environment is maintained (specifically regarding land use management in adjoining municipal areas).

No.	Strategy	Spatial Policy	Non-Spatial, Supportive Policy	Work Guidelines
2.	Respect, preserve and grow the cultural heritage of SM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve significant cultural and historic assets within the municipality and grow the opportunity for new or emerging forms of cultural expression through expanding the use of existing cultural assets or supporting new uses for areas or structures of historic value. • As far as possible, protect cultural landscape assets—including undeveloped ridgelines, view corridors, scenic routes, and vistas—from development. • Support alternative uses for historic structures and places that will enable their preservation (subject to adherence to the general SDF strategy and policies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the transfer of municipal assets of cultural and historic value to organisations geared to manage these assets sustainably in the interest of the broader community. • Manage heritage places and structures in terms of the recommendations of municipal heritage studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and utilise municipal and intergovernmental evaluation and mapping initiatives to inform land-use decision-making supportive of cultural integrity and secure historic places and structures. • Actively engage—continuously—with adjoining municipalities and the provincial government to ensure that the integrity of SM's heritage is maintained (specifically regarding land use management in adjoining municipal areas).
3.	Direct significant growth or new development in SM to areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not identified as having the most critical natural or cultural significance. • Where the most opportunity exists in existing infrastructure investment, whether reconfigured, augmented, or expanded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise the targeted settlements on the Baden-Powell-Adam Tas-R304 corridor for growth / new development. • Over the SDF period, focus on Stellenbosch town and Klapmuts to accommodate significant new growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align the policy and planning of all municipal services to support accommodating significant growth and new development as proposed in specific areas. • Progressively utilise the municipality's significant asset of land as a resource to direct major growth or new development to areas not identified as of the most critical natural or cultural significance. • Allocate municipal funds for land acquisition in areas identified as most suitable for growth or new development (specifically for development as lower-income housing). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the WCG, undertake inter-service investigations to determine the exact location, size, nature, and form of new settlement areas to accommodate new growth. • Develop specific framework planning, land use management, infrastructure, financial, and urban design provisions, and directives to ensure the optimal development of identified settlement areas to accommodate new growth.
4.	Clarify and respect the different roles and potentials of settlements in SM and maintain the identity of each.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that each settlement – large and small – remains a distinct entity, surrounded by natural open space and agricultural land. • Maintain a clear hierarchy of settlements that (in general terms) focuses on new growth and development in larger settlements to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Minimise associated impacts on the environment, agricultural land, and natural resources. – Maximise livelihood opportunities by building on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align the policy and planning of all municipal services to support the proposed settlement hierarchy and development / management approach. • Reinforce the role of Stellenbosch town as a regional service and tourism centre focused on higher-order educational, health, government, and commercial uses, as well as unique historic assets. • Reinforce the role of Klapmuts as a potential regional logistics / warehousing / manufacturing hub – with associated residential opportunity—based on its location at the intersection of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the re-location of land extensive manufacturing, logistics, and warehousing enterprises from Stellenbosch town to Klapmuts. • Maintain the nature and form of small rural settlements while enabling small changes towards improving livelihood opportunities.

No.	Strategy	Spatial Policy	Non-Spatial, Supportive Policy	Work Guidelines
		<p>availability of existing public facilities and commercial opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maximise the sustainability of new facilities and commercial opportunities. – Enable the provision of infrastructure most efficiently and cost-effectively. – Minimise the need for inter-settlement movement. – Maximise the opportunity for and use of non-motorised and public transport. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise growth in smaller settlements where opportunity is limited while improving access to local services and facilities (required daily). • Maintain and enhance the unique historic, cultural, and settlement characteristics of different settlements. 	<p>the N1 and regional north / south movement routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Franschhoek as a centre for tourism and culture with limited growth potential. 	
5.	<p>Ensure a balanced approach to transport in SM, that appropriately serves regional mobility needs and local-level accessibility improvements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively promote compact, dense, mixed-use development that reduces car dependence and enables and promotes the use of public and NMT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift municipal resources to include a greater focus on non-motorised, shared vehicle travel and public transport solutions. • Establish measures to ensure that there is an inter-service agreement on the settlement hierarchy, settlement roles, associated functions, modes of transport to be carried out, and the development / management approach to be followed concerning different sections of the municipal movement network. • Work with the provincial and national governments to affirm the proposed categorisation of movement forms and associated infrastructure and management needs in Stellenbosch. • Proactively seek management of travel demand among key stakeholders in SM in such a manner that significantly higher passenger volumes are gradually achieved from existing transport infrastructure. • Proactively allocate resources to improve NMT in the municipal area. • Strengthen the role played by rail-based public transport, including advocating for a new, lighter, frequent rail service on the Eerste River / Klappmuts rail line as the backbone of transport movement along the Baden Powell-Adam Tas-R304 corridor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess future transport development / improvements concerning the impact on the complete settlement system. • Guard against needed / required vehicular routes of necessity resulting in the development of undeveloped land traversed by the route.

No.	Strategy	Spatial Policy	Non-Spatial, Supportive Policy	Work Guidelines
6.	Develop all settlements as balanced, inclusive, appropriately serviced, communities, negotiable through NMT and exhibiting a positive relationship with surrounding nature and agricultural land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards and maintain – for each settlement in the municipality – a compact form and structure to achieve better efficiency in service delivery and resource use, the viability of public and NMT, and facilitate inclusion, integration, and entrepreneurship development. • Adopt a conservative view towards the extension of existing urban edges over the SDF period. • Actively support infill development and the adaptive reuse of existing structures. • Support increased densities in new, infill, and redevelopment projects. • Rationalise space standards – especially for social facilities – and release surplus land for other uses, specifically housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively drive transport demand management programmes (specifically in and around Stellenbosch town) to curtail private vehicle use. • Shift more transport resources to the development and operation of effective public transport services and the comprehensive provision of NMT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the delineation of restructuring zones to support the mSDF objectives. • Support development that emphasises public transport / NMT as opposed to private vehicular use. • Integrate spatial planning, transport planning (emphasis on public and NMT), and social facility planning. • Move away from self-reinforcing conditions for development in terms of car parking minimum standards, and ensure the active participation and collaboration between landowner, developer, and municipality towards the provision of alternatives to car use. • Actively engage – continuously – with adjoining municipalities and provincial government to ensure that the integrity of SM's settlements as contained, and balanced communities is maintained (specifically about land use management in adjoining municipal areas).
		Support the general upgrading and transformation of existing informal settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise basic residential services for poor households, specifically in informal settlements and backyard dwellings, and a minimum level of basic services for marginalised rural settlements. • Resist existing informal settlements as the only viable settlement option for poor households by supporting the identification and servicing of alternative areas for settlement. • Ensure that asset management best practices are followed to maintain existing infrastructure investments and prevent greater replacement costs in the future. • Reinforce basic service delivery with good-quality urban management to support household and economic asset development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place an inter-governmental portfolio of land (existing and earmarked for purchase), an agreed land preparation programme, and a release strategy, for publicly assisted, lower-income housing (including the BNG, FLISP, social / rental, and GAP markets). • Identify alternative settlement locations for poor households, over and above existing informal settlements. • To assist the municipality in housing provision, and support initiatives to house farmworkers on farms (in a manner that secures tenure).
		Expand housing opportunities for a broader range of groups – including lower-income groups and students – particularly in settlements forming part of the Baden Powell-Adam Tas-R304 corridor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning of infrastructure and social facilities should accommodate the likelihood of back-yarding and its contribution to livelihood strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an inclusionary housing policy and guidelines. • Prioritise infill housing opportunities on public land for the BNG, FLISP, social / rental, and GAP markets. • Where possible, proactively plan for back-yarding opportunities in lower-income housing projects. • Actively support the development of student

No.	Strategy	Spatial Policy	Non-Spatial, Supportive Policy	Work Guidelines
				housing in Stellenbosch town.
		Provide and maintain a system of accessible social facilities, integrated with public space and public and NMT routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce social facilities with good quality urban management to ensure service excellence and sustainability. Focus on fewer but better social facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cluster social facilities. Locate facilities in association with public space and public and NMT routes.
		Provide and maintain an urban open space / public space system integrated with public transport / NMT, social facilities, and linked to natural assets (e.g., river corridors).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise open / public space development in poor and denser neighbourhoods of the municipality. Reinforce open / public space with good quality urban management to ensure use and safety. 	Ensure that the edges between building development and open spaces promote activity and passive surveillance.
		Ensure work and commercial opportunities are accessible through public and NMT to all communities and provide opportunities for emerging and small entrepreneurs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid large retail malls and office parks in peripheral locations reliant on private vehicular access, which detract from the viability of established commercial and work areas and lock out small entrepreneurs.
7.	Actively seek conditions to enable the private and community sectors to align their resources and initiatives with the SDF principles and proposals.	Conscious of public resource constraints, actively seek and support private and community sector partnerships to expand livelihood opportunities, settlement opportunities for ordinary citizens, and the national imperative to expand participation in the economy.	Develop an incentive package to support private and community sector partnerships in achieving the SDF principles and proposals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable private and community sector participation by making known the municipality's spatial principles and intent in user-friendly communicate and guidelines. Require private landowners in key areas to plan and coordinate development collectively (beyond individual property boundaries and interests) to ensure appropriate infrastructure arrangements, the provision of inclusionary housing, public facilities, and so on.
8.	Focus major development energy in SM on a few catalytic development areas that offer extensive, inclusive opportunities.	Focus major development effort in SM on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlocking development in Klapmuts North. The Adam Tas Corridor (in Stellenbosch Town). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate municipal objectives and principles – across functional areas and services – for development and urban management in catalytic areas. Seek landowner, provincial government, and national government support to develop catalytic areas in the best public interest. Support the establishment of institutional arrangements solely dedicated to enabling the development of catalytic areas and proceed with work to detail the broader plan and activity programme. Align municipal infrastructure and social services planning to support development in catalytic areas. Use municipal and government-owned land assets to support development in catalytic areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that catalytic areas are developed as inclusive, appropriately serviced communities, negotiable through NMT, and exhibit a positive relationship with surrounding nature and agricultural land. Prepare land use management measures to enable development in catalytic areas. Define catalytic areas as "restructuring" or other special-measure areas to enable benefit from national and provincial support and incentives.



4.7 Catalytic Initiatives

Adam Tas Corridor (ATC) Local Areas Spatial Development Framework, Development Guidelines (October 2022) and overlay zone (20 October 2024)

Large industrial spaces, including land that was formerly home to Cape Sawmills and Distell facilities, make up the most strategically located land in Stellenbosch town. A significant proportion of these have been vacated or will be vacated in the foreseeable future in response to changes in the operating context of manufacturing enterprises. Thoughtful redevelopment of these spaces, at scale, can contribute meaningfully to meeting existing challenges and SDF objectives.

In simple terms, the concept is to launch a process of re-imagining and re-purposing the land around Adam Tas Road within Stellenbosch town to enable the maximum potential of this space. This will entail the redevelopment of the Adam Tas Corridor, which includes the area stretching along the R310 and R44 along the foot of Papegaaiberg, from the disused Cape Sawmills site to the west of Kayamandi and Cloetesville along the northern part of this corridor.

Figure 25: Adam Tas Corridor Local Areas SDF (October 2022)



It forms the western edge of the town but is not well integrated with the rest of Stellenbosch, largely because of the barrier / severance effect of the R44 and the railway line. Much of the area was historically used for light industrial and manufacturing purposes. It includes the disused Sawmill site, the government-owned Droë Dyke area, Distell's Adam Tas facility, Oude Libertas, various Remgro property assets, Bosman's Crossing, the rail station, the Bergkelder complex, the Van der Stel sports complex, the George Blake Road area, and parts of Kayamandi and Cloetesville. Under-utilised and disused land in the area measures more than 300ha.

Conceptually, a linear new district within Stellenbosch is envisaged adjacent to and straddling (in places) Adam Tas Road, the R44, and the railway line. Overall, development should be residentially led with a strong mixed-use basis and high density and should favour non-motorised ("NMT") access to

the centre of Stellenbosch Town. It is estimated that the Adam Tas Corridor, through a preliminary development conceptual framework, will produce approximately 3 million square metres of bulk within a 293-hectare area, with 69% earmarked for residential usage.

A central movement system (with an emphasis on public transport and NMT) forms the spine of the area and is linked to adjacent districts south and west of the corridor. The corridor retains west-east and north-south vehicular movement (both destined for Stellenbosch town and through movement), as well as the rail line. Remote parking facilities will enable ease of access within the corridor concept, with passengers transferring via public transport, cycling, and walking to reach destinations within the town of Stellenbosch.

The corridor is not envisaged as homogeneous along its length, with uses and built forms responding to existing conditions and its relationship with surrounding areas. Conceptually, three (3) areas could be defined, each linked through a sub-district.

- Grow Stellenbosch town – and accommodate existing demand – in a manner that prevents sprawl and creates conditions for efficient, creative living and working;
- Stimulate and act as a catalyst for the development of improved public transport and NMT;
- Rethink and reconstruct infrastructure, particularly the movement system, including the possible partial grade separation of east-west and north-south movement systems, in turn integrating the east and west of town and releasing land for development;
- Integrate Kayamandi and Stellenbosch town seamlessly;
- Shift the new development focus to the west of town, with the Die Braak and Rhenish complex forming the centre and seam between the new west and east of Stellenbosch town;
- Investigating options for alternative parking provision initiatives in and around the town while the corridor provides for and promotes a greater focus on NMT;
- Accommodate uses that meet urgent needs, specifically higher density housing and university expansion, while also assisting in establishing a compact, less sprawling town, public transport, and NMT; and
- Increases land value east of the R44 and in the area between Kayamandi and the Bergkelder complex.

Along the corridor as a whole – depending on local conditions – significant re-use of existing buildings is envisaged. This is seen as a fundamental prerequisite for diversity, in-built character, and activity (as re-purpose offers the opportunity for a great variety of spaces). Aspects of the industrial history of the area should remain visible. A range of housing typologies accommodates different income groups and family types.

Redevelopment, in terms of the concept, offers the opportunity to:

- Re-imagine the future use of the land encompassed in the ATC;
- Grow Stellenbosch town – and accommodate existing demand – in a manner that prevents sprawl and creates conditions for efficient, creative living and working;
- Stimulate and act as a catalyst for the development of improved public transport and NMT;
- Reconstruct infrastructure, and particularly the movement system, including the possible partial grade separation of east-west and north-south movement systems, in turn, integrating the east and west of town and releasing land for development;
- Integrate Kayamandi and Stellenbosch town seamlessly;
- Shift new development focus to the west of town, with Die Braak and Rhenish complexes forming the centre and seam between the new west and east of Stellenbosch town;
- Investigate options for alternative parking provision initiatives in and around the town while the corridor provides for and promotes a greater focus on non-motorised transport; and
- Accommodate uses that meet urgent needs, specifically higher-density housing and university expansion, as well as assisting in establishing a compact, less sprawling town, public transport, and NMT.

Existing manufacturing businesses can gradually relocate to the north, closer to the N1 logistics corridor (as Distell has planned for their operations).

A Local Spatial Development Framework ("LSDF") for the Adam Tas Corridor, as well as comprehensive development guidelines, were formally approved by the Council in October 2022 and will be used as the enabling planning framework to realise the implementation of the Adam Tas Corridor over the next 3–20 years. This LSDF includes an implementation framework that will guide the following:

- Most appropriate land use strategy;
- Action Areas / Catalytic Projects;
- Framework for Investment; and
- Other enabling interventions.

Following the implementation framework, the overlay zone for the Adam Tas Corridor has been approved and gazetted (2024) and has been included as a local area overlay zone in the Stellenbosch Municipality Zoning Scheme Bylaw, 2024 (04 October 2024). The purpose of the overlay zone is to award the zoning rights envisaged by the Adam Tas Corridor LASDF to the individual land portions, together with the conditions applicable to each property, for the landowner to take up these rights. This initiative was awarded with the WCG Service Excellence Awards 2024 in the category "Ease of Doing Business" on the 19th of April 2024.

Institutional arrangements are critical, which include all spheres of government, private stakeholder involvement, and established partnerships. It would include a broad agreement between landowners and the municipality to pursue the corridor development concepts. The landowners collectively and the municipality entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) confirming the spatial vision and implementation of the ATC LASDF. The Council approved the MOU in August 2022.

To assist Stellenbosch Municipality in coordinating the implementation of the Adam Tas Corridor LASDF and development guidelines, a project facilitation unit (PFU) needs to be established. The purpose of the PFU is to coordinate, plan, and assist with the implementation of development along the Adam Tas Corridor. The purpose of the PFU is to provide additional capacity and expertise to manage and implement the vision of the Adam Tas Corridor. The establishment of the unit is currently being investigated and was earmarked to be set up by 30 June 2024, however, challenges arose, and the set-up of the PFU is still ongoing. The Western Cape Economic Development Partnership (EDP) was appointed by the Council to assist the municipality in setting up the PFU and Steering Committee.

Considering the capital infrastructure investment requirements for the ATC, the municipality and the landowners collectively agreed on the phasing of the ATC over the next 10 years. Over the short term (1-5 years), the first phase of the ATC was agreed to be precincts 2–6, including a portion of precinct 10, whilst the planning and infrastructure demand quantification for the rest of the precincts (including the remaining extent of precinct 10) are considered in the CEF's capital expenditure programme (2023) and the capital infrastructure investment portfolio. The amendment of the CEF as part of the MSDF, 2023, and the reviews enable the municipality to strategically plan based on an understanding of the catalytic projects that are necessary to meet the needs of the municipality, including ensuring the allocation of resources is financially sustainable, whilst also achieving the goals of the municipality.

4.7.1 Development of Klappmuts

The Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework (GCMRSIF) contains very specific policy directives related to Klappmuts, aimed at addressing pressing sub-regional and local space economy issues. Key policy objectives include:

- Using infrastructure assets (e.g., key movement routes) as "drivers" of economic development and job creation;



- ✚ Recognition that existing infrastructure in the area (i.e., N1, R101, R44, and the Paarl-Bellville railway line and station) dictates the location of certain transport, modal change, or break-of-bulk land uses;
- ✚ Recognition of the Klapmuts area as a significant new regional economic node within the metropolitan area and spatial target for developing a “consolidated platform for the export of processed agri-food products (e.g., inland packaging and containerisation port)” and “an inter-municipal growth management priority”;
- ✚ The consolidation of and support for existing and emerging regional economic nodes as they offer the best prospects to generate jobs and stimulate innovation;
- ✚ The clustering of economic infrastructure and facilities along public transport routes;
- ✚ Maintaining valuable agricultural and natural assets; and
- ✚ Providing work opportunities in proximity to living areas.

There is no doubt that Klapmuts is a potentially significant centre for economic activity and residence within the metropolitan region and SM, as it is located on the N1 transport corridor, which carries 93% of metropolitan freight traffic. To date, the settlement is characterised by residential use and limited commercial and work-related activity.

The MSDF targets significant new mixed-use development, new residential development, and the associated access and mobility infrastructure provisions to reinforce the significant new regional economic role of Klapmuts as identified by the Greater Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework (GCMRSIF). The GCMRSIF and the MSDF reinforce Klapmuts as a potential regional logistics/warehousing / manufacturing hub—with associated residential opportunities – based on its location at the intersection of the N1 and regional north/south movement routes. From a contextual perspective, it is also important to note that to unlock the development potential of the ATC, the municipality must actively support the relocation of land for extensive manufacturing, logistics, and warehousing enterprises from Stellenbosch town towards Klapmuts.

One of the catalytic initiatives identified and supported by the MSDF is the “Innovation Precinct” or “Smart City” in Klapmuts South. The proposed urban development concept by Osmond Lange Architects and Planners has been incorporated into the MSDF since 2019, and significant progress has been made in the MSDF review process.

Figure 26: Concept Development Framework

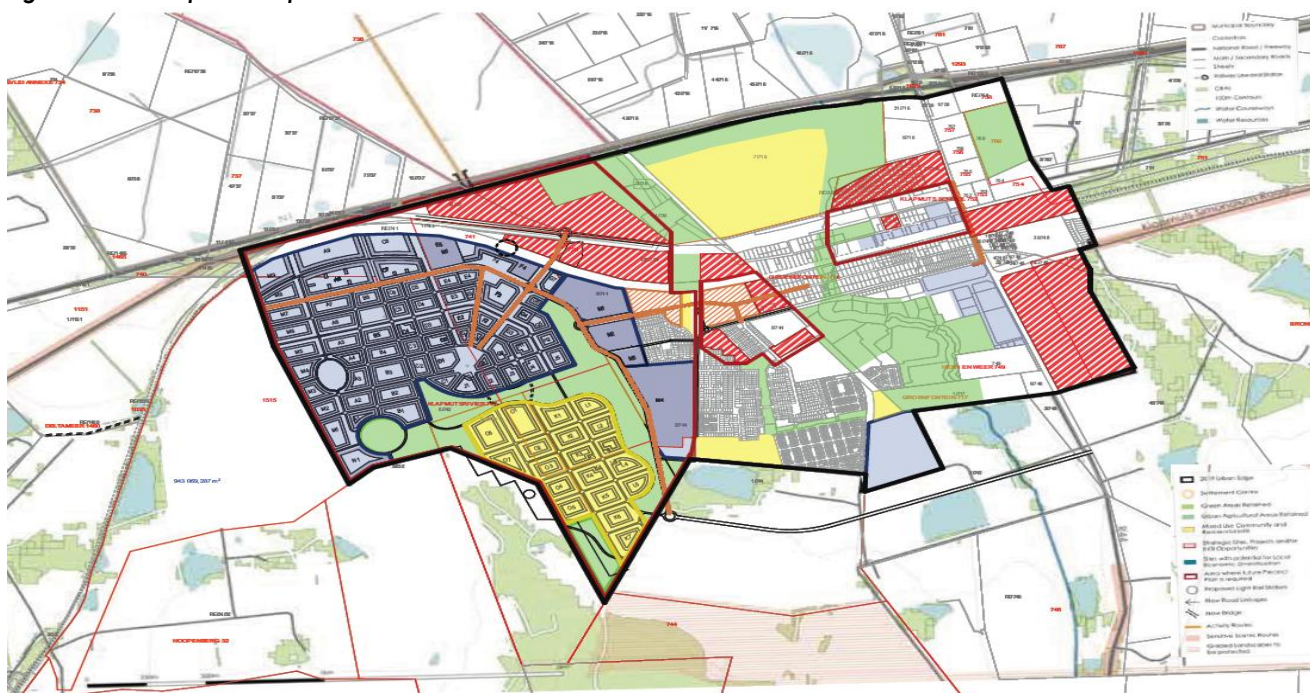


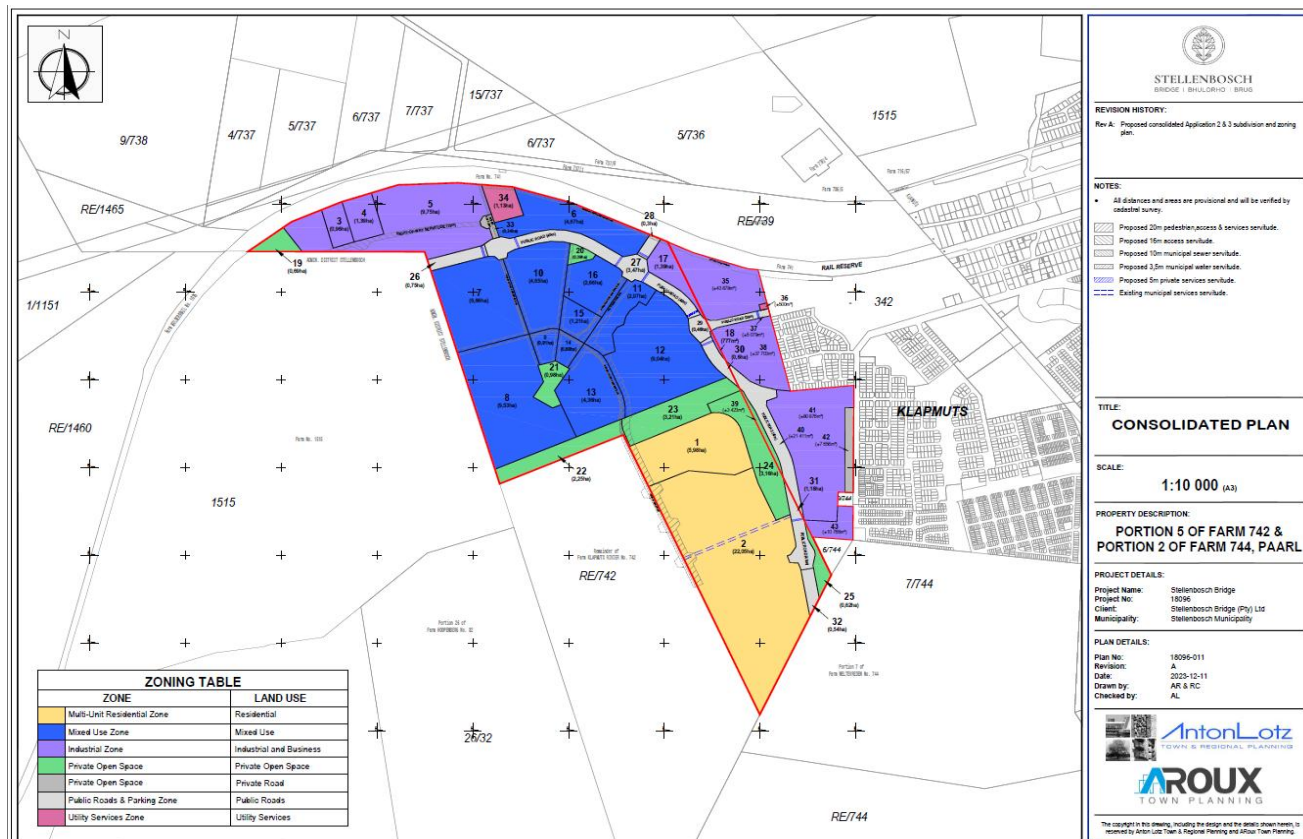
Figure 56. The proposed Klapmuts “Innovation Precinct” Concept (Osmond Lange Architects and Planners)

Based on the development framework, the following development management applications have



been considered by the Directorate: Planning and Economic Development over the review period as part of the planning and implementation of the smart city catalytic initiative – now known as “The Bridge”. The development rights approved by the municipality are reflected in the figure below:

Figure 27: Portion of Farm 742 and Portion of Farm 744



Phase 1 of the development has commenced, with the establishment of the Industrial Park, located next to the N1.

Through the land use planning process, it was highlighted that the urban edge does not fully align with the final approved development. The amendment of the urban edge is minor as it only encompasses the inclusion of Portion 19 (0.69 ha) as indicated on the approved consolidated plan. The phasing of the development provides for sufficient time to incorporate this as part of the future amendment MSDF process.

Several inter-municipal and inter-governmental issues require specific care in managing the development of Klapmuts over the short to medium term.

Various supporting functions across the intergovernmental spheres are required to reinforce the significant new regional economic role of Klapmuts. A critical issue related to Klapmuts is the split administration between Drakenstein Municipality (DM) and Stellenbosch Municipality (SM). One of the supporting actions considered and identified by the MSDF includes the application to the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) for the redetermination of the municipal boundaries in a manner where Klapmuts North (DM administration) and Klapmuts South (SM administration) fall within one municipal demarcation. In this regard, Klapmuts is functionally more related to SM; extensive investments have been made in infrastructure and social services for the community in Klapmuts by SM. Accordingly, when the municipal redetermination process commenced in 2023, the Council considered and made representations to the MDB for the inclusion of Klapmuts North into the Stellenbosch municipal area. One of the outcomes that the municipality tried to achieve with the municipal redetermination process was to ensure integrated and coordinated planning and infrastructure delivery by all relevant stakeholders.

Unfortunately, the process was unsuccessful and accordingly, other appropriate remedies to resolve the critical intergovernmental cross-boundary issues and conflicts need to be investigated. It is also critically important to note that the DM, through the amendment of the MSDF (Drakenstein MSDF 2024/25), has further extended its urban edge adjacent to Klapmuts with 1600 ha of greenfield development for the purpose of extensive new developments. Substantial infrastructure investments will be required as the area currently lacks bulk infrastructure services;

- ✚ The second is the linkages between Klapmuts north and south, specifically along Groenfontein Road, and a possible NMT crossing over the N1, linking residential areas south of the N1 directly with Farm 736/RE. Without these linkages, residents to the south of the N1 will not be able to benefit from the opportunities enabled north of the N1; and
- ✚ The third is a speculative higher-income residential development in the Klapmuts area, based on the area's regional vehicular accessibility. Higher-income development is not a problem in and of itself, but ideally, it should not be in the form of low-density gated communities.

In addition to the municipal cross-boundary development planning earmarked for Klapmuts, it is important to note that various intergovernmental joint planning is currently being undertaken through the Intergovernmental Steering Committee (ISC) of the GCMRSIF. Due to the increased urban development demand for the N1 from the City of Cape Town, Stellenbosch Municipality, and Drakenstein Municipality, the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP)—custodian of the regional spatial implementation framework—has, in collaboration with the National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALR&RD), initiated discussions on funding a regional spatial development framework in line with one of the key actions contained in the Greater Cape Town Region National Spatial Action Area (GCTR NSAA). The parties concerned have agreed that, due to the existence of the GCMRSIF, the funding allocated should further involve technical work around an infrastructure analysis, including localised inter-municipal scenario planning exercises for the N1 corridor. The completion of this study is extremely important as the urgent need to coordinate an agreed long-term strategic vision, including the coordination, prioritisation, and sequencing of investments, will unlock the development potential of Klapmuts and the Cape Functional Region. The study has commenced, with participation from the municipality and the due date for completion is planned in December 2026.

4.7.2 Alternative rail service along the Baden Powell Drive-Adam Tas-R304 corridor

As indicated above, it is critical, both for the Adam Tas Corridor and the broader Baden Powell-Adam Tas-R304 development corridor, to explore the feasibility of introducing a more frequent and reliable rail service along the Eerste River-Stellenbosch-Muldersvlei-Klapmuts rail line. The aim should be to have a more frequent passenger service along the corridor, connecting larger and smaller settlements. Lighter rail stock—possibly in the form of a “tram” system—has been suggested, offering the advantage of safe at-grade crossing of the rail line and other modes of transport, in turn, enabling “lighter” infrastructure support for settlement development and concomitant cost savings. Alternatively, the viability of regular bus service along this route should be explored. The SM should commence engagements with PRASA in this regard.

As argued elsewhere in this document, Stellenbosch town and Klapmuts should be the focus of significant settlement growth. It is here, by settlement location concerning broader regional networks and existing opportunities within settlements, that the needs of most people can be met, in a compact settlement form, while protecting the municipality's natural and agricultural assets.

Over the longer term, Muldersvlei / Koelenhof and Vloottenburg along the Baden-Powell-Adam Tas-R304 corridor could accommodate more growth and be established as inclusive settlements offering a range of opportunities. However, much work needs to be done to ensure the appropriate make-up of these settlements (including each providing an opportunity for a range of income groups) and integration with the corridor in terms of public transport.

The smaller settlements are therefore not prioritised for significant development over the SDF period. Should significant development be enabled in these areas now, it is likely to be focused on private vehicular use and higher-income groups and will, in all probability, reduce the potential of initiatives to transform Stellenbosch town and Klapmuts.

4.8 Institutional Arrangements

The SM has dedicated staff resources for spatial planning, land use management, and environmental management, organised as the Planning and Economic Development Directorate. Work occurs within the framework set by annually approved Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (aligned with the IDP), decision-making processes and procedures set by the Council, and a suite of legislation and regulations guiding spatial planning, land use management, and environmental management (including SPLUMA, LUPA, and the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)).

The Directorate: Planning and Economic Development Directorate will facilitate the implementation of the SDF in terms of institutional alignment, including:

- ✦ The extent to which the main argument and strategies of the SDF are incorporated into the Capital Expenditure Framework, annual reports, annual IDP reviews, future municipal IDPs, and so on;
- ✦ The annual review of the SDF is part of the IDP review process;
- ✦ The extent to which the main argument and strategies of the SDF inform sector planning and resource allocation;
- ✦ The extent to which the main argument and strategies of the SDF inform land use management decision-making;
- ✦ Alignment with and progress in implementing the municipality's Human Settlement Plan and Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan; and
- ✦ The mutual responsiveness of the SDF and national, provincial, and regional plans, programmes, and actions (including the extent to which SDF implementation can benefit from national and provincial programmes and funding).

Over and above the institutional arrangements in place, it appears that two aspects require specific focus in support of the SDF.

4.8.1 Inter-municipal planning

The first relates to inter-municipal planning. As indicated elsewhere in the SDF, SM (and other adjoining municipalities) appear to be experiencing increasing challenges related to development pressure in Cape Town. This pressure is of different kinds. The first is pressure on the agricultural edges of Stellenbosch through residential expansion within Cape Town. The second is migration to SM (whether in the form of corporate decentralisation or both higher and lower-income home seekers), leading to pressure on available resources, service capacity, and land within and around the settlements of SM. While municipal planners do liaise on matters of common concern, there appears to be a need for greater high-level agreement on spatial planning for “both sides” of municipal boundaries. The spatial implications of pressure related to migration to SM could be managed locally, should there be an agreement to redevelop existing settlement footprints rather than enabling further greenfield development (as a general rule). However, the municipality's increased resource needs to accommodate new growth – a non-spatial issue – should be acknowledged and addressed.

4.8.2 Private Sector Joint Planning

The second relates to joint planning and action resourced by the private sector, increasingly needed for several reasons:



- ✚ The municipal human and financial resource base is simply too small to achieve the vision of the SDF or implement associated strategies and plans;
- ✚ Many matters critical to implementing the SDF fall outside the direct control or core business of the municipality. For example, the municipality does not necessarily own the land associated with projects critical to achieving SDF objectives;
- ✚ It is increasingly evident that individual landowners are finding it difficult to develop—to make the most of what they have—individually. Specifically, the transport and movement implications of individual proposals require strong and dedicated integration;
- ✚ Individual landowners do not necessarily control the extent of land required to undertake inclusive development, focusing on opportunities for a range of income groups. Inclusive development often requires cross-subsidisation, in turn, enabled by larger land parcels and development yields; and
- ✚ The municipality's focus is often – and understandably so – on the “immediate”, or shorter-term challenges. Much of what is needed to implement the SDF or catalytic projects requires a longer-term view, a committed focus on one challenge, and cushioning from the daily and considerable demands of municipal management.

Partnerships are needed, with different agencies and individuals working in concert with the municipality to implement agreed objectives. Further, partnerships are required between individual corporations and owners of the land. The Adam Tas corridor is a prime example: making the most of the disused sawmill site, Bergkelder complex, Van der Stel complex, Die Braak, and Rhenish complex—in a manner that contributes to agreed objectives for developing Stellenbosch town—is only possible if various landowners, the municipality, the university, and investors work together, including undertaking joint planning, the “pooling” of land resources, sharing of professional costs, infrastructure investment, and so on. The municipality simply does not have the resources – and is overburdened with varied demands in different locations – to lead the work and investment involved.

4.8.3 Further Planning Work

As indicated above, over the longer term, Muldersvlei / Koelenhof and Vlottenburg along the Baden-Powell-Adam Tas-R304 corridor could accommodate more growth and be established as inclusive settlements offering a range of opportunities. However, these settlements are not prioritised for development at this stage. Critical preconditions for significant development include:

- ✚ The measures required to ensure that settlements provide for a range of housing types and income groups (in a balanced manner);
- ✚ Establishing regular public transport services between settlements, including services between the expanded smaller settlements and Stellenbosch town; and
- ✚ Understanding to what extent settlements can provide local employment and, in this way, minimise the need for transport to other settlements.

4.8.4 Other Local Planning Initiatives

Ideally, each of the settlements in SM should have an LSDF, applying the principles of the SDF in more detail. The position and function of settlements in the SM settlement hierarchy should determine the priority for LSDFs. The municipality aims to procure the services of a service provider to compile a series of local spatial development frameworks over the next three years for ten of the priority nodes (both urban and rural). The aim is to compile localised planning and development outcomes that need to address the following:

- ✚ Spatial and design frameworks, plans, and strategies;
- ✚ Social service delivery plans and interventions; and
- ✚ Innovative and interactive engagement and public participation processes.

These localised spatial planning initiatives require public and private landowners in key areas to plan

and coordinate development collectively (beyond individual property boundaries and interests) to ensure appropriate infrastructure arrangements, the provision of inclusionary housing, public facilities, and so on. Based on consultations with the Division: Development Management and upon review of the land use application being submitted, the current top priority LSDF is identified for Koelenhof, followed by the Dwars River area.

In addition to the aforementioned, a number of precinct plans for specific areas as identified in the MSDF have been completed and are in the process of being finalised by initiatives driven by the municipality and private property owners. The Rhenish Complex and Surroundings Precinct Plan was initiated by the municipality and adopted by the Council on 29 November 2023. The precinct plan includes an urban design framework that aims to guide the future utilisation, preservation, and development of the study area with a specific view to unlocking the potential of the area, which plays an important role as a key site of cultural and heritage significance.

The Franschhoek Development Framework, contained in the MSDF, further identified an area in Groendal for “strategic sites, projects, and / or infill opportunities”, and the development of a precinct plan. A spatial and urban design framework for a specific area within the strategic site has been commissioned by the landowners of Klein La Provence. In the drafting of the proposed spatial and urban design framework, the municipality required that the precinct plan consider the relationship of the site to its broader context and setting while also being replicable across similar contexts. The precinct plan is currently being finalised and will be made public in due course.

4.8.5 Checklists in Support of Decision-Making

To further assist in aligning day-to-day land use and building development management decision-making and detailed planning—public and private—with the SDF, it is proposed that a “checklist” of questions be employed.

If the initiators of development proposals, applicants, officials, and decision-makers all, in general terms, address the same questions in the conceptualisation, assessment, and decision-making related to proposals, a common, shared “culture” could be established where key tenets of the SDF are considered and followed continuously.

Although focused on the location, nature, and form of activities in space, the checklist incorporates questions addressing issues beyond space, including matters of resource management, finance, institutional sustainability, and so on.

It is not envisaged that the checklist be followed slavishly in considering every development proposal. Yet, its use is important in ensuring that relevant issues are addressed and discussed to enable decision-making in line with the SDF and broader provincial and national planning policies. If, in assessing a proposal or project, posing a question results in a negative answer, the proposal probably requires very careful consideration, further work, or change.

The checklist should not be viewed as static. Rather, it should be reviewed periodically and in parallel with the SDF review – perhaps under the leadership of the Municipal Planning Tribunal and with input from all stakeholders – to reflect the municipal spatial planning agenda and challenges.

It is proposed that the questions – together with the SPLUMA principles, and the key SDF strategies and policies, be packaged in an easy-to-use and accessible form to facilitate wide usage.

4.8.6 Partnerships

Arguably, the municipal budget is simply too small to achieve the vision of the SDFs or implement associated strategies and plans. Also, many matters critical to implementing the SDF fall outside the direct control or core business of the municipality. For example, the municipality does not necessarily

own the land associated with projects critical to achieving SDF objectives.

Even if the municipal budget is increased tenfold, or its staff resources are significantly enhanced, it would still not have the control to do what is needed to drive critical projects. The municipality's focus is often—and understandably so—on the "immediate," or the shorter-term challenges. Much of what is needed requires a longer-term view, a committed focus on one challenge, and cushioning from the daily and considerable demands of municipal management.

Partnerships are needed, with different agencies and individuals working in concert with the municipality to implement agreed-upon objectives. Further, partnerships are required between individual corporations and owners of the land. It is increasingly evident that individual landowners are finding it increasingly difficult to develop and make the most of what they have, individually. Specifically, the transport and movement implications of individual proposals require strong and dedicated integration. The Adam Tas corridor is a prime example: making the most of the disused sawmill site, Bergkelder complex, Van der Stel complex, Die Braak, and Rhenish complex—in a manner that contributes to agreed objectives for developing Stellenbosch town—is only possible if various landowners, the municipality, the university, and investors work together, including undertaking joint planning, the "pooling" of land resources, sharing of professional costs, infrastructure investment, and so on.

The municipality simply does not have the resources—and is overburdened with varied demands in different locations—to lead the work and investment involved.

There appears to be an opportunity to establish a new partnership with businesses on the side of the municipality to drive major integrated projects, specifically the Adam Tas Corridor. Fortunately, Stellenbosch has established (private sector) institutions with an astounding track record of achieving urban development / management objectives (e.g., Historiese Huise). Their work can be expanded to assist in meeting new challenges, in partnership with the municipality.

A formal Memorandum of Agreement exists between Stellenbosch municipality and the Stellenbosch Heritage Foundation to host the Heritage Inventory on the GIS system and to give free public access to the system until such a time as the municipality can do so. The Heritage Inventory is also being updated through a phased approach by the Department: Development Planning.

To strengthen the ability of the Directorate: Planning and Economic Development to manage development taking place within the Franschhoek and Stellenbosch historical cores and along the scenic routes in the rural landscape, the Council appointed a Conservation Advisory Committee to evaluate, consider, and make recommendations to the Directorate with respect to new developments and alterations to the existing built environment. This committee consists of registered architects and experts in the field of cultural and historic environments.

The municipality owns several significant historical properties in Stellenbosch that require proper maintenance and appropriate uses that should support and enhance the tourism sector. To assist the municipality in managing these assets, the Council is in the process of outsourcing the responsibility to maintain, manage, and lease some of the buildings to Historiese Huise of South Africa. This partnership will ensure the proper maintenance of historical landmarks and appropriate use that will ensure public access, and support for the tourism sector will be obtained.



CHAPTER 5:

Performance Summary of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027

5.1 Introduction

The performance reporting on the IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027 of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 encompasses the cycle of 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2027.

The reporting focuses on the implementation of the Municipal Manager, Mayoral, Mayoral Portfolio, and Sector Plans priorities encapsulated throughout the various sections in the IDP document, and the format reflects the IDP deliverables per priority area. The IDP deliverables were reviewed in January 2026 in consultation with all internal departments to ensure effective planning and implementation for the 2026/27 and the outer financial years, as well as reflecting on the performance for the 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years.

The overall assessment of actual performance against targets set for the IDP deliverables, as documented in the various sections of the IDP document, is illustrated below:

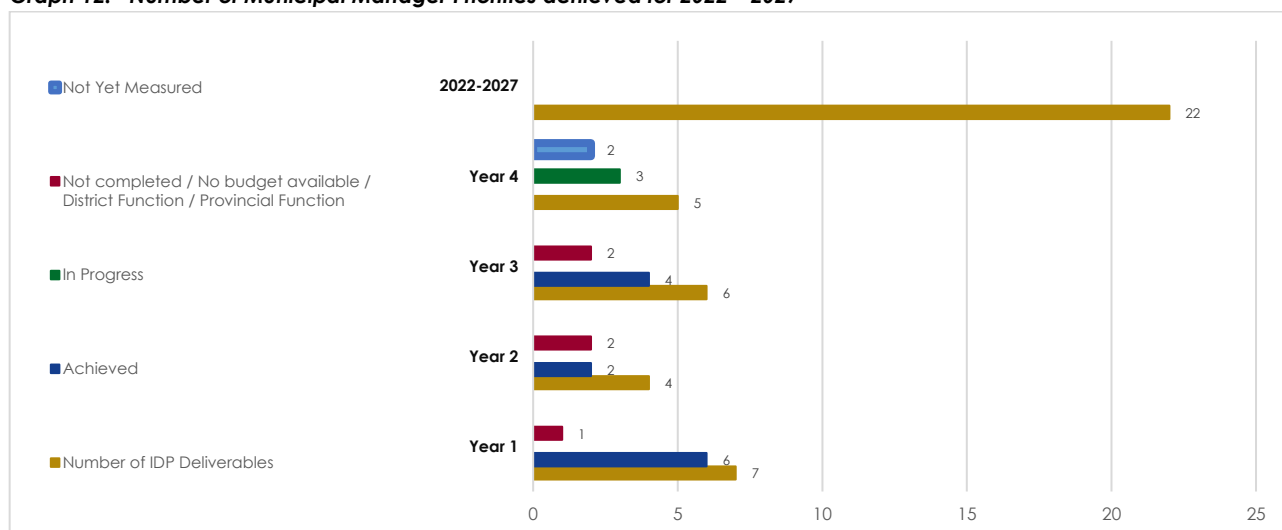
5.2 IDP Performance Reporting: Municipal Manager IDP Priorities for 2022 - 2027

Twenty - two (22) IDP deliverables are linked to the Municipal Manager's Priorities across directorates and are measured for the period 2022 – 2027. In Year 1 (2022/23), 6 (85.71 per cent) of the seven (7) IDP deliverables were achieved, while 1 (14.29 per cent) was not achieved. In Year 2 (2023/24), 2 (50 per cent) of the four IDP deliverables were completed, and 2 (50 per cent) were not achieved.

In Year 3 (2024/25), a total of six (6) IDP deliverables were recorded, of which 4 (66.67 per cent) were achieved, and 2 (33.33 per cent) were not achieved.

In addition, for Year 4 (2025/26), five (5) IDP deliverables were planned for the 2025/26 financial year. To date, 3 (60 per cent) are in progress for implementation to be reported by 30 June 2026, and 2 (40 per cent) have not yet been measured.

The overall performance against the 22 IDP deliverables linked to the Municipal Manager's Priorities reflects a steady implementation progress over the five – year cycle, with the majority of targets achieved each financial year, subject to the implementation of IDP deliverables for Year 4 for the current reporting timeframe of 2025/26.

Graph 12: Number of Municipal Manager Priorities achieved for 2022 – 2027

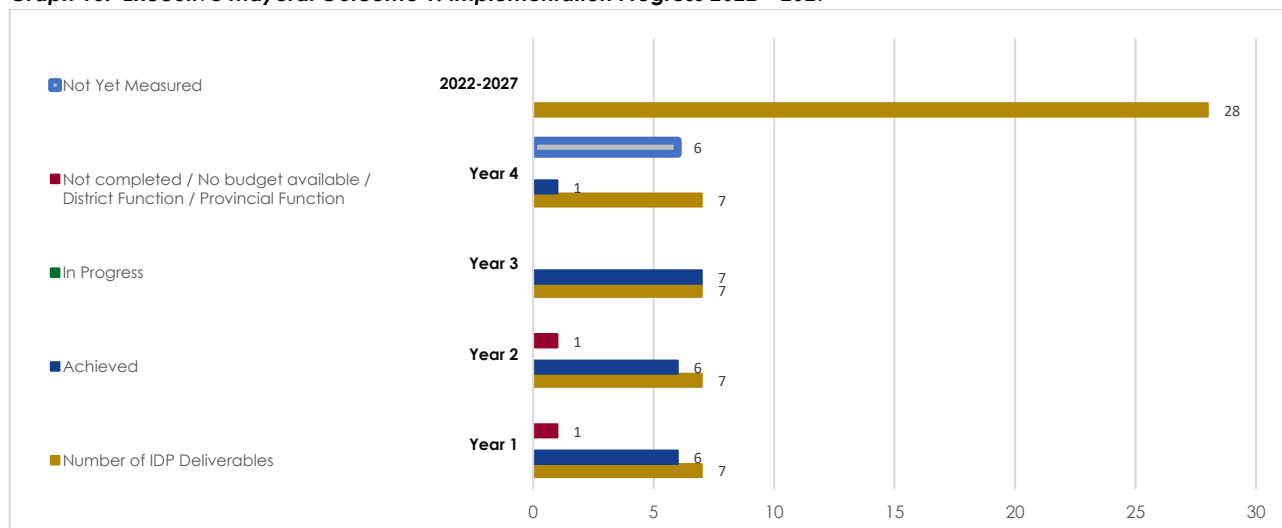
5.3 IDP Performance Reporting: Executive Mayor Priorities for 2022 - 2027

Executive Mayoral Outcome 1: Clean, accountable, and responsive local government has a total of 28 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), 6 (85.71 per cent) of the seven (7) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 1 (14.29 per cent) was not met. In Year 2 (2023/24), 6 (85.71 per cent) of the seven (7) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 1 (14.29 per cent) was not achieved.

In Year 3 (2024/25), all 7 (100%) of the IDP deliverables have been met. In Year 4, seven (7) IDP deliverables have been set for the 2025/26 financial year, with 1 (14.29 per cent) achieved and 6 (85.71 per cent) to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

A consistently high level of implementation performance is reflected over the reporting period with 85.71 per cent of targets met in Year 1 and Year 2, and hundred percent achievement in Year 3.

Graph 13: Executive Mayoral Outcome 1: Implementation Progress 2022 – 2027

Executive Mayoral Outcome 2: Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipal Area has a total of 40 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

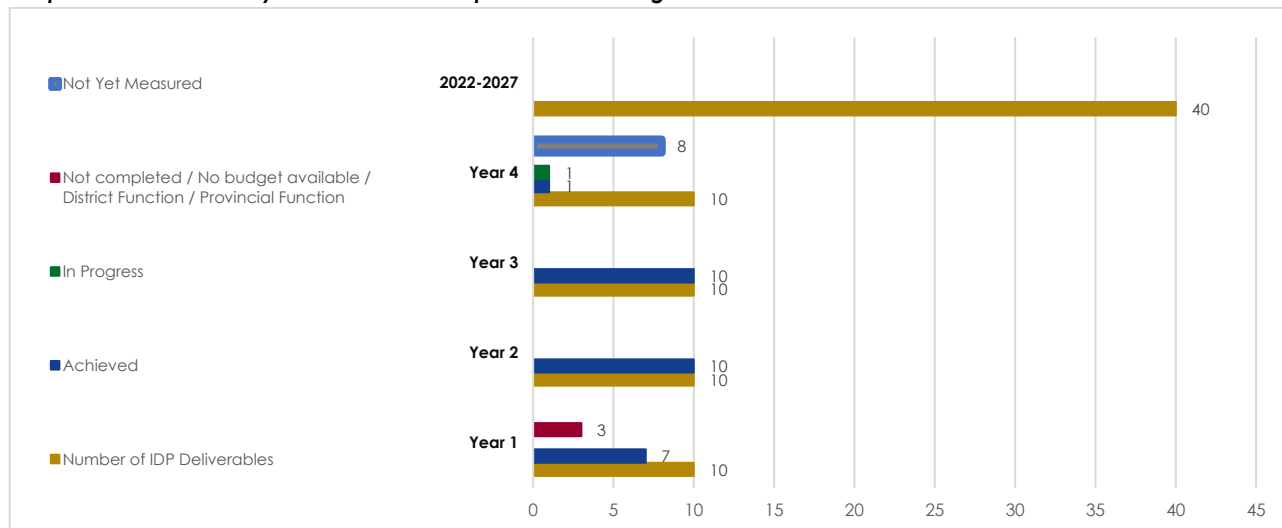
In Year 1 (2022/23), 7 (70 per cent) of the ten (10) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 3 (30 per cent) were not met. In Year 2 (2023/24) and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the ten (10) IDP deliverables



were achieved. A total of 10 IDP deliverables were set for Year 4 (2025/26) with 1 (10 per cent) achieved, 1 (10 per cent) in progress and 8 (80 per cent) not yet measured.

The implementation of the IDP deliverables for the Mayoral Outcome 2 indicates significant improvement after Year 1, reflecting positive progress and effective implementation during the period 2022 – 2027.

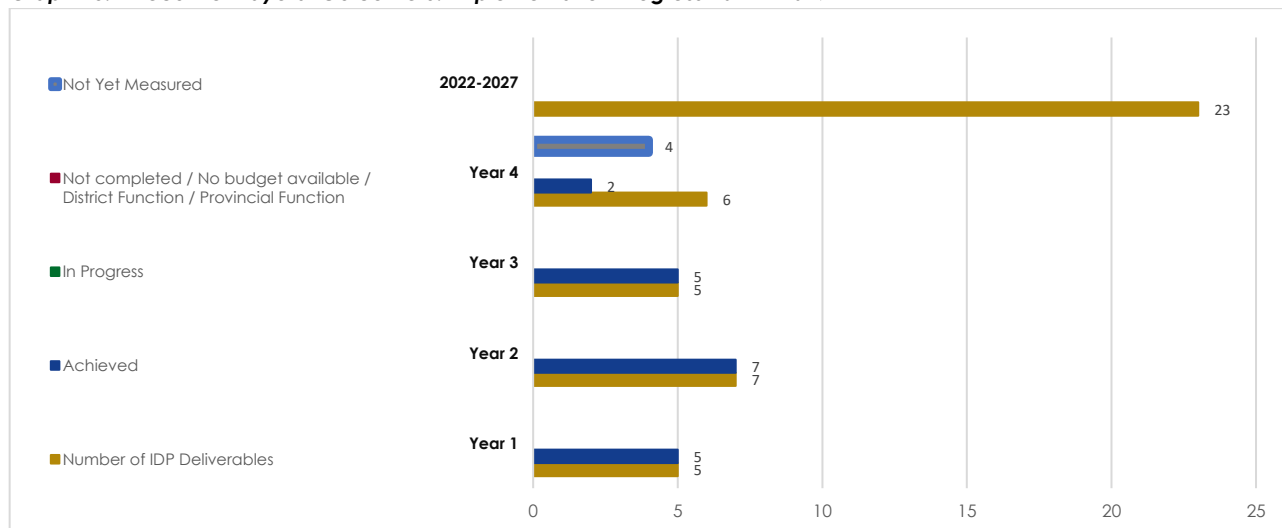
Graph 14: Executive Mayoral Outcome 2: Implementation Progress 2022 – 2027



Executive Mayoral Outcome 3: LED post the COVID-19 Pandemic and transfer of land to new farmers, has a total of 23 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24), and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved. The performance for Year 4 (2025/26) reflects that 2 (33.34 per cent) of the six (6) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 4 (66.67 per cent) have not yet been measured.

Graph 15: Executive Mayoral Outcome 3: Implementation Progress 2022 – 2027



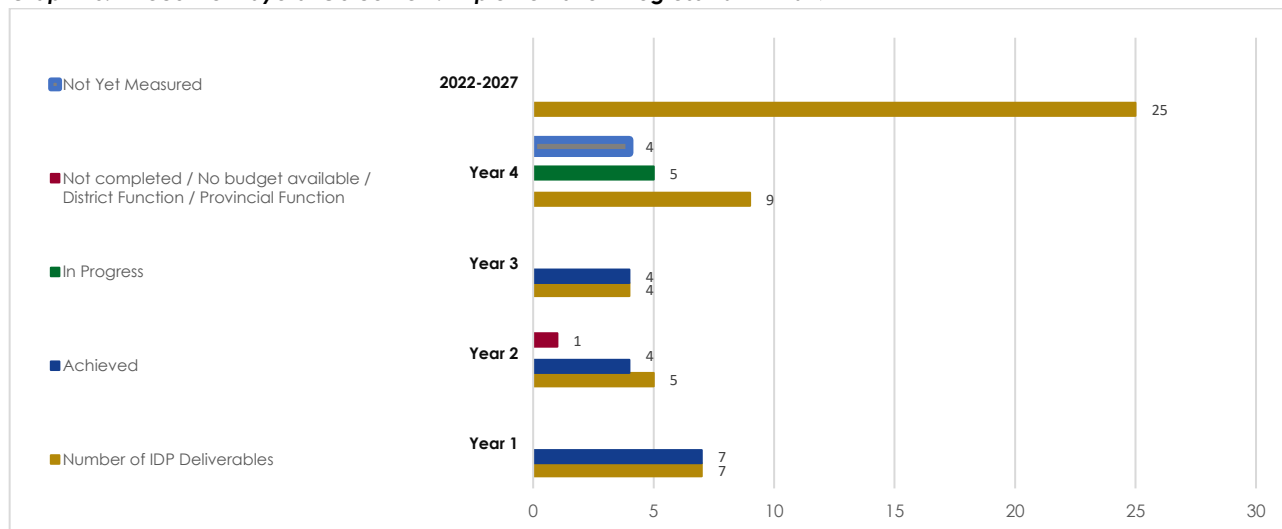
Executive Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements, and mixed-use developments) has a total of 25 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23) and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved. However, in Year 2 (2023/24), 4 (80 per cent) of the five (5) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 1 (20 per cent) has not been met.



In Year 4, nine (9) IDP deliverables were recorded, with 5 (55.56 per cent) being in the implementation phase and in progress, and 4 (44.44 per cent) not measured to be reported by 30 June 2026.

Graph 16: Executive Mayoral Outcome 4: Implementation Progress 2022 – 2027

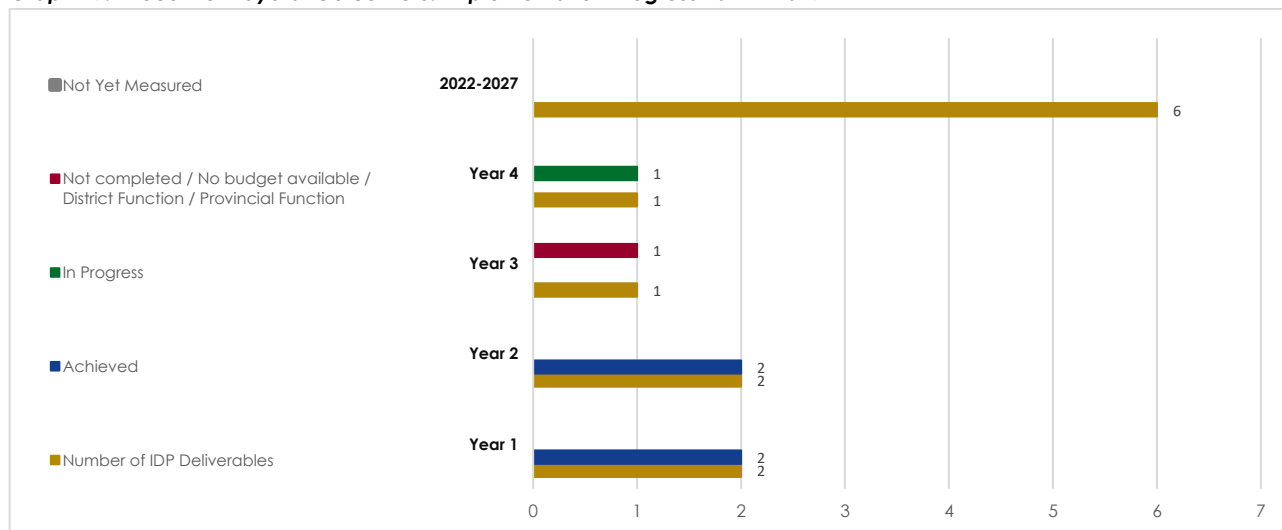


Executive Mayoral Outcome 5: The development of the Adam Tas Corridor and the town establishment of all ten dorpias across the municipality area has a total of 6 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23) and Year 2 (2023/24), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved.

In Year 3 (2024/25), the one (1) IDP deliverable was not achieved. The one (1) IDP deliverable planned for Year 4 (2025/26) is in progress to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

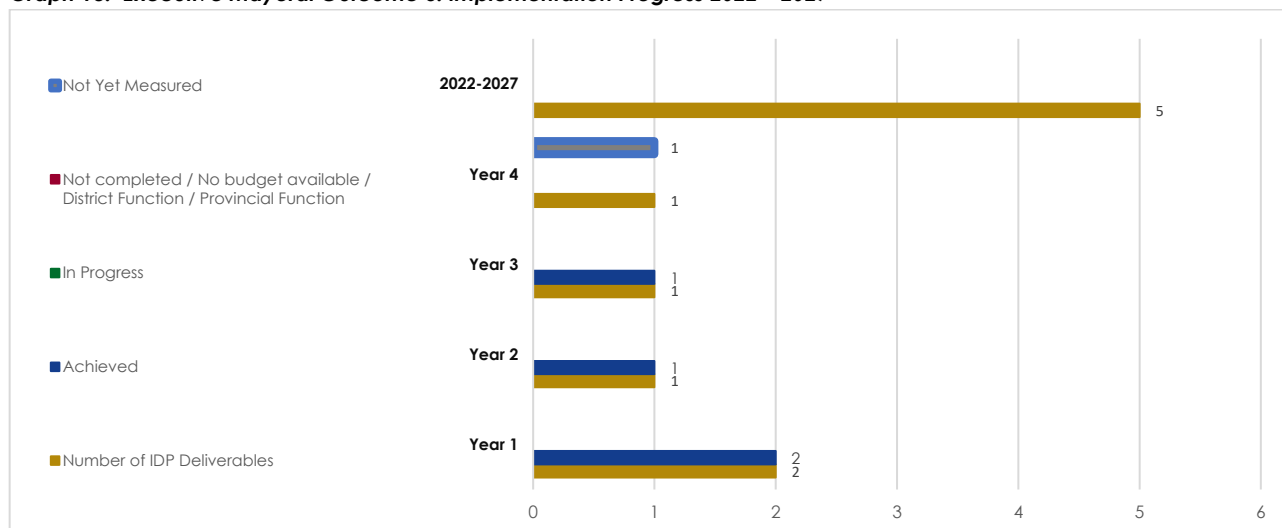
Graph 17: Executive Mayoral Outcome 5: Implementation Progress 2022 – 2027



Executive Mayoral Outcome 6: Streamline planning systems and procedures to facilitate desirable growth has a total of 5 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

Performance on the IDP deliverables for Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24), and Year 3 (2024/25), indicates sustained achievement of 100 per cent for three consecutive financial years.

The IDP deliverable set for Year 4 (2025/26) is in progress and is to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

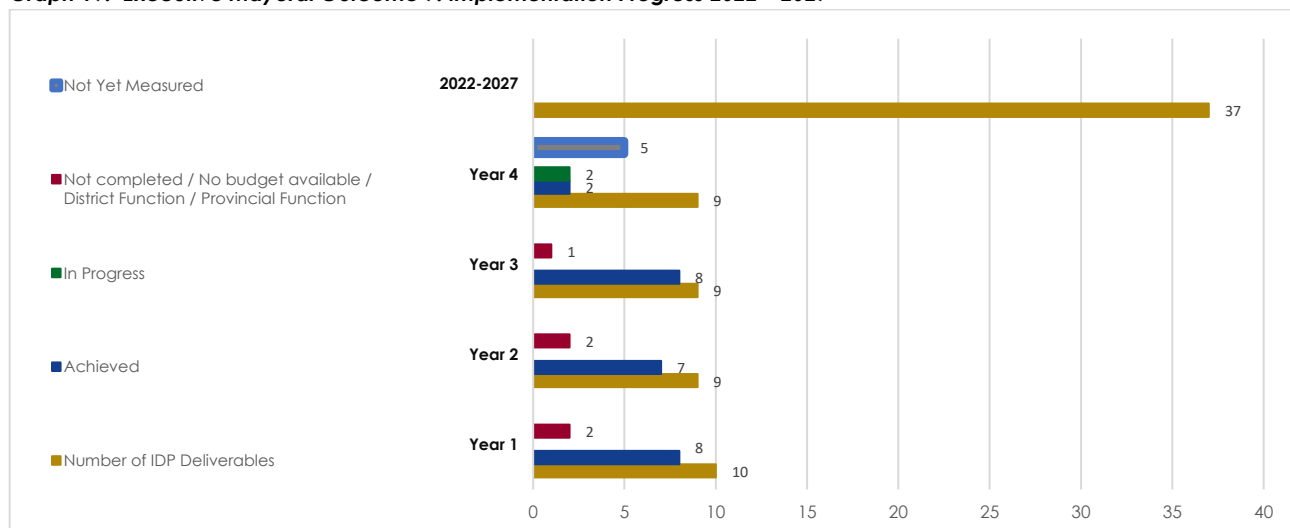
**Graph 18: Executive Mayoral Outcome 6: Implementation Progress 2022 – 2027**

Executive Mayoral Outcome 7: To create safer environments in our communities, there are a total of 37 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), 8 (80 per cent) of the ten (10) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 2 (20 per cent) were not met. In Year 2 (2023/24), 7 (77.78 per cent) of the nine (9) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 2 (22.22 per cent) were not met.

In Year 3 (2024/25), 8 (88.89 per cent) of the nine (9) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 1 (11.11 per cent) was not met. In Year 4 (2025/26), nine (9) IDP deliverables were planned for implementation, with 2 (22.22 per cent) achieved, 2 (22.22 per cent) in progress, and 5 (55.56 per cent) to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

The overall performance on Mayoral Outcome 7 reflects a positive achievement of an average of 82 per cent. Although a minimum proportion of the IDP deliverables was not achieved in the first three financial years, the overall performance remained consistently high.

Graph 19: Executive Mayoral Outcome 7: Implementation Progress 2022 – 2027

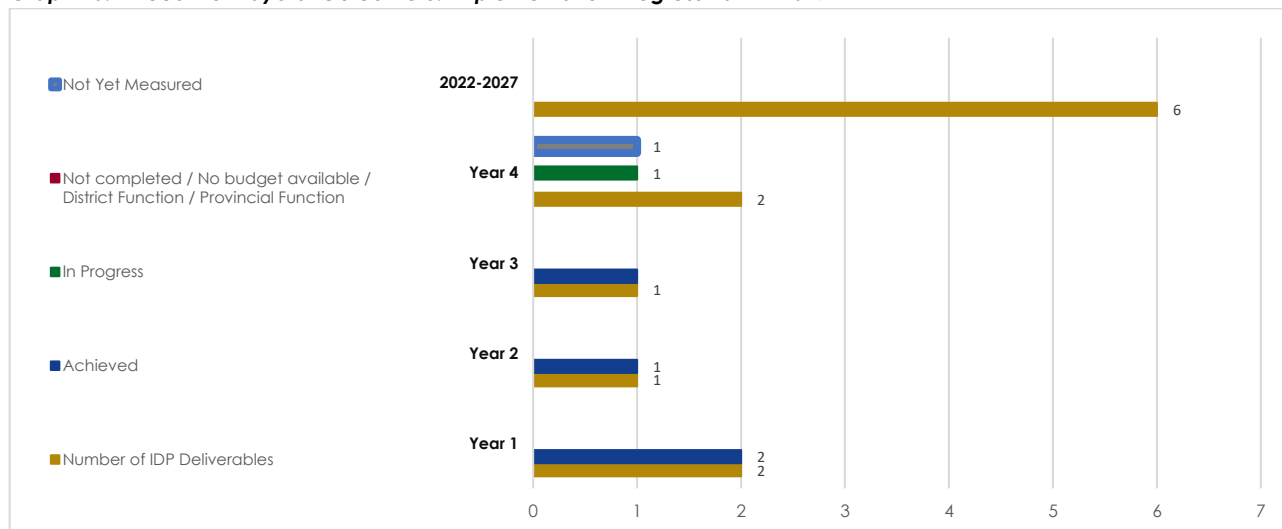
Executive Mayoral Outcome 8: The expansion of the green economy with innovative projects, creating a new reality of service delivery and job creation, has a total of 6 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24), and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved.



In Year 4 (2024/25), 1 (50 per cent) IDP deliverable is in progress, and 1 (50 per cent) is to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

Graph 20: Executive Mayoral Outcome 8: Implementation Progress 2022 – 2027



5.4 IDP Performance Reporting: Mayoral Portfolios for 2022 - 2027

The nine (9) Mayoral Portfolios each have a 5-year plan with specific IDP deliverables and targets applicable for the period 2022 - 2027.

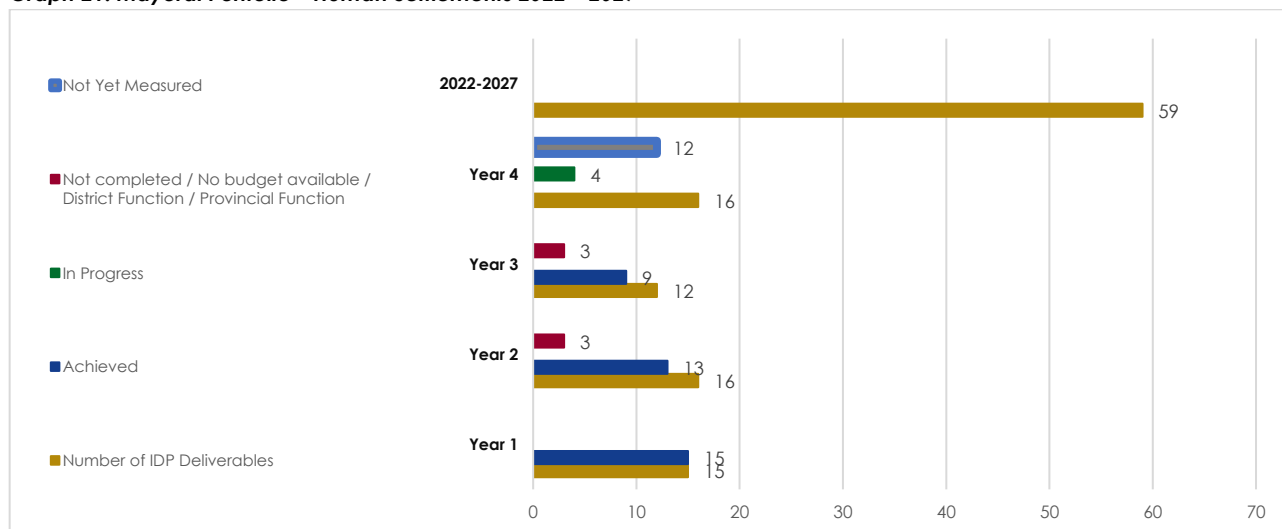
The **Mayoral Portfolio Human Settlements** has a total of 59 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), 15 (100 per cent) of the deliverables were achieved. In Year 2 (2023/24), 13 (81.25 per cent) of the sixteen (16) IDP deliverables were met, and 3 (18.75 per cent) were not achieved.

In Year 3 (2024/25), 9 (75 per cent) of the 12 IDP deliverables were achieved, with 3 (25 per cent) remaining not achieved. In Year 4 (2025/26), 16 IDP deliverables are planned for the 2025/26 financial year, with 4 (25 per cent) in the implementation phase and 12 (75 per cent) not yet measured.

The overall performance against the IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027, reflects a positive achievement over the period from Year 1 to Year 3, with a slight decline in Year 2. The IDP deliverables not yet measured in Year 4 will be reported on by 30 June 2026.

Graph 21: Mayoral Portfolio – Human Settlements 2022 – 2027



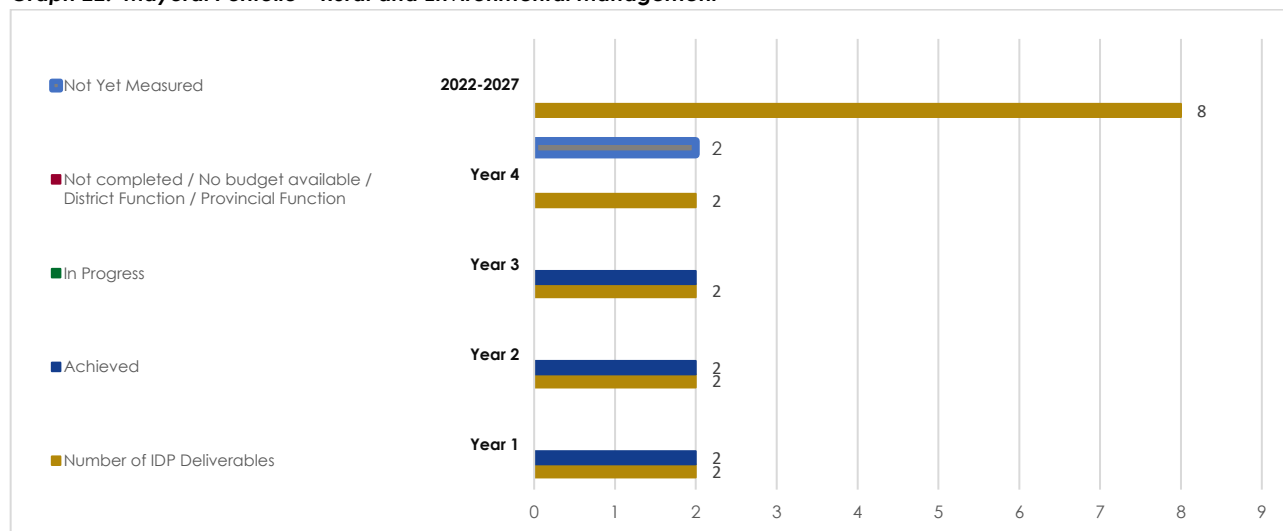


The Mayoral Portfolio Rural Management has a total of 8 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24), and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved.

In Year 4 (2025/26), 2 (100 per cent) of the IDP deliverables have not yet been measured and to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

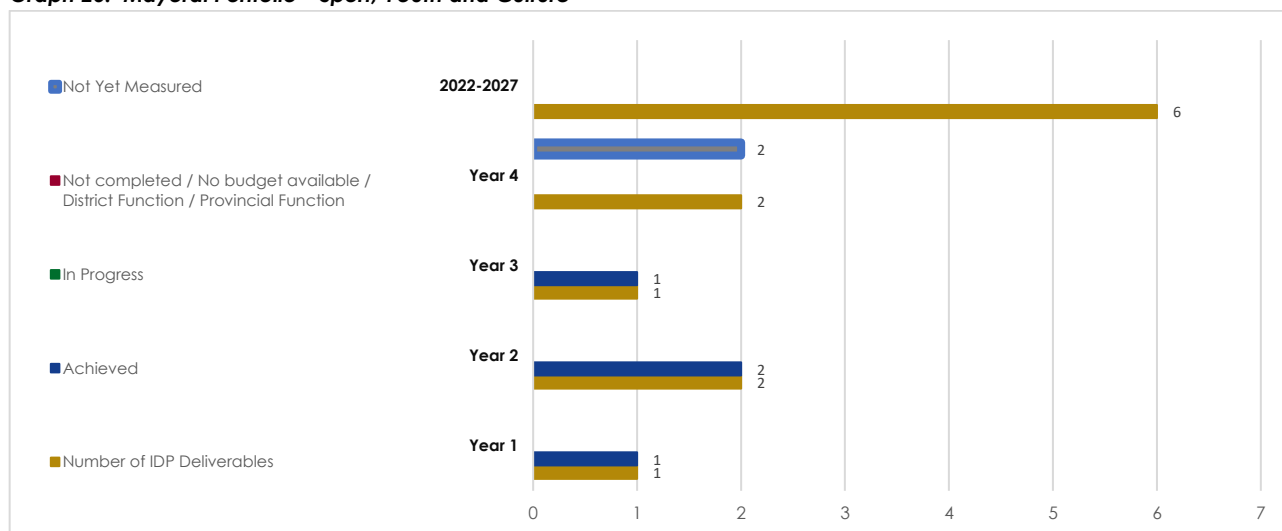
Graph 22: Mayoral Portfolio – Rural and Environmental Management



The Mayoral Portfolio Sport, Youth, and Culture has a total of 6 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24), and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved.

In Year 4 (2025/26), 2 (100 per cent) of the IDP deliverables have not yet been measured.

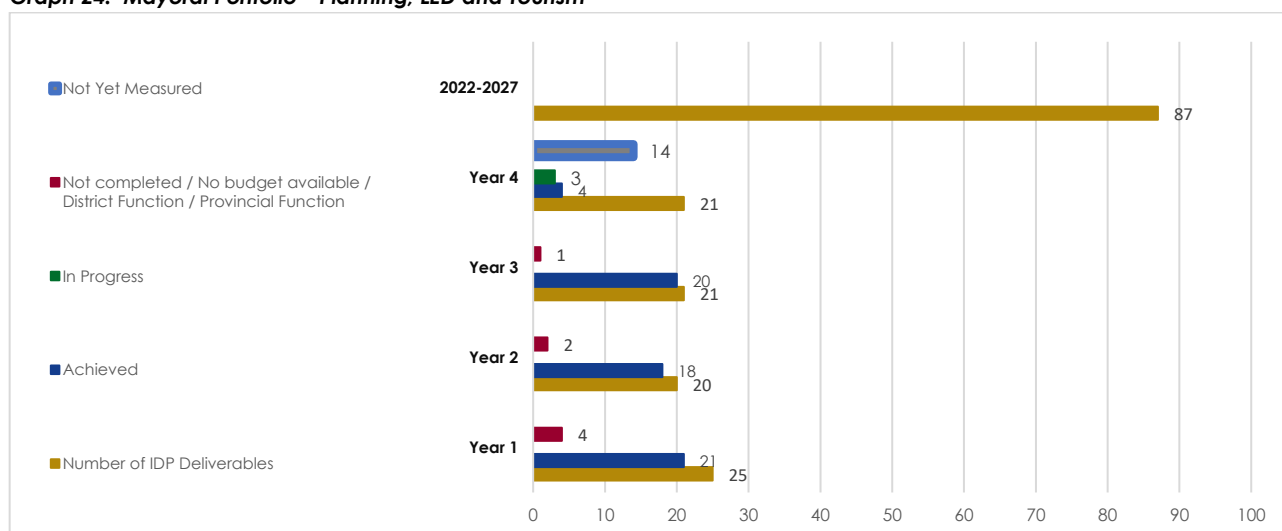
**Graph 23: Mayoral Portfolio – Sport, Youth and Culture**

The Mayoral Portfolio Planning, LED and Tourism has a total of 87 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), 21 (84 per cent) of the 25 IDP deliverables were achieved, and 4 (16 per cent) were not met. In Year 2 (2023/24), 18 (90 per cent) of the 20 IDP deliverables were achieved, and 2 (10 per cent) have not been met.

In Year 3 (2024/25), 1 (4.76 per cent) of the 21 IDP deliverables were not met, and 20 (95.24 per cent) have been achieved. The 21 IDP deliverables planned for Year 4 (2025/26), 4 (19.05 per cent) have been achieved, 3 (14.29 per cent) are in progress, and 14 (66.66 per cent) are not yet measured.

The overall performance indicates consistent improvement in the implementation and achievement of the IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

Graph 24: Mayoral Portfolio – Planning, LED and Tourism



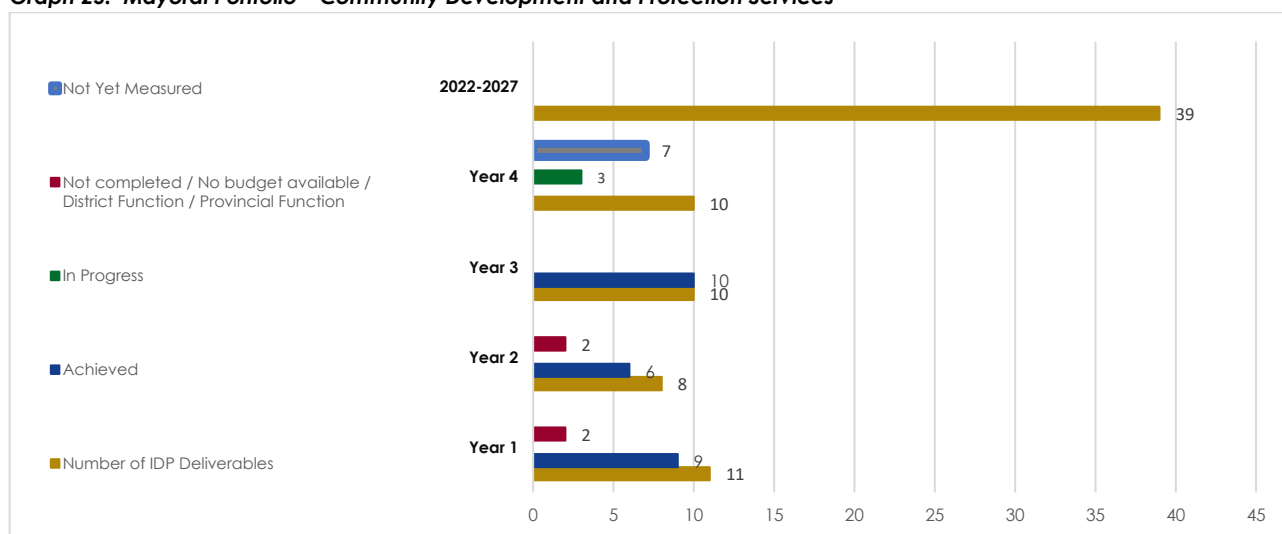
The Mayoral Portfolio Community Development and Protection Services has a total of 39 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), 9 (81.82 per cent) of the 11 IDP deliverables were achieved, and 2 (18.18 per cent) were not met. In Year 2 (2023/24), 8 IDP deliverables were planned, of which 6 (75 per cent) were achieved, and 2 (25 per cent) were not met.

In Year 3 (2024/25), 10 (100 per cent) of the IDP deliverables were achieved. In Year 4 (2025/26), 10 IDP deliverables are planned for implementation, of which 3 (30 per cent) are in progress, and 7 (70 per cent) are to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

The overall performance indicates an improvement from Year 1 to Year 3, culminating in a 100 per cent achievement in Year 3.

Graph 25: Mayoral Portfolio – Community Development and Protection Services

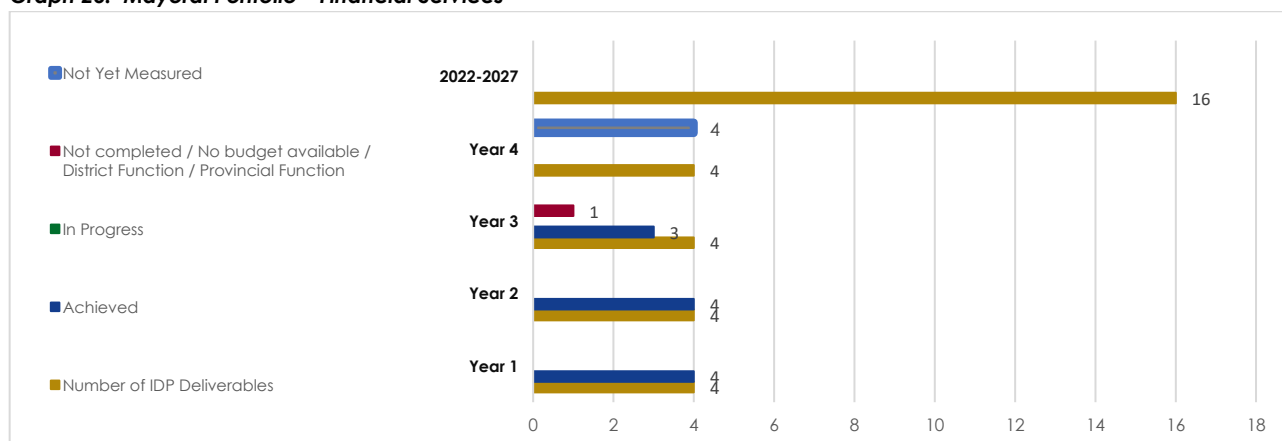


The Mayoral Portfolio Financial Services has a total of 16 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23) and Year 2 (2023/24), 100 per cent of the four (4) IDP deliverables were achieved.

In Year 3 (2024/25), 3 (75 per cent) of the 4 IDP deliverables were achieved, and 1 (25 per cent) has not been met. The 4 IDP deliverables planned for the 2025/26 financial year are in progress and are to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

Graph 26: Mayoral Portfolio – Financial Services

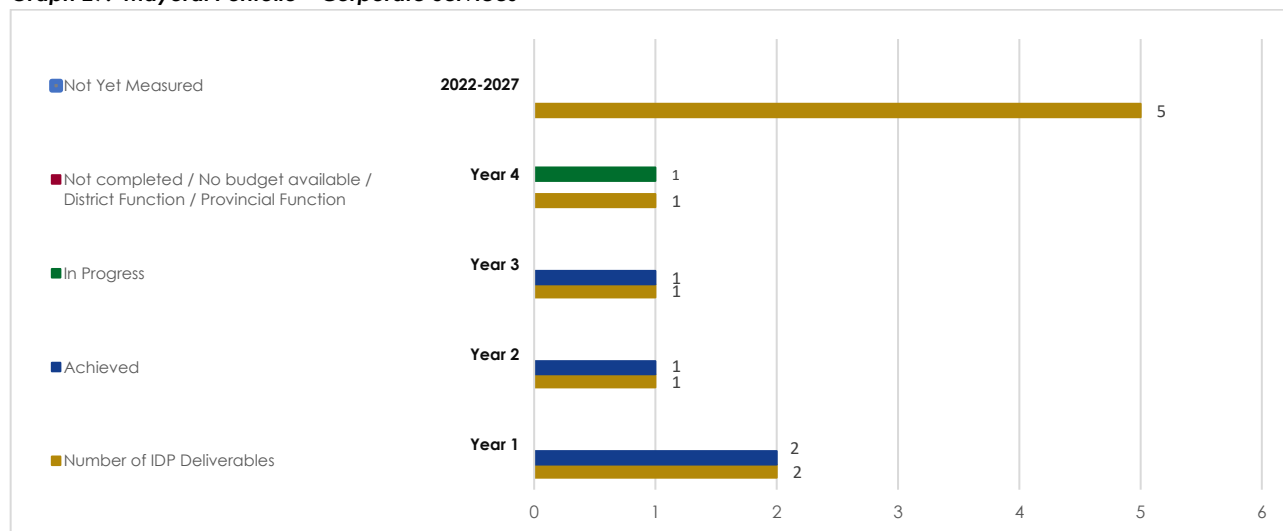




The Mayoral Portfolio Corporate Services has a total of 5 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24) and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved. In Year 4, 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables have yet to be measured.

Graph 27: Mayoral Portfolio – Corporate Services

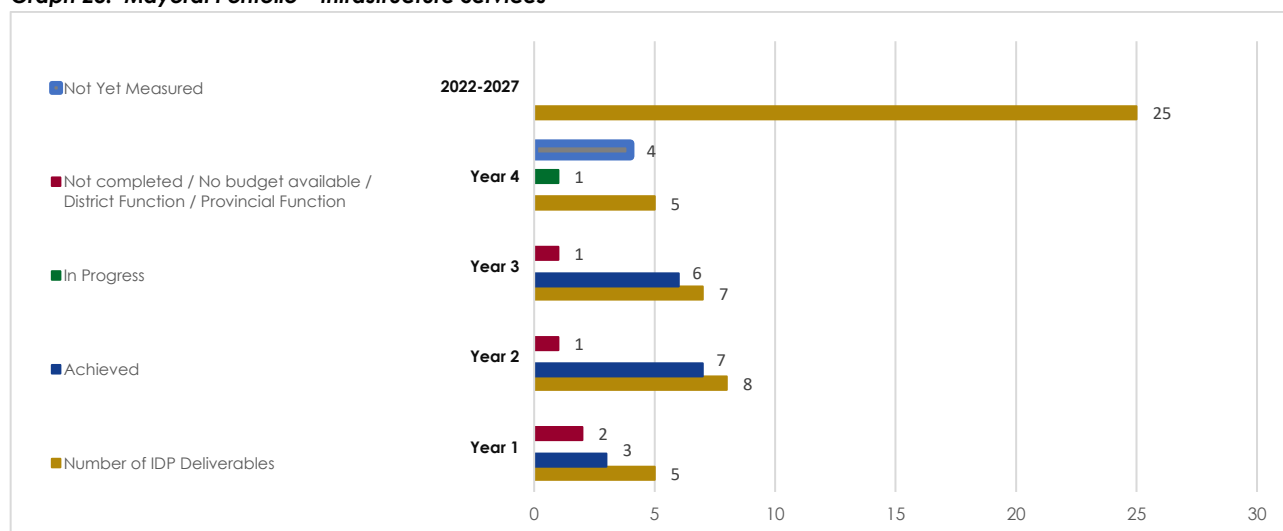


The Mayoral Portfolio Infrastructure Services has a total of 25 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), 3 (60 per cent) of the five (5) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 2 (40 per cent) were not met. In Year 2 (2023/24), 7 (87.5 per cent) of the eight (8) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 1 (12.5 per cent) was not achieved.

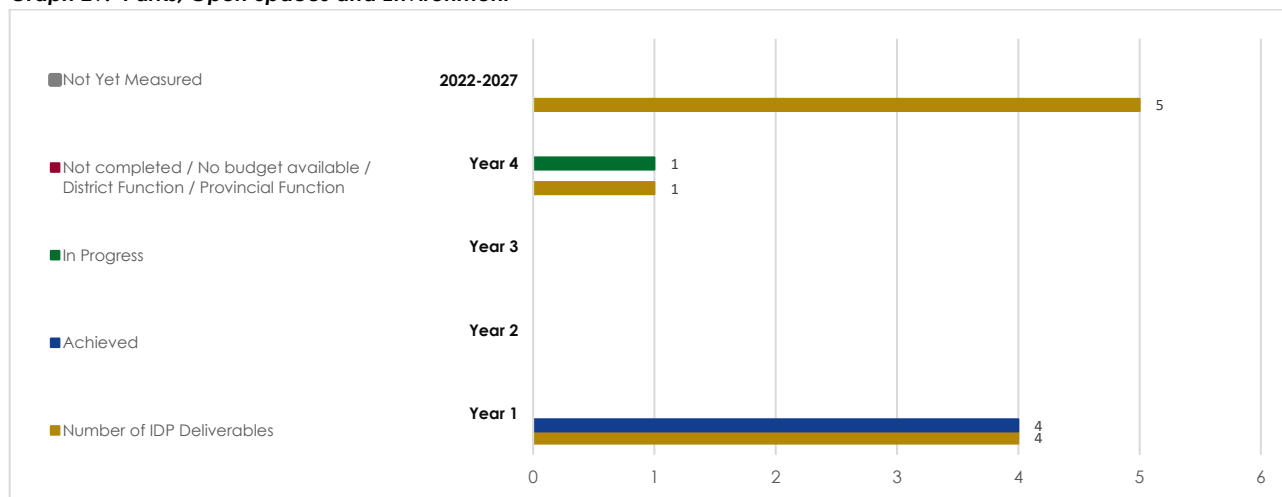
In Year 3 (2024/25), 6 (14.29 per cent) of the 7 IDP objectives were achieved, while one (85.71) was not. The 5 IDP deliverables planned for Year 4 (2025/26) show that one (20 per cent) is in progress and 4 (80 per cent) will be reported on by June 30, 2026.

Graph 28: Mayoral Portfolio – Infrastructure Services



The Mayoral Portfolio Parks, Open Spaces and Environment has a total of 5 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), 100 per cent of the four (4) IDP deliverables were achieved, and in Year 2 (2023/24) and Year 3 (2024/25), no IDP deliverables had to be accounted for. In Year 4 (2024/25), 1 (100 per cent) IDP deliverable is in progress.

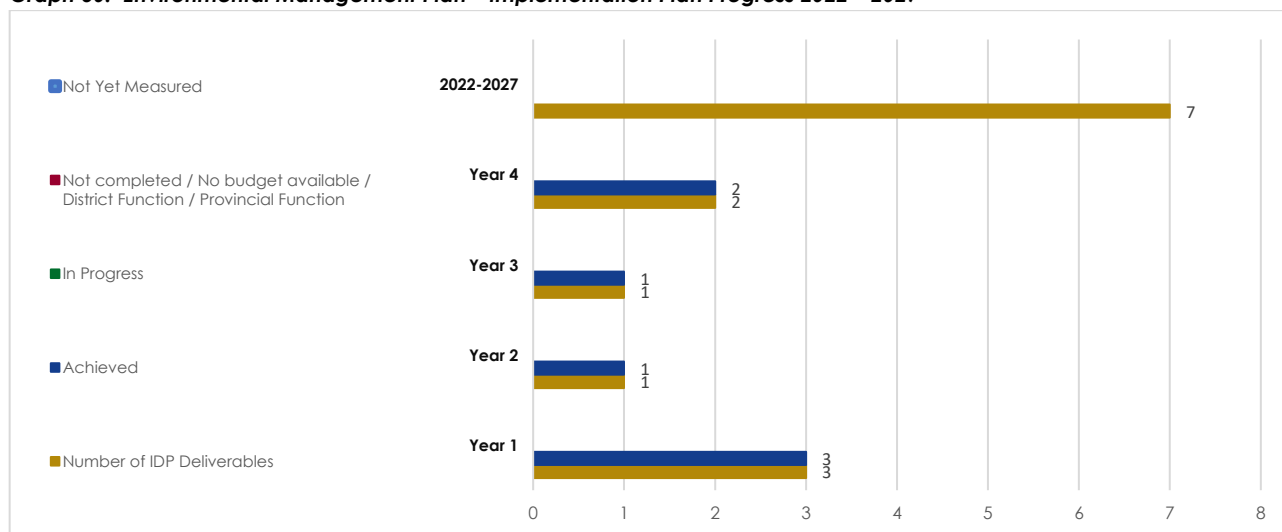
**Graph 29: Parks, Open Spaces and Environment**

5.5 IDP Performance Reporting: Sector Plans Implementation for 2022 - 2027

The seven (7) sector plans below each have a 5-year implementation plan with specific IDP deliverables and targets for the period 2022 - 2027.

The **Environmental Management Plan** has a total of 5 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

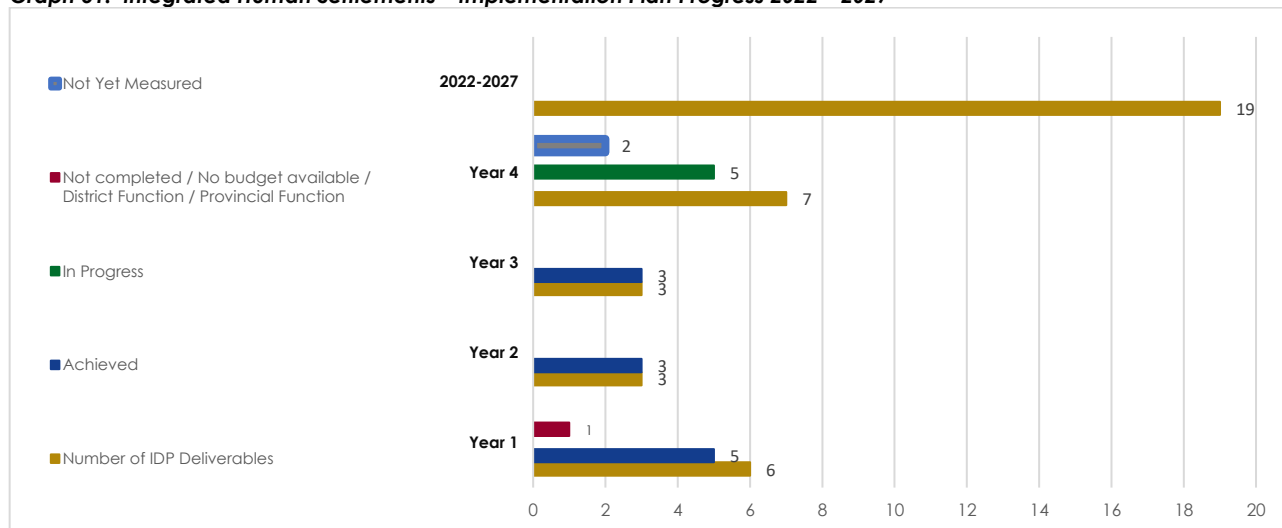
In the period 2022 – 2025, 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved.

Graph 30: Environmental Management Plan – Implementation Plan Progress 2022 – 2027

The section on **Integrated Human Settlements** that highlights priority housing projects and upgrading of informal settlements has a total of 19 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), 5 (83.33 per cent) of the six (6) IDP deliverables were achieved, and 1 (16.67 per cent) was not achieved. In Year 2 (2023/24) and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved.

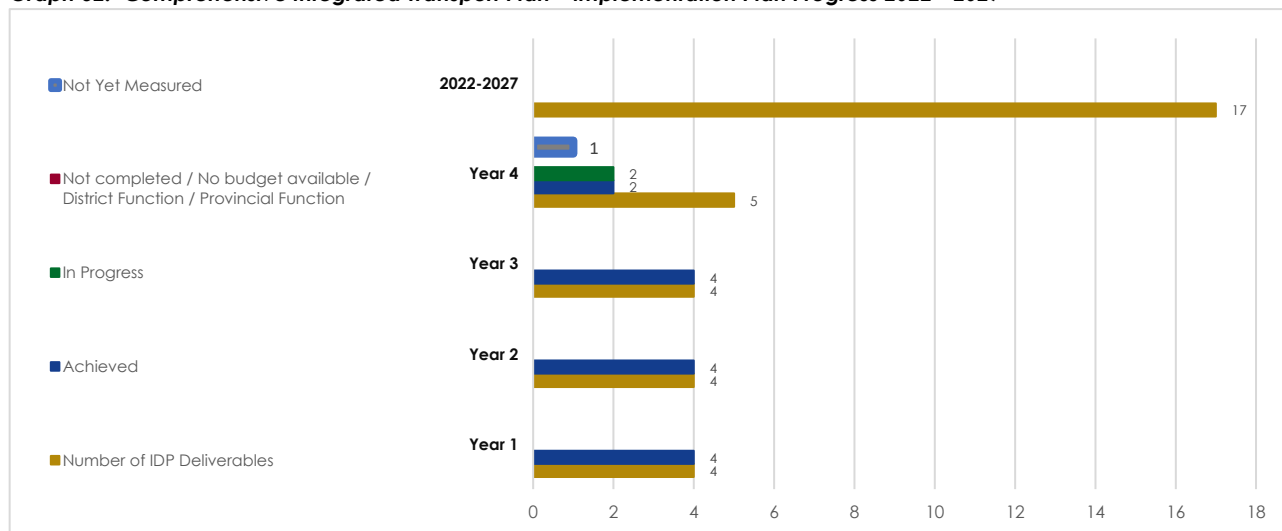
In Year 4 (2025/26), 5 (71.43 per cent) of the seven (7) IDP deliverables are in progress, and 2 (28.57 per cent) will be reported on by 30 June 2026.

**Graph 31: Integrated Human Settlements – Implementation Plan Progress 2022 – 2027**

The **Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan** has a total of 17 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24), and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved.

In Year 4 (2025/26), 2 (40 per cent) of the 5 IDP deliverables have been achieved, 2 (40 per cent) in progress, and 1 (20 per cent) is to be reported on by 30 June 2026.

Graph 32: Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan – Implementation Plan Progress 2022 - 2027

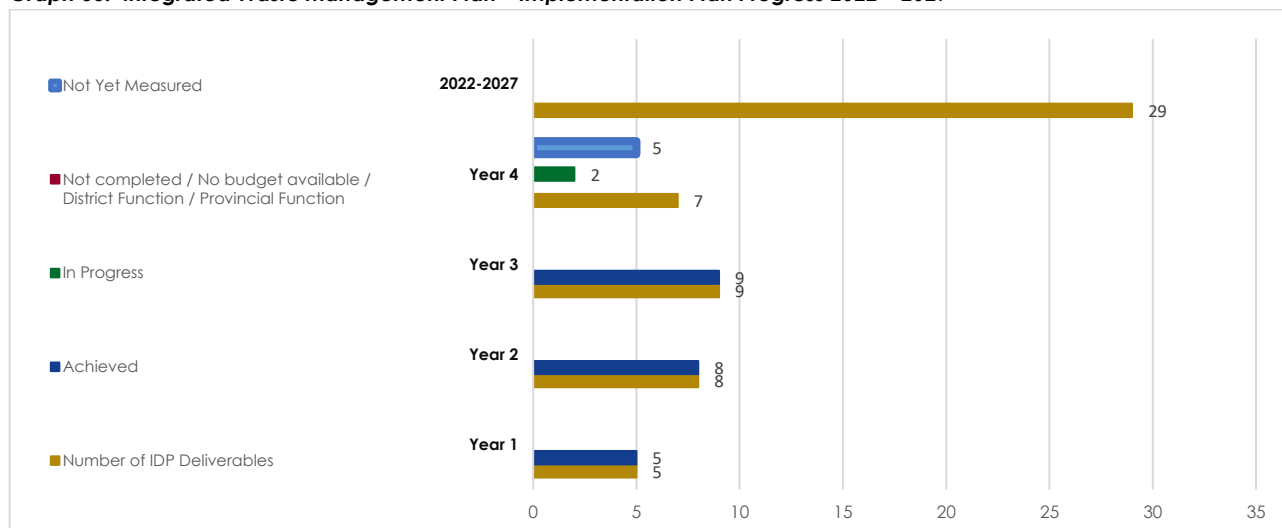
The **Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)** has a total of 29 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24), and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved.

In Year 4 (2025/26), 2 (28.57 per cent) of the seven (7) IDP deliverables are in progress, and 5 (71.43 per cent) are not yet measured.



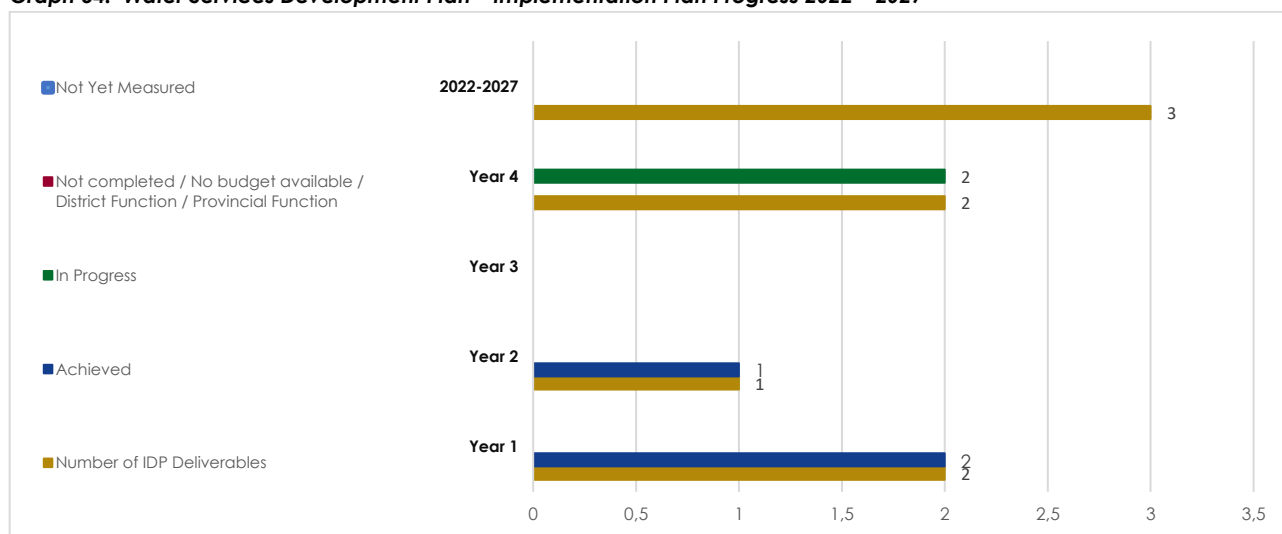
Graph 33: Integrated Waste Management Plan – Implementation Plan Progress 2022 – 2027



The **Water Services Development Plan (IWMP)** has a total of 3 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23) and Year 2, 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved. In Year 3 (2024/25), no IDP deliverables were planned for the IWMP. In Year 4 (2025/26), the 2 IDP deliverables planned are in progress to be completed by 30 June 2026.

Graph 34: Water Services Development Plan – Implementation Plan Progress 2022 – 2027

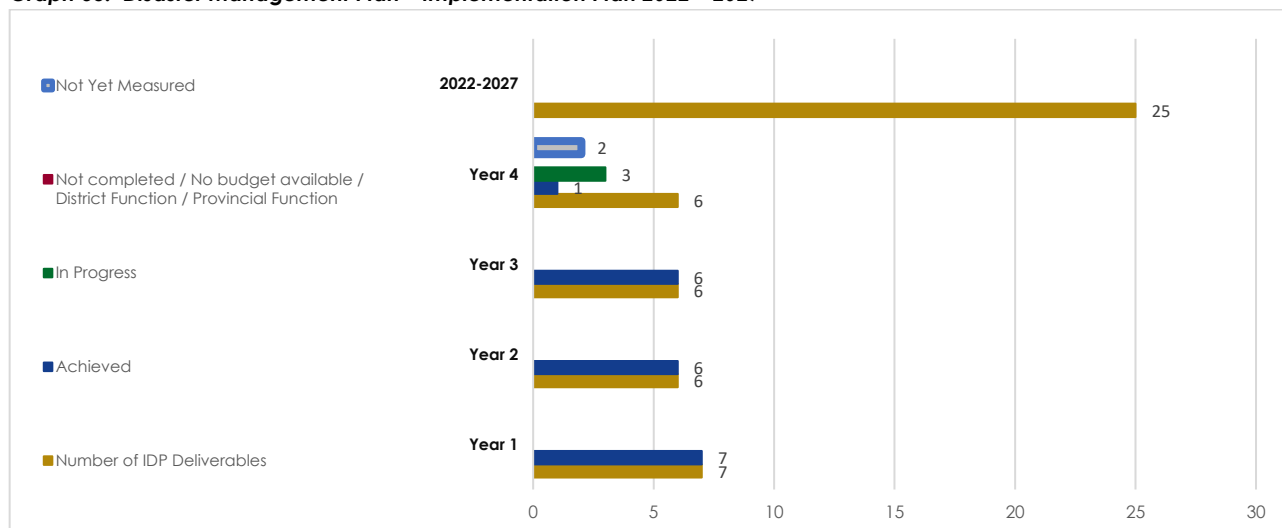


The **Disaster Management Plan (DMP)** has a total of 25 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

In Year 1 (2022/23), Year 2 (2023/24) and Year 3 (2024/25), 100 per cent of the IDP deliverables were achieved. In Year 4 (2024/25), 1 (16.67 per cent) of the six (6) IDP deliverables were achieved, 3 (50 per cent) are in progress, and 2 (33.33 per cent) have not yet been measured.



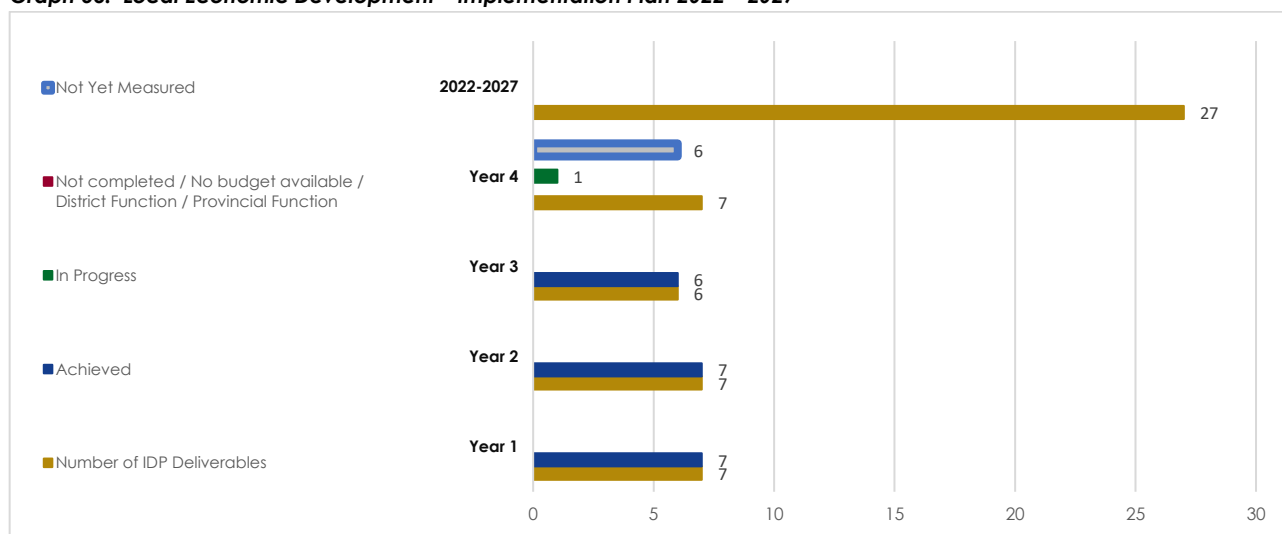
Graph 35: Disaster Management Plan – Implementation Plan 2022 – 2027



The **Local Economic Development Strategy** has a total of 21 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

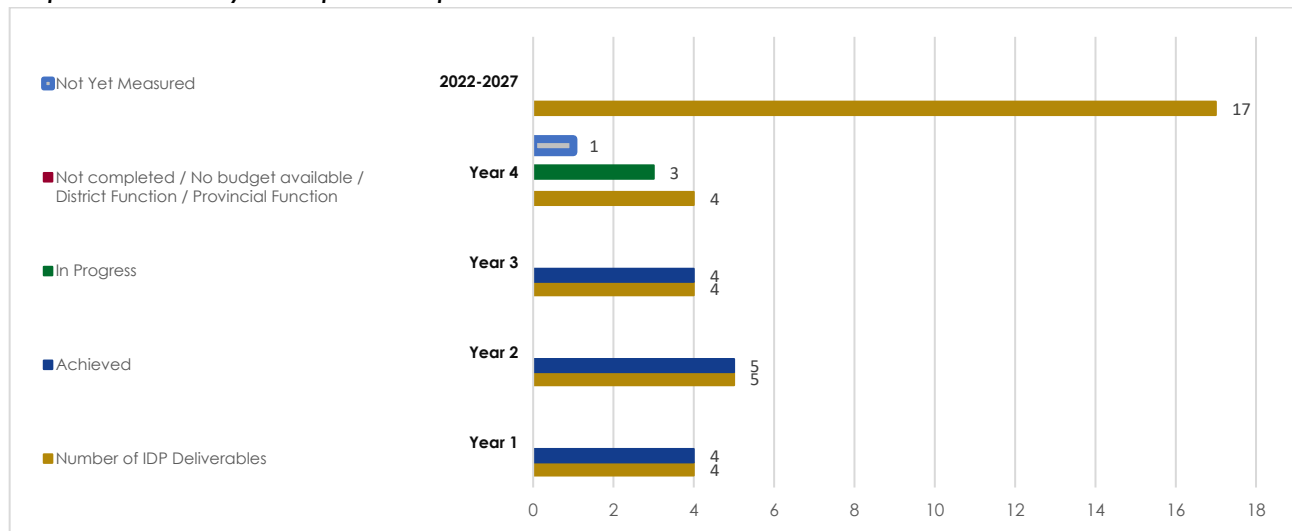
The IDP deliverables planned for the period 2022 – 2025 were 100 per cent achieved. In Year 4 (2025/26), 1 (14.29 per cent) of the seven (7) IDP deliverables is currently in progress, and 6 (85.71 per cent) will be reported on by 30 June 2026.

Graph 36: Local Economic Development – Implementation Plan 2022 – 2027



The **Community Development Strategy** has a total of 17 IDP deliverables for the period 2022 – 2027.

During the period 2022 - 2025, all IDP deliverables were completed, representing a 100 per cent achievement rate. In Year 4 (2025/26), 3 (75 per cent) of the 4 IDP deliverables are in progress, and 1 (25 per cent) has not yet been measured.

**Graph 37: Community Development – Implementation Plan 2022 – 2027**



CHAPTER 6:

One Plan: Service delivery, budget, programmes, and projects

6.1 Introduction

Cabinet approved the District Development Model (DDM) as an All of Government and Society Approach, providing a method by which all three spheres of government and state entities work in unison in an impact-oriented way, where there is higher performance and accountability for coherent and effective service delivery and development outcomes.

The DDM is an intergovernmental approach focusing on 44 districts and 8 metropolitan spaces for more effective joint planning, budgeting, and implementation over multi-year planning and electoral cycles. Although each sphere, sector, or entity has its distinct constitutional powers, functions, and responsibilities, they cooperate and undertake collaborative planning, budgeting, and implementation processes, converging developmental efforts at the district / metropolitan level.

It is acknowledged that the DDM introduced a new planning instrument in the form of the **One Plan**. This process comes into a planning environment where there are existing planning instruments at local, provincial, and national levels of government. However, the One Plan is not meant to replace any of the existing prescribed development, departmental strategic, and annual performance plans that each sphere, department, and state entity is responsible for or required to develop. The One Plan is rather informed by these plans, and once in place, it will guide the review of these plans and budgets.

The Western Cape Government-specific approach to the DDM is called the **Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA)**. The JDMA envisages the three spheres of government to converge, using intergovernmental (IGR) engagements, to develop similar Western Cape strategic, development, and planning priorities with aligned budgets and accelerated implementation for service delivery.

The **Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA)** -

- is a geographical (district), team-based, and citizen-focused approach;
- has the output of a single implementation plan to provide planning and strategic priorities, developmental initiatives, service delivery, and capacity building;
- has the desired outcome of improving the living conditions (lives) of citizens;
- has a horizontal interface (between provincial departments) and a vertical interface (national, provincial, and local government spheres);
- does not exclude local municipalities;
- is not a functions and power debate; and
- promotes collaboration using the District Coordinating Forum as the governance instrument for co-planning, co-budgeting, and co-implementation to strengthen service delivery to communities.

This chapter will provide details from all three spheres of government to give effect to the objectives and strategies contained in the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan.

6.2 Relationship between the One Plan and Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

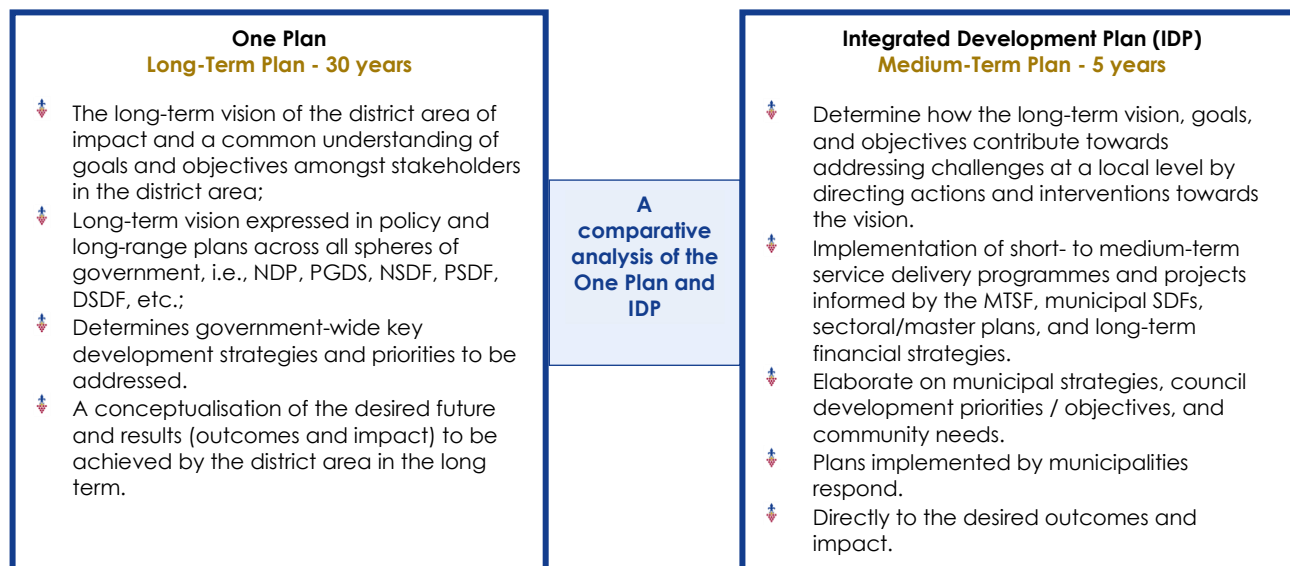
The One Plan does not replace the Integrated Development Plans of municipalities as the "single, inclusive, and strategic plan for the development of the municipality," but is meant to strengthen and



enhance the IDPs and other plans of the municipalities. It is foreseen to provide greater certainty and direction for the IDPs. The IDP will be the vehicle through which implementation of the One Plan will happen at the local government level.

Below is a comparative analysis of the One Plan and IDP:

Figure 28: Comparative analysis of the One Plan and IDP



6.3 National and Provincial Government Priorities

6.3.1 State of the Nation Address (SONA) 2026

President Cyril Ramaphosa presented the State of the Nation Address (SoNA) on 12 February 2026. The address marks an important milestone, providing clarity on the country's political, social, and economic landscape.

The following are key highlights from the SoNA 2026:

Positive economic growth and investment:

- ✦ Government is committing more than R1 trillion in public investment to build and maintain infrastructure. This is the largest allocation of its kind in South Africa's history.

Critical minerals and industrial development:

- ✦ R300 million in funding for the Frontier Rare Earths Project in the Northern Cape. potential to become one of the world's highest and lowest cost new producers of minerals that are needed for smartphones, lithium batteries and other products.
- ✦ G20 countries support South Africa's proposal to expand local beneficiation of critical minerals and the export of finished products.

Creating employment:

- ✦ Introduction of regulatory changes that will make it much easier for businesses to participate in the Youth Employment Service programme and create jobs for young people. This will include the expansion of the public employment programmes, including the Community Workers Programme, Expanded Public Works Programme, and the Presidential Employment Stimulus.
- ✦ To promote inclusion, the government will increase employment equity targets of persons with disabilities in the Public Service to 7% by 2030, and mandate a 7% preferential procurement

target across all government and public entities.

Expanding affordable housing:

- ✦ Introducing a new model that shifts from building housing to giving subsidies for ownership and rental in areas that are suitable. Subsidies will support people to build, buy or rent their own housing.

Economic reform:

- ✦ Continues investment in roads, bridges, rail lines, ports, dams, wind and solar farms to promote long – term growth.

Trade, industrialisation and international partnerships:

- ✦ Supporting established industries by reviving the ferrochrome industry, closing loopholes in tariff structures and developing additional measures to protect and grow the manufacturing base.

Investing in small and medium businesses:

- ✦ Ensure that the final Business Licensing Bill makes it easier to start and run a small business in South Africa.

Addressing the foot-and-mouth disease crisis:

- ✦ The government has classified the foot-and-mouth disease as a National Disaster and will mobilise all necessary capabilities within the state to deal with the outbreak.

Intensifying the fight against crime:

- ✦ Prioritising the fight against organised crime and criminal syndicates using technology, consolidating intelligence at the national level, identifying priority syndicates and deploying handpicked, multi-disciplinary intervention teams focused on dismantling criminal networks.

Dealing with the water crisis:

- ✦ Building of new dams and upgrading existing infrastructure; committing to more than R156 billion in public funding for water and sanitation infrastructure over the next three years. The Water Services Amendment Bill will enable the government to hold water service providers accountable for their performance and withdraw their licences if they fail to deliver.

Deployment of the SANDF to crime hotspots:

- ✦ Support the police to deal with gang violence and illegal mining.

GBVF classified as a National Disaster:

- ✦ This classification will enable the government to better coordinate response and direct efforts towards the most impactful interventions.

Early childhood development:

- ✦ Expanding access to early childhood development (ECD) through the Bana Pele mass registration of ECD facilities and an increase in subsidies for ECD learners, as well as making Grade R compulsory.

Health:

- ✦ Substantial investment in health infrastructure, prioritising the construction and revitalisation of academic hospitals as part of preparations for the National Health Insurance.



Higher education and training opportunities:

- ✦ Expand opportunities for young people to enter institutions of higher learning, draft a proposal to build more universities and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Colleges with specialised areas of focus.

Centralised model for managing SOEs:

- ✦ To improve the governance and performance of state-owned enterprises, the government will implement clear standards for appointments.

Illegal immigration:

- ✦ Labour inspectors to crack down on violations of existing immigration, labour and other laws.

Leveraging digital transformation for growth:

- ✦ Harness digital transformation as a driver of growth, inclusion and effective service delivery.

National Dialogue:

- ✦ This process will continue across South Africa in 2026, providing citizens the opportunity to raise their concerns, aspirations and plans for the future.

International cooperation:

- ✦ Forge strong partnerships with like-minded countries to increase shared resilience to global disruptions, continue to champion multilateralism and strengthen humanitarian diplomacy.

6.3.2 State of the Province Address (SOPA) 2026

Premier Alan Winde presented the State of the Province Address (SOPA) on 25 February 2026.

The following are key highlights from the SOPA 2026:

- ✦ **G4J:** Growth and jobs are the cornerstone of the vision for the Western Cape. The Western Cape Government supports business growth by cutting red tape and providing tailored business support to reduce unemployment
- ✦ **Tourism:** Tourism is another powerful economic driver. Growth sectors highlighted included trade and hospitality, agriculture, construction and manufacturing, and support for small businesses.
- ✦ **Infrastructure:** Infrastructure development and, importantly, the maintenance thereof is the backbone of the Western Cape's economy and a foundation for sustainable growth. Invest in roads, ports, energy, water, and digital networks, and the Western Cape Government will unlock opportunities for businesses to grow, trade to flow, and jobs to be created.
- ✦ **Housing:** The Western Cape Government emphasises that housing is about restoring dignity and creating opportunity. Since 2009, over 213,000 housing opportunities have been created, benefiting around 850,000 people.
- ✦ **Roads:** Road infrastructure investment continues to drive job creation in the province. Last year, road projects created 4,645 work opportunities, and further investment will see over 2.27 m2 of road maintained this year, generating thousands more jobs.
- ✦ **Agriculture:** Concerns were raised about Foot-and-Mouth Disease, a threat to livestock and agricultural jobs, and indicated provincial strategies to manage outbreaks.

- ✦ **Climate change and Environmental Affairs:** Emphasise that the crisis of climate change is undeniable as it impacts and reaches far and wide, across our province and economy, touching lives and livelihoods.
- ✦ **Water:** The province is facing serious water security challenges. To conserve this precious resource, the Western Provincial Government have invested over R250 million, which has enabled local government investment into water infrastructure amounting to billions.
- ✦ **Energy:** Western Provincial Government is driving energy security for its residents. Through our provincial Energy Resilience Programme, 819 MW has been added to the provincial grid in the 2024/25 financial year, with another 1 000 MW anticipated in this year.
- ✦ **Safety:** Everything within our mandate to address crime, both in terms of prevention and reduction.
- ✦ **Local Policing and Provincial Law Enforcement:** Support is being provided with the K9 units fully operational in Mossel Bay, Overstrand and Swartland, with plans to expand into Stellenbosch in 2026.
- ✦ **Education:** Key to independence, economic inclusion and employment. Nine new schools have opened in the last year, with two more opening in a phased approach in due course. The Western Cape Education Department will invest R1.5 billion in new schools and classrooms this year, with 15 new schools under construction.
- ✦ **Gender Based Violence:** GBV has been declared a national disaster, with women and girls deeply impacted by this scourge. Western Provincial Government are actively working to address this and provide the necessary support through the implementation of the GBV Ambassador Programme.
- ✦ **Cultural Affairs and Sports:** The MOD Programme, our Mass participation, Opportunity and access, Development and Growth programme has been strengthened and expanded, so that more young people have access to safe, structured after-school spaces guided by caring adults and positive role models.
- ✦ **Health:** R2.4 billion is being invested in new and improved health facilities over three years.

6.4 Investments

This section reflects on investment priorities within the Stellenbosch area for 2024/25.

6.4.1 Public Sector Investment

The 2024/25 capital expenditure budget in the CWD's municipalities saw a notable growth to R127.1 billion compared to the R107.0 billion in the 2023/24. The increase in expenditure is directed towards higher expenditure in the trading and services sector, particularly in Drakenstein, which has the highest expenditure for trading services, equal to R590.8 million.

Furthermore, significant funds are directed towards wastewater management, driven by a major upgrade project at the Paarl Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW). This project aims to improve wastewater treatment processes and protect the Berg River, a vital regional water source. Additionally, the initiative seeks to enable future green energy generation through biogas production at the facility. The National Treasury has provided a significant grant to support these wastewater and sanitation upgrades in the Paarl / Wellington area.

Following suit is Stellenbosch, which has a total capital expenditure of R599.4 million in 2024/25. Of this, the most substantial expenditure was directed towards trading services, with a budget of R351.8 million. Water management constitutes the largest portion of this trading services expenditure, with a spend of R156.9 million. This significant investment is driven by the increasing water demand within the municipality amidst diminishing natural water sources. Projections indicate that the District will be at high risk of drought by 2040. In response to these challenges, municipal authorities have been exploring alternative water sources, including urban wastewater recycling (UWWR), as part of an integrated urban water management (IUWM) approach.



While the overall total expenditure for municipalities in the CWD has increased due to several factors, key contributors include rising costs associated with infrastructure investments, particularly in response to the need for improved service delivery and maintenance. Additionally, the increase in the import costs of essential resources, such as crude petroleum, has significantly impacted municipal budgets. Municipalities are investing heavily in infrastructure to support economic growth and improve service delivery, encompassing projects related to transportation, water supply, and sanitation.

6.5 Environmental Risk and Vulnerability for the Cape Winelands District (CWD)

The CSIR developed a vulnerability index for all 25 municipalities in the Western Cape that assesses their vulnerability in four areas—socio-economic, economic, physical, and environmental. The analysis reveals that the municipal areas in the CWD are particularly vulnerable to physical and environmental risks. These are as follows:

- Drakenstein stands out with the lowest socio-economic vulnerability but faces significant environmental challenges;
- Stellenbosch has a high environmental vulnerability, which could be a critical area for intervention;
- Breede Valley and Witzenberg have higher physical vulnerabilities, indicating potential challenges in infrastructure and connectivity; and
- Langeberg, while moderate in socio-economic and economic vulnerabilities, has a relatively lower environmental vulnerability, suggesting the need to balance development and environmental preservation.

To better understand the province's environmental vulnerabilities, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP) initiated a project aimed at tracking the environmental vulnerabilities and risks in the Western Cape, with a particular focus on water security and the impacts of climate change.

The project is aimed at developing an environmental risk map that highlights areas in the Western Cape where compound risks threaten people, their livelihoods, and / or infrastructure. The risk maps can then be leveraged to provide insights that can support decision-making, planning, and budgeting related to sustainable economic growth and enhance human well-being.

The thematic areas contributing to the final combined environmental risk and vulnerability maps include:

- Ecosystem Deterioration;
- Coastal Erosion and Flooding;
- Terrestrial Flooding;
- Water Security;
- Air Quality and Health;
- Solid Waste Management; and
- Wildfires.

The analysis by the provincial government indicates that the CWD is vulnerable to several environmental risks. Ecosystem deterioration is due to the sensitivity of the remaining natural areas and the complexity of managing these sensitivities along with diverse human activities such as waste management, air pollutants, and increased wildfires.

Water scarcity is a concern given that future drying adds to the water security risk in the Western part of the province, especially in areas like Cederberg, where the vulnerability is generally high. The CWD region may also face water security challenges due to climate change projections.

Lastly, the CWD faces increased wildfire hazards, particularly in the mountainous areas. The higher population density in these areas may lead to more fire ignition events, increasing the risk of wildfires.



Air quality and health are impacted by pollutants and increased wildfires. The CWD, particularly the mountainous areas, may face challenges related to air quality due to these factors.

The environmental vulnerabilities in the CWD can have far-reaching implications for both the people and the economy. These vulnerabilities can lead to health and safety risks, property damage, economic losses, and increased socio-economic disparities. Effective governance, disaster management, and targeted interventions are essential to mitigate these impacts and support the resilience of the CWD.

6.6 Intergovernmental Budgetary Allocation

The infrastructure projects and related capital projects listed below are in various stages of implementation, with certain projects being in the planning phases, others in implementation with construction in progress, and some in the close-up phase of the project.

Table 32: Provincial Infrastructure Projects and Programmes MTEF period 2026/27 – 2028/29

Investment	Value of infrastructure projects and programmes (Rand)				MTEF Totals
	Number of Projects	MTEF 1 2026/27	MTEF 2 2027/28	MTEF 3 2028/29	
Existing infrastructure assets	15	488 012	372 974	389 303	1 250 289
Maintenance and Repairs	1	261 610	273 776	284 897	820 283
Upgrading and Additions	2	1 169	2 072	71 500	74 741
Rehabilitation, Renovations & Refurbishment	12	225 233	97 126	32 906	355 265
New infrastructure assets	2	7 134	137 080	126 080	270 294
New or Replaced Infrastructure	2	7 134	137 080	126 080	270 294
Infrastructure transfers	9	38 726	57 950	64 100	160 776
Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	9	38 726	57 950	64 100	160 776
Non-Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	26	533 872	568 004	579 483	1 681 359

*Excludes Across District and unfunded Projects and Program

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning – March 2026

Table 33: Provincial Infrastructure Investment Projects and Programmes in the Municipality for the MTEF period 2026/27 – 2028/29

Department	Sector	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Total Project Cost	Previous Years Expenditure	MTEF 1 2026/27	MTEF 2 2027/28	MTEF 3 2028/29	MTEF Total
Education	Education	New or Replaced Infrastructure	Somerset West HS	2023-03-01	2028-03-31	125000000	6 646 000	0	31 000 000	40 000 000	71 000 000
Health and Wellness	Health	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	Stellenbosch - Stellenbosch Hospital - Hospital and stores repairs and renovation	2017-10-26	2027-02-28	40000000	208 522	1 330 000	0	0	1 330 000
Health and Wellness	Health	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	Stellenbosch - Cloetesville CDC - Rehabilitation incl additions (Alpha)	2026-06-30	2033-04-29	40000000	0	1 000 000	500 000	0	1 500 000
Health and Wellness	Health	Upgrading and Additions	Stellenbosch - Kayamandi Clinic - Upgrade and additions (Alpha)	2022-06-02	2031-03-31	50655000	920 064	1 169 000	2 072 000	5 000 000	8 241 000
Health and Wellness	Health	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	Stellenbosch - Cloetesville CDC - Rehabilitation incl additions (Alpha)	2026-06-30	2033-04-29	40000000	0	0	0	500 000	500 000
Infrastructure	Public Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	Elsenburg Main Building - Phase 4	2024-01-01	2029-03-24	28588000	0	0	10 336 000	18 252 000	28 588 000
Infrastructure	Public Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	Elsenburg Bulk Irrigation	2024-10-01	2028-03-31	3454096	1 616 096	1 287 000	551 000	0	1 838 000
Infrastructure	Public Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	Elsenburg Main Building Mod Phase 3 (Labs)	2023-04-01	2029-03-31	35706059	4 774 059	1 139 000	10 959 000	4 914 000	17 012 000
Infrastructure	Public Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	CYCC-Denovo	2026-04-01	2027-03-31	5000000	0	5 000 000	0	0	5 000 000
Infrastructure	Public Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations	CYCC-Lindelani	2019-04-01	2028-03-31	195703742	24 667 742	114 836 000	51 960 000	4 240 000	171 036 000

Department	Sector	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Total Project Cost	Previous Years Expenditure	MTEF 1 2026/27	MTEF 2 2027/28	MTEF 3 2028/29	MTEF Total
		and Refurbishment									
Infrastructure	Public Works	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	Elsenburg Main Building Mod Phase 2	2019-10-01	2027-03-31	54866000	32 030 864	22 835 000	0	0	22 835 000
Infrastructure	Transport	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	C914 Spier Road, Phase 3	2021-04-01	2026-04-01	323817300	150 734 000	2 500 000	0	0	2 500 000
Infrastructure	Transport	New or Replaced Infrastructure	C974.1 Safety Improvements R44 Phase 1 - Winery I/C	2022-04-01	2028-03-31	200000000	0	7 134 000	106 080 000	86 080 000	199 294 000
Infrastructure	Transport	Upgrading and Additions	C1225 Stellenbosch - N1 doubling	2025-04-01	2029-03-31	300000000	0	0	0	66 500 000	66 500 000
Infrastructure	Transport	Maintenance and Repairs	Maintenance - Region 1	2015-04-01	2028-04-01	1,25528E+11	1 189 938 000	261 610 000	273 776 000	284 897 000	820 283 000
Infrastructure	Transport	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	C1217 PRMG Stellenbosch - Pniël (Helshoogte Pass)	2022-05-01	2028-03-31	99000000	0	75 306 000	22 820 000	0	98 126 000
Infrastructure	Transport	Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishment	C1228 Old Paarl Road, Klapmuts - Paarl	2022-05-01	2029-03-31	65000000	0	0	0	5 000 000	5 000 000
Infrastructure	Human Settlements	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Kayamandi Watergang Northern Extension (2000)	2023-04-01	2028-04-01	66000000	0	0	10 000 000	23 000 000	33 000 000
Infrastructure	Human Settlements	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Kayamandi Hostels	2024-04-01	2027-03-31	10000000	1 856 000	0	500 000	0	500 000
Infrastructure	Human Settlements	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Cloeteville (380) FLISP HSDG	2022-04-01	2028-04-30	35000000	3 317 000	8 000 000	8 000 000	0	16 000 000
Infrastructure	Human Settlements	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	La Motte Forest Station 442	2023-04-01	2028-03-30	20000000	0	0	3 750 000	7 500 000	11 250 000

Department	Sector	Nature of Investment	Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Total Project Cost	Previous Years Expenditure	MTEF 1 2026/27	MTEF 2 2027/28	MTEF 3 2028/29	MTEF Total
Infrastructure	Human Settlements	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Kayamandi Zone O	2023-04-01	2028-04-01	69000000	1 882 000	22 500 000	15 700 000	0	38 200 000
Infrastructure	Human Settlements	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	Kayamandi Hostels - Hsdg	2025-11-03	2029-03-31	2000000	0	1 856 000	0	0	1 856 000
Infrastructure	Human Settlements	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	La Rochelle	2023-04-01	2028-04-01	10000000	2 288 500	370 000	3 000 000	3 600 000	6 970 000
Infrastructure	Human Settlements	Infrastructure Transfers - Capital	James Town Phase 2-4	2021-06-01	2028-04-30	130000000	0	5 000 000	16 000 000	30 000 000	51 000 000

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning – March 2026



6.7 Cape Winelands District (CWD) JDMA Implementation Plan

A **CWDM JDMA profile** was developed in 2020 and updated in September 2023. The Cape Winelands District Profile—2020 Perspective is a first-generation knowledge product to provide information and evidence to government stakeholders and also to:

- ✚ Provide an information source that, at a glance, highlights what needs to be maintained, the strengths and challenges facing the Cape Winelands District (i.e., sets the context and provides the government with an intergovernmental understanding of key development trends and patterns within the District); and
- ✚ Assist in informing catalytic or strategic projects for the Joint District and Metro Approach Implementation Plan for the longer-term development of this geographical area that is both focused and targeted, but also implementation-ready, resilient, coordinated, and integrated.

Given the above, the following strategic priorities have been identified for inclusion in the CWD JDMA Implementation Plan and approved by the District Coordinating Forum (DCF).

- ✚ Waste minimisation and management solutions
 - Regional Landfill
 - Waste Minimisation Strategies
 - Integrated Waste Management Plan
 - Waste Workshop
- ✚ Resource Resilience
 - Climate Change, Water Management and Wildfire Urban Interphase Risks
 - Municipal Energy Resilience Programme
- ✚ Infrastructure management and development
 - N1 Eastern by-pass
 - ESKOM Infrastructure delays (Witzenberg)
- ✚ Economic Recovery and Unemployment
 - Economic Recovery Plan - Implementation
- ✚ Urbanisation
 - Develop a guide to inform future developments
 - Monitor mega human settlement projects to inform the Guide
 - Address Land invasions
 - Provision of Basic Services for Prioritised Informal Settlements
- ✚ Community Safety
 - District Plan
 - Area-based Plan (Witzenberg)
 - SANTAM (fire and IT equipment, PPE, and smoke alarms)
- ✚ Municipal Business Sustainability
 - Financial Sustainability
 - Revenue Collection: ESKOM
 - Shared Services: Development of 4 Models



- External Stakeholder involvement
- Communication and IGR
- Data governance and profile update
 - The development of a dynamic profile to inform the JDMA Implementation Plan developmental priorities and projects.
- Digital Transformation Strategy.

6.7.1 The Municipal Energy Resilience Project and Small-Scale Embedded Generations

The Municipal Energy Resilience (MER) Project was developed following an amendment to Schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act in 2020, allowing municipalities to generate electricity. The key objectives of the MER Project are development, support, and capacity building to implement renewable energy projects in municipalities across the province for municipalities, businesses, and households to generate, procure, and sell electricity. The project aims to secure reliable electricity supplies for the province and increase economic resilience. The project includes four approaches: creating space for small-scale embedded generation (SSEG), providing assistance in procurement processes for municipalities to source energy from independent power producers (IPPs), building a business case for utility-scale to-power generation, and finally, reforming the sector. The Stellenbosch Municipality and five other candidate municipalities are participating in the first phase of the MER Project.

This project will look at several innovative renewable energy technologies and scales, as well as cost options, the size of the investment needed, location issues, risks, municipal readiness needs, infrastructure needs, timelines for getting capacity onto the grid, transaction and procurement mechanisms, and regulatory issues.

SSEG enables solar photovoltaic (PV) systems to be grid-tied and feed in any excess electricity generated. Registering a feed-in system allows one to export excess electricity to the grid and receive credit based on the SSEG tariff. This is structured to support PV system owners while covering the cost of their electricity services.

6.7.2 Cape Winelands District Joint District Approach

The following Strategic Projects apply to the Stellenbosch municipal area:

Figure 29: Cape Winelands District Joint District Approach

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT JOINT DISTRICT APPROACH					
Municipal Priority	Key Initiative (s)	Municipalities Involved	Project	Project lead and team (link to existing technical structures and / or projects)	Progress
Provincial Priority– Growth and Jobs					
Waste minimisation and management solutions (priority project)	Waste Minimisation Strategies	All municipalities	Review of Integrated Waste Management Plan	CWDM and DEADP	All local municipalities have approved waste minimisation plans. Continued further awareness to be created.
	Establishment of a Regional Waste Management Facility	All municipalities	Regional Waste Management Facility: Conduct a section 78 investigation and implement the recommendations		Eastern side: The contractor is on site. The anticipated completion date is May 2025. Western side: The planning / discussions is in progress.
Resource Resilience	Climate Change, Biodiversity and Water Management Framework Wildfire Urban Interface: Mitigation of Risks WCG Energy Programme	All municipalities	Municipal Energy Resilience Programme	DLG, DEDAT, Stellenbosch Municipality and Drakenstein Municipality	In progress: Conversation to be set up to consolidate the resource resilience aspect, including climate change, disaster management, water, and energy. Completed: Municipalities received funds to procure generators.
Economic Recovery, long-term unemployment and its consequences	Address factors associated with Youth unemployment	All municipalities	Economic Recovery Plan	CWDM and all local municipalities; with WESGRO and DEDAT	LED Maturity Assessment has been finalised. Ongoing collaboration with stakeholders is necessary.
Municipal Business Sustainability	Saving costs across certain functions	All municipalities	Shared Service Model Development	CWDM and all local municipalities, DLG and IGNITE	Shared Services Models has been developed. Currently exploring further additions to the shared service project.
			Digital Transformation Strategy	CWDM and all local municipalities, DLG	This project is in progress.
Data Governance and JDMA Profile	Towards developing a Dynamic Profile and sharing data	All municipalities	Compilation of overall data governance strategy	DLG, CWDM and all local municipalities, DEADP, DotP, DSD	Municipal interface structures are being finalised. Data sharing MoUs are being drafted, with consultations underway. The CWDM Data Management Plan was developed. Gaps in the 2020 profile were identified. The project is in progress.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT JOINT DISTRICT APPROACH

Municipal Priority	Key Initiative (s)	Municipalities Involved	Project	Project lead and team ((link to existing technical structures and / or projects)	Progress
Provincial Priority– Growth and Jobs					
Community Safety, Risk Reduction and improved Disaster Response	Compilation of a disaster plan	All municipalities	District Plan	CWDM	 To be reviewed, annually.
			Area-based Plan (Witzenberg)		
Urbanisation	Towards a regional human settlement strategy	All municipalities	Develop a guide to inform future development	DoI, CWDM and DEA&DP	 Recommended: Closing out the urbanisation guide with available data and focusing on a regional human settlement strategy.
			Monitor mega Human Settlement projects (TRANSHEx, Vlakkeland and Vredebes)		 This project is ongoing.  Challenges: Bulk electricity and long-term planning for phase 2 of Transhex.
Infrastructure management and development	N1 Eastern bypass	Breede valley	N1 Eastern bypass	DoI and CWDM	 This project is in the detailed design phase.
Agriculture	Brandvlei Storage Dam	Breede valley	Brandvlei Storage Dam: Licensing	DoA and DWS	 Project is in progress.
Communications and IGR	JDAM	All municipalities	Institutionalising the JDMA	CWDM and DLG	 Ongoing awareness campaigns.
Operational Support	Compilation of Operational Support Plans	All municipalities	Operational Support Plans	CWDM	 Support plans for Breede Valley and Langeberg are in progress.  Support plan for Stellenbosch, Witzenberg and Drakenstein has been completed  Specific projects have been elevated to the JDMA level.  Ongoing projects: Maintenance of infrastructure, high mass lighting and rooftop solar projects.

6.8 Agricultural Interventions

In support of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture Strategic Plan, the municipality has identified two priority interventions on which the municipality will embark in the **period 2022 – 2027**.

Table 34: Agricultural Interventions for 2022 – 2027

Project Rating					
	Project completed.		Project in progress.		Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Table 35: Agricultural Interventions / Projects

Proposed Municipal Actions in Support of the Strategic Focus Areas of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture					Target and Progress Rating					Performance Comment
Priority Area	Desired Municipal Deliverable	Status Quo within Municipality	Proposed Local Intervention (appropriate municipal action)	Timeframe to deliver (Short / medium / long term or ongoing)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Farmer Support	Lease agreement for use of commonage land (e.g., terms of the lease, roles and responsibilities of each party, preference for individual agreements, and need for longer leases)	In 2020, two (2) land parcels were identified and advertised for emerging farmers. The process is to be finalised.	Through the Municipal Agricultural Land Policy, the municipality aims to identify and allocate an additional 10 parcels of land for emerging farmers	Medium / long term	2	4	3	2	2	In 2023/24, an item was prepared for the Council, and the four (4) portions of land were approved and allocated to the successful applicants.
								n/a	n/a	In 2024/25, an item was prepared for the Council, and the (3) three portions of land were approved and allocated to the successful applicants.
Market Access	Infrastructural development that supports the agriculture development value chain and market access	Through the Municipal Agricultural Land Policy, the municipality aims to identify and allocate an additional 10 parcels of land for emerging farmers.	Ensuring vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all	Medium / long term	2	2	2	2	2	In 2024/25 and 2025/26 the Section: Economic Development and Tourism obtained approval in term of Regulation 29 (1) (a) of the Municipal SCM Regulation and paragraph 5(2)(b)(i) of Stellenbosch Municipality Supply Chain Policy for the supply and installation of an agricultural irrigation network system (mainline & sub-mainline) on farm 502 BH (WC024)
									n/a	

6.9 Stellenbosch Municipality Operational Support Plan

The projects listed in the table below were identified as projects / programmes / initiatives that would require assistance and funding from other spheres of government:

Table 36: Stellenbosch Municipality Operational Support Plan

Responsible Internal Department / Agency	Project / Programme / Initiative	Action(s)
Department Community Service	Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (Alien Clearing, River Management and Wildfire Management)	Implementation of Alien Clearing, River Management and Wildfire Management Plans.
Department: Housing Development	Mega-human settlement project monitoring	Kayamandi Town Centre: To obtain development rights/township establishment. Jamestown: Housing (Phases 2, 3, and 4): To obtain development rights / township establishment. Erf 7001 and other possible sites for mixed-use development in Cloetesville: To obtain development rights / township establishment.
Municipality / DLG / Water Services	Stellenbosch Municipality:	Financial support is required for the development of pico hydropower units.
Stellenbosch Municipality and DLG	Resource Resilience: Municipal Energy Resilience	Financial support is required for the development of real-time management control centres.
Department: Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Stellenbosch Municipality:	Upgrading and implementing new taxi and bus stops in rural and semi-rural areas within the Stellenbosch municipal area.
Department: Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Resource Management Resilience: Water Management Resilience	Construction of sidewalks and NMT facilities in rural and semi-rural residential settlements located within the Stellenbosch Municipal area.
Department: Development Planning (Spatial Planning)	Improvements to public transport facilities in rural and semi-rural areas within the Stellenbosch Municipal area	Compilation of a Local SDF for the Adam Tas Corridor Study Area. The compilation of a Land Use Framework to develop a Development Incentive Overlay Zone (Urban Development Zone).
Department: Development Planning (Spatial Planning)	Improvements to the NMT network in rural and semi-rural residential settlements located within the Stellenbosch Municipal area	Inclusion of Klappmuts within the Cape Metro Regional Spatial Implementation Framework ("RSIF") in partnership with WCG, CoCT, Cape Winelands District, and Drakenstein Municipality, which focuses on the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart City Concept; Economic Development and Job Creation; and Cost-effective Services
Department: Development Planning (Spatial Planning)	Compilation of the Adam Tas Corridor Local Spatial Development Framework	Draft Economic Development Strategy (an Approach to Stimulate Economic Growth). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusionary Housing Policy. Jamestown Housing Project. De Novo. Vaaldracai. Jonkershoek. Erf 7001, Stellenbosch (Soekmekaar).

6.10 Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing the impact on women and men of any planned development projects, including policies and programmes. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the planning, implementation,

monitoring, and evaluation of projects and programmes in all areas of governance, economics, basic services, and social spheres. The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming in the municipality is to achieve gender equality at all levels of service delivery. The United Nations Organisation defines gender equality as equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for women and men. It implies that the interests, needs, and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration in the planning, decision-making, and performance of organisational functions.

Gender mainstreaming is one of the SDGs and the District Development Model (DDM) objectives. The SDG (Goal 5) and DDM advocate that the government should aim for gender equality, empower all women and girls, and ensure inclusivity through gender-responsive budgeting based on the needs and aspirations of our people and communities at a local level. In support of the SDG and DDM objectives, the Stellenbosch Municipality aims to establish an environment that encourages gender mainstreaming interventions at the municipal level. Although priority issues identified by the different segments of the community cannot be addressed at once due to insufficient resources, the municipality is implementing interventions as a start to address gender and gender mainstreaming.

Gender mainstreaming will require the municipality to shift in organisational cultures and ways of thinking, as well as in the goals, structures, and allocation of resources. Through the IDP and in support of the SDG and DDM objectives, the Stellenbosch Municipality will make an effort to incorporate gender into each phase of planning. As a stepping stone to incorporating gender in municipal planning, it will take the form of identifying key gender indicators linked to the projects and programmes encapsulated in the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027. The table below on the gender matrix is in alignment with the principles of gender mainstreaming as stipulated below:

- ♣ Gender-sensitive language;
- ♣ Gender-specific data collection and analysis;
- ♣ Equal access to and utilisation of services;
- ♣ Women and men are equally involved in decision-making; and
- ♣ Equal treatment is integrated into steering processes.

The benefits of incorporating gender outcomes into the IDP will be:

- ♣ Positive impact on individuals, organisations, and at a societal level;
- ♣ Acceleration of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- ♣ Higher rate of growth and development;
- ♣ Improved resource management;
- ♣ Improved productivity; and
- ♣ By examining the overall situation of women and men across municipalities, a stronger analysis could provide a basis for identifying their specific needs and assessing whether certain groups of women and men could be adversely affected by development programmes and projects.

6.10.1 Gender Interventions

In terms of integrated planning and streamlining governance processes, the Department: Community Development and the Provincial Department: Social Development signed an MOU to collectively focus on various programmes with gender as one of the focal points. This includes the implementation of empowering programmes for women, reaching out to single mothers, hosting the 16 Days of Activism / Gender-Based Violence, and establishing a Gender-Based Violence Forum.



The implementation of gender-specific programmes is depicted in the table below:

Table 37: Gender-Based Interventions

Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Performance Comment
Establishment of the Greater Stellenbosch GBV Forum	Number of Greater Stellenbosch GBV Forums established by 30 June 2024	The GBV Forum has been established by the Department of Social Development (DSD) in the 2023/24 financial year.
Hosting of the 16 Days of Activism event	Number of 16 days of activism events hosted by 30 November	The 16 Days of Activism event will be hosted each financial year for the period 2022 – 2027. This programme is linked to the Mayoral Outcome to create safer environments for communities. Implementation and monitoring of the programme will be on a departmental level.



6.10.2 Gender Disaggregated Matrix³

Disaggregating information by gender, count males and females separately when gathering information on projects and programmes. Gender-disaggregated data is important because it will assist the municipality in determining whether an initiative is successful at targeting and benefiting women and men. The indicators specify that all data about target groups and beneficiaries will be gender disaggregated.

Table 38: Gender Disaggregated Matrix

Directorate	Department	Indicator Description	5-Year Target 2022 – 2027		Target 2022/23		Target 2023/24		Target 2024/25		Target 2025/26		Target 2026/27	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1.	Governance and Institutional Structure											
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.1	Percentage of seats held by males and females in the Council		53%	48%	53%	48%	53%	48%	53%	48%	53%	48%
Corporate Services	Council Support	1.2	Percentage of ward committee members, disaggregated by gender		61%	39%	61%	39%	61%	39%	61%	39%	61%	39%
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.3	Percentage of males and females in top management		66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.4	Percentage of males and females in management		80%	20%	80%	20%	80%	20%	80%	20%	80%	20%
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.5	Percentage of male and female employees in Stellenbosch Municipality (permanent)		63.3%	36.7%	63.3%	36.7%	63.3%	36.7%	63.3%	36.7%	63.3%	36.7%
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.6	Percentage of professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, disaggregated by gender		53.4%	46.6%	53.4%	46.6%	53.4%	46.6%	53.4%	46.6%	53.4%	46.6%
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.7	Percentage of skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents, disaggregated by gender		52.9%	47.1%	52.9%	47.1%	52.9%	47.1%	52.9%	47.1%	52.9%	47.1%
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.8	Percentage of semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making employees, disaggregated by gender		63.2%	36.8%	63.2%	36.8%	63.2%	36.8%	63.2%	36.8%	63.2%	36.8%

³ The 5-year and outer-year targets will be revised during the public participation period in April 2026.



Directorate	Department	Indicator Description		5-Year Target 2022 – 2027		Target 2022/23		Target 2023/24		Target 2024/25		Target 2025/26		Target 2026/27	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.9	Percentage of unskilled and defined decision-making employees, disaggregated by gender	80.2%	19.8%	80.2%	19.8%	80.2%	19.8%	80.2%	19.8%	80.2%	19.8%	80.2%	19.8%
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	1.10	Percentage of non-permanent employees (incl. EPWP, conditional grants, and provincial grants) disaggregated by gender	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%
Municipal Manager	IDP / PMS / PP	1.11	Percentage of IDP public participation meeting attendance, disaggregated by gender	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
		2.	Access to Resources												
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	2.1	Number of employees receiving training, disaggregated by gender	699	327	219	67	120	65	120	65	120	65	120	65
Corporate Services	Human Resource Management	2.2	Number of employees awarded municipal bursaries, disaggregated by gender	73	75	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
		3.	Access to Basic Services												
Planning and Economic Development	Informal Settlements	3.1	Percentage of males and females that benefit from the installation of toilets in informal settlements*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Planning and Economic Development	Informal Settlements	3.2	Percentage of males and females that benefit from the installation of stand-alone water taps in informal settlements*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		4.	Economic Growth												
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	4.1	Percentage of Municipal Jobseekers Database Registrations, disaggregated by gender	40%	60%	37%	63%	44%	56%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	4.2	Percentage of business licences approved, disaggregated by gender	70%	30%	81%	19%	76%	24%	70%	30%	70%	30%	70%	30%
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	4.4	Percentage of lease agreements for the use of commonage land signed, disaggregated by gender	60%	40%	84%	16%	75%	25%	70%	30%	70%	30%	70%	30%
		5.	Economic Empowerment												
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	5.1	Number of registered applicants on the housing demand database, disaggregated by gender	8 378	10 011	8 378	10 011	8 378	10 011	8 378	10 011	8 378	10 011	8 378	10 011



Directorate	Department	Indicator Description		5-Year Target 2022 – 2027		Target 2022/23		Target 2023/24		Target 2024/25		Target 2025/26		Target 2026/27	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	5.2	Number of title deeds handover to beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	5.3	Number of male and female-headed household beneficiaries in new housing developments	68	87	68	87	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	5.4	Number of disabled male and female-headed household beneficiaries in new housing developments	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	5.5	Number of Housing Consumer Education (HCE) attendees, disaggregated by gender	100	100	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	5.6	Percentage of attendees at the SMME workshop, disaggregated by gender	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%	60%	40%
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	5.7	Number of participants in accredited training programmes, disaggregated by gender	99	93	19	13	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	5.8	Number of participants in programmes for vulnerable groups (Youth, Elderly and Disability)	1 287	3 061	807	2 581	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120

Note: All residents, regardless of gender, benefit from the installation of ablution facilities and water points in an informal settlement. The facilities are gender-neutral and hence 100% beneficial to all genders.



CHAPTER 7:

Sector Plans and Implementation

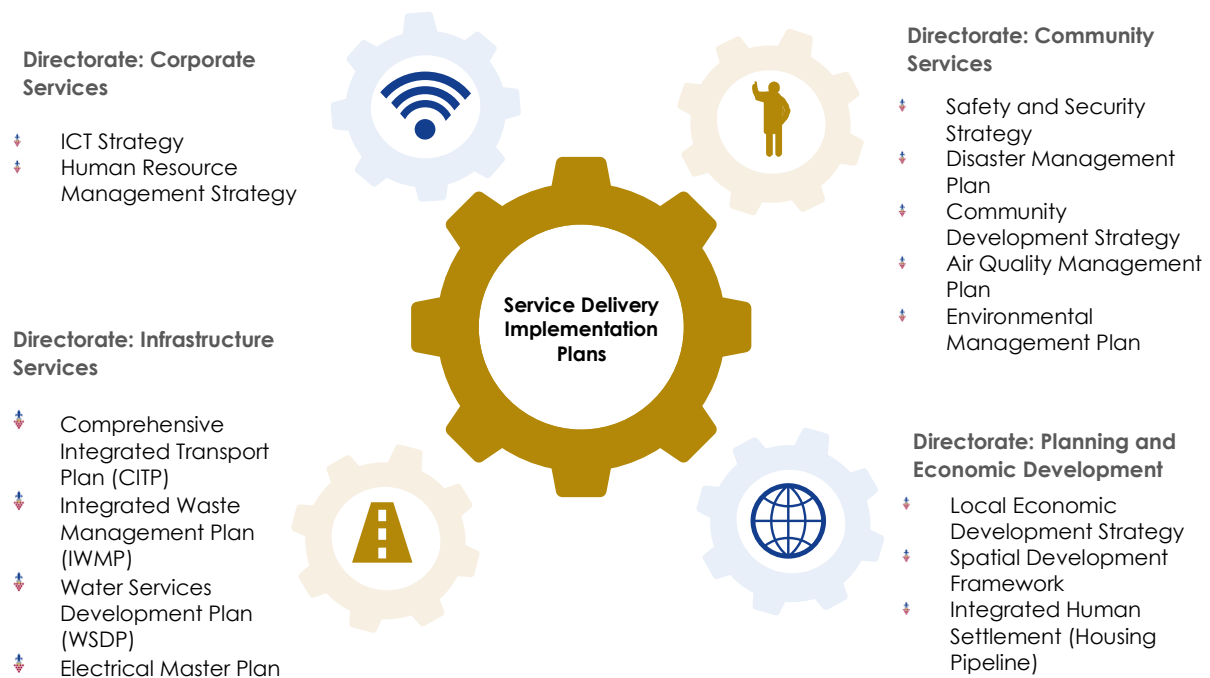
7.1 Introduction

The municipality has several medium- and longer-term sector plans that direct the implementation of the different functional areas. These plans form an integral part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Although the time periods for sector plans and the IDP differ (e.g., the mSDF has a 20-year horizon, the IDP has a 5-year horizon, and sector plans can be revised annually), the IDP and sector plans inform each other mutually. Like the IDP, sector plans are subject to periodic review. Alignment between sector plans and the IDP allows for more effective budgeting integration.

Other service delivery implementation processes include:

Figure 30: Service Delivery Implementation Plans



7.2 The relationship between the Sector Plans and Strategies

Sector plans need to support and reinforce each other to have meaning and assist in the sustainable development of the municipal area. The table below illustrates how different key sector plans inform and direct each other.

Table 39: The relationship between sector plans

Sector Plan	Spatial Development Framework	Human Settlements Plan	Integrated Transport Plan	Infrastructure Master Plans
Municipal Spatial Development Framework (mSDF)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies areas for the satisfaction of human settlement needs. Designates areas for developmental needs. Indicates areas desirable for a specific nature and form of urban development. Indicates areas desirable for conservation. Spatially, it reflects the distribution of community facilities. Identifies areas to be protected from the settlement (e.g., heritage, agriculture, and natural). Designates housing priority / restructuring areas. Integrates settlement patterns with infrastructure plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies areas for the satisfaction of human settlement needs. Indicates areas desirable for conservation. Spatially, it reflects the distribution of community facilities. Identifies areas to be protected from the settlement (e.g., heritage, agriculture, and natural). Designates housing priority / restructuring areas. Indicates areas desirable for densification / specific land use / integrated networks. Spatially, it reflects the Council's approved nature and form of urban development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies municipal growth direction. Identifies areas to be protected from development (e.g. heritage, agriculture and natural). Identifies priority development areas. Identifies infrastructure priority areas.
Human Settlements Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies current settlements and interventions that should be accommodated in future planning. Determines settlement needs. Quantifies the extent of demand for various housing typologies. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies current settlements and interventions that should be accommodated in future planning. Determines settlement needs. Quantifies the extent of demand for various housing typologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies current settlements and interventions that should be accommodated in future planning. Determines settlement infrastructure needs. Quantifies the extent of demand for services according to various housing typologies.
Integrated Transport Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines the most efficient responses to transport challenges. Identifies transport and traffic priority areas. Shapes future planning according to the most appropriate modal changes and challenges. Identifies the need for services not provided by the municipality, e.g., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies transport and road priority areas. Determines development parameters, e.g., parking ratios, access, and standards Shapes settlement planning according to the most appropriate modal changes and challenges. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines most efficient responses to transport challenges. Identifies transport and traffic priority areas. Shapes future planning according to the most appropriate modal changes and challenges.

Sector Plan	Spatial Development Framework	Human Settlements Plan	Integrated Transport Plan	Infrastructure Master Plans
	SANRAL, Provincial Roads, PRASA, and Transnet.			
Infrastructure Master Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies existing infrastructure capacity / constraints. Identifies interventions required to support growth / infill. Designates priority infrastructure development areas / corridors. Provides for services not provided by the municipality, e.g., Telkom, Eskom, and raw water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies existing infrastructure capacity or / constraints. Identifies interventions required to support growth / infill. Provides for services not provided by the municipality, e.g. Telkom, Eskom, and raw water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies existing infrastructure capacity or / constraints. Identifies interventions required to support growth / infill. Provides for services not provided by the municipality, e.g., SANRAL, provincial roads, PRASA, and Transnet. 	



7.3 Sector Plans and Implementation Strategies

7.3.1 Air Quality Management Plan

Stellenbosch Municipality's 3rd Generation Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was approved by the Council in 2022. This document follows the adoption of the original document approved in 2013 and its first revision in 2018.

7.3.1.1 Vision, Mission, and Goals

Aligned with the Cape Winelands District Municipality's (CWDM) vision for air quality management, the vision for the Stellenbosch Municipality, as defined in the AQMP, is that air quality in the Stellenbosch Municipality is clean and healthy.

The mission statement for achieving the stated vision is:

Air quality in the Stellenbosch Municipality is cooperatively managed for the benefit of present and future generations according to the principles of sustainable development to safeguard health and quality of life, promoting economic and social development.

The goals to achieve the mission of the AQMP are listed below, and their linkages to the Western Cape Provincial AQMP (DEA&DP, 2010) and the CWDM AQMP (CWDM, 2012) are highlighted. The three goals for the Stellenbosch Municipality AQMP are:

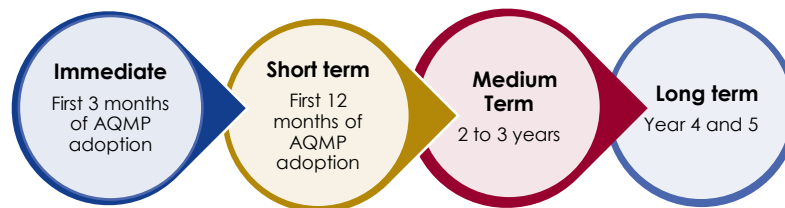
- ✦ **Goal 1:** Air quality governance meets the requirements to effectively implement the AQMP: This goal addresses the regulatory framework, and the institutional capacity required in the Stellenbosch Municipality to carry out the air quality function. This links directly to the goal of the AQMP for the Western Cape to 'ensure effective and consistent air quality management and the goal in the CWDM AQMP of 'effective air quality management';
- ✦ **Goal 2:** Reduce atmospheric emissions of harmful pollutants: This goal aims to manage activities that impact air quality to reduce the emissions of harmful pollutants and associated impacts on human health and well-being. This links directly to the provincial AQMP goal to 'Ensure effective and consistent compliance monitoring and enforcement and 'To ensure that health-based air quality standards are attained and continually met'. It also links to the CWDMAQMP goal of 'Effective air quality management through an 'Emission reduction strategy; and
- ✦ **Goal 3:** Systems and tools are established to effectively implement the AQMP: This goal refers to the systems and tools required for effective AQMP implementation, the cornerstone of which is an Air Quality Management System (AQMS). The development of AQMS links directly to the provincial AQMP goal, 'To ensure effective and consistent air quality management through the development of AQM systems. It also links to the CWDM AQMP goal of developing an AQMS. An AQMS is a fundamental unit in the management of air quality in an area, incorporating the necessary technical elements that provide information on the status of air quality (D: EA&DP, 2010). Included in this goal is the need for stakeholders to actively participate in AQM in the Stellenbosch Municipality, which links to the provincial AQMP goal 'To continually engage with stakeholders to raise awareness concerning air quality. It also links to the CWDM AQMP goal to 'Promote communication concerning air quality management.
- ✦ **Goal 4:** This goal aims to improve the understanding of the impact that climate change is likely to have on the municipality and to implement measures to mitigate such an impact.



7.3.1.2 Time frames

The timeframes defined for the Implementation of the AQMP are:

Figure 31: AQMP Time frames



The following immediate items were included in the AQMP:

Table 40: Items in AQMP

Nr.	Objective	Activity	Responsibility
1.	Sufficient capacity and competence exist to perform the air quality management function.	Identify capacity and competency needs.	Council
2.	The AQMP is included in the IDP.	Prepare air quality input for inclusion in the IDP. Ensure adequate funding in the IDP for AQMP implementation.	Air Quality Officer, Council
3.	A regulatory framework exists in the municipality for air quality management.	Develop an air quality by-law	Air Quality Officer, Council
4.	Emissions from waste burning are reduced.	Enforcement of the by-law	Air Quality Officer
5.	An Air Quality Management System exists in Stellenbosch Municipality, including an emission inventory, ambient air quality monitoring, and reporting	Prepare an annual report on progress with AQMP implementation and the state of air quality, including emissions, ambient data, and complaints.	Air Quality Officer
6.	Stakeholders participate in AQ management	Participate and provide input / comment on development planning (e.g., EIA, SDF, SEMF).	Air Quality Officer
7.	Dust management	Respond to and attend to odour and dust complaints.	Air Quality Officer
8.	Noise pollution management	Respond and attend to noise complaints.	Air Quality Officer

Stellenbosch Municipality developed an Air Quality by-law in 2018, which, together with the above AQMP, is implemented and enforced by the local Air Quality Control Officer.

Stellenbosch Municipality relies on data from the province's monitoring station situated at CWDM in Stellenbosch town to determine air quality or atmospheric emissions. This data is reported on by the relevant Environmental Health Official from CWDM.

7.3.2 Environmental Management Plan

Stellenbosch Municipality is continuously developing its capacity to protect the environment within its boundaries and to strive towards a municipality and communities that recognise the vital importance of their rich natural capital and manage these in a manner that ensures sustainability and fulfils the needs of all concerned.

To this effect, Stellenbosch Municipality has developed the Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework (SEMF), approved by the Council as a sector plan for the Municipal Spatial Development



Framework. The SEMF is a municipal strategic environmental management policy that responds to and complies with the relevant statutes and directives.

Stellenbosch Municipality also implemented its Invasive Alien Plant Management Plan (IAP Management Plan), prepared in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), completed during the 2017/18 financial year. This document was reviewed and adopted by the Council in 2022 and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE). Stellenbosch Municipality reports annually to DFFE on the implementation of its IAP Management Plan.

The Stellenbosch Municipality owns various properties regarded as nature areas. Three of these areas have formally been designated as conservation areas. These are Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve, Jan Marais Park (a nature reserve), and Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve. The Stellenbosch Municipality is in the process of putting environmental management plans (EMPs) in place for all these areas, including areas that are not formally declared as protected areas. The status of these is as follows:

- Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve: approved by the Council in 2022;
- Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve: An approved EMP is in place and is currently up for a 5-year review;
- Jan Marais Nature Reserve: Final draft EMP prepared;
- Paradyskloof Nature Area: approved by the Council in 2019 and reviewed in 2024; and
- Ida's Valley / Botmaskop Nature Area: Approved by the Council in 2023, to be reviewed in 2027.

In 2024, Stellenbosch Municipality also drafted a Nature Reserve and Nature Area By-Law. This by-law was made public before a final draft was presented to the Council in 2025.

7.3.2.1 Implementation Plan: Environmental Management Plan**Table 41: Summary Results: EMP - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	3	1	1	2
	Project in progress	0	0	0	0
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured (outer financial years)	0	0	0	0
Total IDP Deliverables		3	1	1	2

Table 42: Implementation: Environmental Management Plan

Funding Type							Project Rating						
	Municipal Funding		Grant Funding		External Loan / Funding		No funding required		Project completed.		Project in progress.		Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Implementation Plan: Environmental Management														Performance Comment
Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Review the Stellenbosch Invasive Alien Plant Management Plan	Number of Stellenbosch Invasive Alien Plant Management Plans reviewed by 31 March	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
Submit the Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve EMP to the Municipal Manager	Number of Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve EMP submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
Review the Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve EMP	Number of Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve EMPs reviewed by 30 June	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved by 30 June 2024.
Submit the Jan Marais Nature Reserve EMP to the Municipal Manager	Number of Jan Marais Nature Reserve EMPs submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The existing plan remains relevant to the Nature Reserve's status. Reference documents that have not been approved yet will also be cited in the documents.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT														Performance Comment
Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
														<div>The management authority provides input in the review and revision of the policy, and based on the priority list, Jan Marais is rated as a P2.</div> <div>Target adjusted to the 2025/26 financial year.</div>
Review the Paradyskloof Nature Area EMP	Number of Paradyskloof Nature Area EMPs reviewed by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	<div>Target achieved.</div> <div>Paradyskloof Nature Area EMP submitted to the Council and approved.</div>
Submit the Ida's Valley / Botmaskop Nature Area EMP to the Municipal Manager	Number of Ida's Valley / Botmaskop Nature Area EMPs submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div>Target achieved.</div> <div>Submitted to the Municipal Manager on 28 February 2023.</div>
Formalising the identified initiation sites	Number of identified initiation sites formalised by 30 September	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	<div>Target achieved.</div> <div>Sites identified: Purgatory (Franschhoek Area) and Calcutta (Stellenbosch Area)</div>



7.3.3 Integrated Human Settlement

7.3.3.1 Overview

An Integrated Human Settlement Plan (IHSP) is the road map for the provision of all forms of housing within a municipal area. This plan is closely linked to the municipal IDP and the Municipal SDF.

The aim of the Integrated Human Settlements Plan (IHSP) is therefore to:

- ✦ To outline the municipality's implementation plan for providing for the housing needs of its steadily growing and increasing population.
- ✦ To enable the municipality to prepare funding applications for submission to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (branch Human Settlements) (PDol) that are consistent with funding conditions and included in the municipal IDP and Housing Pipeline as per Provincial Department of Infrastructure guidelines is a requirement; and
- ✦ To inform the municipal Housing Pipeline spanning over ten years, reflected in five-year periods, the funding required in the Provincial Department of Infrastructure's Business Plan.

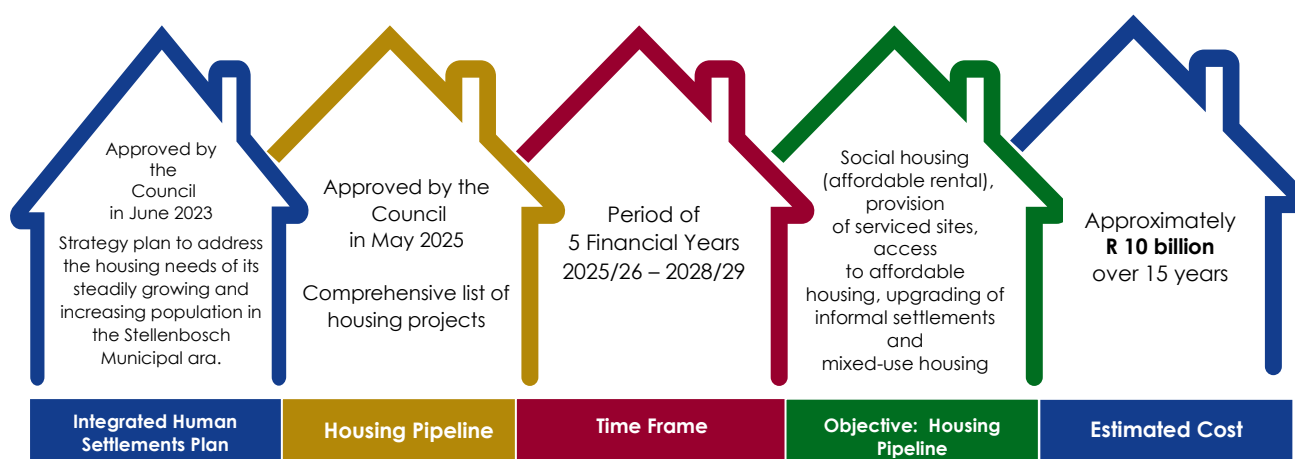
The IHSP will therefore not only comply with the requirements of the National Housing Act, whereby the municipality is obliged to facilitate the delivery of housing opportunities as part of their municipal function, but will also develop a credible Housing Pipeline and operational models for human settlement development within the WC024.

7.3.3.2 Housing Pipeline

The PDol requires that every municipality have a Housing Pipeline. The Housing Pipeline is premised on a **five-year horizon** and serves as the planning and budgeting tool for the implementation of Human Settlements initiatives. Each municipality's Housing Pipeline is an integral component of the Provincial Department of Human Settlements Business Plan.

It is required that the Housing Pipeline be reviewed annually. The latest review of the Housing Pipeline was approved by the Council in May 2025. This revision includes the following:

Figure 32: Housing Pipeline Time Frame, Objective and Estimated Cost





The objective of the Housing Pipeline is to place more emphasis on the following housing types or programmes:

- Social housing (Affordable Rental);
- Provision of serviced sites;
- Access to affordable housing (GAP housing);
- Upgrading of informal settlements; and
- Mixed-use housing (which includes formalised homeownership, especially employer housing).

The estimated cost of this programme will be approximately **R10 billion** over **15 years**.

- Upgrading of informal settlements (La Rochelle, Klapmuts, Langrug, and Franschhoek);
- Access to basic services (ABS);
- Jamestown, Farm 527 (Phases 2, 3, and 4);
- Upgrading of Zone O, Kayamandi;
- Enumeration of people on farms and backyarders;
- Erf 64, Kylemore;
- Erf 7001, Cloetesville (known as “Soek-mekaar”);
- Upgrade of the Kayamandi CBD;
- Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 (Northern Extension);
- Social Housing (Farms 81/2 and 81/9); and
- Formalisation of Forestry Villages (La Motte, Meerlust, Jonkershoek and Maasdorp Villages)

7.3.3.3 Upgrading of Informal Settlements

The municipality manages and coordinates the upgrading of informal settlements through the following broad objectives:

- In-situ upgrading of informal settlements;
- Upgrade informal settlements through the provision of basic services;
- Develop emergency housing sites geared to accommodate evictees;
- Enumerate / undertake demographic surveys of identified informal settlements;
- Facilitate tenure security in informal settlements;
- Assist in short-term job creation through linkages with the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and longer-term job creation through upgrading programmes;
- Facilitate capacity-building and training for residents and stakeholders through direct service provision and partnerships with outside agencies; and
- Manage the provision of services and development programmes to informal settlements.

7.3.3.4 Informal Backyard Dwellings

The municipality, through the Housing Pipeline, is actively attempting to address the needs and plight of backyard dwellers within the municipal area. Currently, it is required to be registered on the Housing Demand Database, and hopefully, this will result in a permanent dwelling in one of the Council's housing projects. This process is long and tedious, and the chance of actually obtaining a formal house is not guaranteed. Therefore, the Council is actively researching ways in which the service (and basic services) to backyard dwellers can be improved through its various housing programmes, especially Social Housing (affordable rental).

7.3.3.5 Social Housing

Stellenbosch Municipality was approved as a Restructuring Town in March 2017 by the National Minister of Human Settlements. This approval included the confirmation of the various Restructuring Zones within the municipality, and the latter culminated in a Council decision instructing the



administration to attract social housing institutions (SHIs) and / or other development agencies (ODAs) to effect the municipality's social housing programme.

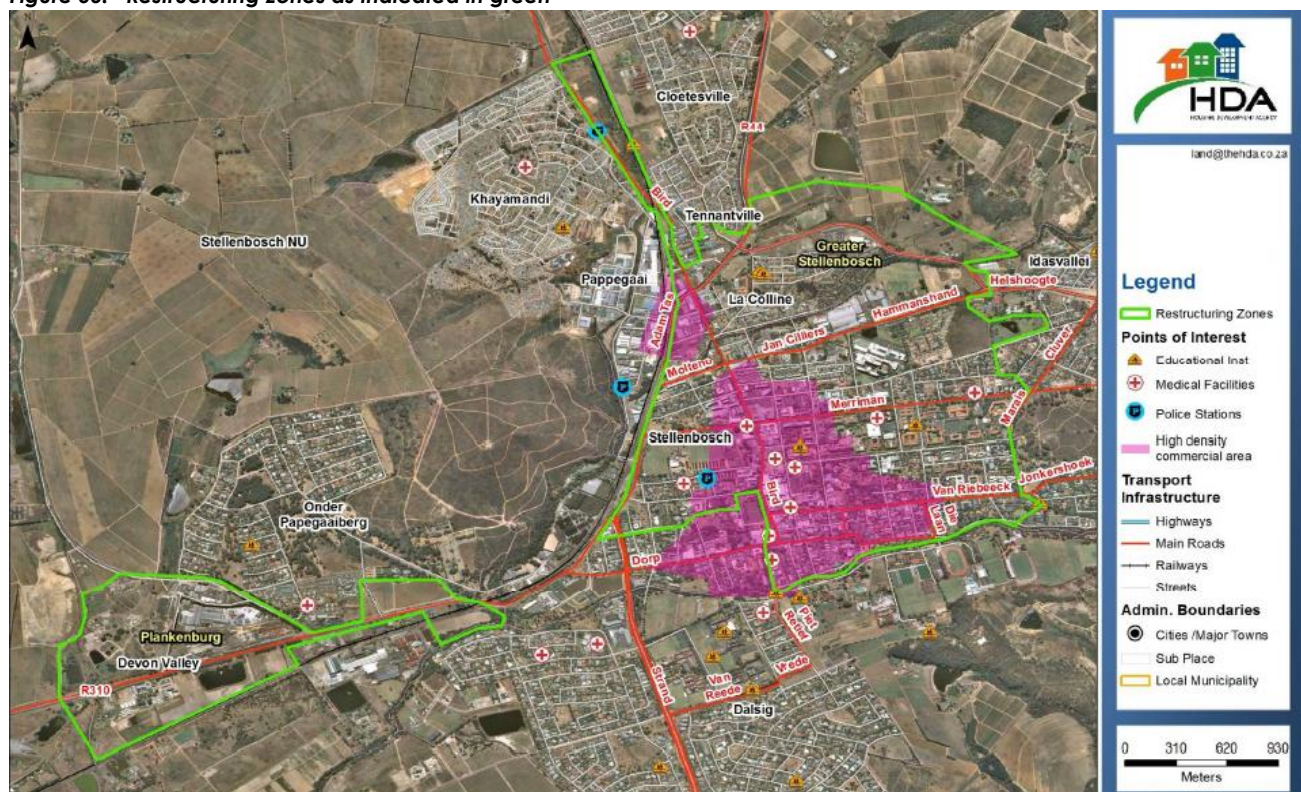
This programme aims to ensure improved quality of life for communities through a rental housing programme. This process of integration speaks to the importance of:

- Economic sustainability: affordability, access to economic opportunities, and promoting job creation via the multiplier effect associated with building medium-density housing stock, etc.;
- Social sustainability: social integration between various income groups, access to educational, recreational, and health facilities, etc.; and
- Ecological sustainability: conservation of scarce resources.

The aim and objective of Social Housing is to offer safe and affordable rental units for families with monthly incomes ranging from R1 850 to R22 000.

The figure below depicts areas that have been declared **restructuring zones** for the Stellenbosch Municipality.

Figure 33: Restructuring Zones as indicated in green



7.3.3.6 Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Areas (PDSHDA)

In 2020, the Minister of Human Settlements gazetted the declaration of Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Areas (PHSHDAs). The PHSHDAs intend to advance Human Settlements Spatial Transformation and Consolidation by ensuring that the delivery of housing is used to restructure and revitalise towns and cities, strengthen the livelihood prospects of households, and overcome apartheid spatial patterns by fostering integrated urban forms.



The current status of the PSHDA for Stellenbosch Municipality, namely:

- ✚ The “Stellenbosch Urban Core” Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Area (PHSHDA) was formally gazetted on **15 May 2020** (Government Gazette No. 43316) and consists of the neighbourhoods of Jamestown, Kayamandi, and Central Stellenbosch;
- ✚ To date, the Housing Development Agency (HDA), with assistance from the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDol), have undertaken a Status Quo Analysis in preparation for the drafting of the Stellenbosch PSHDA Development Plan. The Status Quo Analysis has been completed and will inform the Development Plan drafting going forward;
- ✚ The HDA appointed Plan Associates Development Planners to prepare a Development Plan for Stellenbosch Urban Core PSHDA (Priority Human Settlement and Housing Development Area) located within the jurisdiction of the Stellenbosch Municipality. The first inception meeting (Phase 1) took place on **15 April 2024**;
- ✚ As a first step in Phase 2 (Situational Analysis and Vision Directives), the project team conducted a literature study and multi-sectoral situational analysis of the study area, looking at the current situation within the study area. This included the following components:
 - An assessment of the current regional development context of the study area and focus areas.
 - An assessment of historic and contextual documentation consisting of the following:
 - National Development Plan (NDP);
 - Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Plan;
 - Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA);
 - Western Cape Multi-Year Housing Development Plan and Business Plan;
 - Municipal Housing Sector Plan;
 - Precinct Plans;
 - Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPS);
 - Key legislative requirements;
 - Approved development rights; and
 - Identified properties falling within the Priority Housing Development Area (PHSHDA) and immediate surrounds.

It should be noted that phases 1 and 2 were completed by 30 June 2024.

Phase 2(b) of the project involves formulating a synthesis based on the information collected as part of the situational analysis. As part of the synthesis, the project team will formulate the identified development opportunities and constraints about the study area, highlight the factors that attract business or investments to the area, and identify the factors that drive investment away from the area.

This information will be based on the technical information collected in Phase 2 and on the input received from the public during the public liaison programme. It is anticipated that Phase 2(b) would take about four weeks to complete.

The draft vision formulated in Phase 3(a) will be refined, informed by the previous phases. The objectives will strongly link to the outcome of the Situational Analysis and Synthesis and will specifically focus on the development issues, opportunities, and challenges identified to ensure that the final plan incorporates all the form-giving elements identified.

Based on the philosophy and the objectives referred to above, the project team will then design the Development Concept and the detailed Development Plan for the study area.

The Focus Area Plans (Phase 3b) will provide more detail on the specific areas within the overall PSHDA Development Plan.



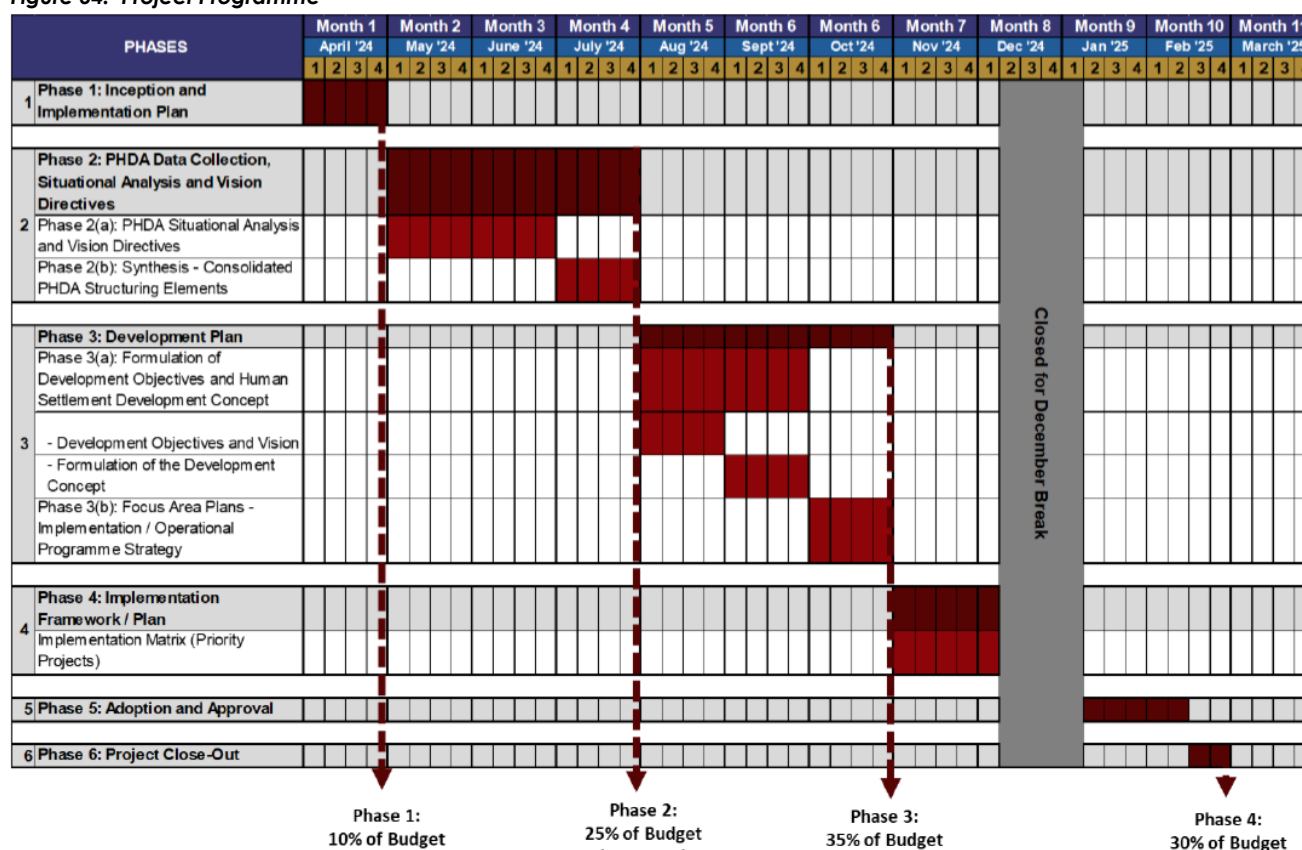
The implementation programme (Phase 4) will provide clear, separate phases that can allow for multi-year phased implementation. A priority matrix will be included in the implementation plan to provide a guide to which projects need to be implemented in the short, medium, and long-term. It must be noted that phases 3 and 4 have been completed.

The final Development Plan (Phase 5) will be presented to the various decision-making bodies in preparation for the adoption of the plan by the Council. The PHSHDA Plan will be advertised for public input once the Council has adopted the Plan. The Stellenbosch Municipality will drive the formal public participation with the assistance of Plan Associates.

Phase 6 will consist of the submission of the close-out report.

It was agreed upon with all stakeholders that the development plan be rolled out in different phases. The project programme below illustrates the different phases in which the project will be executed and the time frames linked to each milestone.

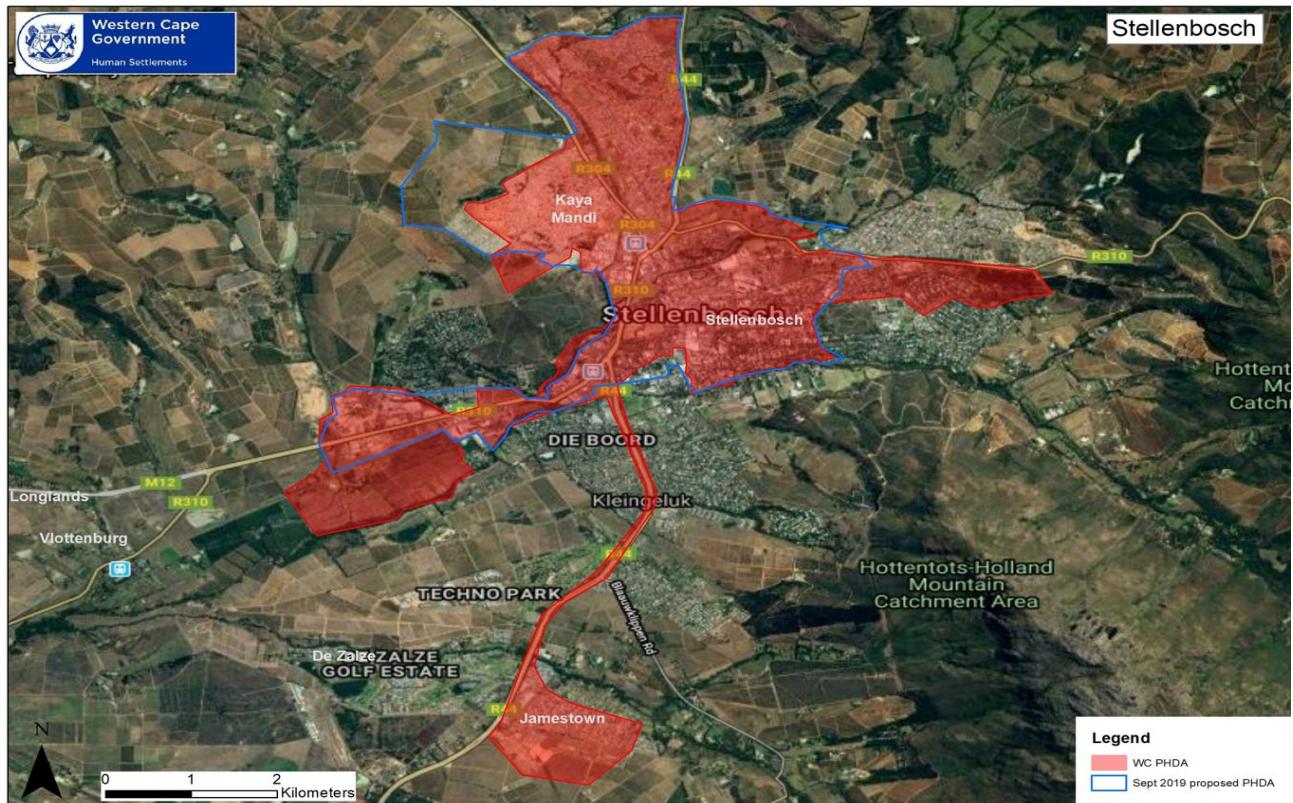
Figure 34: Project Programme



The figure below depicts areas that have been declared as Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Areas (PDSHDA):



Figure 35: Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Areas (PDSHDA)



The approved Housing Pipeline is available on request at the Directorate: Planning and Economic Development, on 021 808 8758 or via email at: lester.vanstavel@stellenbosch.gov.za.

7.3.3.7 Implementation Plan: Priority Housing Projects and Upgrading of Informal Settlements

Table 43: Summary Results: Housing Pipeline - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	5	3	3	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	5
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	1	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	2
Total IDP Deliverables		6	3	3	7

Table 44: Priority Housing Projects and Upgrading of Informal Settlements

Funding Type								Project Rating					
▲	Municipal Funding	●	Grant Funding (CCR / HSDG)	■	External Loan / Funding	×	No funding required	😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES AND PLANNING & ECONOMIC SERVICES																		Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27							
D3944	PMU	Construction of Longlands, Vlothenburg (144 serviced sites)	Percentage of the Longlands, Vlothenburg Capital Budget	Construction	144	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
TBC	PMU	Rectification of Cloetesville: The Steps / Orlean Lounge	Percentage of Cloetesville: The Steps / Orlean	Construction	161	90%	90%	n/a	90%	n/a	n/a	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	n/a	<div><div></div></div>	n/a	n/a	Project completed.

DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES AND PLANNING & ECONOMIC SERVICES																		Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3172	PMU	Upgrading of Zone O in Kayamandi	Percentage of the Zone O (in Kayamandi) Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Construction will be dealt with in phases	711	90%	90%	n/a	90%	90%	90%			n/a		n/a	n/a	2023 /24 financial year: Installation of services has commenced. 22 families need to be relocated to enable the completion of phase 1 service sites (178 services). Installation of services has been completed for 178 sites.
TBC	Housing Development	Development of the Kayamandi Town Centre	Percentage of the Kayamandi Town Centre development Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Implementation	±1 854	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is in the planning phase. The Department: Housing Development is in the process of obtaining development rights.

DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES AND PLANNING & ECONOMIC SERVICES																		Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3843	Housing Development	Development of Erf 64 Kylemore	Percentage of the Erf 64 Kylemore Development Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Implementation	±171	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	<div></div>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is in the planning phase. The Department: Housing Development is in the process of obtaining development rights.
n/a	Housing Development	Development of Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts	Percentage of Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts Development Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning (service sites)	±100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div></div>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There has been no confirmation from the Department: Housing Development with regards to the Power of Attorney from the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. Therefore, funding has been removed from the 2023/24 financial year.

DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES AND PLANNING & ECONOMIC SERVICES																	Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
TBC	Housing Development	Development of the Stellenbosch Extension	Percentage of Stellenbosch extension, development Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning (Mix-used development)	± 5 000 - 6 000	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	<div></div>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IDP Ref	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target							
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3838	Housing Development	To obtain development rights on Erf 7001, Cloetesville to establish GAP housing	Percentage of the Erf 7001, Cloetesville annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning	360 GAP housing	90%	90%	90%	n/a*	n/a*	90%				n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>100% of the capital budget was actually spent by 30 June 2023.</p> <p>The land use application was advertised for public comments and concluded on 25 February 2024.</p> <p>2023/24: Target achieved.</p> <p>99.95% of the budget was spent by 30 June 2024.</p> <p>Land use rights have been obtained to develop medium-to high-GAP housing opportunities in Cloetesville. The project has progressed into the implementation phase.</p>

DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IDP Ref	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3866	Housing Development	Finalise the sub-division plan for Jamestown (Phases 2 and 3)	Percentage of the Jamestown, Phase 2 and 3 annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning	±2 000 housing opportunities (to be determined per phase)	90%	90%	90%	n/a*	n/a*	90%				n/a	n/a	n/a	100% of the capital budget was actually spent by 30 June 2023. The land use application was submitted to MPT for a decision. 99.48% of the budget was spent by 30 June 2024. The project has progressed into the implementation phase in the 2026/27 financial year.
D3874	Housing Development	Obtain development rights for mixed-use development for Jamestown Phase 4	Percentage of the Jamestown, Phase 4 annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning		90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	The process for obtaining development rights is ongoing. The service provider is in the process of amending the urban design concept layout.

DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IDP Ref	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3841	Housing Development	Submit status reports on Social Housing (affordable rental accommodation) on Farms 81/2 and 81/9, Stellenbosch to the Executive Mayor	Number of quarterly status reports on Social Housing submitted to the Executive Mayor	Planning (SHIs and / or ODAs attract)	±250	20	4	4	4	4	4						n/a	A total of 12 reports have been submitted for the period 2022–2025. 2 reports were submitted by 28 February 2026.
D3870	Housing Development	Submission of Land Use Rights Application for the Northern Extension (Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10) to the Municipal Planning Terminal (MPT)	Number of Land Use Rights Applications for the Northern Extension (Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10) submitted to MPT by 30 June	Planning (Mix-used development)	± 5 000 - 6 000	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	The land use application was advertised for public comments and concluded on 25 February 2024. The land use application has been submitted to the MPT. The project's timeframe to obtain development rights is the 2025/26 financial year.
D3875	Housing Development	Submission of Land Use Rights Application for the Kayamandi Town Centre to the MPT	Number of Land Use Rights Applications for the Kayamandi Town Centre submitted to MPT by 30 June	Planning (Mix-used development)	±1 854	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	The land use application has been submitted to the Department: Land Use Management for submission to MPT.

DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																		
IDP Ref	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3843	Housing Development	To obtain development rights for Erf 64 Kylemore	Number of development right approvals obtained for Erf 64, Kylemore by 30 June	Planning	±171	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a*	<div></div>	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div></div>	n/a	Land Use Application submitted to Section: Land Use Management by 30 June 2025. Expenditure will occur as per cashflow and programme. The project is dependent on the approval of funding from the Provincial Department: Infrastructure.
TBC	Housing Development	Obtain development rights La Motte: Farm 1339, Farm 1158 and Farm 1158/1	Number of development right approvals obtained foLa Motte: Farm 1339, Farm 1158 and Farm 1158/1 annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning (Mix-used development)	±1 100	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a*	<div></div>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An application was submitted to NDoPW&I for a PoA in favour of Stellenbosch Municipality to obtain development rights. There has been no confirmation with regard to the POA. Land has not been transferred from the National Department of Public Works to the Stellenbosch Municipality.



DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT																		
IDP Ref	Responsible Department	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
							Target	Target	Target	Target	Target		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27							
n/a	Housing Development	To obtain development rights Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts	Percentage of the Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning (service sites)	±100	n/a	n/a	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	<div></div>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An application was submitted to NDoPW&I for a PoA in favour of Stellenbosch Municipality to obtain development rights. There has been no confirmation with regard to the PoA. Therefore, funding has been removed.

n/a* - After obtaining development rights, implementation of the project is dealt with by the Department: Project Management Unit.



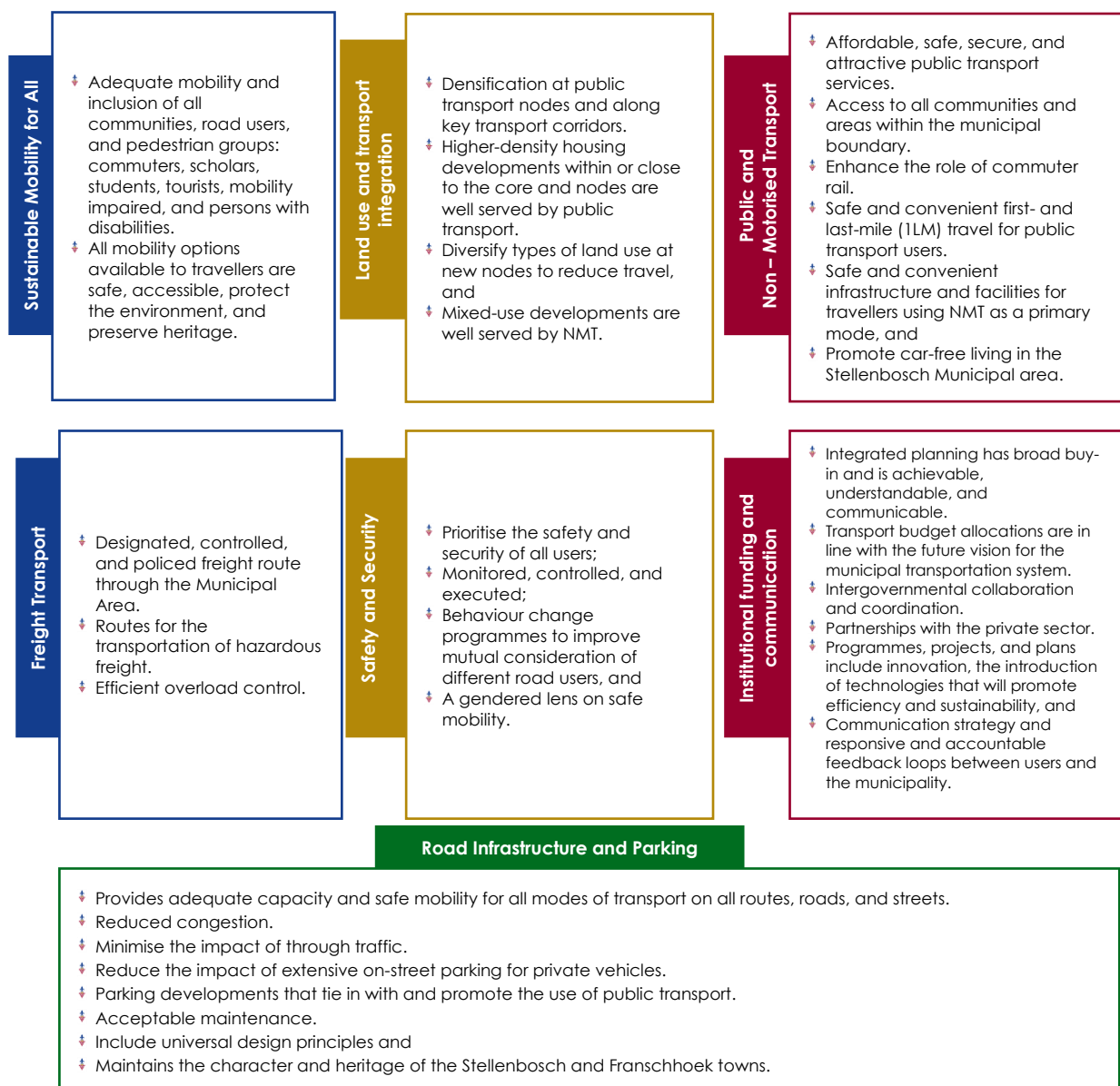
7.3.4 Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan

The National Land Transport Act, 2009 (Act No. 5 of 2009) (NLTA) requires “Type 1” planning authorities (the country's major cities and towns (including Stellenbosch Municipality)) to prepare a Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP). Generally, a CITP is considered a mechanism by which planning authorities can plan for, develop, manage, integrate, and provide for all modes of transport in their areas of jurisdiction.

The Stellenbosch Municipal Council as well as the Provincial Department of Mobility, has approved the Municipality's 2023-2028 CITP. The vision for the municipality's 2023–2028 CITP is as follows: Stellenbosch Municipality has an integrated, effective, and sustainable transport system that unlocks economic opportunities and is accessible, safe, reliable, and affordable to all communities serviced by the municipality.

Pursuant to achieving the vision and addressing user needs, issues, and gaps, the objectives for the transport system for Stellenbosch Municipality over the next 5 years and beyond are as follows (Chapters 2.3 and 2.4 of the CITP):

Figure 36: Objectives for the Stellenbosch Municipality Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP)



7.3.4.1 Implementation Plan: Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP)**Table 45: Summary Results: CITP - IDP Deliverables 2022- 2027**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	4	4	4	2
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	2
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	1
Total IDP Deliverables		4	4	4	5

Table 46: CITP Strategic Interventions

Funding Type								Project Rating					
▲	Municipal Funding	●	Grant Funding	■	External Loan/ Funding	×	No funding required	😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Implementation Plan: Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP)																
IDP Ref	Key Activity/ Project/ Programme/ Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Investigations and feasibility reports for a mechanism for the Internal Transport Feeder System from park and ride areas to the CDB	Number of assessment reports for the Internal Transport Feeder System completed by 31 December	Inception / Feasibility	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The target has been moved to the 2025/26 financial year. Provincial support was formalised in a signed MOU in October 2025. The Provincial Department of Mobility is seconding consultants to the Municipality for the feasibility study.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN (CITP)

IDP Ref	Key Activity/ Project/ Programme/ Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D2872	Facilitating the implementation and optimisation engagements of the Public Transport System	Number of implementation and optimisation engagements of the Public Transport System facilitated by 30 June	Ongoing, forming part of the internal operational programme	5	1	1	1	1	1	▲	😊	😊	😊	😊	n/a	Target achieved.
D3924	Submission of assessment reports for the management of park and ride facilities to the Municipal Manager	Number of assessment reports for management of park and ride facilities submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 December	Inception / Feasibility	2	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.
n/a	Develop a Congestion Charge Strategy	Number of Congestion Charge Strategies developed by 30 June	Inception / Feasibility	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The implementation of an efficient public transportation system is the first milestone before considering a congestion charge strategy. The new CITP, approved by the Council in 2023/24, does not currently propose congestion charges.
D3918	Conduct investigations for the pedestrianisation of streets	Number of investigations for the pedestrianisation of streets conducted by 30 June	Inception / Feasibility	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dennesig development. Investigation completed. Target achieved.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN (CITP)

IDP Ref	Key Activity/ Project/ Programme/ Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Completion of Tour Bus facilities in Stellenbosch and Franschhoek Towns	Number of Tour Bus facilities in Stellenbosch and Franschhoek Towns completed by 30 June	Design / Implementation (Included in CEF)	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment was conducted on the Stellenbosch Station Parking area, and the Council item was approved. PRASA reneged on its land parcel availability. Alternative sites are being investigated.
TBC	Submission of an assessment report to the Provincial Department of Transport on the implementation of public transport lanes on the R44 (from both directions Stellenbosch – Somerset West)	Number of assessment reports submitted to the Provincial Department of Transport on the implementation of public transport lanes on the R44 (from both directions Stellenbosch – Somerset West) completed by 31 December	Feasibility	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The target has been adjusted to the 2025/26 financial year. The amended target date aligns with the completion of the Public Transport Plan and the Provincial Park and Ride Studies.
n/a	Engagements with the University to collaborate on the implementation and improvement of park-and-ride facilities and shuttle services for students	Number of engagements held to collaborate on the implementation and improvement of park and ride facilities by 30 June	Ongoing, forming part of the internal operational programme	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the park and ride deliverable in the CITP.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN (CITP)

IDP Ref	Key Activity/ Project/ Programme/ Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Completion of the Kayamandi Pedestrian Bridge	Number of Kayamandi Pedestrian Bridges completed by 30 June	Implementation (Included in CEF)	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The target has been moved to the 2026/27 financial year. The tender process has closed. A decision needs to be made on funding.
TBC	Completion of the Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	Number of Lanquedoc Access Roads and Bridges completed by 30 June	Implementation (Included in CEF)	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Target achieved.
D3596	Completion of the expansion of the NMT projects	Number of expansions of the NMT projects completed by 30 June	Implementation (Included in CEF)	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved in the 2022/23 financial year. NMT projects are being rolled out as per the NMT Master Plan each financial year.
D3923	Spent the Traffic Signal Synchronisation programme	Percentage of the Traffic Signal Synchronisation programme capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Implementation (Included in CEF)	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. 90% capital spending has been achieved per financial year throughout the timeframe 2022-2025.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN (CITP)

IDP Ref	Key Activity/ Project/ Programme/ Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					Performance Comment
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3280	Complete the improvements on the Main Road intersections (R44, Alexander Street; R44, Merriman Lane; R45 Le Roux, Franschhoek; and R45, Helshoogte Road Realignment)	Percentage of the Main Road Intersection Improvements capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Implementation (Included in CEF)	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	▲	😊	😊	😊	😬	n/a	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>90% capital expenditure has been achieved per financial year for the period 2022 – 2025 on the Franschhoek and Helshoogte Road improvements, and 99.68% capital expenditure on the Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander Road.</p> <p>The Alexander Rd intersection tender has been approved, which will be advertised in February 2026, pending the adjustment budget. The funds were set aside for the design and planning for the construction of only Alexander Road.</p>
D3925	Obtaining development rights and approvals for the Adam Tas Link Road	Number of development rights and approvals obtained for the Adams Tas Link Road by 30 June	Designs	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	😬	n/a	<p>The ATC LSDF and Overlay Zone were approved by the Council in the 2023/24 financial year.</p> <p>Target moved to the 2025/26 financial year. A consultant has been appointed.</p>



7.3.5 Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

The third-generation IWMP, developed in 2020, was replaced with the 4th Generation Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) as approved by the Council in 2024.

The development of the IWMP is necessary, as it is an integral tool to identify current needs and act as a guide towards sustainable waste management. The IWMP must be incorporated as part of each municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), although it is submitted as a separate document. The IWMP also indicates the alignment of its goals with the Western Cape IWMP, the District Municipality IWMP and the National Waste Management Strategy, 2020 (NWMS).

Stellenbosch Municipality's 4th Generation IWMP includes a status quo analysis of the solid waste management system of the Stellenbosch Municipality and provides an overview of the strengths, weaknesses, and risks of the service provided. This overview includes the various aspects of, and the factors impacting, the solid waste management system. These range from relevant legislation, the socioeconomic context of the Stellenbosch Municipality, waste types and quantities generated, waste management systems and infrastructure, education and awareness initiatives, and financing.

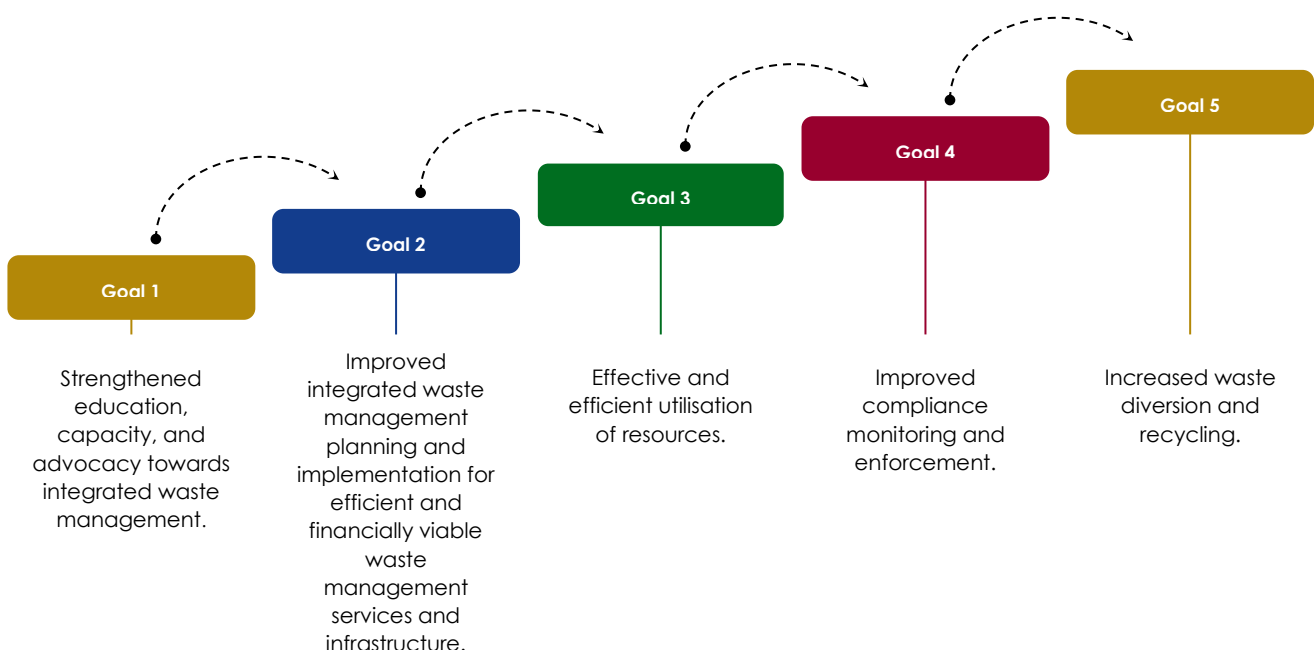
The analysis of the status quo assessment is utilised to identify the gaps and needs of Stellenbosch Municipality's waste management system. The scope also includes the formulation of goals and objectives required to address the gaps and needs. The goals and objectives are limited to implementation at the local authority level. The implementation plan to improve the waste management system and to achieve the identified goals is coupled with a monitoring and review programme to ensure the successful implementation of the IWMP. The IWMP will be implemented over the period 2024 - 2029 and will be reviewed annually.

With regular updates to this document, changing needs and progress in the waste management sector can be tracked, and strategies can be adjusted as needed.

7.3.5.1 Goals and Objectives

Five goals were identified for the Stellenbosch Municipality. The development of these goals has been informed by the previous IWMP, situational analysis, and gap and needs assessment, as follows:

Figure 37: Goals and objectives of the IWMP





7.3.5.2 Waste Management Systems and Infrastructure

The waste management division within the municipality provides the following services: collections, recycling, disposal to landfill site, wheelie bins (240 L), hiring of wheelie bins (for special events), emptying of skips, and drop-offs.

The Stellenbosch Municipality serves approximately 38 500 households with solid waste management services. The 28 751 collection points are spread across the WCO24. The refuse collection breakdown is approximately 20 000 wheelie bins and 4 000 standard refuse bags as of 2019. The most recent survey showed that approximately 106 000 wheelie bins are serviced monthly. The refuse bins are used to collect from formal areas, while the refuse bags are used to collect from informal settlements. The municipality utilises 11 refuse collection trucks that are operated by more than 60 crew members.

The municipality renders an area cleaning service seven (7) days a week. The area cleaning covers all urban areas within the WC024. The area cleaning service entails street sweeping, litter collection and removal within the road servitudes and clearing of illegal dumping on municipal properties.

The municipality provides a two-refuse collection system in formal areas where wheelie bins for non-recyclable waste and clear bags for recyclable waste are collected once a week. Households are required to separate and sort waste at source into two streams, namely non-recyclable waste for landfill (Wheelie bin)) and recyclable waste for recycling (clear bags).)

Figure 38: Waste types and waste sources addressed in the IWMP



7.3.5.3 Monitoring and Review of the IWMP

To ensure corrective action is taken where necessary, and that long-term strategic goals are met, it is imperative that the monitoring focuses on the short-term objectives of the IWMP. The monitoring of the IWMP also makes provision for the adjustment of the IWMP.

The effectiveness of the Stellenbosch Municipality's 4th Generation IWMP will be reviewed 5 years after its implementation date. Within 3 months of the end of the 5-year IWMP implementation period, a review report of the IWMP must be documented for formal submission to the Stellenbosch Municipal Council and to the DEA&DP.

7.3.5.4 Implementation Plan: Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)

Based on the gaps and needs identified, the aligned goals of the IWMP, and planned projects by the municipality, the plan contains the objectives, timeline, and resources required for the implementation of the IWMP. The gaps and needs identified are linked to the main goals contained in the Western Cape Provincial IWMP.

Table 47: Summary Results: IWMP - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	5	8	9	0
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	2
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	5
Total IDP Deliverables		5	8	9	7

Table 48: Integrated Waste Management Plan Interventions

Funding Type								Project Rating							
	Municipal Funding		Grant Funding		External Loan / Funding		No funding required		Project completed.		Project in progress.		Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function		

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (IWMP)																Performance Comment	
IDP Ref	Goal	Objective	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3641 and D3927	Goal 1: Strengthened education, capacity, and advocacy towards Integrated Waste Management	Facilitate consumer and industry responsibility in Integrated Waste Management	Conduct follow-up visits to the special and hazardous waste generators in the Stellenbosch Municipality	Number of follow-up visits conducted at the special and hazardous waste generators in the Stellenbosch Municipality by 30 June	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.

Implementation Plan: Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref	Goal	Objective	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
		Promote and ensure awareness and education of integrated waste management	Conduct educational awareness campaigns	Number of educational awareness campaigns conducted by 30 June	34	2	2	10	10	10	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved for the 2023/24 financial year. Target adjusted upwards for the period 2024/25 – 2026/27. Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year. 17 educational awareness campaigns have been conducted.
		Build and strengthen waste management capacity	Attend waste management seminars and / or forums	Number of waste management seminars and / or forums attended by 30 June	15	3	3	3	3	3	▲	😊	😊	😊	😬	n/a	Five seminars / workshops were attended in the 2022/23 financial year. Target achieved in the 2023/24 financial year. 2024/25 financial year: 3 forums attended by 30 June 2025. 2025/26 financial year: 2 forums attended by 28 February 2026.
D3931	Goal 2: Improved Integrated Waste Management Planning and implementation for efficient waste services and infrastructure	Facilitate municipal waste management planning	Review of the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)	Number of IWMP reviewed by 31 March	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Review the IWMP as part of the development of the 4 th Generation IWMP to be submitted to the Section 80 Committee by 28 February 2024.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (IWMP)																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref	Goal	Objective	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
			Submit the 4 th Generation IWMP to MayCo	Number of 4 th Generation IWMPs submitted to MayCo by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. The final 4 th Generation IWMP was approved by the Council on 29 January 2025.
		Promote industry waste management planning	Conduct engagements with industries to reduce waste generation	Number of engagements conducted with industries to reduce waste generation by 30 September	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the 4 th Generation IWMP.
		Promote the establishment of Integrated Waste Management Infrastructure and Services	Carry out conditional vehicle assessments	Number of conditional vehicle assessments carried out by 31 December	4	n/a	1	1	1	1	▲	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	The target was achieved for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years. The vehicle fleet was assessed, and new vehicles were procured.
			Develop a mechanical biological treatment (MBT) facility	Number of MBT facilities developed by 31 March	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A feasibility study was conducted, and the project was found to be unfeasible.
D3929	Goal 2: Improved Integrated Waste Management Planning and implementation for efficient waste services and infrastructure	Ensure effective and efficient waste information management	Conduct system improvement on waste data	Number of systems improvements conducted on waste data by 31 March	4	n/a	1	1	1	1	▲	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years. The study has been concluded. Completion of 2 system improvements on waste data.

Implementation Plan: Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref	Goal	Objective	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3717	Goal 3: Effective and efficient utilisation of resources	Minimise the consumption of natural resources	Linked to Goal 1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
		Stimulate job creation within the waste economy	Create job opportunities in the waste management sector	Number of job opportunities created in the waste management sector by 30 June	1730	400	400	330	300	300	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	608 jobs were created in the 2022/23 financial year. 833 jobs were created by 30 June 2024. The target has been revised and reduced for the period 2024/25 – 2026/27 from 400 to 330, and to 300 for the outer financial years. 609 job opportunities were created in the 2024/25 financial year.
		Increase waste diversion through reuse, recovery and recycling	Develop identified waste diversion infrastructure to increase diversion	Number of waste diversion infrastructure developed to increase diversion by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The IDP deliverable was replaced with developing a mini MRF (material recovery facility) in Franschhoek and Klapmuts.
TBC	New IDP deliverable linked to the 4 th Generation IWMP	MRF (material recovery facility)	Develop a mini MRF (material recovery facility) in Franschhoek	Number of mini MRFs developed (material recovery facility) in Franschhoek by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The tender was awarded in January 2026.

Implementation Plan: Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)																Performance Comment	
IDP Ref	Goal	Objective	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
TBC	New IDP deliverable linked to the 4 th Generation IWMP	MRF (material recovery facility)	Develop a mini MRF (material recovery facility) in Klapmuts	Number of mini MRFs developed (material recovery facility) in Klapmuts by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is at a detailed design stage.
D3646 and D3724 and D3930	Goal 4: Improved compliance with the environmental regulatory framework	Strengthen compliance monitoring and enforcement	Conduct internal and external compliance audits at all waste management facilities	Number of internal and external compliance audits conducted at all waste management facilities by 30 June	25	5	5	5	5	5	▲	😊	😊	😊	😬	n/a	Four (4) internal audits of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities were completed in the 2022/23 financial year. 1 external and 4 internal audits were completed for the 2023/24 financial year. Target achieved. 2024/25: 1 external and 7 internal audits were completed by 30 June 2025. Target achieved. 2025/26: 2 internal audits have been completed by 28 February 2026.
			Attend to illegal dumping complaints	Percentage of illegal dumping complaints attended to within 48 hours	80% per annum	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a

Implementation Plan: Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)																Performance Comment	
IDP Ref	Goal	Objective	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
		Remediate and rehabilitate contaminated land	Rehabilitation of the unused cell at the landfill site	Number of unused cells at the landfill site rehabilitated by 31 March	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the 4 th Generation IWMP Planning to commence in the 2025/26 financial year. The target will be achieved in the 2028/29 financial year and will be accommodated in the 6 th Generation IDP.



7.3.6 Electrical Master Plan

With the approval of the SDF in November 2019, which was almost within the time that the masterplan was due for an update, the review was not done. The complete update was planned for September 2020, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the updating of the masterplan was delayed.

In October 2020, the Minister of DME announced that municipalities would be allowed to purchase electricity from other sources and also generate their electricity in the future. This drastically changed the whole concept of the Stellenbosch Municipality's Masterplan. Where the municipality previously had one supplier of electricity, it would have had major intake points from this one supplier. As networks flow from these points to consumers, the size of the cables will depend on the demands of these consumers for electricity. Because the municipality may now receive electricity from multiple sources, the municipal network design will no longer be compatible with this new policy. The entire masterplan must now change, as cables in certain areas may now be too big and in a few places too small. The whole system of intake points must first be established, and once that is known, the network itself must be redesigned with the knowledge of existing and future intake points and methods of energy acquisition.

To understand what the energy sources for electricity would look like, an **Energy Masterplan** has been launched and conducted by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), which forms the basis for how electricity is likely to be generated or purchased. The Energy Masterplan was finalised in December 2022 and approved by the Council in March 2023, and the Electricity Masterplan was completed in June 2023 and approved by the Council in February 2024.

The plans aim to provide the Stellenbosch Municipality with a clear view and a long-term plan for the development of the electrical infrastructure required to support the envisaged demand growth in Stellenbosch and surrounding areas. The municipality also evaluated the long-term viability of existing infrastructure and the expansion and refurbishment requirements thereof, where new infrastructure should be located, and which components, either existing or new, will be required.

Apart from spatial changes, the **Electrical Masterplan** is to contain the following main elements:

- Documented assessments of primary equipment at all 66/11 kV substations and 11 kV switching substations within the municipal area;
- Site-specific assessments to provide a systematic estimate of the life remaining in substation facilities and planning to extend the life of facilities to meet future needs;
- Development of a geographical load forecast based on regional demographic and historical load growth patterns, as informed by the SDF. (The anticipated long-term load forecast was directly used as input to the expansion plan);
- Development of network strengthening and expansion options and technical evaluations to ensure that load and performance criteria are met over the short, medium, and long term (2028);
- Preparation of cost estimates for the technically viable expansion and strengthening options; and
- The Electrical Master Plan is updated every five years and is used in medium-term project planning, prioritisation, and budgeting.
- The current Electrical Master Plan is valid until June 2028. The Department: Electrical Services will timeously initiate the necessary processes to have a new master plan in place, following the expiry of the current plan.

7.3.7 Water Services Development Plan

As per the Constitution Section 156(1), Stellenbosch is authorised and required to provide services as per Schedule 4B & 5B. Schedule 4B indicates: The following local government matters to the extent



set out in section 155(6)(a) and (7): Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems

As a Water Services Authority (WSA), the Stellenbosch Municipality has a duty, in terms of sections 12 and 13 of the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997), to prepare and maintain a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP). The municipality prepared a comprehensive WSDP in 2007, 2012, and 2019, each valid for a period of five years. A revision and updating of the WSDP was conducted in the 2022/23 financial year and completed in the 2025/26 financial year, but has not been approved by Council.

The total population supplied with water in the Stellenbosch municipal area amounts to more than 200 000 residents. Water is also supplied to a fairly extensive industrial area. Emergency water is supplied to farm communities that do not get water from the farms on which they reside.

The Department of Water and Sanitation is responsible for providing after South Africa's scarce water resources and the health thereof. Stellenbosch Municipality's Water Services sees itself as an extension of this caretaking. Water Services is responsible for acting in line with the Water Services Act and the implementation of municipal by-laws, policies, and procedures related to the provision of this service.

As part of the WSDP package, the municipality maintains:

- Water and Sewer Master Plans;
- Water Resources Study;
- Annual water audit;
- A Water Safety Plan;
- A drinking water quality sampling programme;
- Water and sewer pipe replacement prioritisation programme; and
- A Water Demand Management (WDM) Strategy.

The Water Master Plan, Sanitation Master Plan, Bulk Water Resources / Drought Intervention Plan, Asset Register, and Pipe Replacement Prioritised Programme were updated in 2019, after the previous major drought.

A new master plan has commenced and will be completed in the **2025/26** financial year. Since the water management function has drastically changed with the aforementioned previous drought, the use of greywater and the increasing cleansing of rivers have been prioritised. The Municipality, together with Stellenbosch University and IMESA (Institute of Municipal Engineers of South Africa) was instrumental in the creation of a new South African Grey Water Policy. These updates were taken up into the Water Master Plan with the latest changes to the SDF.

The **Water Conservation** and **Water Demand Management** (WC and WDM) strategy is a comprehensive study that includes a 10-year financial plan. The strategy has two goals:

- Prioritising the implementation of WC and WDM, and
- Ensuring ongoing planning, management, monitoring, and an enabling environment.

The WC and WDM initiatives include:

- A water pipe replacement programme,
- An indigent domestic leak repair and meter replacement programme,
- A Stellenbosch water meter audit, and
- An in-house water services operation and maintenance programme.

Poverty reduction and improved water management are closely linked.



Access to basic water is defined as 25 liters of potable water per day supplied within 200 meters of a household.

Due to the severe drought experienced in the late 2010's and the very low drought-causing rainfall recorded in recent years, the municipalities in the Western Cape had to enforce water restrictions that were lifted in the early 2020's. The Western Cape has been fortunate with above-average rainfall in the last two years, and thus, no water restrictions have needed to be implemented since the previous drought ended.

Stellenbosch Municipality supplies water to its consumers through the following water supply systems:

Sub Town: Stellenbosch North		Sub Town: Stellenbosch South	
Water Supplying System: Ida's Valley Water Purification Plant Raw Water or Purified Water Source: Raw Water from Ida's Valley Dams, Eerste River		Water Supplying System: Paradyskloof Water Purification Plant Raw Water or Purified Water Source: Raw Water from Theewaterskloof Dam	
Sub Town: Stellenbosch North		Sub Town	
Water Supplying System: Franschhoek Water Purification Plant Raw Water or Purified Water Source: Franschhoek River		Boschendal Franschhoek West La Motte, Pniël, Kylemore Wemmershoek	Elsenburg Franschhoek West Johannesdal Klapmuts, Koelenhof, Lanquedoc Mulders Vlei
		Water Supplying System: Wemmershoek Water Treatment Works Black Heath Water Treatment Works	
↓ Wemmershoek (treated water imported from the City of Cape Town); ↓ Blackheath (treated water imported from the City of Cape Town); ↓ Faure (treated water imported from the City of Cape Town); and ↓ Other sources (boreholes)			

Stellenbosch Municipality manages three water treatment works, namely Ida's Valley, Paradyskloof, and Franschhoek. The potable water supply from these works amounts to 28 Ml/d on average, and a further 12 Ml/d was obtained from the City of Cape Town during the 2024/25 financial year, ensuring a supply of approximately 40 Ml/d to the municipal area.

Areas supplied by the Wemmershoek Water Treatment Works include half of Franschhoek town, La Motte, Wemmershoek, Pniël, Boschendal, Johannesdal, Kylemore, Lanquedoc, Klapmuts, Koelenhof, Elsenburg, Devon Valley, and Muldersvlei. Areas supplied by Blackheath water treatment works include Polkadraai, Spier, and Vloffenburg. Areas supplied by the Faure Water Treatment Works are Faure, Jamestown, De Zalze, Raithby, and Lynedoch. Although these water treatment works fall within the sphere of responsibility of the City of Cape Town, their impact on water quality and quantity needs to be monitored and considered by the Stellenbosch Municipality.

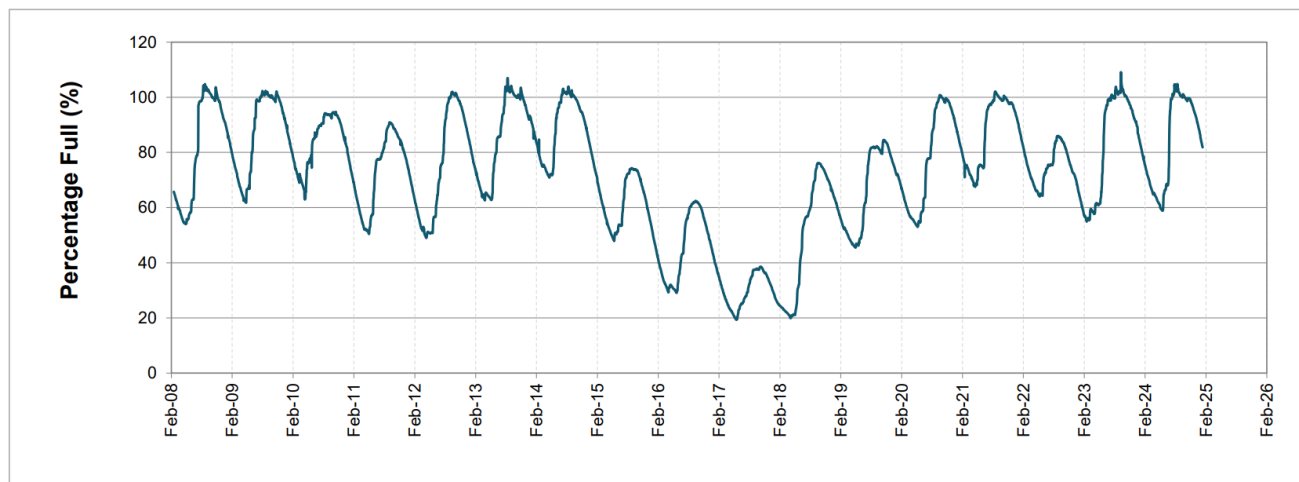
Stellenbosch Municipality supplies potable water to the entire municipal area through a network and infrastructure consisting of 48 reservoirs / holding tanks, and water towers, 36 water pump stations, 44 pressure-reducing valve installations, 734 kilometers of pipeline, and 84 water supply zones. The network is fully controlled and operated by a telemetry system. The telemetry system is outdated and is currently planned for an upgrade in the following three financial years.

The bulk water input into the water network for 2024/25 was 12 623 309 kl, with an annual average daily demand of 34.584 kl/day. About 34.3% of the water supplied is purified from its water sources at the Ida's Valley and Franschhoek water treatment plants. The balance is supplied by the City of Cape Town and the Paradyskloof Water Treatment Plant, where raw water supplied by the Department of



Water and Sanitation is purified. Potable water supplied by the City of Cape Town is analysed every month by the City of Cape Town.

Figure 39: WCWSS Storage Record (2008 – present)



Subject to a revised graph with the approval of a new WSDP

Ida's Valley and Paradyskloof Water Treatment Works are equipped with some analytical capabilities, and routine plant analyses are performed in-house. A full water quality monitoring programme is further performed for the municipality by an accredited external laboratory / contractor. The maintenance of equipment is performed in-house and by specialist contractors.

7.3.7.1 Basic Services and Level of Services

- There is no backlog of basic water and sanitation services in the urban areas of the municipality. A small number of households on farms are still without basic water and sanitation services.
- The clinics, hospitals, and schools in the municipal area have adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services.
- All indigent households receive free basic water (the first six kilolitres of water) and sanitation services.
- All the formal households in urban areas of the municipality are provided with water connections and waterborne sanitation facilities inside the houses (higher level of service). Communal standpipes and ablution facilities are provided in the informal areas as a temporary emergency service. Communal standpipes represent the weakest part of a network's water supply services. Standpipes are often constructed in ways that cannot withstand excessive use (and abuse) and are often neglected in terms of operation and maintenance, adversely affecting the health of their already vulnerable and poor users.
- A sustainable type of water and sanitation facility needs to be provided to the households on those farms with current services below the minimum service level standard. Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to supporting the private landowners as far as possible concerning addressing the current service backlog on farms, as identified through the Cape Winelands Rural Survey of Service Levels.
- From a water services perspective, the most significant challenges are the augmentation of the existing water sources, the replacement and upgrading of old infrastructure to accommodate development, the provision of sustainable basic services to informal settlements, and ensuring the provision of basic services to rural communities located on private farms.

7.3.7.2 Maintenance of Infrastructure

Both water infrastructure and sanitation infrastructure require serious remedial investment. About a third of the water supply infrastructure is in poor or very poor condition, and the condition backlog is



more than R300 million. The bulk of the backlog is made up of the old Asbestos Cement (AC) water reticulation pipeline assets. The update to the Pipe Replacement Prioritisation study will indicate what percentage of sanitation infrastructure is in poor or very poor condition and what the condition backlog is. The bulk of the backlog consists of the old Asbestos Cement (AC) and Pic Fibre sewer reticulation assets in the Stellenbosch area.

Wastewater Treatment Works

An Infrastructure Asset Register is in place for all water and sanitation infrastructure. An Infrastructure Asset Management Plan must be developed and implemented, based on the principle of preventative maintenance to ensure that damage to assets is prevented before it occurs. Assets must be rehabilitated and / or replaced before the end of their economic life, and the necessary capital funds must be allocated for this purpose. Maintenance activities have historically been focused on reactive maintenance as opposed to preventative maintenance. The Stellenbosch Municipality has, in recent years, increased its focus on preventative maintenance, and there are early signs of a positive effect on the failure rate of equipment on treatment works.

7.3.7.3 Implementation Plan: Water Services Development Plan**Table 49: Summary Results: WSDP - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	2	1	0	0
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	2
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	0
Total IDP Deliverables		2	1	0	2

Table 50: Water Services Development Interventions

Funding Type								Project Rating					
▲	Municipal Funding	●	Grant Funding	■	External Loan/ Funding	✖	No funding required	😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Implementation Plan: Water Services Development Plan																Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Current Infrastructure Projects	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3327	Upgrading of the Wemmershoek WWTW (Phase 2)	Number of Wemmershoek WWTWs (Phase 2) upgraded by 31 March	Wemmershoek WWTW Upgrade will increase capacity and improve the quality of effluent discharged into the Berg River	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Phase 1 is completed. The Phase 2 design has been finalised. Target to be reported on by 31 March 2026.



Implementation Plan: Water Services Development Plan																Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Current Infrastructure Projects	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3327	Upgrading of the Pniël WWTW	Number of Pniël WWTWs upgraded by 31 December	Pniël WWTW upgrade will increase the capacity and the quality of effluent	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project has been completed.
TBC	Complete the Vloottenburg / Polkadraai Bulk Water Supply Pipeline	Number of Vloottenburg / Polkadraai Bulk Water Supply Pipeline completed by 30 June	The upgrading of the Vloottenburg / Polkadraai Bulk Water Scheme is a 60-week construction phase	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Phase 1 was completed in the 2023/24 financial year. Phase 2 is delayed due to land ownership acquisition.
D3329	Upgrading of the Uniepark (Rosendal Reservoir) Bulk Water Supply Pipeline	Number of Uniepark (Rosendal Reservoir) Bulk Water Supply Pipelines upgraded by 30 June	Uniepark (Rosendal Reservoir) Bulk Water Upgrade consists of multiple phases	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved in 2022/23. Rosendal Reservoir is completed. Further phases are budget-dependent.
D3329	Upgrading of the new Stellenbosch Reservoir and Bulk Water Supply Pipeline	Number of the new Stellenbosch Reservoir and Bulk Water Supply Pipelines upgraded by 30 June	Kayamandi and Northern Extension Bulk Water Upgrade is in the final design stage and will include a 10ML Reservoir, 4km of Bulk Supply Pipelines and a water transfer pumpstation (Onder Papagaai)	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	😬	n/a	"The project name is now: ""New Stellenbosch Reservoir." Target to be reported on by 31 March 2026.
D3329	Construction of the new Jamestown Reservoir	Number of new Jamestown Reservoirs constructed by 30 June	New Jamestown 5ML Reservoir and Bulk Pipeline	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project was completed by 31 December 2024.

Implementation Plan: Water Services Development Plan																Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Current Infrastructure Projects	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Construction of the new Jonkershoek WTP	Number of new Jonkershoek WTPs to be constructed by 30 June	The new Jonkershoek WTP Project consists of a new 15 l/s water filtration plant, complete with disinfection and stabilisation	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is budget-dependent and earmarked for the 2026/27 financial year.
TBC	Upgrading of the Ida's Valley WTP	Number of Ida's Valley WTPs upgraded by 30 June	Ida's Valley WTP Upgrade is in the planning phase, with funding to be secured in the CEF	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is budget-dependent.

7.3.8 Water Demand Management (WDM)

Stellenbosch Municipality is actively implementing their adopted WDM Strategy to reduce the current percentage of non-revenue water and to keep future water demand as low as possible. The municipality has a block-step tariff system that discourages wasteful or inefficient use of water. The restriction of water use by indigent households and non-payers was prioritised with the implementation of the Leak Repair Programme, which includes repairs to private leaks and the installation of water demand management devices. These devices restrict users to 400 litres of water per day. More than 1 753 devices have been installed, saving over 493 084 litres of water per day.

7.3.8.1 Climate Change

In terms of adapting to climate change, water systems will need to be more robust, and newer or alternative sources of supply may need to be found. Increased skills will be required from water managers, and long-term water projections are required. Although an overall decrease in rainfall is not generally forecast, increased variability in the climate and frequency of extreme events, as well as increased temperature and wind, could have an impact on water sources, particularly surface waters. It is, therefore, advisable for the municipality to maintain a conservative approach to the management of water sources, including the following actions:

- ✦ Establish assurance of the supply levels of all water sources;
- ✦ Increase assurance of the supply of water resources by ensuring that there is at least 10% additional capacity (headroom) when considering the maximum 24-hour demand in the peak month of the year;
- ✦ Do not undertake new developments unless a proper investigation of the implications for water sources and sustainability in the long term has been undertaken.
- ✦ Vigorous implementation of WDM measures, especially in terms of increased water efficiency, frequent monitoring of the water supply system from the sources to the consumers, and regular and adequate system maintenance and repairs; and
- ✦ The IRIS monitoring system, including the Blue Drop Awards system, is active in the municipality. The municipality did not receive a Blue Drop Award for the recent Blue Drop assessment period. The municipality received a No Drop score of 57% in the most recent No Drop audit per by DWS in 2023.

7.3.8.2 Level of Service

In the rural area, the responsibility lies with the landowner to manage stormwater over their land. In the urban area, the responsibility lies with the local municipality. The objective in stormwater management is to be able to accommodate a 1:5-year storm in the residential areas and 1:2 in the urban areas, as contemplated in the Guideline for Human Settlements Planning and Design. The Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) determines that flood lines should be indicated on development plans.

Flood line determination has been done in the past, but this information is outdated. The municipality is currently busy compiling a hydrological model to determine the latest flood lines on the rivers in Stellenbosch and Franschhoek for the urban area. It is a development condition for all future developments to do a flood-line determination.

7.3.8.3 Risk Mitigation – Drought Response Plan

Water is probably the most fundamental and indispensable of all natural resources—fundamental to life, the environment, food production, hygiene, and power generation.

Due to the threat of reoccurring droughts and the very low rainfall recorded in recent years, the municipalities in the Western Cape had to enforce water restrictions. Stellenbosch Municipality

implemented water restrictions to lower water consumption. No water restrictions are currently implemented by the Stellenbosch Municipality, and there is no indication that restrictions are needed prior to December 2025. A determination on future restrictions is normally made at the end of the rainy season.

The success of this initiative is largely dependent on the consumer's cooperation in taking ownership of the new smart meter. The use of the water demand management device (smart meter) has been implemented nationally with huge success and a reduction in water losses.

The project is currently underway and has received positive reaction from the community.

An update to the Water Services By-Laws will be undertaken in the 2024/25 financial year to be approved by the Council and promulgated. This will contribute to increasing the management and control of water and sanitation-related aspects within the municipality.

The following planning documents are continuously updated to include the latest planning: the Water Master Plan, Water Services Audit Report, and the Pipe Replacement Study and Model, and all projects and daily operations are done in line with the aforementioned studies and guidelines.

7.3.8.4 Backlogs in Water and Sanitation Services

A municipality, as a Water Services Authority (WSA), has a duty to all its customers or potential customers in its area of jurisdiction to progressively ensure efficient, affordable, economical, and sustainable access to water and sanitation services to promote sustainable livelihoods and economic development. To ensure this, it is important that the backlogs within the water and sanitation infrastructure be addressed. Backlogs could be defined in three broad categories:

- ⚙ Backlogs regarding access to basic water and sanitation services (basic water and sanitation services in terms of national norms and standards);
- ⚙ Conditional backlogs (lack of maintenance); and
- ⚙ Capacity backlogs (increase in consumers).

7.3.8.5 Backlogs – Access to Basic Levels of Services

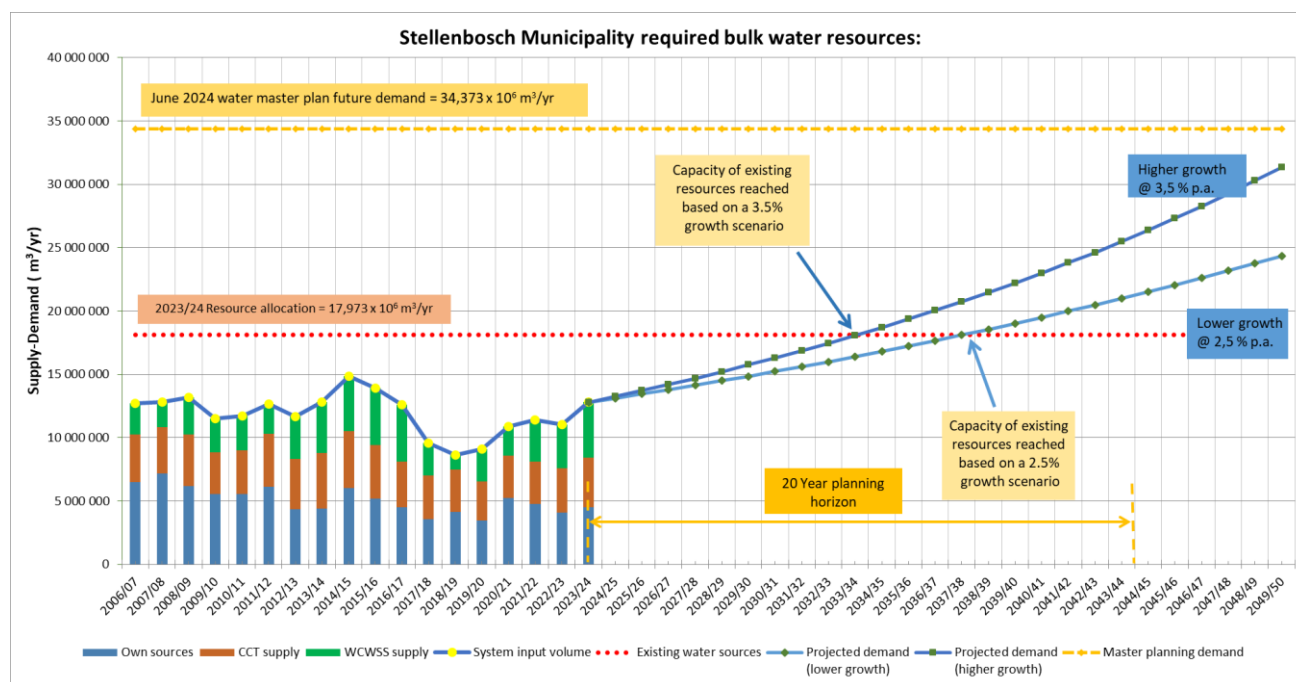
All indigent households receive free basic water (the first six (6) kilolitres of water) and sanitation services.

All the formal households in urban areas of the municipality are provided with water connections and waterborne sanitation facilities inside the houses (higher level of service). Communal standpipes and ablution facilities are provided in the informal areas as a temporary emergency service. Communal standpipes represent the weakest part of a network's water supply services. Standpipes are often constructed in ways that cannot withstand excessive use (and abuse) and are often neglected in terms of operation and maintenance, adversely affecting the health of their already vulnerable and poor users.

A sustainable type of water and sanitation facility needs to be provided to households with current service levels below RDP standards. Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to supporting private landowners as far as possible in addressing the current service backlog on farms.



Figure 40: Water supply and accommodating growth (Total for WCO24)



Updated growth in demand: 20-year planning horizon (subject to a revised graph with the approval of a new WSDP)

Detailed water balance and future water demand projection models were developed as part of the WSDP process to adequately plan for the augmentation of the existing water sources. Groundwater is now seen as a potential water source and will be investigated and evaluated after the new water resources study is completed.

Based on the municipality's IWA Water Balance Sheet for the 2023/24 financial year, the municipality recorded 31.2% for "non-revenue" water, which is an increase of 3.0% from the previous financial year, and 17.1% for real network losses. The non-revenue water for the 2023/24 financial year is 31.2%, which is above the target set of 25%. The real physical network losses are 17.1%, which is above the best practice value of 15%.



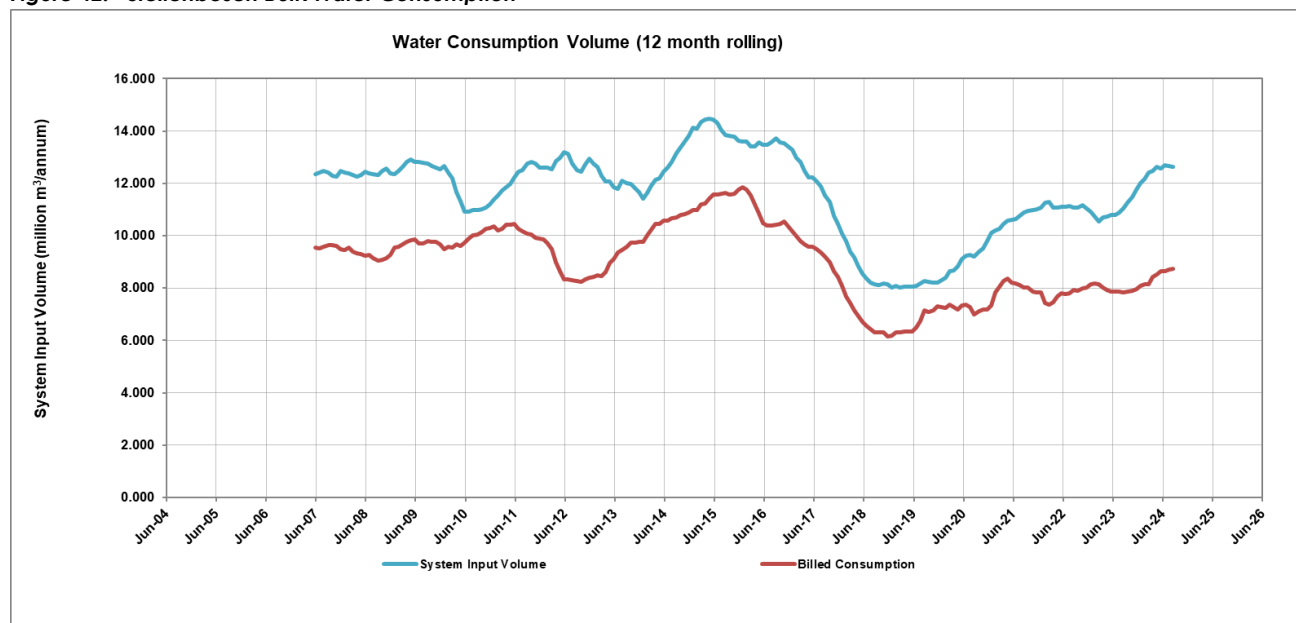
Figure 41: Water Losses from July 2022 to June 2023

System input volume (SIV): Jul 2023 to Jun 2024 ; kL				12 554 132	100%
(water demand in reticulation system)					
Potable water	Authorised consumption 79.4%	Revenue water 68.8%	Billed metered	8 631 963	68.8%
			Billed unmetered	0	0.0%
	Non-revenue water 31.2%	Unbilled metered	0	0.0%	
		Unbilled unmetered	1 334 032	10.6%	
		Apparent losses	439 983	3.5%	
		Real network losses	2 148 154	17.1%	
	Water losses 20.6%				
Non-revenue water (NRW) ; kL				3 922 170	31.2%
Real network losses ; kL				2 148 154	17.1%

7.3.8.6 Borehole Drilling in WCO24

Part of the drought mitigation plan was to manufacture and install water purification plants in the Stellenbosch Municipality water networks at strategic positions. The containerised water purification plants treat water up to SANS 241 standards before it is included in the water supply networks. This water is, however, more expensive compared to our Ida's Valley WTP supply and is not used unless necessary.

Figure 42: Stellenbosch Bulk Water Consumption



Subject to a revised graph with the approval of a new WSDP

7.3.9 Long-Term Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Strategy

A comprehensive Water Conservation and Water Demand Management (WC and WDM) Strategy, which includes a 10-year financial plan, has been developed. The strategy has two goals. The municipality will:

- Prioritise the implementation of the WC and WDM Strategy; and
- Ensure ongoing planning, management, monitoring, and an enabling environment.

This long-term WC and WDM Strategy was approved by the Council on Tuesday, 25 February 2014, and has since been implemented. Water Conservation and Water Demand Management (WC/WDM) are more cost-effective and have a lower environmental impact when compared with developing new sources of supply, provided there is scope for implementing WC / WDM measures. The payback period for the implementation of WC / WDM in this municipality is 3 years, which is considerably less than the 20 years that one would expect with major infrastructure projects. The updating of the long-term plan is underway.

The results of the successful implementation of the strategy are evident, with declining input volumes and lower water losses recorded since implementation started. The active Leak Repair Programme, the installation of the Water Demand Management Device, the active replacement of faulty water meters and the replacement of asbestos cement pipelines all contributed to below-average Real Network Losses and non-revenue water losses. It is, therefore, an effective way of delaying the development of infrastructure for new water resources and reducing the need to upgrade or construct new bulk water infrastructure.

WC / WDM involves measures which:

Figure 43: WC / WDM Measures

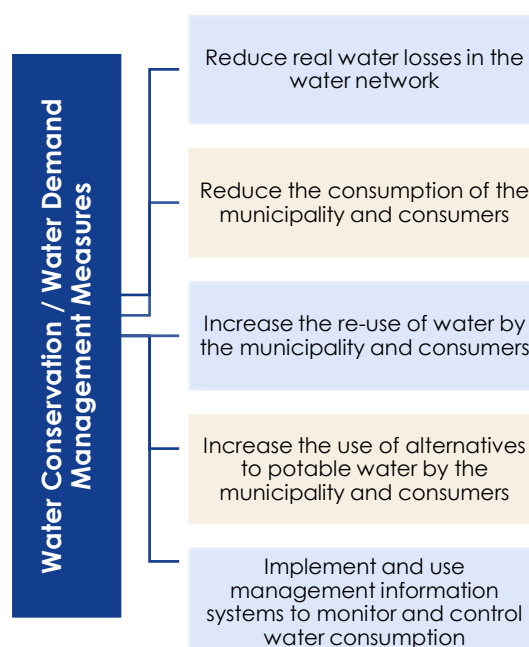
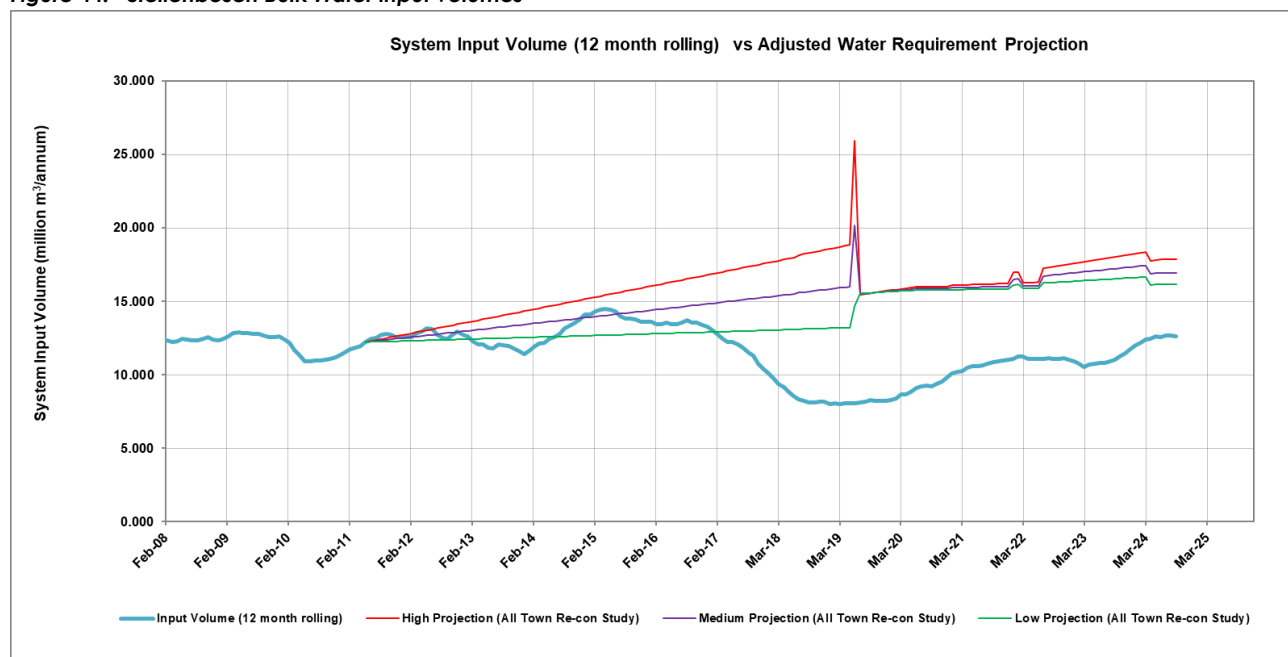
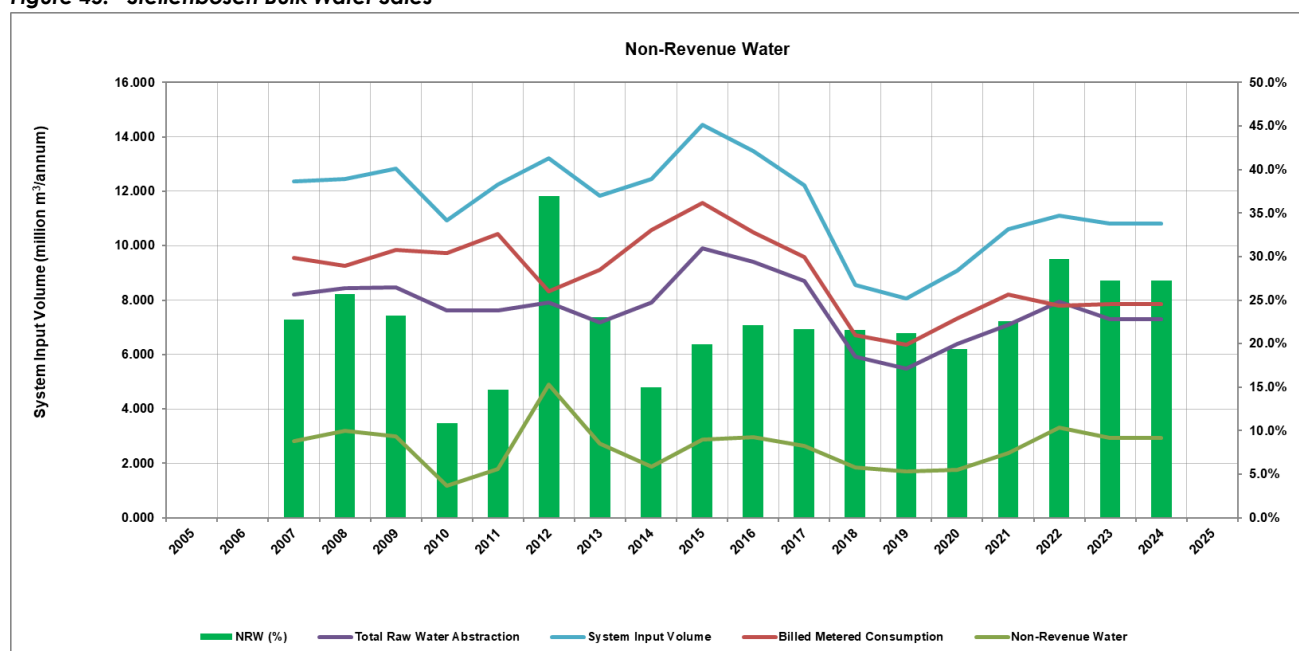


Figure 44: Stellenbosch Bulk Water input volumes

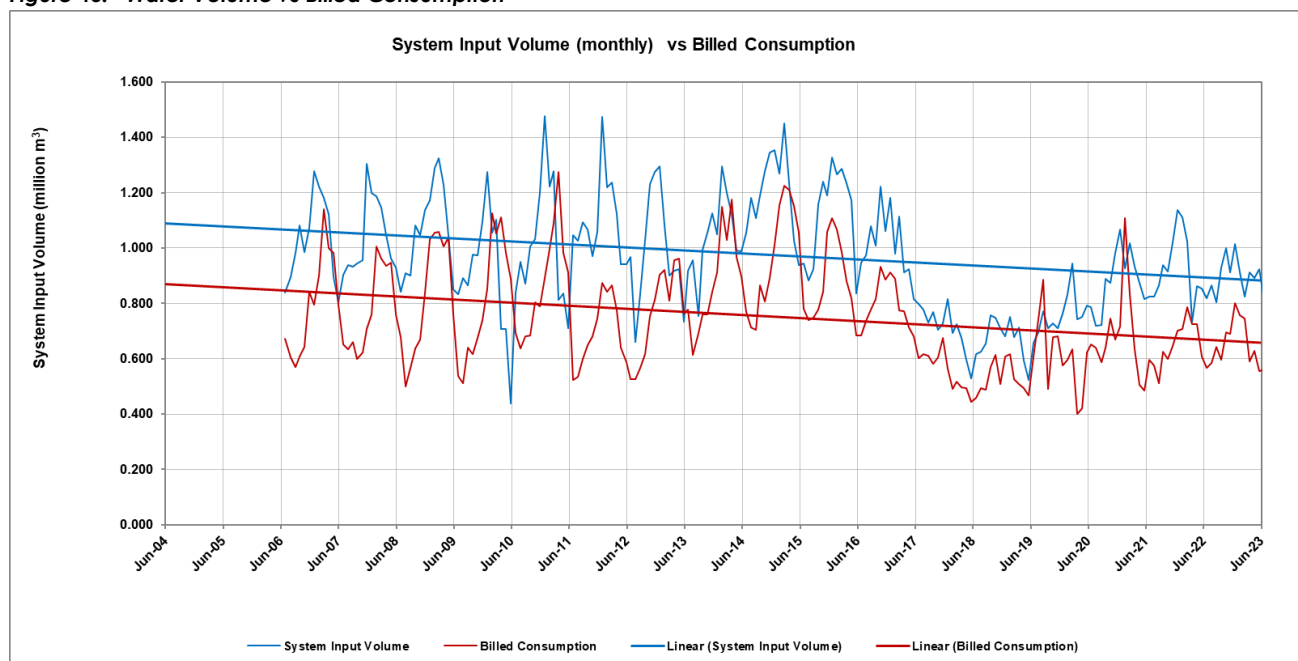


Subject to a revised graph with the approval of a new WSDP

Figure 45: Stellenbosch Bulk Water Sales

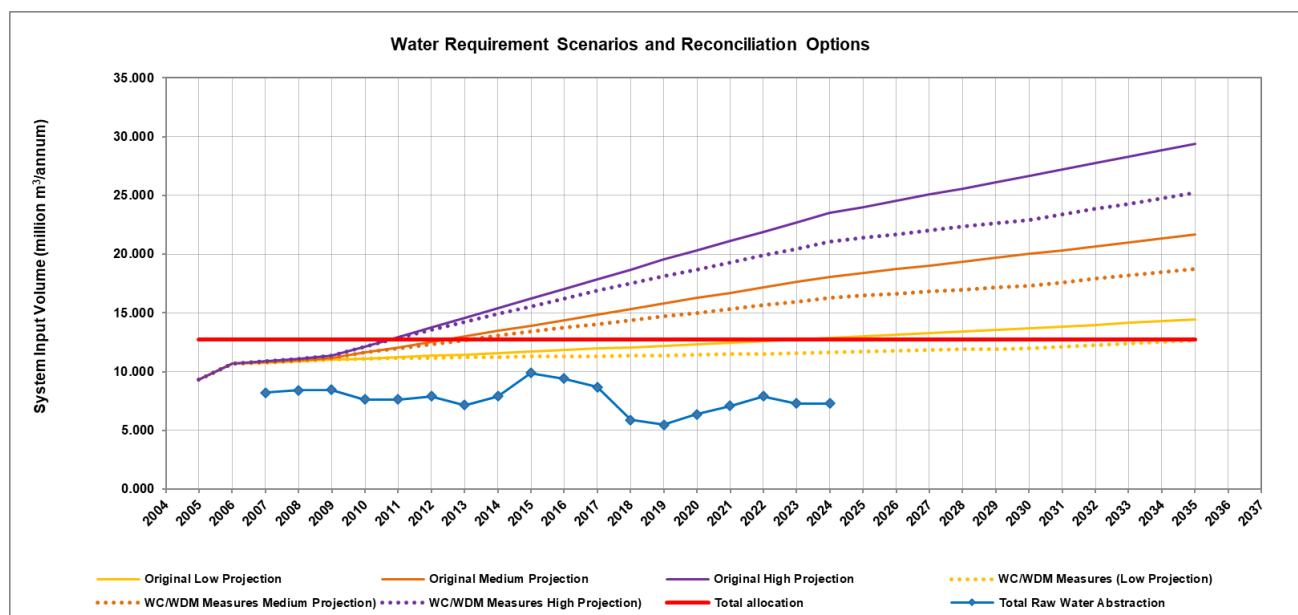


Subject to a revised graph with the approval of a new WSDP

Figure 46: Water Volume vs Billed Consumption


Subject to a revised graph with the approval of a new WSDP

The unrestricted growth in water demand versus the growth in water demand assuming WC and WDM are implemented as shown in the figure below.

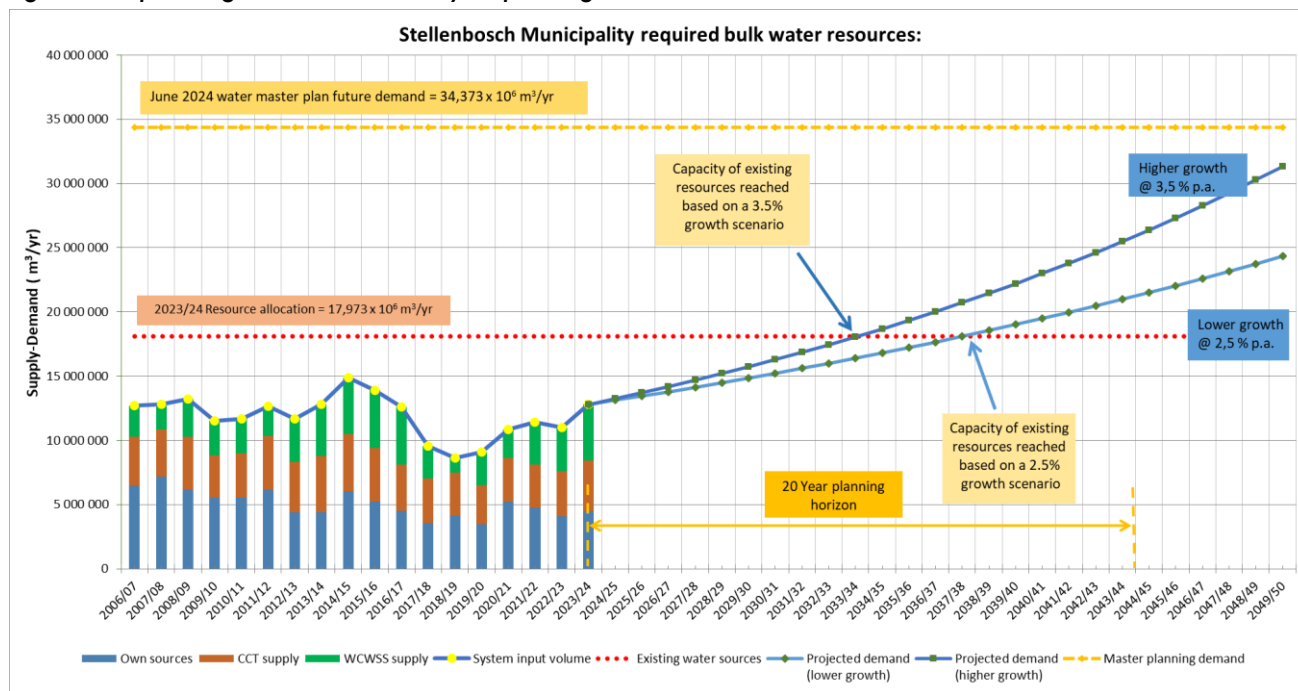
Figure 47: Unrestricted versus WDM growth in demand


Subject to a revised graph with the approval of a new WSDP

Note that each town in the municipality has water supplies independent of each other. When implementing WC / WDM in the municipality, it is critical to implement it in those towns where the existing supply will become inadequate for the demand as soon as possible. This will enable the municipality to delay the implementation of expensive infrastructure. The estimated budget required is about R80 million over 10 years.

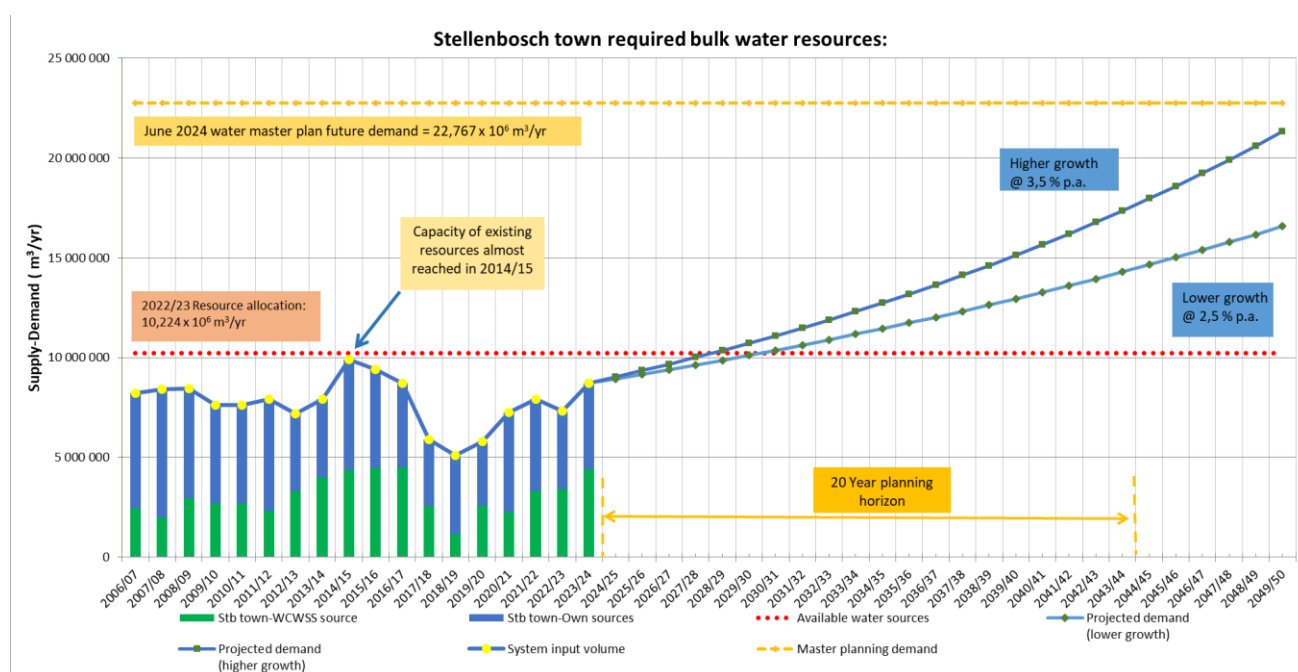
The municipality embarked on a Drought Intervention Programme that accelerated and expanded some of the WC / WDM plans and programmes.

Figure 48: Updated growth in demand 20-year planning horizon



Subject to a revised graph with the approval of a new WSDP

Figure 49: Bulk Water Resources



7.3.10 Safety and Security Strategy

The purpose of the Safety and Security Strategy is thus to reduce crime and increase safety through an integrated, multi-pronged approach. The strategy is revised annually to ensure that it remains relevant to the real challenges of the day. To this end, the municipality partners with a range of stakeholders, ranging from the Western Cape Government, the Cape Winelands District Municipality, SAPS, and Stellenbosch University, as well as various private, public, and community-based safety and security organisations and institutions.

The Stellenbosch Safety Partnership (SSP) serves as an operational platform for safety and security entities to plan and operationalise enforcement plans. It's very important to break down barriers between departments and private organisations that have similar goals. Without an integrated, multidisciplinary approach that includes everyone, no strategy will work. This method has been shown to work in reducing crime. The SSP is open to any registered entity that contributes towards safety and security initiatives in the Stellenbosch Municipality.

The Stellenbosch Municipality has and continues to invest in and support neighbourhood watches (NHWs) and mobilise communities to support them. This includes direct assistance to NHWs to formalise their registration with the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS) so that they can qualify for financial support and participate in sanctioned safety projects. The NHWs form a critical part of the community-based safety focus of the municipality in that they are located in the communities and understand the particular challenges faced by those communities. In addition to the support received from POCS, the municipality continues to provide training for under-resourced neighbourhood watches and provides them with radios for swift and effective communication with the municipal control room as and when required. To achieve this, the following role players have been identified as key stakeholders and partners for success:

- South African Police Services (SAPS);
- Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS);
- Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM);
- Neighbourhood watches and farm watches;
- Community Policing Forums (CPFs);
- Private and corporate businesses;
- Private security companies;
- Winelands Safety Initiative (WSI);
- Department of Correctional Services (DCS);
- Department of Justice (DoJ);
- University of Stellenbosch (Campus Security); and
- Stellenbosch Municipality
 - Law Enforcement
 - Traffic Services
 - Fire and Rescue
 - Disaster Management.

Building collaborative relationships with our community stakeholders and highlighting the Council's commitment to maintaining strong partnerships with primary law enforcement agencies remains the foundation of ensuring safety throughout the Greater Stellenbosch.

The control room is fully functional and situated at the Stellenbosch Fire Department. The municipality still strives and will continue to, as part of the strategy, to provide a space where all safety and security stakeholders can jointly monitor and communicate with each other on safety and security matters. This includes the monitoring of municipal bylaw transgressions, criminal activity, emergency response in case of disasters, emergencies, and a range of other safety and security-related incidents.

One dedicated emergency number is available to residents within the municipal boundaries, which will mobilise all relevant units in response to alerts received on this number: **021 808 8999**. Additionally, the control room also monitors a dedicated WhatsApp number for general and safety complaints within the municipal boundaries of Stellenbosch. The WhatsApp number is **079 622 4722**.

All registered NHWs and security companies registered with the SSP have been and are in the process of being allocated space in the control centre.

Awareness initiatives have been and will continue to be launched as they contribute to making communities aware of crime prevention tips and other preventative tips, for example, fire safety and what to do in case of disasters. This will be a joint approach between role-players, supplemented based on crime patterns and situations experienced. Training will also be provided to enhance safety initiatives, for example, road safety (crossing of roads).

The Community Safety Forum (CSF) was approved by the Council on 30 March 2022. The CSF is a multi-stakeholder forum that will address matters of community safety and security in the WC024 area. The purpose of the CSF is to promote the development of communities in a safe environment and provide access to high-quality services at the local government level through multi-agency collaboration between the different spheres of government and communities. The CSF, as a multi-sectoral structure, would champion the coordination, integration, and implementation of crime and violence prevention and community safety initiatives. The CSF has three clusters, namely: Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Crime Prevention through Urban Design.

7.3.10.1 Fire Services

The Section: Fire and Rescue is dedicated to the provision of services that seek to safeguard the public against fires, other natural and man-made disasters, and emergencies. Stellenbosch Municipality currently have three fire stations located in Ida's Valley, Klapmuts and Franschhoek. The new Jamestown fire station is currently in its planning phase.

The role of the Fire and Rescue Services is to deal proactively and reactively with the following:

- ✦ Integrated development planning towards uniform services;
- ✦ Coordination and regulation of local authority fire services, designated fire authorities, and volunteer fire associations;
- ✦ Development of specialised fire services capacity to deal with specialised fire risks prevalent in the area, such as veldfires, chemical fires, informal settlements fires, etc.;
- ✦ Development of specialised dangerous goods incident response capacity to perform incident stabilisation and perform oversight of cleaning operations;
- ✦ Development of specialised rescue services capacity focusing on the rescue disciplines prevalent in the area of jurisdiction as a priority;
- ✦ Coordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment, and operational procedures;
- ✦ Facilitation and coordination of the training and development of practitioners;
- ✦ Development and facilitation of the implementation of standardised municipal by-laws;
- ✦ Coordinate planning for the provision of fire safety and prevention;
- ✦ Development, implementation, and maintenance of mutual aid agreements amongst the local fire services, designated fire authorities, Fire Protection Associations, and volunteer fire associations;
- ✦ Development, support and implementation of community-based fire safety and prevention programmes;
- ✦ Establishment and maintenance of a District Fire Service Coordination Forum;
- ✦ Preventing the outbreak and or spread of a fire, by making arrangements amongst others for: -

- the provision of information, publicity, training, education, and encouragement in respect of the steps to be taken to prevent fires and death, or injury by fire.
- the giving of advice, on request, about – how to prevent fires and restrict their spread in buildings and other property; the means of escape from buildings and other property in case of fire;
- conducting regular and random fire safety inspections at any premises where the Chief Fire Officer or his or her designate deems necessary.
- providing advice on the means of escape from buildings and other property in case of fire;
- ✚ Fighting and extinguishing a fire; by making arrangements amongst others for: -
 - having sufficient staff, equipment, and vehicles at its disposal to deal with the fire risks in its area of jurisdiction – a risk-based approach.
 - the development and implementation of standard operating procedures for use during firefighting operations; and
 - call taking and dispatching facilities training for dealing with incoming calls to report fires and summoning personnel, amongst others.
- ✚ Protection of life and or property against fire or other related danger.
- ✚ Rescue of life and or property from fire or another form of entrapment.
- ✚ Rendering of emergency medical care.
- ✚ Performance of fire safety activities.
- ✚ Participation in special events planning.
- ✚ Provision of fire resilience training to fire practitioners and civil society at large.
- ✚ Maintenance of fire service equipment, infrastructure and or materials.
- ✚ Conducting fire risk assessments.
- ✚ Provision of training to fire services practitioners.
- ✚ Procurement of equipment, materials and other supplies required to perform the functions optimally.
- ✚ Provision of support in the implementation of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002).
- ✚ Performance of any other function connected with any of the matters contemplated in paragraphs (m) to (v).

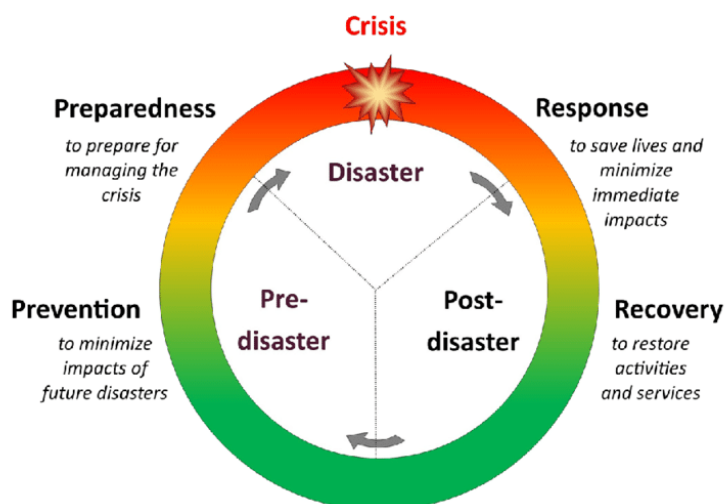
7.3.10.2 Disaster Management

This unit primarily performs a coordinating function and to implement measures aimed at:

- ✚ Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters;
- ✚ Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters;
- ✚ Emergency preparedness;
- ✚ A rapid and effective response to disasters; and
- ✚ Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The figure below is an illustration of the disaster cycle:

Figure 50: Disaster Cycle



7.3.10.3 Traffic Services

Stellenbosch Municipality has a legislative mandate to provide traffic services to the general public and its community and to ensure safe road usage in the municipal area. Traffic Services is committed to managing, controlling, and improving road safety in the municipal area by providing effective Traffic Administration and Traffic Law Enforcement services.

This will be achieved through the implementation of specific operational activities throughout the year, which focus on enforcement and education. The enforcement of public transport violations, speed violations, and sustained education at schools will be a specific focus for this year.

Another focus is also to improve the smart policing concept by optimally utilising technology for our officers, fine devices, and other policing techniques to provide effective and efficient services at our Motor Vehicle Registration and Licensing, Driver License Testing Centre, and the Vehicle Testing Centre.

The Traffic Management Plan contains the full spectrum of road safety programmes and projects across all functions, stakeholders, and users in WC024. The plan describes the various challenges to road safety and presents a range of action plans to address or mitigate these challenges.

Traffic Services is committed to:

- Ensure the road safety of all members of the community by providing quality traffic services in all its divisions (Traffic Administration, Traffic Law Enforcement, Licensing, Education, and Accident Statistics);
- Reducing the accident rate, which will result in fewer fatalities and injuries;
- Increase the voluntary compliance of road users with respect to the rules, legislation, and regulations of the road;
- Improve management practices throughout all traffic services divisions; and
- Provide a safe environment by integrating best practices with internal and external agencies and role players.

Traffic Services will focus on:

- Ensure the constant free flow of traffic;
- Enforcement of the National Road Traffic Act and the National Land Transport Act;
- To achieve a measurable improvement in road user behaviour, including the skill level of drivers, safer decision-making, and better regard for other road users;

- ✚ To reduce the incidence of traffic offences, including speeding, dangerous driving, drunk driving, driving under the influence of a narcotic substance, dangerous overtaking, moving violations, etc.;
- ✚ Parking enforcement / management;
- ✚ To ensure that un-roadworthy (including overloaded) vehicles are removed from the road;
- ✚ Point duty during the morning, midday, and evening peak at critical locations, during loadshedding, as well as school points;
- ✚ Special operations team to focus on driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, illegal racing, and transportation of illegal substances;
- ✚ Road safety training and education are provided for crèches, nurseries, schools, primary / high schools, colleges, and universities, as well as for pedestrians, cyclists, farm workers, rehabilitation centres and youth groups. Training also includes learner's license programmes for youth and scholar patrol and level-crossing awareness;
- ✚ Events (road closures, escort duties);
- ✚ Public transport activities and checking of the roadworthy status of buses and minibuses;
- ✚ ANPR (automatic number-plate recognition) focusing on offenders with outstanding fines;
- ✚ Conducting driving and learner's license testing;
- ✚ Conducting driver's license conversions / renewals;
- ✚ Accepting and processing Professional Driving Permit (PrDP) applications;
- ✚ Vehicle registration and licensing;
- ✚ Ensure effective court section functioning with the assistance of the appointed external service provider to process all notices; and
- ✚ Sound financial management of the court section.

7.3.10.4 Law Enforcement

With the review of the Safety Strategy, the municipality has had to adapt to the changing environment of crime in its area and actively pursue closer working relationships with SAPS, private security, and neighbourhood watches active in the WC024 area to be able to make an impact. It is common knowledge that criminals become smarter and migrate from neighbourhood municipalities, which means that the municipality has to think smarter to always be one step ahead.

The municipality has completed all three phases of the action plan as identified during the previous review. This includes the installation of License Plate Recognition cameras (LPR) at all the main entrances and exits to Stellenbosch and Franschhoek towns. These LPR cameras are supplemented with additional LPR cameras within residential areas, which make it possible to track the direction of suspect vehicles linked to crimes picked up by these. The municipality continuously invests in CCTV to enhance safety. The municipality also has a CCTV Masterplan, which is a "living" document and is frequently updated based on needs identified concerning safety.

The use of neighbourhood watches to enhance public safety within the CBDs under the auspice of the "eyes and ears" project has assisted with crime prevention and is deemed to be a successful project.

To strengthen municipal law enforcement, the department recruits Peace Officers through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), in collaboration with the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS). This initiative enhances enforcement capacity, increases visibility, supports by-law compliance, and contributes to crime deterrence.

7.3.10.5 The focus of Law Enforcement

- ✚ Effective monitoring and surveillance of CCTV cameras with reaction units to respond immediately;



- Establishment and implementation of the CBD Safety Project—a zero-tolerance approach;
- Weekly operational planning with SAPS and safety partners;
- Amendment of the structure of Law Enforcement to accommodate identified needs;
- Deployment of a 24/7 Tactical Response Unit (TRU);
- Strengthening coordination of communication strategies between neighbouring municipalities;
- Social Crime Prevention Strategies in conjunction with the Section: Community Development in terms of the Council's Street People Policy and Social Justice SOP;
- Consult with the CWDM in terms of sharing resources and information flow;
- Use of innovative technology to improve enforcement strategies;
- Compile a Security and Safety Camera Master Plan for WC024;
- Issuing of radios to all neighbourhood watches to be able to communicate with and through the Stellenbosch Municipality control room (JOC);
- Provide training to neighbourhood watches.
- Deployment of Peace Officers to enhance law enforcement capacity and increase visibility
- Implementation of the externally funded Law Enforcement (Rent-a-Cop) Policy

7.3.11 Disaster Management Plan

The National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) provided a set of guidelines, developed in terms of Section 19(a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) (DMA) and Section 3.6 of the National Disaster Management Framework, 2005 (NDMF), that provide a uniform structure and checklist to organs of state to develop a Disaster Management Plan.

This plan confirms the arrangements for managing disaster risks and for preparing for and responding to disasters within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipality as required by the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act 57 of 2002).

SECTION 53(1) DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 57 OF 2002)

- a) Prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area;
- b) Coordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players; and
- c) Regularly review and update its plan, and through appropriate mechanisms, processes, and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), consult the local community on the preparation or amendment of its plan.

7.3.11.1 The Key Outcome of the Disaster Management Plan

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) is reviewed annually and:

- anticipates the types of disasters that are likely to occur in its area of jurisdiction and their possible effect;
- places emphasis on measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities, and households at risk;
- promotes disaster management research;
- identifies and addresses weaknesses in capacity to deal with disasters;
- provides for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
- facilitates a rapid and effective response to disaster; and
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.



7.3.11.2 Linkage to Stellenbosch Municipality's IDP

The MSA and the Disaster Management Act require the inclusion of the Disaster Management Plan into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Stellenbosch Municipality as a core component of the IDP document. However, it is not practical to include the entire Disaster Management Plan with annexures within the IDP of the Stellenbosch Municipality. Therefore, a summary of the key points is encapsulated in the IDP.

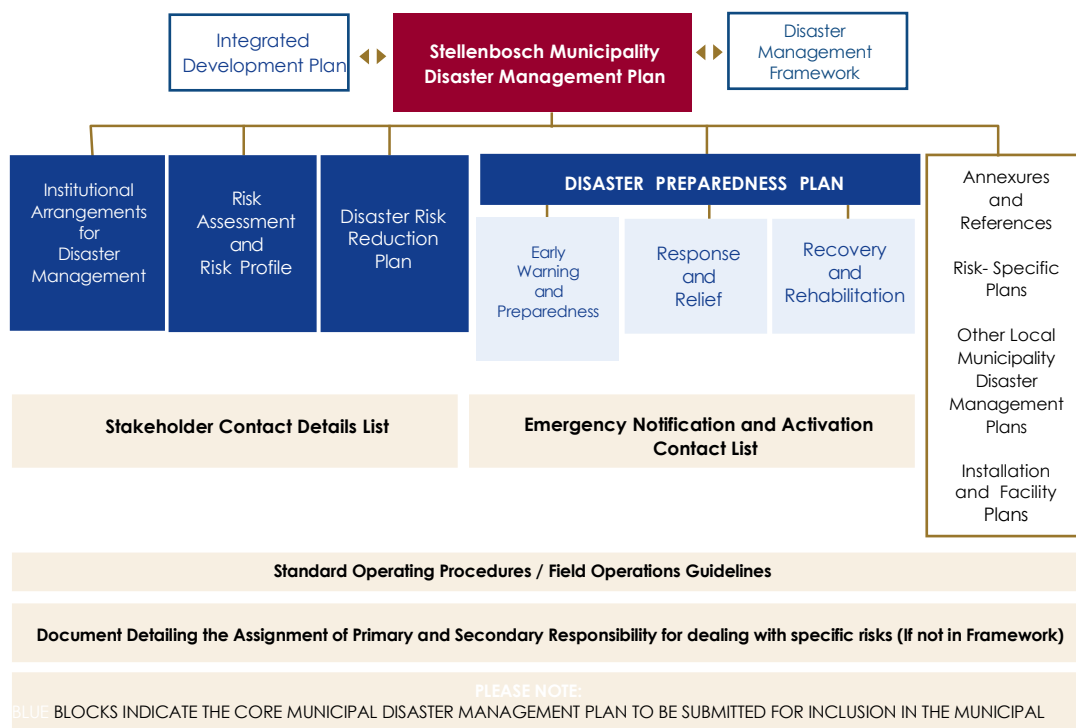
7.3.11.3 Linkage to the Disaster Management Framework of the CWDM

The Stellenbosch Municipality must prepare and execute its Disaster Management Plan within the Disaster Management Framework of the Cape Winelands District Municipality. The National, Western Cape Provincial, and Cape Winelands' frameworks guide the development of the municipal Disaster Management Plan and future versions of this plan.

7.3.11.4 Structure of the Disaster Management Plan

The municipal Disaster Management Plan of Stellenbosch Municipality consists of the components as indicated in the figure below:

Figure 51: Structure of Disaster Management Plan



7.3.11.5 The key responsibilities of the Stellenbosch Municipality Disaster Management

The Municipal Disaster Centre must:

- ✚ Establish and maintain institutional arrangements that will enable the implementation of the Act;
- ✚ Implement measures to develop progressive risk profiles to inform municipalities' IDP processes for disaster risk reduction and to determine the effectiveness of specific disaster risk reduction programmes and projects undertaken;
- ✚ Facilitate and regularly update disaster risk assessments within the municipal area;
- ✚ Supply the relevant Provincial Disaster Centre with risk assessment results;

- ✚ Facilitate the development, implementation and maintenance of disaster risk reduction strategies that will result in resilient areas, communities, households and individuals;
- ✚ Monitor the integration of disaster risk reduction initiatives with development plans;
- ✚ Facilitate the development of response and recovery plans to ensure a rapid and effective response to disasters that are occurring or are threatening to occur, and to mitigate the effects of those disasters that could not have been prevented or predicted;
- ✚ Leading coordination of disaster response actions;
- ✚ Facilitate and coordinate the development of integrated contingency plans for disaster response and recovery;
- ✚ Submit copies of its disaster risk management plans to the National Disaster Centre, the Provincial Disaster Centre, neighbouring disaster management centres and, where applicable, disaster risk management entities in neighbouring countries;
- ✚ Develop and implement mechanisms for creating public awareness to inculcate a culture of risk avoidance;
- ✚ Facilitate and promote disaster risk management education, training and research in the municipality;
- ✚ Implement and maintain dynamic disaster risk management monitoring, evaluation and improvement programmes;
- ✚ Measure performance to evaluate the effectiveness of disaster risk management and risk reduction initiatives and submit copies of evaluation reports to the National Disaster Centre and the Provincial Disaster Centre;
- ✚ Monitor compliance in the municipal area with the key performance indicators outlined in the disaster management framework; and
- ✚ Make recommendations regarding funding disaster risk management in the municipal area and the initiation and facilitation of efforts to make such funding available.



7.3.11.6 Implementation Plan: Disaster Management

Table 51: Summary Results: Disaster Management Plan - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	7	6	6	1
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	3
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	2
Total IDP Deliverables		7	6	6	6

Table 52: Disaster Management Interventions

Funding Type								Project Rating					
▲	Municipal Funding	●	Grant Funding	■	External Loan / Funding	×	No funding required	😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Implementation Plan: Disaster Management																Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project description	Stakeholders	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3515	Conduct fire awareness sessions	Number of fire awareness sessions conducted by 30 June	Safer Communities Project Plan (For implementation throughout the year: Fire Resilient Communities)	Disaster Management and other internal stakeholders	240	48	48	48	48	48	▲	😊	😊	😊	😊	n/a	By 30 June 2023, 59 fire awareness courses had been conducted. 120 fire awareness sessions were conducted by 30 June 2024. 68 fire awareness sessions were conducted by 30 June 2025, and 30 sessions have been held for 2025/26 by 28 February 2026.



Implementation Plan: Disaster Management																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project description	Stakeholders	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Facilitate COVID-19 vaccination drives in WCO24	Number of COVID-19 vaccination drives facilitated by 30 June	COVID-19 is a respiratory illness similar to the flu (cough, fever, fatigue and aching body/muscles)	Department of Health, Disaster Management and all relevant Stakeholders	5	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No COVID vaccination drives were done within the 2024/25 financial year. The COVID-19 vaccination drives were linked to a provincial initiative.
D3797	Respond to fire incidents within 14 minutes	Percentage of fire incidents responded to within 14 minutes	Flood / Fire Response	Disaster Management	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved with 93.92%. 15 calls were attended to within 14 minutes. 91% achieved in the 2023/24 financial year. The target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year were 90.24%.



Implementation Plan: Disaster Management																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project description	Stakeholders	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3520	Installation of smoke alarms	Number of smoke alarms installed by 30 June	Fire Prevention / Safety	Disaster Management	1 500	300	300	300	300	300	▲	😊	😊	😊	😊	n/a	Target achieved. 777 smoke alarm detectors were installed in the 2022/23 financial year. By 30 June 2024, 700 smoke detectors had been installed. 660 smoke alarm detectors were installed by 30 June 2025, and 210 installations for the 2025/26 financial year by 28 February 2026.
D3793	Implement water safety programmes within WCO24	Number of water safety programmes implemented within WCO24 by 30 June	Water Safety Programmes	Disaster Management Santam / NSRI	10	2	2	2	2	2	▲	😊	😊	😊	😊	n/a	7 water safety programmes were implemented for the period 2022 – 2026.



Implementation Plan: Disaster Management																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project description	Stakeholders	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3794	Create EPWP job opportunities within the Department: Fire and Disaster Management	Number of EPWP jobs created within the Department: Fire and Disaster Management by 30 June	EPWP – job creation initiative across all departments	EPWP Project-holders	50	10	10	10	10	10	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. 16 jobs were created in the 2022/23 financial year. 16 appointments were made in the 2023/24 financial year. 12 seasonal firefighters were appointed in the 2024/25 financial year. Appointments are dependent on the availability of EPWP grant funds.
D2870	Conduct disaster risk assessments in WCO24	Number of disaster risk assessments conducted in WCO24 by 30 June	Disaster Risk Assessments conducted to determine the increase in vulnerability: ⬆️ Croydon ⬆️ Jamestown ⬆️ Lanquedoc ⬆️ Langrug ⬆️ Kayamandi ⬆️ Jonkershoek ⬆️ Groot Drakenstein ⬆️ Backsberg	Disaster Management	10	2	2	2	2	2	▲	😊	😊	😊	😬	n/a	Target achieved. Three (3) risk assessments were completed in the 2022/23 financial year. Three (3) risk assessments were completed by 30 June 2024. Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year. Two (2) disaster assessments have been completed. One assessment has been completed to date for the 2025/26 financial year.

7.3.12 Local Economic Development Strategy

Local Economic Development (LED) is not an explicit municipal function as defined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. However, Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution outline the objectives of local government, which include promoting social and economic development within a municipality's financial and administrative capacity.

Stellenbosch Municipality is thus legally compelled to promote social and economic development in its area of jurisdiction and should play the leading role in municipal sector planning. Local economic development involves the identification, development and utilisation of economic opportunities to benefit local businesses and to create opportunities to improve the lives of residents.

The economic growth metrics like the GDP differ from LED outcomes such as better life expectancy, lower infant mortality, literacy, and poverty levels.

Formal and Informal Economy

The economy blends formal and informal sectors across areas like manufacturing, tourism, services, and construction. Both ends form a continuum. Therefore, municipalities must create jobs along this continuum while ensuring health, safety, planning, and management. High unemployment links to crime, so all work must be valued. As the formal economy struggles globally, more people rely on informal work.

Multi-Stakeholder Role

In creating economic opportunities, multi-stakeholder efforts are required from the municipality, the private sector and local communities.

7.3.12.1 Strategic approach

The strategic approach to LED in general is to create economic opportunities for all citizens residing in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area. It is imperative that the municipality, in partnership with role players in society, review its strategy going forward to ensure better resilience in its economy to deal with future challenges and contribute towards better livelihoods for all.

Technology changes, especially connectivity, have become more important for businesses and the government to do business. This was highlighted by the lockdown experience that forced the municipalities to work remotely.

The following are the key priorities:

-  Boost competitiveness through networking, responsive services, and business – focused structures;
-  Promote new investment and business growth via spatial planning, zoning, infrastructure, and financial tools;
-  Support informal economy expansion with zoning, infrastructure, and finance;
-  Build an enabling environment with policies, services, and conditions for businesses to thrive in; and
-  Link formal and informal sectors through dedicated networking projects.



7.3.12.2 Implementation Plan: Local Economic Development (LED)

Table 53: Summary Results: Local Economic Development (LED) - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	7	7	6	0
😐	Project in progress	0	0	0	1
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	6
Total IDP Deliverables		7	7	6	7

Table 54: Local Economic Development Interventions

Funding Type								Project Rating					
▲	Municipal Funding	●	Grant Funding	■	External Loan / Funding	✖	No funding required	😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Implementation Plan: Local Economic Development (LED)																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Strategy	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Description	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3847	Strategy 1: Ensure effective local business networking and sector consultation to improve the municipality's responsiveness to local businesses, entrepreneurs and the economic environment	Facilitate sector meetings	Number of sector meetings facilitated by 30 June	Design and maintain institutional arrangements with all dominant sector players to ensure alignment and information sharing	10	2	2	2	2	2	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. 6-sector meeting facilitated for the period 2022 – 2025.
D3847	Strategy 2: Establish a networking and mentoring system to ensure SMME development	Conduct business outreach sessions	Number of business outreach sessions conducted by 30 June	Regular seminars and workshops for SMMEs facilitated by the municipality and Private Sector Partners	20	4	4	4	4	4	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. 12 business outreach sessions were completed for the period 2022 – 2025.



Implementation Plan: Local Economic Development (LED)																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Strategy	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Description	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Strategy 3: Proactively identify opportunities for new investment and expansion	Alignment of the Red Tape Reduction Strategy to the SDF	Number of Red Tape Reduction Strategies aligned to the SDF by 31 May	Align economic development strategies with the SDF of the municipality and ensure service standards are maintained to fast-track land development approvals and authorisations to reduce turnaround time for investors.	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The target was achieved in the 2022/23 financial year.
D3785	Strategy 3: Proactively identify opportunities for new investment and expansion	Review the Economic Development Strategy	Number of Economic Development Strategies reviewed by 30 June	Inclusion of new economic opportunities in the IDP and Economic Development Strategy identified during the municipal public engagement processes for evaluation of feasibility and implementation with stakeholders.	3	n/a	1	1	1	n/a	▲	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	A revised Economic Development Strategy was submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June 2025.
D3413	Strategy 4: Manage and develop tourism as one of the key economic sectors	Submission of quarterly LTO reports to the Municipal Manager	Number of quarterly LTO reports submitted to the Municipal Manager	Facilitate the development of tourism attractions, as contained in the Local Economic Development Strategy, in all sectors and at all levels of the local economy.	116	24	24	24	20	24	▲	😊	😊	😊	😬	n/a	Target achieved for the period 2022 - 2025. To date, 14 reports have been submitted for the 2025/26 financial year.



Implementation Plan: Local Economic Development (LED)																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Strategy	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Description	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
n/a	Strategy 5: Manage and develop tourism as one of the key economic sectors	Develop a Tourism Policy	Number of Tourism Policies developed by 31 March	Ensure the implementation of strategies in partnership with local tourism bodies to ensure the sustainability of the sector and the creation of more job opportunities while transforming the tourism sector to become more inclusive.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Tourism Policy forms part of the LED Strategy.
n/a	Strategy 5: Manage and develop tourism as one of the key economic sectors	Review the Tourism Policy	Number of Tourism Policies reviewed by 31 March	Ensure the implementation of strategies in partnership with local tourism bodies to ensure the sustainability of the sector and the creation of more job opportunities while transforming the tourism sector to become more inclusive.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Tourism Policy forms part of the LED Strategy. The Tourism Strategy is incorporated in the LED Strategy.



Implementation Plan: Local Economic Development (LED)																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Strategy	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Description	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3862	Strategy 6: Facilitate rural development and farmer support	Allocation of Municipal Agricultural Land to emerging farmers	Number of municipal agricultural land allocated to emerging farmers by 30 June	Facilitate the development of new farming operations for emerging farmers on municipal land and through cooperation with existing farms.	8	2	2	2	1	1	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	16 farming applications have been received. An item was prepared for the Council, and the four portions were approved, and the land was allocated to the successful applicants. Target achieved for the 2023/24 financial year. 2 portions of land were allocated to emerging farmers: Council Meeting: 25 October 2023 Portions 502BH: 17 and 18 Portions 502AU Council Meeting: 29 November 2023 Portions: 502BH 9 and 10, 23 and 24 Target has been reviewed and downward adjusted to 1 piece of land for the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years.



Implementation Plan: Local Economic Development (LED)																	Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Strategy	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Description	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
						2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3863	Strategy 6: Facilitate rural development and farmer support	Review the Municipal Agricultural Land Policy	Number of Municipal Agricultural Land Policies reviewed 30 June	Collaborate with the Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Affairs around land and farming matters.	3	1	1	n/a	1	n/a	▲	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The target was achieved for the 2022/23 financial year. Target achieved for the 2023/24 financial year. No changes in policy were required.
D3717	Strategy 7: Facilitate income-generating opportunities for the unemployed.	Create job opportunities through the EPWP	Number of job opportunities created through the EPWP by 30 June	The implementation and expansion of the EPWP programme in the municipality by providing income opportunities and skills for the unemployed in Stellenbosch fairly and transparently.	5 800	1 400	1 100	1100	1100	1100	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to LED Strategy, Mayoral Outcome, and Top Layer SDBIP 1 449 job opportunities were created by 30 June 2023. 1 695 job opportunities were created in the 2023/24 financial year. 1341 opportunities were created in the 2024/25 financial year.



7.3.13 Community Development Strategy

Moreover, Schedules 4b and 5b list the functions of local government to include the following, which have relevance to community development functions:

- Childcare facilities;
- Building regulations (concerning SANS 10400S);
- Municipal Planning (concerning ECD registration applications and provisions to be made for social infrastructure, inclusive of education and health services);
- Municipal public works (accessibility);
- Local amenities (concerning the contribution to social development);
- Local sports fields (regarding their contribution to social development);
- Municipal parks and recreation (regarding the contribution to social development); and
- Municipal roads (accessibility).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT, 2005 (ACT NO. 13 OF 2005) (IGRFA)

The IGRFA, which defines the relationship between the three spheres of government and facilitates coordination in the implementation of policy and legislation, includes coherent government, effective provision of services, monitoring implementation of policy and legislation, and realisation of national policies. Because these services are primarily provided by the national and provincial spheres of government but significantly affect local communities and residents, this department / function plays a pivotal role.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000 (ACT NO. 32 OF 2000) (MSA)

The MSA further demonstrates in Chapter 4 the mandate of the municipality to develop a culture of community participation (16(1)(b)) in order to contribute to building the capacity of— (i) the local community to enable it to participate in the affairs of the municipality (networks and forums) and must do so with specific emphasis on the inclusion of (17(2)) the specific needs of (a) people who cannot read or write; (b) people with disabilities; (c) women; and (d) other disadvantaged groups.



The White Paper on Local Government (1998:23–26) identifies four interrelated characteristics of the role and function of local government related to community development:

- Maximising social development and economic growth: The role and function of the local government are to promote the development of communities so that the basic needs of the poor and vulnerable are met. It involves the regulation of service delivery. This means that the local government is not directly responsible for services but rather takes steps (i.e., strategies) to encourage good service delivery that addresses the specific needs of the specific community. It could therefore be viewed as a facilitation role. Partnerships between organisations could be encouraged, training opportunities could be provided, and facilities could be developed to support existing service providers in the community;
- Integrating and coordinating: Coordination should include national and provincial departments, trade unions, community groups, and private sector institutions. "Developmental local government must provide a vision and leadership for all those who have a role to play in achieving local prosperity." An IDP could contribute to proper coordination. To this extent, a Community Safety Forum includes a Social Cohesion committee to promote community safety.
- Democratising Development: Local Government practices should be aimed at the involvement of "...citizens and community groups in the design and delivery of municipal programmes".

Coordination should lead to democratic "...leadership, encouragement, practical support, and resources for community action." Another key aspect is that democratic development should aim to involve all community groups; and

✚ Leading and learning: Community development should lead to networks, partnerships, and coalitions. To this extent, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with DSD.

✚ It includes training opportunities and awareness programmes. The ultimate aim is to empower communities and create opportunities for sustainable change and growth. The emphasis is therefore on capacity building within communities.

The above characteristics are aimed at improving service delivery within the constraints of available resources. As mentioned before, partnerships with businesses and non-profit organisations (NGOs) become a key aspect of this developmental model (White Paper on Local Government, 1998:35). These services are aimed at specific vulnerable groups, and social issues are also highlighted in policy documents.

Further to the above, the department gives effect to the strategic goal of Dignified Living in the IDP of Stellenbosch Municipality through:

✚ The implementation of critical key performance areas and processes associated with the creation of a conducive environment for community / social development, forging relations with national, provincial, and local stakeholders, and the generation of current social data; and

✚ The development of six vulnerable groups (youth, gender, children, elderly, people who are homeless, and people living with disabilities) within the municipal area through strategy and policy development and monitoring and reporting on the intended goals of the department's key performance areas.



7.3.13.1 Implementation Plan: Community Development Strategy

Table 55: Summary Results: Community Development - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	4	5	4	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	3
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	1
Total IDP Deliverables		4	5	4	4

Table 56: Community development projects / programmes / initiatives

Funding Type								Project Rating					
▲	Municipal Funding	●	Grant Funding	■	External Loan / Funding	✖	No funding required	😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY															Performance Comment
IDP Ref	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Partnerships / IGR Structure / Interdepartmental	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3795	Training of youth through the Mayoral Youth Skills Development Programme	Number of Youth trained through the Mayoral Youth Skills Development Programme by 30 June	Approved service providers	266	60	60	26	60	60	▲	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. 62 youth were trained through the Mayoral Youth Skills Development Programme in the 2022/23 financial year. 62 youth had been trained by 30 June 2024. The target has been adjusted for the 2024/25 financial year. 29 youth had been trained by 30 June 2025.
D3796	Conduct Youth Job Readiness Training	Number of Youth Job Readiness training conducted by 30 June	Department of Social Development (DSD)	600	120	120	120	120	120	▲	😊	😊	😊	😬	n/a	127 youth trained by 30 June 2023. 121 youth attended the Youth Job Readiness by 30 June 2024. 64 youth trained to date for the 2025/26 financial year.



	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY															Performance Comment
IDP Ref	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Partnerships / IGR Structure / Interdepartmental	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Progress Rating					
					2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3494	Host quarterly Registration of Early Childhood Development Centres capacity building workshops	Number of quarterly Registration of Early Childhood Development Centres capacity building workshops hosted	DSD, Cape Winelands District Municipality, Department of Education, Internal Municipal Departments, NGOs	20	4	4	4	4	4	▲	😊	😊	😊	😬	n/a	A total of 12 workshops were hosted during the period 2022–2025. To date, 2 workshops have been hosted for the 2025/26 financial year.
n/a	Establishment of the Greater Stellenbosch GBV Forum	Number of Greater Stellenbosch GBV Forums established by 30 June	DSD, SAPS, NGOs	1	0	1	0	0	0	▲	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The GBV Forum has been established by the Department of Social Development (DSD).
D3799	Facilitate network meetings with collaborative structures	Number of network meetings with collaborative structures facilitated by 30 June	SCAN, DSD, ECD Forums	60	12	12	12	12	12	▲	😊	😊	😊	😬	n/a	Target achieved. 22 network meetings were facilitated by 30 June 2023. 13 network meetings were facilitated by 30 June 2024. 16 network meetings were facilitated by 30 June 2025. To date, 7 network meetings have been facilitated for the 2025/26 financial year.



7.3.14 Human Resource Strategy

High quality and a responsive Stellenbosch Municipality, with a focus on skills identification, supply, demand, retention, employability, and social mobility, is essential if the municipality is to realise its IDP ambitions. As such, Stellenbosch Municipality needs to be pre-emptive in terms of its human resource requirements and more responsive to service delivery improvement and best practices. The strategic role of Human Resource Management and Development (HRM&D) is ultimately to facilitate performance improvement through people. The table below provides a clarification of roles and involves the following:

- Understanding the business environment within which HRM&D operates;
- Partnering with management in effective people practices;
- Enabling change and transition;
- Engaging constructively with internal and external stakeholders' groups; and
- Delivering service-level commitments.

Table 57: Clarifying the role of HRM&D vis-à-vis the manager and employees

HRM	Line Managers	Employees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop HRM&D strategies, principles, policies, and procedures in line with business requirements. • Ensures consistency and standardisation of processes and practices across the municipality. • Provides expert advisory services. • Ensure the application of appropriate best practice HRM&D service. • Partners with line management in effective people practices • Enables change and transition. • Facilitates the assimilation of culture and values. • Build the capacity of line managers to effectively manage people. • Ensure good corporate governance around HRM&D practices. • Delivers on service level agreements. • Measures and reports on the effectiveness of HRM&D services within the municipality. • Interaction and negotiations with trade unions and feedback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners with HRM&D in developing and implementing HRM&D strategies to achieve results. • Manage people according to HRM&D principles, policies, and procedures. • Complies with HRM&D legal requirements. • Proactively engages and partners with HRM&D around business and people challenges and solutions. • Initiate and lead change. • Drives the organisational values. • Takes responsibility for being informed of HRM&D matters and building their own people management skills. • Follows fair and procedural HRM&D practices and processes. • Ensures high performance through effective performance management and retention practices. • Communicates and gives feedback on service level expectations. • Tracks and measures the impact of HRM&D strategies in functional areas. • Measure and report on the effectiveness of people management within functional areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners with line and HRM&D to: • Remain relevant to local; government by taking responsibility for your own performance development and career planning; • Taking advantage of appropriate opportunities for development; • Remain informed of HRM&D policy and procedure; • Discuss expectations; • Take personal accountability for and support change initiatives; • Live the organisational values; • Participate in HRM&D surveys and feedback mechanisms; and • Provides feedback to / and liaises with Unions and relevant employee forums.

This HRM&D Framework provides Stellenbosch Municipality with the structure to plan, implement, monitor, and improve its HRM&D standards. This framework does not operate in isolation and will be central to all activities involving the human resources of Stellenbosch Municipality. Therefore, the Council, management, staff, and trade unions must "own" this framework, making it not just an HR document. Since the field of HR management is a dynamic discipline, it is envisaged that this framework will change and develop over time to reflect the realities of the municipality's environment.

Table 58: Key HR Strategies

Strategic Focus Area (SFA)	Key strategies	Alignment with HR Standards
SFA 1: Valley of Possibility	Ensuring that infrastructure and service planning and resourcing occur sustainably over the long term and draw on the expertise of other service delivery agencies, the private sector, and the university.	 Strategic HR Management.
SFA 2: Green and Sustainable Valley	Focusing more strongly on the environmental planning and management function, including appropriate resourcing.	 Strategic HR Management.  Talent Management.  Learning and Development.
SFA3: Safe Valley	<p>Securing adequate permanently employed HR, facilities, and equipment (specifically fleet) to undertake the specialist functions of traffic management, fire and rescue services, and disaster and event management on a 24/7 basis and to comply with legal standards.</p> <p>Establishing adequate, integrated law enforcement capacity is present in every ward of the municipality.</p>	 Strategic HR Management.  Learning and Development.
SFA 4: Dignified Living	Ensuring the delivery of a comprehensive range of services to vulnerable groups and the coordinated cooperation of service providers at all levels in the delivery and management of services to these groups.	 Learning and Development.
SFA 5: Good Governance and Compliance	<p>Ensuring that functional areas have the capacity and readiness to deliver services in terms of short-, medium-, and long-term objectives and targets.</p> <p>Ensuring that all staff have the opportunity for leadership development within their functional areas and municipal management generally.</p> <p>Ensuring regular performance management of staff at all levels within the organisation.</p> <p>Undertaking strategic planning for the longer and shorter terms, the municipality, and local areas</p> <p>Implementing regular auditing of processes.</p> <p>Celebrating excellence in service delivery, both external and internal to the municipality.</p> <p>Renewing intergovernmental efforts to establish a municipal court in Stellenbosch.</p>	 Strategic HR Management.  Talent Management.  Learning and Development.  Performance Management / Reward and Recognition.  Strategic HR Management.  HR Risk Management.  Reward and Recognition.  Talent Management.

7.3.15 ICT Strategy

7.3.15.1 Background

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) systems and services are playing an ever-increasing role as a strategic enabler of organisational transformation and service delivery in the public sector. There is also a growing acknowledgement at the corporate governance level that ICT services and systems form an integral part of the municipal service delivery value chain.

The continuous alignment of ICT services and systems with the strategic goals and objectives of the municipality, as well as statements of direction from the National Government and the Western Cape Provincial Government, imposes major challenges on the Department: ICT and its resources.

This document aims to articulate and describe changes in the Stellenbosch Municipality's ICT Strategy with the view of ensuring alignment with the municipality's strategy. The emphasis is placed on identifying the municipality's new requirements and opportunities for information and communication technology to move towards meeting the ICT-related requirements of the municipality and management. The revised ICT Strategy were submitted to the ICT Steering Committee on 14 March 2024.

The successful implementation of the municipality's IDP and the achievement of its strategic objectives are highly dependent on several critical enabling resources to be managed effectively to support the IDP, including finances, human resources, and information technology.

The achievement of the strategic objectives of the municipality's IDP is indirectly dependent on various information technology services, without which the core and supporting functions of the municipality will not be able to operate. The vital ICT-related services include:

- ✦ Provisioning of Municipal Financial Management and Payroll Management software applications;
- ✦ Hosting of the municipal website;
- ✦ E-mail and internet services;
- ✦ Data storage;
- ✦ Data recovery;
- ✦ ICT planning;
- ✦ Provisioning of the network, wireless networks, and telephony services;
- ✦ End-user support for the ICT environment;
- ✦ Disaster Recovery Management;
- ✦ Business Continuity;
- ✦ ICT Risk Management;
- ✦ ICT contract management; and
- ✦ Public Wi-Fi.

7.3.15.2 The Mission and Vision of ICT

ICT's mission is to deliver cost-effective ICT infrastructure and ICT business solution services that will provide the most enabling environment to assist the Stellenbosch Municipality in delivering sustainable services that are operationally efficient and cost-effective to all its stakeholders and communities, which include:

- ✦ Cost-effective solutions;
- ✦ Quality Service Delivery;
- ✦ Ongoing performance monitoring; and
- ✦ Aligned to business processes.

The vision of the ICT Department is to become a trusted and reliable information and communication technology partner to enable Stellenbosch Municipality's management and end-users to build a better town using cutting-edge ICT solutions.

7.3.15.3 Success Factors to Adopt in getting closer to the community

The Department: ICT will continue to strive to achieve its goals of closing the gap between the municipality and the community by improving services and engagement. These goals include:

- ✦ Understanding the needs of the community;
- ✦ Always deliver a consistent and quality service; and
- ✦ Manage the relationships with vendors and stakeholders providing a service to the public.



7.3.15.4 Implementation Plan: ICT Strategy

Table 59: ICT Interventions

Funding Type								Project Rating					
▲	Municipal Funding	●	Grant Funding	■	External Loan / Funding	✖	No funding required	😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	⚠️	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: ICT STRATEGY											
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target 2022/23	Year 2 Target 2023/24	Year 3 Target 2024/25	Year 4 Target 2025/26	Year 5 Target 2026/27	Funding Type	Performance Comment	
TBC	Implementation of a Desktop Refreshment Policy and Hardware Standardisation over 3 years	Number of desktop refreshment policies and hardware standardisation implemented by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	The implementation plan for the ICT Strategy will be monitored on a departmental level.	
TBC	Completion of a Business Case for System Integration (Collaborator, Ignite, SAMRAS, IMQS, and GIS etc.)	Number of Business Cases for System Integration completed by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲		
TBC	Drafting of a Smart City Framework*	Number of Smart City Frameworks drafted by 31 May	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲		
TBC	Development of a 3-year Public Wi-Fi Strategy*	Number of 3-year Public Wi-Fi Strategies developed by 31 May	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲		
TBC	Upgrading of the ICT Infrastructure Network (Cameras and High sites and Hardware Replacement) *	Number of the ICT Infrastructure Networks (Cameras and High sites and Hardware Replacement) upgraded by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲		
TBC	Implementation of the Corporate GIS modules plus aerial photography (Customer Care, Asset Management etc)	Number of Corporate GIS modules plus aerial photography (Customer Care, Asset Management etc) implemented by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲		
TBC	Development of a 3-year Fibre Strategy for the Stellenbosch Municipality*	Number of 3-year Fibre Strategies for the Stellenbosch Municipality developed by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲		
TBC	Implement a 3-year Cabling Maintenance Solution for all ICT needs. *	Number of Cabling Maintenance Solutions implementation reports submitted to the Director: Corporate Services	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲		
TBC	Upgrading of the audio and visual equipment in the Council Chambers, Stellenbosch*	Number of audio and visual equipment in the Council Chambers, Stellenbosch upgraded by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲		



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: ICT STRATEGY										
IDP Ref No	Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	5-year target	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Funding Type	Performance Comment
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
TBC	Implementation of a Digital Employee Management Solution*	Number of Digital Employee Management Solutions implemented by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	▲	

CHAPTER 8:

Council Term Projects 2022 – 2027

8.1 Smart City

As cities compete for global investment and talent in efficient cities with fewer red tape barriers, ICT competitiveness comes centre stage. A smart city is adaptable to change and demands that emanate from growth and, in response, applies information and communication technologies to enhance performance and urban services to respond to demand while reducing consumption, waste, and costs. Smart cities need to capitalise on digital technology to facilitate the speed of information, support more efficient delivery of goods and services, and contribute to the greater vibrancy of cities.

A smart city is a municipality that uses information and communication technologies to increase operational efficiency, share information with the public, and improve both the quality of government services and citizen welfare.

8.1.1 Guiding Principles to Create Inclusive Smart Cities

For a smart city to be inclusive, it should adhere to six interdependent principles. The principles provide guidance when decisions must be made regarding the identification, planning, and implementation of smart initiatives and technologies.

Decisions on the nature and purpose of a smart initiative or technology should be guided by the following principles:

1. It should be smart for all;
2. It should use technology as an enabler rather than a driver;
3. It should be shaped by and respond to the local context;
4. It should be informed by the real needs of the community;
5. It should embrace innovation, partnership, and collaboration; and
6. It should be sustainable, resilient, and safe.

8.1.2 A smart city as a holistic ecosystem

Global best practices recommend three primary categories when determining the benefits and priorities for the design and implementation of the smart city roadmap. The smart city roadmap includes the following:

Smart Governance

Transform the institutional systems, processes, and organisational structure into a high-performance organisations to effectively deliver basic services.

Smart Livelihood

Implementation and integration of innovative digital platforms to enable social upliftment.



Smart Economy

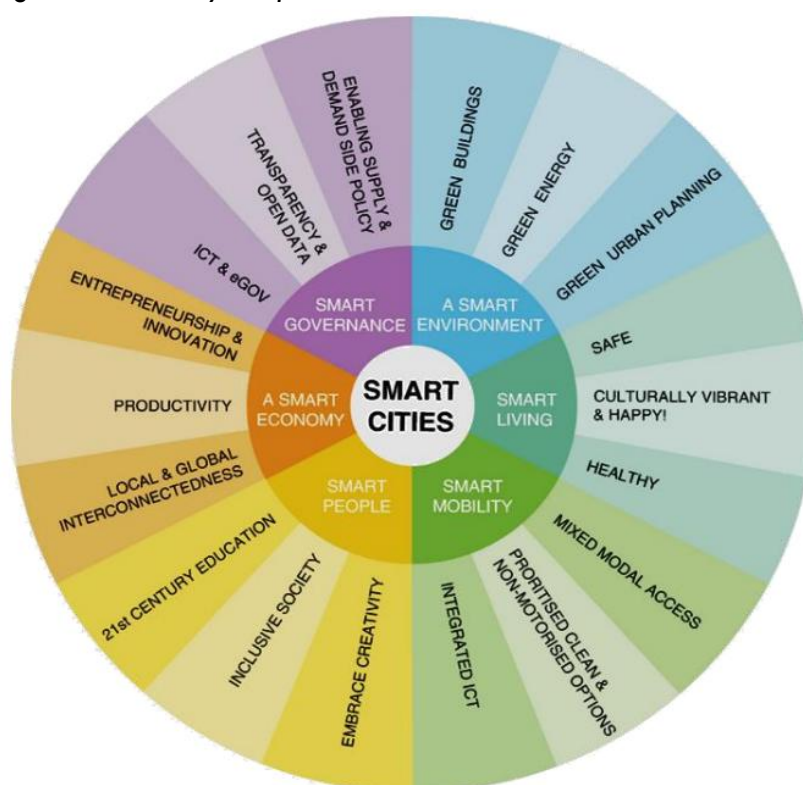
Grow and diversify the local economy through the attraction of new investment, skills development, and facilitation of an enabling environment for small business growth and job creation.

8.1.3 The Nature and Purpose of a Proposed Smart City Initiative

The implementation of smart city initiatives should be guided by a clear understanding of the nature and purpose of the proposed interventions. These initiatives could be focussed on benefitting different target services in municipal-driven smart city initiatives, addressing the needs of the entire city (municipal area). Smart City initiatives should be aimed at improving the lives of the people residing in the city, especially in the different services that are delivered to the residents in the municipal area.

Smart city initiatives can be placed within a specific smart city theme, the figure below indicates the different smart city themes:

Figure 52: Smart City Components and Initiatives



Source: A South African Smart Cities Framework

Realising the goal and implementation of smart city initiatives will require the collaboration of internal and external stakeholders. Within the next five years (2022 – 2027), Stellenbosch Municipality will emphasise smart governance with a focus on e-governance.

The purpose of the Smart City Framework will be to guide decision-making and provide internal stakeholders with a structured framework when identifying, planning, and implementing smart city initiatives that are appropriate to the theme of smart governance.

The legacy projects will be undertaken by the administration and political leadership, which will remain applicable for the duration of the political term under the leadership of the Executive Mayor and the respective portfolios of the Mayoral Committee Members.

8.2 Political Leadership: Five-Year Plans

8.2.1 Executive Mayor

In developing the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, the Stellenbosch Municipality ensured proper alignment and integration with the IDP, Budget, SDF and sector plans to respond to the needs of the community, but also ensure that development is sustainable, spatially integrated and that service delivery follows a clear long – term vision.

As this review of the IDP, constitutes the fourth review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, the municipality's five – year strategic roadmap reflects measurable progress and notable impact in the implementation of the identified projects, programmes, and initiatives since the first adoption of the 5th Generation IDP by Council in 2022. In making greater Stellenbosch an integrated valley of opportunity and innovation, the following mayoral outcomes for the period 2022 – 2027 have been set and are reviewed on an annual basis.

Mayoral Outcome 1: Clean, accountable, and responsive local government;

Mayoral Outcome 2: Outcome 2: Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipal Area;

Mayoral Outcome 3: LED post the COVID-19 Pandemic and transfer of land to new farmers;

Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements and mixed-use developments);

Mayoral Outcome 5: Development of the Adam Tas Corridor and town establishment of all ten dorpies across the municipality area;

Mayoral Outcome 6: Streamline planning systems and procedures to facilitate desirable growth;

Mayoral Outcome 7: To create safer environments in our communities;

Mayoral Outcome 8: Expansion of the green economy with innovative projects, creating a new reality of service delivery and job creation;

Mayoral Outcome 9: Alternative Energy.

8.2.1.1 Mayoral Outcome 1: Clean, accountable and responsive local government**Table 60: Summary of Results: Mayoral Outcome 1 - Clean, accountable and responsive local government**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	6	6	7	1
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	0
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	1	1	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	6
Total IDP Deliverables		7	7	7	7

Table 61: Executive Mayor 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Project Rating				
	Project completed.		Project in progress.	 Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Table 62: Mayoral Outcome 1: Clean, accountable, and responsive local government

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment
Mayoral Outcome 1: Clean, accountable, and responsive local government																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D2907	Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Governance	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Investigate all reported fraud and corruption cases	Percentage of all fraud and corruption cases initiated by 30 June	WCO24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	The Fraud Register is submitted to the Risk and Fraud Committee as well as the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC).
D3759	Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Internal Audit	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Revised Risk-Based Audit Plan (RBAP) submitted to the Audit Committee	Number of Revised Risk-Based Audit Plan (RBAP) submitted to the Audit Committee by 30 June	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Linked to the Top Layer SDBIP. Target achieved for the period 2022 – 2025.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																		Performance Comment	
Mayoral Outcome 1: Clean, accountable, and responsive local government																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D4004	Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Internal Audit	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implement the Risk-Based Annual Audit Plan (RBAP)	Percentage of the Annual RBAP actions implemented by 30 June	WCO24	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	n/a	Progress report submitted to APAC and Municipal Manager. Target achieved by 85% for the 2022/23 financial year. Target achieved by 85% for the 2023/24 financial year. Target achieved by 94% for the 2024/25 financial year.
D3630	Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Internal Audit	NKPA 5	SFA 5	AGSA Audit Action Plan (AAP) submitted to the Audit Committee	Number of AGSA Audit Action Plan (AAP) submitted to the Audit Committee by 30 June	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	n/a	1 AAP submitted to the Audit Committee by March 2023. Target achieved. AGSA Audit Action Plan was submitted to APAC in March 2024. Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.
D2906	Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Internal Audit	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implementation of the Directorate's actions as per the AGSA Audit Action Plan	Percentage of the Directorate's actions as per the AGSA Audit Action Plan implemented by 30 June	WCO24	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	n/a	Target achieved for the 2022/23 financial year. Target achieved by 100% for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.
D2915	Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Internal Audit	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Submission of a combined assurance report to the Council	Number of combined assurance reports submitted to the Council by 30 September	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	🔴	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	Target achieved.
TBC	Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Internal Audit	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Establishment of a Disciplinary Board in line with the financial misconduct regulations	Number of disciplinary boards in line with the financial misconducts established by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 1: Clean, accountable, and responsive local government

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D2879	Office of the Municipal Manager	Department: Internal Audit	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Distribution of external newsletters	Number of external newsletters distributed by 30 June	WCO24	48	8	10	10	10	10				n/a	n/a	10 newsletters were distributed by 30 June 2023. 9 newsletters distributed by 30 June 2024. Target not achieved. 11 external newsletters distributed by 30 June 2025.

8.2.1.2 Mayoral Outcome 2: Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipal Area**Table 63: Summary Results: Mayoral Outcome 2 - Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipal Area**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	7	10	10	1
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	1
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	3	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	8
Total IDP Deliverables		10	10	10	10

Table 64: Mayoral Outcome 2: Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																		Performance Comment	
Mayoral Outcome 2: Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipal Area																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3748	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Financial Management Services	NKPA 4	SFA 5	Actual expenditure on the approved Capital Budget for the Municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MSA, Reg. S10(c))	Percentage of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	84.79% achieved by 30 June 2023 A detailed performance assessment was conducted during the Mid-Year Adjustment Budget, and projects were shifted to the outer years for which tenders are not yet in place. 85.88% capital expenditure achieved by 30 June 2024. 89.29% capital expenditure achieved by 30 June 2025.
D3829	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Revenue and Expenditure	NKPA 4	SFA 5	Payment of SMMEs within 14 days after receipt of invoice	Percentage of SMMEs invoices paid within 14 days after receipt of invoice	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved for the period 2022 – 2025. SMMEs are paid each week.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																		Performance Comment	
Mayoral Outcome 2: Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipal Area																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3830	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Revenue and Expenditure	NKPA 4	SFA 5	Held Supply Chain Management Good Governance Workshop	Number of Supply Chain Management Good Governance Workshops held by 31 July	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1					n/a	2022/23 financial year target was not achieved. 1 workshop was conducted during the 2023/24 financial year, and three (3) workshops in the 2024/25 financial year. To date, 1 workshop has been held in July 2025 for the 2025/26 financial year.
D3417	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Finalised Business License Applications within 30 days	Percentage of Business License Applications finalised within 30 days of the receipt of a completed application	WCO24	70%	90%	90%	70%	70%	70%				n/a	n/a	172.50% achieved by 30 June 2023. 90% of the target was achieved by 30 June 2024. In certain months, no business license applications were received. Targets for 2024/25 and the outer financial years have been adjusted downwards. 75% of the target was achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.
D3827	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Attend to Events Applications within 7 working days after the date of receipt	Percentage of Events applications attended to within 7 working days after the date of receipt	WCO24	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%				n/a	n/a	Target not achieved in the 2022/23 financial year. For the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years, a target achievement of 100% was attained in each year.
D3484	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Section: Community Development	NKPA 3	SFA 5	Develop an SOP for the registration of ECD Centres	Number of SOPs developed for the registration of ECD Centres, 28 February	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment
Mayoral Outcome 2: Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipal Area																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5- Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D0006	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 3	SFA 2	Develop a Service Level Charter	Number of Service Level Charters developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. The updated service charter for the Directorate: Infrastructure Services was approved by the Municipal Manager on 28 June 2024.
D2626	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 2	Review the Client Charter	Number of Client Charters reviewed by 31 January	WCO24	3	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	2 revised Client Charters submitted for the period 2024 – 2026. Target achieved.
D3736	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Electrical Services	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Limit unaccounted electricity to less than 9% annually {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold (incl. Free basic electricity)) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or generated} x 100}	Percentage of average electricity losses, measured by 30 June	WCO24	<9	<9	<9	<9	<9	<9	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	4.24% achieved by 30 June 2023. 5.65% achieved by 30 June 2024. 5.63% achieved by 30 June 2025. Target achieved.
D3165	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Development Services, Asset Management and Systems and Project Management Unit (PMU)	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Submit a report on development charges	Number of reports submitted on development charges to the Financial Services by 30 June	WCO24	8	4	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	The target was achieved in the 2022/23 financial year. Target adjusted to 1 report per financial year for the period 2023/24 – 2026/27. Target achieved for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Water and Wastewater Services	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Upgrading of the Ida's Valley WTP	Number of Ida's Valley WTP upgraded by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is budget-dependent.

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment
Mayoral Outcome 2: Excellent service delivery in all areas within the Greater Stellenbosch Municipal Area																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Water and Wastewater Services	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Upgrading of the new Stellenbosch Reservoir and Bulk Water Supply Pipeline	Number of the new Stellenbosch Reservoir and Bulk Water Supply Pipelines upgraded by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project name has been changed to "New Stellenbosch Reservoir." The contractor is presently commencing construction. The planned completion is in the 2025/26 financial year.
D3733	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Informal Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Installation of standpipes in informal settlements	Number of standpipes installed in informal settlements by 30 June	WCO24	220	20	50	50	50	50	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Top Layer SDBIP. The target has been increased for the period 2022 – 2027. 26 standpipes were installed in the 2022/23 financial year. A new SOP is being developed so that the Informal Settlements Department can apply for funding on time. Target achieved. 50 standpipes have been installed by 30 June 2024. 53 standpipes were installed by 30 June 2025. Target achieved.
D3734	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Informal Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Construction of ablution facilities	Number of ablution facilities constructed in informal settlements by 30 June	WCO24	140	50	20	25	20	25	😞	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Top Layer SDBIP. Target adjusted for the period 2022 – 2027. 20 waterborne concrete panel system toilets have been installed by 30 June 2024. Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year. 46 waterborne toilets were installed.

8.2.1.3 Mayoral Outcome 3: LED post the COVID-19 Pandemic**Table 65: Summary Results: Mayoral Outcome 3 - LED post the COVID-19 Pandemic and transfer of land to new farmers**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	5	7	5	2
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	0
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	4
Total IDP Deliverables		5	7	5	6

Table 66: Mayoral Outcome 3: LED post the COVID-19 Pandemic

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment
LED post the COVID-19 Pandemic and transfer of land to new farmers																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3785	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Review the Economic Development Strategy	Number of Economic Development Strategies reviewed by 30 June	WCO24	3	n/a	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved in the 2023/24 financial year. A revised Economic Development Strategy was submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June 2025. Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.
D3857	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop the Economic Intelligence Report	Number of economic intelligence reports developed by 30 June	WCO24	12	4	2	2	2	2	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Five (5) reports were submitted by 30 June 2023. 4 reports were developed by 30 June 2024. 2 reports submitted by 30 June 2025. Target achieved.
D3858	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop an Annual Events Calendar for Stellenbosch Municipality	Number of Annual Events Calendars developed for the Stellenbosch Municipality by 31 December	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment
LED post the COVID-19 Pandemic and transfer of land to new farmers																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3833	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Update the Annual Events Calendar for Stellenbosch Municipality	Number of Annual Events Calendars updated for Stellenbosch Municipality 31 December	WCO24	4	n/a	1	1	1	1	n/a	😊	😊	😊	n/a	Target achieved. 3 updated annual events calendars submitted within the period 2022 – 2025.
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Establishment of a Municipal Investment Desk	Number of Municipal Investment Desks established by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The IDP deliverable is subject to an organogram review and funding dependent. An Investment Desk proposal was submitted to the Municipal Manager for consideration.
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Review the Tourism Policy	Number of Tourism Policies reviewed by 31 March	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the LED Strategy outcome The Tourism Strategy is incorporated in the LED Strategy.
D3863	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Review the Municipal Agricultural Land Policy	Number of Municipal Agricultural Land Policies by 30 June	WCO24	3	1	1	n/a	1	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the LED Strategy Outcome Target achieved for the 2023/24 financial year. No changes in the policy were required. For the 2025/26 financial year, the target is to be reported on by 30 June 2026.
D3855	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop a Filming and Events By-law	Number of Filming and Events By law developed by 31 March	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. Filming and Event By-Law was approved on 24 April 2024 and promulgated on 24 June 2024.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment
LED post the COVID-19 Pandemic and transfer of land to new farmers																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3406	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Compilation of an annual report on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment for Economic Development	Number of annual reports on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessments compiled for Economic Development 31 July	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	😊	n/a	Target achieved.
D3862	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Allocation of municipal agricultural land units to emerging farmers	Number of municipal agricultural land units allocated to emerging farmers by 30 June	WCO24	8	2	2	2	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	16 farming applications have been received. An item was prepared for the Council, and the four portions were approved, and the land was allocated to the successful applicants. Target achieved for the 2023/24 financial year. 2 portions of land were allocated to emerging farmers: Council Meeting: 25 October 2023 Portions 502BH: 17 and 18 Portions 502AU Council Meeting: 29 November 2023 Portions: 502BH 9 and 10, 23 and 24 Target has been reviewed and downward adjusted to 1 piece of land for the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years.

8.2.1.4 Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories**Table 67: Summary Results: Mayoral Outcome 4 - Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	7	4	4	0
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	5
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	1	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	4
IDP Deliverables		7	5	4	9

Table 68: Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements and mixed-use developments)																				
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward/s	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating						
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
D3870	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Submission of Land Use Rights Application for the Northern Extension (Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10) to the MPT	Number of Land Use Rights Applications for the Northern Extension (Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10) submitted to MPT by 30 June	12, 13, 14, 15	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	A tender was advertised, and a service provider was appointed to undertake a Broad Conceptual Urban Design framework for the Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 (Northern Extension) and to obtain town planning and development rights. The project's timeframe to obtain development rights is the 2025/26 financial year.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements and mixed-use developments)

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward/s	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D2871 and D3680	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Submission of quarterly Integrated Human Settlement status reports	Number of quarterly Integrated Human Settlement status reports submitted to the Director: PED by 30 June	WCO24	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	12 status quo reports submitted for the period 2022 – 2025. Target achieved.
D3838	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Obtaining development rights on Erf 7001, Cloeteville, to establish GAP housing	Percentage of the Erf 7001, Cloeteville Capital Budget annual actually spent by 30 June	16, 17, 19	90%	90%	90%	n/a*	n/a*	90%	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline Outcome. 100% of the capital budget was actually spent by June 2023. The land use application was advertised for public comments and closed on 25 February 2024. 99.95% of the budget was spent by 30 June 2024. Land use rights have been obtained to develop medium- to high-GAP housing opportunities in Cloeteville. The project has progressed into the implementation phase.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements and mixed-use developments)

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward/s	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3866	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Finalising the subdivision plan and obtaining approval for Jamestown (Phases 2 and 3)	Percentage of the Jamestown (Phases 2 and 3) Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	21	90%	90%	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	90%	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline Outcome. 100% of the capital budget was actually spent by 30 June 2023. The land use application was submitted to MPT for a decision. 99.95% of the budget was spent by 30 June 2024. The project has progressed into the implementation phase in the 2026/27 financial year.
D3874	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Obtain development rights for mixed-use development for Jamestown Phase 4	Percentage of the Jamestown Phase 4 Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	21	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	n/a*	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline Outcome. The process for obtaining development rights is ongoing. The service provider is in the process of amending the urban design concept layout.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements and mixed-use developments)

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward/s	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3875	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Submission of Land Use Rights Application for the Kayamandi Town Centre to the MPT	Number of Land Use Rights Applications for the Kayamandi Town Centre submitted to MPT by 30 June	12, 13, 14, 15	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline Outcome. The Land Use Planning Application to obtain development rights has been submitted to the Department: Land Use Management.
D3843	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Obtain development right approval for Erf 64, Kylemore	Number of development right approvals obtained for Erf 64, Kylemore by 30 June	4	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a*	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline Outcome. Land Use Application submitted to Section: Land Use Management by 30 June 2025. Expenditure will occur as per cashflow and programme. The project is dependent on the approval of funding from the Provincial Department: Infrastructure.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements and mixed-use developments)

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward/s	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Obtain development rights La Motte: Farm 1339, Farm 1158 and Farm 1158/1	Number of development right approvals obtained for La Motte: Farm 1339, Farm 1158 and Farm 1158/1 by 30 June	2 and 3	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline Outcome. An application was submitted to NDoPW&I for a PoA in favour of Stellenbosch Municipality to obtain development rights. There has been no confirmation received concerning the PoA, therefore, funding has been removed from the 2023/24 budget. The land has not been transferred to the municipality.
D3841	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Submit quarterly status reports on Social Housing (affordable rental accommodation) on Farms 81/2 and 81/9 and LAP - rental stock Stellenbosch to the Executive Mayor	Number of quarterly status reports on social housing submitted to the Executive Mayor	10 and 13	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	😞	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline Outcome on Social Housing Reports A total of 12 reports have been submitted for the period 2022–2025. 2 reports were submitted by 28 February 2026.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements and mixed-use developments)

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward/s	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3680	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Submission of bi-annual Housing Development status reports on the rural nodes (De Novo and Vaaldrain) to the Executive Mayor	Number of bi-annual Housing Development status reports on the rural nodes (De Novo and Vaaldrain) submitted to the Executive Mayor	19	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Two (2) reports had been submitted by 30 June 2023. A decision was taken by the Council in May 2023 to remove Vaaldrain and De Novo from the Stellenbosch Municipality Housing Pipeline.
D3874	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Submission of an annual report on backyard dwellers in known backyard areas to the Director: Planning and Economic Development	Number of reports on backyard dwellers in known back yarding areas submitted annually to the Director: Planning and Economic Development by 30 June	WCO24	8	2	2	2	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Four (4) reports had been submitted by 30 June 2023. 3 reports were submitted by 30 June 2024. 1 report submitted to the Executive Mayor within the 2024/25 financial year.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 4: Provide housing opportunities for all residents in all housing categories (rental stock, BNG, GAP housing, upgrade of informal settlements and mixed-use developments)

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward/s	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3875	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Transferring title deeds to approved beneficiaries	The number of title deeds to approved beneficiaries transferred by 30 June	WCO24	750	150	150	150	150	150	😊	😞	😊	n/a	n/a	<p>In the 2022/23 financial year, 190 title deeds were transferred.</p> <p>The 5-year target has been adjusted downwards due to the challenges experienced with resolving late estates.</p> <p>The target could not be met in 2023/24 due to the registration of Historic General Plans that had lapsed or not been obtained. General Plans have now been registered.</p> <p>A total of 97 and 218 title deeds were transferred during the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years, respectively.</p>

n/a* -After obtaining development rights, implementation of projects dealt with by the Department: Project Management Unit

8.2.1.5 Mayoral Outcome 5: Development of the Adam Tas Corridor and town establishment of all ten dorpiers across the municipality area**Table 69: Summary Results: Mayoral Outcome 5 - Development of the Adam Tas Corridor and town establishment of all ten dorpiers across the municipality area**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	2	2	0	0
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	1
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	1	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	0
Total IDP Deliverables		2	2	1	1

Table 70: Mayoral Outcome 5: Development of the Adam Tas Corridor and town establishment of all ten dorpiers in WCO24

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment
Mayoral Outcome 5: Development of the Adam Tas Corridor and the town establishment of all ten dorpiess across the municipality area																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3876	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Development of an ATC Local Spatial Development Framework	Number of ATC Local Spatial Development Frameworks developed by 30 September	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3877	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Establishment of an Adam Tas Corridor Governance Structure	Number of Adam Tas Corridor Governance Structures established by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3878	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Development of an Adam Tas Corridor Overlay Zone	Number of Adam Tas Corridor Overlay Zones developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3879	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Amendment of the Integrated Zoning Scheme By-Law for the inclusion of an overlay zone for ATC	Number of Integrated Zoning Scheme By-Laws for the inclusion of an overlay zone for ATC amended by 31 March	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 5: Development of the Adam Tas Corridor and the town establishment of all ten dorps across the municipality area

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3880	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Development of Local Spatial Development Frameworks for the 10 small towns	Number of Local Spatial Development Frameworks developed for all 10 small towns by 30 June	WCO24	5	n/a	n/a	1	2	2	n/a	n/a	🔴	😊	n/a	<p>Targets adjusted to 5 local SDFs for the period 2022 – 2027.</p> <p>The tender process for the Dwarsriver local SDF has been completed. The Koelenhof local SDF will be done in partnership with the private sector.</p> <p>Target not achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.</p>

8.2.1.6 Mayoral Outcome 6: Streamline planning systems and procedures to facilitate desirable growth**Table 71: Summary Results: Mayoral Outcome 6 - Streamline planning systems and procedures to facilitate desirable growth**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	2	1	1	0
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	0
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	1
Total IDP Deliverables		2	1	1	1

Table 72: Mayoral Outcome 6: Streamline planning systems and procedures to facilitate desirable growth

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																		Performance Comment	
Mayoral Outcome 6: Streamline planning systems and procedures to facilitate desirable growth																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D2653	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Review the Municipal Spatial Development Framework	Number of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks reviewed by 31 March	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1				n/a	n/a	Linked to TL SDBIP Target achieved.
TBC	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Implementation of a Spatial Information Performance Management System	Number of Spatial Information Performance Management Systems implemented by 31 March	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
D3883	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Development of an Inclusionary Zoning Policy	Number of Inclusionary Zoning Policies developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to TL SDBIP Target achieved by 27 June 2023.

8.2.1.7 Mayoral Outcome 7: To create safer environments in our communities**Table 73: Summary Result: Mayoral Outcome 7 - To create safer environments in our communities**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	8	7	8	2
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	2
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	2	2	1	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	5
Total IDP Deliverables		10	9	9	9

Table 74: Mayoral Outcome 7: To create safer environments in our communities

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																		Performance Comment	
Mayoral Outcome 7: To create safer environments in our communities																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3489	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Section: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 3	Facilitation of ECD new and re-registration processes	Number of ECD new and re-registration processes facilitated by 30 June	WCO24	30	5	10	5	5	5				n/a	n/a	37 ECDs were registered in the 2022/23 financial year. 5 ECDs registered by 30 June 2024. 5 ECDs registered by 30 June 2025.
D3499	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Section: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 3	Hosting a child protection event	Number of child protection events hosted by 30 June	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1				n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3499	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Section: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 3	Hosting of the 16 Days of Activism event	Number of 16 days of activism events hosted by 30 November	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1					n/a	Target achieved.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 7: To create safer environments in our communities

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3902	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Section: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 3	Hosting the prevention of elderly abuse event	Number of preventions of elderly abuse events hosted by 30 June	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3911	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Section: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 3	Hosting of the International Day of Disability	Number of International Days of Disability hosted by 31 December	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	😊	n/a	Target achieved.
TBC	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Facilitation of ward-based community safety engagements	Number of ward-based community safety engagements facilitated by 30 June	WCO24	23	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. 23 ward meetings were held for the period 2022 - 2023.
D3611	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Spending of the Capital Budget on CCTV cameras and equipment for the Department: Protection Services	Percentage of the Capital Budget on CCTV cameras and equipment for the Department: Protection Services by 30 June	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	😞	😞	😞	😊	n/a	Actual spending was 0.22% for 2023/24 due to the tender not being finalised. Due to the tender not being concluded, the actual spending for the financial year ending December 2024 is 0.55%. 54.50% of the capital budget was spent for the 2024/25 financial year. Target not achieved. Tender has been finalised, and the department is in the process for the repair of the CCTV cameras.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
Mayoral Outcome 7: To create safer environments in our communities																				
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating						
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
NEW	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Appointment of Law Enforcement Officers (Tactical Reaction Unit (TRU))	Number of Law Enforcement Officers (TRU) appointed by 30 June	WCO24	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The Municipality made funding available for the initiative. To date, 37 of the 48 approved staff positions have been filled.
D3812	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Spending of the Registered Neighbourhood Watches capital budget	Percentage of the Registered Neighbourhood Watches capital budget actually spent by 30 June	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	😞	😞	😊	n/a	n/a	2023/24: The funds could not be converted to the operating budget. The purchase of equipment for NHWs is to be confirmed and processed. 2024/25: The procurement of safety kiosks for neighbourhood watches is finalised. The department is awaiting delivery of the kiosks.	
D3816	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Spending of the vehicle and equipment Capital Budget for the Department: Protection Services	Percentage of the vehicle and equipment Capital Budget actually spent for the Department: Protection Services by 30 June	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. The Incident Command Vehicle will be delivered by 28 February 2024.	
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Office of the Director: Infrastructure Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Spending of the vehicle and equipment Capital Budget for the Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Percentage of the vehicle and equipment Capital Budget actually spent for the Directorate: Infrastructure Services by 30 June	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.	

8.2.1.8 Mayoral Outcome 8: Expansion of the green economy with innovative projects, creating a new reality of service delivery and job creation**Table 75: Summary Results: Mayoral Outcome 8 - Expansion of the green economy with innovative projects, creating a new reality of service delivery and job creation**

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
	Project completed	2	1	1	0
	Project in progress.	0	0	0	1
	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	1
Total IDP Deliverables		2	1	1	2

Table 76: Mayoral Outcome 8: Expansion of the green economy with innovative projects, creating a new reality of service delivery and job creation

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment
Mayoral Outcome 8: Expansion of the green economy with innovative projects, creating a new reality of service delivery and job creation																			
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D0005	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 5	SFA 2	Develop a Waste Reclaimers Strategy	Number of Waste Reclaimer Strategies developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	To be achieved in the 3rd quarter of the 2025/26 financial year.
D3778	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Office of the Director: Infrastructure Services	NKPA 5	SFA 2	Submission of a Green Energy Strategy to the MayCo	Number of Green Energy Strategies submitted to the MayCo by 31 March	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Energy Master Plan. The Energy Masterplan was presented to the Municipal Manager and Directors on 08 November 2022 by CSIR. Target achieved.



EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

Mayoral Outcome 8: Expansion of the green economy with innovative projects, creating a new reality of service delivery and job creation

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3937	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Office of the Director: Infrastructure Services	NKPA 5	SFA 2	Invest in new and / or upgrade bulk infrastructure through the use of development charges contributions	Number of bulk infrastructure projects implemented through the use of development charges contributions by 30 June	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved for the period 2022 – 2025.



8.2.1.9 Mayoral Outcome 9: Alternative Energy

Table 77: Summary Results: Mayoral Outcome 9 - Alternative Energy

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	0	0	0	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	0
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	0
Total IDP Deliverables		0	0	0	0

Table 78: Mayoral Outcome 9: Alternative Energy

EXECUTIVE MAYOR 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																		Performance Comment
Mayoral Outcome 9: Alternative Energy																		
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating				
									2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
n/a	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Electrical Services	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Develop a policy to allow purchasing of electricity from the public	Number of policies to be developed to allow the purchasing of electricity from the public by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The purchase of electricity is already done by customers in the form of credits. To develop a policy, the regulatory environment does not allow for this at present (MFMA).
n/a	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Generate Landfill gas to energy (MW/H) per day	Number of Landfill gas to energy (MW/H) generated per day	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	According to the feasibility study conducted, the project is not feasible.



8.3 Mayoral Portfolios

The mayoral portfolios serve as a strategic instrument that enables the Executive Mayor to advance and achieve the mayoral priorities set for the period 2022 – 2027. In support of the mayoral outcomes, each portfolio has set performance-based strategic priorities that are aligned and will give effect to the mayoral outcomes.

The performance-based strategic priorities for the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, have a focused approach on the implementation of the strategic projects / programmes and initiatives with set targets and time frames.

The following portfolio performance-based implementation plans are listed below:

1. Portfolio: Human Settlements;
2. Portfolio: Rural Management;
3. Portfolio: Sport, Youth, and Culture;
4. Portfolio: Planning, LED, and Tourism;
5. Portfolio: Financial Services;
6. Portfolio: Community Development and Protection Services;
7. Portfolio: Corporate Services;
8. Portfolio: Infrastructure Services; and
9. Portfolio: Parks, Open Spaces and Environment.



8.3.1 Portfolio: Human Settlements

Table 79: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Human Settlements - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	15	13	9	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	4
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	3	3	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	12
Total IDP Deliverables		15	16	12	16

Table 80: Portfolio Human Settlements: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Project Rating					
	Project completed.		Project in progress.		Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Portfolio Human Settlements: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3884	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implement and Annually Review the Housing Administration and Allocation Policy	Review the Housing Administration and Allocation Policy	Number of Housing Administration and Allocation Policy by 30 June	WCO24	4	1	1	1	n/a	1	🟢	🔴	🔴	n/a	n/a	Target not achieved in the 2023/24 financial year. Delay with the provincial government finalising the guidelines for housing allocation policy. The five-year target has been adjusted downward. Target not achieved for the 2024/25 financial year. This is dependent on the framework of the National Department of Human Settlements.



PORTFOLIO HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3440	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implement an annual Housing Policy and Guideline and SOP Needs Assessment Review	Compilation of an annual report on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment for Integrated Human Settlements	Number of annual reports on the Integrated Human Settlements policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment compiled by 31 March	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3886	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implement and Annually Review of Stellenbosch staff rental housing policy	Review the Staff Rental Housing Policy	Number of Staff Rental Housing Policies reviewed by 30 June	WCO24	2	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year. The policy was served during the 7th Council meeting in November 2024.
D3875	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Enable the transfer and registration of Title Deeds at the Deeds Offices of State Subsidy Houses to approved beneficiaries	Transferring title deeds to approved beneficiaries	The number of title deeds to approved beneficiaries transferred by 30 June	WCO24	750	150	150	150	150	150	😊	😞	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Mayoral Outcome. In the 2022/23 financial year, 190 title deeds were transferred. The 5-year target has been adjusted downwards due to the challenges experienced with resolving late estates. The target could not be met in 2023/24 due to the registration of Historic General Plans that had lapsed or not been obtained. General Plans have now been registered. A total of 97 and 218 title deeds were transferred during the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years, respectively.



Portfolio Human Settlements: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3442	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Minor maintenance complaints of municipal rental stock responded to within 72 hours	Percentage of minor maintenance complaints of municipal rental stock responded to within 72 hours	Percentage of minor maintenance complaints of municipal rental stock responded to within 72 hours	WCO24	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	92.50% of housing rental stock maintenance and anti-social behavioural complaints responded. This is measured and reported on a quarterly basis. Target achieved for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years. Responded to 90% of the maintenance complaints.
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure implementation of Electronic Management Systems for the Management of the Housing Demand Database	Review of the electronic housing demand database	Number of electronic housing demand databases reviewed by 31 March	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Section: Housing Administration has reverted to using the Western Cape Housing Database.
D3686	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Facilitate and conduct Housing Consumer Education Workshops	Conduct quarterly Housing Consumer education workshops	Number of housing consumer education workshops conducted by 30 June	WCO24	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	6 workshops were completed by 30 June 2023. 4 workshops have been conducted by 30 June 2024. 4 workshops have been conducted by 30 June 2025.



PORTFOLIO HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3445	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure the Management and Regular update of the Housing Demand Database	Compile a monthly report of the housing demand database updates	Number of monthly housing demand database update reports compiled	WCO24	60	12	12	12	12	12	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	4 quarterly reports for the 2022/23 financial year. Target achieved. 4 quarterly housing demand database update reports compiled for the 2023/24 financial year. Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year. 4 quarterly housing demand database update reports were compiled.
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure annual internal audit review of amendments made to the Housing Demand Database	Conduct an annual audit on the amendments made to the housing demand database	Number of annual audits on the amendments made to the housing demand database by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Housing Administration has reverted to using the Western Cape Housing Database.
D3892	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure implementation of annually reviewed Housing Communication Plan	Compilation of a communication plan for Integrated Human Settlements	Number of communication plans compiled for Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 Strategic Communication Framework drafted in March 2024.
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure implementation of annually reviewed Housing Communication Plan	Compilation of a communication plan for the Housing Administration	Number of reviews of the communication plan for Housing Administration by 31 March	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	



Portfolio Human Settlements: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Ensure the obtaining of development rights for proposed Housing Projects: Erf 2183, Klapmuts	To obtain development rights Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts	Percentage of the Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klapmuts annual Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no budget allocation for the MTREF period 2023/24. The planning processes have all been concluded.	
TBC	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Ensure the obtaining of development rights for proposed Housing Projects	Obtain development rights, La Motte: Farm 1339, Farm 1158 and Farm 1158/1	Percentage of the La Motte: Farm 1339, Farm 1158 and Farm 1158/1 by 30 June	1 and 2	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An application was submitted to NDoPW&I for a PoA in favour of Stellenbosch Municipality to obtain development rights. There has been no confirmation concerning the POA. Funding has been removed because the land has not been transferred to the municipality.	
D3875	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Housing Projects for Kayamandi Town Centre	Submission of Land Use Rights Application for the Kayamandi Town Centre to the MPT	Number of Land Use Rights Applications for the Kayamandi Town Centre submitted to MPT by 30 June	12, 13, 14 and 15	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🙄	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline and Mayoral Outcomes. 100% of the capital budget was actually spent by February 2023. The Land Use Application has been submitted to the Department: Land Use Management for submission to MPT for consideration



Portfolio Human Settlements: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3895	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Ensure the obtaining of development rights for existing Housing Projects in Kayamandi.	Obtain development rights for the rectification of 4 existing housing projects in Kayamandi	Percentage spent on Operational Budget by 30 June	12, 13, 14 and 15	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No power of attorney can be obtained for Project 5B due to the fact that Erf 66 within Project 5B is private property. Therefore, the said matter has been referred to the Directorate: Corporate Services and awaits an outcome. Township establishment was obtained for the other projects, and all diagrams were submitted to the Surveyor General Office for registration.
D3866	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Ensure the obtaining of development rights for proposed Housing Projects. Jamestown Phases 2 and 3	Finalise the sub-division plan for Jamestown (Phases 2 and 3)	Percentage of the Jamestown, Phases 2 and 3 capital budget actually spent by 30 June	21	90%	90%	90%	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline. This is a multi-year project. 100% achieved by 30 June 2023. The land use application was submitted to the MPT for a decision. 99.48% of the budget was spent by 30 June 2024.



PORTFOLIO HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3843	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Ensure the obtaining of development rights for proposed Housing Projects. Erf 64 - Kylemore	To obtain development rights for Erf 64 Kylemore	Number of development right approvals obtained for Erf 64, Kylemore by 30 June	4	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a*	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline. Land Use Application submitted to Section: Land Use Management by 30 June 2025. Expenditure will occur as per cashflow and programme. The project is dependent on the approval of funding from the Provincial Department: Infrastructure.
D3874	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Ensure the obtaining of development rights for proposed Housing Projects, Jamestown Phase 4	Obtain development rights for mixed-use development for Jamestown Phase 4	Percentage of the Jamestown, Phase 4 annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	21	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90%	n/a*	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline and Mayoral Outcome. The process for obtaining development rights is ongoing. The service provider is in the process of amending the urban design concept layout.
D3838	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Ensure the obtaining of development rights for proposed Housing Projects, Erf 7001, Cloeteville	To obtain development rights on Erf 7001, Cloeteville to establish GAP housing	Percentage of the Erf 7001, Cloeteville annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	16 and 17	90%	90%	90%	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline Land use rights have been obtained to develop medium- to high-GAP housing opportunities in Cloeteville. The project has progressed into the implementation phase.



PORTFOLIO HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3841	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 4	Ensure implementation of the Social Housing Programme (Obtain development rights). Farms 81/2 and 81/9 and Lapland Precinct	Submit quarterly status reports on Social Housing (affordable rental accommodation) on Farms 81/2 and 81/9 and LAP - rental stock Stellenbosch to the Portfolio Chairperson	Number of quarterly status reports on Social Housing (affordable rental accommodation) on Farms 81/2 and 81/9 and LAP - rental stock Stellenbosch submitted to the Portfolio Chairperson	WCO24	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	😐	n/a	Linked to the Housing Pipeline. A total of 12 reports have been submitted for the period 2022–2025. 2 reports were submitted by 28 February 2026.
D3721	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure annual submission of housing pipeline to MayCo for approval	Submission of the Housing pipeline to the MayCo	Number of Housing Pipelines submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the TL SDBIP. Target achieved.
D3896	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure Quarterly Reports on the updated Demographics and Service Levels in all Informal Settlements	Annual report submitted to the MayCo on the demographics and Service Levels in all Informal Settlements	Number of annual reports submitted to MayCo on the demographics and Service Levels in all Informal Settlements	WCO24	7	2	2	1	1	1	😊	😞	😞	n/a	n/a	4 reports submitted by 30 June 2023. 1 Report submitted by 30 June 2024. Target not achieved. Target not achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.
D3897	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Ensure Informal Settlement administrative support services in response to disasters within 24 hours	Compilation of a draft verification report of disaster incidents within 24 hours	Percentage of draft verification reports of disaster incidents submitted to Disaster Management within 24 hours	WCO24	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	2022/23: 80% of draft verification reports were submitted within 24 hours by 30 June 2023. 2023/24: 80% of monthly verification reports of disaster incidents were submitted to Disaster Management within 24 hours Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.



Portfolio Human Settlements: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3898	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure Informal Settlement administrative support service in response to court-related eviction matters within agreed timeframes.	Informal settlement service in response to court-related eviction matters within agreed timeframes	Percentage of informal settlements administrative services provided within court agreed on timeframes	WCO24	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	80% achieved by February 2023. 2023/24 and 2024/25: 80% of informal settlements administrative services were provided within court-agreed timeframes, measured monthly
D3899	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Integrated Human Settlements	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Ensure monitoring of each of the 29 Informal Settlements at least once per week.	Conduct site inspections in all informal settlements at least once per month	Number of site inspections conducted in all informal settlements at least once per month	WCO24	1740	348	348	348	348	348	😊	😊	😞	n/a	n/a	341 site inspections were completed by 30 June 2023. 348 inspections completed by 30 June 2024. Target achieved. Target not achieved in the 2024/25 financial year, with 261 inspections completed.

8.3.2 Portfolio: Rural Management

Table 81: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Rural Management - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	2	2	2	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	0
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	2
Total IDP Deliverables		2	2	2	2

Table 82: Portfolio Rural Management: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Project Rating					
	Project completed.		Project in progress.		Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Portfolio Rural Management: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3863	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Annual Review of the Municipal Agricultural Land Policy	Review the Municipal Agricultural Land Policy	Number of Municipal Agricultural Land Policies reviewed by 30 June	WCO24	3	1	1	n/a	1	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the LED Strategy Outcome. The target was adjusted downwards. Target achieved for the 2023/24 financial year. No changes in the policy were required. For the 2025/26 financial year target is to be reported on by 30 June 2026.



PORTFOLIO RURAL MANAGEMENT: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3862	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Facilitate the allocation of municipal agricultural land to emerging farmers	Allocation of Municipal Agricultural Land to emerging farmers	Number of municipal agricultural land allocated to emerging farmers by 30 June	WCO24	8	2	2	2	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	<p>Linked to the LED Strategy Outcome. 16 farming applications have been received. An item was prepared for the Council, and the four portions were approved, and the land was allocated to the successful applicants.</p> <p>Target achieved for the 2023/24 financial year.</p> <p>2 portions of land were allocated to emerging farmers:</p> <p>Council Meeting: 25 October 2023 Portions 502BH: 17 and 18 Portions 502AU</p> <p>Council Meeting: 29 November 2023 Portions: 502BH 9 and 10, 23 and 24.</p> <p>Target has been reviewed and downward adjusted to 1 piece of land for the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years.</p>
D2826	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop a Rural Economic Development Strategy	Develop a Rural Economic Development Strategy	Number of Rural Economic Development Strategies developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	<p>The revised target date has been adjusted from 2023/24 to 2024/25. Target achieved .</p>



Portfolio Rural Management: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Review of a Rural Economic Development Strategy	Review of a Rural Economic Development Strategy	Number of Rural Economic Development Strategies reviewed by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The targets were adjusted for the outer financial years and the 5-year target.	



8.3.3 Portfolio: Sport, Youth and Culture

Table 83: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Youth, Sport, and Culture - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	1	2	1	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	0
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	2
Total IDP Deliverables		1	2	1	2

Table 84: Portfolio Youth, Sport and Culture: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Project Rating																				
	Project completed.		Project in progress.		Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function															
Portfolio Youth, Sport and Culture: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
TBC	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Revise the agreements with each Sports Council	Submission of revised agreements with each Sports Council to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised agreements with each Sports Council submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	WCO24	15	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3996	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Compilation of a Sports Facilities Master Plan	Submission of a Sport Facilities Master Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of Sport Facilities Master Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target to be reported on by 30 June 2026.
D3618	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Compile a list of outstanding / upgrades to be done at Sports facilities.	Compilation of a status quo report for Sports Facilities and Community Halls	Number of Sports Facilities and Community Halls status quo reports compiled by 30 June	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1				n/a	n/a	Target achieved.



8.3.4 Portfolio: Planning, LED, and Tourism

Table 85: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Planning, LED, and Tourism- IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	21	18	20	4
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	3
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	4	2	1	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	14
Total IDP Deliverables		25	20	21	21

Table 86: Portfolio Planning, LED, and Tourism: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

				Project Rating																	
😊	Project completed.			😐	Project in progress.			😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function												

PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, and TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3901	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Review of the SBM Municipal Planning By-law Annually	Review of the SBM Municipal Planning By-Law	Number of SBM Planning By-Laws reviewed by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3902	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 1	SBM Municipal Planning By-law	Amendment of the Zoning Scheme By-Law	Number of amendments of the Zoning Scheme By-Law by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	Target adjusted to the 2025/26 financial year. Workshops are still being held with various stakeholders within the WCO24 before the final submission to the Council by 30 June 2025.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, and TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3901	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implement and Annually Review the SBM Integrated Zoning Scheme	Review SBM Zoning Scheme By-law	Number of SBM Zoning Schemes By-law reviewed by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. The new amended Zoning Scheme By-law to be implemented in the 2025/26 financial year.
D3902	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Develop and Update the SBM Zoning Scheme Register and Zoning Map	Updating the SBM Zoning Scheme Register and Zoning Map	Number of SBM Zoning Scheme Registers and Zoning Maps updated by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Zoning Scheme Register, and maps are updated daily.
D3903	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Ensure Implementation of Land Use Management Electronic Application Management System)	Conduct an Annual Performance Assessment of the implementation of the Land Use Management Electronic Application Management System	Number of annual performance assessments of the Land Use Management Electronic Application Management System conducted by 30 June	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	The target was achieved for the 2023/24 financial year. 1 assessment completed for the Land Use Management Electronic Application Management System by 30 June 2025.
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implement annually approved LUM and BDM Client Communication and Consultation Plan.	Compilation of a communication plan for the Department: Development Management	Number of communication plans compiled for Department: Development Management by 31 March	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, and TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3386	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Perform a LUM and BDM Policy and Guideline and SOP Review and Needs Assessment Annually.	Compilation of an annual report on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment for the Department: Development Management	Number of annual reports compiled on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment for the Department: Development Management by 31 March	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Municipal Manager Outcome. Target achieved.
D3718	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Percentage of Land-use applications considered by the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Land-use applications considered by the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Land-use applications considered by the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	WCO24	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Top Layer SDBIP. 100% achieved by 30 June 2023. 87.50% achieved by 30 June 2024. 77.75% achieved by 30 June 2025.
D3654	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Percentage of land-use applications considered by the Authorised Official within 120 days after having a complete land-use application submission	Land-use applications considered by the Authorised Official within 60 days after a complete land-use application submission	Percentage of land-use applications considered by an Authorised Official within 60 days after a complete land-use application submission	WCO24	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	😞	😞	😊	n/a	n/a	37.25% achieved by 30 June 2023. 45.25% achieved by 30 June 2024. Resources are not adequate to address the workload effectively. 60% achieved in the 2024/25 financial year.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, and TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D2626	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implement Annually approved LUM and BD, Client Charter.	Development of a Client Charter for the Department: Development Management	Number of Client Charters for the Department: Development Management developed by 31 March	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D2626	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Implement Annually approved LUM and BD, Client Charter.	Review of the Client Charter for the Department: Development Management	Number of Client Charters for the Department: Development Management reviewed by 31 March	WCO24	4	n/a	1	1	1	1	n/a	😊	😊	😊	n/a	Target achieved.
D3726	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Management	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Percentage of building plan applications of <500sqm processed within 30 days after the date of receipt	Building plan applications of <500sqm decided on within 30 days after the date of receipt	Building plan applications of <500sqm decided on within 30 days after the date of receipt	WCO24	75%	60%	60%	60%	75%	75%	😞	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Top Layer SDBIP 46.55% achieved by 30 June 2023 62.86% achieved by 30 June 2024 The target has been increased for the outer financial years. 87.52% achieved by June 2025.
D2653	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Review, Amend and Update the Municipal Spatial Development Framework Annually	Review the Municipal Spatial Development Framework	Number of Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks reviewed by 31 March	WCO24	1	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to TL SDBIP and Mayoral Outcome Target achieved.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, and TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3880	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Development of Local Spatial Development Frameworks for the 10 small towns	Development of Local Spatial Development Frameworks for the 10 small towns	Number of Local Spatial Development Frameworks developed for all 10 small towns by 30 September	WCO24	5	n/a	n/a	1	2	2	n/a	n/a	🔴	🟡	n/a	Linked to the Mayoral Outcome Targets adjusted. Targets adjusted to 5 local SDFs for the period 2022 – 2027. The tender process for the Dwarsriver local SDF has been completed. The Koelenhof local SDF will be done in partnership with the private sector. Target not achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.
TBC	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Development of a Spatial Information Performance Management System	Implementation of a Spatial Information Performance Management System	Number of Spatial Information Performance Management Systems implemented by 31 March	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Mayoral Outcome.
D3906	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Submission of Feasibility Report for possible Land Banking (Including buildings)	Submission of Feasibility Report for possible Land Banking (Including buildings)	Number of Feasibility Reports for possible Land Banking (Including buildings) submitted by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	One report was completed for the 2023/24 financial year.
D3876	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Facilitate, and coordinate the enablement of approved Catalytic Initiatives	Development of an ATC Local Spatial Development Framework	Number of ATC Local Spatial Development Frameworks developed by 30 September	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. Linked to the Mayoral Outcome.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, and TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3883	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 1	Develop and review the Inclusionary Zoning Policy	Development of an Inclusionary Zoning Policy	Number of Inclusionary Zoning Policies developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the TL SDBIP and Mayoral Outcome. Target achieved by 27 June 2023.
D3399	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Review and Update the Heritage Resource Inventory for Stellenbosch Municipality	Update Heritage Resource Inventory of the Stellenbosch Municipality	Number of Heritage Resource Inventories of the Stellenbosch Municipality updated by 31 March	WCO24	3	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3401	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Provision of comments i.r.o. land use applications and building plans within 30 days	Provision of comments i.r.o. land use applications and building plans within 30 calendar days	Percentage of plans commented on i.r.o land use applications and building plans within 30 calendar days	WCO24	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	😞	😞	😊	n/a	n/a	65.04% achieved by 30 June 2023. 78.33% of the target was achieved in the 2023/24 financial year. 81.67% achieved by 30 June 2025. Approvals are dependent on interdepartmental comments as well as internal capacity constraints with historic backlogs.
D3398	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Establish and Convene the Conservation Advisory Committee monthly	Establish the Conservation Advisory Committee	Number of Conservation Advisory Committees established by 30 September	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3983	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Develop and review the Outdoor advertising, Poster and Signage Bylaw Annually	Develop an Outdoor advertising, Poster and Signage By-law	Number of Outdoor advertising, Poster and Signage By-laws developed by 31 December	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, and TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3983	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Develop and review the Outdoor advertising, Poster and Signage Bylaw Annually	Review the Outdoor advertising, Poster and Signage By-law	Number of Outdoor advertising, Poster and Signage By-laws reviewed by 31 March	WCO24	2	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved in the 2024/25 financial year.
D3911	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Develop a GIS and Spatial Information Policy	Development of a GIS and Spatial Information Policy	Develop a GIS and Spatial Information Policies developed by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3376	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Update the Municipality's cadastral dataset quarterly	Updating of the municipality's cadastral dataset	Number of quarterly updates of the municipality's cadastral datasets	WCO24	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	12 updates were completed by 30 June 2023. 36 updates of the municipality's cadastral datasets were completed in the 2023/24 financial year. 30 updates completed by 30 June 2025.
D3377	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Update the Municipality's Property Register quarterly	Updating of the municipality's Property Register	Number of quarterly updates of the municipality's Property Registers	WCO24	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	12 updates were completed by 30 June 2023. 34 updates of the property register were completed in the 2023/24 financial year. 30 updates completed by 30 June 2025.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, and TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3378	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Update the Electronic Metadata Catalogue Quarterly	Updating of the Electronic Metadata Catalogue	Number of quarterly updates of the Electronic Metadata Catalogue	WCO24	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	4 updates were completed by 30 June 2023. 7 updates of the Electronic Metadata Catalogue were completed in the 2023/24 financial year. 5 updates completed by 30 June 2025.
D3912	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Facilitate Municipal GIS Forum Meetings	Facilitate Municipal GIS Forum Meetings	Number of Municipal GIS Forum Meetings facilitated by 30 June	WCO24	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	4 meetings were attended by 30 June 2023. 6 meetings were facilitated in the 2023/24 financial year. 5 meetings were facilitated by 30 June 2025.



Portfolio Planning, LED, and Tourism: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3785	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop and review the Economic Development Strategy Annually	Review of the Economic Development Strategy	Number of Economic Development Strategies reviewed by 31 May	WCO24	4	n/a	1	1	1	1	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the LED Strategy and Mayoral Outcome. Target achieved for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.
n/a	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop and review a Tourism Development policy annually	Review of the Tourism Policy	Number of Tourism Policies reviewed by 31 March	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Tourism Policy forms part of the LED Strategy. The Tourism Strategy is incorporated in the LED Strategy.
D3855	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Functional and Efficient Economic Development and Tourism System Develop a Filming and Events Policy	Develop a Filming and Events Policy By-law	Number of Filming and Events Policy By - Law developed by 31 March	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Filming and Event By-Law approved on 24 April 2024 and promulgated on 24 June 2024.
TBC	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop and review a Filming and Events Policy annually	Review of the Filming and Events By - Law	Number of Filming and Events By - Law reviewed by 31 March	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target adjusted to be aligned with the promulgated date of the by-law.
D3833	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop and update the Annual Events Calendar for Stellenbosch Municipality	Develop an Annual Events Calendar for Stellenbosch Municipality	Number of Annual Events Calendars developed for the Stellenbosch Municipality by 31 December	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Mayoral Outcome. Target achieved.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, AND TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3833	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Develop and update the Annual Events Calendar for Stellenbosch Municipality	Update the Annual Events Calendar for Stellenbosch Municipality	Number of Annual Events Calendars updated for Stellenbosch Municipality by 31 December	WCO24	4	n/a	1	1	1	1	n/a	😊	😊	😊	n/a	Target achieved. 3 updated annual events calendars submitted within the period 2022 – 2025.
D3406	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Perform an annual Economic Development Policy and Guideline and SOP Review and Needs Assessment. Compilation of an annual report on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment for Economic Development	Compilation of an annual report on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessment for Economic Development	Number of annual reports on the policy / guideline / SOP needs assessments compiled for Economic Development by 31 July	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😞	😊	😊	😊	n/a	Linked to the Mayoral Outcome. Target achieved.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, AND TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3417	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Percentage of Business License Applications processed within 30 days.	Finalised Business License Application within 30 days	Percentage of Business License Applications finalised within 30 days of the receipt of a completed application	WCO24	90 %	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Mayoral Outcome. 172.50% achieved by 30 June 2023. 90% of the target was achieved in the 2023/24 financial year. Targets for 2024/25 and the outer financial years have been adjusted downwards. 75% of the target was achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.
D3719	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Facilitate the provision of training opportunities to Entrepreneurs and SMMEs	Training opportunities are provided for entrepreneurs and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises	Number of training opportunities provided for entrepreneurs and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises by 30 June	WCO24	20	4	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😊	😊	n/a	22 training opportunities were provided by 30 June 2023. 27 training opportunities were provided in the 2023/24 financial year. SEDA = 1 x cooperative training session facilitated. Start-Up Tribe = 22 training courses facilitated with 200 participants in total. (June 2024). 14 training opportunities provided by 30 June 2025 To date, 39 training opportunities have been provided in the 2025/26 financial year.



PORTFOLIO PLANNING, LED, AND TOURISM: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3717	Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Department: Development Planning	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Number of jobs created through the Municipality's EPWP (public and / or private)	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Number of job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects by 30 June	WCO24	5800	1400	1100	1100	1100	1100					n/a	<p>Linked to the LED Strategy, Mayoral Outcome, and Top Layer SDBIP.</p> <p>1 449 job opportunities were created by 30 June 2023.</p> <p>1695 job opportunities were created in the 2023/24 financial year.</p> <p>1341 opportunities were created in the 2024/25 financial year.</p> <p>To date, 770 jobs have been created in the 2025/26 financial year.</p>



8.3.5 Portfolio: Financial Services

Table 87: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Financial Services - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	4	4	3	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	0
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	1	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	4
Total IDP Deliverables		4	4	4	4

Table 88: Portfolio Financial Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Project Rating																			
😊	Project completed.			😐	Project in progress.			😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function										

PORTFOLIO FINANCIAL SERVICES: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																		Performance Comment		
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25		2025/26	2026/27
D3831	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Financial Management Services	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Maintain a Clean Audit from the AG each financial year	Receive an unqualified audit opinion from the AGSA	Number of unqualified audit opinions from AGSA received by 30 November	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.



PORTFOLIO FINANCIAL SERVICES: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3101	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Financial Management Services	NKPA 4	SFA 5	Importance of S71 engagements	Conduct monthly Section 71 engagements with Directorates	Number of monthly Section 71 engagements conducted with Directorates	WCO24	170	10	40	40	40	40	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	12 Section 71 engagements were conducted by 30 June 2023. 47 MFMA Section 71 engagements were conducted for the 2023/24 financial year. Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year. 40 engagements conducted.
TBC	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Financial Management Services	NKPA 4	SFA 5	Specifically ensuring that the status of Capital projects that were recorded as work in progress in the previous financial year per directorate are being completed on time	Manage and administer the submission of a report on policies and by-laws to the MayCo for Stellenbosch Municipality	Number of quarterly reports regarding the management and implementation of the Prioritisation Platform submitted to the Management Forum	WCO24	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	



Portfolio Financial Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3592	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Revenue and Expenditure	NKPA 4	SFA 5	Revenue Enhancement strategy	Implementation of the adopted Revenue Enhancement Strategy	Number of actions implemented as identified in the Revenue Enhancement Strategy by 30 June	WCO24	18	2	4	4	4	4	😊	😊	😞	n/a	n/a	4 actions implemented by 30 June 2023. 4 actions implemented by 28 February 2024. Target not met for the 2024/25 financial year. Target not met. 3 revenue enhancement strategies implemented
D3699	Directorate: Financial Services	Department: Financial Management Services	NKPA 4	SFA 5	Existing Policies and By-laws are reviewed regularly and implemented	Submit a report on policies and by-laws to the MayCo	Number of reports submitted to the MayCo on policies and by-laws by 31 March	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.



8.3.6 Portfolio: Community Development and Protection Services

Table 89: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Community Development and Protection Services - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	9	6	10	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	3
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	2	2	1	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	7
Total IDP Deliverables		11	8	10	10

Table 90: Portfolio Community Development and Protection Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

				Project Rating																
😊	Project completed.			😐	Project in progress.			😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function											
Portfolio Community Development and Protection Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Satellite Fire Station - South (Major Fire Pumper with CAFS)	Completion of the Satellite Fire Station in Jamestown	Number of the Satellite Fire Station in Jamestown completed by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is part of the project of the PMU. The new target date is set for 2026/27.
D3574	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Incident Command Vehicle - DM	Procurement of a Major Fire Pumper with CAFS	Number of Major Fire Pumpers with CAFS procured by 31 March	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😞	n/a	n/a	n/a	Purchasing was cancelled due to funding moved. (COVID)



PORTFOLIO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION SERVICES: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3611	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Camera Master Plan (CCTV / LPR)	Spending of the Capital Budget on CCTV cameras and equipment for the Department: Protection Services	Percentage of the Capital Budget on CCTV cameras and equipment for the Department: Protection Services by	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%					n/a	Linked to the Mayoral Outcome. Actual spending was 0.22% for 2023/24 due to the tender not being finalised. Due to the tender not being concluded, the actual spending for the financial year ending December 2024 is 0.55%. The CCTV camera tender has been finalised, and the department is in the process for the repair of the CCTV cameras in the 2025/26 financial year.
NEW	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Tactical Reaction Unit (TRU)	Appointment of Law Enforcement Officers (Tactical Reaction Unit (TRU)))	Number of Law Enforcement Officers (TRU) appointed by 30 June	WCO24	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Linked to the Mayoral and Municipal Manager's Outcomes. The Municipality made funding available for the initiative. To date, 37 of the 48 approved staff positions have been filled.



Portfolio Community Development and Protection Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
n/a	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Traffic Pound	Completion of the Traffic Pound registration process	Number of Traffic Pound registration processes completed by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No confirmation has been received on funding for this project.	
D3812	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Neighbourhood Watch Support	Spending of the Registered Neighbourhood Watches capital budget	Percentage of the Registered Neighbourhood Watches capital budget actually spent by 30 June	WCO24	90%	90%	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	n/a	The funds could not be converted to the operating budget. The department is awaiting delivery of the kiosks in the 2024/25 financial year. The targets for the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years have been revised to reflect the unavailability of capital funding.
n/a	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Rent a Cop Implementation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Rent a Cop Programme is dependent on business buy-in.
n/a	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 1	SFA 3	Auxiliary (Reservist) Peace Officer Implementation	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A policy is in place. Individuals need to sign up for the programme.
D3827	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Protection Services	NKPA 3	SFA 1	Processing of filming and events applications within 30 days	Attend to Events Applications within 7 working days after the date of receipt	Percentage of Events applications attended to within 7 working days after the date of receipt	WCO24	75% per annum	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	🔴	🟢	🟢	n/a	n/a	The target was achieved for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.



PORTFOLIO COMMUNITY SERVICES: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3814	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Reporting on progress made with the implementation of the policy and policy objectives to MM and Council	Submit Universal Access progress reports to the MayCo	Number of Universal Access progress reports submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3486	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Training different departments on the requirements of UA and how to implement the theory in context:	Conduct inter-departmental Universal Access training	Number of inter-departmental Universal Access training conducted by 30 June	WCO24	8	6	n/a	n/a	1	1	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target for the 5-year period has been increased. Target achieved.
D3815	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Develop a GIS map of all DPOs (Disability Persons Organisations)	Submission of the completed GIS map of all DPOs to the MayCo	Number of completed GIS maps of all DPOs submitted to the MayCo by 30 June	WCO24	5	1	1	1	1	1	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3496	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	GIS mapping and plotting of ECDs and their registration status	Updating of ECD facilities per ward on the Geographic Information System (GIS)	Number of ECD facilities per ward updated on the GIS, measured monthly	WCO24	600	120	120	120	120	120	😊	😊	😊	😊	n/a	128 updates completed by 30 June 2023. 120 updates were completed by 30 June 2024. 124 updates were completed by 30 June 2025. To date, 60 updates have been completed for the 2025/26 financial year.
D3484	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	SOP development: Stellenbosch ECD registration process – develop information leaflet	Develop an SOP for the registration of ECD Centres	Number of SOPs developed for the registration of ECD Centres 28 February	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the Mayoral Outcome. Target achieved in March 2023.



Portfolio Community Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5- Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	ECD Policy Review	Submission of the reviewed ECD Policy to the MayCo	Number of reviewed ECD policies submitted to the MayCo by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The policy requires a review every 5 years. Target to be reported on by 30 June 2027.
D3818	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	First Aid Training	Facilitation of First Aid Training for all Early Childhood Development Practitioners	Number of First Aid Training facilitated to all Early Childhood Development Practitioners by 30 June	WCO24	6	2	1	1	1	1	🟢	🟢	🟢	n/a	n/a	2 completed by 30 June 2023. 2 completed by 30 June 2024. 2 training sessions completed by 30 June 2025. Target achieved.
D3819	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Health and Safety Training (COVID-19 readiness)	Facilitation of Health and Safety Training sessions	Number of Health and Safety training workshops facilitated by 30 June	WCO24	3	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	🟢	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. 2 training sessions completed for the 2022 – 2025 period.
D3490	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Establish a Child Protection Forum in collaboration with NGOs	Establishment of Child Protection Forum	Number of Child Protection Forums established by 31 May	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3907	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Establishment of a Junior Town Council (JTC)	Establishment of a Junior Town Council (JTC)	Number of Junior Town Council (JTC) established by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3908	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Capacity Building for Junior Town Council (JTC)	Facilitate Capacity Building workshops for the Junior Town Council (JTC)	Number of Capacity Building workshops facilitated for the Junior Town Council (JTC) by 31 May	WCO24	6	n/a	n/a	1	1	4	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	Target achieved for the 2024/25 financial year.



Portfolio Community Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Development	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Drafting of Youth Policy	Submission of a Youth Policy to the MayCo	Number of Youth Policies submitted to the MayCo by 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	



8.3.7 Portfolio: Corporate Services

Table 91: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Corporate Services - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	2	1	1	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	1
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	0
Total IDP Deliverables		2	1	1	1

Table 92: Portfolio Corporate Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Project Rating																				
😊	Project completed.				😐	Project in progress.		😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function											
Portfolio Corporate Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3026	Directorate: Corporate Services	Section: Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Review the Property Management Policy, especially the outdoor dining aspect	Submission of revised Draft Property Management Policy to the Municipal Manager	Number of new Draft Property Management Policies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 May	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The draft policy was submitted to the Director: Corporate Services.
D3013	Directorate: Corporate Services	Section: Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Upgrade Makupula Community Hall	Completion of the Makupula Community Hall	Number of community halls completed by 30 June	15	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	A consultant was appointed, and a construction tender was advertised. Technical evaluation is in progress for the construction tender to be awarded. The construction will be for seven-month period.



PORTFOLIO CORPORATE SERVICES: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year target	Target					Progress Rating						
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
n/a	Directorate: Corporate Services	Section: Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Structural improvement of Van Der Stel Sports Ground	Completion of the structural improvements of the Van De Stel Sports Ground	Number of Van der Stel Sports grounds improvements completed by 30 June	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Council resolved to lease property to Stellenbosch Football Club for 30 years and will take over the upgrade and maintenance.	
D3013	Directorate: Corporate Services	Section: Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Structural upgrade of the Jamestown ward office	Completion of the structural upgrade of the Jamestown ward office	Number of Jamestown Ward Offices upgraded by 30 June	21	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. The structural improvements were completed by 30 June 2025.
D3013	Directorate: Corporate Services	Section: Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	NKPA 5	SFA 5	Corridor structural upgrade	Completion of Kayamandi Corridor structural upgrade	Number of Kayamandi Corridors upgraded by 30 June	12	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.	
D3013	Directorate: Corporate Services	Section: Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Upgrade of the New Space on Ryneveld Street	Complete the upgrade of the New Office Space in Ryneveld Street	Number of new office spaces upgraded in Ryneveld Street by 30 June	8	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.	



8.3.8 Portfolio: Infrastructure Services

Table 93: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Infrastructure Services - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	3	7	6	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	1
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	2	1	1	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	4
Total IDP Deliverables		5	8	7	5

Table 94: Portfolio Infrastructure Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Project Rating					
😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Portfolio Infrastructure Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
n/a	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Electrical Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Alternative energy supply: Purchasing Electricity from the Public	Develop a policy to allow purchasing of electricity from the public	Number of policies to be developed to allow purchasing of electricity from the public by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div>The municipality is purchasing electricity from its customers in the form of credits.</div> <div>To develop a policy, the regulatory environment (MFMA) does not allow for this at present.</div>	
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Electrical Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Alternative energy supply: Purchasing Electricity from the Public	Crediting of electricity to the public	Percentage of Energy Kwh credited to the Public/(Total energy (Kwh) credited to consumers)	WCO24	0.34%	n/a	0.34%	0.34%	0.34%	0.34%	n/a	<div>😊</div>	<div>😊</div>	<div>😊</div>	n/a	<div>Linked to the IDP deliverable for the development of the policy.</div> <div>The municipality is crediting from the public what is fed back to the grid.</div>



Portfolio Infrastructure Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3939	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Electrical Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Alternative energy supply: Purchasing Electricity from Internal IPPs	Advertisement of an IPP tender	Number of IPP tenders advertised by 31 March	WCO24	2	n/a	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	2023/24: Target achieved. 2024/25: Target achieved.
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Electrical Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Alternative energy supply: Purchasing Electricity from external IPPs	Purchasing of Energy from external IPPs	Percentage of Energy Purchased from IPP / (Total energy purchased)	WCO24	30%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 x 20MW IPP tender is conditionally awarded but pending public participation, whereafter development rights are to be obtained.
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Alternative energy supply: Methane Mining	Appointment of a service provider for the Extraction of Methane from Cell 3	Number of service providers appointed for the Extraction of Methane from Cell 3 by 31 March	WCO24	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
n/a	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Alternative energy supply: Wet Waste Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Plant	Conclusion of a contract for diverting 50% of Organic Waste and generating electricity	Number of contracts concluded for diverting 50% of Organic Waste and generating electricity by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The feasibility study was conducted, and the project was found not to be feasible.



Portfolio Infrastructure Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3725	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Recycling from source: Stellenbosch municipality to provide residents with bins and bags to collect and separate organic waste and recyclable material to be collected by the municipality	Expansion of the recycling programme	Number of recycling programmes expanded by 30 June	WCO24	9	2	2	1	2	2				n/a	n/a	Target adjusted for the 2024/25 financial year. 2023/24: Target not achieved. 1 area was added due to contractual delays; therefore, the overall 5-year target is reduced to 9 areas. 2024/25: One programme was implemented. Target achieved.
D3941	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Waste Management	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Recycling from source: Stellenbosch municipality to provide residents with bins and bags to collect and separate organic waste and recyclable material to be collected by the municipality	Implementation of an organic waste diversion initiative	Number of organic waste diversion initiatives implemented by 30 June	WCO24	4	n/a	1	1	1	1	n/a			n/a	n/a	Target achieved. 1 organic waste diversion initiative was implemented by 30 June 2024. 2024/25: Target achieved. 2 organic waste minimisation projects were implemented by 30 June 2025.



Portfolio Infrastructure Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																			Performance Comment	
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
D3328	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Water and Wastewater Services	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Pre-paid or "capped" water meters: Households are to be fitted with pre-paid water meters to reduce and prevent water wastage.	Installation of water management devices	Number of water management devices installed by 30 June	WCO24	500	300	50	50	50	50				n/a	n/a	<p>The devices are being rolled out to non-paying or high-usage water customers.</p> <p>175 water management devices were installed by 30 June 2023. The devices are installed when required.</p> <p>Target achieved for the 2023/24 financial year. 427 water demand management devices installed.</p> <p>The devices are being rolled out to non-paying or high-usage water customers.</p> <p>A budget adjustment is being made to increase roll-out in the outer financial years, if required.</p>



PORTFOLIO INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
TBC	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Parking areas for park-and-ride purposes to create adequate parking spaces for people working in and visiting the Stellenbosch municipal area.	Develop single-level parking areas	Number of single-level parking areas developed by 30 June	WCO24	2	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. One parking area was completed in Franschhoek by 30 December 2024. The other area has been earmarked by an approved Council item.
D3329	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Water and Wastewater Services	NKPA 1	SFA 1	Water pipelines: old water pipes are to be replaced	Spent the capital budget of water pipeline replacements	Percentage of the capital budget for the replacement of water pipelines by 30 June	WCO24	90%	n/a	90%	90%	90%	90%	n/a	😊	😞	n/a	n/a	A pipe replacement tender is in place, and construction is underway. Target not met for the 2024/25 financial year. 65.97% of the allocated budget has been spent.
D3944	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Infrastructure Planning, Development and Implementation Services	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Longlands Housing Project- Building of Top Structures	Construction of 106 subsidised top structures of the Longlands Housing Project	Number of subsidised top structures constructed by 30 June	20	106	99	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3944	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Infrastructure Planning, Development and Implementation Services	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Longlands Housing Project- Building of Top Structures	Construction of 38 enhanced sites in the Longlands Housing Project	Number of enhanced sites constructed by 30 June	20	38	38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.



Portfolio Infrastructure Services: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3946	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Infrastructure Planning, Development and Implementation Services	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Lindida GAP Housing Project – servicing 166 sites and building GAP houses.	Construction of 166 GAP houses in Lindida	Number of GAP houses constructed in Lindida by 30 June	5 and 6	166	140	26	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
n/a	Directorate: Infrastructure Services	Department: Infrastructure Planning, Development and Implementation Services	NKPA 1	SFA 4	Servicing 178 sites in Zone O	Construction of 178 serviced sites in Zone O	Number of serviced sites constructed in Zone O by 30 June	12, 13, 14 and 15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Duplication of the IDP deliverable "Upgrading of Zone O in Kayamandi."



8.3.9 Portfolio: Parks, Open Spaces and Environment

Table 95: Summary Results: Mayoral Portfolio Parks, Open Spaces, and Environment - IDP Deliverables 2022 - 2027

Rating	Progress Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
😊	Project completed	4	0	0	0
😐	Project in progress.	0	0	0	1
😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function	0	0	0	0
N/A	IDP Deliverable Not Yet Measured	0	0	0	0
Total IDP Deliverables		4	0	0	1

Table 96: Portfolio Parks, Open Spaces and Environment: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027

Project Rating					
😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function

Portfolio Parks, Open Spaces and Environment: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
n/a	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Groendal cemetery building repairs are being planned and implemented	Upgrade of the Groendal Cemeteries	Number of Groendal cemeteries upgraded by 30 June	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are no funds on the MTREF. The cemetery has been upgraded twice and vandalised.
n/a	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Probable boundary markers / demarcation fencing and improved landscaping at Muslim cemetery Pappegaaiberg	Upgrade of the Muslim cemetery Pappegaaiberg	Number of Muslim cemeteries in Pappegaaiberg upgraded by 30 June	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are no funds on the MTREF.
n/a	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Road repairs and resealing in cemeteries	Road repairs and resealing of cemeteries	Number of cemeteries road repairs, and resealing by 30 June	WCO24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are no funds on the MTREF.



Portfolio Parks, Open Spaces and Environment: 5-Year Plan 2022 – 2027																				Performance Comment
IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
n/a	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Management Plans Finalise Jan Marais Park EMP and submit to Cape Nature to endorse before submitting to the Council and the Minister for approval	Submission of a Jan Marais Park Environmental Management Plan to the Council	Number of the Jan Marais Park Environmental Management Plans submitted to the Council by 30 June	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the EMP. The current plan is still relevant and applicable to the status of the Nature Reserve. The management authority provides input in the review and revision of the policy, and based on the priority list, Jan Marais is rated as a P2.
D3789	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Management Plans	Submission of a draft Management plan of Ida's Valley and Botmaskop to the Municipal Manager	Number of draft Management Plans of Ida's Valley and Botmaskop submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	5 and 6	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Linked to the EMP. Target achieved.
D1113	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Mont Rochelle Upgrade	Completion of the Mont Rochelle entrance	Number of Mon Rochelle entrances completed by 30 June	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.
D3827	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Establish Friends Groups	Establishment of a Friends Group for the Jan Marias Nature Reserve	Number of Jan Marias Friends Groups established by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved.



PORTFOLIO PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND ENVIRONMENT: 5-YEAR PLAN 2022 – 2027

IDP Ref No	Responsible Directorate	Responsible Department	National KPA	Municipal SFA	Priority	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	5-Year Target	Target					Progress Rating					Performance Comment
										2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
D3828	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Establish Friends Groups	Submit a revised Jan Marias Friends Group MOUs to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Jan Marias Friends Group MOUs submitted by 30 June	WCO24	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target achieved. Submitted to the Municipal Manager in January 2023.
NEW	Directorate: Community and Protection Services	Department: Community Services	NKPA 1	SFA 2	Management Plans	Review of the Tree Management Policy	Number of Tree Management Policies reviewed 30 June	WCO24	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	The target has been moved to the 2024/25 financial year and will be reported on by 30 June 2025.



CHAPTER 9:

Public Interest and Expression of Needs

9.1 Community Participation

Chapter 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA) requires municipalities to create a culture of community participation. According to Section 16(1)(a)(i) of the MSA, "A municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance and must, for this purpose, encourage and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in the preparation, implementation, and review of its integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5." It is therefore essential to have effective public participation structures in place.

The SDF, IDP, Budget, and sector plans, as well as major municipal policies, bylaws, and decisions, should be engaged to ensure that they are designed and implemented for and with the community. This also adds to the credibility of the needs reflected in the IDP, the Budget calculated to address these needs, and the SDBIP drafted to implement programmes and projects that reflect the communities' needs.

The growing trend of mature and constructive discussions from the public, the level of complexity, and the investment made in understanding the municipality's business are encouraging. The direct participation and involvement of the ward councillors, communities, and stakeholders in the identification of ward-based priorities and their involvement in the public participation process have added great value to the maturity and quality of the discussions between the public and the municipality. Ward councillors are a critical link in connecting the municipality with the public. As members of the Council and recipients of all the decisions taken by the Council, it positions Councillors strategically to ensure that the municipality not only understands the needs of the community better but also provides the public with honest and accurate feedback on the municipality's initiatives. These endeavours are supported by well-functioning ward committees. Councillors are, however, encouraged to always adhere to the code of ethics for councillors and to always act with the utmost integrity and accountability towards their constituents and the municipality, as this is the only way in which to form a responsible local government.

Public participation takes place through various means and platforms and is often tailored to suit a specific audience or community. Importantly, communities from different socio-economic backgrounds use different platforms to communicate. It is important to cater for all scenarios and to utilise all available platforms to their optimum potential, given that a certain degree of apathy exists in certain communities.

Further feedback will be provided on the comments captured in written submissions made via the various platforms created for public participation. To ensure that the public participation process is a two-way process, all comments have been carefully considered and discussed with internal departments.



9.2 Public Participation in the drafting of the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027

Stellenbosch Municipality implemented the IDP public participation process from **8 - 30 September 2025**, with physical IDP open days from **8 – 15 September 2025**. This public participation process was carried out during the analysis phase of the IDP review cycle to identify the community's needs for developing the draft 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 and draft Budget (MTREF). The draft IDP and Budget will be made public for scrutiny and input for a period of no less than 21-days after Council approval in March 2026. In addition, a series of municipal IDP and Budget open days will also be held in **April 2026** for the community and stakeholders to provide their verbal and written input.

As official communication platforms, Stellenbosch Municipality, utilises the communication tools in accordance with the approved Public Participation Policy. At the outset of each public participation period, a link to an electronic submission form is posted on the municipal website and shared via WhatsApp, Facebook, and email. Hard copy 'Have Your Say' forms are distributed to ward offices, municipal libraries, and satellite offices for community members to have access to electronic platforms to fill out the forms by hand.

Community members, as well as other interested and affected parties, are encouraged to attend and actively participate in the physical IDP and Budget open days being hosted within their respective wards or areas. The open days function as a comprehensive municipal service desk for the community to get information on municipal services and engage in direct dialogue with municipal departments to express concerns and pose enquiries. The community can participate in any of the open days at the specified venues as published on the different communication platforms. The open days are more of a decentralised meeting at the many service desks established by each directorate. While services including indigent registration, housing demand registration, and unemployment database registration are not provided during the open day, information regarding these services is accessible to communities at the service desk.

Figure 53: Communication Platforms

Municipal Website

<https://stellenbosch.gov.za>

WhatsApp

067 427 1556



Facebook

Stellenbosch

Email

idp@stellenbosch.gov.ZA

Libraries and Ward

Hardcopy forms



Table 97: IDP Public Participation Open Days Schedule – September 2025

Date	Time	Wards	Ward Councillor(s)	Venue
Monday, 8 Sept 2025	18:30 – 20:30	1 and 2	Cllr Reginald Pheiffer Cllr Wilhelmina Petersen	Franschhoek Town Hall
	18:30 – 20:30	3 and 4	Cllr Charles Manuel Cllr Ralphton Adams	Kylemore Community Hall
Tuesday, 9 Sept 2025	18:00 – 20:00	5 and 6	Cllr Roy Van Rooyen Cllr Nateshia Mcombring	St Ida's Primary School Hall (Ida's Valley)
	18:00 – 20:00	18	Ald JC Anthony	Klapmuts Multipurpose Centre (Klapmuts)
Wednesday, 10 Sept 2025	18:00 – 20:00	7, 8, 9, 11, 22, and 23	Cllr Annemarie Ferns Cllr Tamryn Kumm Cllr Isabelle De Taillefer Ald Johannie Serdyn Cllr Esther Groenewald Cllr Lwando Nkamisa	Stellenbosch Town Hall (Plein Street)
	16:00 – 18:00	10, 16, 17 and 19 (Smartietown and Weltevrede 1 and 2)	Cllr Rozette Du Toit Cllr Elsabe Vermeulen Cllr Jeremy Fasser Cllr James Williams	Eike Hall (Cloetesville)
Thursday, 11 Sept 2025	18:00 – 20:00	12, 13, 14, and 15	Cllr Ayanda Tomose Cllr Mary Nkopane Cllr Maxwell Danana Cllr Elliot Masimini	Kayamandi High School (Kayamandi)
	18:00 – 20:00	20 and 21	Cllr Joseph Joon Cllr Mynard Slabbert	Webergedenk Primary School Hall (Jamestown)
Monday, 15 Sept 2025	18:00 – 20:00	19	Cllr James Williams	De Novo Community Hall

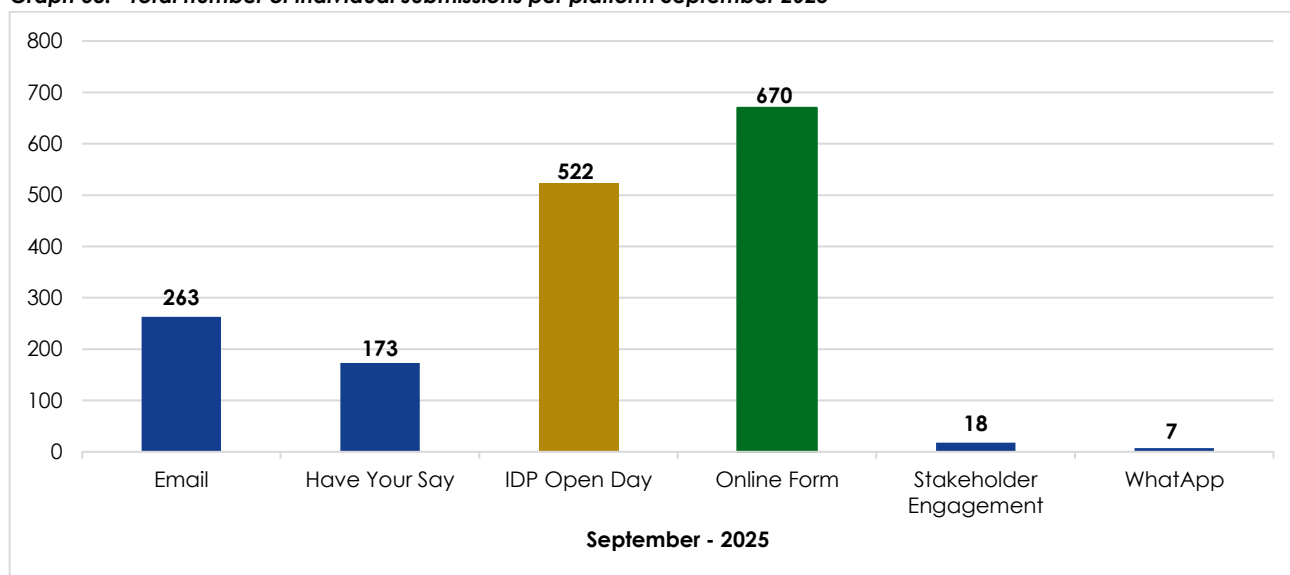


The electronic and verbal submissions made available on the various platforms created for public participation followed the process.

9.3 Public Participation Statistics: September 2025

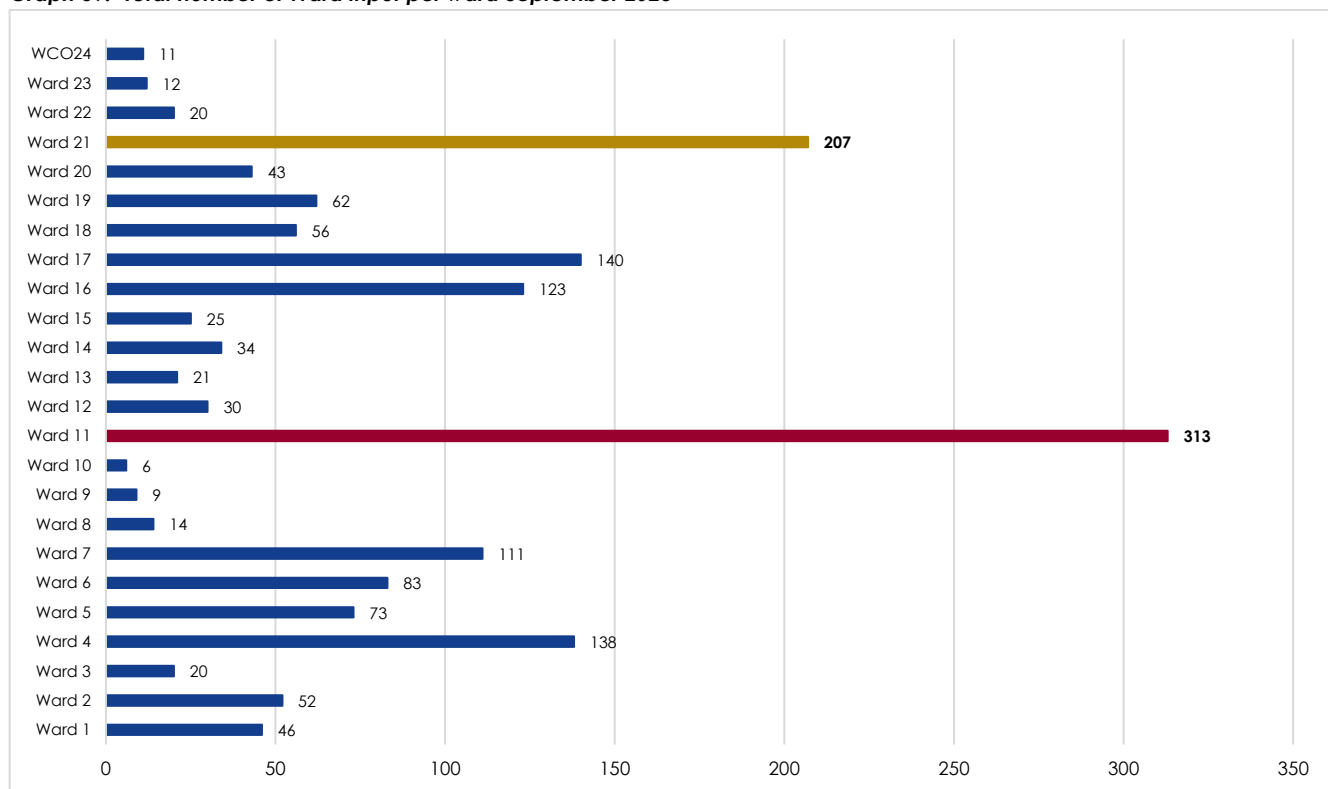
The graphs below indicate the number of individual line-item submissions received on the various communication platforms.

Graph 38: Total number of individual submissions per platform September 2025



As displayed in the graph above, the online electronic form on the municipal website and the input that was recorded in the IDP Open Day minutes were the most popular platforms used by the community and stakeholders to submit their needs and priorities in September 2025. The online electronic form on the municipal website in September 2025 recorded a total of **670** individual line items. Input through the physical IDP Open Days is the second most popular platform, with **522** individual line-item submissions recorded in September 2025.

The graph below illustrates that **Ward 11** and **Ward 21** recorded the highest number of line items / inputs per ward during the public participation period in September 2025.

**Graph 39: Total number of Ward input per ward September 2025**

9.4 Summary of Needs and Priorities

The table below summarises the **five (5)** key priorities and needs raised by communities during the public participation periods in September 2025, April 2025 and September 2025. The priorities, Roads, Transport and Stormwater, Housing Development, and Safety and Security have consistently ranked among the top **three (3)** priorities for the WCO24 during the period from September 2024 to September 2025.

Table 98: Top 5 priorities identified in September 2024, April 2025 and September 2025

Number	Top 5 priorities identified for WCO24 by community members		
	September 2024	April 2025	September 2025
1.	Roads, Transport and Stormwater	Roads, Transport and Stormwater	Roads, Transport and Stormwater
2.	Housing Development	Safety and Security	Housing Development
3.	Electrical Services	Housing Administration	Safety and Security
4.	Housing Administration; and	Recreation and Sport	Recreation and Sport
5.	Parks and Open Spaces	Housing Development	Spatial Planning

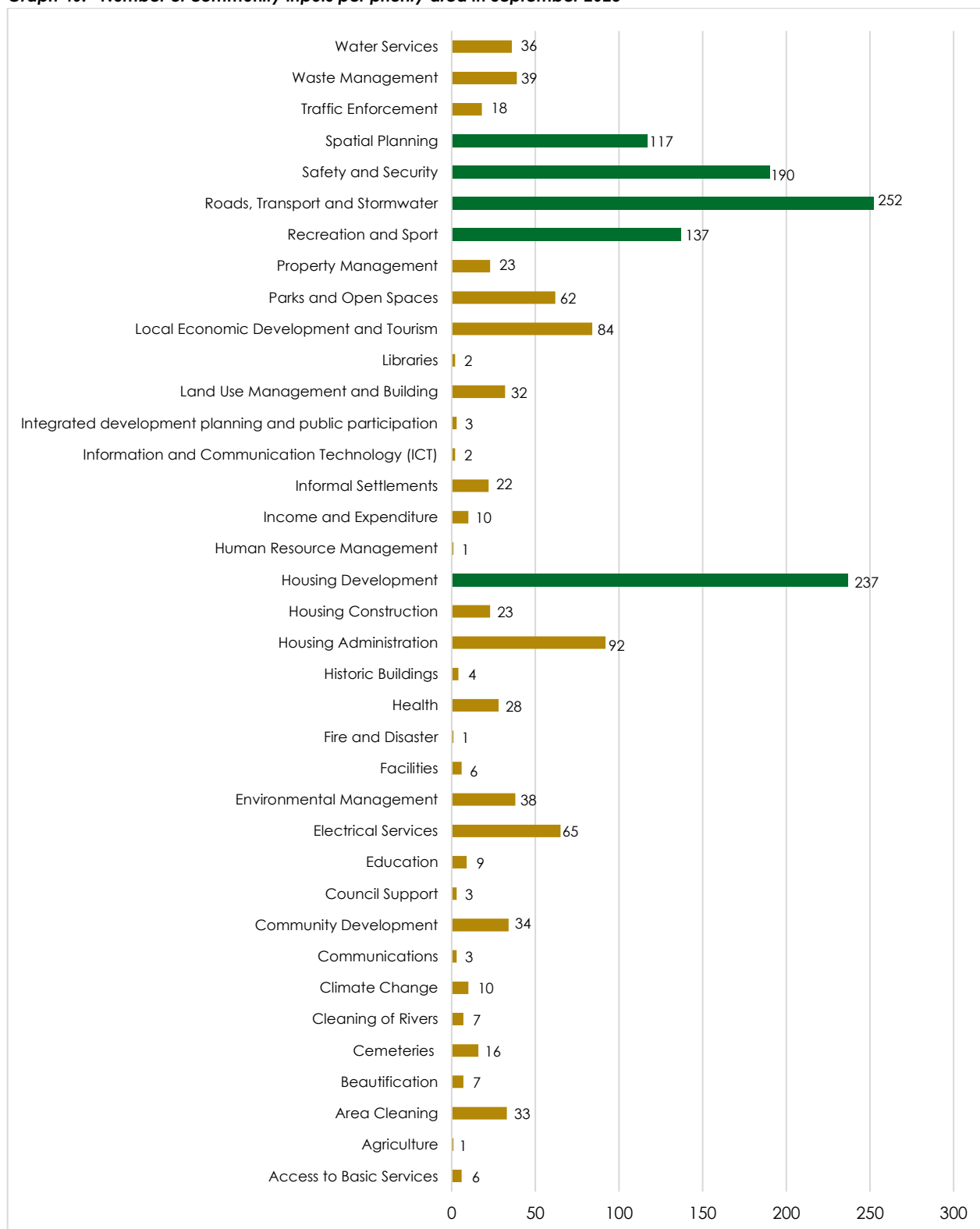
**Graph 40: Number of community inputs per priority area in September 2025**

**Table 99: Number of Attendees disaggregated by Gender, Sept 2024, April 2025 and Sept 2025**

Wards	Area	September 2024				April 2025				September 2025			
		Male	Female	Unspecified	Total Attendees	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total Attendees	Male	Female	Unspecified	Total Attendees
1 and 2	Franschhoek	37	50	3	90	26	13	0	39	17	28	0	45
3 and 4	Kylemore, Pniël, Wemmershoek, Lanquedoc, Maasdorp and Meerlust	24	12	5	41	17	16	4	37	2	3	0	5
5 and 6	Ida's Valley	20	18	1	39	27	26	2	55	33	21	2	56
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22, and 23	Stellenbosch CBD	27	23	4	54	17	7	1	25	14	10	4	28
12, 13, 14, and 15	Kayamandi	26	32	3	61	27	45	0	72	20	34	1	55
16, 17, and 19	Cloetesville (including Smartie Town and Weltevrede 1 and 2)	16	51	2	69	26	40	0	66	28	50	0	78
18 and 19	Klapmuts, De Novo, Vaaldraai, Elsenburg and surrounding farms	19	15	0	34	15	15	0	30	13	5	0	18
19	De Novo, Vaaldraai, Elsenburg and surrounding farms	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	14	0	23
20 and 21	Vlottenburg, Raithby, and Jamestown	46	75	2	123	19	20	0	39	15	20	0	35
Total		215	276	20	511	174	182	7	363	151	185	7	343



The table below indicates which priority areas were raised in the different wards:

Table 100: Priority areas per Ward for September 2023 – September 2025

Community Needs Identified in the Ward(s)	
Access to Basic Services	Ward/s
September 2023	20 and 21
April 2024	1, 4, 15, and WC024
September 2024	2, 4 and 22
April 2025	0
September 2025	1, 15 and 19
Agriculture	
September 2023	1, 18, 19, 20, 21 and WCO24
April 2024	18 and WC024
September 2024	16 and 20
September 2025	18
Area Cleaning	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21
April 2024	2, 6, 12, 14 and 18
September 2024	2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 20
April 2025	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 23
September 2025	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21 and 22
Beautification	
September 2023	2, 8, 9 and 20
April 2024	2, 4, 20 and 22
September 2024	3, 11 and 12
April 2025	2, 5 and 16
September 2025	4 and 17
Budget	
September 2023	21
April 2024	4 and WC024
September 2024	2 and 3
April 2025	2, 7, 22 and WC024
September 2025	0
Cemeteries	
September 2023	4 and 18
April 2024	4, 10 and 21
September 2024	21
April 2025	2, 3, 11 and 14
September 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 13 and 18
Cleaning of Rivers	
September 2023	20
April 2024	5 and WC024
September 2024	2, 12 and 20
April 2025	3, 5, 19, 21, 23 and WC024
September 2025	4, 11, 14, 20, 21 and 23
Climate Change	
September 2023	0
April 2024	0
September 2024	0
April 2025	0
September 2025	1, 2, 5 and 21

Community Needs Identified in the Ward(s)	
Communications	
September 2023	3
April 2024	11
September 2024	0
April 2025	2, 9, 16 and 17
September 2025	7
Community Development	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, and WCO24
April 2024	4, 6, 11, 12, 14 and WC024
September 2024	3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21 and WCO24
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23 and WC024
September 2025	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23
Council Support	
September 2023	0
April 2024	0
September 2024	0
April 2025	0
September 2025	3 and 16
Education	
September 2023	1 and 8
April 2024	1
September 2024	6, 12, 20, and WC024
April 2025	2, 11, and 12
September 2025	7, 8, 13, 15, and 21
Electrical Services	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and WCO24
April 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20
September 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21
Environmental Management	
September 2023	5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 22
April 2024	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, and WC024
September 2024	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, and WC024
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, and WC024
September 2025	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, and WC024
Facilities	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 18, 20, and 21
April 2024	0
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, and 18
April 2025	2, 3, 13, 16, and 20
September 2025	1, 2, 3, 16, and 19
Fire and Disaster	
September 2023	12
April 2024	5 and 21
September 2024	0
April 2025	2
September 2025	4
Health	



Community Needs Identified in the Ward(s)	
September 2023	12 and 20
April 2024	4, 6, and 14
September 2024	3, 6, 12, 14, and WC024
April 2025	18
September 2025	3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 21
Historic Buildings	
September 2023	6 and 9
April 2024	5 and 6
September 2024	0
April 2025	7 and 18
September 2025	21 and 23
Housing Administration	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21
April 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21
April 2025	2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21
September 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21
Housing Construction	
September 2023	6, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20
April 2024	16, 18, and 21
September 2024	16
April 2025	16 and 19
September 2025	12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and WC024
Housing Development	
September 2023	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and WC024
April 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and WC024
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, and WC024
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and WC024
September 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21
Human Resource Management	
September 2023	12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 21
April 2024	1 and WC024
September 2024	2, 14, and 15
April 2025	5
September 2025	18
Income and Expenditure	
September 2023	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 16, 18, 21, and 22
April 2024	5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22
September 2024	1, 5, 6, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, and 21
April 2025	2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 16, and WC024
September 2025	4, 14, 15, 16, and 17
Informal Settlements	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, and WC024
April 2024	1, 2, 4, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, and WC024
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, and WC024
April 2025	1, 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18
September 2025	1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, and WC024
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	
September 2023	0

Community Needs Identified in the Ward(s)	
April 2024	0
September 2024	0
April 2025	7, 13, and 22
September 2025	7 and 17
Integrated development planning and public participation	
September 2023	16, 19, and WCO24
April 2024	1, 5, 14, and WC024
September 2024	10 and WC024
April 2025	3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, and WC024
September 2025	7, 16, and 20
Land Use Management and Building	
September 2023	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 18, 21, and 22
April 2024	4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 18, and 22
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16, 21, 22, and WC024
April 2025	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 16, 17, and WC024
September 2025	4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 18, 21, and WC024
Libraries	
September 2023	2 and 6
April 2024	0
September 2024	3, 6, and 20
April 2025	0
September 2025	2 and 17
Local Economic Development and Tourism	
September 2023	1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, and WCO24
April 2024	1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, and WC024
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20
April 2025	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22, and WC024
September 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, and WC024
Parks and Open Spaces	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20
April 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 20
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 23
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, and 20
September 2025	4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, and 21
Property Management	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 8, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23
April 2024	1, 3, 7, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 22
September 2024	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, and 20
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 16, 18, 20, 21, and 23
September 2025	2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 23
Recreation and Sport	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and WCO24
April 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, and WC024
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, and WC024
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 23
September 2025	1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21
Roads, Transport and Stormwater	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and WCO24
April 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, and WCO24



Community Needs Identified in the Ward(s)	
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, and WC024
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and WC024
September 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and WC024
Safety and Security	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and WCO24
April 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and WC024
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, and WC024
April 2025	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23
September 2025	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23
Spatial Planning	
September 2023	1, 3, 5, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, and WCO24
April 2024	WC024
September 2024	12, 18, 19, 20, 21, and WC024
April 2025	7, 11, 18, 20, 21, 23, and WC024
September 2025	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and WC024
Supply Chain Management	
September 2023	14 and 15
April 2024	1 and 22
September 2024	2, 3, 6, 14, and 18
April 2025	0
September 2025	0
Traffic Enforcement	
September 2023	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 20, 23, and WCO24
April 2024	5, 14, and 20
September 2024	10, 11, 19, 20, 23, and WC024
April 2025	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 20, and 21
September 2025	4, 6, 7, 11, 18, 21, and WC024
Waste Management	
September 2023	6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, and 23
April 2024	1, 2, 5, 6, 14, 15, and 21
September 2024	1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, and 20
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, and 23
September 2025	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, and 23
Water Services	
September 2023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, and WCO24
April 2024	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 20, 21, 22, and WC024
September 2024	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and WC024
April 2025	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 22
September 2025	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
																	report, and development plans for Portion 1 of the Farm 1339, Paarl RD, Remainder of Farm 1158, Paarl RD, and Portion 1 of the Farm 1158, Paarl RD were submitted to the NDoPW&I on 11 November 2024. The Gazetted budget has been approved for the 2026/27 financial year due to the PoA still being outstanding. The Transfer of the land from NDoPW&I to Stellenbosch Municipality is under discussion.
	Complete the housing project on the vacant plots near Dalubuhle Primary. The infrastructure of the plots, near Dalubuhle Primary School, has been severely vandalised	Completion of the legal tender process	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🔴	n/a	n/a	n/a	Following the completion of the legal tender process, the Department of Housing Development will apply for funding from the Provincial Department of Infrastructure or municipal funds to rehabilitate the damaged services. This matter is currently being handled by the Department: Property Management.
Priority 2: Infrastructure Services	Repair damaged infrastructure caused by the 2023 floods in the ward	Identified interventions completed	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😄	n/a	n/a	Medium and long - term measures are underway



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Repainting of road markings in Ward 1	Painting of road marks in Ward 1	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed. This project forms part of the road marking maintenance
	Develop traffic calming measures at Uitkyk Street and Main Road intersection, Franschhoek (e.g., Raised Intersection or 4-way stop)	Conduct an assessment on the feasibility of developing traffic calming measures at the Uitkyk Street and Main Road intersection	Number of assessments conducted by 30 September	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Earmarked as a priority project for implementation within the next five (5) years.
	Removal of the decommissioned ablution facility in Klein Mooiwater Informal Settlement	This project has been completed	Number of investigations conducted on the removal of the decommissioned ablution facility in Klein Mooiwater Informal Settlement by 30 April	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	This project has been completed.
	Repair paving / sidewalks in Franschhoek Town	Repair paving / sidewalks in Franschhoek CBD	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	This project has been completed.
	Request the repair of the paving and sidewalks in front of the Municipal precinct in Franschhoek Town	Repair of the paving and sidewalks in front of the Municipal precinct in Franschhoek Town	Number of paving and sidewalks in front of the Municipal precinct in Franschhoek Town	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be completed by March 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Construction of the Franschhoek Taxi Rank across the Franschhoek Wine Tram Terminal (PRASA Property) in consultation with the local taxi association	Held a consultation meeting with relevant stakeholders	Number of consultation meetings held with relevant stakeholders by 31 March	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🔴	n/a	PRASA has confirmed the land cannot be made available for a taxi rank since it is under a long-term lease agreement with a 3rd party
	Provide space for the collection and processing of recyclable waste at the Fabriek Street Waste Drop-off site	Investigate for a suitable location for the processing of recyclable waste in Franschhoek	Number of investigations conducted for a suitable location for the processing of recyclable waste in Franschhoek by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟡	n/a	A suitable location has been identified at the existing La Motte Waste Drop-Off Site. A contractor, SHC Civils & Maintenance, has been appointed for the construction works. Construction commenced in January 2026, with completion scheduled for July 2026. The estimated physical construction progress currently stands at 5%.
	Establish a permit system for businesses in Franschhoek that transport extra waste from households to the Fabriek Street Waste Drop-off site	In terms of the municipal bylaw, outside service providers are not allowed to pick up refuse from private homes	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipal by-law does not allow external service providers to collect household refuse from residential properties. This is a municipal function.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Street names to be installed in the new housing section in Mooiwater: Sunflower Street, Jacaranda Street, Orchid Street, Lavender Street, Aloe Street, Fennel Street, Bellflower Street, Cypress Street, Barberry Street, Fern and Everlasting Streets	Installation of street name kerbs	Number of street name kerbs installed by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	The project is completed.
	Formalising the parking lot in front of the Franschhoek Bowling Club on Lambrecht Street	Complete concept designs for the improvement of the parking area on Lambrecht Street	Number of concept designs completed for the improvement of the parking area in Lambrecht Street by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The proposed parking is part of a provincial road reserve and cannot be formalised. An alternative proposal to maintain and keep it in good functional condition needs to be investigated.
	Establishment of a parking area at the back of Franschhoek Town Hall / Franschhoek Municipal Offices for the use of the public	Complete concept design for the parking areas at the back of the Franschhoek Town Hall	Number of concept designs completed for the parking areas at the back of the Franschhoek Town Hall by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Upgrade and/or establish sidewalks in Reservoir Street, and frequently utilised residential routes in Franschhoek Town	Upgrading and / or establishment of sidewalks	The project is completed	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😊	n/a	Completed. The NMT network is extended annually through phased implementation, taking into account the NMT Master Plan, available resources, and all community requests.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Construction and upgrading of sidewalks in Mooiwater, Groendal (Accessible for persons with disabilities)	Complete concept designs for sidewalks in Mooiwater, Groendal	Number of concept designs completed for sidewalks in Mooiwater, Groendal by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed. The NMT network is extended annually through phased implementation, taking into account the NMT Master Plan, available resources, and all community requests.
	Establish a Landscaped Municipal Parking area on the corner of Dirkie Uys- and La Rochelle Street.	Compile designs for the parking areas on the corner of Dirkie Uys- and La Rochelle Street.	Number of designs compiled for the parking areas at the corner of Dirkie Uys- and La Rochelle Street by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Removal of the parking bays on the west side of Hugonote Street between Berg and De La Rey Street, and widening the sidewalks	The municipality could consider the request in the outer financial years after the implementation of the current strategy (2025-27 financial year)	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Designs are to be discussed with interested and affected parties by 30 June 2026.
	Closure of the southeast side of Church Street and conversion of the existing road into a public amenity area	Complete concept designs for the improvement of Church Street	Number of concept designs completed for the improvements of Church Street by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed. Designs are to be discussed with interested and affected parties by 30 September 2026.
	Construction of traffic calming measures and resurfacing of Reservoir Street	Construct a raised intersection at Reservoir Street and AgriMark	Number of raised intersections constructed at Reservoir Street and AgriMark by 28 February	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Construct traffic calming measures and resurface Reservoir Street	Construct a raised pedestrian crossing at Reservoir Street	Number of raised pedestrian crossings constructed at Reservoir Street by 28 February	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Construction of a raised pedestrian crossing on Akademie Street across the Hospice	Conduct an assessment to determine the feasibility of a raised pedestrian crossing on Akademie Street	Number of assessments conducted to determine the feasibility of a raised pedestrian crossing in Akademie Street by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Four-way stop at the intersection of Oaklodge- and Akademie Street	Conduct an assessment to determine the feasibility of a four-way stop at the intersection of Oaklodge- and Akademie Street	Number of assessments conducted to determine the feasibility of a four-way stop at the intersection of Oaklodge- and Akademie Street by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Erection of more pedestrian signage on Akademie Street at Franschoek High School	Conduct a pedestrian signage assessment on Akademie Street at Franschoek High School	Number of pedestrian signage assessments conducted in Akademie Street at Franschoek High School by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Develop emergency vehicle access ways in Klein Mooiwater informal settlement	Held a meeting with the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services and Planning and Economic Development	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS) Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Discussions are underway to find a workable solution to this request.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Installation and upgrading of ablution facilities within the Klein Mooiwater informal settlements	Installation and upgrading of ablution facilities	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development Infrastructure Services	Integrated Human Settlements Water and Sanitation Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Discussions are underway to find a workable solution to this request
	Provision and upgrading of water access points and sewerage infrastructure within the Klein Mooiwater informal settlements	Provision and upgrading of water access points and sewerage infrastructure	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development Infrastructure Services	Integrated Human Settlements Water and Sanitation Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Discussions are underway to find a workable solution to this request.
	Upgrading of the electricity network capacity to provide electricity access for residents in Riverside and Klein Mooiwater informal settlements	Residents who applied for an electricity connection have been attended to	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The MV network upgrade has been completed.
	Repair of the broken notice board next to La Rochelle Street	Repair of the broken notice board next to La Rochelle Street	Number of broken notice boards next to La Rochelle Street repaired by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Installation of paving at the entrance road to the Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve	Installation of paving at the entrance road to the Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve	% of the budget spent on the Installation of paving at the entrance road to the Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The entrance road forms part of the Nature Reserve. It is proposed that natural gravel remain in place and be maintained.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Installation of street names in the kerbs instead of hand-painted road names along: Dirkie Uys and Akedemie Street and Berg and La Rochelle Street	Installation of street names in the kerbs instead of hand-painted road names along: Dirkie Uys, Akademie Street, Berg and La Rochelle Street	% of the budget spent on street names in the kerbs instead of hand-painted road names along: Dirkie Uys, Akademie Street and Berg and La Rochelle Street	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A feasibility assessment will be conducted by 31 March 2026.	
	Installation of pipes under the intersection to flatten the dip at the intersection of Dirkie Uys and La Rochelle Street towards the school in Akedemie Street in Franschhoek	Installation of pipes under the intersection to flatten the dip at the intersection of Dirkie Uys and La Rochelle Street towards the school in Akedemie Street in Franschhoek	% of the budget spent on the Installation of pipes under the intersection to flatten the dip at the intersection of Dirkie Uys and La Rochelle Street towards the school in Akedemie Street in Franschhoek by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Implementation is scheduled for 30 June 2026.	
	Repairing the stormwater issue at the corridor / passage across the playpark at M56, Klein Mooiwater	Repairing the stormwater issue at the corridor / passage across the playpark at M56, Klein Mooiwater	% of the budget spent to repair the stormwater issue at the corridor / passage across the playpark at M56, Klein Mooiwater by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment is to be conducted by 30 June 2026.	
	Traffic calming measures are needed at the busy intersection leading from Franschhoek Village to R45, e.g., Uitkyk, DeVilliers, Louis Botha and Reservoir Streets	Implementation of traffic calming measures at busy intersections leading from Franschhoek Village to R45, e.g., Uitkyk, DeVilliers, Louis Botha and Reservoir Streets	% of the budget spent on the implementation of traffic calming measures at busy intersections leading from Franschhoek Village to R45, e.g., Uitkyk, DeVilliers, Louis Botha and Reservoir Streets by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Earmarked for implementation within the next 5 years.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	The R45 sidewalk from Groendal through to De Villiers Street needs ongoing maintenance and sweeping, as it carries a lot of pedestrians and scholars, and often it is covered in sand or overflowing water/sewerage spill (currently on the Ferme Chantelle portion of the sidewalk – this occurs every winter with no permanent solution	Implementation of regular maintenance and sweeping on the R45 sidewalk from Groendal through to De Villiers Street	% of the operational budget spent on the Implementation of regular maintenance and sweeping on the R45 sidewalk from Groendal through to De Villiers Street	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed. Ongoing maintenance will also be carried out.
	The installation of streetlights in the middle of the Klein Mooiwater informal settlement	Installation of streetlights in the middle of the Klein Mooiwater informal settlement	Number of streetlights in the middle of the Klein Mooiwater informal settlement	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An investigation was conducted and found that in the middle of the settlement, it's impossible, because of access. Lights on the street side were changed to double outreach arms with a higher wattage luminaire facing the camp in June 2025. As a capital project, it is suggested that the lights on the river walkway be upgraded to have sufficient lightning inside the whole of the camp. This is estimated to be completed by mid-June 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Installation of speedhump in Dirke Uys Street, Franschhoek	Installation of speedhump in Dirke Uys Street, Franschhoek	Number of speedhump in Dirke Uys Street, Franschhoek	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Levelling and repairing of the uneven sidewalks in Main Road, Franschhoek	Levelling and repairing of the sidewalks in Main Road, Franschhoek	Number of levelling and repairing of the sidewalks in Main Road, Franschhoek	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be completed by 30 March 2026.
	Upgrade of the Robertsvlei road in Franschhoek	Upgrade of the Robertsvlei road in Franschhoek	Number of upgrades of Robertsvlei road in Franschhoek	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The request will be discussed with the Provincial Government to prioritise the upgrades.
	Request the repair of Akedemie Street in Franschhoek	Repairing of Akedemie Street in Franschhoek	Number of repairs of Akedemie Street in Franschhoek	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Upgrade and maintenance of ablution facilities in Klein Mooiwater informal settlement	Upgrade and maintenance of ablution facilities in Klein Mooiwater informal settlement	Number of upgrades and maintenance of ablution facilities in Klein Mooiwater informal settlement	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Discussions are underway with the ward councillor to find workable solutions for this request.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Propose initiatives aimed at increasing recycling efforts and reducing litter in Franschhoek. By implementing community awareness programs and enhancing recycling facilities, we can foster a cleaner environment for residents and visitors alike	Increase recycling in Franschhoek and reduce litter in town	Number of recycling efforts and community awareness programs	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality currently has a recycling door-to-door collection weekly. Awareness campaigns are rolled out quarterly in various wards.
Priority 3: Sports, Recreation, and Parks	Development of a play park in Fair Donne Estate, Franschhoek	Construct a playpark in Fair Donne Estate, Franschhoek	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	n/a	The vacant municipal properties identified are not public open spaces.
	Formalised braai spots at the circus grounds on the Triangle section of Robertslei- and Excelsior Road	The risk that fires from the braais will spread to the adjacent land is too great	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To implement this request, additional security staff will have to be appointed. Currently, there is not enough municipal staff to maintain the area. If the proposal is approved, additional staff will need to be appointed. It must also be taken into consideration that the site is a declared heritage site.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Development of a play park near the 2 nd phase Mooiwater housing development and the Angelier Street area	Development of a play park near the 2 nd phase of Mooiwater housing	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🚫	n/a	n/a	n/a	The area is not conducive to the development of a new park. The integrated park was initially developed to accommodate the entire Mooiwater community.
	Construction of a swimming pool facility in Groendal / Franschoek / La Motte	Conduct a feasibility study for additional swimming pools in the Stellenbosch municipal area	Number of feasibility studies conducted for additional swimming pools in the Stellenbosch municipal area by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A feasibility study is in progress and is to be completed by 30 June 2026.
	Erection of a clear-view fence around the Franschoek Bowling green with a motor-controlled gate	Erection of a clear-view fence around the Franschoek Bowling green with a motor-controlled gate	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The request was not approved by Council.
	Establish sports and recreational facilities on Erf 3229, Mooiwater	Groendal already has a sports facility. The identified erf is earmarked for housing development	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🚫	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The area is not conducive to the development of a new park. The integrated park was initially developed to cater for the entire Mooiwater community.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Provision of staff to manage the Circus Grounds facilities (ablution, park, and other) Mon-Sun and Public Holidays	Deployment of staff is funding dependant.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services and Infrastructure Services	Community Services Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A tender is in place to service the facility.
	Construction of Natural Focused Parks alongside the Stiebeul River in Mooiwater	There are no resources, such as funds or manpower, available to maintain any developments or implement this proposal.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are no resources, such as funds or manpower available to maintain any developments or implement this proposal.
	Clean-up operation of the Stiebeul River and implementation of the river stewardship programme	The Stewardship programme is a volunteer programme. It is not a compulsory programme	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🚩	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The cleanup is arranged in joint operation with the Department: Waste Management on a quarterly basis.
	Removal of trees at Patryfontein Stream and new trees planted in appropriate positions on the streambanks in Franschhoek	Removal of trees at Patryfontein Stream and new trees planted in appropriate positions on the streambanks in Franschhoek	% of the operational budget spent on the Removal of trees at Patryfontein Stream and new trees planted in appropriate positions on the streambanks in Franschhoek	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The trees are not impacting the riverbank.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Replacement of the two dog poo bins that were removed in Franschhoek at the corners of Patryfontein Reservoir and Lambrecht's and Nerina Street	Replacement of the two dog poo bins that were removed in Franschhoek at the corners of Patryfontein Reservoir and Lambrecht's and Nerina Street	Number of dog poo bins replaced in Franschhoek at the corners of Patryfontein Reservoir, Lambrecht's, and Nerina Street	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Waste Management only places refuse street bins on sidewalks or road reserves.
	Removal of overgrown bushes around the perimeter of the Bowls Club in Franschhoek	Removal of overgrown bushes around the perimeter of the Bowls Club in Franschhoek	% of operational budget spent for the Removal of overgrown bushes around the perimeter of the Bowls Club in Franschhoek by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Section: Parks in Franschhoek never cut the grass in the area around the Bowling Green. The property is not part of the Stellenbosch Municipality.
	Maintenance and upkeep of toilets at Groendal Sports Grounds. The windows in the Hall / Club House are also broken and need to be replaced	Maintenance and upkeep of toilets at Groendal Sport Grounds	% of the operational budget spent on the maintenance and upkeep of toilets at Groendal Sport Grounds	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is part of the maintenance programme. The contractor has been appointed.
	Maintenance and upkeep of toilets at Groendal Sports Grounds. The windows in the Hall / Club House are also broken and need to be replaced	Repair the broken windows in the Hall / Club House at Groendal Sport Grounds	Number of windows repaired in the Hall / Club House at Groendal Sports Grounds by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is part of the maintenance programme. The contractor has been appointed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Increase visibility of law enforcement to address crime in Franschhoek, where residents are scared to go hiking	Increase the visibility of law enforcement in Franschhoek	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⚠️	n/a	n/a	Daily deployment takes place, and when there are special projects, for example peace officers and safety monitors, those officers are also deployed for those areas to increase visibility.
	Installation of floodlights on the Groendal sportsground	Installation of floodlights on the Groendal sportsground	Number of floodlights on the Groendal sportsground	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A consultant has been appointed for the compilation of specifications. Project to be completed by 30 June 2026.
	Levelling of the surface of the sportsground in Franschhoek	Levelling of the surface of the sportsground in Franschhoek	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is part of the maintenance programme, and is done twice a year
	Installation of a fence around roll-ball grounds in Franschhoek	Installation of a fence around roll-ball grounds in Franschhoek	Number of fences around roll-ball grounds in Franschhoek	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The request for the fencing of the bowling club was not approved by the Council.
Priority 4: Property Management	Building and Terrain Maintenance. Project at the Franschhoek Town Hall, Franschhoek Offices, and Dirkie Uys Clinic	Building and Terrain Maintenance. Project at the Franschhoek Town Hall, Franschhoek Offices, and Dirkie Uys Clinic	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The consultant will be appointed within the 2025/26 financial year



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Provide space or building for Franschhoek based Legal Clinic	This is not a municipal function	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🔴	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is not a municipal function.
	Upgrade and repurpose the Old Youth Centre Building in Beau Coup De L'eau Street, Mooiwater	There are no funds available on the MTREF	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🔴	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The matter will be taken back to the combined section 80 committee in the third quarter of the 2025/26 financial year.
	Reopening of the ablution facilities for the public in Dirkie Uys Street, behind the Franschhoek Town Hall	The responsible department will investigate and provide a progress report	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services Infrastructure Services	Community Services and Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	A contractor is in place to maintain the facility.
	To issue a call for proposals for Erven 3192, 3019, and 3111 Mooiwater, Franschhoek for the establishment of places of worship	The properties need to be rezoned for religious purposes	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The properties need to be rezoned for religious purposes.
	Request to lower counters in the Finance and Traffic sections of the Franschhoek Municipal Office for better accessibility for wheelchair users. This supports our universal access policy to ensure comfortable, independent access for all	Installation of a special counter should be investigated to serve people in wheelchairs rather than to lower existing counters	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The request will be addressed as part of the renovations to the Franschhoek Town Hall.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Establish a well-positioned Tourism Office in Franschhoek CBD	The LTO was awarded a suitable tourism office on a lease agreement. This is included in the Franschhoek Wine Valley Tourism Association (FWVT) appointment	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Franschhoek needs more public toilet facilities to serve its many tourists and residents. Improved access to clean toilets will enhance visitors' experiences and boost the town's friendly reputation	Additional public toilet facilities	Number of public toilet facilities	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The relevant department will investigate the request.
	Identification of a plot of land where a homeless shelter for the homeless can be opened in Franschhoek	Identification of land for a homeless shelter	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The information will be provided to the ward councillor.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 1																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Request the registration of several new street names to ensure they are accurately reflected on Google Maps. The streets are as follows: - Sunflower Street - Jacaranda Street - Orchid Street - Lavender Street - Aloe Street - Fennel Street - Bellflower Street - Cypress Street - Barberry Street - Fern Street - Everlasting Street	Registration of several new street names on Google Maps	Number of registrations of several new street names on Google Maps	Planning and Economic Development	Development Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is not a municipal function. Individuals or residents can register the street names on Google Maps.
Priority 5: Local Economic Development	Implementation of a policy and effective mechanisms to limit and control formula restaurants in historic areas of Franschhoek	Land usage is currently managed in terms of the Stellenbosch Municipality Zoning Scheme Bylaw, 2019. Therefore, the proposed policy will infringe on a person's rights to operate a business	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The suggestion is for an Urban Design Policy to be developed to ensure that the historical character (landscapes and building facades, etc.) of Franschhoek is retained.
	Provide space for Jobseeker Data Capturers in Franschhoek / Groendal	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	1300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Section: LED has created a remote job seeker office at the Groendal Community Hall.



Ward Priorities: Ward 1																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables (KPI)	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Establish a policy to control and limit the use of private houses and flats for short-term rental in Franschhoek	The use of private houses and flats for short-term rental in Franschhoek is controlled and managed in terms of the Zoning Scheme Bylaw	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is regulated by the municipal Zoning Scheme By-law.
	Capacity Building outreach projects for residents of Franschhoek	Advertising of capacity building outreach projects	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The SME training in Groendal took place in March 2025.



Ward 2: Cllr. Wilhelmina Petersen

9.5.2 Ward Priorities: Ward 2

Table 102: Ward 2 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.				Project in progress.				Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function								
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 2																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Housing	Housing as well as land for housing in Ward 2	To obtain development rights for La Motte	Percentage of the La Motte capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The La Motte mixed-use housing development will provide a variety of housing opportunities/typologies for different income categories in the Franschhoek Valley, that qualify for a housing subsidy.</p> <p>Only after a Power of Attorney (PoA) is obtained, may the project continue. NDoPW&I requested additional information: the exact extent of the properties required, as well as a proposed development plan. The revised land release request letter, amended feasibility report, and development plans for Portion 1 of the Farm 1339, Paarl RD, Remainder of Farm 1158, Paarl RD, and Portion 1 of the Farm 1158, Paarl RD were submitted to the NDoPW&I on 11 November 2024.</p> <p>The Gazetted budget has been approved for the 2026/27 financial year due to the PoA still being outstanding. The transfer of the land from NDoPW&I to</p>	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 2																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
																Stellenbosch Municipality is under discussion.	
	Housing development on open spaces in Bosbou and Groendal	Council has requested the administration to investigate possible housing / business options on erven 412 and 217 and 284, Groendal	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	After discussions with the Department: Property Management, it was decided that a valuation of the property must be completed. A revised item is being prepared that will take into account the valuation of the property as well as various legislations and policies linked to the disposal of land. This item will serve during the third quarter of the 2025/2026 financial year to obtain Council approval before a Call for Proposal for Erf 412 Le Roux, Franschhoek (including Erf 217), and Erf 284 Le Roux, Franschhoek can be advertised.	
Priority 2: Basic Infrastructure Services	Insitu upgrading of Langrug	Not Applicable		Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Section: Informal Settlements is currently dealing with resolving applications and funding approvals	
	Upgrading and beautifying sidewalks in La Motte Bosbou	Conduct an assessment for phase implementation	Number of assessments conducted for the phased implementation by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually, taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.	
	Maintenance of Stiebeuel Riverbanks	Further discussions will be facilitated with the ward councillor to determine the feasibility of the request	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed,



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 2																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Sewerage problem from Langrug to Blossom Street	A new bulk sewer main was constructed from the corner of Blossom Street and Le Roux Street, along Le Roux Street and Gladiola Street where it connected to the bulk sewer. A catch pit was constructed at the entrance of Langrug to separate illegal objects that are dumped into the municipal sewer network by the community	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Sewerage outlet in the Stiebeul River near Mooiwater informal Settlement in Skool Street	The NUE water project is planned to commence with the construction phase in the 2026/27 financial year, which will divert and treat the current flow	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NUE water project is planned to commence with the construction phase in the 2026/27 financial year, which will divert and treat the current flow.
Priority 3: Sports, Arts and Culture	Swimming pool or water park in Groendal next to Groendal Sports Grounds	Conduct a feasibility study for additional swimming pools in the Stellenbosch municipal area	Number of feasibility studies conducted for additional swimming pools in the Stellenbosch municipal area by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😞	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	A feasibility study is in progress and is to be completed by 30 June 2026
	Pavilion at Groendal Sports Grounds	Appointment of a Structural Engineer	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The appointment of a Structural Engineer does not form part of the current budget cycle.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 2																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Construct a soccer field behind the Groendal Secondary School	There are no available funds on the current MTREF	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The indicated land does not have a zoning designation for sports and recreation.
	Upgrading of the La Motte soccer and netball field	Areas are zoned for agricultural use	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The indicated land does not have a zoning designation for sports and recreation. Therefore, the space does not form part of the municipal sports facilities.
	Construct cloakroom facilities at the La Motte Sportsground	The indicated land does not have a zoning designation for sports and recreation	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The indicated land does not have a zoning designation for sports and recreation.
Priority 4: Safety and Security	Repair and maintenance of CCTV cameras in Groendal	Repair and maintenance form part of the CCTV Camera Masterplan	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😬	n/a	n/a	There are CCTV cameras at Usave, Groendal and Groendal sewerage. All cameras are currently inactive. Repair and maintenance of these cameras are in progress.
	Increase Law Enforcement personnel to render services in the Greater Franschhoek Valley	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😬	n/a	n/a	Daily deployment takes place to enforce bylaws and assist SAPS with crime prevention. Additionally, seven EPWP safety monitors and two peace officers are deployed daily to assist with bylaw enforcement and be the "eyes and ears" of Law Enforcement, and to increase visibility.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 2																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 5: Education	Establish an IsiXhosa Secondary School in Franschhoek	This is a Provincial function	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The ward priority will be submitted to the provincial sector department for further action.



9.5.3 Ward Priorities: Ward 3



Ward 3: Cllr. Charles Manuel

Table 103: Ward 3 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function												
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 3																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Housing	The establishment of housing and town development projects within the Lanquedoc, Wemmershoek, and Maasdorp areas. A key prerequisite for the successful realisation of these projects is the acquisition of the Trust Land by the municipality.	To obtain development rights for Maasdorp	Percentage of the Maasdorp operational budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Lanquedoc: No land is currently available for any housing development on the approved Housing Pipeline. Wemmershoek: No land is available for any housing development on the approved Housing Pipeline. Maasdorp: Land Use and Development rights have been approved by the Municipal Planning Tribunal, and funding options are currently being investigated.
	Housing consumer education (HCE) and workshop in Lanquedoc and Wemmershoek	Conduct housing consumer education (HCE) workshops	Number of housing consumer education workshops conducted by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	HCE workshops are held annually for all areas



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 3																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 2: Clinic	Build clinics in Lanquedoc and Wemmershoek	This is a Provincial function.	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🚫	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Wemmershoek: There is a mobile clinic in Wemmershoek every Tuesday. For other health issues, residents are urged to visit the Groendal clinic, which is 6.8 kilometers away. The Wemmershoek population is too small to support the request for a clinic in Wemmershoek. Lanquedoc: Land has been identified in Lanquedoc for a clinic, and the Municipality is in contact with the Department to investigate.
Priority 3: Basic Infrastructure Services	Construction of speed humps on Boonzaaier Road	Conduct an assessment to construct speedhumps on Boonzaaier Road	Number of assessments conducted to construct speed humps in Boonzaaier Road by	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Lanquedoc: installation of an additional speed hump at the intersections of Disa Street and Katstert Street, and Protea Street and Wilderklawer, respectively. Furthermore, the existing speed humps on the main road require lowering to mitigate potential vehicle damage.	Installation of a speed hump	Number of-speed hump	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 3																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Concerning Wemmershoek, we propose the installation of traffic safety mirrors on each street adjacent to the sports field to enhance visibility and prevent accidents	Installation of traffic safety mirrors	Number of traffic safety mirrors	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation to be completed by 30 March 2026.
	Request that all open plots within Ward 3, specifically in Wemmershoek and Lanquedoc, be subject to a formal tender process for future development or maintenance	Formal tender process for future development or maintenance	Number of tender processes	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality currently does not own any land or property in Lanquedoc. The municipality is in the process of attempting to transfer over 30 properties in Lanquedoc into the name of the Municipality. Wemmershoek: the request will be investigated
	The plot located alongside the municipal community hall in Wemmershoek requires immediate beautification efforts	The beautification of the plot in Wemmershoek next to the Community Hall	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An investigation needs to be conducted to establish ownership of this area. However, Section: Parks in Franschhoek does not have the manpower to do beautification of areas other than parks.
	Construction of a bridge in Lanquedoc	Construction of a new bridge in Lanquedoc	Number of new bridges constructed in Lanquedoc by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Construction of sidewalks in Lanquedoc and Wemmershoek	A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually, considering the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources. An annual report is compiled on the implementation of NMT.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 3																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	The planting of trees alongside the newly constructed sidewalks contributes to the overall beautification of the sidewalk.	The beautification of the sidewalk	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Section: Environmental Management and the Department: Roads, Transport and Stormwater (RTS) will investigate the implementation of the beautification proposal on the project scope in Lanquedoc. The Section: Environmental Management must submit a layout plan to RTS showing the location of plants or the type of beautification proposed
	Erecting fences at the Lanquedoc and Wemmershoek Sportsgrounds	Construction of a boundary wall at the Wemmershoek Sport Ground	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	Completed.
	Traffic mirrors in Lanquedoc and Wemmershoek	Conduct an assessment for traffic mirrors in Lanquedoc and Wemmershoek	Number of assessments conducted for traffic mirrors in Lanquedoc and Wemmershoek by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	🟢	n/a	n/a	The mirror was installed on multiple occasions but was repeatedly stolen.
	Relocation of the stormwater lower point at Vygie Street (at Mr J Johannes' residence)	Conduct an assessment for the relocation of the stormwater lower point at Vygie Street	Number of assessments conducted for the relocation of the stormwater lower point at Vygie Street by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	Completed.
	Streetlights at Erica, Aandblom, Akkerlaan, Mispel Olyf Streets in Lanquedoc	Installation of streetlights	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	Akkerlaan were addressed and has sufficient lighting now. There were also extra lights installed in December 2025 during the period of the bridge construction.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 3																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Repairing the sewer Y junction on properties in Wemmershoek	Repair of sewer Y junction on properties in Wemmershoek	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sewer Y junctions are mostly used for a property owner to connect to the municipal sewer network, and the maintenance / repair is the responsibility of the property owner.
	Connection of boreholes in Wemmershoek and Lanquedoc the boreholes are fully functional and do not require repair. The project solely involves connecting the existing boreholes to facilitate irrigation of the fields.	Repair of boreholes in Wemmershoek and Lanquedoc	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality is unaware of any broken boreholes in the Wemmershoek and Lanquedoc area.
Priority 4: Local Economic Development	Develop a business hub in Lanquedoc	Submission of progress reports on Council-approved catalytic initiatives and / or special projects to the Director: Planning and Economic Development	Number of quarterly progress reports on Council-approved catalytic initiatives and / or special projects submitted to the Director: Planning and Economic Development	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An investigation into the establishment of a business hub will be conducted in the 2025/26 financial year.
	Put business erven on tender for Wemmershoek residents	Conduct a land use investigation	Number of land use investigation conducted by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is a Council Resolution on this matter. The erven will be auctioned.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 3																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
.Priority 5: Sport, Recreation and Culture	The outstanding requirement for safety gates at the Lanquedoc clubhouse. It is imperative that these gates are installed to ensure the safety and well-being of all members and guests utilising the facility	Installation of safety gates at the Lanquedoc clubhouse	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project will be completed by 30 June 2026.
	Request an increase in the number of mobile toilets available at sporting events. It has been observed that the current provision is insufficient, particularly when multiple events are scheduled simultaneously. The limited number of facilities leads to long queues and inconvenience for attendees. Increasing the number of mobile toilets would significantly improve the overall experience and address the current inadequacy	Request to be submitted to the Sport Council	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The ablution facilities will be completed by 30 June 2026.
	Fencing of Lanquedoc sports field	Construct a fence at the Lanquedoc Sportsground	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	Completed.
	Netball court at Lanquedoc and Meerlust	Available land is a challenge	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The indicated land does not have a zoning designation for sports and recreation. Therefore, the space does not form part of the municipal sports facilities.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 3																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Maintenance of Lanquedoc clubhouse	The request forms part of the annual maintenance programme	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The request forms part of the annual maintenance programme
	The current condition of the sports grounds. Some areas on the field remain wet, and there are spots where grass is missing. To ensure the safety of players and the quality of the game, I kindly request that the groundskeeping team addresses these issues. Please focus on draining the wet areas and repairing or reseeding the patches without grass	To be discussed with the Sport Council	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The sportsfields in Ward 3 are prepared for the different codes as per fixtures received from the Sports Council for league games and friendly games
	Installation of additional floodlights on Lanquedoc sports field (soccer field)	The existing lights will be upgraded to improve the lighting for the soccer as well	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The consultant has been appointed for the compilation of specifications. Project to be completed by 30 June 2026.



9.5.4 Ward Priorities: Ward 4



Ward 4: Cllr. Ralphton Adams

Table 104: Ward 4 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																		
😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function													
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																		
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment	
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
Priority 1: Basic Infrastructure Services	Drains overflowing in winter / rainy days in the areas of Kylemore, Johannesdal: and Pniël	Upgrading is scheduled for the 2023/24 financial year	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.	
	Regular fumigation of drains for pests	Regular fumigation of drains for pests	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Forms part of the maintenance program.	
	Regular removal (spuit) of weed / grass on sidewalks and against curbs in Kylemore, Johannesdal, and Pniël	Regular removal (spuit) of weed / grass on sidewalks and against curbs in Kylemore, Johannesdal, and Pniël	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Forms part of the maintenance programme.	
	Recycling programme to be implemented in Kylemore, Johannesdal, and Pniël	Implementation (expansion) of the recycling programme in Kylemore and Johannesdal	Percentage of recycling programmes implemented in Kylemore and Johannesdal by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	80 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The recycling program is implemented in Pniël through weekly collections.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	A reliable electricity network is needed in Ward 4 in the following areas: Johannesdal, Kylemore, and Pniël	A consultant and an electrical contractor have been appointed in the 2020/21 financial year to assist the municipality with the 11kV network upgrades. It will be upgraded by 2030	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Splitting of supply lines is in progress and will only be possible after the Bien Donne substation is in place.
	Increase the number of streetlights in the streets of Johannesdal; Kylemore, and Pniël	Repair of all streetlights in Kylemore		Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😞	n/a	n/a	The municipality will consult with the ward councillor to identify the exact location by 28 February 2026.
	Resurfacing or resealing of Sonnestraal Street in Johannesdal	Conduct an assessment for the resurfacing or resealing of Sonnestraal Street in Johannesdal	Number of assessments conducted for the resurfacing or resealing of Sonnestraal Street in Johannesdal by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Restructuring of the sewage network in Pniël, East End Crescent. Removal of a pump station in the area	Upgrade (minor) the Pniël sewer pump station	Percentage of the Pniël sewer pump station capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	90 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



Ward Priorities: Ward 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Sidewalks in all streets of Kylemore, Pniël, and Johannesdal	Conduct an assessment to construct sidewalks in all streets of Kylemore, Pniël and Johannesdal	Number of assessments conducted to construct sidewalks in all streets of Kylemore, Pniël, and Johannesdal by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually, taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.
	Removal of asbestos roofing. RDP houses	Removal of asbestos roofing. RDP houses	Number of asbestos roofing removed	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Funding for asbestos was stopped by the National Department of Human Settlements.	
	Upkeep and maintenance of roads in Pniël, Johannesdal and Kylemore	Upkeep and maintenance of roads in Pniël, Johannesdal and Kylemore	Number of roads maintained in Pniël, Johannesdal and Kylemore	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Annual phased implementation will prioritise road conditions, considering available funding.
	Request the installation of traffic calming measures in Pniël, Joannes Dal, and Kylemore. The initiative includes the implementation of robots and four-way stops to enhance road safety and improve traffic flow	Installation of traffic calming measures in Pniël, Joannes Dal, and Kylemore. The initiative includes the implementation of robots and four-way stops to enhance road safety and improve traffic flow	Number of robots and four-way stops installed in Pniël, Joannes Dal, and Kylemore	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	



Ward Priorities: Ward 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Designated parking for trucks in Pniël	Designated parking for trucks in Pniël	Designated parking for trucks in Pniël.	Number of parking	Infrastructure Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.
Priority 2: Safety and security	Visibility of Law Enforcement officers in the Kylemore, Pniël, and Johannesdal area	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Officers are deployed daily to patrol and enforce bylaws in these areas. Sporadic planned joint crime prevention operations with SAPS and other SSP partners are conducted to reduce crime and increase visibility.
	Installation of more security cameras at hotspots in Kylemore, Johannesdal and Pniël (Giff)	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent.
	Stop after-hours speeding cars in the Kylemore, Pniël, and Johannesdal area	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic joint operations are held as per the SSP planning meeting to address the by-law offences and criminal activities. Members are also deployed autonomously to do enforcement.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Traffic officers must be more visible in Kylemore; Pniël; and Johannesdal for longer periods of the day	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic joint operations are held as per the SSP planning meeting to address the by-law offences and criminal activities. Members are also deployed autonomously to do enforcement.
	Need for more speed bumps in Kylemore, Johannesdal and Pniël	Conduct an assessment on speed humps in Kylemore, Johannesdal and Pniël	Number of assessments conducted on speedhumps in Kylemore, Johannesdal and Pniël by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Increase safety measures on R 310: - Intersections in Kylemore, Johannesdal and Pniël	Submission of a report to the Western Cape Provincial Government	Number of reports submitted to the Western Cape Provincial Government by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⚠️	n/a	n/a	The Provincial Roads department has a plan for reseal and upgrading R310.
	Increase safety measures on R 310 Main Street of Pniël (Cars speed through town)	Submission of a report to the Western Cape Provincial Government	Number of reports submitted to the Western Cape Provincial Government	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⚠️	n/a	n/a	The Provincial Roads department has a plan for reseal and upgrading R310.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Fencing around Pniël Offices. Secure Offices and prevent them from becoming a hotspot for crime at night	Fencing around Pniël Offices. Secure Offices and prevent them from becoming a hotspot for crime at night	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This project will commence in the 2025/26 financial year.
	Speedbumps at Kylemore Sports ground	The Section: Sports will arrange a meeting with the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services Infrastructure Services	Community Services Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The department will engage with the ward councillor.
	Annual maintenance of fire breaks along the slopes of the Simonsberg mountains above Johannes Dal and Pniël	Annual maintenance of fire breaks along the slopes of the Simonsberg mountains above Johannes Dal and Pniël		Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services											
		Assistance of neighbourhood watches in Pniël, Kylemore and Johannes Dal	Assistance of neighbourhood watches in Pniël Kylemore and Johannes Dal	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Trimming of trees laying over the main road in Pniël and powerlines	Trimming of trees laying over the main road in Pniël and powerlines	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality will conduct and trim the trees where appropriate. In addition, Eskom and the Provincial Roads department will also be informed about the request.
Priority 3: Open spaces; Sport; Recreation, Culture and Facilities	Regular maintenance of sports facilities, clubhouses, and change rooms in Kylemore and Pniël	A contractor was appointed for the repairs of sport facilities in Kylemore and Pniël cricket facility	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Maintenance of floodlights on Kylemore and Pniël Sportsgrounds	A consultant is in the process of assessing the structural integrity and lighting upgrade	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The consultant has been appointed for the compilation of specifications. Project to be completed by 30 June 2026.
	Construction of the ticket-box on Pniël Sportsgrounds	No funding is currently available, will be incorporated as a future project.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The construction of a ticket box will be a future project. This does not form part of the current budget cycle.
	Extension of boundaries of existing cemeteries in Pniël	A study was conducted and the areas in question was not part of the approved areas for cemetery extensions	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A study was conducted, and the areas in question were not part of the approved areas for cemetery extensions.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Fence on one side of the Pniël cemetery.	Fence on one side of the Pniël cemetery.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A study was done, and the areas in question were not part of the approved areas for cemetery extensions.
	Completion of the rezoning process and development of a cemetery in Kylemore	The project is in process	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A cost estimate is being done. However, the New Calcutta Memorial Park will accommodate future burials for the Stellenbosch Municipal area.
	Cleaning of all streets and removal of weed on pavements not taking place in Johannesdal; Kylemore and Pniël	This is part of the operational maintenance	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	EPWP staff are deployed into various areas to clean, and the Section: Area Cleaning collects all waste.
	Cutting of grass is needed in all Streets on municipal roads and Sidewalks in Johannesdal; Kylemore and Pniël	The municipality will attend to this request.	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services Community and Protection Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS) Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Close the Riverside Play Park in Pniël if it is becoming a crime hotspot	There are very few playparks in Pniël	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A public participation process to be conducted by the ward councillor.
	Cleaning and maintenance of Pniël cemeteries	This is an ongoing process in the cemeteries	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Renovation or upgrading of Millennium Hall and Kylemore Community Hall	Upgrade and renovations of the Millennium Hall	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	The construction will commence within 2025/26 financial year.
	Regular maintenance of Millennium Hall and Kylemore Community Hall	Maintenance of Millennium Hall and Kylemore Community Hall	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The Kylemore Community Hall is completed. The construction will commence within 2025/26 financial year.
	Force private owners to clean vacant plots in Ward 4	The cleaning of private plots is the responsibility of the landowner	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality does not service private properties. The Department: Fire services does issue notices to the property owners.
	Propose a beautification project for the Main Road in Pniël to enhance aesthetics.	Beautification project for the Main Road in Pniël to enhance aesthetics	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A week after planting new plants in the pots, they were stolen.
	Beautification of entrance on the corner of Swart and Church Street in Kylemore	Beautification of entrance on the corner of Swart and Church Street in Kylemore	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no current funding for such a project.
	Beautification of entrance on the corner of Swart and R310 in Kylemore.	Beautification of entrance on the corner of Swart and R310 in Kylemore.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no current funding for such a project.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Request the erection of a ticket box at Pniël Sportsgrounds. This addition would greatly enhance our ability to	Erection of a ticket box at Pniël Sportsgrounds. This addition would greatly enhance our ability to manage ticket	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The construction of a ticket box will be a future project. It does not form part of the current budget cycle.
	Request the allocation of tar for the road at Pniël Sportsgrounds. The current condition of the road is impacting accessibility and safety for all users of the facility	Construction of tar for the road at Pniël Sportsgrounds	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This project does not form part of the current budget cycle
Priority 4: Community Development	More effective skills development programmes for youth in Ward 4	Sharing of opportunities with the with the ward offices	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Programmes rolled out of the 2025/26 financial year. A food handler course has been advertised, which will start in January 2026. The one program will begin in February 2026, and the other in May 2026. Job readiness programme has been completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 5: Local Economic Development	More job creation opportunities are needed in ward 4 Urgent attention must be given to employ more EPWP workers in Pniël	EPWP projects were identified throughout the municipality and included these areas	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	EPWP projects were identified throughout the municipality and included these areas. Unemployed people are encouraged to register on the municipal Unemployment Database.
	Request the regulation of spaza shops in Pniël, Johannes Dal, and Kylemore to improve safety and service quality in the community	Regulation of spaza shops in Pniël, Johannes Dal, and Kylemore to improve safety and service quality in the community	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Spaza shops are regulated in terms of the approved Stellenbosch Spaza Shop By-law.
	Request help for small businesses and tourism in Pniël, Kylemore, and Johannesdal to boost economic growth	Provision of assistance for small businesses and tourism in Pniël, Kylemore, and Johannesdal to boost economic growth	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Consultations were conducted with the tourism businesses in the Dwarsriver area in November 2025. The business training is scheduled with SEDFA at the beginning of 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 6: Land for Housing	Assist the residents struggling with development services subdivisions for family own properties in Johannesdal, Pniël and Kylemore.	Provision of assistance with development services subdivisions for family own properties in Johannesdal, Pniël and Kylemore.	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality cannot provide consultative services to deal with applications and cannot play dual role to prepare and decide on the application. The municipality can only advise individuals on the subdivision of an Erf.
	The relocation of the residents of the informal settlement in Pniël (The Giff).	Relocation of the residents of the informal settlement in Pniël (The Giff).	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The relocation of the Gihiff residents is linked to the housing development at Erf 64, Kylemore.
	Request the regular removal of squatters in Pniël , Johannesdal, and Kylemore.	Regular removal of squatters in Pniël, Johannesdal, and Kylemore.	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Law Enforcement cannot remove squatters directly. They may only act in conjunction with the Sheriff, SAPS and Informal Housing once a valid eviction order is in place. Eviction processes is managed by Section: Informal Housing, responsible for obtaining and executing court orders. Law Enforcement can only act whilst structures are in the process of being built



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Community needs land for affordable housing (GAP) in Pniël, and Johannesdal	To obtain development rights for Erf 64, Kylemore	Percentage of the Erf 64, Kylemore capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90 %	90 %	90 %	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Municipality doesn't own any property within the Pniël and Johannesdal area, and therefore the provision for housing opportunities is extremely limited. The nearest housing development project in close proximity is Erf 64, Kylemore. The Municipality has appointed the Housing Development Agency (HDA) to obtain development rights. The Housing Development Agency (HDA), as the implementing agent for the establishment of human settlement on the property, is currently processing a rezoning application for the property. The rezoning application motivation report was submitted to the Section: Land Use Management by 28 February 2025 and awaits environmental authorisation.	
	Fast-track implementation process for the housing project in Erf 64 in Kylemore	To obtain development rights for Erf 64, Kylemore	Percentage of the Erf 64, Kylemore capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90 %	90 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 4																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Request for additional land in Pniël	Identification of additional land in Pniël	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div>The Municipality doesn't own any property within the Pniël and Johannesdal area and therefore the provision for housing opportunities are extremely limited.</div> <div>The nearest housing development project in close proximity is Erf 64, Kylemore.</div>	



9.5.5 Ward Priorities: Ward 5



Ward 5: Cllr. Roy Van Rooyen

Table 105: Ward 5 - Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function										
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Local Economic Development	Ida's Valley Community Trails initiative. Activating Ida's Valley Community Market as Trail Centre	Submission of progress reports on the Council-approved catalytic initiatives and / or special projects to the Director: Planning and Economic Development	Number of quarterly progress reports on Council-approved catalytic initiatives and / or special projects submitted to the Director: PED	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	This Item is concluded and the management of the Ida's Valley and Cloetesville Informal Trading spaces have been awarded. The respective organisations are in the process of signing their lease agreements.
	Future tourism hub together with Botmaskop Mountain. This will enable integration and social cohesion between wards 5, 6 and 7	Submission of progress reports on Council-approved catalytic initiatives and / or special projects to the Director: Planning and Economic Development	Number of quarterly progress reports on Council-approved catalytic initiatives and / or special projects submitted to the Director: PED	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Ida's hub is currently used for tourism activities where tourists can rent bicycles.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Proposal of transfer of land next to Bruckner De Villiers school to the Western Cape Department of Education (WCED) (Ward 5)	Application to be submitted to the Directorate: Corporate Services for the transfer of land	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The formal application has not been received from the Department of Education.
	Provide clarity as to why Jonkershoek is part of Ward 5	The Municipal Demarcation Board establishes the ward boundaries, typically based on the total number of voters in each voting district	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	According to the current WC024 ward boundaries with the voters population (from IEC), Jonkershoek is part of ward 5, and the ward was below the required norm as per the MDB requirements. It triggers the ward boundary to be changed to comply with the required norm. The ward was slightly changed to accommodate voters from Ward 6 in order to ensure that Ward 5 complies with the required norm.
Priority 2: Sports, Recreation and Culture, Parks and Open spaces	Work together with DCAS, surrounding schools, NGOs, tennis academy, and SAS to build multipurpose courts at the netball fields	Held an engagement with the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Well-disciplined and structured after-school programme for surrounding schools. We will be able to transform the space where the office of the Ward Councillor is into a youth centre	Transform the ward office space where the office of the ward councillor is into a youth centre	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🔴	🟡	n/a	n/a	The municipality will investigate with DCAS about the possibility of the MOD centre.
	Maintenance of open space, nature areas, and rivers in Ida's Valley	The request is twofold. Maintenance of open spaces is managed by the Section: Parks and Nature Areas, and rivers in Ida's Valley are managed by Environmental Implementation.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed. This is carried out on a quarterly basis and in response to complaints received.
	Fencing and installation of gates at McCoy Street, Hillside Village, open spaces in Ida' Valley	Conduct an investigation for the fencing and installation of gates at McCoy Street, Hillside Village, open spaces in Ida's Valley	Number of investigations conducted for the fencing and installation of gates at McCoy Street, Hillside Village, open spaces in Ida's Valley	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of fencing and gates on municipal properties is being dealt with by the Department: Property Management and Maintenance. The open space at Hillside Village has been earmarked for housing development opportunities.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Build a play park in Acasia Street, Oak Tree Village	Establishment of a playpark at Acasia Street, Oak Tree Village	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🚫	n/a	n/a	n/a	A site visit was conducted, and none of the open areas was conducive to a new park. This ward priority is not feasible.
	Pruning of trees on the play park in Packham Street	Tree pruning has been completed.		Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	It is completed from the street side.
	Installation of a Clearview fence and lockable gates at the play park in Packham Street	Installation of a Clearview fence and lockable gates at the play park in Packham Street	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is a palisade fencing on the park.
	Installation of a Clearview fence at the open space next to 73 and 74 Packham Street, Lindida, Ida's Valley	Installation of a Clearview fence at the open space next to 73 and 74 Packham Street, Lindida, Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Property Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A site inspection was conducted in Peckham Street: Ida's Valley, regarding the request for the installation of fencing next to no 73 and 74. The area is not a park, and is not serviced by the Municipality.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Installation of swings at the play park in Packham Street	Installation of swings at the play park in Packham Street	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Gates at La Gratitude Park and extension of Clearview fence to the river	Conduct an investigation for the installation of gates at La Gratitude Park and the extension of the Clearview fence to the river	Number of investigations conducted for the installation of gates at La Gratitude Park and the extension of the Clearview fence to the river by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Cutting of overhanging branches at the Reservoir in Ida's Valley	Cutting of overhanging branches at the Reservoir in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Both the Section: Parks and Open Spaces and the Directorate: Infrastructure will work together to address the issue.
	Extend the Clearview fence at Kreefgat Playpark into the river to prevent access behind the houses in Newman Street	Extend the Clearview fence at Kreefgat Playpark into the river to prevent access behind the houses in Newman Street	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Cleaning of illegal dumping inside the Kromrivier	Cleaning of illegal dumping inside the Kromrivier	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An SOP was drafted between the Department: Community Services and Waste Management. The cleanup is arranged in joint operation with the Department: Waste Management on a quarterly basis.	
	Removal of the wood bridge structure on Talana Street Playpark	Removal of the wood bridge structure on Talana Street Playpark	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are no benches and wooden bridge in Talana Park, Ida's Valley.	
	Repair of the wire fence at Talana Street Playpark	Repair of the wire fence at Talana Street Playpark	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.	
	Repair benches at Talana Street Playpark	Repair benches at Talana Street Playpark	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An inspection will be conducted to determine the need identified.	
	Replacement of stolen/damaged displays of the park rules at all playparks in Ida's Valley	Replacement of stolen/damaged displays of the park rules at all playparks in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The signage has been erected.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Installation of Clearview fence with lockable gates at Johnson Street Playpark	Installation of Clearview fence with lockable gates at Johnson Street Playpark	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The department is in the process of the procurement.
	Assessment to be conducted for the repair of playpark equipment at all playparks in Ida's Valley	Assessment to be conducted for the repair of playpark equipment at all playparks in Ida's Valley		Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Installation of a see-saw at Dorset Street in Ida's Valley	Installation of see-saw at Dorset Street in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Play equipment requests will be addressed in the new 2026/27
Priority 3: Basic Infrastructure Services	Removal of the sewer pipes from the house in Gorridon; Davy Streets and Adendorff Street in Ida's Valley to the road	Removal of the sewer pipes from the house in Gorridon and Davy Streets in Ida's Valley to the road	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Construction of the mid-block diversion project was completed in December 2025
	Cleaning of drains in Ida's Valley	Cleaning of the drains will be complete by April 2024	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Repairing of the sinkholes forming in the road at Maroela Crescent in Ida's Valley	Repair of sinkholes in Maroela Crescent in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Road signs and sidewalks are needed in Oaktree Village (new development)	Repaint of street names in Oaktree Village	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Streets in Hillside Village do not have any visible signs of street names	Repaint of street names in Hillside Village	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Streets in Oaktree Village (new development) do not have streetlights	All the streets in Oak Tree Village have streetlights designed by the consultant according to SANS 10098-1. Public lighting in the public open spaces needs to be addressed	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😊	n/a	n/a	A floodlight was installed in September 2024 to eliminate the high-risk area.
	Stabilise the Krom River, the landslides occur, especially between the houses	Construction of the walls at the Krom River, the landslides occur especially between the houses	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Replace all outdated water pipes and sewerage pipes in Ida's Valley	Replace all outdated water pipes and sewerage pipes in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Replacement of old infrastructure remains a priority and will be addressed according to the Pipe Replacement Programme. A pipe replacement tender has been awarded. Various pipe replacement work packages have been completed in the current financial year, and further packages will be implemented as per priority and available funds.
	Installation of stormwater system in Talana Street; Merrillhof Close in Lindida	Installation of stormwater system in Talana Street; Merrillhof, Close in Lindida	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Installation of traffic calming measures at the entrance of Hillside Village and The Ridge on the Old Helshoogte Road	Installation of traffic calming measures at the entrance of Hillside Village and The Ridge on the Old Helshoogte Road	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Construction of a speedhump at the end of Lindida Drive before Helderberg Street or Assegaai Street	Construction of a speedhump at the end of Lindida Drive before Helderberg Street or Assegaai Street	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.



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Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Installation of streetlights on the open space opposite in Talana Street in Ida's Valley	Installation of streetlights on the open space opposite in Talana Street in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	After investigation it was found that the installation of additional streetlights is not feasible as it would blind the approaching traffic.	
	Construct tarred sidewalks in Martin Street, Johnson Street and Moses Street in Ida's Valley	Construct tarred sidewalks in Martin Street, Johnson Street and Moses Street in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually through phased implementation taking into account the NMT Master Plan, available resources and all community requests.	
	Stabilise the channel construction behind the houses at Olyf Street and Oaktree Village in Ida's Valley	Stabilise the channel construction behind the houses at Olyf Street and Oaktree Village in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment was conducted, and natural earth drainage channels are adequate and will be periodically maintained.	
	Installation of a traffic calming measure at Wilgerboom Road and Acasia Street in Oaktree Village in Ida's Valley	Installation of a traffic calming measure at Wilgerboom Road and Acasia Street in Oaktree Village in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Completed.	
	Installation of an additional speedhump in Moses Street in Ida's Valley	Installation of an additional speedhump in Moses Street in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Installation of a stop sign at the corner of Langeveldt Street and Davy Street in Ida's Valley	Installation of a stop sign at the corner of Langeveldt Street and Davy Street in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 March 2026.
	Construction of a stormwater catchpit in Johnson and Martin Street to a low point at the corner of Moses and Martin Street	Assessment to be conducted at the corner of Moses and Martin Street at house number 23	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 March 2026.
	Conduct regular cleaning of stormwater catchpit in Martin Street, Ida's Valley	Conduct regular cleaning of stormwater catchpit in Martin Street, Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Forms part of annual storm water and maintenance programme which is carried out periodically
	Installation of fencing around the electrical boxes on the corner of Gorridon and Martin Street	Proposal is to close on the sides and on the top to prevent access behind the electrical box	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Electrical Services will conduct an investigation by 30 March 2026.
	Replacement of mini – sub fence opposite 29 Gorridon Street, Ida's Valley	Replacement of mini – sub fence opposite 29 Gorridon Street, Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Electrical Services will conduct an investigation by 30 March 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Installation of a fence around the electrical box on the playpark in The Ridge	Installation of a fence around the electrical box on the playpark in The Ridge	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Electrical Services will conduct an investigation by 30 March 2026.
	Installation of street bins in Ida's Valley – in Old Helshoogte Rd to the entrance of The Ridge, next Bruckner De Villiers School in Hector Street	Installation of street bins in Ida's Valley – in Old Helshoogte Rd to the entrance of The Ridge, next Bruckner De Villiers School in Hector Street	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Waste Management will conduct an investigation.
	Erect a NO Dumping sign at the entrance of The Ridge	Erect a NO Dumping sign at the entrance of The Ridge	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The "No Dumping" sign will be installed by 30 June 2026.
	Construct a "Drop and Go" / "Kiss and Ride" in front of Bruckner De Villiers Primary School next to Ida's Valley Sportsground	Construct a "Drop and Go" / "Kiss and Ride" in front of Bruckner De Villiers Primary School next to Ida's Valley Sportsground	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 March 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Construct a tarred sidewalk in Starking Street, Ida's Valley	Construct a tarred sidewalk in Starking Street, Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually through phased implementation, taking into account the NMT Master Plan, available resources and all community requests.
	Investigate alternative options for residents to dispose of general waste other than dumping in various areas in the ward	Investigate alternative options for residents to dispose of general waste other than dumping in various areas in the ward	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The bid to appoint a consultant has been advertised to look at sites for alternative drop-off facilities.
	Employment of additional EPWP workers for the cleaning of streets in Ida's Valley	Employment of additional EPWP workers for the cleaning of streets in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	EPWP allocation to various areas is dependent on the approved number of recruits. EPWP are allocated as per the business plan
	Installation of wire to close the passage at the back of Waveren Street, Ida's Valley	Installation of wire to close the passage at the back of Waveren Street, Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment was carried out. Alternatives for addressing illegal dumping need to be sorted. The fencing off of River Corridors is not supported.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Cleaning of illegal dumping in stormwater channels is causing blockage behind Hillside Village	Cleaning of illegal dumping in stormwater channels is causing blockage behind Hillside Village	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Stormwater and Transport	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be completed by 30 March 2026.
	Conduct an environmental assessment on the safety of the concrete and sand dam walls in the Ida's Valley Nature Area	Conduct an environmental assessment on the safety of the concrete and sand dam walls in the Ida's Valley Nature Area		Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Priority 4: Access to housing	Identify land in Jonkershoek and Ida's Valley for future housing projects and development	Ida's Valley: After the completion of Erf 9445, Lindida of 166 GAP-housing and Jonkershoek	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ida's Valley: Currently, the administration has investigated erven 11554 - 11570, Talana Street, Ida's Valley as a means to develop possible vacant and underdeveloped portions of land for GAP-housing within Ida's Valley to address the housing need. There is currently a stormwater channel that needs to be upgraded, as well as the installation of water, sewer, and stormwater connections. An agenda item will be served at Council during the third quarter of the financial year to obtain Council approval to commence with engineering services.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
																	Jonkershoek: The Municipality has appointed the Housing Development Agency (HDA) to assist and finalise the transfer of land from the NDoPW&I to the Municipality. HDA has been requested to apply for funding to investigate the development options in Jonkershoek. The transfer of the properties is a major obstacle, as the land must first be transferred to the municipality before any development could occur.
	Provision of house addresses / numbers and formalise Baobab Street, The Ridge, Ida's Valley	The Ridge is a private development	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Land Use Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🔴	n/a	🟢	n/a	Completed.
Priority 5: Safety and Security	Conduct a housing demand database registration drive in Ida's Valley	Conduct a housing demand database registration drive in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The drive is scheduled and planned for Saturday, 21 February 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Installation of a CCTV Camera at the four ways stop at the entrance to The Ridge and Hillside Village Installation of a CCTV Camera at the old Asla building site in Hillside Village, Helderberg Street	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns It is also funding dependent.	
	Reviewing of the allocation of radios to Neighbourhood watches (NHW)	The allocation of radios is based on availability	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The allocation of radios is based on availability. Law Enforcement issue two(2) radios per registered and accredited NHW Group	
	Investigation of better communication methods between the NHW and the Police Station	The matter has been referred to the SAPS	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NHW liaison officer attached to the Section: Law Enforcement also assists with communication, especially with POCS.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Monitoring of ashtray animals posing danger to livestock in the Jonkershoek area	Report complaints to the Control Room	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stray animals are enforced in accordance with the Public Nuisance and Keeping of Animals bylaw. Complaints to be directed to the Law Enforcement control room. Law enforcement will also do proactive monitoring.	
	Closing of the channels on the open space behind Hillside Village in Ida's Valley	Conduct an assessment on the closing of the channels on the open space behind Hillside Village in Ida's	Number of assessments conducted on the closing of the channels on the open space behind Hillside	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.	
	Streetlights are to be installed on Helshoogte Road, behind The Ridge, in the direction of Pniël	The department will engage with the appointed service provider to establish if the installation of the eight streetlights is feasible.	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	At this stage, it is not feasible, as there are no other lights in close proximity to the section of road concerned. Once the development takes place and an official intersection is built then streetlighting will be installed as part of the road construction project	
	Repair of CCTV Cameras at La Gratitude Park in Ida's Valley	Repair of CCTV Cameras at La Gratitude Park in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	CCTV cameras are currently inactive. The contractor is in process with repair and maintenance of these cameras.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 5																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Installation of a CCTV Camera next to Talana Street Playpark	Installation of a CCTV Camera next to Talana Street Playpark	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns It is also funding dependent.
	Installation of a CCTV Camera in Packham Street	Installation of a CCTV Camera in Packham Street	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns It is also funding dependent.
	Attend to stray dogs in Ida's Valley	Attend to stray dogs in Ida's Valley	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Stray animals are enforced in accordance with the Public Nuisance and Keeping of Animals bylaw. Complaints to be directed to the Law Enforcement control room. Law enforcement will also do proactive monitoring.



9.5.6 Ward Priorities: Ward 6



Ward 6: Cllr. Nateshia Mcombring

Table 106: Ward 6 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function										
Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Safety and Security	Installation of a Close Circuit Camera on Old Helshoogte Park	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is prioritised as per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS based on crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. The intersection is earmarked for future installation of a CCTV camera. Installation of cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS based on crime statistics and patterns. It is also funding-dependent.
	Installation of a Close Circuit Camera at the Main Road 5 (Traffic lights on the corner of Helshoogte Road and R44)	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent		Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
		New camera installation on the corner of Rustenburg Road and Sonnebloem Street	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Use of the building at the Community Market as a Satellite Police Station	Satellite police stations are a provincial function.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⚠️	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Satellite police stations are the mandate of the provincial government.
	More visibility and regular patrols of Police and Law Enforcement officials on all roads, Sports Grounds and farms in the ward. If the budget allows use Neighbourhood Watches and pay them a stipend.	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The establishment of Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) structures falls under the mandate of the Provincial Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS). The municipality maintains regular communication with POCS through the office of the NHW Liaison Officer. NHW activities are voluntary in nature, and no stipends are provided to participating members.</p> <p>Joint Operations are conducted periodically in line with Safety and Security Partnership (SSP) planning sessions, focusing on the enforcement of municipal by-laws and the prevention of criminal activities. In addition to these coordinated operations, Law Enforcement also increases visibility</p>



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
		Bloekom Avenue and Helshoogte is complete.															through the deployment of peace officers and safety monitors.
	Cleaning and fencing (Clearview or Betafence) of all Electricity Boxes in the ward.		Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Hotspots: Miniature substation between Old Helshoogte Road and Helshoogte Road opposite Beltana, was fenced in the 2022/23 financial year. Ida's Valley: The project was completed on 30 September 2025 Madrasa: The Minisub is on private property and cannot be fenced. It is scheduled for relocation and upgrade by the Planning Department. Cnr Weber Street and Old Helshoogte: Kiosk will be replaced with a strong box (vandal-proof) in March 2026. The request for fencing is not feasible.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Installation of a traffic mirror opposite Rustenburg house (flats) in Rustenburg Road, and the house opposite the Open-Air Gym on the corner of Kahler Street and Sonneblom Street	Conduct an assessment	Number of assessments to be conducted by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Regular pruning of trees hanging over electricity wires in the roads in Ward 6 as the need required	Branches were pruned as when required according to the APO	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	n/a	n/a	This was allocated to the contractor, only for the trees on municipal properties overhanging on electrical lines.
Priority 2: Infrastructure	Request traffic lights on the turn-off from Kromme Rhee Road in the direction of Koelenhof and the turn-off from Elsenburg (near Kanonkop)	Submission of a report to the Western Cape Provincial Government	Number of reports submitted to the Western Cape Provincial Government by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	A consultant was appointed to investigate all identified locations and to propose suitable safety interventions to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure. A report was submitted to the Provincial Department. The Municipality is currently awaiting feedback.
	Pedestrian crossing between Niefvoorbij and Timerlea Farm on R44	Submission of a report to the Western Cape Provincial Government	Number of reports submitted to the Western Cape Provincial Government by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	A consultant was appointed to investigate all identified locations and to propose suitable safety interventions to the Provincial



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	A pedestrian Traffic light on Helshoogte Road near Spar in the direction of The Safe House, Stellenbosch Primary and Stellenbosch High School / Footbridge in Helshoogte Road for people to utilise when going to Spar instead of crossing the Main Road (Helshoogte Road)	Conduct a feasibility assessment on Helshoogte Road	Number of feasibility assessments conducted on the Helshoogte Road by 30 June.	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	A consultant was appointed to investigate all identified locations and to propose suitable safety interventions to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure. A report was submitted to the Provincial Department. The Municipality is currently awaiting feedback.
	Pedestrian crossing between Remhoogte and Lavinir on the R44	Submission of a report to the Western Cape Provincial Government	Number of reports submitted to the Western Cape Provincial Government by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	A consultant was appointed to investigate all identified locations and to propose suitable safety interventions to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure. A report was submitted to the Provincial Department. The Municipality is currently awaiting feedback.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Warning sign board indicating pupils and pedestrians are crossing the R44 near the second entrance of Cloetesville near Nietvoorbij in the direction of Klapmuts	Submission of a report to the Western Cape Provincial Government	Number of reports submitted to the Western Cape Provincial Government by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	A consultant was appointed to investigate all identified locations and to propose suitable safety interventions to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure. A report was submitted to the Provincial Department. The Municipality is currently awaiting feedback.
	Warning signboards indicate pupils and pedestrians are crossing the R44 on both sides near Remhoogte and Lavinir	Submission of a report to the Western Cape Provincial Government	Number of reports submitted to the Western Cape Provincial Government by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	A consultant was appointed to investigate all identified locations and to propose suitable safety interventions to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure. A report was submitted to the Provincial Department. The Municipality is currently awaiting feedback.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Replacement of the current outdated sewerage pipes in Luckhoff Street and Baker Street	Ida's Valley is a high-lying area and is not dependent on sewer pumps. Ida's Valley is serviced by gravity sewers	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Replacement of old infrastructure remains a priority and will be addressed according to the pipe replacement programme. A pipe replacement tender has been awarded. Various pipe replacement work packages have been completed in the current financial year, and further packages will be implemented as per priority and available funds.
	Parking Embayment in front of Old Apostolic Church in Luckhoff Street to help ease the parking problem of dropping and picking up pupils of Ida's Valley Primary School	Conduct a feasibility assessment	Number of feasibility assessments conducted by 30 June.	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The assessments were completed. A sufficient embayment is already provided.
	Paint the Bus shelters in the ward which is covered by graffiti	The respective department will investigate	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Regular cleaning of the drains to prevent cockroaches (during summer) and overflowing during rainy conditions for the winter readiness programme. As well for the readiness programme during summer	The cleaning of drains forms part of the departmental operational plan	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	This forms part of the stormwater maintenance program which is carried out periodically.
	Regular maintenance and repairs of all streetlights in Ward 6	Ongoing maintenance is done when reported by residents		Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	All streetlights have been repaired, and all complaints have been attended to and close out.
	Construct sidewalks for the following streets: Moffat, Hahn, Weber, Erasmussmith, Baker, Desch, Botmanskop, Speler and Dahlia Streets	Conduct an assessment for phase implementation	Number of assessments conducted for phase implementation by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Upgrading and resealing of roads and potholes as required in the ward	Conduct an assessment for the upgrade and reseal of roads and potholes	Number of assessments conducted for the upgrade and reseal of roads and potholes 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Phased annual implementation prioritizing road conditions taking into account available funding.
	More regular basic cutting of grass on all sidewalks in Moffat, Hahn, Weber, Tindall, Juffenburg, Kahler, Luckhoff, Rustenburg Road, Erasmussmith, Baker, Desch, Lelie, Botmanskop Road, Speler, Protea, Bloekom, Avenue not only the six weeks cycle on, parks and Main Roads	Conduct an investigation	Number of investigations conducted by 30 August	Infrastructure Services Community and Protection Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS) Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating				
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	Tar of public parking next to the Ida's Valley Public Library and Ward Office	Conduct an assessment for the construction of a formalised public parking next to Ida's Valley Public Library and Ward Office	Number of assessments conducted for the construction of a formalised public parking next to Ida's Valley Public Library and Ward Office by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Roads, Transport and Stormwater proposes maintaining the gravel surface as an interim measure, until a parking strategy for the wider municipal area is finalised.
Priority 3: LED (Planning)	Budget for the Waterproof covers for Ida's Valley Community Market to allow residents to use the facility as a hall and through all weather conditions	Submission of progress reports on Council-approved catalytic initiatives and / or special projects to the Director: Planning and Economic Development	Number of quarterly progress reports on Council-approved catalytic initiatives and / or special projects submitted to the Director: Planning and Economic Development	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Any structural changes to the building or structures at the Ida's Valley Market will require a building plan. The building plan can only be approved if the correct land use approval is in place. The municipality is the process of obtaining the relevant land use approval.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 4: Community Development	Support and funding for Skills Development (Arts and Crafts) / Reading / Mathematics / Science and other Soft Skills Programmes through the Operational Budget of Ward Allocation (First Aid and Learners Licence Training)	Grant in Aid (GiA) Call for proposals was advertised with the closing date of 22 November 2024.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This request need to be submitted to council support.
	Conduct a Need and Cost Analysis for a Frail Care Centre in the Stellenbosch Municipal area	The Department of Social Development (DSD) indicated that no Frail care centres will be built or established.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A meeting was conducted with DSD on 28 January 2025. The Department of Social Development (DSD) indicated that no Frail care centres will be built or established.
Priority 5: Recreation and Sport	Tar the entrances of the Ida's Valley Sport Grounds	Continuous road maintenance will take place using milling obtained from the municipal road engineers department.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are no available funds on the current MTREF.
	Upgrade seating in the stadium with recycling chairs or wooden panels	There are no available funds on the current MTREF	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are no available funds on the current MTREF.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Replacement of vibracrete wall with a solid wall / Clear View Fencing on the Ida's Valley Sport Grounds	The fencing has been installed with a beta fence	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	The perimeter fencing is completed.
	Upgrade of lights on the Rugby fields	Upgrade of the Ida's Valley sports fields' floodlights	Number of the Ida's Valley sports fields' floodlights upgraded by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	n/a	Project completed by 30 January 2026
	Upgrade of the Cricket fields	Upgrade the Ida's Valley cricket Field practise nets	Number of Ida's Valley cricket Field practice nets upgraded by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Maintain and upgrade the BMX Track and purchase Bicycles as recreational equipment	Routine maintenance is being done at the BMX Track as in the Maintenance Plan	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Sports Section will conduct an engagement with the sports council and the ward councillor to determine priority first



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Five (5) giant rubberised Chessboard Sets (size of board 30,5 cm; squares 24 x 24 boards) Recreational Equipment for the use of 3 Primary Schools and 1 High School in the Ward. As well as for Ida's Valley Public Library for Skills Development and Recreational purposes	The purchase order was generated and received on 07 April 2025	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Conduct a feasibility study for the planning of a new rugby clubhouse	Funds will be requested in the 2025/26 financial year	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The insurance claim will be provided to the Section: Sport and Facilities in the January mid-year adjustment budget.
	Conduct regular maintenance of the facilities of the sports field in Ida's Valley	This is part of the fixture and maintenance plan	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ongoing as part of the fixture and maintenance plan. A report will be drafted illustrating all defects and will be addressed in the 2025/26 financial year.



Ward Priorities: Ward 6																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Request first aid equipment set for example one stretch per sport code	Procurement of first aid equipment	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	It is recommended that the ward allocation be earmarked for the first aid equipment when identifying and procuring the ward needs.



9.5.7 Ward Priorities: Ward 7



Ward 7: Cllr. Annemarie Ferns

Table 107: Ward 7- Ward Priorities

Project Rating																
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function									

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Roads and Transport	Reverse the direction of Jannasch Street.																
	Implement a public participation process to determine whether most people agree to the reversing of the street	Conduct a public participation process for the reversing of Jannasch Street	Number of public participation processes conducted for the reversing of Jannasch Street by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Investigate for an alternative proposal to conduct Traffic Impact Assessment prior to implementation.
		Provide the findings of the consultant's report to the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Investigate for an alternative proposal to conduct Traffic Impact Assessment prior to implementation.
		Conduct traffic impact assessment of Jannasch Street	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Investigate for an alternative proposal to conduct Traffic Impact Assessment prior to implementation.
	Implementation of traffic calming and safety measures at the intersection of Martinson and Endler Streets.																



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	The painting of a pedestrian crossing and providing signage on Martinson Road, across from the Junior Academy, allows parents and children safe access across this busy road	The department will conduct an assessment	Number of pedestrian crossing signage erected	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Speedily implementation of traffic calming measures as recommended by the Ward Committee and included in the consultant's final plan. The proposed date is January / February 2023	Implementation of traffic calming and safety measures at the intersection of Martinson- and Endler Streets	Number of traffic calming, and safety measures implemented at the intersection of Martinson- and Endler Streets 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Create a safe environment for all pedestrians and cyclists	Implementation of traffic calming and safety measures at the intersection of Martinson- and Endler Streets	Number of traffic calming, and safety measures implemented at the intersection of Martinson- and Endler Streets 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Speeding of vehicles and not stopping at the pedestrian crossing on Martinson Road causes a dangerous situation for school children who need to cross the road	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic joint operations are held as per the SSP planning meeting to address the traffic-related offences and activities. Members are also deployed autonomously to do enforcement.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	More frequent law enforcement is required around the schools during peak periods to ensure a better flow of traffic and to prevent illegal parking	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic joint operations are held as per the SSP planning meeting to address the traffic-related offences and activities. Members are also deployed autonomously to do enforcement.
	Traffic calming measures for Cluver Road, Martinson Road, Jonkershoek Road and streets in Simonswyk.	Conduct an assessment for the implementation of traffic calming measures in Cluver Road, Martinson Road, Jonkershoek Road, and streets in Simonswyk	Number of assessments conducted for the implementation of traffic calming measures in Cluver Road, Martinson Road, Jonkershoek Road, Omega Street, and streets in Simonswyk by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not sufficient resources to accommodate all the traffic calming requests in the ward or in the Municipality before 2027. Alternative proposals to traffic calming are being investigated, such as official lowering speed limits in residential areas and CDBs.
Implementation of the Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) policy and plan for Ward 7																	
	Investigate the option to have separate cycle and pedestrian roads on opposite sides of the road in Martinson Road	Conduct an assessment for the completion of the cycle and pedestrian road from Jannasch Street	Number of assessments conducted for the completion of the cycle and pedestrian road from Jannasch Street by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually, taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Prevent vehicles from driving over, turning on or parking on pedestrian / cycle paths	Installation of bollards	Number of bollards installed by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually, taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.
	Make provision in the budget for more cycle lanes as per approved plan	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community request and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A report is compiled on the annual implementation of the NMT.
	Expand the cycle track in Martinson and Merriman Roads	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community request and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A report is compiled on the annual implementation of the NMT.
	Construction of a secure cycle parking	Construction of secure cycle parking	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/s	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The investigation will be done by 30 June 2026
Installation of traffic lights																	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	The installation of traffic lights at the Simonsberg Rd and the Helshoogte Rd intersection is very dangerous and needs urgent attention	Installation of traffic lights at Simonsberg Rd and the Helshoogte Rd intersection	Construction of traffic lights	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/s	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A consultant was appointed to investigate all identified locations and to propose suitable safety interventions to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure. A report was submitted to the Provincial Department. The Municipality is currently awaiting feedback.	
Upgrading the parking area on the northern side of Stellenbosch High School.																	
	Create parking bays for busses, like those at Coetzenburg.	Conduct an assessment on the creation of parking bays for busses	Number of assessments conducted on the creation of parking bays for busses by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Land on the northern side of the school is municipal property. This will require a council decision and must be utilised for public purposes. A report is to be compiled by 30 June 2026. The area will be neatly maintained until the Council's decision.	
	Construct a parking bay for heavy vehicles along the Jan Marais Park (Merriman Avenue)	Construct a parking bay for heavy vehicles along the Jan Marais Park (Merriman Avenue)	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This will require a council decision and must be utilised for public purposes. A report is to be compiled by 30 June 2026. The area will be neatly maintained until the Council's decision.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Increase the length of the drop-off zone.	Conduct an assessment of the increase in the length of the drop-off zone	Number of assessments conducted on the increasing of the length of the drop-off zone by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Land on the northern side of the school is municipal property. This will require a council decision and must be utilised for public purposes. A report is to be compiled by 30 June 2026. The area will be neatly maintained until the Council's decision.
	Prevent trucks from bypassing the speedbump on Merriman Road by driving across the parking area by erecting bollards.	Installation of bollards	Number of bollards installed	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	12000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be completed by 30 March 2026.
	Prevent the hook-off of large trailers in the parking area. Signage is required	Installation signage	Installation of signage	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	12000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be completed by 30 March 2026.
	Create a more permanent surface for the parking area	Installation of a more permanent surface for the parking area	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Land on the northern side of the school is municipal property. This will require a council decision and must be utilised for public purposes. A report is to be compiled by 30 June 2026. The area will be neatly maintained until the Council's decision.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Traffic calming measures for Omega Street: Installation of a mini circle; Construction of a chicane and Installation of 2 speed signs																	
	Installation of a mini circle on the intersection of Omega and Uitsig Streets as per Department of Transport guidelines	Not sufficient resources to accommodate all the traffic calming requests in the ward or the municipality before 2027	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alternative proposals to traffic calming are being investigated, such as official lowering of speed limits in residential areas and CDB's.
	Construction of chicane midway in the upper section of Omega Street, between Uitsig Street and Rozendal Avenue	Not sufficient resources to accommodate all the traffic calming requests in the ward or in the municipality before 2027	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alternative proposals to traffic calming are being investigated, such as official lowering of speed limits in residential areas and CDB 's.
	Installation of 2 speed signs of 35km/h at the entrances of Omega Street	A study is underway to lower the speed limits in residential areas and CBDs.	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A study is underway to lower the speed limits in residential areas and CBDs. The study is to be completed by 30 June 2026.
Investigate and implement 3 mini circles in Martinson and Merriman Avenue:																	
	Investigate and implement mini-circles at the Crossing of Jannasch / Merriman Avenue	No sufficient resources to accommodate all the traffic calming requests in the ward or in the municipality before 2027	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alternative proposals to traffic calming are being investigated, such as official lowering of speed limits in residential areas and CBDs.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Investigate alternative ways to make the dangerous intersection safer for cyclists, pedestrians, and vehicles at the intersection of Boschendal Street, Martinson Street, Omega Street, and Jonkershoek Road	No sufficient resources are available to accommodate all the traffic calming requests in the ward or the municipality before 2027	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alternative proposals to traffic calming are being investigated, such as official lowering of speed limits in residential areas and CDBs.	
	Investigate and implement mini circles at the crossing of Martinson / Omega and Jonkershoek Road	No sufficient resources to accommodate all the traffic calming requests in the ward or in the municipality before 2027	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alternative proposals to traffic calming are being investigated, such as official lowering of speed limits in residential areas and CDBs.	
	Investigate and implement mini circles at the crossing of Martinson / Morkel streets	No sufficient resources to accommodate all the traffic calming requests in the ward or in the municipality before 2027	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alternative proposals to traffic calming are being investigated, such as official lowering of speed limits in residential areas and CDBs.	
	Water tariffs: Fair treatment is required concerning the municipal reading of water meters. Residents should first be informed by the municipality about irregular readings instead of just billing them. Unknown underground leaks may be the cause of	All underground leaks are covered via the Leak Rebate policy, provided that the applicant complies with policy stipulations	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The current water tariffs for Stellenbosch residences are far lower than those of City of Cape Town, which also supply a large part of our water needs at rates higher than most of our tariff scale. The Municipality must use a step tariff to ensure residents take water saving	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	<p>the problem and not just over-usage.</p> <p>The current water tariff scale should be revised urgently to acceptable levels for all. Correct and consistent water meter readings are required.</p> <p>Municipal officials should be more helpful when residents approach them for assistance with a bill that is incorrect.</p>															seriously, as the Western Cape is a water-scarce area. Our water tariffs and our Leak Rebate Policy are consistently and fairly applied to all users.	
	<p>Completely replace old water pipelines in Lanzerac and Rheezyt streets, Thibault Street needs to be prioritised. Mostertsdraif is the oldest suburb in Stellenbosch, therefore has the oldest water pipes infrastructure</p>	<p>Replacement of old infrastructure remains a priority and will be addressed according to the pipe replacement programme</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>	<p>Infrastructure Services</p>	<p>Water and Wastewater Services</p>	<p>Local</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>😊</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>A pipe replacement tender has been awarded. Various pipe replacement work packages have been completed in the current financial year, and further packages will be implemented as per priority and available funds. The proposed pipe replacement work package for Mostertsdraif is proposed to commence in 2026, depending on the adjustment budget funding available.</p>



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Repair of the wall on the Eersteriver that got destroyed during flooding. This wall is at the entrance to Brummer Park from the Thibault / Anreith streets. The wall should be repaired and raised in such a way that it will divert water down the river and not allow flooding down Thibault and other streets. In addition to this, a low wall should be built to demarcate the entrance to the Brummer Park.	Repair of the wall on the Eersteriver at the entrance to Brummer Park from the Thibault / Anreith streets and a low wall to demarcate the entrance to the Brummer Park.	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
Priority 2: Safety and Security	Safety at Botmaskop																
	The erection, repairing and maintenance of a security fence along a section of the Helshoogte Pass	Repairing and maintenance of a security fence along the Helshoogte Pass on the Botmaskop side	Number of security fences installed along the Helshoogte Pass on Botmaskop side by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is completed.
	The installation of cameras in key positions must also be investigated	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns It is also funding dependent. Priority is currently given to the repair and maintenance of existing cameras.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Cleaning up of Beltana depot (Metal sheets gathered by Red Ants).																
	Find an alternative site for the storage of the metal sheets, away from any neighbourhood	Completed	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed. There is currently no alternative site to store confiscated material. Material
	Remove and clean up all building material (shacks) and relocate it to the new site	There is currently no alternative site to store confiscated material.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed. There is currently no alternative site to store confiscated material. Material stored for longer
	Prevent any late-night dumping activities until completion of the clean up	Beltana depot is the only site of the municipality	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Prevention of late-night dumping is not feasible since monitoring and demolition of illegal
	Improve security at the Hangbrug main entrance gate and along the river down to Koloniesland.																
	Investigate the option to move the fence and gate to create a larger parking area for vehicles, preventing any vehicle from driving and parking close to the river. The vehicles will be in view of security officers on duty, controlling alcohol and drug abuse when visitors carry their goods to the Hangbrug / Brummer Park area	Further discussions will be facilitated with the ward councillor to determine the feasibility of the request	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The relevant department will investigate.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Hangbrug main entrance gate and along the river down to Koloniesland: Security officers must be on duty over weekends during high season and control visitors actively	Appoint security officers to monitor and control visitors' activities during weekends during high season at Hangbrug and Brummer Park	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic enforcements are done on a daily basis. Over weekends the law enforcement kiosk is placed on location and continuous patrols conducted from the kiosk.
Waste management at the Hangbrug and Brummer Park.																	
	Issuing a sufficient number of rubbish bins for peak usage. Broken bins need to be replaced and be able to tip over	There are sufficient bins. During the festive period, the frequency of cleaning is increased	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Placement of additional bins at Hangbrug over the busy weekends	Placement of additional bins at Hangbrug over the busy weekends	Number of additional bins placed at Hangbrug over the busy weekends	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Cleaning of bins over weekends during high season. Cleaning of the bins on Monday mornings	There are sufficient bins. During the festive period, the frequency of cleaning is increased	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Regular cleaning of riverbanks and in the river on Monday mornings, removing bottles, plastics, and paper	Conducts cleanup operations along the Eersteriver	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Stellenbosch Trail Fund also conducts cleanup operations along the Eersteriver.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Repair erosion on the footpath	The footpath in Brummer Park was resurfaced in 2024	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Replace fencing that was damaged during flooding	The fencing was replaced	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Replace the information board at the Hangbrug	Replacement of the information board at the Hangbrug	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	New signage was installed in February 2025.
	Toilet facilities at the Hangbrug.																
	The placement of movable toilets near the Hangbrug over weekends in the high season. Regularly providing toilet paper over weekends	The service provider, Mshengu Toilet Hire, delivered two mobile toilets to Brummer Park in Karindal	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	The Section: Parks is arranging for portable toilets for the summer months.
Priority 3: Parks and Open spaces	Jan Marais Park																
	Implementation of the EMP as of June 2022	EMPs have been completed	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The review will be completed by 30 June 2026



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Creating a new parking area for Jan Marais Park on Merriman Avenue. See the Jan Marais Nature Reserve: Northern Entrance Complex Plan	The Department: Community Services, together with the Department: Roads, Transport and Stormwater, to assess the parking requirements of visitors to the park by 30 June 2026	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Community Services, together with the Department: Roads, Transport and Stormwater, to assess the parking requirements of visitors to the park by 30 June 2026.
	Appoint a manager / supervisor for Jan Marais Park	The post is on the current microstructure but is unfunded	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The post is on the current microstructure but is unfunded.
	Improve the infrastructure, namely the replacement / installation of irrigation for sections of the park and replace old fences and gates	An insurance claim will be used to replace the damaged panels. No qualified irrigationist was found for the appointment	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The damaged fence panels were replaced. The irrigation request is funding-dependent.
	Repairing and maintenance of the damaged fence at Jan Marais Park	Repairing and maintenance of the damaged fence at Jan Marais Park	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Improve security and implement regular foot patrols throughout the park	Foot patrols are happening daily	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😐	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed and is ongoing.
Upgrade of Parks in the ward																	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Investigate option to upgrade De Jonker Park and Lanzerec Park	A meeting was held with the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A meeting was held with the ward councillor, who was to consult with the ward committee and revert with additional information.
	Regular cutting of the grass at De Jonker Park and Lanzerec Park	Cutting of the grass at De Jonker Park and Lanzerec Park	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Install rubbish bins at De Jonker Park and Lanzerec Park	Bins and signage were installed in parks in Ward 7	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Watering and feeding of trees and plants at De Jonker Park and Lanzerec Park	The Section: Parks and Open Spaces have limited resources to water gardens and plants in parks	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	It is imperative that community participation is required for such initiatives.
	Lanzarec park needs to become multi-facility parks with equipment such as swings, chessboard; benches, and better grass surfaces	A meeting was held with the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A meeting was held with the ward councillor, who was to consult with the ward committee and revert with additional information.
Arboretum at Uniepark																	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Revise the existing plan for the Arboretum and focus on hardy trees, better suited for the conditions	The section is working with the ward councillor and ward administrator of Ward 7 to finalise the plan	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Investigate the option to build footpaths and prevent erosion on the down-hill sections	The footpaths will not be formalised	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The footpaths will not be formalised.
	The installation of a few more benches	The available benches may be used for this request	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
Rehabilitation of trees in Ward 7.																	
	Replant in open spaces where trees have died, with other Oak species such as Quercus acutissima, etc	Planting of trees	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed and ongoing.
	Pruning off low-hanging branches in the streets	Branches were pruned as and when required according to the APO	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Pruning of trees is ongoing as and when required
Cutting of bushes and shrubs in Ward 7.																	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Cutting off vegetation on the street corners which obstructs the view of traffic, cyclists, and pedestrians	To assist with addressing the matter, a Sidewalk Accessibility Policy has been drafted and approved by the Council	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services Community and Protection Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS) Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Vegetation encroachment on sidewalks throughout the municipality is receiving priority.	
Forfeited funds																	
	Feedback is required regarding the funds from Department: Environment Affairs, which were forfeited when the contract was terminated in October 2019	Funds were paid back to the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed. The programme no longer exists.
	The IDP public participation process during September / October is too rushed and more time is required	The IDP public participation process is legislated by the MSA and its regulations	Not Applicable	Office of the MM	Good Governance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The consultative process normally takes 21 calendar days. The public participation process for September 2025 was 23 days, with an additional day for sector organisations to submit their input during the sector engagement.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 4: Planning	<p>The planning department takes too long to process building applications. The current process should be investigated, and measures put in place to ensure a quicker response.</p> <p>Regular communication with applicants during the process is required, informing them of the progress made, expected timeline and completion date of the application</p>	The business development process, identifying all the issues, was completed	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The business development process, identifying all the issues, was completed. The application process varies for each application depending on several issues per application. A complaint about a specific building should be submitted for the Municipality to attend to it.	
	<p>Zoning of 20 on School: The Department of Planning is requested to ensure that the new development in Schoongezicht Street in Simonswyk will not be used as student accommodation when it is available. The complex is zoned as Group / family housing and should be strictly enforced as per definition.</p>	Enforce zoning requirements at 20 on Schoon	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Land Use Management will ensure compliance with the Zoning Scheme Bylaw and will react to a specific complaint received.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 5: Infrastructure	Repair faulty lights in the park adjacent to Campus Key in Universiteitsoord	The implementation commenced on 19 February 2024 and was completed on 12 March 2024	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Resurfacing of Rowan, Van der Stel, Kommandeurs- and Reyger Streets, Roux Street, Kleineweide Street, Hospitaal Street, Paul Sauer Street, section of Van Coppenhagen Street, Hendrik Bergh Street, Uitsig Street, Omega Street, Trengrove Street, Hoflaan, Provinsie Street, Oranje Street, AP Venter Street, section of Rozendal Street, section of Schoongezicht Street, section of Heresingel Street, Rheezicht Street, section of Van der Stel Street.	Conduct an assessment for Resurfacing of Rowan, Van der Stel, Kommandeurs- and Reyger Streets	Number of assessments conducted for Resurfacing of Rowan, Van der Stel, Kommandeurs- and Reyger Streets by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Phased annual implementation prioritizing road conditions taking into account available funding.
			Number of meters resurfaced	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Phased annual implementation prioritizing road conditions taking into account available funding.	
	Painting of road names in Ward 7	Painting of road names in Ward 7	Number of road names painted in Ward 7 by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Paint speedbumps to make them more visible to motorists	Painting of speedhumps	Number of speedhumps painted by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 7																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Installation of a hardened surface on the sidewalks in Universiteitsoord along Soeteweide Street on the hospital side of the road, making it more accessible for students / pedestrians	Implementation of NMT Intervention	Number of NMT interventions implemented by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Cleaning of side-drains and drains on roads from March to May and again from October to December. Urgently clean drain-pipes in Zwaanswyk-, Meerlust, Anreith, Endler and Jannasch Streets.	Clean side-drains and drains in Ward 7	Number of side-drains (manholes) on all streets cleaned in Ward 7 by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.



9.5.8 Ward Priorities: Ward 8

Table 108: Ward 8 – Ward Priorities

Ward 8: Cllr. Tamryn Kumm

Project Rating																
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function									

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 8																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Safety and Security	Address burglary and petty theft	This is a function of the South African Police Services (SAPS)	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic joint operations are held as per the SSP planning meeting to address by-law offences and criminal activities. Members are also deployed intermittently to assist with enforcement.
	Investigate and repair the quality of street lighting on all streets in Ward 8	Conduct an investigation	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	Investigation completed.
	Collaborate with Campus Security and other stakeholders to ensure community members are informed and aware of safety and security measures in Ward 8	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Campus security is a stakeholder in the Stellenbosch Safety Partnership and forms part of weekly SSP meetings where crime-related feedback is shared, and enforcement is planned.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 8																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Increase the visibility of patrols in Ward 8	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic joint operations are held as per the SSP Planning Meeting to address bylaws and criminal-related activities.
Priority 2: Infrastructure Services	Investigate alternative methods of transport in Ward 8	Approval of the final CITP	Number of final CITPs approved by 31 July	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Speedbump at Hofmeyer Street in front of the Lydia Residence	Conduct an assessment for the construction of a speedbump at Hofmeyer Street in front of Lydia Residence	Number of assessments conducted by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Focus on the safety of cycling in Ward 8	The NMT network is extended annually in terms of the NMT Master Plan	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually through phased implementation, taking into account the NMT Master Plan, available resources and all community requests.
	Look into upgrading pedestrian walkways in Ward 8.	The NMT network is extended annually in terms of the NMT Master Plan	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually through phased implementation, taking into account the NMT Master Plan, available resources and all community requests.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 8																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Investigate the possibility of safer cycling lanes in Merriman Lane	The NMT network is extended annually in terms of the NMT Master Plan	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The design report for cycle lanes on Merriman Road is to be completed by 30 June 2026.
	Approach the provincial government to reduce speed limit on Merriman Lane	An assessment has been concluded that indicates that further speed reduction is not feasible	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An alternative proposal to be investigated for the improvement of facilities for pedestrians and cyclists by 30 June 2028.
	Add signage at safe pedestrian crossings at Merriman Road	Completed	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Request the construction of a pedestrian crossing on the one-way Coetzenburg bridge, specifically on the Die Laan side.	Construction of a pedestrian crossing on the one-way Coetzenburg bridge, specifically on the Die Laan side	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The investigation will be done by 30 June 2026
Priority 3: Community Development	Address issue of homelessness and encourage give responsible campaign	This is an ongoing programme that will continue to be implemented	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	University Facilities and Operations Committee to find potential space and venues for U-Turn services. Additionally, the Municipality, in collaboration with Serve Stellenbosch, hosted a successful street store winter readiness outreach for people living on the streets, where an estimated 600 beneficiaries were served with a warm meal, clothes, blankets, socks, beanies, and



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 8																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 4: Open spaces and environmental sustainability	Focus on environmental sustainability civic education in Ward 8	Wherever possible, the Municipality accommodate primary schools that request environmental seminars	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Environmental education is currently earmarked for primary schools. The post of the Environmental Eco Officer is vacant and unfunded.
	Enforcement of environmental by-laws in Stellenbosch	Attend to all reported environmental by-law transgressions in WC024	Percentage of reported environmental by-law transgressions attended in WC024 quarterly	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The enforcement of environmental by-laws in Stellenbosch is undertaken by the Law Enforcement Department in response to complaints received and communication from the Environmental Management section of the municipality.
	Ensure flowerpots are maintained	Replacement of vegetation in pots in Victoria Street	Number of annual replacements of vegetation in pots in Victoria Street	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Completed.



9.5.9 Ward Priorities: Ward 9



Ward 9: Cllr. Isabelle De Taillefer

Table 109: Ward 9 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating															
😊	Project completed.	😬	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function										

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 9																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Safety and Security	Installation of CCTV cameras (blind spots to be identified by the SRA)	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns It is also funding-dependent. SRA's are allowed in terms of the CCTV policy to install cameras in public spaces in the area of operation of the SRA on approval of such application by the municipality.	
	Monitoring of CCTV cameras in Ward 9	This is part of the Control Room's daily operation function	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is part of the Control Room's daily operational function and cameras are monitored 24/7.	
Priority 2: Roads Infrastructure	Universally accessible sidewalks and pavements, and improvement of uneven pavements in Ward 9	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community request and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 9																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Traffic calming with raised pedestrian crossing outside Utopia Retirement Home at the top of Dorp Street – Pastorie Street – in consultation with the Department: Roads, Stormwater and Transport for an appropriate spot	An assessment was conducted, and additional traffic calming was found not to be warranted	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⛔	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment was conducted, and additional traffic calming measures were found not to be warranted.
	Traffic calming with raised pedestrian crossing on Dorp Street, corner of Andringa and Helderberg Streets	Conduct an investigation for alternative traffic calming measures on Dorp Street, the corner of Andringa and Helderberg Streets	Number of investigations conducted for alternative traffic calming measures on Dorp Street, the corner of Andringa and Helderberg Streets by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.
	Regular maintenance of kerbs with street names and on the side of buildings, where possible	An alternative proposal is that municipal standards for street names on kerbs remain in effect and be repainted periodically	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To be completed by 30 March 2026.
	Parking and Ride facilities for the CBD	Conduct an assessment of the feasibility of park-and-ride facilities in the CBD	Number of assessments conducted on the feasibility of park and ride facilities in the CBD by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The development of the Eikestad Parking Garage is currently underway as a Public-Private Partnership.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 9																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 3: Environment	Preservation of historic trees and other important trees in Ward 9	An operational plan is in a draft stage. In addition to the TRAMS application that is being worked on to manage trees on a web-based platform	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	The Tree Management Policy is also currently being reviewed. Additionally, the municipality is collaborating with Heritage Western Cape. Following consultation with Heritage Western Cape, the Tree Replacement Plan was accepted.
	Replacement of sick and dead trees is a matter of urgency in Ward 9	A Tree Replacement Plan has been established	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	A Tree Replacement Plan has been established. Dead trees have been identified for possible felling.
	Replacement of trees that have been removed. The suggestion is that an agreement be reached with private property owners to plant trees inside private properties where pavements are compromised in Ward 9	A Tree Replacement Plan has been established	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	A Tree Replacement Plan has been established.
	Stellenbosch is known as the Eikestad, but the trees in Ward 9 need urgent care	A maintenance and tree placement plan for trees has been established	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	A Maintenance and Tree Placement Plan for trees has been established.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 9																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 4: Historic Buildings and Tourism	Maintenance and preservation of historic buildings and properties	A project is registered on the budget that deals with historic buildings	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	😊	n/a	<p>The renovation of Voorgelegen, Rhenish, and Bergzicht was completed in the 2024/25 financial year.</p> <p>A project is registered on the budget that deals with historic buildings. Specific locations of historic buildings are to be provided to the municipality. The Transvalia tender has been awarded for lease, and the lease will take over the management.</p>
	Maintenance and preservation of the Town Hall	The project is completed	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Public toilets for use by visitors and tourists (possibly with an entrance fee)	The request is impractical, and the public can make use of the private facilities, e.g., in the mall	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services Planning and Economic Development	Water and Wastewater Services Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The request is impractical, and the public can make use of the private facilities, e.g., in the mall
	Removal of garbage bins, waste picking and cleaning operation needs to be negotiated at more appropriate hours	Litter picking and street sweeping are ongoing	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services Community and Protection Services	Waste Management Community Services Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Refuse removal is done during working hours. Waste picking and cleaning are done 24 hours a day.
	The municipality offers First Aid Training to the members of Ward 9, which will be for two days first-day theory, and second-day practical	No funds available for First Aid training, funding is only for ECD centres	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no budget for First Aid training. The funding is only for ECD centres. The training can be implemented through the ward allocation budget.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 9																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 5: NMT non-motorised transport	Encourage cycling and walking in the CBD and campus, subject to security and safety	The NMT network is extended annually, considering the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources.	Number of NMT Interventions implemented by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.	



9.5.10 Ward Priorities: Ward 10



Ward 10: Cllr. Rozette Du Toit

Table 110: Ward 10 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function									

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 10																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Safety and Security	Safety Initiatives: Implementation of safety and security initiatives at LAP municipal flats	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic joint operations are held as per the SSP planning meeting to address the by-law offences and criminal activities. Members are also deployed autonomously to do enforcement.
	Installation of a higher fence at the LAP municipal flats	Installation of a higher fence at the LAP municipal flats	Number of higher fences installed at LAP municipal flats by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality will install barbed wire during the 2026/27 financial year
	Pedestrian traffic light in front of Boland College on Bird Street	Conduct an assessment for the installation of a traffic light in front of Boland College on Bird Street	Number of assessments conducted for the installation of a traffic light in front of Boland College in Bird Street by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment was conducted, and a signalised pedestrian crossing was found not to be warranted.
	Construction of speedbumps at a three-way stop in Lang-Suid, both ways and Curry Street	Conduct an assessment for the feasibility of speedhumps at the three-way stop in Lang-Suid (both ways) and Curry Street	Number of assessments conducted for the feasibility of speedhumps at the three-way stop in Lang-Suid (both ways) and Curry Street 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Assessment completed, traffic calming measures will be implemented during the 2026/27 financial year.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 10																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Tennantville underground channel: put measures in place to prevent the channel on the R44 as an escape route for criminals	Any closure or obstruction in the main water channel will result in flooding and damage to property	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Propose that alternative crime prevention measures be investigated.
	Upgrading of CCTV cameras at the intersection of R44 and Lang Street South	Upgrading of CCTV cameras at the intersection of R44 and Lang Street South	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The cameras are currently inactive. Repair and maintenance of these cameras will be done by the service provider.
	Installation of CCTV cameras at Dr Malan Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Kromrivier Rd, Ryneveld Street to Jan Celliers Streets	Installation of CCTV cameras at Dr Malan Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Kromrivier Rd, Ryneveld Street to Jan Celliers Street	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is in accordance with the Camera Master Plan, prioritised as per identified strategic and operational needs, and funding dependent. A CCTV camera has been installed on Dan Pienaar Street and is active.
	Fencing of all the substations in ward 10 at Lakay Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Ryneveld Street (between LAP flats), and all other substations around there must be fenced	The investigation was conducted it was deemed not feasible	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The investigation was conducted, and the outcome was deemed not feasible.
	Fixing the bridge railing on the corner of Kromrivier Rd and Ryneveld Street	Fixing the bridge railing on the corner of Kromrivier Rd and Ryneveld Street	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 10																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Cutting of trees along Kromrivier banks	Cutting of trees along Kromrivier banks	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
Priority 2: Housing	LAP infrastructure upgrading	Appointment of a structural engineer	Percentage of Housing project Capital Budget from the Department: Housing Development actually spent 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	A tender has been advertised for the upgrading of the LAP land sewer lines. Construction to commence during the 2026/27 financial year.
	Residents residing at the Municipal flats for 5 years or more must be listed as part of the provisioning housing projects	Obtaining development rights for mixed-use development for the Northern Extension, Kayamandi	Percentage of the Northern Extension, Kayamandi Capital Budget, actually spent 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	As part of the integrated development process, the Municipality, in accordance with the Housing Pipeline, is planning projects that can accommodate families currently residing in Municipal Rental Stock. The Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 has been earmarked as one of the projects that can accommodate various income categories, as it is envisaged that ±3500 mixed-use housing opportunities will be created. The environmental consultants are finalising the Basic Assessment Report that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. It is anticipated that the Land Use Application will serve before the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) for decision-making during February 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 10																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 3: Infrastructure Services	The riverbanks at Kromrivier River near The Rand is a high risk it must be rehabilitated as soon as possible	Rehabilitation of the riverbanks at Kromrivier River near The Rand	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Property owners are responsible for the maintenance of riverbanks on their property.
	Waterpipe bursts in Bird and Mount Albert Street, and the lower areas of Cloetesville	Replacement of old infrastructure remains a priority and will be addressed according to the pipe replacement programme	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A pipe replacement tender has been awarded. Various pipe replacement work packages have been completed in the current financial year, and further packages will be implemented as per priority and available funds.
	Waterpipe/s breaks at AF Louw Primary School, affecting the La Colline area	Replacement of old infrastructure remains a priority and will be addressed according to the pipe replacement programme	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😬	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A pipe replacement tender has been awarded. Various pipe replacement work packages have been completed in the current financial year, and further packages will be implemented as per priority and available funds.
	Investigate alternative options to keep the streetlights on during load shedding	Solar lighting is not part of the current material tender for streetlighting	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	At present, there are no solar light fittings suitable for the streetlighting application on Merriman Avenue.
	Investigate alternative options to keep the traffic lights on during load shedding	Traffic signals have Uninterrupted Power Supply systems installed	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Traffic signals have Uninterrupted Power Supply systems installed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 10																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 4: Cleaning of River	The river needs a cleanup due to dumping in the river	The Department: Community Service does have an agreement in place with StellCare (NGO) to clean the river regularly	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ongoing river maintenance is done on a quarterly basis.
	Skip is required in Lang-Suid and Lappan Street since garbage or building rubble dumping occurs daily	Conduct an investigation into the placement of skips in Lang-Suid and Lappan Street	Number of investigations conducted for the placement of skips in Lang-Suid and Lappan Street by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Illegally dumped waste is removed whenever it is identified within the area.
Priority 5: Youth, Sport, Arts and Culture	Learnerships / Skills development	The programmes are rolled out for this financial year for WC024	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	<div>A food handler course has been advertised, which will start in January 2026.</div> <div>One of the other programmes will commence in February 2026, while the second is scheduled to begin in May 2026.</div>



9.5.11 Ward Priorities: Ward 11



Ward 11: Cllr. Johannie Serdyn

Table 111: Ward 11 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function									

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Environmental Management and Safety	CCTV camera installation in the area around the Municipal Court	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent.	
	The deployment of the fence and monitoring camera in Papegaaiberg Reserve	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent.	
	Repair and maintenance of CCTV cameras	Repair and maintenance form part of the CCTV Camera Master Plan.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Repair and maintenance of all cameras in WC024 are in progress.	
	Monitoring of CCTV cameras	Active cameras are monitored by the Control Room Operators.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Monitoring of CCTV cameras is centralised in the municipal Control Room 24/7 hours.	
	The deployment of fence and monitoring camera in Papegaaiberg Reserve	The fencing project has been completed	Not Applicable	Community and	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
				Protection Services													
	Redeployment of working cameras to Papegaaiberg in Papegaaiberg Reserve	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent.	
	Papegaaiberg Reserve Fencing	Engage in further discussions with the Department: Protection Services	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This request requires further discussion due to budget requirements in consultation with the Department: Protection Services	
	Extension of fence around the Papegaaiberg cemefery in Papegaaiberg Reserve	The fencing project has been completed	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The matter has been discussed with the community and ward councillor, not to install further fencing.	
	A better quality of panels to be used to replace vandalised panels in Papegaaiberg Reserve	Engage in further discussions due to budget constraints	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This request requires further discussion due to budget requirements in relation to the tender specification.	
	Establish and maintain an active group "The Friends of Reserves" Taking care of the total set environmental requirements for a declared reserve in Ward 11	This is currently being discussed and in process.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	n/a	n/a	The item had been submitted to the Director of Protection and Community Services. The establishment of friends of the reserve is possible for future establishment	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 2: Basic Infrastructure	Updating of the Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Management Plan and to be submitted to Council for adoption	Submission of the updated Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Management Plan to Council	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	The overall lighting of the ward will be an ongoing priority at Patrys Street (below Fisant Hammerkop, Flamingo, Jan Frederick, Tarentaal)	The lights in Flamingo Street are to be upgraded to 70W, from Distell traffic lights through to Middelvlei farm	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project was completed in October 2023.
	Safeguarding the area of the Adam Tas bridge and NMT network from the CBD to Remgro	Safeguarding the area of the Adam Tas bridge and the NMT network from the CBD to Remgro	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.
	Tarring of the residential area's roads	Tarring of the residential area's roads	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Phased annual implementation prioritising road conditions, taking into account available funding.
	Removal of the illegal taxi rank at the Stellenbosch Station	Removal of the illegal taxi rank at the Stellenbosch Station	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An urgent assessment is ongoing.
	Maintenance of the brick paving in Tarantaal Street	Maintenance of the brick paving in Tarantaal Street	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 March 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Completion of tarring of pathways in Kwikstert Street down to Devon Valley Road	Compile planning and designs to construct tar pathways in Kwikstert Street down to Devon Valley Road	Number of planning and designs compiled to construct tar pathways in Kwikstert Street down to Devon Valley Road by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.	
	Construct Herold Street into a one-way street	Construct Herold Street into a one-way street	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.	
	Erect a sign/wall at the entrance of Onderpapegaaiberg identifying the area		Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.	
	Reseal all road surfaces in Onder Papegaaiberg	Conduct an assessment for the upgrade and resealing of roads and potholes	Number of assessments conducted for the upgrade and resealing of roads and potholes by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Phased annual implementation prioritising road conditions, taking into account available funding.	
	Replacement of waterpipes where necessary in Ward 11	Replacement of old infrastructure remains a priority and will be addressed according to the pipe replacement programme	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A pipe replacement tender has been awarded. Various pipe replacement work packages have been completed in the current financial year, and further packages will be implemented as per priority and available funds.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Urgency to identify an alternative parking space for taxis at Stellenbosch Station that has taken complete control of the current parking area	Interim measures assessment to be carried out by 30 June 2025	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is in progress. Urgent assessments are being undertaken.	
	No facilities, for example, toilets are available at the Taxi rank at Stellenbosch Station. Alternative arrangements to be investigated	Interim measures assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2025	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is in progress. Urgent assessments are being undertaken.	
	No input was asked from the public about the Taxi rank at Stellenbosch Station	Interim measures are currently being reviewed	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is in progress. Urgent assessments are being undertaken.	
	Sidewalk intersection Adam Tas to Devon Valley Road in front of the businesses	Compile planning and designs to construct a sidewalk intersection Adam Tas to Devon Valley Road in front of the businesses	Number of planning and designs conducted to construct a sidewalk intersection between Adam Tas to Devon Valley Road in front of the businesses by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually, taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.	
	The request for sideways must make provision for pedestrians and cyclists in the area of Woodmill and Adam Tas R310	Construct a sidewalk for pedestrians and cyclists in the area of Woodmill and Adam Tas R310	Number of sidewalks constructed for pedestrians and cyclists in the area of Woodmill and Adam Tas R310 by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Ward 11 strives to conform with the NMT requirements of Stellenbosch Municipality	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.
	Establishment of 'Park and Ride' facilities as a support to our public transport system at Woodmill Development Stellenbosch Station	A transport study for the ATC has commenced. Park and ride facilities will be part of the study	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pre-feasibility studies are underway.
	Closure of Nagtegaal Street	Conduct an assessment of the feasibility to close of Nagtegaal Street	Number of assessments conducted for the feasibility to close of Nagtegaal Street by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Council approval was obtained in March 2025, and implementation is scheduled for the 2026/27 financial year.
	There is a growing concern about the impact on traffic from development in Oude Molen	New developments will be assessed in terms of their traffic impact.	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Developments that create adverse traffic conditions may be rejected. Additional traffic impact assessments are now underway, which will emphasise the effects that proposed developments will have on the roadway network. Additional traffic studies are to be completed by 30 June 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	NMT facilities are a prerequisite in Oude Molen	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.	
	An aggressive stance on the side of the developers in Oude Molen	Submit quarterly reports to the ward committee on the progress of the Oude Molen development	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	An application was concluded and finalised. No further action required.
	Promote cycle routes for recreational purposes in Ward 11	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.
	Further developments to make provision for Non-Motorising Transport in Woodmill Development	A transport study for the ATC has commenced. NMT facilities will form part of the study	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A transport study for the ATC has commenced. NMT facilities will form part of the study.
	Clearing of vegetation	Clearing of vegetation in consultation with ward councillor	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Section: Parks has been clearing the area as discussed with the ward councillor and community members.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	The Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) of 2017 or its revisions should receive attention for the implementation in collaboration with the Adam Tas Corridor project and affected wards	Submission of quarterly monitoring reports to the ward committee on the implementation of the CITP	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	A report may be compiled on request from the ward councillor.
	Devon Valley Rd: Upgrade and beautification of the Devon Valley Rd from the new traffic circle past the industrial area	Conduct an assessment to determine the viability of the upgrade	Number of assessments conducted to determine the viability of the upgrade by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment for viability will be conducted by 31 July 2026.
Priority 3: Sports Recreation and Culture	Maintenance of Van der Stel Sports Grounds more especially the bowling facility	The bowling club indicated that they want to enter into an MOU with the municipality	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Maintenance forms part of the function of the Bowling Club.
	Upgrading of sportsground in Papplaas (fencing, drainage)	Upgrading of sportsground in Papplaas (fencing, drainage)	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The request does not form part of the budget cycle.
Priority 4: Environment	Installation of refuse bins around Onderpapegaaiberg in consultation with the ward councillor	Installation of refuse bins around Onderpapegaaiberg in consultation with the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Waste Management will engage with the ward councillor by 28 February 2026.
	Land invasions are major and growing threats at the top part of Kayamandi (Adam Tas bridge)	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Prevention and monitoring of land invasion is done 24/7 by the contractor (Red Ants) in collaboration with Law Enforcement. Illegal structures are demolished when detected.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Combat health risks and illegal structures in Papegaaiberg Reserve (Top – North and South)	Daily monitoring of illegal structures is done by the Red Ants in collaboration with Law Enforcement, and enforcement is done when transgression is found	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟡	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Daily monitoring of illegal structures is done by the Red Ants in collaboration with Law Enforcement and enforcement is done when transgression is found.
	Request for the removal of alien species to support the natural granite renosterveld in Papegaaiberg Reserve, Plankenburg and Eerste River	Alien cleaning in Papegaaiberg Reserve, Plankenburg and Eerste River	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alien cleaning is done in terms of the APO.
	Rehabilitation of wetlands area at Tarentaal / Devon Valley Road	Rehabilitation of wetlands area at Tarentaal / Devon Valley Road	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Community Services is in negotiation with Huis Horizon. The item will be submitted to the Council.
	Establish and maintain an active group, "The Friends of Reserves" Taking care of the total set environmental requirements for a declared reserve in Ward 11	Establish and maintain an active group "The Friends of Reserves.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is currently being discussed and in process. The item had been submitted to the Director Protection and Community Services. The establishment of 'Friends of the Reserve' is possible for future establishment.
	The outdated maintenance plan for the reserve is to be revised	The review of the Papegaaiberg Management Plan is completed	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	The review of the Papegaaiberg Management Plan has been completed.
	The deployment of rangers to patrol the reserve in Papegaaiberg Reserve	The appointment of rangers is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 11																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Management of waste pickers in Ward 11	The department is currently compiling a Waste Picker Strategy	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The department is currently compiling a Waste Picker Strategy.
Priority 5: Development Applications and Social Development	Developers are looking to exploit the need for the rapid growth of the Adam Tas Corridor	The ATC Project and LSDF are the transformation district for Stellenbosch Municipality	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The ATC Project and LSDF are the transformation district for Stellenbosch Municipality. The ATC has been identified as a catalytic project in the 4th Generation IDP, and the municipality is focussing on the implementation of the project in the 5th Generation IDP. The developments within the ATC's vision and objectives are contained



9.5.12 Ward Priorities: Ward 12

Table 112: Ward 12 – Ward Priorities

Ward 12: Cllr. Ayanda Tomose

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function										
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 12																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Access to Land and Housing	RDP Housing and plots for low- and medium-income earners in Kayamandi	Obtaining development rights for mixed-use development for the Northern Extension, Kayamandi	Percentage of the Northern Extension, Kayamandi Capital Budget actually spent 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Adam Tas Precinct 10 has been earmarked as one of the projects that can accommodate various income categories, as it is envisaged that ±3500 mixed-use housing opportunities will be created. The environmental consultants are finalising the Basic Assessment Report that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. It is anticipated that the Land Use Application will be served before the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) for decision-making during February 2026.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 12																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Provide space for 106 Local Business stalls to operate in Kayamandi	The municipality is busy with the Kayamandi Town Centre and the construction of the Kayamandi Business Hub. The community can utilise the Kayamandi Corridor (renting space)	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements and Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The municipality is busy with the Kayamandi Town Centre and the construction of the Kayamandi Business Hub. The community can utilise the Kayamandi corridor (renting space).</p> <p>Kayamandi Town Centre: The Land Use Planning Application to obtain development rights has been submitted to the Department: Land Use Management. After development rights have been obtained, and a decanting site in the Northern Extension has been established, the redevelopment of the Kayamandi Town Centre can commence.</p>	
	Identification of land for a new Primary School in Kayamandi	This is a Provincial function	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🚫	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The Council has given in principle approval for the disposal of two portions of land in the Kayamandi Northern Extension for educational purposes. The municipality is currently in public participation, and the item will be returned to the Council by March 2026.</p>
Priority 2: Infrastructure Services	Installation of electricity in Enkanini and Azania	Installation of electricity in Enkanini and Azania	Number of informal structures in Enkanini electrified by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	1300	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	<p>A memo has been drafted to give a status update on the future plans, and what has been done to date in Azania and Enkanini. The memo will be submitted to the Council.</p>



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 12																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Fix streetlights in the decanting sites and Watergang area	Maintenance of streetlights in the decanting site in the Watergang area	Number of streetlights in the decanting site in the Watergang area maintained by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Regular unblocking of drains in the Watergang area, Snake Valley and the rest of Ward 12	This is an ongoing operation network	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Part of the stormwater maintenance program, which is carried out periodically.
	Maintaining the existing toilets in Enkanini and Azania	The ablution facilities are maintained daily by an appointed local contractor	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ablution facilities are maintained continuously. Also, new toilets are being installed as part of the MABS programme (Municipal Access to Basic Services Programme). The project is planned to be implemented in the 2026/27 financial year.
	Construct tar roads in Enkanini and Azania to make it accessible for trucks to go into the areas	Maintenance of gravel roads in informal areas	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	The municipality will maintain its gravel roads in informal areas to ensure they remain accessible to trucks.
	Installation of channels along the existing gravel roads to prevent potholes to make it accessible for trucks to go in into the areas	For improved truck access, the area needs to be formalised	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.	
	Rename or name unnamed the streets in the Watergang area	Update of erfs and street names on the financial system	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Development Management to submit a clear plan/diagram for the respective erf and street numbers to the Department: Finance to be able to make the changes on the financial system.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 12																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Construction of speedhumps in Watergang	Conduct an assessment to determine the feasibility of the construction of speedhumps in Watergang	Number of assessments conducted to determine the feasibility for the construction of speedhumps in Watergang by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.	
	Construction of a raised intersection (speedhump) in front of Kayamandi Primary School	Conduct an assessment to determine the feasibility of the construction of a speedhump in front of the Kayamandi Primary School	Number of assessments conducted to determine the feasibility for the construction of a speedhump in front of the Kayamandi Primary School 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.	
	Fencing of the electrical substation in the area of the school crescent	The mini substation is in the road reserve with less than 1.2 m of pedestrian area. The request for fencing is not	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Wayleave application WL2907 was declined. The request for fencing is not feasible, as it will obstruct pedestrian movement.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 12																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Additional ablution facilities in Enkanini and Azania	Additional ablution facilities in Enkanini and Azania	Number of additional ablution facilities in Enkanini and Azania	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ablution facilities are maintained continuously. Also, new toilets are being installed as part of the MABS programme (Municipal Access to Basic Services Programme). The project is planned to be implemented in the 2026/27 financial year	
	Drain blockage in Sections A and B in Enkanini	Removal of drain blockage in Sections A and B in Enkanini	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is part of the stormwater maintenance program, which is carried out periodically.	
	Replace the existing streetlights with energy-efficient light bulbs (Infront of Kayamandi Primary School)	Replacement of streetlights with energy-efficient light bulbs	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟡	n/a	🟢	n/a	Completed. All streetlights will be replaced.	
	Provision of accessible communal ablution facilities for persons with disabilities in Ward 12	Installation of accessible communal ablution facilities for persons with disabilities in Ward 12	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	New toilets are being installed as part of the MABS programme (Municipal Access to Basic Services Programme), and this is part of the general specifications in the MABS specifications.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 12																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 3: Community Development	Space for a Food Garden that can provide vegetables for child-headed families to help disadvantaged families. Identified spaces: Enkanini, G Section and TRA	Identification of land for a food garden (Identified spaces: Enkanini, G Section and TRA)	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	It has been investigated, and the space that was available is no longer available. There are structures on the land. Training has been implemented within Ward 12 for backyarders gardeners
	Soup kitchen to feed less privileged and disadvantaged families in Ward 12	Soup kitchens are operating in the community through NGOs. Grand-in-Aid is provided to NGOs that are operating soup kitchens.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Soup kitchens are operating in the community through NGOs. Grand-in-Aid is provided to NGOs that are running soup kitchens. The ward councillor has been given a list of soup kitchens. Please remove this from the list of priorities, as the department has completed its inputs.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 12																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Assist with the registration of the ECDs (to comply with the norms and standards of social development)	Registration of ECD centres.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is an ongoing programme every quarter. The department has existing quarterly ECD engagements that address registration in collaboration with state departments (DoE, CWDm) and NGO's covering the entire WC024 ECD centres. Kayamandi ECD Forum and individual ECD practitioners are active participants in this programme.
Priority 4: Area Cleaning and Parks	Place waste bags and skips in Enkanini and Azania	Installation of waste bags and skips in Enkanini and Azania	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not all areas are accessible in Enkanini and Azania for the placement of skips. Refuse bags are provided every quarter.
	Employ more EPWP workers to clean the Enkanini River and streets of Enkanini, Azania and the rest of Ward 12	Appointment of EPWP workers	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	EPWP allocation to various areas is dependent on the approved number of recruits. EPWP are allocated as per the business plan. Litter picking and street sweeping are ongoing.
	Collect refuse in all areas of Ward 12	Collection of refuse bags in Ward 12	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Refuse bags are distributed and collected at the communal site or skips daily. Formal housing refuse collection is done weekly
	Informal Settlement door-to-door refuse collection programme in all informal Settlements in Kayamandi	Refuse collection in informal settlements, Kayamandi	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The pilot of door-to-door refuse collection has been implemented in parts of Azania and Enkanini.
	Distribution of wheelie bins at TRA 2 in Kayamandi	Distribution of wheelie bins	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	The distribution of Wheelie bins was rolled out in November 2025.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 12																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Replacement of play park equipment in Snake Valley	Conduct a meeting with the ward councillor to discuss the challenge of vandalism	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Vandalism has been identified as a major challenge in this park.	
Priority 5: Safety	Install smoke detectors and fire extinguishers at churches and ECD centres in Kayamandi	Installation of smoke alarms in identified ECD facilities	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The location of the ECDs must be submitted to the Senior Manager: Protection Services for the smoke detectors to be installed.
	Establishment of a Green Route with NHW in Ward 12. A green route is a connected road / route that workers and scholars will use to get to their destinations, and which is consistently patrolled for the safety of users, as it is and continues to be a common occurrence that workers and scholars get mugged on their way to work and school and back	Ward meetings has be en held to address the importance of community involvement	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality is currently spearheading the "safer routes" project and is investigating an area to pilot the project. Project will be rolled out to other areas as funding becomes available.



9.5.13 Ward Priorities: Ward 13



Ward 13: Cllr. Mary Nkopane

Table 113: Ward 13 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.				Project in progress.				Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function								
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 13																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Upgrade of Hostels	Infrastructure improvements in the hostels in Kayamandi	Obtaining development rights for high-density development in the Kayamandi Town Centre	Percentage of the Kayamandi Town Centre Capital Budget actually spent 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Kayamandi Hostels Upgrade Asbestos: Housing Administration is rolling out a programme of eradicating the dilapidated hostels situated in Kayamandi Town Centre. Eight (8) hostels have been demolished during the 2024/25 financial year (FY), and 4 hostels will be demolished before 30 June 2026. These hostels are demolished using grant funding received from the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDol). The hostel occupants are provided with emergency kits to rebuild their rooms where the hostels were built. Kayamandi Town Centre: The redevelopment of the Kayamandi Town Centre is greatly dependent on obtaining development rights, whereby the land use planning application has been submitted and is being dealt with by Section: Land Use Management. After development rights have been obtained and a decanting site in the Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 has been established, the redevelopment of the Kayamandi Town Centre will commence. The Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT)



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 13																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
																decision is anticipated during the 2025/26 financial year.	
	Construction of more ablution facilities and repair of the current ablution facilities servicing in each Hostel block in Kayamandi	The ownership of the buildings and property must still be verified	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no land around the hostels for the construction of ablution blocks. The hostels are within informal settlements, and there are communal toilets built for the informal settlements.	
	Investigate the drainage system at the hostel blocks	Investigate the drainage system at the hostel blocks	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	These hostels are demolished using grant funding received from the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDol). The hostel occupants are provided with emergency kits to rebuild their rooms where the hostels were built.	
Priority 2: Multipurpose centre	Request for the building of a Multipurpose Centre for indoor sports facilities, a training centre for skills development, which can be used as a Wellness Centre for Senior Citizens occasionally in Kayamandi	The construction of the Thusong Centre is a provincial function. (Department of Local Government)	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Construction of a Thusong Centre is a provincial function, not a municipal function. There is no space in Kayamandi to build a Multi-Purpose Centre. The municipality will forward the ward priority to the provincial sector department.	
	Free Wi-Fi Zone at the Centre in Kayamandi	The project feasibility will be discussed with the MM.	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Information and Communication Technology	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project's feasibility will be discussed with the Municipal Manager.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 13																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 3: Safety and Security	Install CCTV Cameras at the George Blake and Costaland Entrance and Exits	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. Prioritisation is currently given to the repair and maintenance of existing CCTV/LPR cameras.
	Repair of existing CCTV cameras in Ward 13	Repair and maintenance form part of the CCTV Camera Master Plan	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Repair and maintenance of these cameras are in progress. Certain CCTV cameras, e.g. Amazink, have already been brought online.
	Municipality to establish and provide financial support for Neighbourhood Watch, which will employ people from Ward 13	The establishment of NWH is the mandate of the Provincial Department of Policing Oversight and Community Safety (POCS)	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality liaises with POCS regularly through the office of the NWH Liaison Officer. In terms of the MFMA and regulations, municipalities do not provide direct financial support to NWHs, but assist with training, provision of equipment and joint patrols.
	Municipality to provide a container dedicated to the Neighbourhood Watch in Ward 13	The establishment of NWH is the mandate of the POCS	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The previously allocated container was not utilised and has since been reassigned to another ward. The municipality is currently awaiting the outcome of the registration process for the new NWH structure. To support NWH operations, the municipality has procured kiosks to serve as reporting and administrative points. However, these kiosks will not be specifically allocated to individual NWH groups.
	Removal of broken cars on 2 nd Avenue and Mdala Street in Kayamandi	Removal of broken cars on 2 nd Avenue and Mdala Street in Kayamandi	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Traffic Services conducts regular enforcement to attend to the complaint of vehicles.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 13																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 4: Electricity	Solar Panels on streetlights in Ward 13 for Safety during Power cuts	Investigate the possible use of solar streetlight solutions	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An engagement to be facilitated with the ward councillor by 28 February 2026 to discuss the feasibility.
	Municipality to provide Floodlights in Hotspot areas Ward 13	Installation of floodlights	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Provision of electricity for informal settlements in Ward 13	Connection of electricity in informal settlements	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A formal application process via the Help desk, must be followed.
Priority 5: Open Spaces	Land identified at Sizamile Creche where there is unused land must be utilised for community food gardening in Ward 13	It is confirmed that the municipality has a lease agreement with StellCare and that decisions relating to what happens on this land are tied to the agreement	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Collaborative discussions are underway with the leaseholder to investigate the establishment of food gardens on the property.
	Cutting of trees in Ward 13	Pruning of trees in Ward 13	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	The project is completed.



9.5.14 Ward Priorities: Ward 14



Ward 14: Cllr. Maxwell

Table 114: Ward 14 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function									

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 14															Departmental Comment		
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25		2025/26	2026/27
Priority 1: Land and Housing	Identification of land for low-income housing, semi-urban housing, and prospects for middle-class housing in Ward 14, Kayamandi.	Obtaining development rights for mixed-use development for the Northern Extension, Kayamandi	Percentage of the Northern Extension, Kayamandi Capital Budget actually spent 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 has been earmarked as one of the projects that can accommodate various income categories, as it is envisaged that ±3500 mixed-use housing opportunities will be created. The environmental consultants are finalising the Basic Assessment Report that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. It is anticipated that the Land Use Application will be served before the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) for decision-making during February 2026.	
	Land identification of serviced sites and plots for housing development in Kayamandi.	Obtaining development rights for mixed-use development for the Northern Extension, Kayamandi	Percentage of the Northern Extension, Kayamandi Capital Budget actually spent 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 has been earmarked as one of the projects that can accommodate various income categories, as it is envisaged that ±3500 mixed-use housing opportunities will be created. The environmental consultants are finalising the Basic Assessment Report that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. It is anticipated that the Land Use Application will be served before the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) for decision-making during February 2026.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 14																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 2: Community Hall	Identify land for a community hall in ward 14 (Makuphula Street)	The Makuphula Hall will be maintained and not reconstructed	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is land available in Makuphula street. The available land was auctioned for residential purposes.	
Priority 3: Safety and Security	CCTV cameras must be installed at Luyolo Street, next to the car wash	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. Prioritisation is currently given to the repair and maintenance of existing CCTV/LPR cameras.	
	CCTV camera must be installed at the corner of Setona Street and Swarts Close, closer to Kayamandi Clinic	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. Prioritisation is currently given to the repair and maintenance of existing CCTV/LPR cameras.	
Priority 4: Electricity	Solar-powered floodlights as it will operate during load shedding at Watergang Area and Swarts Close and all floodlights in Ward 14	Investigate possible solar streetlights	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Superintendent to arrange a meeting with the ward councillor on the 28 of February 2026 to discuss the feasibility.	
Priority 5: Open spaces	Cutting of trees in Zone I	Cutting of trees in Zone I	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Informal Settlement will make funding available for the cutting of trees during the 2026/27 financial year.	



9.5.15 Ward Priorities: Ward 15



Ward 15: Cllr. Elliot Masimini

Table 115: Ward 15 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.		Project in progress.		Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function												
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 15																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Land and Housing	Request for housing for backyarders in Ezintentei Zone N	Obtaining development rights for mixed-use development for the Northern Extension, Kayamandi	Percentage of the Northern Extension, Kayamandi Capital Budget actually spent 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 has been earmarked as one of the projects that can accommodate various income categories, as it is envisaged that ±3500 mixed-use housing opportunities will be created. The environmental consultants are finalising the Basic Assessment Report that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. It is anticipated that the Land Use Application will be served before the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) for decision-making during February 2026.
	Housing block Approach system in Kayamandi	The Council has adopted a block approach in Zone O, and a Temporary Relocation Area (TRA) has been established to implement it	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	PMU	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The tender was advertised, and a clarification meeting has been completed. Expecting to have the contractor on site in March 2026. The project is planned to be completed by December 2027.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 15																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 2: Multipurpose centre and hall	Youth skills development centre or multipurpose centre in Kayamandi	This is a provincial function	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🔴	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There is no space in the Kayamandi area to build a Multi-Purpose Centre. The construction of a Thusong Centre is a provincial function. (Department of Local Government). The municipality will forward the ward priority to the provincial sector department.
	Renovate the Kayamandi Hall	Renovation of the Kayamandi Community Hall to be utilised for community projects and events	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Makuphula Hall: The renovation project will commence in the 2025/26 financial year. The project will commence on 15 January 2026 and is planned to be completed by 30 June 2026.
Priority 3: Local Economic Development	The focal point is to assist growing entrepreneurs with funding and skills development to grow their businesses in Kayamandi	Provision of training for SMMEs	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	During September 2025, the training was conducted in the Stellenbosch Town Hall for all the businesses. CDWM also makes funding in the amount of R100 000 available to SMMEs annually. SEDFA also makes funding available for small businesses through the asset assistance programme.
Priority 4: Parks	Request that parks be renovated on Forest Drive and Vineyard Street	Maintenance of parks	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality requests that the community take ownership of the parks to prevent vandalism.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 15																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 5: Safety and Security	Establish and support Neighbourhood watch in Ward 15	This is a provincial function	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The establishment of NWH is the mandate of the Provincial Department of Policing Oversight and Community Safety (POCS). The municipality maintains regular contact with POCS through the office of the NHW Liaison Officer. The challenges experienced include community members not volunteering to form part of the NHW structure.	
	Establish the Green paths working with Neighbourhood Watch in Ward 15. Green Paths refers to the safe walking zone in Ward 15. Hotspots are Fire Street, Bassi Street, Fourth Street and Vineyard Street. Neighbourhood Watch visibility on these streets would ensure safety in Ward 15	Hosting of ward meetings to address the importance of community involvement	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Neighbourhood Watch Coordinator / Liaison Officer also engaged through awareness sessions. The municipality regularly communicates with POCS through the office of the NHW Liaison Officer. Community members are not volunteering to be part of the NHW structure, which is a challenge.	
	Increase patrols of Law Enforcement in Ward 15	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Regular joint operations are held as per the SSP planning meeting to address the by-law offences and criminal activities. Members are also deployed autonomously to do enforcement.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 15																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Install cameras at Basi Street, Vineyard Street, 7 th Avenue and 8 th Avenue	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and is funding-dependent. It is also funding dependent. Prioritisation is currently given to the repair and maintenance of existing CCTV/LPR cameras.	



9.5.16 Ward Priorities: Ward 16



Ward 16: Vacant

Table 116: Ward 16 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																
😊	Project completed.			😬	Project in progress.			😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function							

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 16																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Safety and security	More visible law enforcement in Cloetesville	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Daily deployment of law enforcement officers is done, and joint operations are held with SAPS and other SSP partners to address the by-law offences and criminal activities.
	More patrol assistance from law enforcement in Cloetesville	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Regular joint operations are held with SAPS and other SSP partners to address the by-law offences and criminal activities. Members are deployed daily to patrol the area.
	Additional cameras in gangster areas with 24-hour mobile Law Enforcement units in the community of Cloetesville	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS based on crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. Prioritisation is currently given to the repair and maintenance of existing CCTV/LPR cameras. The department is in the process of establishing the Tactical Response Unit (TRU)



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 16																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
																which will render a 24/7 service.	
	Neighbourhood watch and security awareness with community involvement Ward 16	The establishment of NWH is the mandate of POCS	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The establishment of Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) structures falls under the mandate of the Provincial Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS). The municipality maintains regular communication with POCS through the office of the NHW Liaison Officer. There is, however, a lack of interest among community members in the crime hotspot areas to participate in an NHW structure. Safety awareness sessions are also held regularly within the municipality as per the monthly calendar.	
Priority 2: Land and Housing	Municipality to provide stand-alone plots for housing in Cloetesville.	To obtain development rights on Erf 7001, Cloetesville by providing GAP housing	Percentage of the Erf 7001, Cloetesville Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Call for Proposal to partner in delivering a fully integrated GAP-housing development of Erf 7001, Cloetesville, has been advertised, and the closing date was 10 December 2025. The bids received need to be evaluated, and it is anticipated to appoint an implementing agent during the third quarter of the financial year, if no appeals have been received.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 16																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Municipality to provide basic services for backyarders in Cloetesville	The Directorate: Infrastructure Services must develop a policy for the provision of services to backyarders	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Directorate: Infrastructure Services must develop a policy for the provision of services to backyarders.
	Upgrading of Municipal flats on Pine, Primrose, Eike and Jakaranda Streets	There are no funds available on the MTREF for the period 2022 – 2027	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Maintenance complaints are addressed by the artisans in the Department: Housing Administration, as and when they are reported by tenants.
	Utilising empty plots for housing in Cloetesville.	To obtain development rights for identified sites in Cloetesville for possible housing opportunities	Percentage of Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	90%	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>A funding application was submitted to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDol), but has not been approved on the PDol Business Plan for the 2025/26 financial year.</p> <p>During the review of the Housing Pipeline for 2025 – 2028 by the Council on 30 May 2025, the viability of these sites has been dealt with as follows:</p> <p>A portion of Erf 6847 will be investigated for possible housing development, but in order to initiate the investigation a funding application will need to be submitted to PDol for preliminary investigation.</p> <p>A funding application will be submitted to the PDol to embark on a feasibility study for Erf 8915.</p>



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 16																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Outline areas for selection to erect affordable and RDP housing.to make away with constraints and backlogs in Cloetesville.	To obtain development rights for identified sites in Cloetesville for possible housing opportunities	Percentage of Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	90%	90%	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>A funding application was submitted to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDol), but has not been approved on the PDol Business Plan for the 2025/26 financial year.</p> <p>During the review of the Housing Pipeline for 2025 – 2028 by the Council on 30 May 2025, the viability of these sites has been dealt with as follows:</p> <p>A portion of Erf 6847 will be investigated for possible housing development, but in order to initiate the investigation a funding application will need to be submitted to PDol for preliminary investigation.</p> <p>A funding application will be submitted to the PDol to embark on a feasibility study for Erf 8915.</p>	
	To phase it out in an impactful manner to accomplish the fair distribution of the housing matter	Allocation of housing is done in terms of the National Housing Code 2009 and Municipal Policies	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Currently reviewing the allocation policy, which will serve in Council in 2026/27	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 16																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 3: Local Economic Development	More EPWP projects for the youth and the disabled in Cloetesville	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	1300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Target applicable for the WC024. Women, youth, and the disabled are currently prioritised in the selection process. The municipality can only create an enabling environment for jobs.
	Youth camps, youth orientation and skills development programmes in Cloetesville	Cloetesville library services: YeboNeers Program with Year Beyond and DCAS.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	n/a	n/a	Youth camps do not form part of the municipal programmes. The programmes are rolled out for this financial year for WC024. A food handler course has been advertised, which will start in January 2026. One programme will commence in February 2026, while the other is scheduled to begin in May 2026.
	Training programmes for women empowerment to equip themselves to self-sustainability e.g. back yard gardens, selling their products. Crochet and	The focus of the Department for the next five (5) years is on SMME Training and Development	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Currently, there are local NGOs that deal with product development and product training projects. During September 2025, the training was conducted in the Stellenbosch Town Hall for all the businesses.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 16																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 4: Sports and Culture	Wheelchair access to the swimming pool facility, e.g., the gate in Cloetesville	Completed	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Entry into the swimming pool in Cloetesville	The swimming pool will open with the appointment of lifeguards	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Transform the tennis court into a more useful entity for the community of Cloetesville	Upgrade of the Cloetesville tennis courts	Number of Cloetesville tennis courts upgraded by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Floodlights on Cloetesville Sportsground	Upgrade of the Cloetesville Sportsground floodlights	Number of Cloetesville Sportsground floodlights upgraded by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
Priority 5: Roads and safety	Place fencing next to the railway track on the Municipal side of the walkway in Crombie Street of White City, not on the	It is not feasible for a fence to be installed on municipal property. The fence must be installed on the PRASA property	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 16																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Tar pavements in Pine, Primrose and Eland Streets	Conduct an assessment to construct tar pavements on Pine, Primrose and Eland Streets	Number of assessments conducted to construct tar pavements in Pine, Primrose and Eland Streets by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually, taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.
	Ramp for disabled residents in Ward 16	Construct a ramp for disabled residents at the Steps	Number of ramps constructed for disabled residents at the Steps by 30 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Universal access/ramp for the disabled to the Cloetesville shopping centre	An assessment was carried out and found not to be feasible	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Sign boards to all public facilities in Cloetesville	Update signage at the Cloetesville sport facility	Number of signage at the Cloetesville sports facility was updated by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	To be completed by 30 June 2026.



9.5.17 Ward Priorities: Ward 17



Ward 17: Executive Mayor Cllr. Jeremy Fasser

Table 117: Ward 17 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.			Project in progress.			Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function										
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 17																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Housing	Upgrading of Municipal flats in Rhodes Street: Melody, Monte Christo, Monte Ray and Mountview blocks	There are no funds available on the MTREF for upgrading	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Day-to-day maintenance is done as maintenance complaints are received from tenants.
	Fencing of apartments in Kloof and Rhode streets	Fencing of apartments in Kloof and Rhode Streets	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a	The final phase of fencing on municipal flats has been completed.
Priority 2: Open spaces safety	Close "Die Gang" in Williams Road that leads into ERF 7181 (safety hazard) The notice board is still to be erected	Conduct an assessment on the closure of "Die Gang" in Williams Road that leads into ERF 7181	Number of assessments conducted on the closure of "Die Gang" in Williams Road that leads into ERF 7182 by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Upgrading of existing play parks in Ward 17	Conduct a meeting with the ward councillor, ward committee and Department: Community Services	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			n/a	Trees were purchased and will be planted in the cooler months before 30 June 2025.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 17																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Beautification of open spaces in Ward 17	Planting of trees	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Trees were purchased and will be planted in the cooler months before 30 June 2025.
Priority 3: Infrastructure services	Parking is required at the entrances of Rietenbosch and Pieter Langeveld Schools	Compile designs for the construction of parking at the entrances of Rietenbosch and Pieter Langeveld Schools	Number of designs were compiled for the construction of parking at the entrances of Rietenbosch and Pieter Langeveld Schools by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Resurfacing of parking areas at Kloof and Rhode Street flats Will be implemented as part of the adjustment budget	Resurface of parking areas at Kloof and Rhode Street flats	Number of parking areas resurfaced at Kloof and Rhode Streets flats by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The resurfacing of parking areas at Kloof and Rhode Streets flats will be implemented in the 2026/27 financial year.
	Kloof Street flats require 1 Wheelie bin per flat	Installation of bulk underground waste receptacles (subject to suitable location)	Number of bulk underground waste receptacles installed by 30 June (subject to suitable location)	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Bulk underground waste receptacles were installed in December 2024.
	Streetlights required in Kloof Street (both sides of the park)	Installation of streetlights in Kloof Street	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project was completed in the 2021/22 financial year (April 2022).



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 17																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Construction of pavements in Raziet, Pool, Ortell, King, Isaacs, and Hine Roads	Partly implemented, the NMT network is extended annually, taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually, taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources. A report is compiled on the annual implementation of NMT.
Priority 4: Local Economic Development	Create job opportunities for unemployed residents: main focus on youth in Cloetesville	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	1300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The selection of participants currently prioritises the appointment of women, youth, and the disabled. The municipality can only create an enabling environment for jobs.
	Skills development programme in Cloetesville.	Cloetesville library services: YeboNeers Program with Year Beyond and DCAS.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The programmes are rolled out for this financial year for WC024. A food handler course has been advertised, which will start in January 2026. One programme will commence in February 2026, while the other is scheduled to begin in May 2026.
	Liaise with Provincial and National Governments to create opportunities locally	Coordination with all spheres of government occurs through the IDP / Budget / MSDF legislative processes		Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Coordination with all spheres of government occurs through the IDP/Budget/MSDF legislative processes. The municipality can only create an enabling environment for jobs.
Priority 5: Safety and Security	Provide equipment support for NHW in Ward 17	Provision of NHW equipment for Ward 17	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😄	n/a	Completed. This is a core function of POCS. The municipality plays a supportive role.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 17																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	CCTV cameras in Ward 17 To be implemented during the adjustment budget	Installation of CCTV cameras in Ward 17	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. Prioritisation is currently given to the repair and maintenance of existing CCTV/LPR cameras.	



9.5.18 Ward Priorities: Ward 18



Ward 18: Cllr. JC Anthony

Table 118: Ward 18 - Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.				Project in progress.				Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function								
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 18																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Access to Housing and basic services	Investigation of social housing at farms 739 and 737 Klapmuts	Klapmuts is currently not registered as a Restructuring Zone for Social Housing	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Klapmuts is currently not registered as a Restructuring Zone for Social Housing. Social Housing can only be implemented if the National Minister of Human Settlements approves a Restructuring Zone (RZ). The technical consultants are currently in the process of identifying suitable and feasible land for the development of social housing. Strategic sessions have taken place together with the Section: Spatial Planning, in the identification process. Klapmuts will form part of the areas that must be applied for to become a Restructuring Zone, and the professional team is preparing these submissions.	
	Installation and upgrading of ablution facilities within the La Rochelle and Mandela City informal settlements for all residents	The Department: Informal Settlements monitors and reports on these facilities regularly	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services Planning and Economic Development	Water and Sanitation Services Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	La Rochelle: The professional team has finalised the design drawings of the infrastructure services. A tender has been prepared and will serve at the BSC during January / February 2026. After the SCM processes are concluded, a contractor will be appointed. Mandela City: According to the desktop study, it became apparent that additional ablution facilities will be difficult to install, given the density of the informal settlement.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 18																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
																The identification of alternative land parcels to de-densify the informal settlement has become critical.	
	Upgrading the electricity network capacity to provide electricity access for residents in La Rochelle informal settlements and the whole of Klapmuts Town	The area is an Eskom area of supply. The project must be implemented by Eskom	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The user department (Integrated Human Settlements) must apply to Eskom for electricity supply for the residents.	
	Municipality to provide funding to buy land in Klapmuts for 600 RDP housing development units. Various portions of land are available in Klapmuts to buy in Land adjacent to Mandela City at Arra Farms, and various other portions are available to supply Klapmuts Communities with residential units	A desktop study was conducted to investigate potential developable sites in the greater Klapmuts area for future housing developments	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The acquisition of land for housing developments is a National and Provincial competency that means the Provincial Department responsible for Human Settlements purchases the property.</p> <p>On 24 April 2019, a letter was received from the then Provincial Department of Human Settlements, informing the Municipality that the funding application for financial assistance in acquiring Portions 2 and 8 of Farm 744, was successful.</p> <p>When the Municipality, after receiving the letter, approached the landowner, he indicated that he is already in negotiations with a third party that has made an offer higher than the amount that was approved by the then Provincial Department of Human Settlements.</p> <p>This situation has placed an enormous challenge for the Municipality in the identification of additional land for housing. The Municipal Manager then instructed the administration to investigate further possible land for housing</p>	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 18																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
																<p>opportunities that include private and state-owned land.</p> <p>The Municipality that acts as a developer for the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (branch Human Settlements) is not mandated to acquire land for housing, as it is the National and Provincial Departments' competency. Therefore, any acquisition of land must be approved and funded as mentioned in the latter.</p> <p>The investigation, as mandated by the Municipal Manager, is in its final stage, and if approved by Council, it will be submitted to the Provincial Department of Infrastructure for approval and funding.</p>	
Priority 2: Local Economic Development	Job creation projects in Klapmuts. EPWP workers / learnership should be made available to young people to be trained as firefighters in Klapmuts to sustain the need	Those who are interested can join the Fire Reservist Project. The Reservist process allows access to training	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Human Resource Management is the custodian of offering Learnerships. The reservist programme will be continued in 2026, where all eligible youth can apply. Those who pass the trials at the CWDM can then be trained in firefighting up to the Firefighter 1 level.	
	Creation of jobs for the Klapmuts Community. A structured method should be done to secure Klapmuts Community with permanent jobs as security workers at the sports field and EPWP to clean Mandela City and La Rochelle	EPWP workers are responsible for cleaning all areas, including Mandela City and La Rochelle	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	EPWP workers in Klapmuts are selected from the Klapmuts community.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 18																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Development of job creation projects - The buying / selling of refuse or the Swop Shop idea should be introduced in Klapmuts	Swop shops are rolled out to various wards on a quarterly basis	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Swop shops are rolled out to various wards on a quarterly basis
Priority 3: Safety and security	Cameras should be put in all strategic areas in the Ward to stop the flow of crime in Ward 18. LPQ and 360 rotating cameras must be installed at the 2 robots on R44 and 1 camera on the N1 Bridge entrance, 1 camera on Groenfontein road, 1 camera in Klapmuts Clubhouse and 1 camera in Mandela City	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. Prioritisation is currently given for the repair and maintenance of existing cameras.
	Installation of cameras on the R44 and inside the Klapmuts area to stop the highfliers coming in to rob the business sector of the town	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. Cameras are installed on the R44 Klapmuts entrance, which must be activated. Prioritisation is currently given to the repair and maintenance of existing cameras.
	Deployment of 30 EPWP workers as Law Enforcement personnel to render services in Klapmuts	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Safety Monitors have been deployed from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 to serve as the 'eyes and ears' of Law Enforcement, reporting any by-law-related incidents and irregularities.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 18																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Traffic calming measures at Groenfontein Street, Klapmuts	Due to road classification, it is not possible to construct traffic calming measures	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Upgrading the streetlights in the old residential areas in Klapmuts	Streetlighting in the Klapmuts area has been taken over by Stellenbosch Municipality, which is now responsible for its maintenance	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	The project is in the planning phase and will be executed in the 2025/26 financial year.
Priority 4: Open spaces, Parks, and sports	Beautification of the town centre in Klapmuts	At this stage, there are no plans in place to beautify the town centre	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Additional manpower is needed to implement this request.
	Develop a new sports field in Klapmuts	Land needs to be identified by the Directorate: Planning and Economic Development	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No available land has been identified.
	Upgrading of existing playparks in Klapmuts	Engagement with the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Further discussions will be facilitated with the ward councillor to determine the feasibility of the request. Alexander Park was upgraded by 30 June 2024. The upgrade of parks will be discussed with the ward councillor.
	Develop a new swimming pool in Klapmuts	Construct a new swimming pool in Klapmuts	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A feasibility study is in progress and is to be completed by 30 June 2026.

WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 18																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Identification of land for a graveyard or cemetery	Identification of land for a graveyard or cemetery	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Calcutta Memorial park is being built to serve all wards.
Priority 5: Spatial Development Planning	The spatial development plan for Klapmuts needs to be updated for the town to be united – as the boundaries of the town are divided into two municipalities - Drakenstein and Stellenbosch. Ward base planning needs to be a continuous function in this area – as apartheid planning is still on in Klapmuts	The application to the Municipal Demarcation Board ("MDB") for the re-alignment of the boundaries between Klapmuts North and South has been submitted on 31 March 2022	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The application was declined by the Demarcation Board (MDB). Thereafter, an objection was submitted, which was also declined by the Demarcation Board.



9.5.19 Ward Priorities: Ward 19



Ward 19: Cllr. James Williams

Table 119: Ward 19 – Ward Priorities

		Project completed.				Project in progress.				Project Rating Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function									
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 19																	Departmental Comment		
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating							
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27			
Priority 1: Community Development	Provide Learnership, Internships and skills development for the youth of Ward 19	Implementation of learnerships and skills development	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The programmes are rolled out for this financial year in the WC024. A food handler course has been advertised, which will start in January 2026. The other programmes will start in February 2026 and the other in May 2026. Internships and learnerships are the responsibility of the Department: Human Resource Management.		
	Provide ECD infrastructure in Ward 19	Provision of ECD infrastructure in ward 19	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Most of the land in Ward 19 belongs to private property, which belongs to farms, and the municipality cannot build or construct ECD on private land. Communication has been sent to the ward councillor to provide additional information about what is expected.		



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 19																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 2: Access to Housing	Upgrade and rectify houses at Elsenburg (Vaaldraai / Elsenburg). Elsevier Project, which includes De Novo and Kromme Rhee, as promised by the Department of Transport and Public Works	The Stellenbosch Municipal area does not have an urban edge per se	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The settlements within the WC024 have urban edges to contain development within a viable and sustainable footprint.</p> <p>Elsenburg does not fall within any urban settlement and is a rural development. Therefore, there are no urban edges.</p> <p>Vaaldraai is a private rural settlement closely linked to Elsenburg and cannot be serviced and managed by a public authority with public funds.</p> <p>Given the aforementioned, a workshop was held on 20 November 2025, which included representatives of Provincial Public Works. It was agreed that this matter will be referred to Senior Management for further consideration and a way forward.</p>	
	Re-establish and provide an update on the Elsevier housing Project that was established more than 20 years back but was stopped	Conduct a desktop study on the Elsevier housing project	Number of desktop studies conducted on the Elsevier housing project by 30 June	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>No funds are available from the Section: Housing Development in this MTREF to conduct a desktop study on the Elsevier housing project.</p> <p>The Department: Development Planning is mandated to prepare Local Development Frameworks (LSDF) for every settlement identified as an urban node in the approved Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) over the next 3 years. Additional nodes to be planned will be prioritised in the 2025/26 financial year for the Department: Development Planning.</p>	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 19																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Provision of title deeds to all residents of Elsenburg (Vaaldraai / Elsenburg). Elsevier Project, which includes De Novo and Kromme Rhee	The land is under the jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town and the Provincial Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DoTPW&l)	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The properties are not in the Stellenbosch jurisdiction for transfers of title deeds.
	Provide housing opportunities for farmworkers	From a municipal perspective, no specific farm worker housing project has been identified within the Housing Pipeline		Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	It is imperative that farm workers register on the Housing Demand Database (waiting list) to qualify for a housing opportunity when housing projects become available. No particular farmworkers housing project has been identified on the approved Housing Pipeline. This means that farmworkers are part of the original Housing Demand Database and allocated according to the Municipal and Provincial criteria in housing projects.
Priority 3: Sport, Parks and Open Spaces	Upgrade the Kromme Rhee clubhouse. (Built by the Department of Transport and Public Works and the Cape Winelands District	The facility is owned by the Provincial Department of Public Works	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	This is a Provincial facility.
	Construct tennis courts for Vaaldraai / Elsenburg, Kromme Rhee and De Novo. (1 per community) and train more players	There is no municipal land available in Vaaldraai / Elsenburg, Kromme Rhee and De Novo to construct tennis courts		Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 19																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Construct a soccer field for Vaaldraai / Elsenburg, Kromme Rhee and De Novo. (2 Fields Per community), like Nietvoorbij (Stellenbosch) Field, which was built by the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture	There is no municipal land available in Vaaldraai / Elsenburg, Kromme Rhee and De Novo to construct a soccer field	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is provincial land.
	Construction of netball fields like Ida's Valley field for Vaaldraai / Elsenburg, Kromme Rhee and De Novo, (2 Fields per community)	There is no municipal land available in Vaaldraai / Elsenburg, Kromme Rhee and De Novo to construct a netball field	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is provincial land.
	Provision of Chess equipment for Ward 19	There are no available funds on the MTREF	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The project is completed.
	Construct swimming pools for Vaaldraai / Elsenburg, Kromme Rhee and De Novo	There is no municipal land available in Vaaldraai / Elsenburg, Kromme Rhee and De Novo to construct swimming pools	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is provincial land.
	Construct clubhouses at Vaaldraai and De Novo	There is no municipal land available in Vaaldraai and De Novo to construct clubhouses	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⊗	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is provincial land.
	Establish a Sports Council in Ward 19 Implementation is 31 March 2026	Formalisation of sport codes	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The SSRA will facilitate the formalisation of the sport codes.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 19																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Implementation of more sport, arts, and culture programmes for the elderly	Ensure access to arts and culture programmes	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	<p>The contact details of DCAS were shared with the ward office to ensure access to arts and culture programmes.</p> <p>The programme was conducted in November 2025 for the elderly in Elsenburg. In order to participate in the Golden Games, the elderly must commit to the formalisation of a club.</p>
	Lifeguard training	Conducting lifeguard training	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	😊	n/a	<p>This is a joint initiative between the Section: Community Development, Skills Development and Sports and Halls.</p> <p>The department plans to implement lifeguard training by 30 June 2026. The advertisement will be distributed to ward councillors and offices, whom the municipality will request to make the information available to interested parties within their wards.</p>
	Playpark at Elsenburg, De Novo, and Kromme Rhee	Construct a play park in Elsenburg and De Novo	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😞	n/a	There is no municipal land available.
	Cutting and removal of the trees at the back of No. 58, Waaierpalm Street in Cloetesville	Cutting and removal of trees at 58, Waaierpalm Street in Cloetesville	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😞	n/a	The trees referred to are on private property, hence the municipality does not have jurisdiction.
Priority 4: Road safety and transport	Issuing of taxi licences and permission to the taxi association in Klapmuts, Muldersvlei, Elsenburg / Vaaldras, Kromme Rhee, Koelenhof to Stellenbosch	The CIP is currently in the review process	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>Completed.</p> <p>Operational licenses were issued.</p>



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 19																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Issuing of taxi licences and permission to taxi associations in De Novo and the surrounding farms to Kraaifontein and Paarl	The municipality does not have jurisdiction over the Kraaifontein route	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.	
Priority 5: Infrastructure	Construction of tar road and new speed humps in the communities of De Novo, there is gravel roads but no street names. Kromme Rhee has no street names. Rural area with a tar road. Request for 4 speedhumps in Smartie Town, 1 in End of Hoek Street and 2 in Weltevrede and Waaierpalm Street (Northside)	Conduct an assessment for speedhumps on Hoek Street and Waaierpalm Street	Number of assessments conducted for speedhumps on Hoek Street and Waaierpalm Street by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	😊	n/a	n/a	The speedhumps in Weltevrede and Waaierpalm Streets (Northside) are completed. Roads in De Novo and Kromme Rhee are not municipal roads.
	Reconstruction of speedhumps in Vaaldraai. On Weltevrede Street and 25 Waaierpalm Street, the current speedhumps are too high for motor vehicles	Conduct an assessment on the height of the speedhump	Number of assessments conducted on the height of Speedhump by 30 June 2023	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	😐	😊	n/a	n/a	The speedhumps in Weltevrede and Waaierpalm Streets (Northside) are completed. Roads in De Novo and Kromme Rhee are not municipal roads.
	Upgrading of the 2010 parking area in Smartie Town	Upgrading of parking areas in Smartie Town	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 19																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Tarring of sidewalks in Weltevrede 1 and 2	The NMT network is extended annually, considering the NMT Masterplan, community requests and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟡	🟢	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Scrapping of the gravel roads at De Novo	Scrapping of the gravel roads at De Novo		Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The roads in De Novo and Kromme Rhee are not municipal roads.
	More visibility of police in De Novo	Conduct sporadic joint operations in De Novo	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic Joint operations are held as per SSP Planning Meeting to address the by law offences and criminal activities. Members also deployed intermittently to assist with enforcement.
	Reduce the speed limit at the Kromme Rhee / R44 Turnoff	The road falls under the provincial government's authority	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality is only authorised to carry out work on municipal roads. The municipality will continue engaging with the provincial government.
	Maintenance of the sidewalks on the Bottelary and Koelenhof Roads	The road falls under the provincial government's authority		Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Partially completed by the provincial roads department.
	Streetlights at the Bottelary / Koelenhof Robots	Installation of streetlights at the Bottelary / Koelenhof Robots	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Construction is planned to commence in February 2026.

9.5.20 Ward Priorities: Ward 20



Ward 20: Cllr. Joseph Joon

Table 120: Ward 20 - Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.				Project in progress.				Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function								
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 20																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Access to housing	Local farmworker families who have lived for generations in this community cannot afford access to safe and decent housing	The municipality does not own any property for possible housing development within the Vloottenburg, Raithby, and Lynedoch areas	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No particular housing project has been identified on the approved Housing Pipeline for Ward 20. The Municipality does not own land that is earmarked for housing development in the Vloottenburg, Raithby, and Lynedoch precincts. The Municipality requested the NDoPW&I during March 2024 to consider alienating Portion 35 of Farm No. 183 and Portion 8 of Farm Vreedenburg No. 283 of DroëDyke for a mixed-use development.	
	Land for GAP housing in Vloottenburg (behind the school)	No municipal property for housing development behind the school	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Integrated Human Settlements	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Municipality does not own any property for possible housing development behind the school. A planning application is currently being considered that includes land (behind the school) to be donated to the Municipality. Should land be donated to the Municipality, the housing project will then be placed on the Housing Pipeline and prioritised.	



Ward Priorities: Ward 20																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 2: Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture	Due to unemployment, many community members need food security. Projects can be implemented for the youth and parents to be self-sufficient, which can then also be used for developing skills and self-employment	Food garden training has been implemented in the ward.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	Food garden training has been implemented in the ward.
	Activities and facilities for the youth to develop sport, arts and culture in Vloottenburg are urgently needed	Identification of land for sport activities	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The request forms part of the feasibility study.
	There are no sportsgrounds to practice soccer, rugby, and netball	Land has not been identified yet because municipal land is extremely rare in the Vloottenburg area. At the moment, the municipality hasn't been successful		Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Currently, no land is available for the construction of a sports facility.	
	A hall / place is needed to do extramural activities	No properties available for this purpose in the area	Not Applicable	Corporate Services	Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No properties available for this purpose in the area.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 20																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Provide a Ward office for the Ward 20 councillor	There are no available funds on the MTREF	Not Applicable	Office of the Speaker	Office of the Speaker	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The current space is leased from Vloffenburg Primary School. This is a long-term project that requires long-term planning (beyond MTREF). A transversal approach - identify portion of land; proper plans compiled/approved; zoning; property management as custodian of facility must oversee project. The project must be redirected to Property Management. Councillor Support does not perform these functions.	
	Because of the lack of facilities, our youth are walking around aimlessly, and this leads to crime and participation in substance abuse	Identification of suitable land	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The building of facilities is dependent on land identification.	
	Because of the lack of facilities, our youth are walking around aimlessly, and this leads to crime and participation in substance abuse	The municipality will investigate the possibility of programmes through local organisations	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The programmes are rolled out for this financial year for WC024. A food handler course has been advertised, which will start in January 2026. The other programmes will begin in February and May 2026.	
	The grounds on the outside of the Vloffenburg Primary School can be developed into sports grounds	This area is not zoned for sports and recreation		Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This area is not zoned for sports and recreation.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 20																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Upgrading of the Raithby Playpark. Placing sitting benches, shading trees, removing thorns in the park, replacing broken equipment, and placing flower bowls and tar sidewalks	Equipment was repaired and painted, and new artificial grass was added to the park.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	The project is completed.
	Providing a playpark in Longlands, Vlothenburg	Construction of a playpark in Longlands, Vlothenburg	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The project is in the completion phase.
	A public library will also make a huge difference in developing the children's and youth reading abilities and skills	Public libraries are not a municipal function	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😞	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Provincial Department of Culture Affairs and Sport (DCAS) has been informed of the need to establish a library in these areas. There is currently a moratorium on the building of new libraries. This is due to severe budget constraints within the library sector. Limited funding is made available for upgrades of existing buildings.
	Provide a mobile library in Vlothenburg	Provide a mobile library in Vlothenburg	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😞	n/a	No funds available on the MTREF.
	Implement EPWP projects in the Raithby and Vlothenburg areas	EPWP projects were identified throughout the municipality and included these areas	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Unemployed individuals are encouraged to register on the municipal Unemployment Database. Outreach programmes were conducted during November 2025.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 20																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 3: Infrastructure	Making rail transport a priority and liaising with Metrorail and PRASA to get the infrastructure back up and running again. Employees are severely affected by the lack of alternative transport	Hosting of consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders	Number of consultation meetings held with relevant stakeholders by 31 March	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	😞	n/a	The municipality will schedule liaison meetings by 30 March 2026.
	Relocation of the irrigation water pump / valve from the private property on the Winelands Village Estate to the Municipal Raithby Sport grounds	Conduct an assessment on the relocation of the irrigation water pump/valve	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed. Department: Water Services does not perform work on private properties. The responsibility of the municipality stops at the metered connection.
	Bus transport with Golden Arrow, extending to some routes, would also be an option for further consideration. This will also ensure the importance of road safety	There is a service operating from Stellenbosch to Cape Town and from Metro South-East to Stellenbosch	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	The transport services are currently being reviewed through the Municipality's Public Transport Plan, and will be completed by 30 June 2026.
	Streetlights on Raithby Road, Watson Way, Herman Street, Shaw Street, and Raithby Parks	Installation of streetlights in Raithby Road, Watson Way, Herman Street, Shaw Street, and Raithby Parks	Number of streetlights installed in Raithby Road, Watson Way, Herman Street, Shaw Street and the Raithby Parks by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 20																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Water pipes are to be upgraded, and the removal of asbestos pipes in Raithby Main Road / Watson Way Raithby	The replacement of old infrastructure remains a priority and will be addressed according to the pipe replacement programme.	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The replacement of the bulk water main is currently in the planning phase. No funds are currently available for this project, but it will be prioritised for possible inclusion and implementation in the 2027/28 financial year.	
	Construct sidewalks (with paving) on both sides of Raithby Road from the Winery Road Intersection	The road falls under the provincial government's authority	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The municipality forwarded the request to the provincial sector department, awaiting provincial feedback.	
	Upgrading of all signage and street markings throughout Raithby	Conduct a signage assessment by 30 June 2023	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.	
	Re-implement the recycling programme in Raithby, which includes signage and recycling bins	Installation of bulk underground waste receptacles for recycling (subject to suitable location)	Number of bulk underground waste receptacles installed for recycling (subject to suitable location) by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A meeting was conducted with the ward councillor on the 21st of October 2025. On the 18th of November 2025, there was supposed to be public participation, and residents did not show up it was only the municipal official and the ward councillor	
	Installation of traffic lights at the R44 / Winery Road Intersection	This is a provincial competency	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Provincial Road Department has plans to upgrade the intersection.	
	Installation of speedhumps at Longlands Housing Development in Vloottenburg	Conduct an assessment	Number of assessments conducted by 30 June	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 20																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Installation of streetlights on the Stellenbosch Kloof Road	Installation of streetlights on the Stellenbosch Kloof Road	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The Department: Electrical Services will submit a wayleave application to WCG, as it is a provincial road. The expected timeframe is approximately 6 weeks.	
Priority 4: Safety and Security	CCTV Cameras at the entrances in Raithby	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	CCTV cameras for Raithby are on the CCTV Camera Master Plan. Installation will be done as funding becomes available.	
	CCTV Cameras on the R44 / Winery Road Intersection	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and based on crime patterns and statistics. Installations are done as funding becomes available.	
	CCTV Cameras on Stellenbosch Kloof Road, Vloffenburg Road, Annandale Road and Vlaeberg	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and based on crime patterns and statistics. Installations are done as funding becomes available.	
Priority 5: Environment Management	Clearing of alien vegetation in the biodiversity area / municipal properties / water streams in Raithby	Clearing of alien vegetation in the biodiversity area / municipal properties / water streams in WC024	Number of hectares of alien vegetation cleared by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	200	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	👍	Completed.	
	Beautification and fencing of Longlands VloffenburgBeautification and fencing of Longlands Vloffenburg	Engage with the ward councillor to establish the feasibility of the request	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	On 28 February 2025, the ward councillor was informed that the Section: Parks and Open Spaces does not have the resources to implement the town beautification request in Raithby without the community participation of the ward.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 20																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Beautification and fencing of Longlands Vloffenburg	Project is in completion phase	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The project is in completion phase. The fencing and a park were constructed as requested.	



9.5.21 Ward Priorities: Ward 21



Table 121: Ward 21 – Ward Priorities

Ward 21: Deputy Mayor Cllr. Mynard Slabbert

Project Rating																	
😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function												
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 21																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Affordable Housing	Completion of phases 2, 3 and 4 of the mixed housing projects in Mountain View, Jamestown	Construct phases 2, 3 and 4 of the mixed housing projects in Mountain View	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<p>The Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) approved the project, and the appeal was finalised on 23 August 2024, which means that development rights for Phases 2 and 3 have been established. A tender was advertised, and it is expected to appoint a contractor as an Implementing Agent by mid-December 2025, if no appeals are received.</p> <p>An agenda item to serve regarding a Section 33 process in terms of the MFMA, due to the project duration exceeding three years, is to obtain Council approval in February 2026. Thereafter, an advertisement of Section 33 needs to follow.</p> <p>The appointed contractor is expected to be on-site by March/April 2026. The expected time period to install the services is between 6 to 8 months. It should be noted that the identification of beneficiaries is ongoing, and therefore, regular meetings will</p>	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 21																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
																be held with potential beneficiaries. No development rights have been obtained for Phase 4 of the project. It is anticipated to get Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) approval during the 2025/26 financial year.	
Priority 2: Community Development	Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers/schools in Jamestown	Establishment of ECD centres in Jamestown and Paradyskloof	2 dedicated ECD centres in Ward 21	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	There are existing privately owned ECD centres in the mentioned areas. The Section: Community Development has communicated with the ward councillor for a meeting aimed at clarifying expectations and requirements.	
Priority 3: Safety and Security	Satellite Police Station, increase of law enforcement visibility and more cameras in Jamestown, Paradyskloof and Blaauwklippen	Satellite police stations are a Provincial function and will render the purpose for which this facility was erected redundant	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Provincial	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	Satellite police stations are a provincial function. Installation of CCTV cameras is done as per the CCTV Master Plan and is funding-dependent. Sporadic joint operations with SAPS and other safety stakeholders are executed to address crime and bylaw offences and to increase visibility.	
	Satellite Police Station, increase of law enforcement visibility and more cameras in Jamestown, Paradyskloof and Blaauwklippen	Installation of additional CCTV cameras in Jamestown, Paradyskloof and Blaauwklippen	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Satellite police stations are a provincial function. Installation of CCTV cameras is done as per the CCTV masterplan and is funding-dependent. Sporadic joint operations with SAPS and other safety stakeholders are executed to address crime and bylaw offences and to increase visibility.	



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 21																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Influx in Mountain View	Law enforcement's core function relates to enforcing the bylaws of the Municipality	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The influx of persons to a specific area cannot be regulated through by-law enforcement, but monitoring and prevention of land invasion are done to prevent the erection of illegal structures.
Priority 4: Roads and Transport	Traffic calming measures and pedestrian walkways at Webersvallei Road, Festival Road, Torrey Road, Pajaro Avenue, Mountain View entrance road, the intersection of Paradyskloof Road and Houtkapper Street up to Eden Forest, Schuilplaats Road (Make One way) and Serruria Road	Implementation of some of the requests will be between the 2023 – 2027 financial years. Schuilplaats Road is currently being addressed, and feedback was provided to the ward councillor	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Partially completed. Implementation is earmarked for the period 2025-2027, as the development is rolled out.
	Pedestrian walkways at Webersvallei Road, Festival Road, Torrey Road, Pajaro Avenue, Mountain View entrance road, the intersection of Paradyskloof Road and Houtkapper Street up to Eden Forest, Schuilplaats Road (Make one way)	The NMT network is extended annually taking into account the NMT Masterplan, community requests, and available resources	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	Partially completed. Implementation is earmarked for the period 2025-2027, as the development is rolled out.
Priority 5: Local Economic Development	Implementation of the Jamestown Heritage and Tourism Project to stimulate tourism, economic inclusion and trade in Jamestown	To stimulate tourism, economic inclusion and trade in Jamestown	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	The municipality will consult Visit Stellenbosch (local tourism organisation) regarding the implementation of tourism projects. Community-based tourism initiatives are currently being implemented through local tourism organisations.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 21																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 6: Sport, Youth and Culture	Construction of a women's changing room, tennis and netball courts at Jamestown sports field	Construction of a women's changing room, tennis and netball courts at Jamestown sports field		Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	⚠️	n/a	There is no funding on the current MTREF period.	



9.5.22 Ward Priorities: Ward 22



Ward 22: Cllr. Esther Groenewald

Table 122: Ward 22 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
😊	Project completed.	😐	Project in progress.	😞	Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function												
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 22																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 1: Safety and security	Safety in Ward 22 and alongside the Eerste Rivier	Implementation of safety initiatives	Contracts for the safety monitors have been renewed until June 2026	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😐	n/a	n/a	n/a	Sporadic Joint operations are held as per the SSP Planning Meeting to address the bylaw offences and criminal activities. Four safety monitors have been appointed since December 2023. Their contracts were renewed until 30 June 2026 to continue with deployment as the "eyes and ears" for law enforcement
	Request for a 1-hour meeting every six months dedicated to the feedback on safety operations in Ward 22	Facilitate bi-annual safety meetings with the ward councillor	Number of bi-annual safety meetings facilitated with the ward councillor by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The ward councillor must send a meeting request to the Department: Protection Services, and then the safety meeting will be attended.
	All safety requests previously mentioned are top priority. Together with that is the priority that all the cameras in Ward 22 should be linked to the internal system with sustainable and reliable internet and be monitored by the control room	Repair and maintenance of CCTV Cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Repair and maintenance form part of the CCTV Camera Master Plan. Active cameras are monitored by the Control Room Operators on a 24/7 basis. Challenges with the server and network are currently being addressed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 22																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 2: Road safety	Sealing of roads was put on the list as well, but it has somehow disappeared. The internal roads in the suburb of Ward 22 need serious attention	Annual assessment of roads	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The implementation will be phased annually, considering road conditions and funding. Roads in poor condition will receive priority.
	Maintenance of all pedestrian and cycle paths in Ward 22	Assessment of sidewalks	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The NMT network is extended annually through phased implementation, taking into account the NMT Master Plan, available resources and all community requests. Sidewalks in poor condition will receive priority, depending on available funding.
	Raised Intersection at Rokewood and Saffraan Avenue, Boord (2021/22 financial year)	Conduct an assessment to determine the feasibility for the construction of a raised intersection at Rokewood and Saffraan Avenue, Boord	Number of assessments were conducted to determine the feasibility for the construction of a raised intersection at Rokewood and Saffraan Avenue, Boord by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alternative measures are being investigated for possible implementation by the developer.
	Construction of a raised intersection at the corner of Doombosch and Van Rheede Road	Number of raised intersections constructed at the corner of Doombosch and Van Rheede Road	Number of raised intersections constructed at the corner of Doombosch and Van Rheede Road	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 June 2026.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 22																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Speed hump in Brandwacht Street near number 40	Conduct an assessment to determine the feasibility of the construction of a speed hump in Brandwacht Street (near number 40)	Number of assessments to determine the feasibility of the construction of a speed hump in Brandwacht Street (near number 40) by 31 December	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Cleaning of vegetation on the Rokewood sidewalk at the corner of Rokewood / Elbertha Streets	Vegetation encroachment on sidewalks throughout the municipality is receiving priority. A Sidewalk Accessibility Policy is being tabled at Council	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	To assist with addressing the matter, a Sidewalk Accessibility Policy has been compiled and approved by the Council. Vegetation encroachment on sidewalks throughout the municipality is a priority.
	Collection of traffic data in Stellenbosch utilising cameras	The Department: RTS will engage with the Department: Traffic Services to investigate how to address the matter	Develop a Traffic Data Mobile Application for the Stellenbosch area	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Work on traffic models is ongoing, exploring the possibility of automatic counts from cameras. At the moment, traffic data is obtained through traffic counts.
	Installation of gravel on the illegal parking at Doornbosch Road and Doornbosch Hall	Gravelling of informal parking at Doornbosch Road and Doornbosch Hall	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is scheduled for completion by 30 June 2027.
	Taxi's driving in the yellow lanes	Construct kerbs barriers on the yellow lanes on the R44	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😡	n/a	Installation of kerbs on the road shoulders / emergency lanes is not allowable on provincial roads.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 22																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	A mismatch between the Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP) and the municipal Spatial Development Framework (mSDF)	Alignment of the CITP and mSDF	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	Alignment and approvals were completed.
	Installation of Road signs alongside the Eerste River footpath, which will prevent motorcycles and delivery vehicles from driving in the area	Installation of Road signs alongside the Eerste River footpath, which will prevent motorcycles and delivery vehicles from driving in the area	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 March 2026.
	Erect pedestrian thoroughfares alongside the Eerste River to assist in keeping motorcycles and trolleys out of the area	Erect pedestrian thoroughfares alongside the Eerste River to assist in keeping motorcycles and trolleys out of the area	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	An assessment will be conducted by 30 March 2026.
Priority 3: Parks	The play parks have not all been upgraded and/or painted in Ward 22	Installation of outdoor gym items	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	New outdoor gym items were installed in ward 22.
	Play equipment in the parks to be painted and/or replaced in Ward 22	Replacement/paint of play park equipment	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.
	Bins in parks need to be replaced in Ward 22	Replacement of bins in parks	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟢	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Completed.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 22																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Construct / install a pedestrian gate / thoroughfare wide enough for only pedestrians and bicycles users at the wood bridge by the Eerste River that connects it with Krige Street (similar to the gate / thoroughfare Ward 7 at Hangbrug)	Construct/install a pedestrian gate/thoroughfare wide enough for only pedestrians and bicycles users at the wood bridge by the Eerste River that connects it with Krige Street	% of the budget spent on the construction / installation of a pedestrian gate / thoroughfare by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of gates on public walkways is not supported. It is proposed that law enforcement be more strictly implemented.	
Priority 4: Environmental management	Clearing of overhanging trees, branches and bushes that are obstructive in front of traffic signs in Ward 22 needs serious attention	Individual addresses are to be sent to LET'S FIX IT for complaints to be addressed	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Overhanging in the area has been completed.	
	Fixing of the two gates that give entry to the Brandwacht mountain area, one of which goes from Nootgedacht Street and the other one from Brandwacht Street	Repair the gates at the Brandwacht mountain area (Nootgedacht Street / Brandwacht Street)	Number of gates repaired at the Brandwacht mountain area (Nootgedacht Street / Brandwacht Street) by 30 December.	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😬	n/a	The ward councillor is to confirm the dates for the site meeting to replace the temporary fencing and gates.
	Fencing the bush area at Brandwacht Mountain or the implementation of restrictive access control measures in nature areas to keep arsonists out	Installation of fencing around the bush area at Brandwacht Mountain, or implementation of restrictive access control measures in the nature area	Unit of measurement to be confirmed with the responsible department	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Ward councillor to confirm the dates for the site meeting to replace the temporary fencing and gates.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 22																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Removal of bin pickers from the streets to the hub or an alternative location	The department is currently compiling a Waste Picker Strategy	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The department is currently compiling a Waste Picker Strategy.
Priority 5: Electricity	More streetlamps in Welgevallen Street on the farm side of the street and the replacement of old electric bulbs with LED Lights will be appreciated by the owners of that area	Installation of an extra pole with 2 fittings at the cul-de-sac at the end of Welgevallen Street	Number of extra poles with 2 fittings installed at the cul-de-sac at the end of Welgevallen Street by 28 February	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	The project was completed on 15 January 2024.
	Floodlights are to be installed at the upper and lower sections of Formosa Park, Boord. This park has become a security risk to the neighbouring residents at night time	The superintendent will arrange a site meeting with the ward councillor by 30 June	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	The project was completed on 02 February 2024.



9.5.23 Ward Priorities: Ward 23



Ward 23: Cllr. Lwando Nkamisa

Table 123: Ward 23 – Ward Priorities

Project Rating																	
	Project completed.		Project in progress.		Not completed / No budget available / District Function / Provincial Function												
WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 23																	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					Departmental Comment
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Priority 1: Safety and Security in Town Central	Increase the number and frequency of Law Enforcement patrols in Ward 23, especially in the CBD area	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Daily deployment of law enforcement officers, peace officers, and safety monitors is done to ensure high visibility, especially in the CBD. Safety kiosks are also deployed at strategic locations in the CBD with peace officers to increase law enforcement presence.
	Increase the number of security cameras in the CBD, Dennesig and Plankeberg Industrial Area (Stellenbosch)	Installation of CCTV cameras	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and based on crime patterns and statistics, and is funding-dependent.
	Increase the number of cameras in public parking areas and increase Law Enforcement patrols to prevent theft of materials from vehicles	Conduct sporadic crime prevention operations within the WCO24	Number of sporadic crime prevention operations conducted within the WCO24 by 30 June	Community and Protection Services	Protection Services	Local	n/a	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Installation of CCTV cameras is done per the CCTV Camera Master Plan and in consultation with SAPS and crime patterns. It is also funding-dependent. Law Enforcement officers, peace officers, and safety monitors who are the “eyes and ears” of Law Enforcement are deployed strategically in hotspot areas to assist SAPS to curb theft of and theft out of motor vehicles.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 23																	Departmental Comment
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
	Create a safe, dedicated, and protected NMT corridor from Kayamandi to Central Stellenbosch	The replacement of brick paving with asphalt surfacing is currently underway on George Blake Road	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Roads, Transport and Storm Water (RTS)	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟡	🟢	n/a	n/a	Completed.
Priority 2: Community Development in Ward 23	Assist in curbing the impact of homelessness by moving them to the homeless shelter, Stellenbosch Central	University Facilities and Operations Committee to find potential space and venues for U-Turn services.	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟡	n/a	This is an ongoing programme that will continue to be implemented. University Facilities and Operations Committee to find potential space and venues for U-Turn services. Additionally, the Municipality, in collaboration with Serve Stellenbosch, hosted a successful street store winter readiness outreach for people living on the streets, where an estimated 600 beneficiaries were served with a warm meal, clothes, blankets, socks, beanies, and access to information from service providers for health, shelter, and substance abuse rehabilitation information.
	Collaborate with civil society organisations to curb the negative impact of homelessness in Stellenbosch Central	The councillors approved in principle the use of land or space by U-Turn homeless Ministries for homeless facilities	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	🟡	n/a	n/a	The Council approved in principle the use of land or space by U-Turn Homeless Ministries for homeless facilities.



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 23																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
	Promote the give responsibly campaign and encourage people to stop giving cash at WC024	The Give Responsibly Campaign will again be promoted at the University of Stellenbosch as part of the first-year student orientation programme	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	n/a	n/a	This is an ongoing programme that will continue to be implemented. University Facilities and Operations Committee to find potential space and venues for U-Turn services. Additionally, the Municipality, in collaboration with Serve Stellenbosch, hosted a successful street store winter readiness outreach for people living on the streets, where an estimated 600 beneficiaries were served with a warm meal, clothes, blankets, socks, beanies, and access to information from service providers for health, shelter, and substance abuse rehabilitation information.
	Have a municipality-led recycling programme and development to prevent homeless people from trashing Ward 23	Recycling collection in ward 23	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😞	n/a	The department is currently compiling a Waste Picker Strategy. Preventing homeless people from trashing ward 23 will be referred to law enforcement.
Priority 3: Ward-Based Planning	Ward 23 Comprehensive Development Plan. To develop a ward-based development plan that will include all major developments the municipality plans. Private development that the municipality will approve with the ward for the next 5 years	A Comprehensive Development Plan will be discussed with Development Planning in terms of the ATC	Not Applicable	Planning and Economic Development	Development management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	It is not always possible to prepare a general plan of "major developments the municipality plans" as the municipality does not often, in fact very seldom, plan for specific developments. Rather, the municipality, through spatial development frameworks and the more detailed local spatial development frameworks, makes provision for a desirable pattern of land uses that will be considered within a functional area (often



WARD PRIORITIES: WARD 23																Departmental Comment	
Ward Priority	Description of Ward Priority	Key Performance Deliverables	Unit of Measurement	Linkage to Directorate	Linkage to Department	Government Sphere	Deliverable Target					Performance Rating					
							2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27
Priority 4: Environmental Management and Open Spaces	Regularly clean the Kromrivier and Plankenberg River	Quarterly maintenance of the Kromrivier and Plankenberg River	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Internal teams are conducting maintenance on a quarterly basis
	Provide educational programmes for residents to stop littering and polluting rivers and the environment in Stellenbosch	Implementation of waste awareness programmes in ward 23	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Monthly waste awareness programmes are conducted.
	Ensure the ward is clean with sufficient bins in key places, such as the taxi rank, Mark Street, Plankenberg and Kromrivier bins are not enough	Street bins have been rolled out in the various areas.	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed. Street bins have been rolled out in various areas.
	Implementation of waste pickers programme similar to the car guard project	The department is going to roll out a pilot project to formalise waste pickers	Not Applicable	Infrastructure Services	Waste Management	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	😊	n/a	Completed.
	Construction of recreational facilities at the open space near the Stellenbosch Correctional Service (Prison)	An investigation will be conducted to determine the feasibility	Not Applicable	Community and Protection Services	Community Services	Local	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	The open space referred to is not zoned for sport activities.

CHAPTER 10:

Financial Plan

The Stellenbosch Municipality's medium-term financial planning and the extent to which it is possible to align the budget to all the priorities of the wards, given our financial constraints and the need to concentrate on basic service delivery.

10.1 Introduction

The long-term financial viability of municipalities depends largely on:

- the extent to which improved and sustainable revenue capacity can be achieved; and
- the sound **financial management of its resources**.

These imperatives necessitate proper multi-year financial planning. Future impacts of revenue and expenditure streams and the financial implications for the community (i.e., the potential influence on rates, tariffs, and service charges) must be identified and assessed to determine the sustainability of planned interventions, programmes, projects, and sundry service delivery actions.

10.2 Capital and Operating Budget Estimates

10.2.1 Budget Assumptions

The selected key assumptions relating to this budget are as follows:

- Government grants for the years 2026/27 to 2028/29 are as per the Division of Revenue Act and Provincial Gazette (capital and operational); and
- The inflation rate has been estimated at **3.4% for 2026/27**.

10.2.2 Operating Budget Estimates

A municipality is a non-profit organisation, and it should break even after contributing to the different funds and reserves and meeting normal operating expenses. With the structuring of rates and tariffs, both the user-pay principle and the full cost recovery principle are applied. It should be noted that the surplus is calculated in terms of the accrual principle and therefore is not 100% cash-backed.

Table 124: Operating Budget Estimates

	(Current) 2025/26 Budget	Year 1 2026/27 Budget	Year 2 2027/28 Budget	Year 3 2028/29 Budget
Revenue Sources				
Property Rates	577,762,768	616,977,073	654,218,483	693,711,833
Electricity	1,240,948,763	1,373,854,376	1,520,994,179	1,683,892,656
Water	213,953,009	224,650,659	235,883,192	247,677,352
Sewerage	132,112,779	140,039,546	148,441,918	157,348,434
Refuse	117,789,486	124,856,855	132,348,266	140,289,162
Rental of facilities	14,249,488	14,961,962	15,710,061	16,495,564
Fines	173,402,829	182,072,970	191,176,619	200,735,450
Licences and Permits	8,754,465	9,192,188	9,651,798	10,134,388
Operational and Capital grants	361,900,880	366,921,043	391,438,522	410,718,870
Other Income	174,374,318	178,756,784	182,405,227	186,528,892
Total Operating Revenue	3,015,248,785	3,232,283,458	3,482,268,265	3,747,532,600
Operating Expenditure				
Employee Related Costs	727,234,893	783,946,237	826,676,251	882,800,321
Remuneration of Councillors	27,593,419	28,973,093	30,421,746	31,942,833
Depreciation and amortisation	225,960,324	232,739,088	237,393,874	244,515,690
Debt Impairment	-93,358,594	80,766,850	82,786,021	83,452,176
Finance Charges	70,951,095	72,630,924	87,391,210	89,202,610
Bulk Purchases- Electricity	875,125,647	962,638,212	1,058,902,032	1,164,792,237
Other Expenditure	998,755,249	911,459,009	940,188,647	979,291,410
Operating Expenditure	2,831,662,033	3,073,153,413	3,263,759,781	3,475,997,278
Surplus / (Deficit)-Year	183,586,752	159,130,044	218,508,485	271,535,322

Table 125: Capital Budget Estimates

	(Current) 2025/26 Budget	Year 1 2026/27 Budget	Year 2 2027/28 Budget	Year 3 2028/29 Budget
Funding Sources				
Capital Replacement Reserve	294,391,206	302,984,439	288,213,863	303,876,458
External Loan	19,890,497	186,966,021	199,378,576	133,474,077
National Government	63,693,288	53,793,826	49,349,131	50,445,217
Provincial Government	34,999,797	15,557,565	37,335,652	30,275,652
Development Contribution	18,999,793	20,000,000	35,752,976	2,700,000
Total Funding Sources	594,994,272	579,301,851	610,030,198	520,771,404
Municipal Manager	100,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Planning and Economic Development	34,485,819	33,255,500	47,162,065	34,283,174
Infrastructure Services	404,059,707	445,464,569	480,895,307	398,060,555
Corporate Services	31,663,619	52,100,000	31,150,000	31,180,000
Community and Protection Services	120,385,127	44,521,782	48,512,826	56,937,675
Financial Services	4,300,000	3,900,000	2,250,000	250,000
Capital Expenditure	594,994,272	579,301,851	610,030,198	520,771,404

10.3 Financial Management Arrangements

For the effective and efficient financial management of the municipality, all role-players, including the municipal councillors, must provide an environment conducive to good management. Local government legislation and National Treasury circulars articulate and provide a regulatory structure. The Council and officials define this environment by developing and accepting policy guidelines to govern financial decision-making and fiscal discipline.

The management arrangements of Stellenbosch Municipality are reflected in the policy documents listed in the table below:

Table 126: Management Arrangements

Document	Purpose	Status
Delegation Register	To provide for administrative, managerial, and institutional arrangements in respect of the delegation of responsibilities.	In place
Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish consolidated, sound, and practically executable credit control measures to be applied in respect to all property owners and consumers. To regulate the actions regarding arrear accounts, including extensions granted, written arrangements to pay off arrears, the monitoring thereof, and legal actions associated with unpaid accounts. 	In place
Indigent Policy	To subsidise indigent households with a specified level of income, enabling them to pay for a basic package of municipal services.	In place
Irrecoverable Debt Policy	To provide a framework for the writing off of irrecoverable debt, to ensure that Council is in a position where it is not carrying debt that has been prescribed, or which is irrecoverable on its books.	In place
Tariff Policy	To provide a framework to determine rates and tariffs to finance expenditure.	In place
Rates Policy	To ensure that all the stipulations of the Municipal Property Rates Act are affected administratively, and also layout and stipulate all the requirements for rebates for all qualifying property owners.	In place
Special Rating Areas Policy	To strike an appropriate balance between facilitating self / funded community initiatives that aim to improve and/or upgrade neighbourhoods.	In place
Supply Chain Management Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a system of procurement that gives effect to the principles of: Fairness; Equity; Transparency; Competitiveness; and Cost-effectiveness. 	In place
Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out the budgeting principles Stellenbosch Municipality will follow in preparing each annual budget. To give effect to the requirements and stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and Municipal Budget and Reporting Framework in terms of the planning, preparation, and approval of the annual and adjustments budgets. 	In place
Borrowing, Funding and Reserves Policy	To provide a framework to ensure that the annual budget of Stellenbosch Municipality is fully funded and that all funds and reserves are maintained at the required level to avoid future year non-cash-backed liabilities.	In place
Cash Management and Investment Policy	To regulate and provide directives in respect of the investment of funds and to maximise returns from authorised investments, consistent with the primary objective of minimising risk.	In place
Travel and Subsistence Policy	To set out the basis for the payment of subsistence, travel allowance, and hourly rate when applying for official travelling.	In place
Accounting Policy	To provide the accounting framework applicable to the finances of the municipality, which is informed by the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).	In place

Document	Purpose	Status
Grant-in-aid Policy	To provide the framework for grants-in-aid to NGOs, CBOs or NPOs and bodies that are used by the government as an agency to serve the poor, marginalised or otherwise vulnerable, as envisaged by Sections 12 and 67 of the MFMA.	In place
Development Contributions for Bulk Engineering Services	<p>Local government has the discretionary power when granting development approvals to impose conditions about the provision of engineering services and the payment of money that is directly related to requirements resulting from those approvals in respect of the provision of the necessary services to the land to be developed.</p> <p>To provide the framework for the calculation of these contributions.</p>	In place
Petty Cash Policy	To stipulate clear processes and procedures to ensure that all transactions are processed effectively and efficiently in a bid to ensure prudent financial control. All purchases below R2 000 are regulated by this policy.	In place
Asset Management Policy	The Municipal Manager as Accounting Officer of municipal funds, assets and liabilities is responsible for the effective implementation of the asset management policy, which regulates the acquisition, safeguarding, maintenance of all assets and disposal of assets where the assets are no longer used to provide a minimum level of basic service as regulated in terms of section 14 of the MFMA.	In place
Liquidity Policy	The documented policy sets out the minimum risk management measures that Stellenbosch Municipality has to implement and adhere to ensure that its current and future liquidity position is managed prudently.	In place
Virement Policy	The policy sets out the virement principles and processes which the Stellenbosch Municipality will follow during a financial year. These virements will represent a flexible mechanism to effect budgetary amendments within a municipal financial year.	In place
Cost Containment Policy	The purpose of the policy is to regulate spending and to implement cost containment measures at Stellenbosch Local Municipality to ensure that the resources of the Municipality are used effectively, efficiently and economically.	In place

10.4 Financial Strategies and Programmes

The optimal use of available resources, the maximum raising of revenue, and the sustainable delivery of services are the key elements of a successful financial strategy. The municipality has developed and implemented various strategies in this regard. The table below summarises the key strategies:

Table 127: Key Financial Strategies

Strategy	Currently in Place
Financial viability and sustainability through long-term financial planning	<p>Long-term financial planning tool for effective implementation and monitoring.</p>
Clean Audit	<p>Audit Action Plan</p> <p>Annual Financial Statement compilation standard operating procedure</p> <p>Monthly Reconciliations</p> <p>Training Sessions</p> <p>Participation in Forums</p>
Staffing	<p>Revised Organogram</p> <p>Fill critical vacancies</p>
Capital expenditure	<p>Implementation of Project Management System, including in-year reporting</p>
Revenue Enhancement Strategy	<p>Implementation of Revenue Enhancement Strategy</p> <p>Roll-out of WMD and Pre-payment Water Meters</p> <p>Data cleansing</p> <p>Validity of registered indigent households</p>

Strategy	Currently in Place
Billing system enhancement	↓ Web-based billing system
	↓ Review of Municipal Account Layout
	↓ Investigate payment methods
Debt management	↓ Debt Review Committee
	↓ Quarterly Report on Debt and Possible Debt to be written off

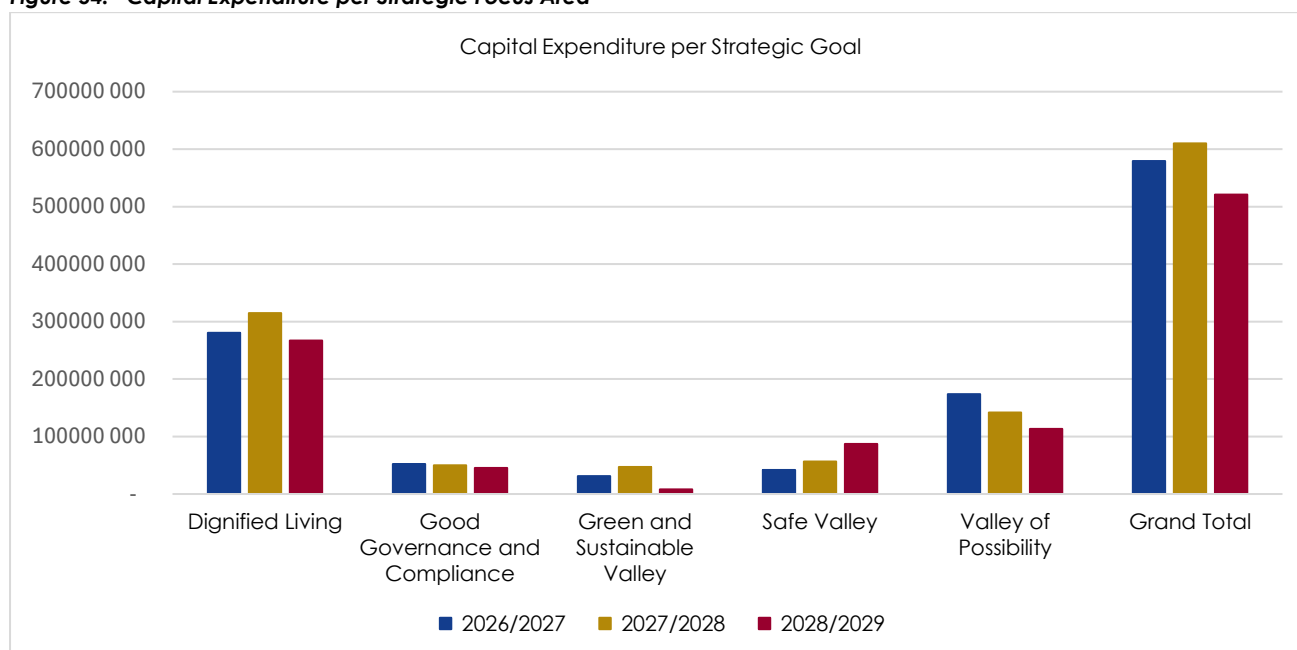
10.5 Medium – Term Capital Expenditure per Strategic Focus Area

The proposed capital expenditure per strategic focus area over the medium term is illustrated in the table below:

Table 128: Capital Expenditure per Strategic Focus Area

Strategic Goal	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility	173,734,484	141,781,884	113,309,474
SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley	31,123,943	47,051,965	7,938,268
SFA 3 - Safe Valley	41,826,977	56,519,651	87,248,267
SFA 4 - Dignified Living	280,434,599	314,731,829	266,857,451
SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance	52,181,848	49,944,869	45,417,944

Figure 54: Capital Expenditure per Strategic Focus Area



Source: Capital Budget 2026/27

The most capital-intensive strategic focus area is Dignified Living, with an allocation of R280,4 million in the upcoming financial year, totalling R862,023 million excluding VAT over the MTREF. Electrical Services projects dominate this strategic objective, receiving an investment of R89.3 million in 2026/27, with the outer financial years dominated by Water and Wastewater Services: Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation receiving an investment of R79.7 million and R99.5 million respectively.

The second most capital-intensive strategic focus area is Valley of Possibility, with a total allocation of R429 million for the duration of the MTREF period. Project highlights include:

- ✦ Bien don 66/11kV substation new
- ✦ Cable replacement 66kV
- ✦ Electrification INEP ;
- ✦ Switchgear Substation University
- ✦ Adhoc Reconstruction of Roads (WC024)
- ✦ Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch; and
- ✦ Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville / Ida's Valley

The Safe Valley strategic focus area receives the 3rd highest capital investment, with the total MTREF budget amounting to R185,6 million. Projects highlighted include:

- ✦ Fire Station - Jamestown
- ✦ Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road
- ✦ Ad Hoc Provision of Streetlighting
- ✦ Non-Motorised Transport Implementation
- ✦ Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)

The municipality is also making a concerted effort to improve ICT infrastructure platforms, allocating R35,3 million for this purpose over the multi-year budget period.

10.6 Medium – Term Operational Expenditure

The proposed Operational Expenditure per Strategic Focus Area over the medium term is illustrated in the table below.

Table 129: Operational Expenditure per Strategic Focus Area

Operational Expenditure	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility	113,222,636	116 950 045	121 015 223
SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley	5,533,676	7 210 249	5 921 858
SFA 3 - Safe Valley	219,691,180	232,898,762	247,462,039
SFA 4 - Dignified Living	408,269,222	409,268,987	432,971,909
SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance	2,326,436,700	2,497,431,738	2,668,626,248

10.7 Medium–Term Operational Revenue per Strategic Focus Area

The proposed Operational Revenue per Strategic Focus Area over the medium term is illustrated in the table below.

Table 130: Operational Revenue per Strategic Focus Area

Operational Revenue	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility	-	-	-
SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley	-	-	-
SFA 3 - Safe Valley	182,072,970	191,176,619	200,735,450
SFA 4 - Dignified Living	1,866,866,673	2,041,407,078	2,233,254,655
SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance	1,183,343,814	1,249,684,569	1,313,542,496

10.8 Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29 per Directorate**10.8.1 Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29: Office of the Municipal Manager****Table 131: Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29: Office of the Municipal Manager**

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
MUNICIPAL MANAGER					
Municipal Manager	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: MM	Good Governance and Compliance	60,000	60,000	60,000
			60 000	60 000	60 000

10.8.2 Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29- Directorate: Planning and Economic Development**Table 132: Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29: Directorate: Planning and Economic Development**

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
Building Control	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Building Control	Dignified Living	150 000	150 000	180 000
Development Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	Dignified Living	80 000	85 000	90 000
Economic Development and Tourism	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: LED	Dignified Living	80,000	80 000	85 000
Economic Development and Tourism	Restoration of Landbou Saal	Good Governance and Compliance	1 612 500	537 500	-
Housing Administration	Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	Dignified Living	6 300 000	4 700 000	-
Housing Administration	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Housing Administration	Dignified Living	170 000	180 000	190 000
Housing Administration	Kayamandi Hostels	Dignified Living	1 613 913		
Housing Administration	Upgrading of Flats: General	Dignified Living	3 000 000	-	-
Housing Administration	Upgrading of Lapland Wastewater	Dignified Living	4 000 000	2 000 000	-
Housing Administration	Vehicle fleet: Housing Administration	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	-	-
Housing Development	Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10	Dignified Living	-	8 695 652	20 000 000

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Housing Development	Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	Dignified Living	6 956 522	6 956 522	-
Housing Development	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Housing Development	Good Governance and Compliance	150 000	80 000	85 000
Housing Development	Housing projects	Dignified Living	320 000	330 000	340 000
Housing Development	ISSP Kayamandi	Dignified Living	-	434 782	-
Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phases 2 and 3)	Dignified Living	4 347 826	13 913 043	-
Housing Development	Klapmuts La Rochelle (100)	Dignified Living	329 739	2 608 696	3 130 435
Housing Development	La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services and ±430 units)	Dignified Living	-	3 260 870	6 521 739
IHS: Informal Settlements	Access to Basic Services	Dignified Living	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 500 000
IHS: Informal Settlements	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Informal Settlements	Dignified Living	50 000	50 000	51 000
IHS: Informal Settlements	Emergency Housing	Dignified Living	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Town Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Town Planning	Dignified Living	95 000	100 000	110 000
				47 162 065	34 283 174

10.8.3 Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29- Directorate: Community and Protection Services

Table 133: Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29: Directorate: Community and Protection Services

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES					
Cemeteries	Calcutta Memorial Park	Dignified Living	3 043 478	-	-
Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	1 000 000	-
Community Development	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Comm Development	Good Governance and Compliance	50 000	60 000	70 000
Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	Good Governance and Compliance	2 173 913	2 608 696	6 500 000
Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Pniël Library	Good Governance and Compliance	-	35 000	20 000

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamandi	Good Governance and Compliance	-	10 000	-
Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	Good Governance and Compliance	200 000	210 000	21 000
Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	Good Governance and Compliance	-	300 000	-
Director: Community and Protection Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Protection Services	Good Governance and Compliance	-	400 000	-
Disaster Management	Re-tarring of the Stellenbosch Fire Station Drill Yard	Safe Valley	1 000 000	1 000 000	-
Disaster Management	Vehicle fleet: Disaster Management	Safe Valley	-	5 000 000	-
Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Air and Noise Control	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	150 000
Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Environmental Management	Good Governance and Compliance	200 000	-	250 000
Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Design and implement electronic Urban Forestry management tool	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	500 000	-
Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Fencing: Urban Forestry	Good Governance and Compliance	1 500 000	-	-
Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Urban Forestry	Good Governance and Compliance	-	2 000 000	1 000 000
Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Specialised Equipment: Urban Forestry	Good Governance and Compliance	-	2 500 000	-
Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Vehicle Fleet: Urban Forestry	Good Governance and Compliance	1 200 000	-	-
Fire and Rescue Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	Safe Valley	-	3 650 000	20 826 675
Fire and Rescue Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Fire	Good Governance and Compliance	500 000	100 000	1 000 000
Fire and Rescue Services	Rescue equipment	Safe Valley	1 000 000	-	1 000 000
Fire and Rescue Services	Specialised Vehicles: Fire	Safe Valley	-	-	3 000 000
Fire and Rescue Services	Vehicle fleet: Fire Services	Safe Valley	-	1 000 000	-
Halls	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Halls	Good Governance and Compliance	200 000	250 000	250 000
Halls	Upgrading of Halls	Dignified Living	1 000 000	500 000	500 000
Halls	Vehicle Fleet: Halls	Good Governance and Compliance	500 000	500 000	-
Law Enforcement and Security	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Law Enforcement	Good Governance and Compliance	-	200 000	200 000



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Law Enforcement and Security	Install and Upgrade CCTV/ LPR Cameras In WC024	Safe Valley	2 500 000	2 500 000	3 000 000
Law Enforcement and Security	Install Computerised Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	Safe Valley	2 000 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Law Enforcement and Security	K9 Unit	Safe Valley	869 565	-	-
Law Enforcement and Security	Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	Safe Valley	1 500 000	750 000	750 000
Law Enforcement and Security	Neighbourhood Watch Safety Equipment	Safe Valley	500 000	500 000	500 000
Law Enforcement and Security	Security Upgrades	Safe Valley	-	250 000	250 000
Law Enforcement and Security	Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	Good Governance and Compliance	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	Green and Sustainable Valley	5 865 261	1 869 565	2 000 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing: Parks and Gardens	Safe Valley	1 869 565	869 565	1 000 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Parks and Cemeteries	Good Governance and Compliance	300 000	200 000	500 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Purchase of Specialised Vehicles	Good Governance and Compliance	1 200 000	-	-
Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	Green and Sustainable Valley	200 000	-	500 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Urban Greening: Beautification: Main Routes and Tourist Routes	Green and Sustainable Valley	200 000	200 000	200 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Parks and Cemeteries	Good Governance and Compliance	-	1 000 000	-
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	Safe Valley	1 300 000	500 000	500 000
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Sports	Good Governance and Compliance	350 000	400 000	400 000
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Installation of Cricket Nets	Dignified Living	250 000	150 000	150 000
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Jonkershoek Picnic Site	Valley of Possibility	300 000	200 000	200 000
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Recreational Equipment Sport	Valley of Possibility	100 000	300 000	300 000
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Re-Surface of Netball/Tennis Courts	Valley of Possibility	400 000	400 000	500 000
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Specialised Vehicles: Sports	Dignified Living	700 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Upgrade of Sport Facilities	Dignified Living	3 200 000	3 700 000	4 200 000

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Traffic Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Traffic Services	Good Governance and Compliance	350 000	200 000	-
Traffic Services	Replacement of vehicles	Safe Valley	2 500 000	2 500 000	-
Traffic Services	Specialised Vehicles: Traffic	Good Governance and Compliance	-	3 000 000	-
Traffic Services	Traffic Fleet	Safe Valley	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
			44 521 782	48 512 826	56 937 675

10.8.4 Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29- Directorate: Corporate Services

Table 134: Capital Budget 2026/27– 2028/29: Directorate: Corporate Services

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
CORPORATE SERVICES					
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Fibre Optic Implementation	Good Governance and Compliance	3 000 000	2 500 000	2 500 000
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	ICT Cable Reticulation and Management	Valley of Possibility	1 000 000	1 500 000	500 000
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Purchase and Replacement of Computer/software and Peripheral devices	Good Governance and Compliance	2 500 000	3 500 000	2 000 000
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Server Storage expansion and upgrades	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 500 000
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrading Communication Network	Safe Valley	1 500 000	2 250 000	1 100 000
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Air conditioners	Dignified Living	200 000	-	-
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Property Management	Good Governance and Compliance	-	250 000	500 000
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Kayamandi: Upgrading of Makapula Hall	Dignified Living	500 000	-	-
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	La Motte Fire Station	Safe Valley	100 000	-	-
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Improvement: General	Valley of Possibility	-	-	2 000 000



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	Valley of Possibility	30 000 000	-	-
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	Valley of Possibility	400 000	1 500 000	-
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Traffic Offices	Safe Valley	1 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading and conversion of Fire House to a Training Centre	Good Governance and Compliance	-	400 000	1 500 000
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading Fencing	Safe Valley	300 000	500 000	500 000
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld Street	Valley of Possibility	1 600 000	-	-
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of Office Space: Community Services (Urban Forestry)	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000		80 000
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Hall	Valley of Possibility	2 250 000	250 000	-
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Law Enforcement Offices	Safe Valley	2 500 000	2 500 000	-
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Main Office Complex	Valley of Possibility	250 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
			52 100 000	31 150 000	31 180 000

10.8.5 Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29- Directorate: Infrastructure Services

Table 135: Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29: Directorate: Infrastructure Services

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Electrical Services	20MW Renewable energy project	Green and Sustainable Valley	520 000	-	-
Electrical Services	Ad-Hoc Provision of Streetlighting	Safe Valley	2 289 800	2 450 086	2 621 592
Electrical Services	Automatic Meter Reader	Green and Sustainable Valley	484 000	532 400	585 640
Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical buildings	Green and Sustainable Valley	3 452 580	-	-
Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical plants	Green and Sustainable Valley	3 000 000	3 000 000	-



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Electrical Services	Bien don 66/11kV substation new	Valley of Possibility	35 913 852	45 843 905	58 200 000
Electrical Services	Cable Network: Franschhoek	Dignified Living	5 000 000	-	-
Electrical Services	Cable replacement 66kV	Valley of Possibility	-	11 036 500	10 800 000
Electrical Services	Control Room implementation	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	300 000	-
Electrical Services	Demand Side Management Geyser Control	Green and Sustainable Valley	500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000
Electrical Services	Electricity Network: Pniël	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000
Electrical Services	Electrification INEP	Valley of Possibility	-	9 036 522	9 445 217
Electrical Services	Energy Balancing - Metering and Mini-Substations	Valley of Possibility	-	500 000	250 000
Electrical Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Electrical Services	Good Governance and Compliance	-	403 151	443 466
Electrical Services	Hot Water Load Control	Green and Sustainable Valley	500 000	-	-
Electrical Services	Integrated National Electrification Programme	Valley of Possibility	-	321 957	321 957
Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx and replace with 20MVA	Valley of Possibility	16 900 000	-	-
Electrical Services	Northern Extension Bulk Supply	Dignified Living	27 000 000	35 500 000	-
Electrical Services	Kayamandi new substation 11 kV switching station	Dignified Living	25 500 000	7 200 000	-
Electrical Services	Meter Panels	Green and Sustainable Valley	250 000	250 000	250 000
Electrical Services	Network Cable Replace 11 Kv	Valley of Possibility	3 630 000	3 993 000	4 392 300
Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV & Circuit breakers	Dignified Living	2 500 000	-	-
Electrical Services	Replace Ineffective Meters	Green and Sustainable Valley	100 000	500 000	402 628
Electrical Services	SCADA Implementation	Green and Sustainable Valley	4 000 000	4 000 000	-
Electrical Services	STB Switchgear (11kV) SF6	Valley of Possibility	-	-	0
Electrical Services	Streetlights R304	Dignified Living	1 000 000	7 816 990	-
Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Jan Marais)	Dignified Living	1 590 341	1 457 812	1 749 375



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Main s)	Dignified Living	1 590 341	1 457 812	1 749 375
Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Golf)	Dignified Living	1 590 341	1 457 812	1 749 375
Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Markotter)	Dignified Living	397 585	1 457 812	1 749 375
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Blake 2	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	-	-
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Cascade	Valley of Possibility	-	4 500 000	-
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Papegaairand	Valley of Possibility	-	4 500 000	-
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Paradyskloof	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	-	-
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Technopark	Valley of Possibility	-	4 500 000	-
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation University	Valley of Possibility	-	20 000 000	-
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation van der Stel	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	-	-
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Welgevonden	Valley of Possibility	-	4 500 000	-
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Kayamandi	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	-	-
Electrical Services	System Control Centre and Upgrade Telemetry	Dignified Living	4 791 600	2 506 454	2 631 777
Electrical Services	Third transformer and associated works 20MVA Cloetessville	Dignified Living	-	-	-
Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Battery Storage Systems at Stellenbosch Community Buildings	Green and Sustainable Valley	3 210 185	-	-
Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	Safe Valley	-	2 000 000	-
Electrical Services	Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5MVA to 20MVA	Dignified Living	18 000 000	11 300 000	-
Electrical Services	Vehicles: Electrical Services	Dignified Living	350 000	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: IS	Good Governance and Compliance	65 000	115 000	115 000
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	Dignified Living	869 565	869 565	-
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: PMU	Dignified Living	110 000	120 000	130 000
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	Dignified Living	400 000	500 000	500 000



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction of Roads (WC024)	Valley of Possibility	5 000 000	5 000 000	8 000 000
Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Lacotte River Flood Resilience	Dignified Living	2 000 000	4 000 000	7 000 000
Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeuel River Pedestrian Bridges	Dignified Living	1 700 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch and Surrounding	Dignified Living	1 500 000	1 500 000	500 000
Roads and Stormwater	Devon Valley Roads - Safety Improvements Structural Repairs	Dignified Living	500 000	-	-
Roads and Stormwater	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Roads and Stormwater	Good Governance and Compliance	100 000	400 000	400 000
Roads and Stormwater	Parking Area Upgrades - Stellenbosch	Valley of Possibility	-	1 000 000	-
Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Franschhoek and Surrounding	Dignified Living	1 500 000	2 000 000	3 000 000
Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Klipmuts, Raithby and Surrounding	Dignified Living	1 000 000	-	-
Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Kylemore and Surrounding	Dignified Living	-	1 500 000	1 500 000
Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch and Surrounding	Dignified Living	3 500 000	5 000 000	8 000 000
Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	Dignified Living	1 500 000	2 000 000	1 500 000
Roads and Stormwater	Specialised Vehicles: Roads and Stormwater	Good Governance and Compliance	6 000 000	2 000 000	5 000 000
Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater Retention Facilities	Dignified Living	-	500 000	-
Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater System	Dignified Living	300 000	600 000	400 000
Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade: Lower Dorp Street	Dignified Living	4 000 000	4 000 000	-
Roads and Stormwater	Vehicles Fleet: Roads and Stormwater	Good Governance and Compliance	-	500 000	500 000
Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	Valley of Possibility	-	1 500 000	-
Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Technopark	Valley of Possibility	-	2 000 000	2 000 000
Traffic Engineering	Adhoc Intersection Improvements	Safe Valley	-	-	2 000 000
Traffic Engineering	Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi	Dignified Living	-	10 000 000	50 000 000
Traffic Engineering	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Traffic Engineering	Dignified Living	100 000	150 000	150 000



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Street	Dignified Living	16 000 000	-	-
Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Franschoek	Dignified Living	-	-	1 500 000
Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Helshoogte Rd/La Colline	Dignified Living	-	-	2 000 000
Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44 / Merriman Street	Dignified Living	1 500 000	3 000 000	2 000 000
Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander	Dignified Living	17 000 000	24 943 007	-
Traffic Engineering	Pedestrian Crossing Implementation	Safe Valley	300 000	-	-
Traffic Engineering	Raised Intersection Implementation	Safe Valley	500 000	600 000	-
Traffic Engineering	Road Safety Improvements	Safe Valley	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Traffic Engineering	Road Upgrades at School Precincts	Dignified Living	500 000	500 000	500 000
Traffic Engineering	Specialised Equipment: Roadmarking Machine and Trailer	Good Governance and Compliance	-	1 000 000	500 000
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation	Safe Valley	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme	Safe Valley	1 000 000	-	-
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components	Safe Valley	1 700 000	1 700 000	1 700 000
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System	Safe Valley	500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Traffic Engineering	Universal Access Implementation	Safe Valley	300 000	-	-
Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Corridor Transport	Safe Valley	1 500 000	1 000 000	-
Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	Safe Valley	3 998 047	5 000 000	25 000 000
Transport Planning	Bicycle Lockup Facilities	Safe Valley	300 000	-	-
Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	Good Governance and Compliance	2 570 435	1 910 522	1 623 478
Transport Planning	Cycle Plan - Design and Implementation	Safe Valley	500 000	500 000	500 000
Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	Safe Valley	2 000 000	3 000 000	4 000 000
Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Plan	Safe Valley	2 000 000	-	1 000 000



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	Safe Valley	-	2 000 000	5 000 000
Transport Planning	Provision of Bulk Parking Planning and Development	Safe Valley	500 000	-	-
Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) new	Safe Valley	500 000	500 000	-
Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) Adhoc Upgrades	Safe Valley	500 000	500 000	-
Transport Planning	Public Transport Infrastructure (Public Transport Shelters and Embayments)	Valley of Possibility	400 000	400 000	400 000
Transport Planning	Public Transport Planning - WC024	Valley of Possibility	1 000 000	1 000 000	-
Transport Planning	Redesign of Bergzicht Public Transport Facility	Valley of Possibility	1 000 000	1 500 000	2 000 000
Transport Planning	Stellenbosch - Bicycle network	Valley of Possibility	200 000	-	-
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	23 000 000	-
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Solid Waste	Dignified Living	50 000	50 000	50 000
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Landfill Gas To Energy	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	2 000 000	-
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschhoek	Green and Sustainable Valley	1 000 000	5 000 000	-
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-offs: Construction - Klapmuts	Green and Sustainable Valley	7 141 917	2 000 000	-
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Mini Waste drop-off facilities	Green and Sustainable Valley	500 000	200 000	-
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Plant and Vehicles: Solid Waste	Dignified Living	9 000 000	4 500 000	5 000 000
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Upgrade Material Recovery Facility	Dignified Living	500 000	4 300 000	1 000 000
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Containers	Green and Sustainable Valley	200 000	200 000	-
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Minimisation Projects	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	-	500 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	815 000	500 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwarsriver Sewer Pumpstation	Dignified Living	1 500 000	15 000 000	20 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extension of WWTW: Stellenbosch	Dignified Living	-	-	36 250 000



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Sanitation	Dignified Living	200 000	400 000	500 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	Dignified Living	250 000	4 100 000	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant and Equipment - Raithby WWTW	Dignified Living	1 000 000	8 000 000	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation and Telemetry Upgrade	Dignified Living	3 750 000	1 500 000	2 500 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewerpipe Replacement	Dignified Living	10 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialised Vehicles: Sanitation	Dignified Living	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	Good Governance and Compliance	1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	Dignified Living	-	250 000	250 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of Dwarsriver Bulk Sewer Network and Pump Lines	Dignified Living	-	2 000 000	2 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	Dignified Living	1 000 000	-	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	Dignified Living	30 272 850	2 500 000	30 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vehicles: Sanitation	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	-	1 250 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe (Servitude)	Dignified Living	50 000	-	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	Valley of Possibility	30 890 632	8 000 000	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloeteville/ Ida's Valley	Valley of Possibility	24 000 000	-	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschhoek	Valley of Possibility	500 000	-	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	Valley of Possibility	500 000	-	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Dwarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	Valley of Possibility	-	-	500 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Water	Dignified Living	200 000	200 000	250 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir and Pipeline: Vlottenburg	Dignified Living	15 985 498	18 000 000	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	Dignified Living	1 250 000	2 000 000	3 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Specialised Vehicles: Water	Good Governance and Compliance	3 000 000	3 000 000	6 000 000



Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark and Helshoogte Storage and Supply scheme	Dignified Living	1 000 000	1 000 000	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	Dignified Living	1 250 000	1 500 000	1 500 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	Dignified Living	6 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of Ida's Valley WTP	Dignified Living	1 500 000	40 000 000	10 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Vehicles: Water	Good Governance and Compliance	3 000 000	2 000 000	750 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation and Demand Management	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000 000	3 000 000	-
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	Dignified Living	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
			445 464 569	480 895 307	398 060 555

10.8.6 Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29- Directorate: Financial Services

Table 136: Capital Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29: Directorate: Financial Services

Department	Project name	Strategic Focus Area	Draft budget 2026/27	Draft budget 2027/28	Draft budget 2028/29
FINANCIAL SERVICES					
Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Financial Services	Good Governance and Compliance	100 000	90 000	100 000
Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Revenue and Expenditure	Good Governance and Compliance	150 000	80 000	75 000
Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Supply Chain Management	Good Governance and Compliance	150 000	80 000	75 000
Financial Management Services	Vehicle Fleet: Financial Management Services	Good Governance and Compliance	2 500 000	1 000 000	-
Financial Management Stores	Upgrade Municipal Stores	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	1 000 000	-
			3 900 000	2 250 000	250 000



10.9 National and Provincial Investment

The following tables depict the National and Provincial allocations to the municipality over the MTREF period. It should be noted that the information is subject to change depending on fiscal constraints and the availability of resources.

The table below sets out the allocations by the national government for the MTREF period for Stellenbosch Municipality.

As indicated in the table below, the total National allocation for Stellenbosch amounts to **R315,048 million** for the 2026/27 financial year.

Table 137: National and Provincial Investment

National Allocations / Provincial	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Stellenbosch Municipality			
Equitable Share	246,336,000	260,662,000	264,323,000
Integrated Urban Development Grant	64,181,000	48,193,000	49 691,000
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (Schedule 5)	-	10,392,000	10,862,000
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	-	-	-
Local Government Financial Management Grant	1,800,000	1,900,000	2,000,000
EPWP Integrated Grant for Municipalities	2,731,000	-	-
Total	315,048,000	321,147,000	326,876,000

The table below sets out the allocations by the provincial government for the MTREF period for Stellenbosch Municipality.

As indicated in the table below, the total Provincial allocation for Stellenbosch Municipality amounts to **R53 426 million** for the 2026/27 financial year.

Table 138: Provincial allocation to the Stellenbosch Municipality

WCG Departments and funding	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Department of Local Government			
Community Development Workers Operational Support Grant	39,000	39,000	39,000
Infrastructure			
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	1,370,000	4,500,000	3,600,000
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	779,000	800,000	800,000
Human Settlements Development Grant (BENEFICIARIES)	37,356,000	53,450,000	60,500,000
Environmental Affairs and Development Planning			
Regional Socio-Economic Project/violence through urban upgrading (RSEP/VPUU)	-	-	-
Mobility			
Integrated Transport Planning	656,000	686,000	717,000
Financial assistance to municipalities for the maintenance and construction of transport infrastructure	320,000	360,000	9,060,000

WCG Departments and funding	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Cultural Affairs and Sport			
Development of sport and recreation facilities	-	-	-
Community Library Service Grant	11,906,000	12,025,000	12,145,000
Department of Community Safety			
Resource funding for the establishment and support of a K9 Unit	1,000,000	-	-
Total Transfers from Provincial Departments	53,426,000	71,860,000	86,861,000
District Municipality			
Cape Winelands District Grant	-	-	-
Total	53,426,000	71,860,000	86,861,000



CHAPTER 11:

Organisational Scorecard (5 – years)

The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) requires that municipalities prepare a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) as a strategic financial management tool to ensure that budgetary decisions that are adopted by municipalities for the financial year are aligned with their strategic planning tool, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The SDBIP is a contract between the Council, administration, and the community. It gives effect to the IDP and the budget of the municipality.

The municipal budget shall give effect to the Strategic Focus Areas as contained in the IDP. The Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) shall contain details on the execution of the budget and information on programmes and projects. Quarterly, half-yearly, and annual performance reports must also be submitted to the Council as a means to monitor the implementation of the predetermined objectives as contained in the IDP.

The SDBIP is a one-year detailed implementation plan that gives effect to the IDP and Budget of the municipality. It is a contract between the administration, Council, and community expressing the goals and objectives set by the Council as quantifiable outcomes that can be implemented by the administration over the next twelve months. This provides the basis for measuring the performance in service delivery against end-year targets and implementing the budget.

Indicators developed for the Stellenbosch Municipality address the Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs) of the municipality. The municipality utilises the one-year TL SDBIP to ensure that it delivers its service delivery mandate by indicating clear indicators and targets. These indicators also form the basis of the performance plans of the Directors, hence, the Directors are being evaluated on the approved TL SDBIP indicators.

The five necessary components are:

1. Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each month;
2. Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote;
3. Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators;
4. Ward information for expenditure and service delivery; and
5. Detailed capital works plan broken down by ward over three years

11.1 Five-Year Top-Level Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

The SDBIP gives effect to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and is essentially the management and implementation tool setting out the quarterly service delivery targets.

The Top Layer SDBIP includes the main service delivery indicators of the municipality. The following table reflects the 5-year Implementation Plan of the Integrated Development Plan:



11.2 SFA 1 – Valley of Possibility

SFA 1 – Valley of Possibility																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP Link	PSO (VIP) link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG LINK	Delivery Indicator
KPI001	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the Economic Development Strategy to the MayCo	Number of Economic Development Strategies submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	Programme	All	New KPI	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP 1	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 1.1	SDG 8	Output
KPI002	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Economic Development Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Economic Development Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Programme	All	New KPI	4	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP1	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 1.1	SDG 8	Output
KPI003	Planning and Economic Development	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Number of job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects by 30 June	Programme	All	1 120	1 100-per annum	1 400	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP 1	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 1.1	SDG 8	Output
KPI004	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of Land-use applications to the Municipal Planning	Percentage of Land-use applications submitted to the MPT within	Programme	All	66.66 %	80% of land-use applications submitted to the Municipal	75%	75%	75%	80%	80%	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP 1	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 2.4	SDG 11	Outcome



SFA 1 – Valley of Possibility																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP Link	PSO (VIP) link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG LINK	Delivery Indicator
		Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application				MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application													
KPI005	Planning and Economic Development	Provide training opportunities to entrepreneurs and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)	Number of quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs	Programme	All	11	18 per annum	4	4	4	21	4	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP 1	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 1.2	SDG 8	Output
KPI006	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Spatial Development Framework (SDF) to the Council	Number of revised SDFs submitted to the Council by 30 June	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP 1	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO2.4	SDG 11; 15	Output
KPI007	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Housing Pipeline (document) to the MayCo	Number of revised Housing Pipelines (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP 1	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO4.1	SDG 11	Output



SFA 1 – Valley of Possibility																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP Link	PSO (VIP) link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG LINK	Delivery Indicator
KPI008	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the draft Rural Economic Development Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of draft Rural Economic Development Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Key Initiative	All	New KPI	1 per annum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP 1	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 1.1	SDG 8	Output



11.3 SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley

SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI009	Infrastructure Services	Construction of a new intake substation in Dwarsriver Valley	Number of new intake substations constructed in Dwarsriver Valley by 30 June	Project	4	New KPI	1 Per annum	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 4.1	SDG9	Output
KPI010	Infrastructure Services	Upgrading of the telemetry SCADA at the Franschhoek intake substation	Upgrading of the telemetry SCADA at the Franschhoek intake substation	Project	All	New KPI	1 Per annum	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 4.1	SDG 9	Output
KPI011	Infrastructure Services	Construction of a new landfill cell at the Stellenbosch Landfill Facility	Number of new landfill cells constructed at the Stellenbosch Landfill Facility by 30 June	Project	All	New KPI	1 Per annum	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 4.1	SDG 9	Output
KPI012	Community and Protection Services	Establishment of a Friends Group for the nature reserves and areas	Number of Friends Groups for the nature reserves and areas established by 30 June	Key Initiative	All	New KPI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 2.4	SDG 15	Output



SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI013	Community and Protection Services	Submission of a revised Friends Group Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Friends Group MOUs submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Programme	All	New KPI	1 per annum	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 42.4	SDG 11	Output
KPI014	Planning and Economic Development	Process building plan applications of <500sqm within 30 days after the date of receipt	Percentage of building plan applications of <500sqm processed within 30 days after the date of receipt	Programme	All	62,35%	75% per annum	70%	60%	60%	75%	75%	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 4.1	SDG11	Output
KPI015	Infrastructure Services	Submission of a Draft Organic Waste Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of Draft Organic Waste Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Key Initiative	All	New KPI	1 per annum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 2.4	SDG 15	Output
KPI016	Infrastructure Services	Reduce organic waste	Percentage of organic waste reduced by 30 June	Programme	All	42%	20% per annum	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 2.4	SDG 15	Output



SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI017	Infrastructure Services	Submission of the Fourth Generation Integrated Waste Management (IWMP) Plan to the MayCo	Number of Fourth Generation IWM Plans submitted to the MayCo by 30 June	Programme	All	New KPI	1 per annum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 2.7	SDG 15	Output
KPI018	Infrastructure Services	Submission of a Waste Reclaimers Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of Waste Reclaimers Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Key Initiative	All	New KPI	1 per annum	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 4.1	SDG 15	Output
KPI019	Infrastructure Services	Submission of a Service Level Charter to the Municipal Manager	Number of Service Level Charters submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Key Initiative	All	New KPI	1 per annum	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 4.1	SDG 15	Output
KPI020	Infrastructure Services	Conduct an external audit of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities	Number of external audits of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities conducted by 30 June	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 2.1	SDG 15	Output



SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI021	Infrastructure Services	Implementation of identified waste minimisation projects	Number of identified waste minimisation projects implemented by 30 June	Programme	All	2	2 per annum	2	2	2	2	2	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 2.1	SDG 15	Output
KPI022	Infrastructure Services	Wastewater quality measured to the Department of Water and Sanitation's License Conditions for physical and micro parameters	Percentage of wastewater quality compliance as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	Programme	All	51.75%	70% per annum	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	n/a	NKPA 6	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 2	PDO 4.4	SDG 6	Outcome
KPI023	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Facility Management Plan to MayCo	Number of revised Facility Management Plans submitted to MayCo by 31 May	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 9	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 1	PDO 1.1	SDG 9	Output
KPI063	Infrastructure Services	Installation of a SCADA telemetry system at the Jan Marais electrical substation	Number of SCADA telemetry systems installed at the Jan Marais electrical substation by 30 June	Project	All	New KPI	1 Per annum	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 4.1	SDG 9	Output



11.4 SFA 3 – Safe Valley

SFA 3 – Safe Valley																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI024	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Disaster Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Disaster Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 9	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 2	PDO 3.1	SDG 13	Output
KPI025	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Safety and Security Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Safety and Security Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 April	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 7	NDP 6	VIP 5	CWDM 2	PDO 3.2	SDG 16	Output
KPI026	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Traffic Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Traffic Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 7	NDP 6	VIP 5	CWDM 2	PDO 3.2	SDG 16	Output



11.5 SFA 4 – Dignified Living

SFA 4 – Dignified Living																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI027	Infrastructure Services	Installation of new standpipes	Number of new standpipes installed by 30 June	Programme	All	New KPI	50 new standpipes installed by 30 June	50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 2	VIP 5	CWDM 2	PDO 4.4	SDG 9	Output
KPI028	Infrastructure Services	Provision of waterborne toilet facilities in informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements	Number of waterborne toilet facilities provided in Informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	Programme	All	0	20 per annum	50	20	25	20	50	n/a	NKPA 2	NDP 2	VIP 5	CWDM 2	PDO 4.4	SDG 9	Output
KPI029	Infrastructure Services	Limit unaccounted electricity to less than 9% annually {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold (incl. Free basic electricity)) / Number of Electricity Units	Percentage of average electricity losses, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	9,60%	<9% per annum	<9%	<9%	<9%	<9%	<9%	n/a	NKPA 9	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 12	Outcome



SFA 4 – Dignified Living																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
		Purchased and/or Generated) x 100}																		
KPI030	Infrastructure Services	Water quality measured quarterly ito the SANS 241 physical and micro parameters	Percentage of water quality level as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	Programme	All	95%	90% per annum	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	n/a	NKPA 2	NDP 2	VIP 2	CWDM 1	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome
KPI031	Infrastructure Services	Limit unaccounted water to less than 25%	Percentage of average unaccounted water, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	18.70%	<25% per annum	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%	n/a	NKPA 3	NDP 3	VIP 5	CWDM 2	PDO 4.5	SDG 7	Outcome
KPI032	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100%	100% per annum	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	NKPA 6	NDP 2	VIP 5	CWDM 2	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome



SFA 4 – Dignified Living																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI033	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100%	100% per annum	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	NKPA 6	NDP 2	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome
KPI034	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100%	100% per annum	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	NKPA 7	NDP 3	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome
KPI035	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100%	100% per annum	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome



SFA 4 – Dignified Living																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI036	Financial Services	Formal households with access to water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to water, measured quarterly	Programme	All	26 825	27 000 per annum	26 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome
KPI037	Financial Services	Formal households with access to electricity (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to electricity, measured quarterly	Programme	All	26 825	27 000 per annum	26 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome
KPI038	Financial Services	Formal households with access to refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to refuse removal, measured quarterly	Programme	All	26 825	27 000 per annum	26 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome
KPI039	Financial Services	Formal households with access to sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to sanitation, measured quarterly	Programme	All	26 825	27 000 per annum	26 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	n/a	NKPA 8	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 7	Outcome



11.6 SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance																				
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI040	Financial Services	Actual expenditure of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MSA, Reg. S10(c))	Percentage of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	Programme	All	84,29%	90% per annum	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	n/a	NKPA 9	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.9	SDG 9	Input
KPI041	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Integrated Zoning Scheme to the MayCo	Number of revised Integrated Zoning Schemes submitted to the MayCo by 30 June	Key Initiative	All	New KPI	1 per annum	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 11	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 1	PDO 1.3	SDG15	Output
KPI042	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(iii))	Cost coverage as at 30 June annually [(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation)	Programme	All	3	4 per annum	4	4	4	4	4	n/a	NKPA 9	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.8	SDG 16	Input
KPI043	Financial Services	Achieve an average payment percentage of 96% by 30 June	(Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance -	Programme	All	96%	96% per annum	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	n/a	NKPA 10	NDP 9	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.9	SDG 16	Input



SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
		(Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100																	
KPI044	Office of the Municipal Manager	Employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management	Percentage of employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	33,30%	50% per annum	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	n/a	NKPA 9	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.6	SDG 16	Output
KPI045	Corporate Services	The percentage of the payroll budget spent on implementing the Municipal Workplace Skills Plan (NKPI Proxy-MSA, Reg. S10(f))	Percentage of the municipality's payroll budget actually spent on implementing its Workplace Skills Plan ((Total Actual Training Expenditure / Total Annual payroll Budget) x 100), measured by 30 June	Programme	All	0.43%	0.20% per annum	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	n/a	NKPA 10	NDP 9	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.7	SDG 16	Input



SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI046	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(i))	Debt coverage ratio ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / (Debt service payments due within the year)) measured by 30 June	Programme	All	17,55%	15% per annum	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.6	SDG 16	Input
KPI047	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(ii))	Service debtors to revenue ratio – (Total outstanding service debtors / revenue received for services) measured by 30 June	Programme	All	15,56%	27% per annum	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 9	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.7	SDG 16	Input
KPI048	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Risk-Based Audit Plan (RBAP) to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)	Number of revised RBAPs submitted to the APAC by 30 June	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.5	SDG 16	Output
KPI049	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) Audit Action Plan (AAP) to the APAC	Number of AGSA Audit Action Plans submitted to the APAC by 31 March	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.5	SDG 16	Output



SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI050	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Strategic Risk Register (SRR) to the Ethics, Risk, and Fraud Management Committee	Number of revised SRRs submitted to the Ethics, Risk, and Fraud Management Committee by 30 June	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 9	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.6	SDG 16	Output
KPI051	Corporate Services	Submission of the revised Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Backup Disaster Recovery Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised ICT Backup Disaster Recovery Plans submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.1	SDG 16	Output
KPI052	Corporate Services	Submission of the revised Strategic ICT Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised Strategic ICT Plans submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	1	NKPA 5	NDP 9	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.2	SDG 16	Output
KPI053	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to the Council	Number of draft IDPs submitted to the Council by 31 March	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.4	SDG 16	Output
KPI054	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the IDP / Budget / SDF time schedule (process plan) to the Council	Number of IDP / Budget / SDF time schedules (process plan) submitted to the Council by 31 August	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	1	NKPA 5	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.4	SDG 16	Output



SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI055	Infrastructure Services	Submission of the revised Sewer Master Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Sewer Master Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Programme	All	New KPI	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	1	NKPA 5	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.4	SDG 16	Output
KPI056	Infrastructure Services	Submission of the revised Electrical Master Plan to the Council	Number of revised Electrical Master Plans submitted to the Council by 30 June	Programme	All	New KPI	1 per annum	n/a	1	1	n/a	n/a	1	NKPA 5	NDP 8	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 4.4	SDG 16	Output
KPI057	Corporate Services	Submission of the draft Smart City Framework to the Municipal Manager	Number of draft Smart City Frameworks submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 May	Key Initiative	All	1	1 per annum	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.4	SDG 16	Output
KPI058	Corporate Services	Submission of an Integrated Property Maintenance Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of Integrated Property Maintenance Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Key Initiative	All	New KPI	1 per annum	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 5	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.4	SDG 16	Output
KPI059	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Communication Policy to the MayCo	Number of revised Communication Policies submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	Key Initiative	All	New KPI	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA5	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.4	SDG 16; 17	Output



SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	Baseline (2021/22)	5-year target	Target 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Outer years 2027 - 2032	NKPA link	NDP link	PSO link	CWDM link	PDO link	SDG link	Delivery Indicator
KPI060	Infrastructure	Submission of the updated Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP) 2023 - 2028 to the Municipal Manager	Number of updated CITPs 2023 - 2028 submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	NKPA5	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 3	PDO 5.4	SDG 9; 16	Output
KPI062	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the draft revised Integrated Zoning Scheme to the MayCo	Number of draft revised Integrated Zoning Schemes submitted to the MayCo by 30 June	Programme	All	1	1 per annum	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NKPA 11	NDP 4	VIP 5	CWDM 1	PDO 1.3	SDG15	Output

Note: The Five-year Municipal Scorecard will be updated in accordance with the approved Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The TL SDBIP must be approved by the Executive Mayor within 28 days after the adoption of the Municipal Budget, to be tabled in the Council during May.



CHAPTER 12:

Implementation, Monitoring and Review (1 – year)

The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) requires that municipalities prepare a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) as a strategic financial management tool to ensure that budgetary decisions that are adopted by municipalities for the financial year are aligned with their strategic planning tool, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The SDBIP is a contract between the Council, the administration, and the community. It gives effect to the IDP and the budget of the municipality.

The municipal budget shall give effect to the Strategic Focus Areas as contained in the IDP. The Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) shall contain details on the execution of the budget and information on programmes and projects. Quarterly, half-yearly, and annual performance reports must also be submitted to the Council as a means to monitor the implementation of the predetermined objectives as contained in the IDP.

The SDBIP is a one-year detailed implementation plan which gives effect to the IDP and the Budget of the municipality. It is a contract between the administration, Council and community expressing the goals and objectives set by the Council as quantifiable outcomes that can be implemented by the administration over the next twelve months. This provides the basis for measuring the performance in service delivery against end-of-year targets and implementing budget.

Indicators developed for the Stellenbosch Municipality address the Strategic Focus Areas of the municipality. The municipality utilises the one-year TL SDBIP to ensure that it delivers of its service delivery mandate by indicating clear indicators and targets. These indicators also form the basis of the performance plans of the Directors, hence, the Directors are being evaluated on the approved TL SDBIP indicators.

The **five** necessary components are:

- Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each month;
- Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote;
- Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators;
- Ward information for expenditure and service delivery; and
- Detailed capital works plan broken down by ward over three years.

Note *This chapter, the one-year Municipal Scorecard, will be updated in accordance with the approved Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) 2026/27 during June 2026 and, therefore, it is subject to change. The TL SDBIP 2026/27 must be approved by the Executive Mayor within 28 days after the adoption of the Municipal Budget to be tabled in the Council in May 2026.*



12.1 SFA 1 – Valley of Possibility

SFA 1 – Valley of Possibility													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24))	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI002	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Economic Development Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Economic Development Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 May	Programme	All	1 per annum	New KPI	1 revised Economic Development Strategy submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 May	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI003	Planning and Economic Development	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Number of job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects by 30 June	Programme	ALL	1 100 per annum	1 449	1 100 job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects by 30 June	664 (664)	800 (800)	950 (950)	1 100 (1 100)	Output
KPI004	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of Land-use applications to the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Percentage of Land-use applications submitted to the MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Programme	ALL	80% per annum	100%	80% of land-use applications submitted to the MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	80%	80%	80%	80%	Output
KPI005	Planning and Economic Development	Provide training opportunities to entrepreneurs and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)	Number of quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs	Programme	All	4 per annum	22	4 quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs	1 (1)	1 (2)	1 (3)	1 (4)	Output
KPI007	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Housing Pipeline (document) to the MayCo	Number of revised Housing Pipelines (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	Programme	ALL	1 per annum	1	1 revised Housing Pipeline (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output



12.2 SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley

SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24))	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI009	Infrastructure Services	Upgrading of the telemetry SCADA at the Franschhoek intake substation	Number of telemetry SCADAs upgraded at the Franschhoek intake substation by 30 June	Project	All	1 per annum	New KPI	1 telemetry SCADA upgraded at the Franschhoek intake substation by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI014	Planning and Economic Development	Process building plan applications of <500sqm within 30 days after the date of receipt	Percentage of building plan applications of <500sqm processed within 30 days after the date of receipt	Programme	All	60% per annum	42.91%	60% of building plan applications of <500sqm processed within 30 days after the date of receipt	75%	75%	75%	75%	Outcome
KPI016	Infrastructure Services	Reduce organic waste	Percentage of organic waste reduced by 30 June	Programme	All	20% per annum	51.30%	20% of organic waste reduced by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	20%	Output
KPI019	Infrastructure Services	Conduct an external audit of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities	Number of external audits of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities conducted by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 external audit of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities conducted by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI021	Infrastructure Services	Implementation of identified waste minimisation projects	Number of identified waste minimisation projects implemented by 30 June	Programme	All	2 per annum	2	2 identified waste minimisation projects implemented by 30 June	n/a	n/a	1 (1)	1 (2)	Output
KPI022	Infrastructure Services	Wastewater quality measured to the Department of Water and Sanitation's License Conditions for physical and micro parameters	Percentage of wastewater quality compliance as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	Programme	All	70% per annum	46.04%	70% of wastewater quality compliance as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	70%	70%	70%	70%	Outcome



12.3 SFA 3 – Safe Valley

SFA 3 – Safe Valley													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI024	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Disaster Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Disaster Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Disaster Management Plan submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output
KPI025	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Safety and Security Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Safety and Security Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 April	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Safety and Security Strategy submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 April	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI026	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Traffic Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Traffic Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Traffic Management Plan submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output



12.4 SFA 4 – Dignified Living

SFA 4 – Dignified Living													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24)	Annual Target 2024/25	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI028	Infrastructure Services	Provision of waterborne toilet facilities in informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements	Number of waterborne toilet facilities provided in Informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	Programme	All	20 per annum	56	20 waterborne toilet facilities provided in Informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	Output
KPI029	Infrastructure Services	Limit unaccounted electricity to less than 9% annually {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold (incl. Free basic electricity)) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated} x 100}	Percentage of average electricity losses, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	<9% per annum	4.24%	<9% of average electricity losses, measured by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	<9%	Outcome
KPI030	Infrastructure Services	Water quality measured quarterly into the SANS 241 physical and micro parameters	Percentage of water quality level as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	Programme	All	90% per annum	94.81%	90% of water quality level as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	90%	90%	90%	90%	Outcome
KPI031	Infrastructure Services	Limit unaccounted water to less than 25%	Percentage of average unaccounted water, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	<25% per annum	27.42%	<25% of average unaccounted water, measured by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	<25%	Outcome
KPI032	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100% per annum	100%	100% of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	Outcome



SFA 4 – Dignified Living													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24))	Annual Target 2024/25	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI033	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100% per annum	100%	100% of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	Outcome
KPI034	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100% per annum	100%	100% of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	Outcome
KPI035	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b))	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100% per annum	100%	100% of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	Outcome
KPI036	Financial Services	Formal households with access to water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to water, measured quarterly	Programme	All	27 000 per annum	26 895	27 000 formal households with access to water, measured quarterly	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	Outcome
KPI037	Financial Services	Formal households with access to electricity (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to electricity, measured quarterly	Programme	All	27 000 per annum	26 895	27 000 formal households with access to electricity, measured quarterly	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	Outcome
KPI038	Financial Services	Formal households with access to refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to refuse removal, measured quarterly	Programme	All	27 000 per annum	26 895	27 000 formal households with access to refuse removal, measured quarterly	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	Outcome



SFA 4 – Dignified Living													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24))	Annual Target 2024/25	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI039	Financial Services	Formal households with access to sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to sanitation, measured quarterly	Programme	All	27 000 per annum	26 895	27 000 formal households with access to sanitation, measured quarterly	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	Outcome



12.5 SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI040	Financial Services	Actual expenditure of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MSA, Reg. S10(c))	Percentage of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	Programme	All	90% per annum	84.79%	90% of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	10%	30%	60%	90%	Input
KPI042	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(iii))	Cost coverage as at 30 June annually [(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation)	Programme	All	2 per annum	4.04	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 (months)	Input
KPI043	Financial Services	Achieve an average payment percentage of 96% by 30 June (Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	(Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	Programme	All	96% per annum	95.06%	96%	n/a	n/a	n/a	96%	Input
KPI044	Office of the Municipal Manager	Employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management	Percentage of employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	50% per annum	37.50%	50% of employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management, measured by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%	Output



SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI045	Corporate Services	The percentage of the payroll budget spent on implementing the Municipal Workplace Skills Plan (NKPI Proxy- MSA, Reg. S10(f))	Percentage of the municipality's payroll budget spent on implementing its Workplace Skills Plan ((Total Actual Training Expenditure / Total Annual payroll Budget) x 100), measured by 30 June	Programme	All	0.20% per annum	0.89%	0.20% of the municipality's payroll budget actually spent on implementing its Workplace Skills Plan ((Total Actual Training Expenditure / Total Annual payroll Budget) x 100), measured by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.20%	Input
KPI046	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(i))	Debt coverage ratio ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / (Debt service payments due within the year)) measured by 30 June	Programme	All	15% per annum	33.22%	15%	n/a	n/a	n/a	15%	Input
KPI047	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(ii))	Service debtors to revenue ratio – (Total outstanding service debtors / revenue received for services) measured by 30 June	Programme	All	27% per annum	30%	27%	n/a	n/a	n/a	27%	Input
KPI048	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Risk-Based Audit Plan (RBAP) to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)	Number of revised RBAPs submitted to the APAC by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised RBAP submitted to the APAC by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI049	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) Audit Action Plan (AAP) to the APAC	Number of AGSA Audit Action Plans submitted to the APAC by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 AGSA Audit Action Plan submitted to the APAC by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output



SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI050	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Strategic Risk Register (SRR) to the Ethics, Risk, and Fraud Management Committee	Number of revised SRRs submitted to the Ethics, Risk, and Fraud Management Committee by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised SRR submitted to the Ethics, Risk, and Fraud Management Committee by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI051	Corporate Services	Submission of the revised Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Backup Disaster Recovery Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised ICT Backup Disaster Recovery Plans submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised ICT Backup Disaster Recovery Plan submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output
KPI052	Corporate Services	Submission of the revised Strategic ICT Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised Strategic ICT Plans submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Strategic ICT Plan submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output
KPI053	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to the Council	Number of draft IDPs submitted to the Council by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 draft IDP submitted to the Council by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output
KPI054	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the IDP / Budget / SDF time schedule (process plan) to the Council	Number of IDP / Budget / SDF time schedules (process plan) submitted to the Council by 31 August	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 IDP / Budget / SDF time schedule (process plan) submitted to the Council by 31 August	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	Output
KPI055	Infrastructure Services	Submission of the revised Sewer Master Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Sewer Master Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	0	1 revised Sewer Master Plan submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output



SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance

IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI059	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Communication Policy to the MayCo	Number of revised Communication Policies submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	Programme	All	1 per annum	New KPI	1 revised Communication Policy submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI060	Infrastructure Services	Submission of the updated Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP) 2023 - 2028 to the Municipal Manager	Number of updated CITPs 2023 - 2028 submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 updated CITP 2023 - 2028 submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output

8.3	REVISED TOP LAYER SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2025/26
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Collaborator No: 802590
 IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance
 Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: REVISED TOP LAYER SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2025/26

2. PURPOSE

To obtain the Council's approval for the revision made to the Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) 2025/26.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 was approved by the Council on 28 January 2026. It is common practice for a municipality, as provided for in the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA), to review its performance indicators and targets after approving the adjustments budget.

A strikethrough and an underline, respectively, indicate all necessary changes that need deletion or amendment (for ease of reference). It should be noted that the TL SDBIP 2025/26 is the in-year plan of the municipality, and amendments made to the TL SDBIP 2025/26 must be read in conjunction with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Therefore, changes made in the Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 are considered to be made in the IDP as well.

The reason for the amendment to the following Key Performance Indicator (KPI) is as follows:

- a) KPI002: The indicator description and the unit of measurement wording were revised to align with each other.

Any detected spelling, grammatical, and / or alignment errors in the document were also corrected where needed.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that the extract of the Revised TL Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of the TL SDBIP 2025/26 (page 5) be approved;
- (b) that the updated Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 be published on the Municipal Website; and
- (c) that the updated Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 be submitted to:
 - (i) Internal Audit Unit (for notification);
 - (ii) Department of Local Government: Western Cape;
 - (iii) Provincial Treasury: Western Cape;
 - (iv) Auditor- General of South Africa; and
 - (v) National Treasury.

6. DISCUSSION**6.1 Background**

In terms of the MFMA, all reasonable steps were taken into consideration for the amendment to the TL SDBIP to ensure proper alignment with the IDP.

The municipal manager, CFO, and Directors, as well as all the managers, participated in the setting of key performance indicators (KPIs) and targets.

The TL SDBIP 2025/26 was approved by the Executive Mayor on 20 June 2025, after the approval of the IDP and Budget in May 2025. The Council should note that the provisions of the MFMA allow the Executive Mayor to approve the TL SDBIP within 28 days after the approval of the Budget. The first revision to the TL SDBIP was approved by Council on 28 January 2026 and was made public as per the relevant legislation.

An alignment error was detected and needs to be corrected. Hence, the Council is requested to consider the alignment correction for approval.

6.2 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications beyond those that were approved in the 2025/26 MTRF Budget and Adjustments Budget.

6.3 Legal Implications

In terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA), section 54(1)(c) *“On receipt of a statement or report submitted by the accounting officer of the municipality in terms of section 71 or 72 the mayor must- the mayor must, consider and, if necessary, make any revisions to the service delivery and budget implementation plan, provided that revisions to the service delivery targets and performance indicators in the plan may only be made with the approval of the council following approval of an adjustments budget.”*

6.4 Staff Implications

This report has no staff implications for the municipality.

6.5 Risk Implication

None

6.6 Previous Council Decisions

Council Item No. 8.2 of the 37th Meeting of the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality (28 January 2026).

6.7 Comments from Senior Management**6.7.1 Director: Community and Protection Services**

Supported.

6.7.2 Chief Financial Officer

Supported.

6.7.3 Director: Infrastructure Services

Supported.

6.7.4 Director: Corporate Services

Supported.

6.7.5 Director: Planning and Economic Development

Supported.

6.7.6 Comments from the Municipal Manager

Supported.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 6.2

- (a) that the extract of the Revised TL Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of the TL SDBIP 2025/26 (page 5) be approved;
- (b) that the updated Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 be published on the Municipal Website; and
- (c) that the updated Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 be submitted to:
 - i. Internal Audit Unit (for notification);
 - ii Department of Local Government: Western Cape;
 - iii Provincial Treasury: Western Cape;
 - vi Auditor General of South Africa; and
 - v. National Treasury.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE A: Revised Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan 2025/26 (*extract page 5*)

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Geraldine Mettler
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REPORT DATE	18 March 2026

ANNEXURE A

4. REVISED TOP LAYER SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) 2025/26: PER STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA (SFA)

4.1 SFA 1 - VALLEY OF POSSIBILITY

SFA 1 – Valley of Possibility													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24))	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI002	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Economic Development Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Economic Development Strategies submitted to the <u>Municipal Manager</u> MayCo by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	New KPI	1 revised Economic Development Strategy submitted to the <u>Municipal Manager</u> MayCo by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI003	Planning and Economic Development	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Number of job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects by 30 June	Programme	ALL	1 100 per annum	1 449	1 100 job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects by 30 June	664 (664)	800 (800)	950 (950)	1 100 (1 100)	Output
KPI004	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of Land-use applications to the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Percentage of Land-use applications submitted to the MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Programme	ALL	80% per annum	90.90%	80% of land-use applications submitted to the MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	80%	80%	80%	80%	Output
KPI005	Planning and Economic Development	Provide training opportunities to entrepreneurs and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)	Number of quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs	Programme	All	21 per annum	22	21 quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs	18 (18)	1 (19)	1 (20)	1 (21)	Output
KPI007	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Housing Pipeline (document) to the MayCo	Number of revised Housing Pipelines (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	Programme	ALL	1 per annum	1	1 revised Housing Pipeline (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output

8.4	APPROVAL TO ADVERTISE THE REVISED AND UPDATED INTEGRATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK, 2026/2027
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: Council: 26 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: APPROVAL TO ADVERTISE THE REVISED AND UPDATED INTEGRATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK, 2026/2027

2. PURPOSE

To request Council approval to approve the advertising of the revised and updated Integrated Capital Expenditure Framework, 2026/2027 ("CEF") for public participation as part of the SDF / IDP / Budget.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To provide Council with the pertinent facts to approve the commencement of a Public Participation Process ("PPP") for the Revised and Updated Integrated Capital Expenditure Framework ("CEF"), 2026/2027 as part of the SDF / IDP / Budget.

- Sections 29 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) ("MSA"); and –
- Section 21(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) ("MFMA").

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- that Council **approves** the Revised and Updated Integrated Capital Expenditure Framework, as set out in **Appendix 1** for public release;
- that Council specifically takes note of the Long-Term Financial Plan that contains the management principles for sound financial management that was considered for the compilation of the ten-year capital expenditure programme as set out in **Appendix 1- Annexure 7**.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 BACKGROUND

As an intermediary city, Stellenbosch Municipality qualifies for the Integrated Urban Development Grant ("IUDG"). The IUDG requires the municipality to compile a Capital Expenditure Framework ("CEF") and to revise it on a regular basis. The CEF is referred to as a key component of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework ("MSDF") in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) ("SPLUMA"). Section 21(n) of SPLUMA specifically states that a MSDF must determine a CEF for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially. The legislative context is within the realm of municipal planning and relates specifically to Integrated Development Plans ("IDPs"), MSDFs, and the Municipal Budget.

6.2 DISCUSSION

The final Amended MSDF, 2023 adopted by Council on 27 June 2023 included the CEF as required in terms of section 21(n) of SPLUMA. The CEF is a planning tool that aims to ensure the capital infrastructure planning and municipal budgeting is aligned

to the spatial strategies and proposal set out in the Council adopted MSDF. Specifically, the outcome of a CEF process is a 10-year capital portfolio of infrastructure investments that are prioritised according to the municipality's spatial vision, infrastructure planning, and financial objectives; affordable for the municipality (based on the Long Term Financial Plan and Strategy); and spatially aligned to the MSDF. The implementation of this portfolio of infrastructure investments will assist the municipality in achieving the implementation of the Amended MSDF, 2023 which sets the spatial transformation agenda.

The CEF is used as the primary instrument for grant qualification in the application for IUDG funding by the municipality in addition to the governance criteria set out for ICM's which includes the revision on a regular basis. To continue benefitting from the IUDG funding, the CEF adopted as part of the Amended MSDF, 2023 needs to be reviewed and updated. The municipality accordingly appointed a service provider to review and update the components contained in the CEF report. The updated and reviewed CEF has been completed and accordingly needs to be public participated as part of the SDF / IDP / Budget.

6.3 **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are sufficient budget available for the publication of the advertisements as required by the applicable legislation.

6.4 **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

The recommendation in this report complies with the requirements of the legislation on public participation and the review and updating of the Capital Expenditure Framework as part of the SDF / IDP / Budget.

6.5 **STAFF IMPLICATIONS**

No additional staff implications.

6.6 **PREVIOUS / RELEVANT COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS**

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING: 2025-08-08: ITEM 8.1

RESOLVED (majority vote with 1 abstentions)

- (a) That Council adopts the SDF / IDP / Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan for 2026/27 for the compilation of the annual budget in terms of Section 21(1) of the MFMA and Section 29 of the MSA to guide the planning, drafting, and adoption of the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, attached as Annexure A; and
- (b) That an advertisement is placed on the official website of the municipality and in the local newspaper, notifying the public of the adopted SDF / IDP / Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan for 2026/27.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING: 2023-06-27: ITEM 10.4

RESOLVED (majority vote with 5 abstentions)

- (a) That Council takes note of the feedback from the public participation process, which commenting period closed on 30 May 2023; copies attached as Appendix 2, 3, and 4 of this report;
- (b) That Council supports and approves the recommendations contained in the comments and responses tables, copies attached as Appendix 3 and 4 to this report;

- (c) That Council approves and adopt the Amended Municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2023 (MSDF), including the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), copy attached as Appendix 1 for the subsequent promulgation in terms of the relevant legislation; and
- (d) That Council approves that the Amended Municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2023 (MSDF), including the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), form part of the updating and amending of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

6.7 RISK IMPLICATIONS

The risks are addressed in the item content.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Revised and Updated Capital Expenditure Framework, 2026/2027

(KINDLY NOTE: The appendix will be distributed under separate cover in due course).

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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DIRECTORATE	Planning and Economic Development
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REPORT DATE	20 March 2026

8.5	MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK 2026/2027-2028/2029
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK 2026/2027-2028/2029

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is as follows:

- a) The Executive Mayor to table the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (inclusive of property rates charges and taxes, tariffs and service charges), annexures and proposed amendments to the budget related policies and other policies to Council for approval in terms of Section 16(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003).
- b) That Council specifically note and consider the need to take up external loans to fund critically needed refurbishment of infrastructure to the amount of R437 million of which over the MTREF R222 million will be required in year one, R100 million in year two and R115 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary) and confirms draft approval of same in order for the Chief Financial Officer to attend to the necessary legislative requirements.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

FOR APPROVAL BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BUDGET

Attached as **APPENDIX 1** is an executive summary by the Accounting Officer.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended to Council,

- (a) that the Draft High Level Budget Summary, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION C**; be approved for public release;
- (b) that the Draft Annual Budget Tables as prescribed by the Budgeting and Reporting Regulations, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION D**, be approved for public release;
- (c) that the three-year Capital Budget for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 2 – SECTION N**, be approved for public release;
- (d) that the proposed draft rates on properties in WCO24, tariffs, tariff structures and service charges for water, electricity, refuse, sewage and other municipal services, as set out in **APPENDIX 3**, be approved for public release;

- (e) that the proposed amendments to existing budget related policies, other policies and by-laws as set out in **APPENDICES 4 - 36**, be approved for public release;
- (f) that Council specifically note and consider the need to take up an external loan, needed for investment in income generating infrastructure to the amount of R437 million of which R222 million will be required in year one, R100 million in year two and R115 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary) and confirm approval of same;
- (g) that Council specifically take note of the fact that the proposed electricity charges and tariff structure is subject to NERSA approval that could change materially; and
- (h) that Council takes note of MFMA circulars 132 that was published to guide the MTREF for 2026/2027 to 2028/2029 as set out in **APPENDICES 37**.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 Background/ Legislative Framework

Section 16 of the MFMA states that:

- (1) The council of a municipality must for each financial year approve an annual budget for the municipality before the start of that financial year.
- (2) In order for a municipality to comply with subsection (1), the mayor of the municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year.

Furthermore, section 17 of the MFMA states that:

- (1) An annual budget of a municipality must be a schedule in the prescribed format-
 - a) setting out realistically anticipated revenue for the budget year from each revenue source;
 - b) appropriating expenditure for the budget year under the different votes of the municipality;
 - c) setting out indicative revenue per revenue source and projected expenditure by vote for the two financial years following the budget year;
 - d) setting out-
 - i. estimated revenue and expenditure by vote for the current year;
 - ii. actual revenue and expenditure by vote for the financial year preceding the current year.

6.2 Discussion

Economic Outlook

The South African economy has experienced over a decade of constrained growth, GDP growth is averaging below 2%, which is far below the level needed to meet national needs. In 2025, growth was a mere 1.4% and is projected to average 1.6% in 2026, 1.8% in 2027, settling at 2% at the end of the medium term in 2028, supported by continued momentum on structural reforms, improving confidence, lower interest rates and higher investment.

The 2026 National Budget highlights that while inflationary pressures began to moderate and interest rates were expected to stabilise; the global economic environment has become increasingly uncertain due to emerging geopolitical risks. In

particular, the escalation of the conflict in Iran has introduced significant volatility into global energy markets.

The ongoing conflict has disrupted key global oil supply routes, particularly through the Strait of Hormuz, resulting in increased volatility in international oil prices. The rise in crude oil prices has translated directly into higher fuel prices globally, placing upward pressure on transport and production costs across economies.

These developments have introduced secondary inflationary pressures, as increased fuel costs raise the cost of goods and services across the economy. This has a direct impact on food prices, logistics, manufacturing input costs and overall cost of living. As a result, inflation forecasts have been revised upward relative to earlier projections, with expectations that inflation may remain elevated in the short term before stabilising over the medium term.

The Bureau for Economic Research (BER) indicates that inflation, which was previously expected to stabilise within the 4% to 5% range, may trend higher in the short term due to these global shocks. This creates additional pressure on household disposable income and increases the cost of doing business.

Although improvements in electricity supply have reduced the intensity of load shedding domestically, energy security risks remain, and the global energy shock further compounds the economic outlook. Rising living costs, high unemployment and constrained household income continue to place pressure on consumers and limit economic expansion.

Despite these challenges, there are still positive developments supporting economic recovery, including improved investor confidence, easing domestic inflation prior to the shock, gradual interest rate stabilisation and continued progress in structural reforms. However, the geopolitical environment introduces downside risks to these projections.

Government's strategic priorities remain focused on driving inclusive growth and job creation, reducing poverty and the cost of living, and building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

Economic & Fiscal Strategy

The Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) outlines a pro-growth and fiscally responsible agenda built on four key pillars:

1. Macroeconomic Stability:

Focus on reducing economic volatility and managing inflation to support investment, savings and sustainable growth. A stable macroeconomic environment contributes to reduced borrowing costs and improved fiscal sustainability.

2. Structural Reforms:

Ongoing reforms aimed at improving efficiency and competitiveness in key sectors such as energy, logistics, water and telecommunications. The continuation of Operation Vulindlela remains central to unlocking economic growth and improving service delivery, with a growing focus on municipal performance and infrastructure delivery.

3. State Capability & Governance:

Strengthening institutional capacity, governance and accountability across all spheres of government. This includes improved public financial management, digital transformation and enhanced service delivery capabilities.

4. Public Infrastructure Investment:

Increased investment in strategic infrastructure, including electricity, transport and water, supported by improved public-private partnership frameworks. Infrastructure investment is recognised as a key driver of economic growth, job creation and long-term productivity.

Public Investment & Fiscal Measures

Government's fiscal strategy is designed to stabilise public finances while supporting economic growth and service delivery:

- **Debt and Fiscal Consolidation:** Government debt is expected to stabilise over the medium term, supported by efforts to maintain a primary budget surplus and manage borrowing levels.
- **Revenue Measures:** Targeted tax measures are implemented to support fiscal sustainability while balancing economic growth considerations.
- **Social Spending:** Continued prioritisation of social services, including health, education and social protection, to support vulnerable households.
- **Wage Agreements:** Public sector wage increases remain a significant cost driver and are managed within a constrained fiscal framework.
- **Infrastructure Investment:** Increased allocation towards infrastructure development to address service delivery backlogs and support economic growth.

Economic Growth & Domestic Outlook

Economic growth is expected to improve gradually, supported by:

- Improved energy supply stability and ongoing structural reforms
- Increased infrastructure investment and public spending
- Stabilising inflation and interest rates (subject to global pressures)
- Gradual recovery in global economic conditions

However, the global geopolitical environment, particularly the conflict in Iran and its impact on energy markets, presents a key downside risk to the economic outlook. Rising fuel prices and associated inflationary pressures may dampen growth prospects and delay further monetary policy easing.

The BER projects moderate economic growth over the medium term, with continued risks from global uncertainty, logistics constraints and domestic structural challenges. The focus remains on unlocking private sector investment, particularly in renewable energy, infrastructure and logistics.

Government Priorities & Budget Highlights

Key priorities in the 2026 Budget and Budget Review include:

- **Structural Reforms:** Accelerating reforms to improve energy security, logistics efficiency and digital infrastructure.
- **Social Protection and Public Services:** Continued investment in social services and support programmes.
- **Revenue and Tax Measures:** Ensuring sustainable revenue generation while minimising negative economic impacts.
- **Fiscal Discipline:** Maintaining a balanced approach to expenditure and borrowing.
- **Public Investment:** Scaling up infrastructure investment to support economic recovery.
- **Enhanced Governance:** Strengthening state capacity, financial management and accountability across all spheres of government.

Western Cape & Municipal Focus

The Western Cape Government aligns with national priorities while emphasising regional growth through the Growth for Jobs Strategy, which focuses on:

- **Energy Resilience:** Expanding renewable energy and reducing reliance on Eskom supply
- **Economic Growth and Job Creation:** Supporting key sectors such as tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and technology
- **Infrastructure Investment:** Improving transport, logistics and bulk infrastructure
- **Municipal Financial Sustainability:** Strengthening municipal revenue management and cost-reflective tariffs
- **Public Safety:** Enhancing law enforcement and creating a safe environment for investment.

Economic Outlook: Stellenbosch Municipality

Economic Performance and Growth

According to MERO 2024/25, Stellenbosch Municipality remains a key economic hub within the Cape Winelands District, contributing significantly to regional GDP and employment. The local economy continues to demonstrate resilience, supported by a diversified sectoral base.

Sectoral Contributions

Key sectors contributing to the local economy include:

- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services: 29.3%
- Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering and Accommodation: 16.2%
- Manufacturing: 15.5%
- Agriculture and Agri-Processing

- Tourism
- Education

This diversified economic structure supports resilience and long-term growth.

Financial Management

Stellenbosch Municipality continues to demonstrate strong financial governance, as evidenced by five consecutive clean audit outcomes, reflecting sound financial management, accountability and transparency.

Capital Expenditure and Strategic Alignment

The Municipality's Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) provides a structured approach to infrastructure investment, aligned with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

This alignment ensures that capital investment supports the Municipality's spatial vision, prioritises Priority Development Areas (PDIs) and addresses historical spatial inequalities.

Through this integrated planning framework, the Municipality can respond directly to economic challenges by directing investment towards areas with the highest potential for economic impact and social development.

Targeted investment in PDIs supports:

- economic growth and job creation
- local economic development (LED)
- expansion of the municipal revenue base
- improved access to services and infrastructure

Infrastructure-led development in these areas stimulates private sector investment, supports business development and contributes to long-term fiscal sustainability.

Economic Challenges

Stellenbosch Municipality continues to face the following challenges:

1. Economic growth volatility, exacerbated by global and domestic shocks
2. Unemployment and labour market pressures
3. Increasing infrastructure and service delivery demands due to urbanisation
4. Economic inequality and spatial disparities
5. Environmental sustainability and climate resilience requirements

Strategic Interventions Using the CEF

The Municipality addresses these challenges through targeted interventions:

Infrastructure Investment

- Upgrading road, electricity and bulk infrastructure
- Expanding waste management and mobility infrastructure

- Developing LED hubs to support economic activity

Job Creation and Skills Development

- Public employment programmes and EPWP initiatives
- Local labour sourcing requirements in municipal projects
- Skills development aligned to economic sectors

Housing and Urban Development

- Affordable housing programmes and inclusionary zoning
- Expansion of water, sanitation and basic services
- Development within Priority Development Areas

Renewable Energy and Sustainability

- Investment in solar and alternative energy solutions
- Energy security initiatives to support business continuity
- Climate resilience and environmental sustainability projects

Tourism and SME Support

- Investment in tourism infrastructure and destination development
- Support for small businesses, emerging farmers and local enterprises

Stellenbosch Economic Outlook

- **Short-term:** Economic recovery supported by infrastructure investment and energy initiatives
- **Medium-term:** Growth driven by skills development, business support and investment attraction
- **Long-term:** Sustainable and inclusive growth through diversification, innovation and spatial transformation

Municipality's Financial Planning

The constrained economic environment, compounded by rising inflationary pressures linked to global energy market volatility, continues to impact municipal finances and household affordability.

Municipalities are therefore required to:

- improve revenue collection and financial management
- implement cost containment measures
- ensure efficient and effective delivery service

National Treasury requires municipalities to adopt cost-reflective tariffs, while balancing affordability considerations, particularly in a high-inflation environment.

Budgets must be funded from realistically anticipated revenue, with conservative assumptions to account for economic uncertainty and affordability constraints.

The Municipality continues to align its financial planning with:

- National Treasury guidelines
- IDP priorities
- Inflation forecasts (including upward risks)
- Revenue and tariff strategies

The national fiscal framework emphasises fiscal discipline, requiring municipalities to maintain financial sustainability, responsible borrowing and efficient expenditure management.

In this context, Stellenbosch Municipality continues to prioritise sound financial management, infrastructure investment and revenue enhancement to ensure long-term sustainability and improved service delivery outcomes.

Municipality's Financial Planning considering the Economic Outlook and guidance from National Treasury

The economic outlook has improved moderately, however there is still room for improvement which continues to impact municipal finances, and this has strained consumers' ability to pay for services. Coupled with this is the marginal growth in national transfers compared to previous financial years. These two critical factors necessitate municipalities to function optimally, suggesting that municipal operations, processes and procedures must be efficient. Therefore, municipalities must maximize their revenue generating potential and collect what is due to them and at the same time eliminate wasteful and non-core spending.

National Treasury encourages municipalities to maintain tariff increases and adopt a tariff setting methodology at levels that reflects an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers, while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. Headline inflation declined to 4.4 per cent during 2024/2025 in the fourth quarter, resulting in an average inflation of 4.4 per cent for the year. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is forecasted to increase from 3.3 per cent in 2025/2026 to 3.7 per cent in 2026/2027, thus municipalities are required to justify all increases more than the projected inflation target for 2026/2027.

Municipalities must ensure that their budgets are funded from realistically anticipated revenues. This means that the municipality must refrain from assuming collection rates that are unrealistic and unattainable.

The setting of cost-reflective tariffs is a requirement of Section 74(2) of the Municipal Systems Act, which is meant to ensure that municipalities set tariffs that enable them to recover the full cost of rendering the service. This forms the basis of compiling a credible budget. The municipalities must therefore generate sufficient revenue to fully recover their costs, deliver services to customers sustainably and invest in the infrastructure that promises local economic development.

The municipality's revenue is determined by setting a package of tariffs that is not only considered to be affordable to its ratepayers and the users of its services but deemed to be at fair and realistic levels. It is important that municipalities periodically conduct cost of supply studies in the provision of each basic service.

Tariff increases by Eskom and Water Boards are above inflation and should be considered as such while determining cost reflective tariffs. In the instance of bulk tariff increases for electricity, municipalities are encouraged to apply for electricity tariff increases that reflect the total cost of providing the service, to ensure that they are working towards achieving fully cost-reflective tariffs that will assist them to achieve financial sustainability. Municipalities should consider the following facts during the tariff setting process, namely, the costs of bulk purchases and the fluctuation in the seasonal cost thereof; the consumption patterns to enable better demand planning and management; and in the event that municipalities have been under recovering costs, embark on a process to correct their tariff structures over a reasonable time period so that cost reflective tariffs are achieved, which in turn will result in financial sustainability.

Local government confronts tough fiscal choices in the face of financial and institutional problems that result in service-delivery breakdowns and unpaid bills. Municipalities can offset these trends by improving their own revenue collections, working more efficiently and implementing cost-containment measures. To maintain a funded budget, municipalities need to not only focus on tariff increases but also focus on how to eliminate expenditure that is unnecessary. The Cost Containment Regulations were issued on 07 June 2019, as well as the municipality's Cost Containment Policy is embedded in the municipality's operations that assists in driving down costs, ensuring that value for money is achieved, and resources of the municipality is used effectively, efficiently and economically.

Municipalities are required to consider the following during the compilation of the 2026/2027 MTREF budgets:

- Improving the effectiveness of revenue management processes and procedures;
- Cost containment measures to, amongst other things, control unnecessary spending on nice-to-have items and non-essential activities as highlighted in the Municipal Cost Containment Regulation read with MFMA Circular No.82;
- Ensuring value for money through the procurement process;
- The affordability of providing free basic services to all households;
- Not taking on unfunded mandates;
- Water Conservation: Strictly control the use of costly water tankers and fix the water infrastructure to enable the sustainable provision of water;
- 2026 Local Government Elections (transitional processes and hand-over reports for the newly elected councils);
- Prioritize the filling of critical vacant posts, especially linked to the delivery of basic services; and
- Curbing consumption of water and electricity by the indigents to ensure that they do not exceed their allocation.

The aforementioned were taking into account during the compilation of the municipality's budget.

2025/2026 represents the last year of the current municipal council's electoral term. The local government elections are scheduled to take place between November 2026 and January 2027. Circular 132 of the MFMA highlights the following four risks that should be managed. Firstly, if elections takes place after the start of the new financial year the outgoing council will be responsible to approve tariffs for the 2026/2027 financial year and newly elected council will implement it, secondly the outgoing council

must ensure that they comply with the timeframes for the approval of the budget, thirdly the outgoing council should ensure that the budget is funded, and not prepare a "election friendly" budget that with unrealistically low tariffs and over-ambitious capital expenditure programme. Lastly municipalities must ensure that the public and stakeholder consultation processes are adhered to as required by the relevant legislature. Circular 132 of the MFMA also highlights the handover process from the current council to the newly elected council and stipulates the requirements that must be complied with. The municipality's financial sustainability should be protected at all times in the build-up to the elections. Sound decision-making is of utmost importance to ensure long-term sustainability of municipal finances and service delivery long after the election period is completed.

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Stellenbosch municipality's long term financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities. The municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning, through the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and the annual budget process.

Funds were shifted from low to high priority programmes so as to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken on non-core and 'nice to have' items with regards to expenditure. The municipality has embarked on developing a revenue enhancement strategy to optimize revenue, including the collection of debt owed by consumers. Furthermore, the municipality has undertaken various customer care initiatives to ensure that the municipality truly involves all citizens in the process of ensuring a people lead government.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the 2026/2027 MTREF:

- Integrated Development Plan was used to inform the measurable objectives, targets and backlog eradication goals;
- Tariff and property rate increases should be affordable. However, tariffs need to remain or move towards being cost reflective, and should take into account the need to address infrastructure backlogs;
- National, provincial and local priorities;
- Headline inflation forecasts; and
- Funding choices and modelling.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was used as a guiding strategic document to inform the budget compilation. The challenge however is still to deliver services more efficiently and effectively with a tight financial envelope.

Stellenbosch municipality's revenue strategy was based on the following fundamentals, namely, tariff policies of the municipality, economic outlook and development for Stellenbosch and surrounding areas, National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy, National, Provincial and Regional fiscal growth rates and electricity tariffs as approved by National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA).

The financial resources to fund the Operational Budget will and must consist of realistically anticipated revenue generated from property taxes, service charges and other income.

The municipality were mindful of the estimated headline inflation for 2026/2027 of 3.7% forming the basis of the extensive income modelling exercise but also taking into account the principles of economic services that are cost reflective, trading services

generating surpluses, the effect of escalating salary costs and bulk purchases. Inflation is forecast to fluctuate around 3.7% to 3.2% over the medium term in line with moderate inflation expectations.

The national budget focuses on fiscal consolidation. This means that we as municipalities must ensure that we do not borrow beyond our ability to repay and we do not spend money we do not have, until we ignite growth and generate revenue, we have to be tough on ourselves.

Budget documentation in line with the budget and reporting regulations is attached as **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1**. The report serves as an overview of the budget as a whole, budget assumptions used to compile the budget, funding sources used to fund the capital budget, different income categories to fund priorities of the municipalities, as well as the different expenditure items, including non-cash items.

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026/2027 – 2028/2029

The draft capital budget is infrastructure orientated and addresses the huge backlog and urgent need to upgrade/refurbish Council's infrastructure as addressed by the different master plans. It is directed by the IDP (Integrated Development Plan) and the needs of the community.

It's also aligned to the strategic priority in the State of the Nation Address of Infrastructure investment and the "back to basics" approach. Council's attention is however drawn to the fact that not all needs identified by the community can realistically be funded by the municipality. Critical and committed programmes/projects were the focal point for the capital budget.

The main capital projects that the municipality will be investing in, include:

• Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10
• Electricity Network: Pniel
• Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management
• Network Cable Replace 11 Kv
• System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry
• Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi
• Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschoek
• Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW
• Erf 7001 Cloeteville (380) FLISP
• Jamestown: Housing
• La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services & ±430 units)
• Rehabilitation of Langrug Dam and Engineering Services
• Bien don 66/11kV substation new
• Cable replacement 66kV
• Electrification
• Kayamandi new substation 11 kV switching station
• Third transformer and associated works 20MVA Cloeteville
• Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5MVA to 20MVA
• Switchgear Substation University
• Kayamandi: Zone O (±711 services)
• Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)
• Lanquedoc Access road and Bridge
• Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding
• Jamestown Transport Network - School Street

• Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander
• Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)
• Extention Of WWTW: Stellenbosch
• Sewerpipe Replacement
• Upgrade of IdasValley WTP
• Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek
• Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe Line & Pumpstations: Franschhoek
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley
• New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg
• Waterpipe Replacement

The detailed draft capital budgets for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029 are attached as **APPENDIX 1**.

DRAFT OPERATING BUDGET 2026/2027 – 2028/2029

The basis of the operating budget is aligned to the principle of total potential income from all our services as well as a projection of total direct income. The extent, to which tariffs and levies are proposed to increase, is in the main influenced by:

- The increase in bulk purchases (electricity)
- Employee related costs, as per SALGBC wage agreement
- Councillor remuneration, as per SALGA upper limits
- Service delivery challenges
- Repairs and maintenance
- Operational projects impacting job creation and economic development
- Contractual commitments
- Day to day operational costs (fuel & oil, telephones, bank costs, etc)
- Finance costs, influenced by level of borrowing

Taking all these issues into consideration and to ensure the sustainability of our operations from realistically anticipated income flows, the following tariff and property tax increases are proposed for 2025/2026:

Electricity	10.71%
Sanitation	6.00%
Refuse removal	6.00%
Water	5.00%
Rates	6.00%

The proposed electricity tariffs are subject to change based on the final findings and recommendation of the cost of supply study. The proposed electricity charges and tariff structure is subject to National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approval.

The impact of the proposed tariff increases on the monthly services account for the various consumer categories is summarized in **APPENDIX 2**.

HIGH LEVEL CAPITAL AND OPERATING BUDGET FOR 2026/2027 – 2028/2029

The draft high level budget depicting the total budget is attached as **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION C**.

TARIFFS

Council's attention is further drawn to the fact that the Tariff List attached as **APPENDIX 3** includes Sundry Tariffs as a basket of services and charges, i.e. Land Use Management Fees, Development contributions, Technical Charges, etc. In this regard, the proposed tariff list must be consulted for the detail.

BUDGET RELATED POLICIES & BY-LAWS

A summary of changes to budget related policies is attached as **APPENDIX 4**

The following budget related policies is new:

Insurance Policy (**APPENDIX 5**)

The following budget related policies and by-laws were revised:

Rates Policy (**APPENDIX 6**)

Indigent Policy (**APPENDIX 7**)

Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy (**APPENDIX 8**)

Irrecoverable Debt Policy (**APPENDIX 9**)

Development Charges Policy (**APPENDIX 10**)

Wayleave Policy (**APPENDIX 11**)

Cash Management and Investment Policy (**APPENDIX 12**)

Accounting Policy (**APPENDIX 13**)

Asset Management Policy (**APPENDIX 14**)

Pool Vehicle Policy (**APPENDIX 15**)

Supply Chain Management Policy (**APPENDIX 16**)

Grants-In-Aid Policy (**APPENDIX 17**)

Ward Allocation Policy (**APPENDIX 18**)

Ward Committee Policy (**APPENDIX 19**)

Petty Cash Policy (**APPENDIX 20**)

Virementation Policy (**APPENDIX 21**)

Preferential Procurement Policy (**APPENDIX 22**)

Travel and Subsistence Policy (**APPENDIX 23**)

Cost Containment Policy (**APPENDIX 24**)

The following budget related policies and by-laws were unchanged:

Tariff Policy (**APPENDIX 25**)

Tariff By-law (**APPENDIX 26**)

Rates By-law (**APPENDIX 27**)

Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law (**APPENDIX 28**)

Special Ratings Area Policy (**APPENDIX 29**)

Special Ratings Area By-law (**APPENDIX 30**)

Infrastructure Unbundling of Assets (**APPENDIX 31**)

Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy (**APPENDIX 32**)

Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy (**APPENDIX 33**)

Liquidity Policy (**APPENDIX 34**)

Inventory Management Policy (**APPENDIX 35**)

Financing of External Bodies performing municipal functions Policy (**APPENDIX 36**)

OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

The additional information as prescribed by the budget and reporting regulations are attached as **APPENDIX 1 – PART 2 – SECTION P**.

6.3 Financial Implications

Financial impact already discussed above.

6.4 External Loan for 2026/2027

That Council specifically note and consider the need to take up external loans to fund critically needed refurbishment of infrastructure to the amount of R437 million of which over the MTREF R222 million will be required in year one, R100 million in year two and R115 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary).

6.5 Legal Implications

The item at my disposal is compliant with the relevant legislative framework.

6.6 Staff Implications

None.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

32nd Council Meeting: 2025-05-30: Item 8.2

6.7 Risk Implications

None.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management:

6.8.1 Director: Infrastructure Services

Noted.

6.8.2 Director: Planning and Development Services

Noted.

6.8.3 Director: Community and Protection Services:

Noted.

6.8.4 Director: Corporate Services:

Noted.

6.8.5 Chief Financial Officer:

Noted.

6.8.6 Municipal Manager:

Noted.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 6.3

- (a) that the Draft High Level Budget Summary, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION C**; be approved for public release;
- (b) that the Draft Annual Budget Tables as prescribed by the Budgeting and Reporting Regulations, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION D**, be approved for public release;
- (c) that the three-year Capital Budget for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 2 – SECTION N**, be approved for public release;
- (d) that the proposed draft rates on properties in WCO24, tariffs, tariff structures and service charges for water, electricity, refuse, sewage and other municipal services, as set out in **APPENDIX 3**, be approved for public release;
- (e) that the proposed amendments to existing budget related policies, other policies and by-laws as set out in **APPENDICES 4 - 36**, be approved for public release;
- (f) that Council specifically note and consider the need to take up an external loan, needed for investment in income generating infrastructure to the amount of R437 million of which R222 million will be required in year one, R100 million in year two and R115 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary) and confirm approval of same;
- (g) that Council specifically take note of the fact that the proposed electricity charges and tariff structure is subject to NERSA approval that could change materially; and
- (h) that Council takes note of MFMA circulars 132 that was published to guide the MTREF for 2026/2027 to 2028/2029 as set out in **APPENDICES 37**.

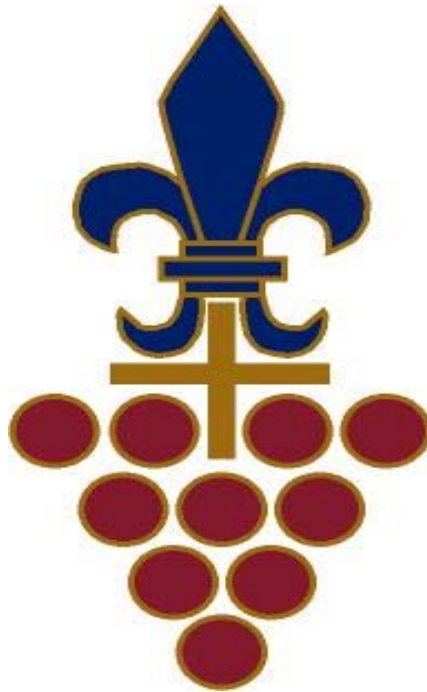
FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	KEVIN CAROLUS
POSITION	DIRECTOR: FINANCIAL SERVICES
DIRECTORATE	FINANCIAL SERVICES
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8528
E-MAIL ADDRESS	kevin.carolus@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	19 March 2026

APPENDIX 1

Kindly note that Appendix 1 will be distributed under separate cover.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS SCENARIOS

2026/2027

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS ACCOUNTS SCENARIOS BY MEANS OF RANDOM SAMPLE

SMALL HOUSEHOLD (NON- INDIGENT)		600202000	Erf 36	Monthly Account	Ex Vat	
					2025/2026	2026/2027
Valuation		579 000		Property Rates	120.58	127.82
Elec. - Kwh/pm		237		Electricity - Units	553.65	609.02
Electricity-Basic		Dom 2 - Pre-paid		Electricity - Basic	-	-
Water - Kl./pm (Normal)		12		Water	122.16	129.42
Water-Basic		Domestic		Water Basic	93.38	98.98
Stand - sq.m		416		Sewerage	223.78	237.21
Bin		1		Refuse Removal	309.01	330.33
Free Water		0		A/c Excluding VAT	1 422.56	1 532.77
Free Elec.		0		% Increase		7.75%
				Effect on Municipal account		110.21

SMALL HOUSEHOLD (NON- INDIGENT)		600202000	Erf 36	Monthly Account	Ex Vat	
					2025/2026	2026/2027
Valuation		579 000		Property Rates	120.58	127.82
Elec. - Kwh/pm		237		Electricity - Units	553.65	599.00
Electricity-Basic		Dom 4 - Credit meter		Electricity - Basic	322.62	354.88
Water - Kl./pm (Normal)		18		Water	246.54	261.30
Water-Basic		Domestic		Water Basic	93.38	98.98
Stand - sq.m		416		Sewerage	223.78	237.21
Bin		1		Refuse Removal	309.01	330.33
Free Water		0		A/c Excluding VAT	1 869.56	2 009.52
Free Elec.		0		% Increase		7.49%
				Effect on Municipal account		139.96

MEDIUM HOUSEHOLD		10964150	Erf 7018	Monthly Account	Ex Vat	
					2025/2026	2026/2027
Valuation		1 220 000		Property Rates	355.51	376.85
Elec. - Kwh/pm		598		Electricity - Units	1 736.10	1 909.71
Electricity-Basic		Dom 2 - Prepaid		Electricity - Basic	-	-
Water - Kl./pm (Normal)		25		Water	472.35	498.81
Water-Basic		Domestic		Water Basic	93.38	98.98
Stand - sq.m		626		Sewerage	279.84	296.63
Bin		1		Refuse Removal	309.01	330.33
Free Water		0		A/c Excluding VAT	3 246.18	3 511.31
Free Elec.		0		% Increase		8.17%
				Effect on Municipal account		265.12

		Ex Vat			
		2025/2026	2026/2027		
LARGE HOUSEHOLD	109933085	Erf 1480	Monthly Account		
	Valuation	8 435 000	Property Rates	3 085.93	3 271.17
	Electricity-Basic	Dom 4 - Credit meter	Electricity - Basic	322.62	354.88
	Elec. - Kwh/pm	791	Electricity - Units	2 518.46	2 728.88
			Electricity Demand Levy	-	-
	Water - Kl./pm (Normal)	70	Water	3 697.05	3 884.61
	Water-Basic	Domestic	Water Basic	93.38	98.38
	Stand - sq.m	1255	Sewerage	398.69	422.61
	Bin	1	Refuse Removal	309.01	330.33
			A/c Excluding VAT	10 425.14	11 090.87
	Free Water	0	% Increase		6.39%
	Free Elec.	0	Effect on Municipal account		665.73

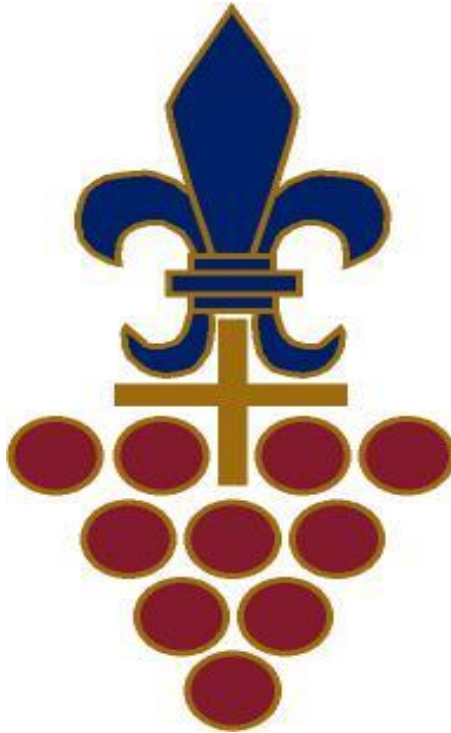
		Ex Vat			
		2025/2026	2026/2027		
LARGE HOUSEHOLD	150540005	Erf 2401	Monthly Account		
	Valuation	5 950 000	Property Rates	2 175.18	2 305.75
	Electricity-Basic	Dom 4 - Credit meter	Electricity - Basic	322.62	354.88
	Elec. - Kwh/pm	791	Electricity - Units	2 518.46	2 728.88
			Electricity Demand Levy	-	-
	Water - Kl./pm (Normal)	70	Water	3 697.05	3 884.61
	Water-Basic	Domestic	Water Basic	93.38	98.98
	Stand - sq.m	520	Sewerage	252.10	267.22
	Bin	1	Refuse Removal	309.01	330.33
			A/c Excluding VAT	9 367.79	9 970.65
	Free Water	0	% Increase		6.44%
	Free Elec.	0	Effect on Municipal account		602.86

		Ex Vat		
		2025/2026	2026/2027	
SMALL BUSINESS	109931007	Erf 8721	Monthly Account	
Valuation	2 845 000	Property Rates	2 189.23	2 320.57
Electricity-Basic	Com 3 - Prepaid	Electricity - Basic	553.62	608.98
Elec. - Kwh/pm	783	Electricity - Units	3 077.19	3 338.24
		Electricity Demand Levy	-	-
Water - Kl./pm (Normal)	9	Water	265.59	281.52
Water-Basic	Other	Water Basic	106.96	113.38
Stand - sq.m	500	Sewerage (ADD17 x3)	1 012.18	1 072.91
Bin	1 - 3x per week	Refuse Removal	1 096.43	1 172.08
		A/c Excluding VAT	8 301.20	8 907.68
Free Water	0	% Increase		7.31%
Free Elec.	0	Effect on Municipal account		606.49

		Ex Vat	
		2025/2026	2026/2027
INDUSTRIAL (Medium Voltage)	341000004/107	Erf 6284 Monthly Account	
Valuation	257 047 000	Property Rates	197 797.67
Electricity-Basic	IND 2	Electricity - Basic	6 411.59
Elec. - Kwh/pm	664319	Electricity - Units	1 182 487.82
Electricity - Demand+Access	2581 + 2581	Electricity Demand Levy	1 383 725.72
Water - Kl./pm (Normal)	12453	Water	367 488.03
Water-Basic	Other	Water Basic	106.96
Stand - sq.m	252740	Sewerage (A2+A17+A20)	51 864.91
Bin	5 - 3× per week	Refuse Removal	5 482.15
		A/c Excluding VAT	3 195 364.84
Free Water	0	% Increase	4.87%
Free Elec.	0	Effect on Municipal account	155 656.50
A2 = 14241			
A17 = 89			
A20 = 6			

		Ex Vat	
		2025/2026	2026/2027
TIME OF USE (Medium Voltage)	341000004/107	Erf 6284 Monthly Account	
Valuation	257 047 000	Property Rates	197 797.67
Peak	187842	Electricity Units	522 200.76
Standard	502191	Electricity Units	913 987.62
Off-Peak	438833	Electricity Units	596 812.88
Demand	3001	Electricity Demand Max	267 209.04
Access	3500	Electricity Demand Access	296 310.00
Electricity-Basic	TOU2	Electricity - Basic	12 231.43
Water - Kl./pm (Normal)	12453	Water	367 488.03
Water-Basic	Other	Water Basic	106.96
Stand - sq.m	252740	Sewerage (A2+A17+A20)	51 864.91
Bin	5 - 3× per week	Refuse Removal	5 482.15
		A/c Excluding VAT	3 231 491.44
Free Water	0	% Increase	3.32%
Free Elec.	0	Effect on Municipal account	107 361.11
A2 = 14241			
A17 = 89			
A20 = 6			

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



TARIFFS

2026/2027

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DISCLAIMER

While every attempt has been made to ensure the information contained in Stellenbosch Municipalities Tariff Book is accurate, Stellenbosch Municipality does not accept any claims arising out of inaccuracies caused by human error or electronic fault or in any other form whatsoever. Should a tariff be excluded the prior year approved tariff will be used.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

PROPERTY TAX RATES 2026/2027

For the applicable provisions refer to the approved Rates Policy and Special Rating Areas Policy of the Municipality

PROPERTY RATES:

Property rates are levied in terms of Section 14(1) of the Local Government : Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 (the MPRA)

Category of Property	Tariff 2025/2026	Tariff 2026/2027
Residential	R 0.004398	R 0.004662
Industrial	R 0.009676	R 0.010257
Business and Commercial	R 0.009234	R 0.009788
Agricultural	R 0.001098	R 0.001164
Mining	R 0.010115	R 0.010722
Public Service Purposes	R 0.009234	R 0.009788
Public Service Infrastructure	R 0.001098	R 0.001164
Public Benefit Organisation	R 0.001098	R 0.001164
Heritage	R 0.003518	R 0.003729
Vacant Residential	R 0.008794	R 0.009322
Vacant Other (not Residential nor Agricultural)	R 0.017590	R 0.018645
Multiple Use Purpose (Each Component is categorised and rated as per above)	Multi Tariff	Multi Tariff

SPECIAL RATING AREAS (SRA):

Additional rates, for each SRA as approved by Council, are levied in terms of Section 22(1) of the MPRA

Special Rating Area	Tariff 2025/2026 Excl VAT	Tariff 2026/2027 (Excl VAT)
Jonkershoek	R 0.000852	R 0.000911
Technopark	R 0.002429	R 0.002632
CITI Business	R 0.001818	R 0.002022
CITI Residential	R 0.000909	R 0.001011

Relief measures for Special Rating Areas may be granted according to the approved Special Rating Area Policy.

RELIEF MEASURES:

Relief Measures are generally described in paragraph 8 of approved Rates Policy, and may be granted according to the approved Rates Policy. This includes the specific undermentioned relief measures: (Please consult the Property Rates Policy for the complete information regarding rebates granted by Council)

1. Gross Monthly Household Income (Qualifying Senior Citizens & Disabled Persons)

A rebate as per the table below may be granted as per paragraph 8.3 of the approved Rates Policy

Gross Monthly Household Income (Income bands)				% Rebate
Up to			R 8 000	100%
From	R 8 001	To	R 11 000	75%
From	R 11 001	To	R 13 000	50%
From	R 13 001	To	R 17 000	25%

2. Municipal Valuation Threshold

On qualifying residential properties, a reduction up to a maximum valuation of R 250 000, will be granted, which amount includes the R15 000 as per Section 17(1)(h) of the MPRA and the R 235 000 Reduction granted as per paragraph 8.2.1(ii) of the approved Rates Policy. To further assist Indigent owners, an additional reduction of up to R 100 000 on the property valuation will be granted on qualifying and registered Indigent Owners as per paragraph 8.2.1(iii) of the approved Property Rates Policy.

3. Stellenbosch Special Rebates

A rebate of 20% may be granted as per paragraph 8.6 of the approved Rates Policy.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

Approved 2025/26

Application 2026/2027

1. Domestic

Domestic: Life Line PP - 0 to 60amp single phase only (For qualifying indigent customers and receiving the first 100 units free per month) (DOM1)

Fixed Charge per month	R	-	R	-
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 (c/kWh) (<= 50 kWh)		190.72		210.10
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 (c/kWh) (51 – 300 kWh)		238.66		262.90
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 (c/kWh) (300 – 600 kWh)		355.70		393.80
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 (c/kWh) (> 600 kWh)		409.20		449.90
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 BSST (Free Basic Units)		100 units		

Domestic: Regular PP meters- (0 to 60amp single and three phase AND Less than 600kWh per month average consumption during the previous financial year and for generation for own use) (DOM2)

Fixed Charge per month	R	-	R	-
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (<= 50kWh)		191.04		210.10
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (51 - 300kWh)		245.73		269.50
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (301 - 600kWh)		345.58		379.50
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (> 600kWh)		406.38		449.90

Domestic: Regular PP meters- (0 to 60 Amp single and three phase using more than 600 kWh per month average consumption during the previous financial year and for generation for own use) (DOM3)

Fixed Charge per month	R	261.54	R	287.69
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (<= 50kWh)		190.72		206.64
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (51 - 300kWh)		244.64		265.07
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (301 - 600kWh)		345.13		373.94
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (> 600kWh)		406.40		440.35

Domestic: Regular (Using Credit Meters 60 Ampere single and three phase maximum and for generation for own use) (DOM4)

Fixed Charge per month	R	322.62	R	354.88
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (<= 50kWh)		190.72		206.64
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (51 - 300kWh)		244.64		265.07
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (301 - 600kWh)		345.13		373.94
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (> 600kWh)		406.40		440.35

Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) Generation for own use and export

Reading cost R/pm	R	146.01	R	158.20
Basic Charge	R	322.62	R	354.88
Import				
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (<= 50kWh)		190.72		206.64
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (51 - 300kWh)		244.64		265.07
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (301 - 600kWh)		345.13		373.94
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (> 600kWh)		406.40		440.35
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	R	-	R	-
Export				
Low Season				
Peak c/kWh		201.00		269.63
Standard c/kWh		138.31		162.00
Off Peak c/kWh		87.75		122.51
High Season				
Peak c/kWh		616.20		616.24
Standard c/kWh		186.69		171.86
Off Peak c/kWh		101.38		122.51

2. Commercial

Commercial: Life Line (<20Ampere maximum, Single & three phase Pre Paid Only for micro entrepreneurial businesses) (COM1)

Fixed Charge per month	R	-	R	-
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		413.01		454.30

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS			
		Approved 2025/26	Application 2026/2027
Commercial: Low (40Ampere maximum, Pre Paid single & three phase only and for generation for own use) (COM2)			
Fixed Charge per month	R	323.31	R 355.63
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		331.64	359.32
Commercial: Regular PP only (80Ampere, single and three phase and for generation for own use) (COM3)			
Fixed Charge per month	R	553.62	R 608.98
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		393.49	426.34
Commercial: Credit meters (80Ampere, single and three phase and for generation for own use) (COM4)			
Fixed Charge per month	R	598.17	R 657.98
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		365.23	397.31
Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM 5) Generation for own use and export			
Reading cost R/pm	R	146.01	R 158.20
Basic Charge	R	598.17	R 645.73
Import			
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		365.23	397.31
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)		-	-
Export			
Low Season			
Peak c/kWh		201.00	269.63
Standard c/kWh		138.31	162.00
Off Peak c/kWh		87.75	122.51
High Season			
Peak c/kWh		616.20	616.24
Standard c/kWh		186.69	171.86
Off Peak c/kWh		101.38	122.51
3. Agricultural			
Agricultural: Regular (Prepaid and Credit meters maximum 80Amp 3 phase and for generation for own use) (AGR1)			
Fixed Charge per month	R	656.00	R 721.58
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		399.22	399.00
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) Generation for own use and export			
Tariff similar as AGRI 1			
Reading cost R/pm	R	146.01	R 158.20
Fixed Charge per month R/pm	R	656.00	R 710.77
Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA) (New)		-	533.62
Import			
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		399.22	399.00
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)		-	-
Export			
Low Season			
Peak c/kWh		201.00	269.63
Standard c/kWh		138.31	162.00
Off Peak c/kWh		87.75	122.51
High Season			
Peak c/kWh		616.20	616.24
Standard c/kWh		186.69	171.86
Off Peak c/kWh		101.38	122.51
4. Industrial			
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp and for generation for own use (IND1)			
Fixed Charge per month	R	3 381.54	R 3 381.53
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		180.34	R 198.00
Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	82.52	R 90.77
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	458.28	R 458.29
Large Power (IND 1.1): Low Voltage>80 Amp: Renewable Energy- Generation for own use and export			
Fixed Charge per month	R	3 381.54	R 3 381.53

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS			
	Approved 2025/26		Application 2026/2027
Reading cost R/pm	R	146.01	R 158.20
Import			
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		180.34	198.00
Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	82.52	R 90.77
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	458.28	R 458.29
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)		-	-
Export			
Low Season			
Peak c/kWh		201.00	269.63
Standard c/kWh		138.31	162.00
Off Peak c/kWh		87.75	122.51
High Season			
Peak c/kWh		616.20	616.24
Standard c/kWh		186.69	171.86
Off Peak c/kWh		101.38	122.51
Industrial: Medium Voltage and for generation for own use (IND2)			
Fixed Charge per month	R	6 411.59	R 6 411.59
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		177.91	195.80
Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	81.21	R 81.22
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	454.90	R 454.90
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): Renewable Energy - Generation for own use and export			
Tariff similar as IND2			
Fixed Charge per month	R	6 411.59	R 6 411.59
Reading cost R/pm	R	146.01	R 158.20
Import			
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		177.91	R 195.80
Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	81.21	R 81.22
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	454.90	R 454.90
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)		-	-
Export			
Low Season			
Peak c/kWh		201.00	269.63
Standard c/kWh		138.31	162.00
Off Peak c/kWh		87.75	122.51
High Season			
Peak c/kWh		616.20	616.24
Standard c/kWh		186.69	171.86
Off Peak c/kWh		101.38	122.51
<p>PLEASE NOTE, FOR ALL TARIFFS WHERE THERE IS A MAXIMUM DEMAND CHARGE AS PART OF THE TARIFF: In the event that the access demand or Notified Maximum Demand is exceeded more than once in a municipal financial year, the following additional charges will apply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 10% of the total Access Demand Charge/Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 2nd occasion. 2. A 20% of the total Access Demand Charge/ Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 3rd occasion. 3. A 30% of the total Access Demand Charge/ Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 4th occasion. 4. On the 5th occasion the municipality reserves the rights to disconnect your electricity supply and only when the electricity supply has been upgraded and bulk levy contribution paid will the supply be restored. <p>* Occasion refers to the number of times/events the Access Demand/ Notified Maximum Demand has been exceeded</p>			
5. Municipal			
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)			
Fixed Charge per month (New)	R	-	R 61.97
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		411.89	446.27
Access Charge (R/kVA)			
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)			
Fixed Charge per month (New)	R	-	R 170.32

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS			
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Access Charge (R/kVA) (New)	R	-	R 164.09
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		374.40	405.65
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)			
Fixed Charge per month (New)	R	-	R 561.60
Access Charge (R/kVA) (New)	R	-	R 117.61
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		171.62	189.20
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	508.01	R 550.43
6. Non Profit Organisations			
Non Profit Organisations : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)			
Fixed Charge per month	R	-	R -
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		413.01	454.30
Non Profit Organisations : Low Voltage Max 60 Amp Prepaid SARS Approved (NPO2)			
Fixed Charge per month (New)	R	-	R 287.91
Access Charge (R/kVA) (New)	R	-	R 572.75
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		396.23	429.31
7. Sport			
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)			
Fixed Charge per month (New)	R	-	R 165.57
Access Charge (R/kVA) (New)	R	-	R 114.55
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		351.04	380.34
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)			
Fixed Charge per month (New)	R	-	R 112.32
Access Charge (R/kVA) (New)	R	-	R 117.61
Energy Rate (c/kWh)		160.65	177.10
Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	-	R -
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	506.32	R 548.59
8. Time-of-Use			
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp and for generation for own use) TOU1			
Fixed Charge per month	R	6 461.86	R 6 461.86
SUMMER: Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	87.61	R 123.66
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R	87.61	R 100.37
Peak Energy (c/kWh)		286.59	290.49
Standard Energy (c/kWh)		188.85	200.01
Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)		141.63	142.00
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)			
WINTER: Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	87.61	R 123.66
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R	87.61	R 100.37
Peak Energy (c/kWh)		898.70	890.84
Standard Energy (c/kWh)		269.73	269.80
Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)		158.47	146.64
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)		37.48	37.48
Time of Use Low Voltage (TOU 1.1): Renewable Energy - Generation for own use and export			
Reading Cost R/pm	R	146.01	R 158.20
Fixed Charge per month	R	6 461.86	R 6 461.86
Import			
SUMMER: Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	87.61	R 123.66
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	87.61	R 100.37
Peak Energy (c/kWh)		286.59	290.49
Standard Energy (c/kWh)		188.85	200.01
Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)		141.63	142.00
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)			
WINTER: Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	87.61	R 123.66
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	87.61	R 100.37
Peak Energy (c/kWh)		898.70	890.84
Standard Energy (c/kWh)		269.73	269.80

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS			
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Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)		158.47	146.64
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)		37.48	37.48
Export			
Low Season			
Peak c/kWh		201.00	269.63
Standard c/kWh		138.31	162.00
Off Peak c/kWh		87.75	122.51
High Season			
Peak c/kWh		616.20	616.24
Standard c/kWh		186.69	171.86
Off Peak c/kWh		101.38	122.51
Time of Use (Medium Voltage and for generation for own use) TOU2			
Fixed Charge per month	R	12 231.45	R 12 231.43
SUMMER: Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	89.04	R 106.34
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	84.66	R 86.11
Peak Energy (c/kWh)		277.87	284.90
Standard Energy (c/kWh)		181.76	182.00
Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)		136.23	136.00
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)			
WINTER: Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	89.04	R 106.34
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	84.66	R 86.11
Peak Energy (c/kWh)		917.93	873.60
Standard Energy (c/kWh)		260.74	264.54
Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)		153.27	143.44
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)		39.37	39.37
Time of Use Medium Voltage (TOU 2.1): Renewable Energy - Generation for own use and export			
Fixed Charge per month	R	12 231.45	R 12 231.43
Reading Cost R/pm	R	146.01	R 158.20
Import			
SUMMER: Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	89.04	R 106.34
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R	84.66	R 86.11
Peak Energy (c/kWh)		277.87	284.90
Standard Energy (c/kWh)		181.76	192.50
Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)		136.23	136.00
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)		-	-
WINTER: Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	89.04	R 106.34
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R	84.66	R 86.11
Peak Energy (c/kWh)		917.93	873.60
Standard Energy (c/kWh)		260.74	264.54
Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)		153.27	143.68
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)		39.37	39.37
Export			
Low Season			
Peak c/kWh		201.00	269.63
Standard c/kWh		138.31	162.00
Off Peak c/kWh		87.75	122.51
High Season			
Peak c/kWh		616.20	616.24
Standard c/kWh		186.69	171.86
Off Peak c/kWh		101.38	122.51
<p>PLEASE NOTE, FOR ALL TARIFFS WHERE THERE IS A MAXIMUM DEMAND CHARGE AS PART OF THE TARIFF:In the event that the access demand or Notified Maximum Demand is exceeded more than once in a municipal financial year, the following additional charges will apply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 10% of the total Access Demand Charge/Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 2nd occasion. 2. A 20% of the total Access Demand Charge/ Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 3rd occasion. 3. A 30% of the total Access Demand Charge/ Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 4th occasion. 4. On the 5th occasion the municipality reserves the rights to disconnect your electricity supply and only when the electricity supply has been upgraded and bulk levy contribution paid will the supply be restored. <p>* Occasion refers to the number of times/events the Access Demand/ Notified Maximum Demand has been exceeded</p>			

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS		
	Approved 2025/26	Application 2026/2027
9. External Wheeling		
Customer received power at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	39.33	45.98
Customer received power at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	34.07	39.84
10. Generation for Own Use		
Customers that want to connect an Own Generation for Own Use only system to the municipal electrical grid without being compensated for reverse power flow can remain on their current tariff and continue to use their current meter.		
11. Generation for Own Use and Export		
Customers that want to connect an Own Generation for Own Use and Export system to the municipal electrical grid and who want to be reimbursed will have to do the following:		
1 The Municipality shall provide and install the requisite meters at the customer's cost.		
2 The customer will stay on the existing purchase tariff.		
3 For reimbursement the basic charge will be increased to include the automated meter reading cost.		
4 The reimbursement will only be for the export energy.		
5 Customer not allowed to generate more than his total consumption per financial year.		
12.Availability Fees (Per Annum)		
Availability	5 138.87	5 563.13
13. Time of use periods		
1. Low Demand -Summer September to May Monday to Friday 00:00 - 06:00 Off Peak 06:00 - 07:00 Standard 07:00 - 10:00 Peak 10:00 - 18:00 Standard 18:00 - 20:00 Peak 20:00 - 22:00 Standard 22:00 - 24:00 Off Peak Saturday 00:00 - 07:00 Off Peak 07:00 - 12:00 Standard 12:00 - 18:00 Off Peak 18:00 - 20:00 Standard 20:00 - 24:00 Off Peak Sunday 00:00 - 24:00 Off Peak		
2. High Demand- Winter June to August Monday to Friday 00:00 - 06:00 Off Peak 06:00 - 09:00 Peak 09:00 - 17:00 Standard 17:00 - 19:00 Peak 19:00 - 22:00 Standard 22:00 - 24:00 Off Peak Saturday 00:00 - 07:00 Off Peak 07:00 - 12:00 Standard 12:00 - 18:00 Off Peak 18:00 - 20:00 Standard 20:00 - 24:00 Off Peak Sunday 00:00 - 24:00 Off Peak		
All tariffs exclusive of VAT		

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY																				
WATER TARIFFS																				
Monthly consumption	2025/2026										2026/2027									
	Normal consumption periods		10% Water restriction periods		20% Water restriction periods		30% Water restriction periods		40% Water restriction periods		Normal consumption periods		10% Water restriction periods		20% Water restriction periods		30% Water restriction periods		40% Water restriction periods	
	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT
DOMESTIC Includes single residential erven as well as single residential erven managed by body corporates.																				
0 kilolitres to 6 kiloliters	R 8.10	per kl.	R 8.10	per kl.	R 8.10	per kl.	R 8.10	per kl.	R 8.62	per kl.	R 8.54	per kl.	R 8.54	per kl.	R 8.54	per kl.	R 8.54	per kl.	R 9.10	per kl.
> 6 kilolitres to 12 kiloliters	R 12.26	per kl.	R 13.25	per kl.	R 13.45	per kl.	R 14.65	per kl.	R 15.85	per kl.	R 12.93	per kl.	R 13.98	per kl.	R 14.19	per kl.	R 15.46	per kl.	R 16.72	per kl.
> 12 kilolitres to 20 kiloliters	R 20.73	per kl.	R 25.00	per kl.	R 27.92	per kl.	R 33.90	per kl.	R 47.06	per kl.	R 21.87	per kl.	R 26.38	per kl.	R 29.46	per kl.	R 35.76	per kl.	R 49.65	per kl.
> 20 kilolitres to 25 kiloliters	R 36.87	per kl.	R 42.73	per kl.	R 46.20	per kl.	R 61.13	per kl.	R 85.38	per kl.	R 38.90	per kl.	R 45.08	per kl.	R 48.74	per kl.	R 64.49	per kl.	R 90.07	per kl.
> 25 kilolitres to 40 kiloliters	R 51.24	per kl.	R 56.92	per kl.	R 59.27	per kl.	R 85.83	per kl.	R 120.39	per kl.	R 54.06	per kl.	R 60.05	per kl.	R 62.53	per kl.	R 90.55	per kl.	R 127.01	per kl.
> 40 kilolitres to 70 kiloliters	R 81.87	per kl.	R 100.91	per kl.	R 114.62	per kl.	R 177.38	per kl.	R 272.91	per kl.	R 86.37	per kl.	R 106.46	per kl.	R 120.92	per kl.	R 187.14	per kl.	R 287.92	per kl.
70 kilolitres and above	R 113.83	per kl.	R 178.25	per kl.	R 235.26	per kl.	R 356.68	per kl.	R 478.11	per kl.	R 113.83	per kl.	R 178.25	per kl.	R 235.26	per kl.	R 356.68	per kl.	R 478.11	per kl.
DOMESTIC CLUSTER Refers to a cluster (block of flats) served by a single water connections																				
0 kilolitres to 6 kiloliters	R 8.10	per kl.	R 7.62	per kl.	R 8.10	per kl.	R 8.10	per kl.	R 8.10	per kl.	R 8.54	per kl.	R 8.04	per kl.	R 8.54	per kl.	R 8.54	per kl.	R 8.54	per kl.
> 6 kilolitres to 12 kiloliters	R 12.26	per kl.	R 13.25	per kl.	R 13.45	per kl.	R 14.65	per kl.	R 15.85	per kl.	R 12.93	per kl.	R 13.98	per kl.	R 14.19	per kl.	R 15.46	per kl.	R 16.72	per kl.
> 12 kilolitres to 18 kiloliters	R 20.73	per kl.	R 25.00	per kl.	R 27.92	per kl.	R 33.90	per kl.	R 47.06	per kl.	R 21.87	per kl.	R 26.38	per kl.	R 29.46	per kl.	R 35.76	per kl.	R 49.65	per kl.
> 18 kilolitres to 25 kiloliters	R 36.87	per kl.	R 42.73	per kl.	R 46.20	per kl.	R 61.13	per kl.	R 85.38	per kl.	R 38.90	per kl.	R 45.08	per kl.	R 48.74	per kl.	R 64.49	per kl.	R 90.07	per kl.
Above 25 kiloliters	R 51.24	per kl.	R 56.92	per kl.	R 59.27	per kl.	R 85.83	per kl.	R 120.39	per kl.	R 54.06	per kl.	R 60.05	per kl.	R 62.53	per kl.	R 90.55	per kl.	R 127.01	per kl.
BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL (Include University)	R 29.51	per kl.	R 39.32	per kl.	R 47.22	per kl.	R 64.92	per kl.	R 82.63	per kl.	R 31.13	per kl.	R 41.48	per kl.	R 49.81	per kl.	R 68.49	per kl.	R 87.18	per kl.
MUNICIPAL TARIFF FOR MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND ALL LEAKAGES																				
0 kilolitres to 20 kiloliters	R 12.95	per kl.	R 15.34	per kl.	R 16.90	per kl.	R 20.84	per kl.	R 24.79	per kl.	R 13.66	per kl.	R 16.19	per kl.	R 17.83	per kl.	R 21.99	per kl.	R 26.15	per kl.
> 21 kilolitres to 50 kiloliters	R 13.60	per kl.	R 15.91	per kl.	R 17.33	per kl.	R 21.06	per kl.	R 24.79	per kl.	R 14.35	per kl.	R 16.78	per kl.	R 18.28	per kl.	R 22.22	per kl.	R 26.15	per kl.
Above 50 kiloliters	R 14.78	per kl.	R 16.93	per kl.	R 18.12	per kl.	R 21.45	per kl.	R 24.79	per kl.	R 15.59	per kl.	R 17.86	per kl.	R 19.11	per kl.	R 22.63	per kl.	R 26.15	per kl.
MISCELLANEOUS AND ALL OTHER USERS (Schools, Sportbodies, Churches and Charity Organisations)	R 27.68	per kl.	R 29.13	per kl.	R 30.57	per kl.	R 33.47	per kl.	R 36.36	per kl.	R 29.20	per kl.	R 30.73	per kl.	R 32.25	per kl.	R 35.31	per kl.	R 38.36	per kl.
BASIC CHARGE Domestic (per erven)	R 93.38			n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	R 98.98			n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a
Domestic cluster (per flat)	R 11.35	Rate needs correction over		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	R 12.03	Rate needs correction over time as it isn't in line with other basic charges		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a
All other (per erven)	R 106.96			n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	R 113.38			n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a
MASO 0 kilolitres to 24 kilolitres per household 25 kilolitres to 40 kilolitres per household Above 40 kilolitres per household	R 1.83 R 25.24 R 27.42	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 5.72 R 32.87 R 43.58	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 9.48 R 38.86 R 57.95	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 17.14 R 52.48 R 88.47	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 24.79 R 66.11 R 118.99	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 1.93 R 26.62 R 28.93	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 6.03 R 34.68 R 45.97	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 10.01 R 41.00 R 61.13	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 18.08 R 55.37 R 93.33	per kl. per kl. per kl.	R 26.15 R 69.74 R 125.54	per kl. per kl. per kl.

Monthly consumption	2025/2026										2026/2027									
	Normal consumption periods		10% Water restriction periods		20% Water restriction periods		30% Water restriction periods		40% Water restriction periods		Normal consumption periods		10% Water restriction periods		20% Water restriction periods		30% Water restriction periods		40% Water restriction periods	
	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT	Amount Excl. VAT	UNIT
TREATED EFFLUENT WATER																				
Infrastructure provided by Council:																				
Irrigation	R 0.14	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 0.15	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Commercial / Industrial users / Domestic	R 6.04	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 6.37	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Schools	R 6.79	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 7.17	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Departmental	R 6.04	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 6.37	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Golf Clubs	R 6.04	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 6.37	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Infrastructure provided by User:																				
Irrigation	R 0.07	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 0.07	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Commercial / Industrial users / Domestic	R 1.66	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 1.75	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Schools	R 2.26	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 2.39	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Departmental	R 1.66	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 1.75	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Golf Clubs	R 1.66	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R 1.75	per kl.	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a	R -	n/a
Current Agreements:																				
Special Users	As per Agreement		As per agreement		As per agreement		As per agreement		As per agreement		As per Agreement		As per agreement		As per agreement		As per agreement		As per agreement	
BULK USERS																				
Water consumption for irrigation of sportsgrounds of schools, irrigation of Council property by sports clubs, as well as irrigation of parks and other grounds by Council's Departments, of Parks and Recreation:																				
To 2000 kilolitres	R 15.68	per kl	R 27.35	per kl	R 38.00	per kl	R 60.32	per kl	R 82.24	per kl	R 16.55	per kl	R 28.86	per kl	R 40.09	per kl	R 63.63	per kl	R 86.77	per kl
Above 2000 kilolitres	R 20.43	per kl	R 45.24	per kl	R 68.71	per kl	R 116.99	per kl	R 164.49	per kl	R 21.56	per kl	R 47.72	per kl	R 72.49	per kl	R 123.42	per kl	R 173.54	per kl
WATER AVAILABILITY FEE	R 2 013.64	per annum									R 2 124.39	per annum								

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY						
WASTE MANAGEMENT TARIFFS						
	SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	COMMENTS	Tariff 2025/2026 (VAT Excl.)	Tariff 2026/2027 (VAT Excl.)	
Residential Waste Collection (Households, Flats, Hostels, Retirement homes, Churches, Schools, Welfare Organisations, etc.)						
Definition: 1 refuse unit = 240ℓ = 3 standard refuse bags						
Indigent subsidy: A monthly subsidy (to be determined by Council) to be credited to a registered indigent consumer's account						
Black bags (only where wheelie bins have not been introduced and/or stolen or lost)						
	Single residential properties for indigent households.	per month	Account payable by property owner. Max 3 closed bags. Service will cancel when 240ℓ bin is issued.	R 309.01	R 327.55	
	Basic residential collection based on 3 standard refuse bags once per week - 1st refuse unit - One dwelling on erf	per month	Account payable by property owner. Max 3 closed bags. Service will cancel when 240ℓ bin is issued.	R 309.01	R 327.55	
	Basic residential collection based on 3 standard refuse bags per dwelling (1 refuse unit) for additional dwellings on same erf	per refuse unit per month	Account payable by property owner. Max 3 additional closed bags. No other extras. Per fixed arrangement - not variable. Service will cancel when 240ℓ bin is issued. At cluster housing, flats, etc. 1 refuse unit to be charged for every living unit (per month)	R 309.01	R 327.55	
	Additional collection based on an additional 3 standard refuse bags once per week - 2nd refuse unit or more	per month	Account payable by property owner. Max 3 additional closed bags. No other extras. Per fixed arrangement - not variable. Service will cancel when 240ℓ bin is issued.	R 309.01	R 327.55	
Mobile bins (140ℓ Wheelie bin)						
Black Bin (Black lid Black bin)						
New	Basic residential collection based on 1 X 140ℓ per week - 1 st bin - one dwelling per erf (Compulsory to take with 140 ℓ green bin)	per month	Account payable by property owner. No extras waste in refuse bags next to the bin. Units to be charged per quantity of bins used. Only Stellenbosch Municipal bins will be serviced	R -	R 327.55	
New	Three times per week removal 140ℓ refuse bin (sectional title, residential zoned i.e. Hostels, Flats, Old age/retirement villages - NOT HOUSEHOLDS) (Compulsory to take with 140 ℓ green bin)	per month	Account payable by property owner. No extras waste in refuse bags next to the bin. Units to be charged per quantity of bins used. Only Stellenbosch Municipal bins will be serviced	R -	R 1 162.22	
Mobile bins (240ℓ Wheelie bin)						
Black Bin (Black lid Black bin)						
	Basic residential collection based on 1 X 240ℓ per week - 1 st bin - one dwelling per erf	per month	Account payable by property owner. No extras waste in refuse bags next to the bin. At cluster housing, flats, etc. Units to be charged per quantity of bins used. Only Stellenbosch Municipal bins will be serviced	R 309.01	R 327.55	
	Basic residential collection based on 1 X 240ℓ per week for additional dwellings on same erf	per refuse unit per month	Account payable by property owner. No extras waste in refuse bags next to the bin. At cluster housing, flats, etc. Units to be charged per quantity of bins used. Only Stellenbosch Municipal bins will be serviced	R 309.01	R 327.55	
	Basic residential collection based on 1 X 240ℓ bin per week for additional wheelie bins	per refuse unit per month	Account payable by property owner. No extras waste in refuse bags next to the bin. At cluster housing, flats, etc. Units to be charged per quantity of bins used. Only Stellenbosch Municipal bins will be serviced	R 309.01	R 327.55	
Blue Bin (Blue lid Black bin)						
	Three times per week removal with a blue lid 240ℓ refuse bin - sectional title, residential zoned i.e. Hostels, Flats, Old age/retirement villages - NOT for single residential units.	Per add 240ℓ bin per month	Account payable by property owner. No extras waste in refuse bins next to the bin. Sectional title, residential zoned i.e. Hostels, Flats, Old age/retirement villages that require more than once a week service. Charged per quantity of bins)	R 1 096.43	R 1 162.22	
Sectional Title Developments						
New	Basic residential collection based on 1 X 240ℓ per week - 1 st bin - 50% of the total units will be billed	per month	Account payable by property owner. 50% of the units will be billed . Only Stellenbosch Municipality bins will be collected	R -	R 327.55	
New	Basic residential collection based on 1 X 240ℓ three times a week - 1 st bin - 50% of the total units will be billed	per month	Account payable by property owner. 50% of the units will be billed . Only Stellenbosch Municipality bins will be collected	R -	R 1 162.22	
Non Residential Waste Collections (Business and Commercial)						

	SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	COMMENTS	Tariff 2025/2026 (VAT Excl.)	Tariff 2026/2027 (VAT Excl.)
	Definition: 1 refuse unit = 240ℓ = 3 standard refuse bags				
	Black bags (Only where Wheelie bins have not been introduced)				
	Collection based on three (3) standard refuse bags once (x1) per week	per month	Account payable by business owner. Max 3 closed bags. No other extras. *Black BAG Service will cancel when 240ℓ bin is issued.	R 365.46	R 387.39
	Collection based on 3 standard refuse bags 3 x per week - three refuse units per month	per month	Account payable by business owner. Max 3 closed bags. No other extras. Service will cancel when 240ℓ bin is issued.	R 1 096.43	R 1 162.22
	Additional collection based on additional refuse bags, once (x1) per week - measured in the number of additional refuse units (3) standard refuse bags) per week	per month	Account payable by business owner. No other extras. Per fixed arrangement - not variable. Service will cancel when 240ℓ bin is issued.	R 365.46	R 387.39
	Additional collection based on an additional refuse bags, 3 x per week - measured in the number of additional refuse units (3 standard refuse bags) per week	per month	Account payable by business owner. No other extras. Per fixed arrangement - not variable. Service will cancel when 240ℓ bin is issued.	R 1 096.43	R 1 162.22
	Mobile bins (240ℓ Wheelie bin)				
	Blue Bin (Blue lid Black bin)				
	Collection based on 1 X 240ℓ bin once (x1) per week measured per bin.	per month	Account payable by business owner. No extras refuse bags next to the bin/s. Per fixed arrangement - not variable.	R 365.46	R 387.39
	Additional 1x 240ℓ bin removal/s once per week - measured as the number of additional 240ℓ bin/s	per month	Account payable by business owner. No extras refuse bags next to the bin/s. Per fixed arrangement - not variable.	R 365.46	R 387.39
	Collection based on 1 X 240ℓ bin three times per week measured per bin.	per month	Account payable by business owner. No extras refuse bags next to the bin/s. Per fixed arrangement - not variable.	R 1 096.43	R 1 162.22
	Additional 240ℓ bin/s removed three times per week - measured per bin/s	per month	Account payable by business owner. No extras refuse bags next to the bin/s. Per fixed arrangement - not variable.	R 1 096.43	R 1 162.22
	Mobile bins (240ℓ Wheelie bin)				
	Red Bin (Red lid Black Bin)				
	Collection based on 1 X 240ℓ bin five times per week measured per bin.	per month	Account payable by business owner. No other extras. Per fixed arrangement - not variable.	R 1 827.34	R 1 936.98
	Additional 240ℓ bin removed five times per week - measured as the number of additional bin/s	per month	Account payable by business owner. No other extras. Per fixed arrangement - not variable.	R 1 827.34	R 1 936.98
	Charges and Levies				
	Solid Waste availability charge	per annum	Vacant erven and to all households <u>farm dwellings</u> , businesses, flats, developments and residential estates not making use of municipal collection services	R 1 938.62	R 2 054.94
	Collection of garden waste				
	Collection of clean garden waste placed in green refuse bags.	per collection of a maximum of 6 refuse bags	Limited to household properties only	R 116.95	R 123.97
	Cleaning of private erven				
	Hiring of plant, equipment and staff to clean private erf/ erven	per hour	Residents will be required to pay per hour for the clean-up operation of all general waste including green waste and builder's rubble. Standard 4 hour rate will apply and thereafter the hourly tariff will apply.	R 1 614.30	R 1 711.16
	Disposal waste from cleaning operation	per ton	All waste will be transported and disposed of at a licenced waste disposal facility and will be charged per ton. Standard 4 tons will be charged and thereafter per ton as per the tariff will be charged.	R 1 416.55	R 1 501.54

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SEWERAGE TARIFFS

A. PROPERTIES UTILISED FOR DWELLING PURPOSES ONLY : (Residential Tariff)

Size of erf in m²		Sewerage levy (Per annum)	
		2025/26 (Excl VAT)	2026/27 (Excl VAT)
0	- 250	R 2 093.01	R 2 218.60
251	- 500	R 2 685.38	R 2 846.51
501	- 600	R 3 025.15	R 3 206.66
601	- 700	R 3 358.07	R 3 559.56
701	- 800	R 3 694.37	R 3 916.03
801	- 900	R 4 030.36	R 4 272.18
901	- 1 000	R 4 363.75	R 4 625.58
Above	- 1 000	R 4 363.75	R 4 625.58
for each additional 500m² or part thereof		R 420.55	R 445.78

Should there be more than one dwelling unit on a property, the area is divided equally by the number of dwellings and a levy is calculated for each such portion as if it constitutes a separate erf. The above formula is applied i.r.o. each portion.

B. ALL VACANT ERVEN : (Availability Tariff)

Size of erf in m²		Sewerage availability levy (Per annum)	
		2025/26 (Excl VAT)	2026/27 (Excl VAT)
To	- 1 000	R 2 617.49	R 2 774.54
Above	- 1 000	R 3 386.55	R 3 589.74

C. ALL OTHER DEVELOPED ERVEN : (Non-residential Tariff - Only applicable in absence of industrial effluent agreement.)

Size of erf in m²		Sewerage levy (Per annum)	
		2025/26 (Excl VAT)	2026/27 (Excl VAT)
0	- 500	R 2 735.87	R 2 900.02
501	- 1 000	R 3 165.13	R 3 355.04
1 001	- 1 500	R 3 539.70	R 3 752.08
1 501	- 2 000	R 4 341.37	R 4 601.85
2 001	- 3 000	R 5 630.00	R 5 967.80
3 001	- 4 000	R 6 755.30	R 7 160.62
4 001	- 5 000	R 7 560.71	R 8 014.35
5 001	- 7 500	R 9 251.32	R 9 806.40
7 501	- 10 000	R 10 778.40	R 11 425.10
10 001	- 15 000	R 13 267.46	R 14 063.51
15 001	- 20 000	R 15 279.20	R 16 195.95
Above	- 20 000	R 17 525.26	R 18 576.77

SEWERAGE TARIFFS						
In addition to the above charges, the following fees, based on the area and usage of the buildings are payable						
LEVIES BASED ON USAGE AND FLOOR AREAS OF BUILDINGS (Only applicable in absence of industrial effluent agreement.) (Per annum)						
DESCRIPTION	AREA Intervals (m ²)	SEWERAGE TARIFFS				REMARKS
		Code	2025/2026 Amount Excl VAT	2026/27 Amount Excl VAT	UNIT	
Use of buildings						
a) Offices, Consulting rooms, Power-station, Ambulance station, Fire-station	To - 2 500 2 501 - 5 000 Above 5 000	ADD02	R 21.87 R 21.68 R 21.48	R 23.19 R 22.98 R 22.77	per m ² per m ² per m ²	
b) Halls for the purposes of letting, Cinemas, Theatres, Venues for Meetings	To - 2 500 2 501 - 5 000 5 001 - 10 000 Above 10 000	ADD03	R 21.87 R 21.68 R 21.48 R 21.28	R 23.19 R 22.98 R 22.77 R 22.55	per m ² per m ² per m ² per m ²	
c) Shops not included under (d)		ADD04	R 21.67	R 22.97	per m ²	
d) Fish shops, Greengrocer shops, Butcheries		ADD06	R 55.06	R 58.36	per m ²	Only applicable in absence of industrial effluent agreement.
e) Cafe's, Restaurants		ADD05	R 21.67	R 22.97	per m ²	Only applicable in absence of industrial effluent agreement.
f) Educational & Research buildings,		ADD07	R 21.67	R 22.97	per m ²	
g) Private hostels, Boarding homes, Hostels		ADD08	R 35.59	R 37.73	per m ²	
h) Licenced hotels, Guest-houses		ADD10	R 27.45	R 29.10	per m ²	
i) Hospitals, Prisons, Clinics, Old age and other homes, Hospices, Shelters		ADD09	R 35.59	R 37.73	per m ²	
j) Religious institutions, Sports clubs, Youth organisations, Libraries, Museums, Halls not for letting, Physical fitness centres, Health centres, Messes, Under cover parking		ADD12 ADD11	R 977.43 R 536.94	R 1 036.08 R 569.16	per unit per unit	Per water closet or per urinal, or 0.5m of urinal wall or part thereof, whichever is the greatest.
k) Garages, Dry cleaners, Laundries, Workshops,		ADD18	R 1 571.82	R 1 666.13	per unit	Only applicable in absence of industrial effluent agreement.
l) Factories, Warehouses,		ADD17	R 3 136.76	R 3 324.96	per unit	Per water closet, or per urinal, or 0.5m of urinal wall or part thereof, whichever is the greatest. Only applicable in absence of industrial effluent agreement.
m) Dwelling units that are part of buildings described under (a) to (l)		ADD20	R 3 051.72	R 3 234.82	per unit	
n) Rooms used for dwelling purposes, forming part of buildings under (a) to (l)		ADD13	R 536.94	R 569.16	per m ²	

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
SUNDRY TARIFFS				
DIREKTORAAT: FINANSIËLE DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: FINANCIAL SERVICES				
	Tariff 2025/6 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
GENERAL				
Electronic Rates clearance fee(valuation certificate included) - New	R 240.00	R 217.39	R 32.61	R 250.00
Manual Rates clearance fee(valuation certificate included) - New	R 625.00	R 565.22	R 84.78	R 650.00
Not rated clearance (Sectional title units)	R 260.00	R 234.78	R 35.22	R 270.00
Admin Fee for dishonoured payment	R 250.00	R 226.09	R 33.91	R 260.00
Special meter readings per consumer account(per occasion)	R 175.00	R 156.52	R 23.48	R 180.00
Disconnection fee for non-payments: Conventional meters	R 470.00	R 434.78	R 65.22	R 500.00
Disconnection fee for non-payments: Pre-paid meters	R 105.00	R 95.65	R 14.35	R 110.00
Disconnection fee for non-payments: Bulk meters	R 3 230.00	R 3 043.48	R 456.52	R 3 500.00
Unidentified/incorrect deposits on bank statement	R 165.00	R 147.83	R 22.17	R 170.00
Rental - Housing - Indigent Consumers	R 115.00	R 104.35	N/A	R 120.00
Administration Fees for Reminders, SMS's and Notices	R 10.00	R 8.70	R 1.30	R 10.00
PROVISION OF INFORMATION				
Issue of valuation certificate	R 130.00	R 117.39	R 17.61	R 135.00
Extracts from accounts - per monthly statement	R 60.00	R 56.52	R 8.48	R 65.00
Extracts from records : rate per hour or part thereof	R 185.00	R 165.22	R 24.78	R 190.00
Copies : per A4 - bladsy / page	R 3.00	R 2.61	R 0.39	R 3.00
Copies : per A3 - bladsy / page	R 15.00	R 13.04	R 1.96	R 15.00
Valuation Information - Sea-Info	R 12.00	R 11.30	R 1.70	R 13.00
DEPOSIT FOR SERVICES				
Water	R 880.00	R 900.00	N/A	R 900.00
Electricity (domestic)	R 2 000.00	R 2 100.00	N/A	R 2 100.00
Electricity (other): Bulk users calculate with a minimum of	R 22 400.00	R 23 000.00	N/A	R 23 000.00
Indigent Household/Low cost Housing	R 105.00	R 110.00	N/A	R 110.00
Electricity (other) excluding Bulkusers	R 7 100.00	R 7 500.00	N/A	R 7 500.00
** When on cut-off list ; a deposit may be increased by an amount up to three times or more of a monthly average consumption.				
Adjustment of deposits due to non-payment : In terms of Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy				
T ENDER DEPOSIT (COMPUTER PRINTS BLACK & WHITE)				
Copies : per A4 - page	R 4.00	R 4.35	R 0.65	R 5.00
Copies : per A3 - page	R 15.50	R 14.35	R 2.15	R 16.50
Copies : per A2 - page	R 60.50	R 53.48	R 8.02	R 61.50
Copies : per A1 - page	R 80.50	R 70.87	R 10.63	R 81.50
Copies : per A0 - page	R 95.50	R 83.91	R 12.59	R 96.50

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
SUNDRY TARIFFS				
DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES				
	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Director: Community and Protection Services has the delegation to authorise tariff discounts on any park or public open spaces for events, to the maximum of 30% off the firm tariff after receiving a recommendation from the Senior Manager: Community Services.				
TOEGANGSGELDE / ENTRANCE FEES:				
JONKERSHOEK PIEKNIKTERREIN / PICNIC SITE				
Persone / Persons	R 37.00	R 33.48	R 5.02	R 38.50
Voertuie / Vehicles	R 31.00	R 27.83	R 4.17	R 32.00
Kinders onder 5 jaar oud/ Children below 5 years of age	Free	Free	Free	Free
Kinders 6 tot 17 jaar oud / Children 6-17 years	R 27.00	R 23.91	R 3.59	R 27.50
Official year end function for Council employees (by prior arrangement only)				
Pensioners (It is a person who, in the case of a male, is 65 years of age and older and, in the case of a female, is 60 years of age or older.)	R 27.00	R 23.91	R 3.59	R 27.50
CLOETESVILLE SWEMBAD / SWIMMING POOL				
Kinders onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar vergesel deur volwassenes. Children under the age of 5 years accompanied by adults.	Gratis/Free	Gratis/Free	Gratis/Free	Gratis/Free
Kinders 6 tot 17 jaar / Children 6-17 years	R 7.00	R 6.09	R 0.91	R 7.00
Volwassenes / Adults	R 14.00	R 12.61	R 1.89	R 14.50
Pensioners (It is a person who, in the case of a male, is 65 years of age and older and, in the case of a female, is 60 years of age or older.)	R 9.50	R 8.26	R 1.24	R 9.50
Group bookings must be pre-arranged at (021) 808 8295				
30 - 40 persons	R 530.00	R 486.96	R 73.04	R 560.00
41 - 60 persons	R 690.00	R 730.43	R 109.57	R 840.00
61 - 80 persons	R 1 080.00	R 973.91	R 146.09	R 1 120.00
81 - maximum 100	R 1 410.00	R 1 217.39	R 182.61	R 1 400.00
Group bookings only within official hours.				
Braai facility coupon	R 60.00	R 52.61	R 7.89	R 60.50
BEGRAAFPLAASDIENSTE / CEMETERY SERVICES: WC024				
Waar 'n familie as behoeftige geregistreer is by die Munisipaliteit, kan die familie (slegs naaste familie) kwalifiseer vir 50% afslag, na goedkeuring van die relevante Direkteur, op die tarief vir 'n grafperseel. Die familie of delegasie moet skriftelik aansoek doen en rig aan die betrokke Direkteur. Hierdie vergunning is slegs van toepassing Maandae tot Saterdag- Vakansiedae uitgesluit. Plaaswerkers: brief ter bevestiging van plaaseienaar.				
When a family has been registered as an indigent beneficiary at the Municipality, the members of the family (not including extended members) qualifies for 50% discount, after approval by the relevant Director, on the tariff of a gravesite. The family or a delegate must apply in writing to the relevant Director. This concession is only applicable Mondays to Saturdays, excluding Public Holidays. Farm workers: must provide written confirmation from the farm owner.				
1. Grafperseel : kinders onder 12 jaar oud / Grave site children under the age of 12 years	R 964.00	R 863.48	R 129.52	R 993.00
2. Grafperseel : persone 12 jaar en ouer / Grave site persons 12 years and older	R 1 180.00	R 1 057.39	R 158.61	R 1 216.00
3. Teraardebestelling : kinders onder 12 / Burial : children under 12 years	R 503.00	R 451.30	R 67.70	R 519.00
4. Teraardebestelling : persone bo 12 jaar en ouer / Burial : Persons 12 years and older	R 1 034.00	R 926.96	R 139.04	R 1 066.00
5. No Digging : Re-Opening: No Digging Burial Tariff for graves where no digging is required by the Municipality	R 313.50	R 280.87	R 42.13	R 323.00
6. Ekstra grafwydte per 100mm of gedeelte daarvan: tot maks 2.4m (standaardwydte = 550mm onder 12 jaar / 700mm bo 12 jaar) Additional excavation of grave width per 100mm or part thereof: to a max. of 2.4m Standard width = 550mm under 12 years / 700mm over 12 years)	R 180.50	R 161.74	R 24.26	R 186.00
7. Opgrawings / Disinterments (Exhumation)	R 1 334.50	R 1 195.65	R 179.35	R 1 375.00

DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES				
	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
8. Begrawe van veraste oorblyfsels in bestaande grafte / Burial of ashes in existing grave	R 165.00	R 147.83	R 22.17	R 170.00
8.a Adding of ASH/Burial Inscriptions or Monumental Plaque on existing grave	R 104.50	R 93.91	R 14.09	R 108.00
8.b Reduction Burial or second interment) a space-saving practice where existing remains in a grave are exhumed, placed into a smaller container (reduced), and re-buried in the same plot.	New	R 280.87	R 42.13	R 323.00
9. Herbevestiging van grafpersele / Reconfirmation of grave site (Papegaaiberg)	R 267.00	R 239.13	R 35.87	R 275.00
10. Wysiging of oordrag van eienaarskap van grafperseel / Change in ownership of gravesite	R 87.00	R 78.26	R 11.74	R 90.00
11. Addisionele heffing vir dienste aangevra vir Sondae / Additional levy for services on Sundays:				
11 a.Groepe vrygestel deur Munisipale Verordening/Groups exempted by Municipal By-Law	R -	R -	R -	R -
11 b. Groepe nie vrygestel deur Munisipale Verordening / Groups not exempted by Municipal By-Law	R 5 966.00	R 5 343.48	R 801.52	R 6 145.00
12. Addisionele heffing vir dienste aangevra vir Saterdag / Additional levy for services on Saturdays:	R 1 915.00	R 1 715.65	R 257.35	R 1 973.00
13. Nisse/ Niches				
13.a Purchase of Niche excl Plaque/Tablet	New	R -	R 127.17	R 975.00
13.a Purchase of Niche incl Plaque/Tablet	New	R -	R 168.26	R 1 290.00
14. Nuwe Grafsteenpermit (Messelwerk) / New Permit for gravestone (Masonry)	R 350.00	R 313.91	R 47.09	R 361.00
15. Admin cost for record enquiries	R 105.00	R 94.78	R 14.22	R 109.00
16. Cancellation Fee: Late cancellation penalty applicable if booking is cancelled at short notice. A minimum of 48 hours notice applies	522.00	R 467.83	R 70.17	R 538.00
17.a Penalty: Time Delays: For not Adhering to approved timeslots: (Arriving 30min before or after 30 min approved timeslot/or Burial taking longer than allowed)	522.00	R 467.83	R 70.17	R 538.00
17.b Penalty: For arriving at cemetery without an official booking	New	R 2 608.70	R 391.30	R 3 000.00
BEGRAAFPLAASDIENSTE BUITE WC024/ CEMETERY SERVICES: OUTSIDE WC024				
Tariewe vir persone wat buite die munisipale grense gewoon het met sterfte datum = 6 maal die tariewe hierbo, behalwe die verkoop van nisse, waarop 'n 50% belading geld. Indien sulke persone reeds 'n graf besit, geld hierdie belading steeds op die maak van grafte. / Tariffs for persons residing outside of the municipal area at the time of death = 6 times the tariffs above, with the exception of the sale of niches, to which a 50% surcharge applies. Should such a person already possess a grave site, the excess still applies to the digging of the grave and other related charges.				
Normale tariewe geld ten opsigte van begrafnisne op Sondae en Openbare Vakansiedae vir geloofsgroepe soos vervat in die Verordening/ Normal tariffs will apply for burials on Sundays and public holidays for certain religious groups as determined by the By-Law.				
18.a Memorial Bench Permit - Naming of New bench	New	R 2 382.61	R 357.39	R 2 740.00
18.b Memorial Bench Permit - Naming of existing bench	New	R 430.43	R 64.57	R 495.00
18.c Memorial Trees Permit	New	R 2 656.52	R 398.48	R 3 055.00
19.a Memorial Park Chapel (during the week)	New	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
19.b Memorial Park Chapel (on weekends, public holidays where cemetery By Law rules will apply)	New	R 1 304.35	R 195.65	R 1 500.00
TARIFFS FOR ANY PARK OR PUBLIC OPEN SPACE FOR EVENTS: <i>Birthday parties, creches & school events, religious events, festivals, markets, cycling events</i> Event = Live Entertainment, Selling of Food, Ticket Sales, 200 & more people attending, one (1) day or if otherwise stated. All applications in writing. Lessees are not entitled to exclusive rights of the venue at a time Inside WC024= Inside Stellenbosch Municipal Boundary Outside WC024= Outside Stellenbosch Municipal Boundary				
TARIFFS FOR THE BRAAK				
Tariff for non-profitable organisations per day.	R 1 060.50	R 949.83	R 142.48	R 1 092.31
Tariff for religious events per day (maximum of 7 days) (Include set up and breakdown per day)	R 1 000.00	R 895.65	R 134.35	R 1 030.00
Tariff for profitable organisations outside WC024 per day	R 10 589.00	R 9 484.06	R 1 422.61	R 10 906.67
TARIFFS FOR ALL OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES/ GARDENS/ NATURE RESERVES/				
Tariff for non-profitable organisations -religious events per day and maximum 7 days (Include set up and breakdown per day)	R 460.00	R 412.00	R 61.80	R 473.80
Tariff for BIRTHDAY PARTIES and PICNIC INSIDE WC024 (PARKS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES ONLY)	R 460.00	R 412.00	R 61.80	R 473.80
Tariff for BIRTHDAY PARTIES and PICNICS OUTSIDE WC024 (PARKS AND OPEN SPACES ONLY)	R 920.00	R 824.00	R 123.60	R 947.60
Tariff for BIRTHDAY PARTIES and PICNICS INSIDE WC024 (JMNR ONLY)	R 460.00	R 416.00	R 62.40	R 478.40
Tariff for BIRTHDAY PARTIES and PICNICS OUTSIDE WC024 (JMNR ONLY)	R 920.00	R 832.00	R 124.80	R 956.80
Hire of Jumping castle per day NEW (Nature reserves and Nature areas)	R 352.00	R 318.33	R 47.75	R 366.08
Tariff for Parking of vehicles (When using an area for parking of vehicles only)	R 3 044.00	R 2 752.83	R 412.93	R 3 165.76
Tariff for PHOTOSHOOTS INSIDE WC024 (Excl. Wedding photos)	R 1 181.50	R 1 068.49	R 160.27	R 1 228.76
Tariff for PHOTOSHOOTS OUTSIDE WC024 (Excl. Wedding photos)	R 2 362.50	R 2 136.52	R 320.48	R 2 457.00
Tariff for profitable organisations INSIDE WC024 per day (Set up cost 50% of tariff and break-up cost 50% of tariff per day)	R 4 949.00	R 4 475.62	R 671.34	R 5 146.96
Tariff for profitable organisations OUTSIDE WC024 per day (Set up cost 50% of tariff and break-up cost 50% of tariff per day)	R 10 575.50	R 9 563.93	R 1 434.59	R 10 998.52

DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES				
	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Tariff for non- profitable organisations INSIDE WC024 per day max 50 (Set up cost 50% of tariff and break-up cost 50% of tariff per day)	R 1 015.00	R 917.91	R 137.69	R 1 055.60
Tariff for non- profitable organisations INSIDE WC024 per day max 100 (Set up cost 50% of tariff and break-up cost 50% of tariff per day)	R 2 030.00	R 1 835.83	R 275.37	R 2 111.20
Tariff for non- profitable organisations INSIDE WC024 per day max 200 (Set up cost 50% of tariff and break-up cost 50% of tariff per day)	R 3 034.00	R 2 743.79	R 411.57	R 3 155.36
Tariff for non-profitable organisations OUTSIDE WC024 per day max 50 (Set up cost 50% of tariff and break-up cost 50% of tariff per day)	R 2 029.50	R 1 835.37	R 275.31	R 2 110.68
Tariff for non-profitable organisations OUTSIDE WC024 per day max 100 (Set up cost 50% of tariff and break-up cost 50% of tariff per day)	R 4 059.00	R 3 670.75	R 550.61	R 4 221.36
Tariff for non-profitable organisations OUTSIDE WC024 per day max 200 (Set up cost 50% of tariff and break-up cost 50% of tariff per day)	R 6 088.00	R 5 505.67	R 825.85	R 6 331.52
WEDDING CEREMONY ONLY with a maximum of 100 pax INSIDE WC024 (Nature reserves and Nature areas)	R 2 213.50	R 2 001.77	R 300.27	R 2 302.04
WEDDING CEREMONY ONLY with a maximum of 100 pax OUTSIDE WC024 (Nature reserves and Nature areas)	R 4 427.00	R 4 003.55	R 600.53	R 4 604.08
WEDDING PHOTOS ONLY with a maximum of 100 pax INSIDE WC024 (Nature reserves and Nature areas)	R 1 181.50	R 1 068.49	R 160.27	R 1 228.76
WEDDING PHOTOS ONLY with a maximum of 100 pax OUTSIDE WC024 (Nature reserves and Nature areas)	R 2 362.50	R 2 136.52	R 320.48	R 2 457.00
Tariff for profitable organisations WITHIN WC024 per day (seminars, workshops, strategic sessions) PARADYSKLOOF CLUBHOUSE	R 1 509.50	R 1 365.11	R 204.77	R 1 569.88
Tariff for profitable organisations OUTSIDE WC024 per day (seminars, workshops, strategic sessions) PARADYSKLOOF CLUBHOUSE	R 3 019.00	R 2 730.23	R 409.53	R 3 139.76
Tariff for non profitable organisations WITHIN WC024 per day (seminars, workshops, strategic sessions) PARADYSKLOOF CLUBHOUSE	R 755.00	R 682.78	R 102.42	R 785.20
Tariff for non profitable organisations OUTSIDE WC024 per day (seminars, workshops, strategic sessions) PARADYSKLOOF CLUBHOUSE	R 1 509.50	R 1 365.11	R 204.77	R 1 569.88
YEAR END FUNCTIONS AND PARTIES with a maximum of 100 pax WITHIN WC024 per day (Nature reserves and Nature areas)	R 6 088.00	R 5 505.67	R 825.85	R 6 331.52
YEAR END FUNCTIONS AND PARTIES a maximum of 100 pax OUTSIDE WC024 per day (Nature reserves and Nature areas)	R 12 175.50	R 11 010.89	R 1 651.63	R 12 662.52
INITIATIONS SITES (tariff as per Council decision) PER CALENDER MONTH	R 2 820.00	R 2 550.26	R 382.54	R 2 932.80
To access routes in nature areas and reserves for any related activities	R 117.50	R 106.26	R 15.94	R 122.20
Rastafarian	R -	R -	R -	R -
Eco Centre Rental - per day (max 25 people)	R 998.50	R 902.99	R 135.45	R 1 038.44
Eco Centre Rental - per day- (max 25 people) per hour R150.00	R 198.00	R 179.06	R 26.86	R 205.92
STILL/ FILM SHOOTS				
Event= Per day. Includes all parks, public open spaces, sportsgrounds, nature reserves/areas and gardens				
Non-commercial shoots	R 1 177.50	R 1 064.87	R 159.73	R 1 224.60
Commercial	R 10 584.00	R 9 571.62	R 1 435.74	R 11 007.36
Other				
Base camp parking only (when using an area for parking of vehicles but no filming.	R 4 476.50	R 4 048.31	R 607.25	R 4 655.56
Helipad Parking per day	R 4 476.50	R 4 048.31	R 607.25	R 4 655.56
Access through Nature Areas/ Reserves for when filming at a nearby farms: plus permit fee (passing through our Nature Reserve)	R 1 343.00	R 1 214.54	R 182.18	R 1 396.72
FORESTRY PRODUCTS				
All wattles/ tonne (per bakkie load)				
Eucalyptus Species/ tonne INSIDE WC024 (per bakkie load)	R 510.50	R 461.67	R 69.25	R 530.92
Eucalyptus Species/ tonne OUTSIDE WC024 (per bakkie load)	R 559.50	R 505.98	R 75.90	R 581.88
Fire Wood per tonne Self cut/ tonne INSIDE WC024 (per bakkie load)	R 420.00	R 379.83	R 56.97	R 436.80
Fire Wood per tonne Self cut/ tonne OUTSIDE WC024 (per bakkie load)	R 489.00	R 442.23	R 66.33	R 508.56
Latte for screens/ tonne self-cut INSIDE WC024 (per a bakkie load)	R 559.50	R 505.98	R 75.90	R 581.88
Latte for screens/ tonne self-cut OUTSIDE WC024 (per a bakkie load)	R 629.00	R 568.83	R 85.33	R 654.16
Softwood Sawlogs				
Poplars poles 80mm- 100mm diamtre at thin end/ tonne INSIDE WC024(per bakkie load)	R 349.50	R 316.07	R 47.41	R 363.48
Poplars poles 80mm- 100mm diamtre at thin end/ tonne OUTSIDE WC024(per bakkie load)	R 420.00	R 379.83	R 56.97	R 436.80

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
SUNDRY TARIFFS				
DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES				
LIBRARY SERVICES	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Printing Services				
Printing fee for a A4 black and white page	R 2.00	R 1.79	R 0.27	R 2.06
Printing fee for a A4 color page	R 4.00	R 3.91	R 0.59	R 4.50
Printing fee for a A3 black and white page	R 4.00	R 3.65	R 0.55	R 4.20
Printing fee for a A3 color page	R 6.00	R 5.65	R 0.85	R 6.50
Photocopy Services				
1 X A4 black and white photocopy	R 1.00	R 0.90	R 0.13	R 1.03
1 X A3 black and white photocopy	R 1.00	R 0.90	R 0.13	R 1.03
1 X A4 Colour photocopy	R 3.00	R 3.04	R 0.46	R 3.50
1X A3 colour photocopy	R 4.00	R 4.35	R 0.65	R 5.00
Overdue library materials fine				
Fines are charged per week or part thereof	R 1.00	R 0.87	R 0.13	R 1.03
Damaged Items				
Cost to replace damaged plastic sleeve	R 7.00	R 6.27	R 0.94	R 7.21
Damaged Spine	R 4.00	R 3.65	R 0.55	R 4.20
Loose or Torn Pages	R 4.00	R 3.65	R 0.55	R 4.20
Replacement of a CD's and DVD case	R 8.00	R 7.17	R 1.07	R 8.24
Replacement cost of a damaged and lost library item	Price on item			Price on item
Minor damages to any library item	R 15.00	R 13.43	R 2.02	R 15.45
1st and 2nd replacement of computerised membership card	R 21.00	R 18.81	R 2.82	R 21.63
3rd and thereafter, replacement of computerised membership card	R 42.00	R 37.62	R 5.64	R 43.26
Scan and email				
Scan and email per page	R 4.00	R 3.46	R 0.54	R 4.12
Reservations				
Reservation of any library material	R 5.00	R 4.48	R 0.67	R 5.15
Inter Library Loan reservation fee	R 5.00	R 4.48	R 0.67	R 5.15
Memberships				
Annual membership fee for users residing outside municipality boundaries	R 91.00	R 81.50	R 12.23	R 93.73
Visitors fees for users that will be residing in the municipal area for less than 3 months	R 140.00	R 125.39	R 18.81	R 144.20
Membership (Currently employed Municipal Employees Living Outside Stellenbosch)	Free	Free	Free	Free
LIBRARY HALL RENTALS				
CONDITIONS FOR USAGE OF A LIBRARY HALL				
Not available for the following: weddings, birthdays, christening and parties, political meeting or rallies				
Library halls are available during library hours only.				
No equipment and catering supplies are available at the halls.				
The Director: Community and Protection Services may consider motivated applications for Non-Governmental Organisation discounts.				
Library Hall rental hours: 8.30am - 5.00pm				
Monday- Friday: 8.30 am - 5.00pm				
Saturday- 8.30am - 12.00am				
Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays				
Plein Street, Idas Valley, Kayamandi, Groendal & Cloeteville Library Halls				
Rental charged - per session	R 620.00	R 555.30	R 83.30	R 638.60
Rental charged for a Non Profit Organisation - no charge may apply subject to proof of NPO/NPC registration and on approval of Director.	R 202.00	R 180.93	R 27.14	R 208.07
Rental of kitchen facility per session	R 106.00	R 94.94	R 14.24	R 109.18

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY											
SUNDRY TARIFFS											
DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES											
	Full Tariff 2025/2026			Full Tariff 2026/2027			Discounted Tariff 2026/27			Additional levy: consumers outside WC024	
	Deposit	Week	Weekend	Deposit	Week	Weekend	Deposit	Week	Weekend	Week	Weekend
Town Halls											
Stellenbosch				Foyer not available on its own							
Hall and Foyer	R 3 831.00	R 6 412.00	R 7 875.00	R 3 973.00	R 6 649.00	R 8 166.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Bar	R 836.00	R 638.00	R 855.00	R 867.00	R 662.00	R 887.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Kitchen (including all electrical appliance & gas appliances)	R 1 672.00	R 1 277.00	R 1 710.00	R 1 734.00	R 1 324.00	R 1 773.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Franschhoek				Foyer not available on its own							
Hall	R 4 021.00	R 4 284.00	R 5 499.00	R 4 170.00	R 4 443.00	R 5 702.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Kitchen (including all electrical appliances)	R 1 256.00	R 1 397.00	R 2 227.00	R 1 302.00	R 1 449.00	R 2 309.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Community Hall, Kylemore											
Hall	R 575.00	R 575.00	R 822.00	R 596.00	R 596.00	R 852.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Eikestad Hall, Cloetesville											
Hall	R 575.00	R 575.00	R 822.00	R 596.00	R 596.00	R 852.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Community Hall, Kayamandi											
Hall (As per Council Decision)	R 160.00	R 160.00	R 160.00	R 166.00	R 166.00	R 166.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Pniel Banquet Hall											
Hall	R 575.00	R 575.00	R 822.00	R 596.00	R 596.00	R 852.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application

DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES											
	Full Tariff 2025/2026			Full Tariff 2026/2027			Discounted Tariff 2026/27			Additional levy: consumers outside WC024	
	Deposit	Week	Weekend	Deposit	Week	Weekend	Deposit	Week	Weekend	Week	Weekend
Town Halls											
Community Hall, La Motte											
Hall	R 329.00	R 329.00	R 492.00	R 341.00	R 341.00	R 510.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Community Hall, Wemmershoek											
Hall	R 329.00	R 329.00	R 492.00	R 341.00	R 341.00	R 510.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Community Hall, Groendal											
Hall	R 575.00	R 575.00	R 626.00	R 596.00	R 596.00	R 649.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Klapmuts Multi-purpose centre											
Hall	R 575.00	R 575.00	R 626.00	R 596.00	R 596.00	R 649.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Hall kitchen rental	R 160.00	R 160.00	R 160.00	R 166.00	R 166.00	R 166.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application
Banquet Hall, Cloetesville	R 206/per day		R 206/per day	R 214.00	R 214.00	R 214.00	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application	Discount percentage to be determined by application

The following groups have been identified for the discounted tariffs:

- (i) Schools located within the WC024 for an official school function: discounted tariff of 30% on the rental of a hall for the function to a maximum of one (1) function per financial year. Deposit fees must be paid in full.
- (ii) Churches located within WC024 for an official church function: discounted tariff of 30% on the rental of a hall for the function to a maximum of one (1) function per financial year. Deposit fees must be paid in full. Proof of location/residence will be required.
- (iii) Churches using a hall on a regular basis:
 - a Sermons are limited to 2 (two) hours per Sunday to accommodate other denominations/religious groups at the venue.
 - b The two Town Halls (Stellenbosch and Franschhoek), are excluded.
 - c The approval is subject to availability of the hall.
 - d A formal agreement will be entered into between the parties.
 - e A once-off deposit fee per financial year applies as per the approved tariffs. If forfeited due to damage, etc, this will have to be repaid before access for the next event/ service will be granted. In addition, a rental fee equivalent to the tariff for 1 day (weekday tariff) applies as a monthly fee. The fee specific to the specific hall will apply.
 - f Furniture will be free of charge, but must be arranged and put back after the sermon by the hirer.
 - g Due to the constraints on municipal overtime, no municipal officials will be available on weekdays or weekends to perform any supervisory functions or assistance.
- (iv) Non-Governmental Organisations: 30% discount on rental of a hall or facility excluding the relevant deposit fees (which must be paid in full). Furniture, kitchen and utensils are free of charge. Proof of NGO registration must be produced.
- (v) Government Departments in other spheres of Government: 30% discount on rental of a hall or facility excluding the relevant deposit fees (which must be paid in full). Furniture, kitchen and utensils are free of charge.
- (vi) The six recognised vulnerable groups namely Aged, Disabled, Children, Youth, Women and People living on the Streets: 30% discount on rental of a hall or facility excluding the relevant deposit fees (which must be paid in full). Furniture, kitchen and utensils are free of charge. This discount is not available to individuals but is focused on interest groups representing the vulnerable groups.
- (vii) Individual families registered as indigent at the Municipality will be entitled to a 30% discount on rental of a hall or facility excluding the relevant deposit fees (which must be paid in full): Furniture, kitchen and utensils are free of charge. This rebate is for a maximum of one (1) booking per financial year per indigent family and the two Town Halls (Stellenbosch and Franschhoek) are excluded.
- (viii) Organisations promoting the Greater Stellenbosch: 30% discount on rental of a hall or facility excluding the relevant deposit fees (which must be paid in full). Furniture, kitchen and utensils are free of charge. The following are examples of rebates that will be approved:
 - Van Der Stel Festival
 - Wine Festival (Previously Food and Wine Festival)
 - Flower Show (Stellenbosch and Pniel)
 - Stellenbosch Festival
 - Bastille Festival
 - CANSA sub-organizations within the WC024.
- (ix) Free access to municipal halls for Community Police Forums and Neighbourhood Watches situated within WC024, limited to one meeting per month. Such requests should be electronically sent to the Law Enforcement- Community Safety Liaison Officer who will liaise with the Halls Bookings Office to verify availability. This rebate will only be considered for weekdays.

- (x) Non-Governmental Organisations using a hall on a regular basis (once a week). A formal agreement will be entered into between the parties. The Stellenbosch and Franschhoek Town Halls are excluded. A once-off deposit fee per financial year applies as per the approved tariffs. In addition, a rental fee equivalent to the tariff for 1 day (weekday tariff) applies as a monthly fee. Furniture, kitchen and utensils are free of charge. The grant is subject to availability of the hall. Proof of NGO registration must be produced.
- (xi) Free access to municipal halls for Ward Councillors for purposes of ward related meetings and workshops. The access will only be granted a maximum of 2 (two) events per month. This is not transferable for any other festivals, parties, dances, fund raisers, memorial or funeral services etc.
- (xii) The rebates mentioned in paragraphs i), ii), iv), v), vi) and ix) will only be considered for weekdays. All applications must be in writing and submitted to the Director: Community and Protection Services.
- (xiii) The Director: Community and Protection Services may consider motivated applications for discount in line with the abovementioned and approve rebates.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY									
SUNDRY TARIFFS									
DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES									
Sports Fields	Rental of Facilities 2025/26			Rental of Facilities 2026/27			Additional levy: Consumers outside WC024; Sports Unions and Private Companies.		
	Deposit	Week	Weekend	Deposit	Week	Weekend	Deposit	Week	Weekend
Van der Stel	Van Der Stel sports complex is currently in the process of awarding a long term tender to a bidder for the management of the facility. The tariffs structure of the facility is not applicable as per the tender specifications.			Van Der Stel sport complex have been awarded to a success bidder for the management of the facility.			Van Der Stel sports complex is currently in the process of awarding a long term tender to a bidder for the management of the facility. The tariffs structure of the facility is not applicable as per the tender specifications.		
Kylemore, Pniel, Idas Valley, Raithby, Klapmuts, Jamestown and Cloeteville	Tariffs and tariff structures will be workshopped with all sport councils under financial training.			With the signing of the User Agreements between Sport Councils and Stellenbosch Municipality, Sport Councils have their own applicable tariffs for hiring.			This will be executed after the signing of the User Agreements between Stellenbosch Municipality and Sport Councils.		
Wemmershoek Groendal Kayamandi	Tariffs and tariff structures will be workshopped with all sport councils under financial training.			With the signing of the User Agreements between Sport Councils and Stellenbosch Municipality, Sport Councils have their own applicable tariffs for hiring.			This will be executed after the signing of the User Agreements between Stellenbosch Municipality and Sport Councils.		
La Motte Jonkershoek Papplaas Lanquedoc	Tariffs and tariff structures will be workshopped with all sport councils under financial training.			With the signing of the User Agreements between Sport Councils and Stellenbosch Municipality, Sport Councils have their own applicable tariffs for hiring.			This will be executed after the signing of the User Agreements between Stellenbosch Municipality and Sport Councils.		

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
SUNDRY TARIFFS				
DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES				
VERKEERSDIENSTE/TRAFFIC SERVICES	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Verkeersbystanddienste / Traffic Assistance at special occasions/events				
Uitreiking van Permit / Issue of Permit	R 360.00	R 330.43	R 49.57	R 380.00
Uurtarief : Maandag - Saterdag / Hourly tariff : Monday - Saturday	R 500.00	R 456.52	R 68.48	R 525.00
Uurtarief: Sondae en openbare vakansiedae/Hourly tariff: Sunday and public holidays	R 850.00	R 782.61	R 117.39	R 900.00
Spesiale verkeersbystanddienste by bragrafnisse/ Special Traffic Assistance at funeral procession				
per funeral - per hour - per officer	R 500.00	R 456.52	R 68.48	R 525.00
Verfilming of video- advertensies / Filming or video- commercials (public roads)				
Uitreiking van Permit / Issue of Permit	R 400.00	R 365.22	R 54.78	R 420.00
Uitreiking van Permit / Issue of Permit - Stillshoot	R 1 965.00	R 1 808.70	R 271.30	R 2 080.00
Minimum: Residential / Industrial up to 3 hours	R 4 250.00	R 3 913.04	R 586.96	R 4 500.00
Maximum: Residential / industrial more than 3 hours	R 15 700.00	R 14 434.78	R 2 165.22	R 16 600.00
Minimum:Rural up to 3 hours	R 4 880.00	R 4 504.35	R 675.65	R 5 180.00
Maximum:Rural more than 3 hours	R 20 800.00	R 19 173.91	R 2 876.09	R 22 050.00
Minimum High Risk Areas (eg, Franschhoek Pass + CBD areas) up to 3 hours	R 21 800.00	R 20 086.96	R 3 013.04	R 23 100.00
Maximum High Risk Areas (eg, Franschhoek Pass + CBD areas) more than 3 hours	R 28 600.00	R 26 347.83	R 3 952.17	R 30 300.00
Die Direkteur: Gemeenskaps en Beskermingsdienste mag gemotiveerde aansoeke vir afslag tot 50% oorweeg vir die verfilming van video-advertensies (publieke paaie).				
The Director: Community and Protection Services may consider motivated applications for a discount up to 50% for filming or video-commercials (public roads).				
Verwydering van verlate voertuie : Insleepgelde				
Removal of abandoned vehicles : Tow-in charges				
Binne Stellenbosch / In Stellenbosch	R 2 800.00	R 2 573.91	R 386.09	R 2 960.00
Buite Stellenbosch / Outside Stellenbosch	R 3 150.00	R 2 895.65	R 434.35	R 3 330.00
Skutgeld per dag / Impoundment fee per day	R 240.00	R 221.74	R 33.26	R 255.00
Die Direkteur: Gemmenskaps en Beskermingsdienste mag gemotiveerde aansoeke vir die afslag van 50% oorweeg vir skutkoste.				
The Director Community and Protection Services may consider motivated applications for a discount up to 50% for impoundment costs.				
Wiel vasklem / Wheel clamping				
Vrylatingsfooi / Release fee	R 320.00	R 295.65	R 44.35	R 340.00
Algemeen / General				
Voertuigongeluk inligting / Vehicle accident information (i.t.o. PN5867/10-5-2002)	R 180.00	R 165.22	R 24.78	R 190.00
Gestremde parkeer disket/ Disabled Parking Disc	R 100.00	R 91.30	R 13.70	R 105.00
The Senior Manager in consultation with the Director Community & Protection Services may agree not to charge tariffs and fees in cases where charges have been levied erroneously. Criteria for exemptions/concession: Parties must make written applications to the Director Community & Protection Services, outlining the reasons why charges were levied incorrectly and why exemptions/concessions should be considered.				

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
SUNDRY TARIFFS				
DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES				
VERKEERSDIENSTE/TRAFFIC SERVICES	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Area Zone 1(CBD): Eikestad , Checkers, Pick and Pay / Stelmark				
Operating hours: 07:00 - 18:00 (Mon - Fri) and 07:00 - 14:00 (Sat); Sunday/Public Holiday - Free				
0-30min	R -	R -	R -	R -
31- 59 min	R 12.00	R 10.87	R 1.63	R 12.50
1-2 hours	R 20.00	R 18.26	R 2.74	R 21.00
2-3 hours	R 24.00	R 21.74	R 3.26	R 25.00
3-4 hours	R 32.00	R 29.57	R 4.43	R 34.00
4-5 hours	R 40.00	R 36.52	R 5.48	R 42.00
5-6 hours	R 48.00	R 43.48	R 6.52	R 50.00
6-7 hours	R 56.00	R 50.43	R 7.57	R 58.00
7-8 hours	R 68.00	R 62.61	R 9.39	R 72.00
8-9 hours	R 72.00	R 65.22	R 9.78	R 75.00
9-12 hours	R 93.00	R 85.22	R 12.78	R 98.00
12-24 hours	R 128.00	R 117.39	R 17.61	R 135.00
Lost Ticket	R 128.00	R 117.39	R 17.61	R 135.00
Parking Areas Zone 2:				
Borchers Road Parking area(New Parking)				
Operating hours: 07:00-18:00 (Mon - Fri) and 07:00 - 14:00 (Sat.) ; Sunday/Public Holiday - Free				
0-30min	R -	R -	R -	R -
31- 59 min	R 6.00	R 5.22	R 0.78	R 6.00
1-2 hours	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
2-3 hours	R 12.00	R 10.87	R 1.63	R 12.50
3-4 hours	R 14.00	R 12.61	R 1.89	R 14.50
4-5 hours	R 17.00	R 15.65	R 2.35	R 18.00
5-6 hours	R 22.00	R 20.00	R 3.00	R 23.00
6-7 hours	R 24.00	R 21.74	R 3.26	R 25.00
7-8 hours	R 27.00	R 24.35	R 3.65	R 28.00
8-9 hours	R 32.00	R 29.57	R 4.43	R 34.00
9-12 hours	R 34.00	R 31.30	R 4.70	R 36.00
Lost Ticket	R 37.00	R 33.91	R 5.09	R 39.00
Maandelikse permit / Month permit	R 424.00	R 382.61	R 57.39	R 440.00
Parking Areas Zone 3 :				
Stelkor				
Operating hours: 07:00-18:00 (Mon - Fri) and 07:00 - 14:00 (Sat.) ; Sunday/Public Holiday - Free				
0-30min	R -	R -	R -	R -
31- 59 min	R 6.00	R 5.22	R 0.78	R 6.00
1-2 hours	R 11.00	R 9.57	R 1.43	R 11.00
2-3 hours	R 13.00	R 12.17	R 1.83	R 14.00
3-4 hours	R 16.00	R 14.78	R 2.22	R 17.00
4-5 hours	R 20.00	R 18.26	R 2.74	R 21.00
5-6 hours	R 24.00	R 21.74	R 3.26	R 25.00
6-7 hours	R 28.00	R 26.09	R 3.91	R 30.00
7-8 hours	R 34.00	R 31.30	R 4.70	R 36.00
8-9 hours	R 36.00	R 33.04	R 4.96	R 38.00
9-12 hours	R 47.00	R 43.48	R 6.52	R 50.00
Lost Ticket	R 64.00	R 59.13	R 8.87	R 68.00
Maandelikse permit / Month permit	R 424.00	R 382.61	R 57.39	R 440.00

DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES				
VERKEERSDIENSTE/TRAFFIC SERVICES	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
On Street Parking per hour (Starting at the first half an hour at R5 and increase every half hour with R5 increments Operating hours: 07:00 - 18:00 (Mon.- Fri.) and 07:00 - 14:00 (Sat.) Sunday/Public Holidays - Free				
Kerk Street/Church Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Plein Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Blom Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Bird Street (Dorp/Dennesig)	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Ryneveldt Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Andringa Street (Dorp/Banhoek)	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Alexander Dienspad/Service road	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Alexander Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Meul Street (Dorp/Plein)	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Dorp Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Crozier Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Piet Retief street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Mark Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Drostdy Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Banghoek Road (Andringa/Bird) PNP entry	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Victoria Street (Between Andringa & Ryneveldt)	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Stelkor on-Street- entry to stelkor parking area	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Du-toit Street & entry to Bergzicht parking area	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Helderberg Street	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Bloemhof Parking Area Operating hours: 07:00 - 18:00 (Mon.- Fri.) and 07:00 - 14:00 (Sat.), After 18:00 (Mon- Fri)-Free, After 14:00 (Saturdays)-Free & Sunday/Public Holidays - Free	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50
Daaglikse permit (Magtigings) / Day permit (Authorisation)	R 50.00	R 46.09	R 6.91	R 53.00
Maandelikse permit / Month permit	R 580.00	R 521.74	R 78.26	R 600.00
Huur en reserveer van 'n parkeervak per dag / Hiring and reserving of a Parking Bay per day	R 245.00	R 217.39	R 32.61	R 250.00
Parking Disc - Medical Practitioners per year	R 220.00	Replaced by monthly parking permit		
Resident Parking Permit per year	R 500.00	Replaced by monthly parking permit		
Temporary Parking Permit per application	R 185.00	R 169.57	R 25.43	R 195.00
Work Zone Permit per application	R 260.00	R 234.78	R 35.22	R 270.00
Taxi rank permit (WCO24 area) per jaar/year	R 450.00	R 408.70	R 61.30	R 470.00
ON STREET PARKING FRANSCHHOEK				
On Street Parking per hour (Starting at the first half an hour at R5 and increase every half hour with R5 increments Operating hours: 07:00 - 18:00 (Mon.- Fri.) and 07:00 - 14:00 (Sat.) Sunday/Public Holidays - Free				
All on street parking bays within Franschhoek CBD	R 10.00	R 9.13	R 1.37	R 10.50

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SUNDRY TARIFFS

DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES

BRANDWEER DIENSTE / FIRE SERVICES	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Brandweerwaens / Fire Engine Per uur of gedeelte daarvan / Per hour or part thereof	R 1 220.00	R 1 078.26	R 161.74	R 1 240.00
Hidroliese Platform / Hydraulic Platforms Per uur of gedeelte daarvan / Per hour or part thereof	R 3 000.00	R 2 652.17	R 397.83	R 3 050.00
Reddingsvoertuig / Emergency Vehicle (excluding Accidents/Rescue) Per uur of gedeelte daarvan / Per hour or part thereof	R 1 050.00	R 939.13	R 140.87	R 1 080.00
Diensvoertuie / Service Vehicle Per uur of gedeelte daarvan / Per hour or part thereof	R 750.00	R 660.87	R 99.13	R 760.00
Draagbare Pompe & Kragopwekker / Portable pumps & Generators Per uur of gedeelte daarvan / Per hour or part thereof	R 600.00	R 530.43	R 79.57	R 610.00
Bos , veld , rommel (Boseenhede) / Bush , field , rubble (Bush units) Per uur of gedeelte daarvan / Per hour or part thereof	R 850.00	R 747.83	R 112.17	R 860.00
Personeel / Personnel Per uur of gedeelte daarvan / Per hour or part thereof	R 500.00	R 478.26	R 71.74	R 550.00
Brandvoorkomingsinspeksies / Fire prevention inspection Tenkinstallasies -Per tenk / Tank installation	R 560.00	R 495.65	R 74.35	R 570.00
VP Gas -Per installasie / Per installation	R 560.00	R 495.65	R 74.35	R 570.00
Sprinklaar ens : per jaar / Sprinkler ect per annum	R 560.00	R 495.65	R 74.35	R 570.00
Fire prevention inspections relating to events applications	R 610.00	R 539.13	R 80.87	R 620.00
Patrolliedienste & Ander / Patrol Services & Other Nie Operasionele dienste/ Non Operational Services				
Per Brandbestryder / Per Firefighter	R 500.00	R 443.48	R 66.52	R 510.00
Per Offisier / Per Officer	R 500.00	R 443.48	R 66.52	R 510.00
Kinder partytjies / Kiddies parties	R 2 000.00	R 1 826.09	R 273.91	R 2 100.00
Fire and life safety education programs (Educational visits to and from schools)				
Planne of Ontwikkeling Konsultasiefooi (per uur) /Plans or Development Consultation fee (per hour)	R 660.00	R 582.61	R 87.39	R 670.00

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STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
SUNDRY TARIFFS				
DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES				
RAMPBESTUUR DIENSTE / DISASTER MANAGEMENT SERVICES	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Personeel / Personnel				
Per uur of gedeelte daarvan / Per hour or part thereof	R -	R 347.83	R 52.17	R 400.00
<p>The Senior Manager in consultation with the Director Community & Protection Services may agree not to charge tariffs and fees in cases where charges have been levied erroneously. Criteria for exemptions/concession: Parties must make written applications to the Director Community & Protection Services, outlining the reasons why charges were levied incorrectly and why exemptions/concessions should be considered.</p>				

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SUNDRY TARIFFS

DIREKTORAAT: GEMEENSKAPSDIENSTE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES

LAW ENFORCEMENT/ WETSTOEPASSING	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Skut van goedere gekonfiskeer / Impoundment of goods confiscated	R 1 200.00	R 1 086.96	R 163.04	R 1 250.00
<u>Provision of CCTV video footage information/ Voorsiening van CCTV video inligting</u>				
Aansoekfooi/ Application Fee	R 250.00	R 228.26	R 34.24	R 262.50
Beeldmateriaal opsporingsfooi / Video footage tracing fee	R 335.00	R 304.35	R 45.65	R 350.00
Voorsiening van bewysmateriaal (CCTV video) per CD/ Provision of evidentiary evidence (CCTV video footage) per CD	R 525.00	R 478.26	R 71.74	R 550.00
<u>Animal Impoundment costs:</u>				
Impoundment of animals				
Horses, cattle and pigs (per head)	R 350.00	R 326.09	R 48.91	R 375.00
Goats and Sheep (per head)	R 225.00	R 208.70	R 31.30	R 240.00
<u>Pound Fees (includes sustenance)</u>				
Horses, cattle and pigs (per head per day)	R 225.00	R 208.70	R 31.30	R 240.00
Goats and Sheep (per head per day)	R 225.00	R 208.70	R 31.30	R 240.00
<u>Fees for animals to be separately herded</u>				
For every stallion and bull (per head per day)	R 350.00	R 321.74	R 48.26	R 370.00
For every Sheep ram, goat ram or other separate animal (per head per day)	R 225.00	R 208.70	R 31.30	R 240.00
<u>Transport costs</u>				
All animals delivered to the pound per km per single trip (No sharing of costs for multiple owners)	R 35.00	R 32.17	R 4.83	R 37.00
Transport of animals to another municipality's pound per km per single trip (New)	R 51.00	R 44.35	R 6.65	R 51.00
EVENTS				
Die Direkteur: Gemeenskaps en Beskermingsdienste mag gemotiveerde aansoeke vir afslag oorweeg vir verminderde tot kwytstelling vir gebeure aansoeke / The Director: Community and Protection Services may consider motivated applications for a discount or waiver for event applications				
<u>Events Application Fee: Non-refundable</u>				
Youth Development	R 150.00	R 139.13	R 20.87	R 160.00
Schools and educational institutions	R 150.00	R 139.13	R 20.87	R 160.00
Welfare Organizations	R 150.00	R 139.13	R 20.87	R 160.00
Churches	R 150.00	R 139.13	R 20.87	R 160.00
Elderly	R 150.00	R 139.13	R 20.87	R 160.00
Inter-Governmental departments	R 150.00	R 139.13	R 20.87	R 160.00
<u>All other applications:</u>	R 1 300.00	R 1 217.39	R 182.61	R 1 400.00
<u>Spesiale wetstoepassings bystandddienste / Special Law Enforcement Assistance</u>				
Per event - per hour, per officer	R 470.00	R 434.78	R 65.22	R 500.00

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Stellenbosch Municipality						
Miscellaneous						
Direktoraat: Infrastruktuur Dienste Directorate: Infrastructure Services						
Miscellaneous	Unit	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)	
Special meter reading Office hours (till 15:00) After Hours (After15:00) Sunday and Public Holidays	per occasion per occasion per occasion	R 308.50 R 471.09 R 956.06	R 278.99 R 426.03 R 864.61	R 41.85 R 63.90 R 129.69	R 320.84 R 489.93 R 994.30	
Disconnection or Reconnection of Low Voltage supply: Office hours (till 15:00) After Hours (After15:00) Sunday and Public Holidays	per occasion per occasion per occasion	R 582.18 R 854.11 R 1 708.76	R 526.49 R 772.41 R 1 545.32	R 78.97 R 115.86 R 231.80	R 605.47 R 888.27 R 1 777.12	
1st Call to fault on consumer's installation : Office hours (till 15:00) After Hours (after 15:00) Sunday's and Public Holidays	per occasion per occasion per occasion	R 2 515.69 R 4 413.27 R 5 103.26	R 2 275.06 R 3 991.13 R 4 615.12	R 341.26 R 598.67 R 692.27	R 2 616.32 R 4 589.80 R 5 307.39	
2nd Call to fault on consumer's installation : Office hours (till 15:00) After Hours (after 15:00) Sunday's and Public Holidays	per visit per visit per visit	R 3 500.42 R 4 686.38 R 7 079.87	R 3 165.59 R 4 238.12 R 6 402.66	R 474.84 R 635.72 R 960.40	R 3 640.43 R 4 873.84 R 7 363.06	
Service not ready for connection	per visit	R 4 715.09	R 4 264.08	R 639.61	R 4 903.70	
Temporary supply at public venue: Existing kiosk with single phase plug point (where available) Existing kiosk with three phase plug point (where available) Supply temporary kiosk with single/three phase plug points where supply in close vicinity (Plus day tariff)	per day per day per occasion	R 910.20 R 1 279.83 R 4 810.86	R 823.14 R 1 157.41 R 4 350.69	R 123.47 R 173.61 R 652.60	R 946.61 R 1 331.03 R 5 003.30	
Temporary supply at public venue: (Non-profit organisations only) Existing kiosk with single phase plug point (where available) Existing kiosk with three phase plug point (where available) Supply temporary kiosk with single/three phase plug points where supply in close vicinity (Plus day tariff)	per day per day per occasion	R 207.06 R 340.46 R 3 674.16	R 187.25 R 307.89 R 3 322.72	R 28.09 R 46.18 R 498.41	R 215.34 R 354.07 R 3 821.12	
MV switching on Council's equipment : Office hours After Hours Sundays & Public Holidays	per occasion per occasion per occasion	R 4 093.81 R 5 747.46 R 8 551.72	R 3 702.23 R 5 197.70 R 7 733.73	R 555.33 R 779.66 R 1 160.06	R 4 257.56 R 5 977.36 R 8 893.79	
Installation of banners	per banner	R 4 373.13	R 3 954.83	R 593.23	R 4 548.06	
Load control equipment: Shifting of existing load control equipment(office hours 8:00 till 15:00) Shifting of existing load control equipment (after hours (after 15:00) including weekends)	each each	R 858.61 R 1 147.71	R 776.48 R 1 037.93	R 116.47 R 155.69	R 892.95 R 1 193.61	
NEW SUPPLIES WHERE MUNICIPAL CABLE IS AT ERF BOUNDARY (INCLUDES ENERGY DISPENSER AND EXCLUDE CABLE JOINT ON PROPERTY BOUNDARY) 60 A single phase energy dispenser Three phase energy dispenser User interface Unit (wired) User interface Unit (wireless) Single Phase Connection Informal Settlement (Energy Dispenser + Ready Board + Cable - max distance 30meter)	each each each each each	R 3 631.14 R 6 067.59 R 656.18 R 880.44 R 6 005.29	R 3 283.81 R 5 487.21 R 593.41 R 796.23 R 5 430.87	R 492.57 R 823.08 R 89.01 R 119.43 R 814.63	R 3 776.38 R 6 310.29 R 682.43 R 915.66 R 6 245.50	
Reconnection of a service connection in Informal Settlement (new) 60 A single phase service connection installed to Non-Serviced Property from overhead line to erf boundary with a 60 A single phase energy dispenser distribution board All other new installations or upgrades as per quotation supplied by the Electrical Engineering Services Directorate. Quotation deposit is to be paid as indicated below Quotation Deposit payable per quotation request - (1) The deposit will be deducted from the quoted amount on acceptance and payment of the quotation provided by Electricity Department.(2) If the quotation is not accepted the deposit amount paid will be forfeited	 each 	 R 8 797.51 R 532.44	 R 7 956.01 R 481.51	 R 1 193.40 R 72.23	 R 9 149.42 R 553.74	
		Quotation	Quotation	Quotation	Quotation	

DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
MISCELLANEOUS	Unit	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
INSTALLATION OF ENERGY DISPENSERS					
Replacement of existing single phase credit meter with single phase energy dispenser	each	No Cost	No Cost	No Cost	No Cost
Replacement of existing three phase credit meter with a three phase electricity dispenser	each	No Cost	No Cost	No Cost	No Cost
Testing of single phase meter (on site verification)	each	R 1 005.03	R 908.90	R 136.34	R 1 045.24
Testing of three phase meters (on site verification)	each	R 1 801.03	R 1 628.76	R 244.31	R 1 873.07
Testing of three phase bulk meters (New Audit)	each	R 3 770.96	R 3 410.26	R 511.54	R 3 921.80
Tariff investigation - based on existing consumption data	each	R 2 332.62	R 2 109.50	R 316.43	R 2 425.93
Tariff or load profile investigation - requiring equipment and personnel/site visit's	each	R 4 517.12	R 4 085.05	R 612.76	R 4 697.80
Quality of supply investigation - requiring equipment and personnel/site visit's	each	R 5 335.27	R 4 824.94	R 723.74	R 5 548.68
Bulk metering (Ct's, Test Block, Fuses Complete and Modem) and site certification	each	R 17 390.31	R 15 726.89	R 2 359.03	R 18 085.92
Single phase AMI meter (including GPRS Modem)	each	R 6 025.79	R 5 449.41	R 817.41	R 6 266.82
Three phase AMI meter Max 120A (Including GPRS Modem)	each	R 9 172.59	R 8 295.21	R 1 244.28	R 9 539.50
Smart Metering Single phase when available max 80A	each	R 5 334.10	R 4 823.88	R 723.58	R 5 547.47
Smart Metering Three phase when available max 80A	each	R 7 189.78	R 6 502.06	R 975.31	R 7 477.37
DEVELOPMENT BULK LEVY CONTRIBUTIONS					
<i>Please Note: Any additional costs to make the supply available to the users are for the developers account</i>					
Developer Provides Minisub					
Cluster housing, Semi-detached townhouses & flats	3 kVA	R 12 209.16	R 11 041.33	R 1 656.20	R 12 697.53
Urban Residential, Freestanding homes or townhouses (LSM 7-10)	4 kVA	R 16 271.08	R 14 714.71	R 2 207.21	R 16 921.92
Luxury Class Homes >250m² (Airconditioning, underfloor heating, more than one electrical hot water cylinder etc)max 60Amp Single Phase	6 kVA	R 24 407.39	R 22 072.77	R 3 310.92	R 25 383.69
Non Residential	per kVA	R 3 396.64	R 3 071.74	R 460.76	R 3 532.51
Residential > 60Amp Single Phase to max 60 Amp Three Phase	per kVA	R 3 396.64	R 3 071.74	R 460.76	R 3 532.51
Existing Municipal Minisub or Transformer					
Cluster housing, Semi-detached townhouses & flats	3 kVA	R 15 651.09	R 14 154.03	R 2 123.10	R 16 277.13
Urban Residential, Freestanding homes or townhouses (LSM 7-10)	4 kVA	R 20 881.14	R 18 883.81	R 2 832.57	R 21 716.38
Luxury Class Homes >250m² (Airconditioning, underfloor heating, more than one electrical hot water cylinder etc)max 60Amp Single Phase	6 kVA	R 30 744.66	R 27 803.87	R 4 170.58	R 31 974.45
Non Residential	per kVA	R 5 526.78	R 4 998.13	R 749.72	R 5 747.85
Residential > 60Amp Single Phase to max 60 Amp Three Phase	per kVA	R 5 526.78	R 4 998.13	R 749.72	R 5 747.85

Area: Stellenbosch Town

Land Use				Water (kl/day)		Sewer (kl/day)		Stormwater (ha°C)		Solid Waste (t/week)		Roads & Transport (trips/day)		Community (persons)		Total					
				Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost							
				All	R 35 391.49	All	R 38 952.35	All	R 233 964.25	All	R 110 464.11	Residential	R 6 816	Residential	R 4 356.58						
												Accommodation		R 6 816	Accommodation		R 4 356.58				
														Commercial		R 7 573	Commercial		R 1 935.63		
																Industrial		R 9 845	Industrial		R 1 935.63
Land Group	Description	Unit	Water Factor	Water Cost	Sewer Factor	Sewer Cost	Stormwater Factor	Stormwater Cost	Solid Waste Factor	Solid Waste Cost	Roads Factor	Roads Cost	Community Factor	Community Cost							
Residential	Residential	Single Residential >1000m2	du	1.200	R 42 470	0.700	R 27 267	0.048	R 11 230	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 27 264	4.000	R 17 426	R 130 075					
	Residential	Single Residential >500m2	du	0.800	R 28 313	0.650	R 25 319	0.028	R 6 551	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 27 264	4.000	R 17 426	R 109 292					
	Residential	Single Residential >250m2	du	0.700	R 24 774	0.600	R 23 371	0.023	R 5 381	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 27 264	4.000	R 17 426	R 102 635					
	Residential	Single Residential <250m2	du	0.600	R 21 235	0.500	R 19 476	0.018	R 4 211	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 27 264	4.000	R 17 426	R 94 031					
	Residential	Second Dwelling	du	0.450	R 15 926	0.400	R 15 581	0.018	R 4 211	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 17 040	4.000	R 17 426	R 74 603					
	Residential	Less Formal Residential	du	0.450	R 15 926	0.400	R 15 581	0.018	R 4 211	0.040	R 4 419	0.750	R 5 112	4.000	R 17 426	R 62 675					
	Residential	Group Residential	du	0.600	R 21 235	0.500	R 19 476	0.018	R 4 211	0.040	R 4 419	3.750	R 25 560	4.000	R 17 426	R 92 327					
	Residential	Apartments	du	0.450	R 15 926	0.400	R 15 581	0.008	R 1 872	0.040	R 4 419	2.750	R 18 744	4.000	R 17 426	R 73 968					
	Residential	Retirement Village	du	0.600	R 21 235	0.500	R 19 476	0.018	R 4 211	0.040	R 4 419	3.400	R 23 174	4.000	R 17 426	R 89 941					
Residential	Old age home	du	0.450	R 15 926	0.400	R 15 581	0.008	R 1 872	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 17 040	4.000	R 17 426	R 72 264						
Accommodation	Residential	Student Accommodation/Commune/Hostels	rooms	0.180	R 6 370	0.150	R 5 843	0.004	R 936	0.015	R 1 657	1.250	R 8 520	1.000	R 4 357	R 27 683					
	Accommodation	Guest House	rooms	0.220	R 7 786	0.180	R 7 011	0.004	R 936	0.015	R 1 657	3.000	R 20 448	1.000	R 4 357	R 42 195					
	Accommodation	Hotel, Residential	rooms	0.220	R 7 786	0.180	R 7 011	0.004	R 936	0.015	R 1 657	3.250	R 22 152	1.000	R 4 357	R 43 899					
Commercial	Commercial	General Business	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 14 157	0.350	R 13 633	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	5.000	R 37 866	1.000	R 1 936	R 73 311					
	Commercial	Office	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 14 157	0.350	R 13 633	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	8.500	R 64 373	1.000	R 1 936	R 99 817					
	Commercial	Retail/Shop	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 14 157	0.350	R 13 633	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 151 465	1.000	R 1 936	R 186 909					
	Commercial	Restaurant	100m2 GLA	0.800	R 28 313	0.700	R 27 267	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 151 465	1.000	R 1 936	R 214 699					
	Commercial	Outdoor Function / Picnic Area	persons	0.050	R 1 770	0.035	R 1 363	0.001	R 234	0.003	R 331	0.500	R 3 787	0.130	R 252	R 7 737					
	Commercial	Farm Market	stall	0.040	R 1 416	0.035	R 1 363	0.002	R 468	0.003	R 331	2.000	R 15 147	0.100	R 194	R 18 918					
	Commercial	Sport Courts	court	0.200	R 7 078	0.150	R 5 843	0.020	R 4 679	0.010	R 1 105	10.000	R 75 733	0.500	R 968	R 95 405					
	Commercial	Conference Facility/Place of assembly	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 14 157	0.350	R 13 633	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	9.000	R 68 159	1.000	R 1 936	R 103 604					
	Commercial	Hospital/Clinic/Medical Rooms	100m2 GLA	0.500	R 17 696	0.400	R 15 581	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	16.500	R 124 959	1.000	R 1 936	R 165 890					
	Commercial	University/College	student	0.100	R 3 539	0.050	R 1 948	0.001	R 234	0.005	R 552	2.000	R 15 147	0.000	R -	R 21 420					
	Commercial	School/Day Care	student	0.100	R 3 539	0.050	R 1 948	0.001	R 234	0.005	R 552	1.000	R 7 573	0.000	R -	R 13 846					
Industrial	Industrial	Industrial - light	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 14 157	0.350	R 13 633	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	6.000	R 59 071	1.000	R 1 936	R 94 516					
	Industrial	Industrial - heavy	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 14 157	0.350	R 13 633	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	1.250	R 12 307	1.000	R 1 936	R 47 551					
	Industrial	Warehousing/Light Manufacturing	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 14 157	0.350	R 13 633	0.015	R 3 509	0.020	R 2 209	3.000	R 29 536	1.000	R 1 936	R 64 980					
	Industrial	Storage Facilities	unit	0.035	R 1 239	0.030	R 1 169	0.002	R 468	0.002	R 221	0.160	R 1 575	0.100	R 194	R 4 865					
Non demand	Non-demand	Open Space/Natural Environment/Utility Site	ha	0.000	R -	-	R -	0.200	R 46 793	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R 46 793					
	Non-demand	Roads and Parking	ha	0.000	R -	-	R -	0.700	R 163 775	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R 163 775					
Other	Other	To be calculated	n/a	R -	-	R -	-	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R -					
	Other	(Based on equivalent demands)	n/a	R -	-	R -	-	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R -					

Area: **Klapmuts**

Land Group	Description	Unit	Water (kl/day)		Sewer (kl/day)		Stormwater (ha°C)		Solid Waste (t/week)		Roads & Transport (trips/day)		Community (persons)	
			Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost	
			All	R 11 042.61	All	R 35 966.06	All	R 78 555.69	All	R 110 464.11	Roads Factor	Roads Cost	Community Factor	Community Cost
Residential	Single Residential >1000m2	du	1.200	R 13 251	0.700	R 25 176	0.048	R 3 771	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 26 837	4.000	R 17 426
	Single Residential >500m2	du	0.800	R 8 834	0.650	R 23 378	0.028	R 2 200	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 26 837	4.000	R 17 426
	Single Residential >250m2	du	0.700	R 7 730	0.600	R 21 580	0.023	R 1 807	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 26 837	4.000	R 17 426
	Single Residential <250m2	du	0.600	R 6 626	0.500	R 17 983	0.018	R 1 414	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 26 837	4.000	R 17 426
	Second Dwelling	du	0.450	R 4 969	0.400	R 14 386	0.018	R 1 414	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 16 773	4.000	R 17 426
	Less Formal Residential	du	0.450	R 4 969	0.400	R 14 386	0.018	R 1 414	0.040	R 4 419	0.750	R 5 032	4.000	R 17 426
	Group Residential	du	0.600	R 6 626	0.500	R 17 983	0.018	R 1 414	0.040	R 4 419	3.750	R 25 160	4.000	R 17 426
	Apartments	du	0.450	R 4 969	0.400	R 14 386	0.008	R 628	0.040	R 4 419	2.750	R 18 450	4.000	R 17 426
	Retirement Village	du	0.600	R 6 626	0.500	R 17 983	0.018	R 1 414	0.040	R 4 419	3.400	R 22 811	4.000	R 17 426
	Old age home	du	0.450	R 4 969	0.400	R 14 386	0.008	R 628	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 16 773	4.000	R 17 426
Accommodation	Student Accommodation/Commune/Hostels	rooms	0.180	R 1 988	0.150	R 5 395	0.004	R 314	0.015	R 1 657	1.250	R 8 387	1.000	R 4 357
	Guest House	rooms	0.220	R 2 429	0.180	R 6 474	0.004	R 314	0.015	R 1 657	3.000	R 20 128	1.000	R 4 357
	Hotel, Residential	rooms	0.220	R 2 429	0.180	R 6 474	0.004	R 314	0.015	R 1 657	3.250	R 21 805	1.000	R 4 357
Commercial	General Business	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 417	0.350	R 12 588	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	5.000	R 37 274	1.000	R 1 936
	Office	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 417	0.350	R 12 588	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	8.500	R 63 365	1.000	R 1 936
	Retail/Shop	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 417	0.350	R 12 588	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 149 095	1.000	R 1 936
	Restaurant	100m2 GLA	0.800	R 8 834	0.700	R 25 176	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 149 095	1.000	R 1 936
	Outdoor Function / Picnic Area	persons	0.050	R 552	0.035	R 1 259	0.001	R 79	0.003	R 331	0.500	R 3 727	0.130	R 252
	Farm Market	stall	0.040	R 442	0.035	R 1 259	0.002	R 157	0.003	R 331	2.000	R 14 909	0.100	R 194
	Sport Courts	court	0.200	R 2 209	0.150	R 5 395	0.020	R 1 571	0.010	R 1 105	10.000	R 74 547	0.500	R 968
	Conference Facility/Place of assembly	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 417	0.350	R 12 588	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	9.000	R 67 093	1.000	R 1 936
	Hospital/Clinic/Medical Rooms	100m2 GLA	0.500	R 5 521	0.400	R 14 386	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	16.500	R 123 003	1.000	R 1 936
	University/College	student	0.100	R 1 104	0.050	R 1 798	0.001	R 79	0.005	R 552	2.000	R 14 909	0.000	R -
Industrial	School/Day Care	student	0.100	R 1 104	0.050	R 1 798	0.001	R 79	0.005	R 552	1.000	R 7 455	0.000	R -
	Industrial - light	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 417	0.350	R 12 588	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	6.000	R 58 147	1.000	R 1 936
	Industrial - heavy	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 417	0.350	R 12 588	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	1.250	R 12 114	1.000	R 1 936
	Warehousing/Light Manufacturing	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 417	0.350	R 12 588	0.015	R 1 178	0.020	R 2 209	3.000	R 29 073	1.000	R 1 936
Non-demand	Storage Facilities	unit	0.035	R 386	0.030	R 1 079	0.002	R 157	0.002	R 221	0.160	R 1 551	0.100	R 194
	Open Space/Natural Environment/Utility Site	ha	0.000	R -	R -	R -	0.200	R 15 711	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Other	Roads and Parking	ha	0.000	R -	R -	R -	0.700	R 54 989	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
	To be calculated	n/a	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Other	(Based on equivalent demands)	n/a	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -

Approved Escalation Factors

Year	% increase from previous year	Note
2022/2023	14.7415%	Applicable for DC project value escalation calculations only. DC unit costs as recalculated this year to be used for DC calculations.
2023/2024	11.6520%	Approved escalation percentage
2024/2025	5.1000%	Approved escalation percentage
2025/2026	3.0140%	Approved escalation percentage
2026/2027	4.3114%	Approved escalation percentage

Area:	Dwarsrivier			Water (kl/day)		Sewer (kl/day)		Stormwater (ha°C)		Solid Waste (t/week)		Roads & Transport (trips/day)		Community (persons)			
	Land Use			Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost			
				All	R 38 466.25	All	R 28 434.23	All	R 109 421.52	All	R 110 464.11	Residential	R8 205	Residential	R 4 356.58		
												Accommodation	R8 205	Accommodation	R 4 356.58		
													Commercial	R9 117	Commercial	R 1 935.63	
														Industrial	R11 852	Industrial	R 1 935.63
	Land Group	Description	Unit	Water Factor	Water Cost	Sewer Factor	Sewer Cost	Stormwater Factor	Stormwater Cost	Solid Waste Factor	Solid Waste Cost	Roads Factor	Roads Cost	Community Factor	Community Cost	Total	
Residential	Residential	Single Residential >1000m2	du	1.200	R 46 159	0.700	R 19 904	0.048	R 5 252	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 32 820	4.000	R 17 426	R 125 981	
	Residential	Single Residential >500m2	du	0.800	R 30 773	0.650	R 18 482	0.028	R 3 064	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 32 820	4.000	R 17 426	R 106 984	
	Residential	Single Residential >250m2	du	0.700	R 26 926	0.600	R 17 061	0.023	R 2 517	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 32 820	4.000	R 17 426	R 101 168	
	Residential	Single Residential <250m2	du	0.600	R 23 080	0.500	R 14 217	0.018	R 1 970	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 32 820	4.000	R 17 426	R 93 931	
	Residential	Second Dwelling	du	0.450	R 17 310	0.400	R 11 374	0.018	R 1 970	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 20 512	4.000	R 17 426	R 73 010	
	Residential	Less Formal Residential	du	0.450	R 17 310	0.400	R 11 374	0.018	R 1 970	0.040	R 4 419	0.750	R 6 154	4.000	R 17 426	R 58 652	
	Residential	Group Residential	du	0.600	R 23 080	0.500	R 14 217	0.018	R 1 970	0.040	R 4 419	3.750	R 30 769	4.000	R 17 426	R 91 880	
	Residential	Apartments	du	0.450	R 17 310	0.400	R 11 374	0.008	R 875	0.040	R 4 419	2.750	R 22 564	4.000	R 17 426	R 73 967	
	Residential	Retirement Village	du	0.600	R 23 080	0.500	R 14 217	0.018	R 1 970	0.040	R 4 419	3.400	R 27 897	4.000	R 17 426	R 89 008	
Residential	Old age home	du	0.450	R 17 310	0.400	R 11 374	0.008	R 875	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 20 512	4.000	R 17 426	R 71 916		
Accommodation	Residential	Student Accommodation/Communes/Hostels	rooms	0.180	R 6 924	0.150	R 4 285	0.004	R 438	0.015	R 1 657	1.250	R 10 256	1.000	R 4 357	R 27 897	
	Accommodation	Guest House	rooms	0.220	R 8 463	0.180	R 5 118	0.004	R 438	0.015	R 1 657	3.000	R 24 615	1.000	R 4 357	R 44 647	
	Accommodation	Hotel, Residential	rooms	0.220	R 8 463	0.180	R 5 118	0.004	R 438	0.015	R 1 657	3.250	R 26 666	1.000	R 4 357	R 46 698	
Commercial	Commercial	General Business	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 15 386	0.350	R 9 952	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	5.000	R 45 583	1.000	R 1 936	R 76 708	
	Commercial	Office	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 15 386	0.350	R 9 952	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	8.500	R 77 492	1.000	R 1 936	R 108 616	
	Commercial	Retail/Shop	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 15 386	0.350	R 9 952	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 182 333	1.000	R 1 936	R 213 458	
	Commercial	Restaurant	100m2 GLA	0.800	R 30 773	0.700	R 19 904	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 182 333	1.000	R 1 936	R 238 796	
	Commercial	Outdoor Function / Picnic Area	persons	0.050	R 1 923	0.035	R 995	0.001	R 109	0.003	R 331	0.500	R 4 558	0.130	R 252	R 8 169	
	Commercial	Farm Market	stall	0.040	R 1 539	0.035	R 995	0.002	R 219	0.003	R 331	2.000	R 18 233	0.100	R 194	R 21 511	
	Commercial	Sport Courts	court	0.200	R 7 693	0.150	R 4 285	0.020	R 2 188	0.010	R 1 105	10.000	R 91 167	0.500	R 968	R 107 386	
	Commercial	Conference Facility/Place of assembly	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 15 386	0.350	R 9 952	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	9.000	R 82 050	1.000	R 1 936	R 113 175	
	Commercial	Hospital/Clinic/Medical Rooms	100m2 GLA	0.500	R 19 233	0.400	R 11 374	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	16.500	R 150 425	1.000	R 1 936	R 186 818	
	Commercial	University/College	student	0.100	R 3 847	0.050	R 1 422	0.001	R 109	0.005	R 552	2.000	R 18 233	0.000	R -	R 24 163	
	Commercial	School/Day Care	student	0.100	R 3 847	0.050	R 1 422	0.001	R 109	0.005	R 552	1.000	R 9 117	0.000	R -	R 15 047	
	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial - light	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 15 386	0.350	R 9 952	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	6.000	R 71 110	1.000	R 1 936	R 102 235
Industrial		Industrial - heavy	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 15 386	0.350	R 9 952	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	1.250	R 14 815	1.000	R 1 936	R 45 939	
Industrial		Warehousing/Light Manufacturing	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 15 386	0.350	R 9 952	0.015	R 1 641	0.020	R 2 209	3.000	R 35 555	1.000	R 1 936	R 66 680	
Industrial		Storage Facilities	unit	0.035	R 1 346	0.030	R 853	0.002	R 219	0.002	R 221	0.160	R 1 896	0.100	R 194	R 4 729	
Non demand	Non-demand	Open Space/Natural Environment/Utility Site	ha	0.000	R -	-	-	0.200	R 21 884	-	-	-	-	-	-	R 21 884	
	Non-demand	Roads and Parking	ha	0.000	R -	-	-	0.700	R 76 595	-	-	-	-	-	-	R 76 595	
Other	Other	To be calculated	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other	(Based on equivalent demands)	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Area:	Franschhoek																						
		Land Use	Water (kl/day)		Sewer (kl/day)		Stormwater (ha°C)		Solid Waste (t/week)		Roads & Transport (trips/day)		Community (persons)										
			Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost										
			All	R 33 525.75	All	R 41 067.34	All	R 170 675.87	All	R 110 464.11	Residential	R 8 759	Residential	R 4 356.58	Accommodation	R 8 759	Accommodation	R 4 356.58	Commercial	R 9 732	Commercial	R 1 935.63	Industrial
Land Group	Description	Unit	Water Factor	Water Cost	Sewer Factor	Sewer Cost	Stormwater Factor	Stormwater Cost	Solid Waste Factor	Solid Waste Cost	Roads Factor	Roads Cost	Community Factor	Community Cost	Total								
Residential	Residential	Single Residential >1000m2	du	1.200	R 40 231	0.700	R 28 747	0.048	R 8 192	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 35 035	4.000	R 17 426	R 134 051							
	Residential	Single Residential >500m2	du	0.800	R 26 821	0.650	R 26 694	0.028	R 4 779	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 35 035	4.000	R 17 426	R 115 173							
	Residential	Single Residential >250m2	du	0.700	R 23 468	0.600	R 24 640	0.023	R 3 926	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 35 035	4.000	R 17 426	R 108 914							
	Residential	Single Residential <250m2	du	0.600	R 20 115	0.500	R 20 534	0.018	R 3 072	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 35 035	4.000	R 17 426	R 100 601							
	Residential	Second Dwelling	du	0.450	R 15 087	0.400	R 16 427	0.018	R 3 072	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 21 897	4.000	R 17 426	R 78 328							
	Residential	Less Formal Residential	du	0.450	R 15 087	0.400	R 16 427	0.018	R 3 072	0.040	R 4 419	0.750	R 6 569	4.000	R 17 426	R 63 000							
	Residential	Group Residential	du	0.600	R 20 115	0.500	R 20 534	0.018	R 3 072	0.040	R 4 419	3.750	R 32 845	4.000	R 17 426	R 98 412							
	Residential	Apartments	du	0.450	R 15 087	0.400	R 16 427	0.008	R 1 365	0.040	R 4 419	2.750	R 24 087	4.000	R 17 426	R 78 810							
	Residential	Retirement Village	du	0.600	R 20 115	0.500	R 20 534	0.018	R 3 072	0.040	R 4 419	3.400	R 29 780	4.000	R 17 426	R 95 346							
Accommodation	Residential	Old age home	du	0.450	R 15 087	0.400	R 16 427	0.008	R 1 365	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 21 897	4.000	R 17 426	R 76 621							
	Residential	Student Accommodation/Commune/Hostels	rooms	0.180	R 6 035	0.150	R 6 160	0.004	R 683	0.015	R 1 657	1.250	R 10 948	1.000	R 4 357	R 29 839							
	Accommodation	Guest House	rooms	0.220	R 7 376	0.180	R 7 392	0.004	R 683	0.015	R 1 657	3.000	R 26 276	1.000	R 4 357	R 47 740							
Commercial	Accommodation	Hotel, Residential	rooms	0.220	R 7 376	0.180	R 7 392	0.004	R 683	0.015	R 1 657	3.250	R 28 466	1.000	R 4 357	R 49 930							
	Commercial	General Business	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 410	0.350	R 14 374	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	5.000	R 48 660	1.000	R 1 936	R 83 149							
	Commercial	Office	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 410	0.350	R 14 374	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	8.500	R 82 722	1.000	R 1 936	R 117 211							
	Commercial	Retail/Shop	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 410	0.350	R 14 374	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 194 640	1.000	R 1 936	R 229 129							
	Commercial	Restaurant	100m2 GLA	0.800	R 26 821	0.700	R 28 747	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 194 640	1.000	R 1 936	R 256 913							
	Commercial	Outdoor Function / Picnic Area	persons	0.050	R 1 676	0.035	R 1 437	0.001	R 171	0.003	R 331	0.500	R 4 866	0.130	R 252	R 8 733							
	Commercial	Farm Market	stall	0.040	R 1 341	0.035	R 1 437	0.002	R 341	0.003	R 331	2.000	R 19 464	0.100	R 194	R 23 109							
	Commercial	Sport Courts	court	0.200	R 6 705	0.150	R 6 160	0.020	R 3 414	0.010	R 1 105	10.000	R 97 320	0.500	R 968	R 115 671							
	Commercial	Conference Facility/Place of assembly	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 410	0.350	R 14 374	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	9.000	R 87 588	1.000	R 1 936	R 122 077							
	Commercial	Hospital/Clinic/Medical Rooms	100m2 GLA	0.500	R 16 763	0.400	R 16 427	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	16.500	R 160 578	1.000	R 1 936	R 200 473							
	Commercial	University/College	student	0.100	R 3 353	0.050	R 2 053	0.001	R 171	0.005	R 552	2.000	R 19 464	0.000	R -	R 25 593							
	Commercial	School/Day Care	student	0.100	R 3 353	0.050	R 2 053	0.001	R 171	0.005	R 552	1.000	R 9 732	0.000	R -	R 15 861							
Industrial	Industrial	Industrial - light	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 410	0.350	R 14 374	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	6.000	R 75 910	1.000	R 1 936	R 110 398							
	Industrial	Industrial - heavy	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 410	0.350	R 14 374	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	1.250	R 15 814	1.000	R 1 936	R 50 303							
	Industrial	Warehousing/Light Manufacturing	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 410	0.350	R 14 374	0.015	R 2 560	0.020	R 2 209	3.000	R 37 955	1.000	R 1 936	R 72 444							
	Industrial	Storage Facilities	unit	0.035	R 1 173	0.030	R 1 232	0.002	R 341	0.002	R 221	0.160	R 2 024	0.100	R 194	R 5 186							
Non-demand	Non-demand	Open Space/Natural Environment/Utility Site	ha	0.000	R -	-	R -	0.200	R 34 135	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R 34 135							
	Non-demand	Roads and Parking	ha	0.000	R -	-	R -	0.700	R 119 473	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R 119 473							
Other	Other	To be calculated	n/a	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R -							
	Other	(Based on equivalent demands)	n/a	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R -							

Area:	Raithby																
		Land Use	Water (kl/day)		Sewer (kl/day)		Stormwater (ha°C)		Solid Waste (t/week)		Roads & Transport (trips/day)		Community (persons)				
			Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost				
			All	R 11 804.96	All	R 15 364.36	All	R 172 217.88	All	R 110 464.11	Roads Factor	Roads Cost	Community Factor	Community Cost	Total		
Residential	Residential	Single Residential >1000m2	du	1.200	R 14 166	0.700	R 10 755	0.048	R 8 266	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 53 506	4.000	R 17 426	R 108 538	
	Residential	Single Residential >500m2	du	0.800	R 9 444	0.650	R 9 987	0.028	R 4 822	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 53 506	4.000	R 17 426	R 99 604	
	Residential	Single Residential >250m2	du	0.700	R 8 263	0.600	R 9 219	0.023	R 3 961	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 53 506	4.000	R 17 426	R 96 794	
	Residential	Single Residential <250m2	du	0.600	R 7 083	0.500	R 7 682	0.018	R 3 100	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 53 506	4.000	R 17 426	R 93 216	
	Residential	Second Dwelling	du	0.450	R 5 312	0.400	R 6 146	0.018	R 3 100	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 33 441	4.000	R 17 426	R 69 844	
	Residential	Less Formal Residential	du	0.450	R 5 312	0.400	R 6 146	0.018	R 3 100	0.040	R 4 419	0.750	R 10 032	4.000	R 17 426	R 46 435	
	Residential	Group Residential	du	0.600	R 7 083	0.500	R 7 682	0.018	R 3 100	0.040	R 4 419	3.750	R 50 162	4.000	R 17 426	R 89 872	
	Residential	Apartments	du	0.450	R 5 312	0.400	R 6 146	0.008	R 1 378	0.040	R 4 419	2.750	R 36 785	4.000	R 17 426	R 71 466	
	Residential	Retirement Village	du	0.600	R 7 083	0.500	R 7 682	0.018	R 3 100	0.040	R 4 419	3.400	R 45 480	4.000	R 17 426	R 85 190	
	Residential	Old age home	du	0.450	R 5 312	0.400	R 6 146	0.008	R 1 378	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 33 441	4.000	R 17 426	R 68 122	
Accommodation	Residential	Student Accommodation/Commune/Hostels	rooms	0.180	R 2 125	0.150	R 2 305	0.004	R 689	0.015	R 1 657	1.250	R 16 721	1.000	R 4 357	R 27 853	
	Accommodation	Guest House	rooms	0.220	R 2 597	0.180	R 2 766	0.004	R 689	0.015	R 1 657	3.000	R 40 130	1.000	R 4 357	R 52 195	
	Accommodation	Hotel, Residential	rooms	0.220	R 2 597	0.180	R 2 766	0.004	R 689	0.015	R 1 657	3.250	R 43 474	1.000	R 4 357	R 55 539	
Commercial	Commercial	General Business	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 722	0.350	R 5 378	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	5.000	R 74 314	1.000	R 1 936	R 91 142	
	Commercial	Office	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 722	0.350	R 5 378	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	8.500	R 126 334	1.000	R 1 936	R 143 161	
	Commercial	Retail/Shop	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 722	0.350	R 5 378	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 297 256	1.000	R 1 936	R 314 084	
	Commercial	Restaurant	100m2 GLA	0.800	R 9 444	0.700	R 10 755	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 297 256	1.000	R 1 936	R 324 183	
	Commercial	Outdoor Function / Picnic Area	persons	0.050	R 590	0.035	R 538	0.001	R 172	0.003	R 331	0.500	R 7 431	0.130	R 252	R 9 315	
	Commercial	Farm Market	stall	0.040	R 472	0.035	R 538	0.002	R 344	0.003	R 331	2.000	R 29 726	0.100	R 194	R 31 605	
	Commercial	Sport Courts	court	0.200	R 2 361	0.150	R 2 305	0.020	R 3 444	0.010	R 1 105	10.000	R 148 628	0.500	R 968	R 158 810	
	Commercial	Conference Facility/Place of assembly	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 722	0.350	R 5 378	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	9.000	R 133 765	1.000	R 1 936	R 150 593	
	Commercial	Hospital/Clinic/Medical Rooms	100m2 GLA	0.500	R 5 902	0.400	R 6 146	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	16.500	R 245 236	1.000	R 1 936	R 264 013	
	Commercial	University/College	student	0.100	R 1 180	0.050	R 768	0.001	R 172	0.005	R 552	2.000	R 29 726	0.000	R -	R 32 399	
	Commercial	School/Day Care	student	0.100	R 1 180	0.050	R 768	0.001	R 172	0.005	R 552	1.000	R 14 863	0.000	R -	R 17 536	
	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial - light	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 722	0.350	R 5 378	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	6.000	R 115 930	1.000	R 1 936	R 132 757
Industrial		Industrial - heavy	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 722	0.350	R 5 378	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	1.250	R 24 152	1.000	R 1 936	R 40 980	
Industrial		Warehousing/Light Manufacturing	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 4 722	0.350	R 5 378	0.015	R 2 583	0.020	R 2 209	3.000	R 57 965	1.000	R 1 936	R 74 793	
Industrial		Storage Facilities	unit	0.035	R 413	0.030	R 461	0.002	R 344	0.002	R 221	0.160	R 3 091	0.100	R 194	R 4 724	
Non-demand	Non-demand	Open Space/Natural Environment/Utility Site	ha	0.000	R -	-	R -	0.200	R 34 444	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R 34 444	
	Non-demand	Roads and Parking	ha	0.000	R -	-	R -	0.700	R 120 553	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R 120 553	
Other	Other	To be calculated	n/a	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R -	
	Other	(Based on equivalent demands)	n/a	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	R -	

Area:		Polkadraai															
Land Use			Water (kl/day)		Sewer (kl/day)		Stormwater (ha°C)		Solid Waste (t/week)		Roads & Transport (trips/day)		Community (persons)		Total		
			Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost				
			All	R 33 096.32	All	R 31 584.39	All	R 64 939.40	All	R 110 464.11	Residential	R 10 527	Residential	R 4 356.58		Accommodation	R 4 356.58
Land Group	Description	Unit	Water Factor	Water Cost	Sewer Factor	Sewer Cost	Stormwater Factor	Stormwater Cost	Solid Waste Factor	Solid Waste Cost	Roads Factor	Roads Cost	Community Factor	Community Cost			
Residential	Single Residential	>1000m2	du	1.200	R 39 716	0.700	R 22 109	0.048	R 3 117	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 42 108	4.000	R 17 426	R 128 894	
	Single Residential	>500m2	du	0.800	R 26 477	0.650	R 20 530	0.028	R 1 818	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 42 108	4.000	R 17 426	R 112 778	
	Single Residential	>250m2	du	0.700	R 23 167	0.600	R 18 951	0.023	R 1 494	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 42 108	4.000	R 17 426	R 107 564	
	Single Residential	<250m2	du	0.600	R 19 858	0.500	R 15 792	0.018	R 1 169	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 42 108	4.000	R 17 426	R 100 771	
	Second Dwelling	du	0.450	R 14 893	0.400	R 12 634	0.018	R 1 169	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 26 317	4.000	R 17 426	R 76 858		
	Less Formal Residential	du	0.450	R 14 893	0.400	R 12 634	0.018	R 1 169	0.040	R 4 419	0.750	R 7 895	4.000	R 17 426	R 58 436		
	Group Residential	du	0.600	R 19 858	0.500	R 15 792	0.018	R 1 169	0.040	R 4 419	3.750	R 39 476	4.000	R 17 426	R 98 140		
	Apartments	du	0.450	R 14 893	0.400	R 12 634	0.008	R 520	0.040	R 4 419	2.750	R 28 949	4.000	R 17 426	R 78 840		
	Retirement Village	du	0.600	R 19 858	0.500	R 15 792	0.018	R 1 169	0.040	R 4 419	3.400	R 35 791	4.000	R 17 426	R 94 455		
Residential	Old age home	du	0.450	R 14 893	0.400	R 12 634	0.008	R 520	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 26 317	4.000	R 17 426	R 76 209		
Accommodation	Student Accommodation/Commune/Hostels	rooms	0.180	R 5 957	0.150	R 4 738	0.004	R 260	0.015	R 1 657	1.250	R 13 159	1.000	R 4 357	R 30 127		
	Guest House	rooms	0.220	R 7 281	0.180	R 5 685	0.004	R 260	0.015	R 1 657	3.000	R 31 581	1.000	R 4 357	R 50 820		
	Hotel, Residential	rooms	0.220	R 7 281	0.180	R 5 685	0.004	R 260	0.015	R 1 657	3.250	R 34 212	1.000	R 4 357	R 53 452		
Commercial	General Business	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 239	0.350	R 11 055	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	5.000	R 58 483	1.000	R 1 936	R 87 895		
	Office	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 239	0.350	R 11 055	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	8.500	R 99 421	1.000	R 1 936	R 128 833		
	Retail/Shop	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 239	0.350	R 11 055	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 233 931	1.000	R 1 936	R 263 343		
	Restaurant	100m2 GLA	0.800	R 26 477	0.700	R 22 109	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 233 931	1.000	R 1 936	R 287 636		
	Outdoor Function / Picnic Area	persons	0.050	R 1 655	0.035	R 1 105	0.001	R 65	0.003	R 331	0.500	R 5 848	0.130	R 252	R 9 257		
	Farm Market	stall	0.040	R 1 324	0.035	R 1 105	0.002	R 130	0.003	R 331	2.000	R 23 393	0.100	R 194	R 26 477		
	Sport Courts	court	0.200	R 6 619	0.150	R 4 738	0.020	R 1 299	0.010	R 1 105	10.000	R 116 966	0.500	R 968	R 131 694		
	Conference Facility/Place of assembly	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 239	0.350	R 11 055	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	9.000	R 105 269	1.000	R 1 936	R 134 681		
	Hospital/Clinic/Medical Rooms	100m2 GLA	0.500	R 16 548	0.400	R 12 634	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	16.500	R 192 993	1.000	R 1 936	R 227 294		
	University/College	student	0.100	R 3 310	0.050	R 1 579	0.001	R 65	0.005	R 552	2.000	R 23 393	0.000	R -	R 28 899		
	School/Day Care	student	0.100	R 3 310	0.050	R 1 579	0.001	R 65	0.005	R 552	1.000	R 11 697	0.000	R -	R 17 203		
	Industrial	Industrial - light	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 239	0.350	R 11 055	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	6.000	R 91 233	1.000	R 1 936	R 120 645	
Industrial - heavy		100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 239	0.350	R 11 055	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	1.250	R 19 007	1.000	R 1 936	R 48 419		
Warehousing/Light Manufacturing		100m2 GLA	0.400	R 13 239	0.350	R 11 055	0.015	R 974	0.020	R 2 209	3.000	R 45 617	1.000	R 1 936	R 75 029		
Storage Facilities		unit	0.035	R 1 158	0.030	R 948	0.002	R 130	0.002	R 221	0.160	R 2 433	0.100	R 194	R 5 083		
Non-demand	Open Space/Natural Environment/Utility Site	ha	0.000	R -		R -	0.200	R 12 988		R -		R -		R -	R 12 988		
	Roads and Parking	ha	0.000	R -		R -	0.700	R 45 458		R -		R -		R -	R 45 458		
Other	To be calculated	n/a		R -		R -		R -		R -		R -		R -	R -		
	(Based on equivalent demands)	n/a		R -		R -		R -		R -		R -		R -	R -		

Approved Escalation Factors			
Year		% increase from previous year	Note
2022/2023		14.7415%	Applicable for DC project value escalation calculations only. DC unit costs as recalculated this year to be used for DC calculations.
2023/2024		11.6520%	Approved escalation percentage
2024/2025		5.1000%	Approved escalation percentage
2025/2026		3.0140%	Approved escalation percentage
2026/2027		4.3114%	Approved escalation percentage

Area: **Koelenhof**

Land Group	Description	Unit	Water (kl/day)		Sewer (kl/day)		Stormwater (ha°C)		Solid Waste (t/week)		Roads & Transport (trips/day)		Community (persons)	
			Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost		Unit Cost	
			All	R 27 819.43	All	R 28 927.27	All	R 131 713.03	All	R 110 464.11	Roads Factor	Roads Cost	Community Factor	Community Cost
Residential	Single Residential >1000m2	du	1.200	R 33 383	0.700	R 20 249	0.048	R 6 322	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 16 419	4.000	R 17 426
	Single Residential >500m2	du	0.800	R 22 256	0.650	R 18 803	0.028	R 3 688	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 16 419	4.000	R 17 426
	Single Residential >250m2	du	0.700	R 19 474	0.600	R 17 356	0.023	R 3 029	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 16 419	4.000	R 17 426
	Single Residential <250m2	du	0.600	R 16 692	0.500	R 14 464	0.018	R 2 371	0.040	R 4 419	4.000	R 16 419	4.000	R 17 426
	Second Dwelling	du	0.450	R 12 519	0.400	R 11 571	0.018	R 2 371	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 10 262	4.000	R 17 426
	Less Formal Residential	du	0.450	R 12 519	0.400	R 11 571	0.018	R 2 371	0.040	R 4 419	0.750	R 3 079	4.000	R 17 426
	Group Residential	du	0.600	R 16 692	0.500	R 14 464	0.018	R 2 371	0.040	R 4 419	3.750	R 15 393	4.000	R 17 426
	Apartments	du	0.450	R 12 519	0.400	R 11 571	0.008	R 1 054	0.040	R 4 419	2.750	R 11 288	4.000	R 17 426
	Retirement Village	du	0.600	R 16 692	0.500	R 14 464	0.018	R 2 371	0.040	R 4 419	3.400	R 13 956	4.000	R 17 426
	Old age home	du	0.450	R 12 519	0.400	R 11 571	0.008	R 1 054	0.040	R 4 419	2.500	R 10 262	4.000	R 17 426
Accommodation	Student Accommodation/Commune/Hostels	rooms	0.180	R 5 007	0.150	R 4 339	0.004	R 527	0.015	R 1 657	1.250	R 5 131	1.000	R 4 357
	Guest House	rooms	0.220	R 6 120	0.180	R 5 207	0.004	R 527	0.015	R 1 657	3.000	R 12 314	1.000	R 4 357
	Hotel, Residential	rooms	0.220	R 6 120	0.180	R 5 207	0.004	R 527	0.015	R 1 657	3.250	R 13 340	1.000	R 4 357
Commercial	General Business	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 11 128	0.350	R 10 125	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	5.000	R 22 804	1.000	R 1 936
	Office	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 11 128	0.350	R 10 125	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	8.500	R 38 767	1.000	R 1 936
	Retail/Shop	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 11 128	0.350	R 10 125	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 91 217	1.000	R 1 936
	Restaurant	100m2 GLA	0.800	R 22 256	0.700	R 20 249	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	20.000	R 91 217	1.000	R 1 936
	Outdoor Function / Picnic Area	persons	0.050	R 1 391	0.035	R 1 012	0.001	R 132	0.003	R 331	0.500	R 2 280	0.130	R 252
	Farm Market	stall	0.040	R 1 113	0.035	R 1 012	0.002	R 263	0.003	R 331	2.000	R 9 122	0.100	R 194
	Sport Courts	court	0.200	R 5 564	0.150	R 4 339	0.020	R 2 634	0.010	R 1 105	10.000	R 45 608	0.500	R 968
	Conference Facility/Place of assembly	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 11 128	0.350	R 10 125	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	9.000	R 41 048	1.000	R 1 936
	Hospital/Clinic/Medical Rooms	100m2 GLA	0.500	R 13 910	0.400	R 11 571	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	16.500	R 75 254	1.000	R 1 936
	University/College	student	0.100	R 2 782	0.050	R 1 446	0.001	R 132	0.005	R 552	2.000	R 9 122	0.000	R -
Industrial	School/Day Care	student	0.100	R 2 782	0.050	R 1 446	0.001	R 132	0.005	R 552	1.000	R 4 561	0.000	R -
	Industrial - light	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 11 128	0.350	R 10 125	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	6.000	R 35 575	1.000	R 1 936
	Industrial - heavy	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 11 128	0.350	R 10 125	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	1.250	R 7 411	1.000	R 1 936
	Warehousing/Light Manufacturing	100m2 GLA	0.400	R 11 128	0.350	R 10 125	0.015	R 1 976	0.020	R 2 209	3.000	R 17 787	1.000	R 1 936
Non-demand	Storage Facilities	unit	0.035	R 974	0.030	R 868	0.002	R 263	0.002	R 221	0.160	R 949	0.100	R 194
	Open Space/Natural Environment/Utility Site	ha	0.000	R -	-	R -	0.200	R 26 343	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -
Other	Roads and Parking	ha	0.000	R -	-	R -	0.700	R 92 199	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -
	To be calculated	n/a	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -
Other	(Based on equivalent demands)	n/a	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -
			-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -	-	R -

Approved Escalation Factors

Year	% increase from previous year	Note
2022/2023	14.7415%	Applicable for DC project value escalation calculations only. DC unit costs as recalculated this year to be used for DC calculations.
2023/2024	11.6520%	Approved escalation percentage
2024/2025	5.1000%	Approved escalation percentage
2025/2026	3.0140%	Approved escalation percentage
2026/2027	4.3114%	Approved escalation percentage

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY					
SUNDRY TARIFFS					
DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Water Services	Tarief/ Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2025/26	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 BTW / VAT 15%	Tarief/ Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
DIVERSE DIENSTE / SUNDRY SERVICES					
Water connections complete Contractor provided leading 22 mm Water connections (coupling and meter only)	R 6 414.99	R 5 578.25	R 5 912.95	R 886.94	R 6 799.89
Complete connection : 15mm complete (stopcock + watermeter + box) 20mm complete (stopcock + watermeter + box) 25mm complete (stopcock + watermeter + box) 40mm complete (stopcock + watermeter + box)	R 9 232.17 R 9 613.76 R 13 891.15 R 25 624.73	R 8 027.97 R 8 359.79 R 12 079.26 R 22 282.37	R 8 509.65 R 8 861.38 R 12 804.01 R 23 619.31	R 1 276.45 R 1 329.21 R 1 920.60 R 3 542.90	R 9 786.10 R 10 190.59 R 14 724.61 R 27 162.21
Complete connection : Including road crossing 15mm complete (stopcock + watermeter + box) 20mm complete (stopcock + watermeter + box) 25mm complete (stopcock + watermeter + box) 40mm complete (stopcock + watermeter + box) Inspection fee on all connections done by Private Contractors (excluding water deposit)	R 34 580.82 R 34 994.74 R 38 814.05 R 49 363.54 R 3 251.70	R 30 070.28 R 30 430.21 R 33 751.35 R 42 924.82 R 2 827.56	R 31 874.50 R 32 256.02 R 35 776.43 R 45 500.31 R 2 997.22	R 4 781.17 R 4 838.40 R 5 366.46 R 6 825.05 R 449.58	R 36 655.67 R 37 094.42 R 41 142.90 R 52 325.36 R 3 446.80
Connecton point excluding road crossing 20mm complete water connection point		New	R 2 948.43	R 442.26	R 3 390.70
Connecton point including road crossing 20mm complete water connection point		New	R 26 343.07	R 3 951.46	R 30 294.53
Water Management Device 22 mm Water connection (stopcock + watermeter + box)	R 8 016.66	R 6 971.01	R 7 389.27	R 1 108.39	R 8 497.66
Water miscellaneous tarrifs Moving of watermeter sizes up to 25mm diam. Max distance 2m. Moving of watermeter size 40mm diam. Max distance 2m.	R 2 673.24 R 6 716.20	R 2 324.56 R 5 840.17	R 2 464.03 R 6 190.58	R 369.60 R 928.59	R 2 833.64 R 7 119.17
(Does not include reinstatement of paved areas - reinstatement of paved areas actual cost)					
Test of all water meters (on request of consumer only) *In respect of water meter size 15, 20 and 25 mm *In respect of water meter size 40 and 50 mm *In respect of water meter size 80 mm *In respect of water meter size 100 mm *In respect of water meter size 150 mm	R 1 690.41 R 2 397.78 R 4 177.59 R 4 510.74 R 5 673.35	R 1 469.92 R 2 085.03 R 3 632.69 R 3 922.38 R 4 933.34	R 1 558.12 R 2 210.13 R 3 850.65 R 4 157.72 R 5 229.35	R 233.72 R 331.52 R 577.60 R 623.66 R 784.40	R 1 791.84 R 2 541.65 R 4 428.25 R 4 781.38 R 6 013.75
Hydrants Standpipes 15mm-50mm hydrants standpipes rental/month or part of month Refundable deposit per hydrant standpipe	R 1 672.07 R 15 760.08	R 1 453.97 R 13 704.42	R 1 541.21 R 14 526.68	R 231.18 R 2 179.00	R 1 772.39 R 16 705.68
Reconnection after disconnection due to non-payment: Normal hours After hours	R 668.17 R 1 025.56	R 581.01 R 891.79	R 615.88 R 945.30	R 92.38 R 141.79	R 708.26 R 1 087.09
Replacement of damaged water meters: up to 20 mm. > 20 mm.	R 6 240.35	R 5 426.39	R 5 751.97	R 862.80	R 6 614.77
Call out for repairs to water meter due to tampering (excluding materials)	R 1 376.24	R 1 196.73	R 1 268.53	R 190.28	R 1 458.81
Deliberate call out for private (internal - owners' plumbing) water related faults (call out fee only)	R 1 376.24	R 1 196.73	R 1 268.54	R 190.28	R 1 458.82
Sewer Connections(Installed by Developer as development requirement) Applicant connects to existing connection. 100mm connection by Developer (first connection) 150mm connection by Developer (first connection)	R 2 517.85 R 3 018.55	R 2 189.44 R 2 624.82	R 2 320.80 R 2 782.31	R 348.12 R 417.35	R 2 668.93 R 3 199.66
All new sewer connections (due to subdivision/developments)					

DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
Water Services	Tarief/ Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2025/26	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 BTW / VAT 15%	Tarief/ Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Clearing of block sewer:					
<i>Owner responsible to clear private blockage by making use of private contractor</i>					
<i>Blockage teams only responsible for clearing municipal main sewer blockages</i>					
Private blockages only to be cleared if health hazard occurs and clear instruction is given by Management for owners' account					
Normal hours	R 1 064.28	R 925.46	R 980.99	R 147.15	R 1 128.14
After hours	R 1 475.79	R 1 283.30	R 1 360.29	R 204.04	R 1 564.34
Deliberate call out to private blockage (call out fee only)	R 1 376.24	R 1 196.73	R 1 268.54	R 190.28	R 1 458.82

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
SUNDRY TARIFFS				
DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES				
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	COMMENTS	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2025/26	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2026/27
Waste Management Services			R VAT excl	
Stellenbosch Landfill Site (Devon Valley Site) and Klapmuts Waste Transfer Station (General waste only - NO Medical or Hazardous Waste)				
Residents and private companies working within WC024				
Disposal of clean garden waste (ONLY grass cuttings, leaves etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated garden waste and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicles with a carrying capacity up to 1,5 tons Must show the latest account that reflects WC024 residency or proof of where in WC024 work is being done. Limited to 3 loads per week.	FREE	Free
Disposal of clean garden waste (ONLY grass cuttings, leaves etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated garden waste and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carrying capacity exceeding 1,5 tons. Must show proof of where in WC024 work is being done.	R 28.82	R30.87
Disposal of clean builders' rubble (No plastic, iron, wood, etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated builder's rubble and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicles with a carrying capacity up to 1,5 tons No material other than clean builder's rubble may form part of the load (eg. plastic, iron, wood). Limited to 3 loads per week	FREE	Free
Disposal of clean builders' rubble (No plastic, iron, wood, etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated builder's rubble and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carry capacity exceeding 1,5 tons No material other than clean builder's rubble may form part of the load (eg. plastic, iron, wood). Must show proof of where in WC024 work is being done.	R 28.82	R30.87
Disposal of general waste based on actual mass * contaminated garden waste or contaminated builder's rubble will be classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Only waste from within WC024 allowed. Proof of origin of waste to be declared by user at disposal facility (written proof if requested)	R 646.51	R771.96
Disposal of general waste based on actual mass * contaminated garden waste or contaminated builder's rubble will be classified as general waste	Per 500 kg or part thereof	Only waste from within WC024 allowed. Proof of origin of waste to be declared by user at disposal facility (written proof if requested)	R 323.25	R385.96
Disposal of general waste based on actual mass * contaminated garden waste or contaminated builder's rubble will be classified as general waste	Per 250 kg or part thereof	Only waste from within WC024 allowed. Proof of origin of waste to be declared by user at disposal facility (written proof if requested)	R 161.65	R193.00
Disposal of soil	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carrying capacity up to 1.5 tons Only soil from within WC024 allowed. Proof of origin of waste to be declared by user at disposal facility (written proof if requested)	FREE	Free
Disposal of soil	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carrying capacity exceeding 1.5 tons. Only soil from within WC024 allowed. Proof of origin of waste to be declared by user at disposal facility (written proof if requested)	R 28.82	R30.87
Disposal Household Hazardous Waste	Car, trailer, LDV	Vehicle with a carrying capacity up to 1.5 tons These are limited to items generated on residential properties. Proof of the latest account that reflects payment for refuse removal needs to be shown.	FREE	Free
Interdepartmental Municipal Charges at Stellenbosch Landfill Site and Klapmuts Waste Transfer Station.				
Disposal of general waste based on actual mass * contaminated garden waste or contaminated builder's rubble will be classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	All Departments within Stellenbosch Municipality must pay for the disposal of refuse.	R 646.51	R771.96
Disposal of general waste based on actual mass * contaminated garden waste or contaminated builder's rubble will be classified as general waste	Per 500 kg or part thereof	All Departments within Stellenbosch Municipality must pay for the disposal of refuse.	R 323.25	R385.96

DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES				
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	COMMENTS	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2025/26	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2026/27
Disposal of general waste based on actual mass * contaminated garden waste or contaminated builder's rubble will be classified as general waste	Per 250 kg or part thereof	All Departments within Stellenbosch Municipality must pay for the disposal of refuse.	R 161.65	R193.00
Disposal of clean garden waste (ONLY grass cuttings, leaves etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated garden waste and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carrying capacity up to 1.5 tons Must show the latest account that reflects WC024 residency or proof of where in WC024 work is being done. Limited to 3 loads per week.	FREE	Free
Disposal of clean garden waste (ONLY grass cuttings, leaves etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated garden waste and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carrying capacity exceeding 1.5 tons. Must show proof of where in WC024 work is being done	R 28.82	R30.87
Disposal of clean builders' rubble (No plastic, iron, wood, etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated builder's rubble and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carrying capacity up to 1.5 tons No material other than clean builder's rubble may form part of the load (eg. plastic, iron, wood). Must show proof of where in WC024 work is being done. Limited to 3 loads per week	FREE	Free
Disposal of clean builders' rubble (No plastic, iron, wood, etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated builder's rubble and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carrying capacity exceeding 1.5 tons. No material other than clean builder's rubble may form part of the load (eg. plastic, iron, wood). Must show proof of where in WC024 work is being done.	R 28.82	R30.87
Klapmuts Transfer Station				
Disposal of general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Only waste from within WC024 allowed. Proof of origin of waste to be declared by user at disposal facility (written proof if requested)	R 646.51	R771.96
Disposal of general waste	Per 500 kg or part thereof	Only waste from within WC024 allowed. Proof of origin of waste to be declared by user at disposal facility (written proof if requested)	R 323.25	R385.96
Disposal of general waste	Per 250 kg or part thereof	Only waste from within WC024 allowed. Proof of origin of waste to be declared by user at disposal facility (written proof if requested)	R 161.65	R193.00
Disposal of clean garden waste (ONLY grass cuttings, leaves etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated garden waste and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carry capacity up to 1.5 tons. Must show the latest account that reflects WC024 residency or proof of where in WC024 work is being done. Limited to 3 loads per week	FREE	FREE
Disposal of clean builders' rubble (No plastic, iron, wood, etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated builder's rubble and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicle with a carrying capacity up to 1.5 tons No material other than clean builder's rubble may form part of the load (eg. plastic, iron, wood). Must show proof of where in WC024 work is being done. Limited to 3 loads per week.	FREE	FREE
Franschhoek Drop-off				
Residential properties ONLY				
Disposal of garage waste. * Garage waste is any household waste other than clean garden waste, clean builders' rubble, domestic waste or kitchen waste from residential properties.	Car, trailer, LDV	Vehicles with a carrying capacity up to 1.5 tons. These are limited to excess waste/ items that cannot fit into your household wheelie bin. Proof of the latest account that reflects payment for refuse removal needs to be shown. Limited to one load per month.	FREE	FREE
Disposal of clean garden waste (ONLY grass cuttings, leaves etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated garden waste and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicles with a carry capacity up to 1.5 tons Must show the latest account that reflects WC024 residency or proof of where in WC024 work is being done. Limited to 1 load per day, maximum 2 loads per week.	FREE	FREE
Disposal of clean builders' rubble (No plastic, iron, wood, etc.) *If it contains any other waste then it will be deemed contaminated builder's rubble and classified as general waste	Per metric ton or part thereof	Vehicles with a carry capacity up to 1.5 tons Must show the latest account that reflects WC024 residency or proof of where in WC024 work is being done. Limited to 1 load per day, maximum 2 loads per week.	FREE	FREE
ALL VEHICLES WITH A CARRYING CAPACITY OF 1.5 TONS OR MORE FOR BUILDER'S RUBBLE AND VEHICLES WITH A CARRYING CAPACITY OF 2 TONS OR MORE FOR GARDEN WASTE MUST BE DISPOSED OF AT THE STELLENBOSCH LANDFILL SITE				
Stellenbosch Waste Material Recovery facility				

DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES				
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	COMMENTS	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2025/26	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2026/27
Disposal of garage waste. * Garage waste is any household waste other than clean garden waste, clean builders' rubble, domestic waste or kitchen waste from residential properties.	Car, trailer, LDV	Vehicles with a carrying capacity up to 1.5 tons. These are limited to excess waste/ items that cannot fit into your household wheelie bin. Proof of the latest account that reflects payment for refuse removal needs to be shown.	FREE	FREE
Clean recyclable waste material.	Per metric ton or part thereof	ONLY clear filled bags allowed.No filled black bags will be allowed on site.Must show the latest account that reflects WC024 residency or proof of where in WC024 work is being done.	FREE	FREE
Disposal E-Waste	Car, trailer, LDV	Vehicle with a carrying capacity up to 1.5 tons These are limited to items generated on residential properties. Proof of the latest account that reflects payment for refuse removal needs to be shown.	FREE	FREE
Replacement of bin or lid or wheel or axel				
For bin age up to 5 years		For malicious damage where there is negligence on the part of the owner.	COST +15%	COST +15%
For the replacement of a complete bin	Replacement	Applicable to malicious damage Lost or stolen bin must be reported to the nearest Police Station and a case number be presented to Council before replacement commences. The replacement due to theft on refuse removal day will be excluded from this arrangement. Client still to obtain a case number from the SAPS and present it to Council before replacement will take effect. Maximum of twice per year.	FREE	FREE
Hiring and servicing of 240ℓ bins				
Hiring of 240ℓ wheelie bin	Per bin per day	For the hiring of 240ℓ bins to a third party within WC024 (includes delivery, collection and servicing of the bin). Subject to prior approval and availability.	R 82.14	R87.80
Servicing of event bins	Per lift	A charge to empty a event bin.	R 71.35	R76.27
Hiring of 240ℓ wheelie bins: Basic charge for collection and/or delivery on Saturday	Once-off per event	Compulsory fee to be paid when hiring municipal wheelie bins for events taking place over a weekend in WC024	R 4 082.42	R4 364.10
Hiring of 240ℓ wheelie bins: Basic charge for collection and/or delivery on Sunday	Once-off per event	Compulsory fee to be paid when hiring municipal wheelie bins for events taking place over a weekend in WC024	R 5 381.38	R5 752.70

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
SUNDRY TARIFFS				
DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES				
SERVICE RENDERED	Tarief/ Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Tarief/ Tariff Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 BTW / VAT 15%	Tarief/ Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
*Industrial Effluent Treatment Basic Tariff (T): R/kl effluent discharge excluding penalties and contract arrangements.	R 19.56	R 17.79	R 3.14	R 20.93
*Industrial Effluent Conveyancy Basic Tariff (C): R/kl effluent discharge excluding penalties and contract arrangements.	R 8.90	R 8.09	R 1.43	R 9.52
Clearance of septic tanks: per 5 000 litre of part thereof	R 2 483.15	R 2 258.42	R 398.55	R 2 656.97
Waste Water disposal at designated facility per kl	R 156.52	R 142.35	R 25.12	R 167.48
Chemical toilet disposal at designated facility per toilet	R 152.95	R 139.11	R 24.55	R 163.66
* Special agreements when industry do pre-treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FORMULA FOR THE CALCULATION OF EFFLUENT DISCHARGE CHARGES (Schedule C of Bylaws)				
Discharge Cost = Basic Tariff + COD Surcharge + Substance Limit Surcharge Discharge Cost = (Vw) (SVC) + (Vie) (T) ((COD - 1000)/1000) + (Vie) (T) (SF) SVC = Sewerage Volumetric Charge (T + C) in terms of above tariffs (Conveyancy and Treatment) Surcharge Factor (SF) = ((X - L) / L) X = Concentration in discharge of one or more of parameters listed in Schedule A of Bylaws L = Limit of applicable parameter as listed in Schedule A of Bylaws				
* Special agreements to be approved by council				

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY					
SUNDRY TARIFFS					
DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
SCIENTIFIC SERVICES/WETENSKAPLIKE DIENSTE	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2025/26	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
PARAMETERS					
PHYSICAL ANALYSIS					
Temperature	63.68	55.38	R 58.70	R 8.81	R 67.51
Ph @ 25°C	63.68	55.38	R 58.70	R 8.81	R 67.51
Electrical conductivity @ 25°Cms ⁻¹	63.68	55.38	R 58.70	R 8.81	R 67.51
Turbidity (NTU)	63.68	55.38	R 58.70	R 8.81	R 67.51
Total suspended solids (TSS) 105°C mg/1	167.04	145.25	R 153.97	R 23.10	R 177.06
Total dissolved solids (TDS-gravimetric) mg/1	167.04	145.25	R 153.97	R 23.10	R 177.06
Inorganic dissolved solids (VSS) @600°Cmg/1	266.43	231.68	R 245.58	R 36.84	R 282.41
Settle able solids@ 30min in ml	171.32	148.97	R 157.91	R 23.69	R 181.60
Volatile organic matter percentage (%)	266.22	231.50	R 245.39	R 36.81	R 282.19
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS					
NITRATE (NO ⁻³) mg/1	218.20	189.74	R 201.12	R 30.17	R 231.29
NITRITE (NO ⁻²) mg/1	218.72	190.19	R 201.60	R 30.24	R 231.84
ORTHO PHOSPHATE (PO ⁻³ 4) mg/1	125.70	109.30	R 115.86	R 17.38	R 133.24
TOTAL PHOSPHATE (PO ⁻³ 4) mg/1	494.86	430.31	R 456.13	R 68.42	R 524.55
AMMONIA as N (NH3) mg/1	125.59	109.21	R 115.76	R 17.36	R 133.13
SULPHIDES (S) mg/1	323.64	281.43	R 298.31	R 44.75	R 343.06
SULPHATE (SO ⁻² 4) (total) mg/1	133.21	115.84	R 122.79	R 18.42	R 141.21
FREE & TOTAL residual chlorine (CL ⁻²)	95.16	82.75	R 87.71	R 13.16	R 100.87
CHLORIDE as Cl mg/1	133.18	115.81	R 122.76	R 18.41	R 141.17
PHENOLIS (C6H5OH)	627.97	546.06	R 578.82	R 86.82	R 665.64
COD unfiltered mg/1	266.17	231.45	R 245.34	R 36.80	R 282.14
COD filtered mg/1	304.53	264.81	R 280.70	R 42.11	R 322.81
COD dilution (included in unfiltered) mg/1	266.43	231.68	R 245.58	R 36.84	R 282.41
PHENOLIS C6H5OH (total) mg/1	628.02	546.10	R 578.87	R 86.83	R 665.70
CHROMATE TEST (CHROMIUM cr6+) as Cr mg/1	759.41	660.35	R 699.97	R 105.00	R 804.97
CYANIDE as CN	628.12	546.19	R 578.97	R 86.84	R 665.81
SULPHIDES (SO ⁻² 3) mg/1	628.02	546.10	R 578.87	R 86.83	R 665.70
MICROBIOLOGICAL & BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS					
FAECAL COLIFORMS COUNT/100ml	468.23	407.16	R 431.59	R 64.74	R 496.33
E.COLI COUNT/100ml	468.23	407.16	R 431.59	R 64.74	R 496.33

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SUNDRY TARIFFS

DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

ROADS TRANSPORT & STORMWATER	Tariff 2025/26 (Excl. VAT)	2025/26 VAT 15%	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Tariff 2026/27 (Excl. VAT)	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
ROADS TRANSPORT & STORMWATER						
Lowering of kerbs (the tariff remains the same already adequately priced)	658.51	98.78	757.28	R 724.37	R 108.66	R 833.03
Inspection fee for the construction of facility signs	323.18	48.48	371.66	R 355.50	R 53.33	R 408.83
Construction of facility sign	1 149.11	172.37	1 321.48	R 1 264.03	R 189.61	R 1 453.64
Construction of vehicle access over stormwater / irrigation channels	Actual Cost/Werklike koste + 10%			Actual Cost/Werklike koste + 10%		
Temporary road closures undertaken by the Municipality (12 hours)	8 689.89	1 303.48	9 993.37	R 9 558.89	R 1 433.83	R 10 992.72
Development Charge (DC) - Parking						
Per parking bay	193 122.13	28 968.32	222 090.44	R 212 434.36	R 31 865.15	R 244 299.51

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY					
WAYLEAVE TARIFFS					
DIREKTORAAT: INFRASTRUKTUUR DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES					
ASSET MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEMS SECTION WAYLEAVE ADMINISTRATION TARIFFS	Unit	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Tariff 2026/27 (Excl. VAT)	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
1.1 Administration fee for a miscellaneous wayleave to use the road reserve for a period of one month or less other than to install an underground service	per application	R 579.30	R 519.86	R 77.98	R 597.84
PLUS: Inspection Fee (once-off)	per application	R 1 209.59	R 1 085.48	R 162.82	R 1 248.30
For the temporary use of the road reserve for less than one month other than for the installation of an underground service, including for: the placement or storage of an item such as a chemical toilet, container, ladder, scaffolding, mobile crane or materials, pumping of concrete, excavation of trial holes. The fee is payable in advance. PLUS: The cost of all inspections during the course of the wayleave from services verification to the site rehabilitation after construction. The fee is payable in advance.					
1.2 Administration fee for a wayleave or permit to use the road reserve to install an underground service (total construction duration is less than ten working days)	per application	R 1 158.61	R 1 039.73	R 155.96	R 1 195.69
PLUS: Inspection Fee (once-off)	per application	R 2 419.18	R 2 170.95	R 325.64	R 2 496.59
For the use of the road reserve to install a pipe, tunnel, cable or duct for water, electricity, communication, or any other service – where the total construction duration is less than ten working days. The fee is payable in advance. PLUS: The cost of all inspections during the course of the wayleave from services verification to the site rehabilitation after construction. The fee is payable in advance.					
1.3 Administration fee for a wayleave or permit to use the road reserve to install an underground service	per application	R 3 475.83	R 3 119.18	R 467.88	R 3 587.06
PLUS: Inspection Fee (per month, based on the total construction duration)	per month of construction, per application	R 2 419.18	R 2 170.95	R 325.64	R 2 496.59
For the use of the road reserve to install a pipe, tunnel, cable or duct for water, electricity, communication, or any other service. The fee is payable in advance. PLUS: The cost of all inspections during the course of the wayleave from services verification to the site rehabilitation after construction. The fee is payable in advance.					
1.4 Tariff for authorised trenching across a municipal roadway (per metre of trenching)	Per m measured from 0.5m behind the kerb or road edge	R 6 047.95	R 5 427.37	R 814.11	R 6 241.48
For using an open trench to cross a roadway to install a pipe, cable or duct for water, electricity, communication or any other service. This tariff applies if the municipality grants written authorisation for a roadway trench before digging of the trench commences. The applicant may not begin roadway trenching before paying the roadway open trench fee and the Municipality issues written authorisation. The fee is payable when the written authorisation is issued. The roadway open trench fee is for the increased maintenance and reconstruction costs and inherent degradation of the roadway caused by roadway trenching. It applies even if the trench is reinstated in compliance with the Municipality's requirements and standards.					
1.5 Tariff for unauthorised use of the road reserve for a period of more than one month other than to install an underground service (100% of admin & inspection fee under tariff 1.1)	per month	R 1 814.38	R 1 628.21	R 244.23	R 1 872.44
For the use of the road reserve beyond the one month allowed by the miscellaneous wayleave application. This is for holders of an approved miscellaneous wayleave that has expired and has not been renewed.					
1.6 Tariff for unauthorised commencement of use of the road reserve For the commencement of use of the road reserve (i.e. encroachment) without an approved wayleave or before Stellenbosch Municipality issues a wayleave.	per month	R 6 047.95	R 5 427.37	R 814.11	R 6 241.48
1.7 Tariff for unauthorised use of the road reserve to install an underground service Where construction period was 10 working days or less (200% of admin & inspection fee under tariff 1.2) Where construction period was more than 10 working days (200% of admin & inspection fee under tariff 1.3) For the commencement of an installation of an underground service without an approved wayleave or before Stellenbosch Municipality issues a wayleave. Includes a 100% surcharge which applies regardless of whether Stellenbosch Municipality issues a wayleave.	per application	R 7 257.53	R 6 512.85	R 976.93	R 7 489.78
	per application	R 12 095.89	R 10 854.75	R 1 628.21	R 12 482.96

1.8 Tariff for unauthorised trenching across a municipal roadway (per metre of trenching) (200% of tariff 1.6) For commencement of a roadway trench without written authorisation or before the Municipality issues written authorisation for the roadway trench. Includes a 100% surcharge. The surcharge applies regardless of whether the Municipality issues a written authorisation, and regardless of whether the roadway trench is necessary.	Per m measured from 0.5m behind the kerb or road edge	R	12 095.89	R 10 854.75	R 1 628.21	R 12 482.96
1.9 Tariff for unauthorised after-hours use of the road reserve for the installation of an underground service For the commencement of use of the road reserve to install an underground service outside of business hours. Work performed under an approved wayleave can only be performed in regular working hours (Mondays – Thursdays 08:00-17:00 and Fridays 08:00-15h00). Working after hours, on public holidays or the weekend is not permitted.	per occasion	R	6 047.95	R 5 427.37	R 814.11	R 6 241.48
1.10 Tariff for excavations being left open for longer than ten working days On completion of the Work, all trenches and excavations in the public road reserves must be backfilled and reinstated as soon as possible in accordance with the technical specifications. Failure to do so represents an unacceptable safety hazard.	per occasion	R	6 047.95	R 5 427.37	R 814.11	R 6 241.48
1.11 Tariff for unauthorised site abandonment for a period exceeding 14 days The wayleave holder may not leave the site for more than fourteen days without permanently reinstating the site.	per occasion	R	6 047.95	R 5 427.37	R 814.11	R 6 241.48
1.12 Tariff for not cleaning or reinstating the road reserve within 14 days of completion The construction site's cleaning up, and the reinstatement to its previous condition is considered part of the Work. It must be completed within 14 days after the construction work has been completed.	per occasion	R	6 047.95	R 5 427.37	R 814.11	R 6 241.48
WAYLEAVE ADMINISTRATION REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS						
2.1 Services Deposit A services deposit is required where there is a risk of damage to municipal services. It is determined by the service co-ordinator and is based on the replacement value of the services in close proximity to the Works e.g. Cost of cable repairs: LV – R 40 000, MV – R 240,000, HV – R 1,250,000, 66 KV R – R 2,500,000, etc. This deposit is paid into the recoverable cost account of Stellenbosch Municipality. After completion, damages will be assessed, the site will be inspected, and all additional costs will be communicated to the applicant. Stellenbosch Municipality will refund the balance of the deposit once all works are complete, and upon final inspection where the Municipality's engineers are satisfied that the reinstatement meets the Municipality's standard and requirements.	per application					
2.2 Bank Guarantee / Appropriate Business Insurance Another acceptable form of partial deposit is a bank guarantee as surety in favour of Stellenbosch Municipality or appropriate business insurance. NB: The first R25,000 of the Services Deposit must be paid into the recoverable cost account of Stellenbosch Municipality. A Bank Guarantee or appropriate business insurance can cover the balance of the required Services Deposit.	per application					
WAYLEAVE ADMINISTRATION TARIFF NOTES						
3.1 Unless the context indicates otherwise, 'road reserve' includes a roadway, sidewalk footway and verge. 3.2 Suppose Stellenbosch Municipality incurs any costs resulting from Work in or use of the road reserve including remedying substandard or non-compliant reinstatement repairing damage, 3rd party claims, or cleaning of the site. In that case, the actual costs will be offset against the deposit (plus 10% administration fee, including VAT). The Municipality will refund the balance if any. 3.3 All internal Departments or State Funded Projects (National or Provincial), where Stellenbosch Municipality will take over the infrastructure, will be exempted from paying the Administrative Fee, Refundable Deposits Non-Refundable Payments and/or Penalties. 3.4 No micro trenching is allowed in the WC024.						

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SUNDRY TARIFFS

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN ONTWIKKELING DIENSTE

DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SERVICES RENDERED	TYPE	COMMENTS	INTERVAL	R/M2	TOTAL PER MONTH	TOTAL PER DAY	TOTAL PER WEEK	TOTAL PER YEAR	DEPOSIT REQUIRED
			m2						
Rentals : Kayamandi Economic Corridor									
Formal Kiosks									Full amount
		30% discount for Non-Profitable Organisations. In the case of meritorious cases, the Accounting Officer may grant discounts larger than 30%	10	R 40.00	R 400.00			R 4, 800.00	
			12	R 40.00	R 480.00	R -	R -	R 5,760.00	Full amount
			12.5	R 40.00	R 500.00	R -	R -	R 6, 000.00	Full amount
			13	R40.00	R 520.00	R -	R -	R 6, 240.00	Full amount
			13.5	R 40.00	R 540.00	R -	R -	R 6, 480.00	Full amount
			14	R 40.00	R560.00	R -	R -	R 6, 720.00	Full amount
			14.5	R 40.00	R 580.00	R -	R -	R 6, 960.00	Full amount
			15	R40.00	R 600.00	R -	R -	R 7, 200.00	Full amount
			15.5	R 40.00	R 620.00	R -	R -	R 7, 440.00	Full amount
Internet Café			16	R40.00	R 640.00	R -	R -	R 7, 680.00	Full amount
Restaurant			17.3	R 40.00	R 692. 00	R -	R -	R 8, 304.00	Full amount
			22	R40.00	R 880.00	R -	R -	R 10, 560.00	Full amount
Informal Kiosks			10	R 20.00	R 200.00	R 40.00		R 1, 800.00	
Conference facility		30% discount for Non-Profitable organizations. In the case of meritorious cases, the Accounting Officer may grant discounts larger than 30%	per day	R -	R 40 000.00	R 3000.00	R 15 000.00	R -	R -
Amphi Threatre		30% discount for Non-Profitable organisations. In the case of meritorious cases, the Accounting Officer may grant discounts larger than 30%	per day	R -	R -	R 1000.00	R -	R -	R -
Rentals: Local Economic Development Hubs									
Erven 2751& 6314 Old Agricultural Hall		Incubator and affordable rentals for Arts,crafts and tourism activities	400	R 50.00	R 20, 000.00	R -	R -	R 240, 000.00	Full amount

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN ONTWIKKELING DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES									
SERVICES RENDERED	TYPE	COMMENTS	INTERVAL	R/M2	TOTAL PER MONTH	TOTAL PER DAY	TOTAL PER WEEK	TOTAL PER YEAR	DEPOSIT REQUIRED
			m2						
Erven 230, Franschhoek Triangle Site		Affordable space rentals for shops and tourism activities	210	R 50.00	R 10, 500.00	R -	R -	R 126, 000.00	Full amount
Old Clinic building Stellenbosch		Business Development, , incubator and rental space (arts, crafts, shops, offices, tourism activities	293	R 50.00	R 14, 650.00	R -	R -	R 175, 800.00	Full amount
Rentals:Informal Trading sites									
Stellenbosch Town									
	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 226.00	R 31. 00	R 75.00	R 1 570.00	
Idas Valley									
	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	
Cloetesville									
	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	
Kayamandi									
	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	R -
Kayamandi Bridge									
	Closed Kiosks		12.00	R 40.00	R 480.00	R -	R -	R 5, 760.00	
	Food Kiosks		12.00	R 50.00	R 600.00	R -	R -	R 7, 200.00	R -
Klapmuts									
	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	R -
	Closed Kiosks		per kiosk	R 20.00	R 210.00	R -	R -	R 1, 463.00	R -
Franschhoek Town									
	Open Kiosks		per kiosk		R 226.00	R 31. 00	R 75.00	R 1 570.00	R -
Groendal & Langrug									
	Open Kiosks		per kiosk	R -	R95.00	R 16.00	R 38.00	R 783.00	
	Closed Kiosks		per kiosk	R 20.00	R 200.00	R -	R -	R 1, 400.00	R -

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN ONTWIKKELING DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES									
SERVICES RENDERED	TYPE	COMMENTS	INTERVAL	R/M2	TOTAL PER MONTH	TOTAL PER DAY	TOTAL PER WEEK	TOTAL PER YEAR	DEPOSIT REQUIRED
			m2						
Foodtrucks									
	Mobile		per mobile	R -	R 250.00	R 50.00	R 350.00	R 2, 700.00	R -
Use of Infomal Trading Site for Events / Conference Facility									
	Conference / Events Facility	30% discount for Non-Profitable organisations. In the case of meritorious cases, the Accounting Officer may grant discounts larger than 30%				R 2, 500.00			
Business License									
		Business license application fee is a once off payment, valid as long as the business is in operation.						R 200.00	
		Spaza Shop license application fee is a once off payment, valid as long as the business is in operation and specific to the registered licence holder, property owner and shop operator.						R 200.00	

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY						
SUNDRY TARIFFS						
DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
LAND USE MANAGEMENT FEES						
REZONING & DETERMINATION OF A ZONING						
Rezoning, inclusive of a determination of a zoning	Per application per property		R 10 800.00	R 9 739.13	R 1 460.87	R 11 200.00
PERMANENT DEPARTURE						
Departure applications including but not limited to building lines, coverage, height, bulk, parking.	Per application per property	Per Property. All indigent residents who are registered as such with the Municipality and with proof submitted together with application, as well as subsidised housing schemes property owners will be exempted from applicable fees.	R 2 700.00	R 2 434.78	R 365.22	R 2 800.00
TEMPORARY DEPARTURE & PERMISSION IN TERMS OF THE ZONING SCHEME (ADDITIONAL USES & TECHNICAL APPROVALS) & PERMISSION IN TERMS OF CONDITION OF TITLE DEED & CONSENT USE IN TERMS OF THE ZONING SCHEME						
Submitted in urban and rural areas	Per application per property		R 2 700.00	R 2 434.78	R 365.22	R 2 800.00
House shops, Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD's), Home Day Care or Day Care Centres	Per application per property (per use)		R 220.00	R 191.30	R 28.70	R 220.00
SUBDIVISION & CONSOLIDATION & AMENDMENT OR CANCELLATION OF SUBDIVISION PLAN (GENERAL PLAN/DIAGRAM)						
Subdivision, Consolidation, Amendment or Cancellation of an approved subdivision plan (or part thereof), including a general plan or diagram	Per application		R 5 450.00	R 4 913.04	R 736.96	R 5 650.00
EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES (SUBDIVISION / CONSOLIDATION) ADMINISTRATIVE FEE						
	Per request		R 1 100.00	R 991.30	R 148.70	R 1 140.00
REMOVAL, SUSPENSION OR AMENDMENT OF RESTRICTIVE TITLE DEED CONDITIONS						
Removal, suspension or amendment	Per application per property		R 2 700.00	R 2 434.78	R 365.22	R 2 800.00
AMENDMENT, DELETION OR IMPOSITION OF CONDITIONS IN RESPECT OF AN EXISTING APPROVAL						
Amendment of conditions of approval (by the deletion, imposition or amendment of conditions)	Per application	Per application	R 5 450.00	R 4 913.04	R 736.96	R 5 650.00
EXTENSION OF VALIDITY OF APPROVAL						
Extension of validity period of an approval	Per application	Per application	50% of current application fee inclusive of VAT			

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
PERMISSION IN TERMS OF CONDITION OF APPROVAL / ADMINISTRATIVE PERMISSIONS OR APPROVALS						
All permissions required in terms of a condition of approval or administrative permission or approval inclusive of but not limited to: Site Development Plans; HOA Constitutions; Architectural / Design / Aesthetic Manuals or Guidelines, Landscaping Plans & Phasing Plans.	Per application	Per application. All permissions or approvals that is required and originates from a condition of an approval attached to a land use application granted by the municipality, will be exempted from this tariff. Any subsequent applications for the amendment to such permissions / approvals on the initiative of the applicant will not be exempted.	R 2 700.00	R 2 434.78	R 365.22	R 2 800.00
CLOSURE OF PUBLIC PLACE OR ROAD OR PART THEREOF						
Closure of Public Place / Roads or Part thereof	Per application	Per application	R 5 450.00	R 4 913.04	R 736.96	R 5 650.00
DIESTABLISHMENT OF HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION						
Disestablishment of HOA	Per application	Per application	R 2 700.00	R 2 434.78	R 365.22	R 2 800.00
RECTIFY A FAILURE OF A HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION TO MEET ITS OBLIGATIONS						
Rectification	Per application	Per application	R 2 700.00	R 2 434.78	R 365.22	R 2 800.00
PERMISSION FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF EXISTING BUILDING CONSTITUTING A NON-CONFORMING USE						
Permission for reconstruction of existing building constituting a non-conforming use	Per application	A permission required for the reconstruction of an existing building that constitutes a non-conforming use that is destroyed or damaged to the extent that it is necessary to demolish a substantial part of the building	R 5 450.00	R 4 913.04	R 736.96	R 5 650.00
NAMING AND NUMBERING OF STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES / BUILDINGS						
Naming and numbering of streets, Places and Buildings	Per application	Per application	R 2 700.00	R 2 434.78	R 365.22	R 2 800.00
Renaming of Streets, Places and Buildings	Per application	Per application	R 5 450.00	R 4 913.04	R 736.96	R 5 650.00
ADVERTISING FEES						
Advertisements in the press (All advertisements)	Basic per placement	This is a basic advertising fee. Should the actual costs be more, the applicant is liable for such extra costs upon receipt of a quote.	Per Quotation			
Serving of notices	For every 10 letters or part thereof		R 900.00	R 808.70	R 121.30	R 930.00
OTHER						
Appeals submitted by Applicant	Administration cost per appeal		R 2 700.00	R 2 434.78	R 365.22	R 2 800.00
Appeals submitted by parties other than the applicant			R 1 150.00	R 1 043.48	R 156.52	R 1 200.00
Intervener Status for all applicants	Per application		R 5 450.00	R 4 913.04	R 736.96	R 5 650.00
Transfer Clearance	Per transferable erf	Inclusive of POA and CRT	R 580.00	R 521.74	R 78.26	R 600.00
Zoning Certificate	Per erf	Provincial and national government and NGOs will be exempted from application fees,	R 580.00	R 521.74	R 78.26	R 600.00

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
CONTRAVENTION PENALTY						
Applicable to any property with a residential zoning, or a dwelling unit permitted in another zoning, and which dwelling unit is the primary residential unit and will continue to be used primarily for the continued purpose as a permanent residence and with no change in the base zone or if no additional land use rights will be obtained.						
The retrospective approval of any unauthorised permanent departure from a prescribed development parameter that resulted from the unauthorised commencement of any structural changes or additions to existing structures or buildings, or newly built structures or buildings associated with a dwelling unit.	Per application and/ or per distinguishable structure for which an land use approval is required for the the departures required to authorise the changes, additions or development.		R 5 000.00	R -	R -	R -
Retrospective approval of an unauthorised land use activity that is being conducted from any dwelling unit where no unauthorised material structural changes or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Per application and per Dwelling Unit where applicable		R 10 000.00	R -	R -	R -
Retrospective approval of an unauthorised land use activity that is being conducted from any dwelling unit where unauthorised material structural changes or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Per application and per Dwelling Unit where applicable		R 25 000.00	R -	R -	R -
Applicable to any property with a residential zoning, or a dwelling unit permitted in another zoning, and in which instance the subject dwelling unit is or will no longer be used primarily for the continued purpose as						
The retrospective approval of any unauthorised permanent departure from a prescribed development parameter that resulted from the unauthorised commencement of any structural changes or additions to existing structures or buildings, or newly built structures or buildings associated with a dwelling unit.	Per application and/ or per distinguishable structure for which an land use approval is required for the the departures required to authorise the changes, additions or development.		R 10 000.00	R -	R -	R -
Retrospective approval of an unauthorised land use activity that is being conducted from any dwelling unit where no unauthorised material structural changes or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Per application and per Dwelling Unit or separate structures where applicable		R 25 000.00	R -	R -	R -
Contravention penalty related to any dwelling unit where unauthorised material structural changes or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Per application and per Dwelling Unit or separate structures where applicable		R 50 000.00	R -	R -	R -

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Applicable to any property that is not zoned for a residential zoning and / or any structure which are not a dwelling unit and used primarily for the purpose as a permanent residence.						
The retrospective approval of any unauthorised permanent departure from a prescribed development parameter that resulted from the unauthorised commencement of any structural changes or additions to existing structures or buildings, or newly built structures or buildings, irrespective if any new or additional land use rights resulted from such contravention.	Per application and/ or per distinguishable structure for which an land use approval is required for the the departures required to authorise the changes, additions or development.		R 50 000.00	R -	R -	R -
The retrospective approval of an unauthorised land use activity being conducted from any property and where no unauthorised material structural changes or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Per application or each required type of approval granted or associated separate structure as may be applicable.		R 100 000.00	R -	R -	R -
The retrospective approval of any unauthorised land use activity where there were unauthorised material structural changes or additions or where new unauthorised structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Per application or each required type of approval granted or associated separate structure as may be applicable.		R 250 000.00	R -	R -	R -
The retrospective approval of any unauthorised deviation from or non-compliance to any prescribed development parameter that resulted from the unauthorised commencement of any development, structural changes or additions to existing structures or buildings, or newly built structures or buildings, and includes, but is not necessarily limited to, application types such as permanent departures, permission required to the Zoning Scheme, permission required to the Title Deed, the removal, suspension or amendment of any restrictive title deed conditions.						
The retrospective approval of any unauthorised permanent departure from a prescribed development parameter that resulted from the unauthorised commencement of any land use activity or structural changes or additions to existing structures or buildings, or newly built structures or buildings.	Minimum tariff to rectify any land use contravention related to a deviation or non-compliance to any development parameter, and which application relates to and includes a single land use item or activity related to a land use application type being approved.	Only 25% of the tariff rate will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary dwelling unit of the subject property as well as the second dwelling unit up to a maximum size of 60m ² where both units will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence of a family and with no change in the base zone.	New	R 8 695.65	R 1 304.35	R 10 000.00
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional land use item or activity related to a land use application type.	Only 25% of the tariff rate will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary dwelling unit of the subject property as well as the second dwelling unit up to a maximum size of 60m ² where both units will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence of a family and with no change in the base zone.	New	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
The retrospective approval of any <u>unauthorised additional land use rights</u> and activities without changing the base zone of the property or expanding the land use rights associated with the base zone. This category includes the implementation and exercise of any land use rights, inclusive of primary rights, for which the prior approval of a site development plan is required, consent uses, any permissions required in terms of the zoning scheme or conditions of approval for the implementation or exercise of any land use activity, as well as the expansion of the nature and/ or scope of any existing qualified additional land use rights through a subsequent associated land use application and the amendment of any existing conditions of previous approval that will result in the extension of the nature or scope of any existing additional land use right.						
Retrospective approval of an unauthorised land use activity where <u>no unauthorised material structural changes</u> or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Minimum tariff to rectify any land use contravention related to additional land use rights, and which application relates to and includes a single land use item or activity related to a land use application type being approved, as well as a single distinguishable or separate building structure or separable land use entity.	Only 25% of the tariff rate will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary dwelling unit of the subject property as well as the second dwelling unit up to a maximum size of 60m ² where both units will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence of a family and with no change in the base zone.	New	R 21 739.13	R 3 260.87	R 25 000.00
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional land use item or activity related to a land use application type.	Only 25% of the tariff rate will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary dwelling unit of the subject property as well as the second dwelling unit up to a maximum size of 60m ² where both units will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence of a family and with no change in the base zone.	New	R 4 347.83	R 652.17	R 5 000.00
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional distinguishable or separate building structure or entity as unit of measurement.	Only 25% of the tariff rate will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary dwelling unit of the subject property as well as the second dwelling unit up to a maximum size of 60m ² where both units will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence of a family and with no change in the base zone.	New	R 8 695.65	R 1 304.35	R 10 000.00

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Retrospective approval of an unauthorised land use activity where <u>unauthorised material structural changes</u> or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Minimum tariff to rectify any land use contravention related to additional land use rights, and which application relates to and includes a single land use item or activity related to a land use application type being approved, as well as a single distinguishable or separate building structure or separable land use entity.	Only 25% of the tariff rate will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary dwelling unit of the subject property as well as the second dwelling unit up to a maximum size of 60m ² where both units will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence of a family and with no change in the base zone.	New	R 43 478.26	R 6 521.74	R 50 000.00
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional land use item or activity related to a land use application type.	Only 25% of the tariff rate will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary dwelling unit of the subject property as well as the second dwelling unit up to a maximum size of 60m ² where both units will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence of a family and with no change in the base zone.	New	R 8 695.65	R 1 304.35	R 10 000.00
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional distinguishable or separate building structure or entity as unit of measurement.	Only 25% of the tariff rate will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary dwelling unit of the subject property as well as the second dwelling unit up to a maximum size of 60m ² where both units will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence of a family and with no change in the base zone.	New	R 17 391.30	R 2 608.70	R 20 000.00

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
The retrospective approval of any unauthorised land use rights or activity by changing the base zoning (rezoning) or the expansion of the nature and/or scope of existing obtaining any new land use rights previously restricted or not permitted.						
Retrospective approval of an unauthorised land use activity where no unauthorised material structural changes or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Minimum tariff to rectify any land use contravention related to additional land use rights, and which application relates to and includes a single land use item or activity related to a land use application type being approved, as well as a single distinguishable or separate building structure or separable land use entity.	Only 25% of the tariff rating will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary residential unit of the subject property and will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence and with no change in the base zone or if no additional land use rights will be obtained.	New	R 86 956.52	R 13 043.48	R 100 000.00
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional land use item or activity related to a land use application type.	Only 25% of the tariff rating will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary residential unit of the subject property and will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence and with no change in the base zone or if no additional land use rights will be obtained.	New	R 8 695.65	R 1 304.35	R 10 000.00
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional distinguishable or separate building structure or entity as unit of measurement.	Only 25% of the tariff rating will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary residential unit of the subject property and will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence and with no change in the base zone or if no additional land use rights will be obtained.	New	R 21 739.13	R 3 260.87	R 25 000.00
Retrospective approval of an unauthorised land use activity where unauthorised material structural changes or additions have been undertaken or unauthorised new structures have been developed to facilitate the unauthorised land use activity.	Minimum tariff to rectify any land use contravention related to additional land use rights, and which application relates to and includes a single land use item or activity related to a land use application type being approved, as well as a single distinguishable or separate building structure or separable land use entity.	Only 25% of the tariff rating will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary residential unit of the subject property and will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence and with no change in the base zone or if no additional land use rights will be obtained.	New	R 217 391.30	R 32 608.70	R 250 000.00

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional land use item or activity related to a land use application type.	Only 25% of the tariff rating will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary residential unit of the subject property and will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence and with no change in the base zone or if no additional land use rights will be obtained.	New	R 17 391.30	R 2 608.70	R 20 000.00
	In addition to the minimum tariff as qualified, a further tariff applies for each and every additional distinguishable or separate building structure or entity as unit of measurement.	Only 25% of the tariff rating will apply in instances where the application concerns the main dwelling unit which is the primary residential unit of the subject property and will continue to be used for the purpose as a primary and permanent residence and with no change in the base zone or if no additional land use rights will be obtained.	New	R 43 478.26	R 6 521.74	R 50 000.00
PRINTING FEES : PHOTOCOPIES / COMPUTER PRINTS - Mono (back and white)						
A4	per copy		R 5.00	R 4.35	R 0.65	R 5.00
A3	per copy		R 13.00	R 11.30	R 1.70	R 13.00
A2	per copy		R 60.00	R 52.17	R 7.83	R 60.00
A1	per copy		R 80.00	R 69.57	R 10.43	R 80.00
A0	per copy		R 95.00	R 82.61	R 12.39	R 95.00
PRINTING FEES : PHOTOCOPIES / COMPUTER PRINTS - Colour line prints						
A4	per copy		R 8.00	R 6.96	R 1.04	R 8.00
A3	per copy		R 14.00	R 12.17	R 1.83	R 14.00
A2	per copy		R 80.00	R 69.57	R 10.43	R 80.00
A1	per copy		R 100.00	R 86.96	R 13.04	R 100.00
A0	per copy		R 180.00	R 156.52	R 23.48	R 180.00
PRINTING FEES : PHOTOCOPIES / COMPUTER PRINTS - Full colour prints (photo)						
A4	per copy		R 9.00	R 7.83	R 1.17	R 9.00
A3	per copy		R 16.00	R 13.91	R 2.09	R 16.00
A2	per copy		R 180.00	R 156.52	R 23.48	R 180.00
A1	per copy		R 230.00	R 200.00	R 30.00	R 230.00
A0	per copy		R 400.00	R 347.83	R 52.17	R 400.00
Electronic information	per document	Electronic Information must be calculated based on the time to compile the information, therefore it may be similar to the fee for compilation of a zoning certificate.	R 580.00	R 521.74	R 78.26	R 600.00
BUILDING DEVELOPMENT FEES						

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
ALL BUILDING PLAN FEES	■ An APPROVED Building Plan is valid for 12 months ■ Where covered areas such as carports, patios, entertainment areas etc. are enclosed to create additional floor area the fees are charged as for new floor area. ■ All exemptions on applicable building plan fees as per Building Development Management Traiff Rules					
ALTERNATIVE BUILDING PLAN FEE APPLICABLE TO ALL CATEGORIES OF STANDARD BUILDING PLAN FEES						
Applied to all building plan applications where building works has commenced without prior building plan approval or written provisional authorisations to commence with building works prior to building plan approval. Building works includes any site preparation in pursuance of the development of the property prior to actual construction works, like earth works and site levelling, excavations, foundations trenches, and premilmanary steel works in preparation of foundations.	Per Building Plan Application	Where an application is received for "As Built" building plan approval or where building works commenced before the submission or approval of proposed building works. For an historic existing building where no approved building plan are on record, such applications will be reviewed in corrolation with Council Valuation Records. Motivations for exemptions will be considered as prescribed in the relevant Tariff Rules.	4x the applicable standard building plan fee for application			
MINOR BUILDING WORKS (NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS)						
Small Renovation/Alterations - Residential (Excl. Boundary Walls >300m)	Per Application	To be calculated as estimated value of alteration (Qs/Architect Estimate) less than R100 000 and exclude Minor Building Works	R 660.00	R 608.70	R 91.30	R 700.00
Small Renovations/Alterations - Other than residential (Excl. Boundary Walls >300m)	Per Application	To be calculated as estimated value of alteration (Qs/Architect Estimate) less than R100 000 and exclude Minor Building Works	R 860.00	R 782.61	R 117.39	R 900.00
BOUNDARY WALLS & FENCES (ALL CATEGORIES)						
Boundary walls and fences greater than >300m	Per application	Where an application is received for boundary walls or fences >300m	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00
CATEGORIES						
SINGLE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS		Includes Double Dwellings, Second Dwellings, Spaza Sops, House Shops. Outbuildings and Additions thereto				
0 - 25m²	Minimum fee		R 660.00	R 608.70	R 91.30	R 700.00
>25m²	R/m²	Calculate the total m² with the appropriate tariff	R 39.00	R 34.78	R 5.22	R 40.00
OTHER RESIDENTIAL	Block of flats, Townhouses, Group housing, Single Title					
0 - 25m²	Minimum fee		R 1 000.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
>25m²	R/m²	Calculate the total m² with the appropriate tariff	R 46.00	R 43.48	R 6.52	R 50.00
NON RESIDENTIAL						
NON RESIDENTIAL: COMMERCIAL	Includes shops, offices, service stations, hotels					
0 - 25m²	Minimum fee		R 1 000.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
>25m²	R/m²	Calculate the total m² with the appropriate tariff	R 49.00	R 43.48	R 6.52	R 50.00

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
NON RESIDENTIAL: OTHER						
Schools, Churches, Place of Education (i.e. Daycares, technikons etc.)						
0 - 25m ²	Minimum fee		R 860.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
>25m ²	R/m ²	Calculate the total m ² with the appropriate tariff	R 39.00	R 34.78	R 5.22	R 40.00
NON RESIDENTIAL: INDUSTRIAL						
Includes Factories, Warehouses, Offices in Industrial Areas						
0 - 25m ²	Minimum fee		R 1 000.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
>25m ²	R/m ²	Calculate the total m ² with the appropriate tariff	R 39.00	R 34.78	R 5.22	R 40.00
NON RESIDENTIAL: RURAL BUILDINGS						
Limited to bona-fide agriculture structures. All residential or other uses to be rated at the applicable tariff category.						
0 - 75m ²	Minimum fee		R 1 000.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
> 75m ²	R/m ²	Calculate the total m ² with the appropriate tariff	R 19.50	R 17.39	R 2.61	R 20.00
INTERNAL ALTERATIONS - ALL CATEGORIES						
To be calculated as estimated value of alteration (Qs/Architect Estimate) X 0.010						
<R250 000 - Estimated Value			Estimated value x 0.010			
	Minimum Fee	To be calculated as minimum fee based on estimated value of alteration (Qs/Architect Estimate)	R 860.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
>R250 000 - Estimated Value		To be calculated as estimated value of alteration (Qs/Architect Estimate) X 0.010	Estimated value x 0.010			
INSTALLATIONS						
MAJOR HAZARD INSTALLATIONS						
Per application		As prescribed by Building Development	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00
LPG INSTALLATIONS (EXCL SINGLE RESIDENTIAL INSTALLATIONS)						
Per application		As prescribed by Building Development	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00
-OPEN AIR SPORT FACILITIES						
Per application		Application for Open Air Sports Facilities refers to a wide range of permanent, outdoor, and often specialized spaces designed for physical activity, competition, and recreation. which include, but are not limited to a.o Paddlecourts, Pickleball, Tennis courts as well as Astroturf Indoor sport facilities. These application excludes paving, driveways, hardsurface walkways, etc.	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00
SOLAR PANELS						
Per application		As prescribed by Building Development	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00
MASTS						
Greenfield	Per application		R 1 200.00	R 1 043.48	R 156.52	R 1 200.00
Roof Top	Per application		R 1 200.00	R 1 043.48	R 156.52	R 1 200.00
Sports fields	Per application		R 1 200.00	R 1 043.48	R 156.52	R 1 200.00
OTHER						
PROVISIONAL AUTHORISATION						
Per application		Application for provisional authorisation to commence work before approval has been granted in terms of Section 7(6) of the Act. Applications to be in writing. Conditions apply. Not Refundable	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
EXTENSION OF VALIDITY	Per application	Any application for extension of validity must be submitted prior to the lapsing date of current approved building plan which original approval is valid for 12 months from date of original approval.	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00
APPLICATION : FINAL INSPECTION FOR PURPOSE OF CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY WHERE CONSTRUCTION / PROJECT IS NOT COMPLETED AND READY FOR FINAL INSPECTION	Per application	Where an application is received for the Final Inspection for purpose of Section 14 certificate of occupancy for an incomplete building, not ready for Final Inspection . Upon issuing Notice of Refusal in terms of Section 14 of the NBR Act, the follow-up application for Final Inspection are subject to tariff upon application.	R 5 000.00	R 4 347.83	R 652.17	R 5 000.00
REQUEST : OCCUPANCY CERTIFICATE AFTER OCCUPANCY OF COMPLETED BUILDING	Per application	Where an application is received for the issuing of an certificate of occupancy for an existing building where such certificate was not issued on completion of building work and prior to occupancy.	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00
PERMITS						
DEMOLITION PERMIT (ALL APPLICATIONS)	Per application	One application can be submitted, fees are fixed per permit	R 860.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
MINOR BUILDING WORKS PERMIT	Per application	As specified in The National Building Regulations and Building Act (Act 103 of 1977)				R 500.00
TEMPORARY STRUCTURES PERMIT	Per application	As specified in The National Building Regulations and Building Act (Act 103 of 1977)	R 860.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00
SPECIAL EVENTS TEMPORARY STRUCTURES PERMIT	Per application	One application per event. Maximum period of validity: 7 days.	R 2 000.00	R 1 739.13	R 260.87	R 2 000.00
HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FEES						
ADVISORY COMMITTEE SCRUTINY FEE						
Stellenbosch Municipality Conservation Advisory Committee (SMCAC) Scrutiny fees are charged when a matter needs to be submitted to the SMCAC for scrutiny, when buildings are older than 60-years or situated in the historical core.	Minor alterations to existing buildings and/or demolitions < 500m²	Building plans for buildings older than 60 years or situated in the historical core Per Application	R 1 200.00	R 695.65	R 104.35	R 800.00
	Major alterations to existing buildings and or demolitions >500m² and new developments	Building plans for buildings older than 60 years or situated in the historical core Per Application	R 1 700.00	R 1 478.26	R 221.74	R 1 700.00
SPATIAL PLANNING FEES						
COMPLEXITY FEES						
All Impact Assessments		Per study / assessment	R 4 520.00	R 3 930.43	R 589.57	R 4 520.00
APPLICATION FOR SIGNAGE (ALL ADVERTISING SIGNS INCLUDING FLAGS, ARE SUBJECT TO ALL RELEVANT COUNCIL POLICY AND BY-LAWS AS WELL AS FORMAL BUILDING PLAN APPROVAL)						
Signs < 1m² (minimum fee)	per sign		R 480.00	R 417.39	R 62.61	R 480.00
Signs > 1m² minimum fee plus additional fee/additional m²	minimum fee plus an additional fee per additional m²		R 1 225.00	R 1 065.22	R 159.78	R 1 225.00
Billboard - Signs < 1m² (minimum fee)	per sign		R 1 000.00	R 869.57	R 130.43	R 1 000.00

DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
To be read in conjunction with the Tariff Rules.						
SERVICES RENDERED	UNIT	REMARKS	Tariff 2025/26 (Incl. VAT)	Excl. VAT 2026/27	2026/27 VAT 15%	Tariff 2026/27 (Incl. VAT)
Billboard - Signs > 1m² minimum fee plus additional fee/additional m²	minimum fee plus an additional fee per additional m ²		R 1 500.00	R 1 304.35	R 195.65	R 1 500.00
Flag (<5 flags) (minimum fee)	Up to 5 Flags	All Advertising signs are subject to Outdoor Advertising Policy	R 1 225.00	R 1 065.22	R 159.78	R 1 225.00
Flag (>5 Flags)	More than 5 Flags	Minimum flag fee (R1 100.00) plus an additional fee per flag	R 168.00	R 146.09	R 21.91	R 168.00

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY	
TARIFF RULES BUILDING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	
DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
1 EFFECTIVE DATE 1.1 Fees are effective from 1 July 2026. 1.2 These tariffs replace all previous tariffs charged by the Building Development Management branch of Council.	
2 METHOD OF PAYMENT 2.1 Fees can be paid in cash or electronically.	
3 TIME OF PAYMENT 3.1 Fees are due when an invoice for the proposed application is presented for payment. 3.2 The Building Plan Application is deemed to be submitted after proof of payment and no processing of applications will commence until receipt of payment of the fee/s is verified by finance.	
4 PROOF OF PAYMENT 4.1 A receipt must be issued to the applicant for all fees received. A copy of the receipt must be attached to the application.	
5 REFUNDS 5.1 All fees payable is set fees and are not deposits. 5.2 Approvals are valid for 12 months from date of Final Decision in terms of Section 7 of the NBR Act and building plan fees on lapsed plans are not refundable. 5.3 Refusals are valid for 12 months from date of Final Decision in terms of Section 7 of the NBR Act and building plan fees on lapsed plans are not refundable. 5.4 Building Plan Fees will only be waived or refunded in circumstances considered extraordinary by the Director: Planning & Economic Development, before commencement of evaluation process.	
6 SUBJECT TO CHANGE 6.1 All fees and tariff rules are subject to change. 6.2 The fees applicable at the time of submission of the application are payable.	
7 EXEMPTIONS 7.1 The following applications are exempt from the payment of scrutiny fees: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applications from Central or Provincial Government for work funded by the Government and for use by Government Departments. Building plan applications must however still be submitted and approved prior to commencement of any building works.• Building Plans for all buildings and structures erected for and by the Local Authority. Building plan applications must however still be submitted and approved prior to commencement of any building works.• All applications required to address / give effect to successful resettlement claims in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, as well as in cases where land has been allocated to a successful claimant, such claimant is allowed to submit only one application (building plan), for residential development only, which application(s) will be exempted from building plan fees as per normal fees.	

TARIFF RULES BUILDING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	
DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications from Orphanages and Homes for the Aged registered under the National Welfare Act 79 of 1965 (As amended), as well as any welfare institutions in the discretion of the Director. Building plan applications must however still be submitted and approved prior to commencement of any building works. • Applications from Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres that cater to children from birth to nine years, offering partial care, protection, and education, including After School Care (ASC) for older children. These, along with after-school care services, must be registered with the Department of Social Development and/or Department of Basic Education, adhering to safety, health, and nutritional standards. . Building plan applications must however still be submitted and approved prior to commencement of any building works or the use or occupation thereof. • The Director: Planning & Economic Development may grant or refuse applications for the exemption of some or all the applicable Building Development application fees of a particular application which are necessitated due to changes to developments made at the request of the Spatial Development Planning department of the Stellenbosch Municipality in the interests of environmental or heritage conservation. • In cases where a successful land claimant submits a building plan for a purely non-residential development (which does not include any residential development) on land so obtained, such non-residential application is subject to all the fees applicable to any other similar application which was not obtained by way of the Restitution of Land Rights Act. • If a successful land claimant submits a building plan for a mixed-use development (which includes non-residential development) on land so obtained, such non-residential building plan gets charged the normal fees as specific for such application as if the non-residential part of the application is a separate application from the residential part of the development. <p>8 ALTERNATIVE BUILDING PLAN APPLICATION FEE</p> <p>8.1 This tariff will be exempted if the current registered owner can demonstrate with documentary proof that he / she acquired the property with the illegal building works and was consequently not personally responsible for such illegal building works.</p> <p>8.2 Building plans must still be submitted and the relevant tariffs will be applicable</p> <p>9 APPLICATION OF THE TARIFFS</p> <p>9.1 Minor Building Work: As defined in the Building Regulations:</p> <p>Should a Minor Building Work as described in the NBR Act be submitted with a formal building plan application, such minor building work will be charged separately per item as part of a full plan submission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aviary • Solid fuel store not exceeding 10m² in area and 2 m in height • Tool shed not exceeding 10m² in area • Child's playhouse not exceeding 5m² in area • Cycle shed not exceeding 5m² in area • Greenhouse not exceeding 15m² in area • Open sided car, caravan or boat shelter or a carport where such shelter or carport does not exceed 40m² in area • Any pergola • Private swimming pool • Change room, not exceeding 10m² in area, at a private swimming pool • Lapa's and gazebos (with any type of roof covering) under 40m² in area • Any free-standing wall (<300m) • Reconstruction of fire and natural disaster damaged buildings at applicable rate as per single/other/non-residential categories • Any other structure, not being a Minor Building Work as per definition, are charge per meter square of the applicable category <p>9.2 Applications for Alterations and Additions: Plans will be assessed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additions: assessed on the area (square metres) per category • Alterations: assessed on the QS/Architect estimated value and calculated at 0.010% of the value <p>9.3 Applications in terms of Section 7(6) of the NBR Act for Provisional Authorisation to Commence with the erection of a Building:</p> <p>Applications for provisional authorisation to proceed with the erection of a building prior to final building plan approval will be considered on condition that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application has been formally submitted (the full scrutiny fees paid) and the plans have been circulated to the applicable service branches. • The application for provisional authority is in writing and is fully motivated.
New	

TARIFF RULES BUILDING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT	
DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prescribed provisional authorisation fee is paid. This fee is not refundable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application is for specific items of work clearly defined on the working drawings accompanying the building plan submission. • Full Planning (Zoning) approval has been obtained or is otherwise in compliance with all applicable zoning provisions. • The property must be not encumbered by private restrictive title deed conditions. • Provisional authorisation may be subject to applicable conditions and may include to limit the extent to which the subject building works may be implemented under such provisional authorisation prior to final approval of the building plan application. • Any work done prior to the approval the building plans is entirely at the applicant's risk and should the plans require amendments or should the application be refused for any reason the work already completed will have to altered or removed as the case may be at the applicant's expense.
	<p>9.4 Minimum Fee for Social Responsibility – to the discretion of Director: Planning & Economic Development as specified.</p> <p>An approved minimum application fee for private Subsidised Housing Projects will be considered on condition that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidised Proof in accordance with the Housing Code to be presented and submitted with building plan applications • The minimum application fee is applicable to each application and is not a bulk application fee • Pre-submission notification to be submitted, indicating the number of erven, with erf numbers approved for subsidised housing
New	<p>9.5 An application for the extension of validity of a building plan approval must be submitted prior to the lapsing date of the subject approval and the decision on the extension of validity may be made on a date after the subject approval has lapsed. An application for the extension of the validity of a building plan approval after the lapsing date will be invalid. During the period when a decision on the extension of the validity of a building plan approval is pending after the building plan approval has already lapsed, the subject building plan approval may not be acted on until such time as the decision on the extension of the validity has been taken. An application for the extension of validity may only be made once, and if approved, will only be valid as an extension of the original approval period for a further period of twelve(12) months, irrespective of date of approval of such extension of validity.</p>
New	<p>9.6 Application/Request for Final Inspection for purpose of Certificate of Occupancy in terms of Section 14 of the NBR Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An approved tariff will be applicable when an application is made for Final Inspection where the construction is not completed and the project not ready for Final Inspection. • The Building Inspectorate Unit shall issue a Notice of Refusal in terms of Section 14 of the NBR Act when an Final Inspection is conducted and upon arrival proved not ready for Final Inspection. • The application fee/tariff is applicable upon application <u>after</u> Notice of Refusal. Proof of Payment must be on record before Final Inspection Date will be confirmed.
New	<p>9.7 Application for Open Air Sports Facilities refers to a wide range of permanent, outdoor, and often specialized spaces designed for physical activity, competition, and recreation. which include, but are not limited to a.o Paddlecourts, Pickleball, Tenniscourts as well as Astroturf Indoor sport facilities. These application excludes paving , driveways, hardsurface walkways, etc.</p>
	<p>9.8 Permits</p>
New	<p>9,8,1 Application for Demilotion Permits can be submitted if compliant to the definition in terms of Regualtion Part E of the NBR Act</p>
	<p>9,8,2 Application for Minor Building Works Permits can be submitted if compliant to the definition in terms the Section 13 NBR Act</p>
	<p>9,8,3 Application for Temporary Structure Permits can be submitted if compliant to the definition in terms Regulation A23 of the NBR Act</p>
<p>These tariff rules must be read in conjunction with the “BUILDING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT TARIFF STRUCTURE FOR 2026/2027.”</p>	

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
TARIFF RULES LAND USE MANAGEMENT
DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1 GENERAL**Period applicable**

- 1.1 Fees effective from 1 July 2026.
- 1.2 The fees replace all previous fees charged by Council.

Method of payment

- 1.3 Fees can be paid in cash or electronically.

Time of payment

- 1.4 Applicants must pay the fee/s upfront when a land use application is submitted, except in the case of Impact statements and assessments, which become payable when the need for such an Impact statement / assessment becomes known to Council. The applicant must then be notified in writing of further payments and processing of the application may then only commence once payment is made which must be clearly stipulated in the notification.
- 1.5 An application will only be deemed valid and the processing thereof will only commence once receipt of payment for the application is verified by Finance.
- 1.6 All application fees are payable in the case of multiple applications.

Proof of payment

- 1.7 A receipt must be issued to the applicant for all fees received. A copy of the receipt must be filed on the relevant file.

Refunds

- 1.8 All fees payable are set fees and not deposits.
- 1.9 In the case of errors or incorrect calculation / payment by an applicant or the department and subsequent correction thereof by the department, and subject to the approval of the Manager: Land Use Management, a fee paid in terms of this tariff, fees and charges book, is refundable.
- 1.10 Should an application as submitted be deemed not necessary before advertising has taken place, and subject to the approval of the Manager: Land Use Management, the fees paid upfront for said application will be refunded.
- 1.11 Refunds will only be considered upon request by the applicant or owner within 12 months of notice issued.
- 1.12 After an acknowledgment of receipt has been issued in terms of Section 41 of the Land Use Planning By-law, the application has been accepted by the Municipal Manager. If an applicant withdraws an application, the application fee is not refundable as per Section 39 of the Land Use Planning By-law.
- 1.13 If an exemption or reduction of fees is granted in terms of the provisions of subsection 8, refunds will be given as per the decision.

**TARIFF RULES
LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

**DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING
DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Subject to change

- 1.14. All fees and tariff rules are subject to change.
1.15 The specific fee applicable at the time when the application is accepted by Council, is payable.

LAND USE MANAGEMENT

2 APPLICATION FEES

Description

- 2.1 Application fees are the minimum fee payable for submitted applications.
- 2.2 All fees are payable per item applied for (each consent, departure, rezoning, etc, charged separately) per property in line with the Stellenbosch Land Use Planning By-law , where applicable. Unless application is simultaneously made for the consolidation or subdivision of more than one property, which is directly adjacent, cadastrally bounded to each other, owned by the same property owner and submitted as one application for consideration. Only one application fee will be applicable for all erven included in the application.

Rezoning & Determination of a zoning

- 2.3 Rezoning fee is payable per application.
2.4 Determination of a zoning is payable per application.

Permanent Departure fee

- 2.5 The departure fee must be charged per application per property (i.e. if a building departs from the street and lateral building lines, coverage as well as from height, then the applicable fee is payable as a single fee per property). In the case of registered indigent owners, as well as subsidised housing schemes, no departure fee at all would be payable.

Temporary Departure, Permission in terms of the Zoning Scheme (Additional Uses / Technical Approvals), Permission in terms of condition in the Title Deed, Occasional Use of Land, Consent Use in terms of the Zoning Scheme

- 2.6 Temporary departure, Permissions, Consent uses and Technical approvals, etc. are charged separately per application per property in addition to any departures (regulations) applied for.
- 2.7 A separate fee is applicable in respect of applications for temporary departure, consent use in order to establish a house shop and/or early childhood development centres (ECD's) / home day care centres or day care centre and all applications.

Subdivision & Consolidation & Amendment or Cancellation of subdivision plan (inclusive of general plan/diagram)

- 2.8 Application fee is payable per application submitted.

**TARIFF RULES
LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

**DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING
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Exemption Certificates (subdivision / consolidation)

2.9 This fee is payable for subdivisions/consolidations which are exempted in terms of the applicable legislation. This fee is payable per application submitted.

Removal, Suspension and Amendment of Restrictive Title Deed conditions

2.10 This fee is payable per application per property submitted and not per condition.

Amendment, Deletion or Imposition of conditions in respect of an existing approval

2.11 This fee is payable per application submitted.

Extension of validity period of approval

2.12 Fees should be paid as depicted on the tariff schedule. For all applications for extension the fee will be 50% of the current application fee, for the financial year in which the application for extension is submitted,

Permission in terms of condition of approval or Administrative permission or approval inclusive of but not limited to: Site Development Plans; HOA Constitutions; Architectural / Design / Aesthetic Manuals or Guidelines, Landscaping Plans & Phasing Plans

2.13 This fee is payable per application submitted. All permissions or approvals that is required and originates from a condition of an approval attached to a land use application granted by the municipality, will be exempted from this tariff. Any subsequent applications for the amendment to such permissions/ approvals on the initiative of the applicant will not be exempted.

Closure of Public Place / Roads or part thereof

2.14 This fee is payable per application submitted.

Disestablishment of Home-Owners Association

2.15 This fee is payable per application.

Rectify failure of a Home-Owners Association to meet its obligations

2.16 This fee is payable per application.

Permission for reconstruction of existing building constituting a non-conforming use

2.17 Permission required for the reconstruction of an existing building that constitutes a non-conforming use that is destroyed or damaged to the extent that it is necessary to demolish a substantial part of the building. This

Naming and numbering of Streets, Places and Buildings

2.18 This fee is payable per application submitted.

Renaming of Streets, Places and Buildings

2.19 This fee is payable per application submitted.

**TARIFF RULES
LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

**DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING
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3 ADVERTISING FEES

Advertising framework

- 3.1 Advertising: is required in terms of the relevant land use legislation.
- 3.2 Advertising will be done in accordance with the land use legislation and fees will be charged accordingly.
- 3.3 Advertising in the press and advertising which consists of the serving of notices to interested and affected parties are charged independently (with different fees being applicable). No 'serving of notice' fee is applicable when notifying the applicant of the outcome of an application or notifying any objectors of the right of appeal.

Advertising in the press

- 3.4 The fee for advertising in the press is applicable whenever press advertising is required in a newspaper and/or Provincial Gazette. This fee is only payable when Council undertakes the advertising.
- 3.5 Advertising in the press is a basic advertising fee. Should the actual costs be more, the applicant is liable for such extra costs upon receipt of a quote.
- 3.6 Composite applications for the same property when advertised collectively in the press carry a single

Serving of notices

- 3.7 The fee for serving of notices is payable when Council conducts the serving of notices. This fee is not applicable when the applicant conducts the advertising.
- 3.8 The fee applicable for every 10 notices or part thereof to be served by Council is depicted in the schedule.
- 3.9 The 'serving of notices' fee is also applicable when notices are delivered by Council to interested and affected parties.

4 OTHER

Appeal

- 4.1 Appeal fees are charged and are payable per appeal submitted in respect of any decision taken by Council.

Intervener Status

- 4.2 This fee is payable per application submitted.

Transfer clearance

- 4.3 Transfer clearance fees are payable per erf for which application is made for clearance in terms of the applicable land use legislation and includes a Power of Attorney (POA) and a Certificate of Registered Title (CRT).

**TARIFF RULES
LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

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Zoning Certificate

- 4.4 This fee is payable when a formal zoning certificate is issued. Payment of this fee is required in respect of each erf for which a zoning certificate is requested.

5 CONTRAVENTION PENALTY

- 5.1 Contravention penalty is applied in accordance with the Land Use Planning By-law and as provided for in the tariffs and/or any such enabling planning legislation and associated provisions.
- 5.2 The contravention penalty does not imply a single tariff and depending on the case, the total contravention penalty can be a combination of different categories as well as a combination of the different items as qualified per criteria.
- 5.3 The Contravention penalty is payable within 30 days from date of approval of the land use application that was submitted to rectify the unauthorised land use activity and the land use rights will not have vested until such time as payment has been made.
- 5.4 If the property is to be transferred, the Municipality will only issue a transfer certificate in terms of the Stellenbosch Municipal Land Use Planning By-Law, upon proof of payment of the contravention penalty.
- 5.5 No occupancy certificate for the building construction will be issued unless proof of the payment of the contravention penalty is submitted by the applicant.

6 PRINTING FEES

- 6.1 Printing fees are charged per page according to size and colour. The three types of copies/prints are mono (black & white), Colour line prints and Full Colour prints (photo). Copies will only be made in the sizes that are available at a particular office.
- 6.2 The fee charged for electronic information does not include the CD, which must be supplied by the applicant.
- 6.3 If information is specifically requested in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000, the relevant fees as prescribed in terms of that Act applies.

**TARIFF RULES
LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

**DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING
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7 COMPLEXITY FEES (ADDITIONAL FEES FOR HIGH IMPACT APPLICATIONS)

Description

- 7.1 Additional fees are charged on top of the basic application fees when a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Traffic Impact Statement / Assessment (TIA/S) are required, since such applications are more complex and involve more work. The complexity fees are charged to cover additional expenses due to the processing of complex applications, resulting from the fact that such applications normally are more complicated to process and due to the fact that it requires input from specialised staff which would not normally be involved in the assessment of applications which doesn't require an impact statement/assessment. The EIA and HIA fees are payable up front like all other fees if the application requires assessment in terms of the NEMA and/or NHRA. If an EIA and/or HIA fee has been paid when the SPLUMA/LUPA/By-law application was submitted and it turns out in the end that it did not lead to a full EIA / HIA, the EIA/HIA fee is not refundable. Complexity fees are charged per assessment/study.

8 EXEMPTIONS

- 8.1 All indigent residents which are registered as such with the Municipality and with proof submitted together with any land use application will be exempted from the application fees applicable.
- 8.2 The Director: Planning & Economic Development may on his sole discretion reduce or exempt any tariff, which consideration may be based on submissions on justifiable grounds and considerations.
- 8.3 All applications submitted by or on behalf of Council are exempt from all the application, advertising and other fees in the attached table. This exemption only applies to applications made by Council or where Council is the developer. All other government institutions must pay the normal fees.
- 8.4 All applications for a zoning certificate from provincial or national government or government bodies or registered NGOs or CBOs are exempted from the application fees applicable to zoning certificates for state owned land or any other private owned land in which the the subject government or government body may have a justifiable interest.
- 8.5 Applications for the establishment of state, provincial and/or council subsidised housing schemes are exempt from all the application and other fees in the attached table. Advertising fees are payable in this regard. Application fees are, however, applicable in subsidised housing areas after the establishment of the areas has been completed; subject to the conditions in the establishment of any of the less formal townships.

**TARIFF RULES
LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

**DIREKTORAAT: BEPLANNING EN EKONOMIESE ONTWIKKELING
DIRECTORATE: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

8.6

All applications required to address / give effect to successful resettlement claims in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, as well as in cases where land has been allocated to a successful claimant, such claimant is allowed to submit only one application, for residential development only (but including subdivision, removal of restrictions, etc, related to such residential development), which application(s) are exempt from all the application and other fees in the attached table. Advertising fees are payable in this regard. If a successful land claimant submits a mixed-use development application (which includes non-residential development) on land so obtained, such non-residential development gets charged the normal fees as specified for such application, including advertising and service of notice fees, as if the non-residential part of the application is a separate application from the residential part of the development. In cases where a successful land claimant submits a purely non-residential development application (which does not include any residential development) on land so obtained, such non-residential development application is subject to all the fees applicable to any other similar application which wasn't obtained by way of the Restitution of Land Rights Act/Rural Act 9.

8.7 The Director: Planning & Economic Development may on his sole discretion reduce or exempt a contravention penalty, which consideration may be based on submissions that was made during objections to a compliance notice or as part of the land use application process.

8.8 Applications for day care centres (ECD / partial care facilities) or houseships are exempt from paying any contravention penalty related to the retrospective approval of any unauthorised land use activity.

8.9 All indigent residents which are registered as such with the Municipality and with proof submitted together with all applications will be exempted from paying any contravention penalty related to the retrospective approval of any unauthorised land use activity.

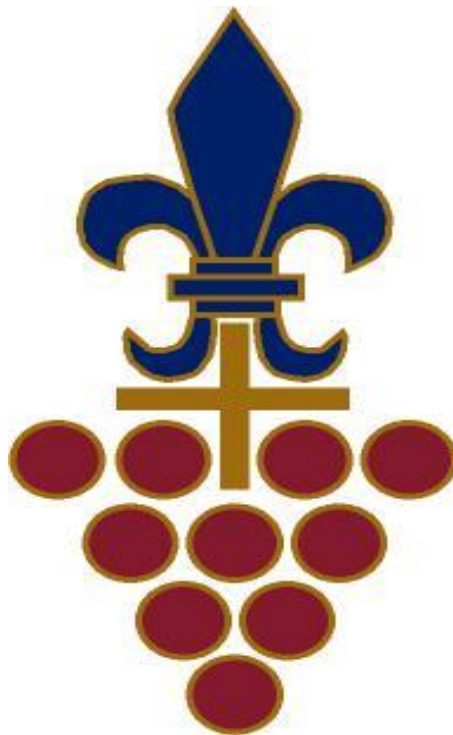
These tariff rules must be read in conjunction with the "LAND USE MANAGEMENT"

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY				
TARIFF RULES				
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT				
DIREKTORAAT: KORPORATIEWE DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE SERVICES				
	DESCRIPTION	APPLICATION FEE	RENTAL/TARIFF	UNIT
1 Lease Agreements				
1.1	For commercial purposes, other than outdoor dining and parking purposes	R 2 991.59	To be determined by an independent valuer: on an ad hoc basis	
1.2	For commercial parking purposes	R 1 435.96		
(a)	Stellenbosch CBD, Franschhoek CBD and Technopark		R 457.50	parking bay / month
(b)	Other Areas		R 310.00	parking bay / month
1.3	For residential parking purposes* *Up to 3 parking bays.	R 717.98	R 242.50	parking bay / month
1.4	Tertiary Institutions, schools and pre-schools	R 1 435.96	R 124.61	parking bay / month
1.5	For outdoor dining purposes	R 1 435.96		
(a)	Stellenbosch CBD and Franschhoek CBD		R 178.92	m ² / month
(b)	Other areas		R 178.92	m ² / month
1.6	Projections and projecting structures	R 2 991.59		
(a)	Onto street reserves / side walks		Once of payment of:	
	Up to 50 m ²		R 564.45	per m ²
	51 m ² to 100 m ²		R 501.62	per m ²
	More than 100 m ²		R 439.85	per m ²
(b)	Onto other council – owned property, where such projection has an impact on development value of council – owned property	R 3 589.90	To be determined by an independent valuer (should the estimated value be more than R100 000.00, then the weighted average of 2 independent valuations must be obtained)	
1.7	For temporary use of Council-owned property for construction work			
(a)	Stellenbosch CBD and Franschhoek CBD &	R 3 589.90		
	Up to 20 m ²		R 754.02	per month
	20 m ² - 100 m ²		R 1 508.04	per month
	101 m ² – 1000 m ²		R 7 538.07	per month
	More than 1000 m ²		R 15 077.21	per month
(b)	Other areas	R 598.32		
	Up to 20 m ²		R 377.01	per month
	20 m ² - 100 m ²		R 816.86	per month
	101 m ² – 1000 m ²		R 4 398.45	per month
	More than 1000 m ²		R 9 423.12	per month
	Deposit:			
			An amount to be determined by D:CS in relation to the potential risk to infrastructure / improvement with a minimum amount of R2 000.00	
	*Please note: Where a new owner of a property wants to apply for a change in name, 20% of application fees will be payable			
2 Lease Agreements*				
2.1	Temporary use of Council-owned property to a maximum of 30 days	R 717.98		

TARIFF RULES PROPERTY MANAGEMENT				
DIREKTORAAT: KORPORATIEWE DIENSTE DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE SERVICES				
	Daily tariff:			
(a)	Up to 100m ²		R 282.23	per day
(b)	Between 100m ² and 1000m ²		R 699.71	per day
(c)	More than 1000m ²		R 3 141.75	per day
	Deposit:		To be determined by D:CS, depending on the possible risk associated with the event.	
2.2	Telecommunication structure			
-	Application / Power of Attorney	R 2 393.27	Market related rental to be determined.	
2.3	Temporary use of vacant Council-owned buildings*			
	*Not covered by approved tariff structure			
	To be considered by:			
	D:CS: To a maximum of 1 month			
	D:CS: To a maximum of 3 months			
	MM: To a maximum of 6 months			
	MM: To a maximum of 12 months			
3	Servitudes*			
3.1	In urban areas	R 2 991.59	Once-off payment of 80% of municipal valuation of land.	
3.2	In rural areas	R 2 991.59	Once-off payment of 60% of municipal valuation of land.	
	* Please note:			
	Where estimated servitude value exceeds R100 000.00, the fair market value is to be determined by an independent valuer. Where estimated servitude value exceeds R1M, the fair market value is to be determined by two independent valuers (weighed average)			
4	Posters			
4.1	Political parties		R 6 262.20	(deposit)
	85% of tariff refundable on removal of posters as per conditions.			
4.2	For Commercial purposes			
(a)	Up to 30 posters		R 62.84	per poster
(b)	Between 30 and 60 posters		R 74.55	per additional poster
(c)	Between 60 and 100 posters		R 99.05	per additional poster
(d)	More than 100 posters		R 122.48	per additional poster
4.3	Non-commercial purposes			
(a)	Up to 30 posters		R 24.50	per poster
(b)	Between 30 and 60 posters		R 38.34	per additional poster
(c)	Between 60 and 100 posters		R 51.12	per additional poster
(d)	More than 100 posters		R 62.84	per additional poster
4.4	Wordfees: Individual artists			
	Per poster (to a maximum of 20 posters)		R 68.16	
	DESCRIPTION			
4.5	Local Theaters			
(a)	Up to 500 posters for a season		R 4 954.38	
(b)	Up to 1000 posters for a season		R 10 019.52	
(c)	More than to 1000 posters for a season		R 15 029.28	
4.6	Newspapers			
	Local			
(a)	Up to 1000 posters per annum:		R 3 757.32	
(b)	Up to 2000 posters per annum:		R 6 262.20	
(c)	More than 2000 posters per annum:		An additional amount of R8.52 per poster	

TARIFF RULES				
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT				
DIREKTORAAT: KORPORATIEWE DIENSTE				
DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE SERVICES				
	<p>Other</p> <p>(a) Up to 1000 posters per annum:</p> <p>(b) Up to 2000 posters per annum:</p> <p>(c) More than 2000 posters per annum:</p> <p>*Note: The term posters include flags.</p> <p>Please note: -</p> <p>(a) Application fees listed in this tariff structure exclude professional fees such as legal fees, valuation fees, survey costs, publication of notices, etc. Where such costs are incurred, it is payable by the applicant, over and above the application fee as listed in this tariff structure.</p> <p>(b) All fees include VAT</p> <p>Exemption</p> <p>The Municipal Manager may at his or her sole discretion, and after taking into consideration the merits of a specific application, exempt an applicant from paying the tariffs as set out above, or at a reduced rate.</p>		<p>R 6 262.20</p> <p>R 10 019.52</p> <p>An additional amount of R8.52 per poster</p>	

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO BUDGET AND RELATED POLICIES

2026/2027



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SUMMARY OF POLICIES

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
Insurance Policy	<p><u>Insurance Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Insurance Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tune the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes - The Policy (pages 7)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.2(c) and • 5.2(e) where we indicated a specified number of days.
Rates Policy	<p><u>Rates Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Rates Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tune the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes:</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes - The Policy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The numbering of paragraphs was set to apply such numbering Paragraph 8.6 [<i>Stellenbosch Special Rebate</i>] [SSR] was modified to clarify the applicability of such rebates to campuses of universities and colleges in the jurisdiction of the Municipality (page 13).

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 12 [<i>Clearance Certificates</i>] [new sub-paragraph (iv)] was modified by stating the validity period and the contents of a clearance certificate (page 16). Paragraph 14.1 (a) was modified to provide for long-term application of the [SSR] rebate applications (page 17).
Indigent Policy	<p><u>Indigent Policy 2026/27</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Indigent Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The “Table of Contents” was updated to record the applied changes. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes:</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes- The Policy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 9: the Indigent Register”: A new sub-paragraph (d) was added to ensure flexibility in the registry system for the processing of renewing of indigent consumers (pages 11-12). New Paragraph 13 – “Stakeholders”: This new requirement for Stakeholders was added after assessment by the team from Performance Monitoring: Department of Local Government: Western Cape Government (page 13). Effective Date 01 July 2026
Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	<p><u>Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>The “Table of Contents” were updated to record the applied changes. The details of such may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes:</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes – The Policy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 6.5, regarding these service contract which now explicitly delineates the debt responsibility of the new owner versus the previous owner. This is specifically added for cases when the new owner has not signed the services contract, thus the Deeds registration date sets the new owners’ responsibilities (page 10). • Paragraph 8.2, “digitally derived addresses” nw added in addition to email addresses (page 11). • Effective Date 01 July 2026
Irrecoverable Debt Policy	<p><u>Irrecoverable Debt Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Irrecoverable Debt Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy. The main purpose of the change was to add the details of the “Contact of Responsible Office”.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 3.1 and 3.2 was modified (pages 2-3). • The cut-off amounts on both paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2 have been modified to new levels (pages 2-3). • Paragraph 3.2 was modified such that clarity regarding the writing-off provisions of the “interest” component has been stated more explicitly. Moreover, writing-off has been restricted to once only per account (pages 2-3). • Paragraph 6 was added to reflect the contact details of the section responsible to address Irrecoverable Debt enquiries (page 3).

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
Development Charges Policy	<p>Development Charges Policy 2026/2027</p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Development Charges Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <p>1. Definitions (page 4)</p> <p>1.16 ‘land development application’ means an application for approval of land development including a building plan application or any application or use that will increase or that is reasonably expected to increase demand on existing and planned external engineering services capacity.; - were amended</p> <p>1.18 ‘link engineering service’ means the capital infrastructure assets associated with that portion of an external engineering service which links an internal engineering service to the applicable bulk service- were amended.</p> <p>3. Legislative (Regulatory) Framework</p> <p>3.1 Source of Empowerment deleted and Relevant legislation were amended and moved up a number (page 7): Attention is directed to the provisions of the following legislation. - For ease of reference some of the relevant provisions therein contained, are set out and/or quoted verbatim further below.</p> <p>3.2.1 The Constitution (page 8) Municipalities derive their fiscal powers from section 229 of the Constitution. Section 229(1)(a) empowers a municipality to impose rates on property and surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the Municipality. Section 229(1)(b) empowers a municipality, if authorised by national legislation, to impose other taxes, levies and duties.</p> <p>According to section 229 (2) the power of a municipality to impose rates on property, surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the Municipality, or other taxes, levies or duties-</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o may not be exercised in a way that materially and unreasonably prejudices national economic policies, economic activities across municipal boundaries, or the national mobility of goods, services, capital or labour; and o may be regulated by national legislation. <p>In terms of Schedule 4B of the Constitution, the competency of municipal planning is conferred on municipalities.</p> <p>3.2.2 The Systems Act (pages 8-10) The extract from the System Act was added</p> <p>Essentially the Amendment Act seeks to regulate the power of municipalities to levy development charges in respect of a land development application submitted to the Municipality in terms of section 33(1) of SPLUMA or a municipal planning by-law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 3 of the Amendment Act was added • Clause was change to Section <p>3.2.6 (a) Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act, 12 of 2007 – ('Fiscal Powers Act') (pages12-13) (b) deleted year referenced as 2007; - (added) Section 3 of the Fiscal Powers Act by adding subsection (1)(b) to state separately from municipal surcharges and taxes that it applies to "development charges" and by adding subsection (2) to provide that the chapters relating to municipal tax and surcharges do not apply to development charges. As such, it is apparent that the legal basis for a development charge is not necessarily section 229 of the Constitution but rather the incidental power flowing from the Municipality's competency relating to municipal planning in Schedule 4B of the Constitution. - Section 4: Clause changed to Section.</p> <p>3.3. Interpretation was deleted (page 15).</p> <p>5. Key Principles of the Policy (Page 15-17) 5.1 was amended 5.2 and 5.3 were added</p> <p>5.3.1 Equity and Fairness: (added)- thereby promoting social and economic inclusion and redressing historical imbalances were added 5.3.4 and 5.3.5 additions were made for more clarity</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>6. Obligation to Impose a Development Charge (pages 17-18)</p> <p>6.1 Development Charges Apply (pages 17-18)</p> <p>Without detracting from the provisions of the key principles outlined in paragraph 5 above or the special arrangements set out in paragraph 13 below and the development charges levied and/or payable in terms thereof. When the Municipal Planning Tribunal or Municipality (delegated authority) approves a land development application or any application or use which will or may result in an increased demand on external engineering services capacity or infrastructure, it may levy a development charge proportional to the calculated municipal public expenditure that has or may be incurred to satisfy the increased demand according to the normal need arising from such approval.</p> <p>9. Installation of External Engineering Services instead of the Payment of Development Charges (pages.22-23)</p> <p>9.4 The Municipality may require a developer to install external engineering services with a capacity greater than that needed for the proposed development alone, where such increased capacity is necessary to support planned future development in the surrounding area and is in accordance with an approved municipal master plan. Where the fair and reasonable cost of providing such external engineering services exceeds the development charge payable by the developer, the Municipality may, subject to a written agreement, reimburse the developer or offset the amount in excess of the development charge. Such reimbursement shall only apply where the infrastructure forms part of an approved master planning programme for the relevant service and has been approved as a capital project in the Municipality's budget. Any reimbursement or offset must occur in accordance with an agreed payment schedule, not exceeding three (3) years from the completion date of installation, unless the developer waives the right to reimbursement.</p> <p>The Municipality is under no obligation to agree to any reimbursement or offset. If the Municipality is unable to reimburse the developer due to budgetary constraints, lack of budgetary approval by Council, or any other reason, the developer must elect either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) proceed with the development and fund the shortfall at his/her own cost, without reimbursement; or (b) delay the development until the Municipality has made the necessary budgetary provision. <p>These funding considerations will be taken into account when assessing any land use application to ensure that approvals are granted prudently and with due regard to financial sustainability.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>9.5 If the developer elects to develop outside the Municipality's approved capital expenditure framework, he or she will have to fund the provision of services to enable such development. Subject to approval of the Municipality, DCs can be used as a funding source, if it is a bulk service, but any shortfall will have to be covered by the developer. There is no obligation on the Municipality to provide services to land simply because an owner wants to develop his/her land and the Municipality is not obligated to re-imburse the developer for such expense. Section 152 of the Constitution emphasises the fact that the Municipality must structure its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community.</p> <p>9.6 When a developer installs external engineering services instead of payment of a development charge, he or she must adopt the most cost-effective and efficient approach to meet the Municipality's technical standards. The principles of procuring the most cost-effective and efficient services must be followed. Therefore, the installation of engineering services must be provided at costs based on a competitive procurement process (in the form of a formal quotation or tender process for purposes of which – at least three quotations or tenders have to be obtained) tenders or quotes - and evaluated by the developer's consultant with a recommendation for appointment. Such recommendation must be approved by the Municipality before the appointment of a contractor for this purpose.</p> <p>10. Non-Provision by the Municipality (page 23)</p> <p>10.2.1 (added to paragraph) or any interest thereon.</p> <p>12. Rebates, Exemptions & Discounts (pages 24-26)</p> <p>12.1 The Municipality may only grant a rebate - for a category of applicants or a category of land developments through reducing the development charge payable in respect thereof or exempt a category of applicants or a category of land developments from paying development charges if it meets the following criteria. These projects will provide a social and economic benefit to the communities and the Municipality as a whole and, in so doing will alleviate some institutional and financial pressure on the Municipality in terms of providing social infrastructure and social development programmes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beneficiaries of the land development must primarily be indigent persons, persons dependent on pensions or social grants for their livelihood, or persons temporarily without income; or • Public educational institutions, public hospitals, public clinics and other public infrastructure projects which are not profit seeking and which provide a service to especially the poorer communities; and

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant for a rebate must be able to provide proof that the applicant is a registered non-profit or charitable community organisation. <p>12.2 Applications and motivations for rebates must be in writing and addressed to the Director: Infrastructure Services for evaluation, calculation of the applicable development charge as if it were payable, and submission of a recommendation to the Municipal Council for consideration. Such submission must clearly indicate how the application meets the criteria above. Should the submission/motivation fail to prove that it meets the required criteria, it will not be recommended to the Municipal Council for consideration.</p> <p>12.3 If a rebate - is granted, the Municipal Council must set out the reasons for its decision, must identify the alternative funding source for the required bulk engineering services to the value of the rebate, and must budget for and/or obtain funding from an alternative source to the value of the subsidy.</p> <p>12.4 Before the Municipality grants an individual subsidy, the responsible municipal department (indicated in brackets below) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1. ensure that the revenue to be forgone as a result of any rebate approved by the Municipal Council is reflected in the Municipality's budget (Finance); 12.4.2. must provide for budgetary provision for the realisation of the revenue forgone to be made, from another realistically available source of revenue (Finance); 12.4.3. ensure that the monetary value of the rebate, together with the amount of any other payment or payments received by the Municipality towards the capital costs of external engineering services for an approved land development, is at least equal to the development charge applicable (Infrastructure and Finance). <p>12.6. Land uses that qualify for automatic exemptions, are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All government subsidised housing programmes will be automatically exempt from DCs. These housing projects are approved by the Municipal Council as per the Housing pipeline prior to implementation and such approval should include financial commitments regarding the provision of bulk services for these projects. Such projects would also typically qualify for government grants to fund the upgrade of bulk infrastructure. It is thus not necessary for development charges if the provision of bulk services is to be funded by alternative funding sources.

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>If any bulk upgrades are identified to accommodate the new development during land use approval, then the onus will be on the Municipal Council to allocate the required funds to the budget as part of the project implementation.</p> <p>12.2-12.6 Deletions and additions were made (pages 25-26)</p> <p>13. Special Arrangements (pages 26-30)</p> <p>13.6 Handling of properties with historical land use rights: If a property (especially business and industrial zoned property) has an existing zoning right, it does not necessarily mean that DCs have been paid on the full development potential of the property when such zoning was approved. As such, when a developer/applicant unlocks the full or further development potential on property with historical land use rights (including instances where only submission of an application for lan development in the form of a building plan application is required) development charges will be levied based on the increased demand or reasonably expected increased demand on existing and planned engineering services capacity. A DC credit can only be granted if a DC for a specific development or building has been paid in the past, or if there are existing permanent, legal buildings (has building plan approval on the site which service demand has already been absorbed into the bulk service networks for which a DC has been paid. Otherwise, there is no justification for granting such a credit. The onus to prove that DCs have been paid is on the developer/applicant. DC's will be payable before building plan approval.</p> <p>13.7 Temporary Departures: In respect of temporary departures, development charges will be levied at 20% of the normal development charge and at each extension of a temporary departure, a further 20% will be levied until 100% of the normal development charge is levied. If a permanent right is applied for, then credit will be granted for DC's previously paid, and the onus is on the developer to provide proof of payment. In addition, if, in the Municipality's opinion, any external engineering services upgrades are required to meet increased demand due to the impact of the temporary land use concerned, even if of a temporary nature, the developer must construct such upgrade at own cost.</p> <p>13.13 General: Notwithstanding any other provision of this policy, the granting of any credit in respect of development charges or any reimbursement or off-set remains in the discretion of the Municipality.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>When considering whether to grant any credits or reimbursement or off-set in respect of development charges, the Municipality may take into account the following ,amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the development is in an area that is considered a priority development area by the Municipality • Whether granting the credit/off-set serves the broader public interest and is not to the detriment of other users or the community as a whole or is not only beneficial to the developer, whilst balancing the Municipality's ability to fund and maintain infrastructure • Whether the development is located within the municipal urban edge • Whether the development or engineering services to be installed is provided for in the Municipality's budget that is linked to and/or based on the Municipality's approved Integrated Development Plan • Whether the development falls within the Municipality's approved capital expenditure framework • Whether the developer has constructed or upgraded and/or will construct or upgrade infrastructure that benefits multiple users/developments and/or the community as a whole, and has been or will be ceded to the Municipality • Whether the development aligns with strategic municipal goals such as densification, affordable housing, economic development, or spatial transformation • Whether sufficient documentation exists to verify the credit claim and whether it is claimed within the applicable timeframe • Existing agreements, conditions of approval, or statutory obligations requiring credits to be granted <p>Any credits or off-set will only be applicable to the same erf and/or land in respect of which the credit or off-set was granted and cannot be utilised and/or set off in respect of and/or applied or transferred to a different erf. Any such credits or reimbursement will expire within a period of 3 years of having been granted or from becoming due to the developer.</p> <p>Appendix A removed (pages 29-33).</p>
Wayleave- Policy	<p><u>Wayleave Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Wayleave Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The Table of Contents were updated to record the applied changes. The details of such may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <p>1.Introduction</p> <p>1.2 Need for Co-ordination (page 4)</p> <p>For purposes of this Policy, coordination of Works in the public road reserve and on Municipal Land includes (i) forward planning and sequencing of Works across all Service Agents to avoid avoidable conflict and premature disturbance to rehabilitated assets, and (ii) the application, verification, approval and enforcement of Wayleaves for any Works to be executed. This is supported by the submission of annual work plans, service coordination meetings, and the maintenance of accurate digital service records. Without these controls, uncoordinated and/or illegal Works increase the risk of service interruptions, asset damage, public safety incidents, and claims against Council.</p> <p>1.3 Establishing a Wayleave Department (page 6-7: Second Paragraph)</p> <p>In order to effectively implement and sustain such a function a dedicated Wayleave Section has been established within the Municipality (collectively referred to as the Asset Management & Systems (Wayleaves) Section). This Section comprises the Wayleave Department (administrative processing and record- keeping), together with the designated technical function responsible for technical co-ordination, oversight, inspections and close-out (referred to in this Policy as the "Technician", including an appropriately delegated competent official where applicable). The five essential tasks that must be accomplished in establishing and sustaining the Wayleave Department and the Technician function are.</p> <p>(added) Organisation Structure: Wayleave Department).</p> <p>1.5 Wayleave Application Form (page 8)</p> <p>The General Wayleave Conditions: The general conditions may be amended by the Wayleave Department depending on the nature of the Work to be carried</p>

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	<p>out. Any project-specific amendments must be recorded in writing and issued together with the Approved Wayleave/Approval Letter;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved Wayleave or Approval letter, - Services Verification Meeting Record - Public Liability Insurance Checklist, - Wayleave Tariffs as approved per financial year, - Certificate of Works Completion <p>Document Control: The Wayleave Department shall maintain the current controlled versions of all supporting documents. Where there is any conflict, the conditions and requirements contained in the Approved Wayleave/Approval Letter (including any project- specific conditions) shall prevail for that Work.</p> <p>2. Definitions (pages 9- 10)</p> <p>Accounting Officer" means the Municipal Manager, as contemplated in the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003.</p> <p>Technician" means the Municipality's designated technical official(s) responsible for technical review, coordination, inspections and compliance oversight in terms of this Policy, and includes the Principal Technician, Technician and/or Field Inspector acting under appropriate delegation, as applicable.</p> <p>3.2 Planning Work Time Schedules (page 13)</p> <p>3.2.1.1 Within a designated time period from the approval of this Policy and publication of the by-laws, each external Service Agency shall provide Council with digital records of all of its services within the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality for capturing purposes. This shall serve as the foundational basis for all subsequent planning and updates concerning new installations.</p> <p>3.3 Basic Wayleave Procedure (pages 13-17)</p> <p>3.3.1.1 Permission to work in the public road reserves and/ or in Municipal Land must be obtained from the Wayleave Department through a formal Wayleave application. The application must be submitted in writing and must describe the proposed Work, supported by the required details and design drawings/plans.</p>

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	<p>3.3.1.2 Upon receipt of an application, the Wayleave Department will conduct an administrative review to confirm that the submission is complete and that all required documentation and information has been provided. Where information is outstanding, the Applicant will be requested to provide the missing information before the application proceeds to technical review and service verification.</p> <p>3.3.1.3 The Applicant must obtain available Service Plans indicating the positions of existing Services from the relevant Service Agents/Owners identified by the Wayleave Department. The Service Plans must indicate the position and type of Services in the area where the Work will be undertaken. Where the Service Plans are incomplete or unclear, the Applicant may be required to undertake preliminary investigations to confirm the precise position and dimensions of existing Services.</p> <p>3.3.1.4 Once the Wayleave Department has confirmed that the application is complete and the Applicant is in good standing in respect of compliance requirements determined by the Municipality, the Wayleave Department shall, in consultation with the Technician, arrange a Services Verification Meeting with the relevant Service Agents/Owners and the Applicant. This meeting facilitates the verification process described in 3.3.1.3.</p> <p>3.3.1.5 During the Services Verification Meeting, the Wayleave Applicant and the Wayleave Department shall ensure that the control section on of the Services Verification Report form is completed and signed by each Service Agent. Each Service Agent must indicate whether there is no objection in principle to the issuing of the Wayleave, or whether there is an objection. Where an objection is recorded, detailed reasons and motivations must be provided. Any "no objection in principle" is subject to technical compliance with the relevant Service Agents' standards, compliance with Stellenbosch Municipality's standards, and consideration of planned municipal Works in the affected area.</p> <p>3.3.1.6 Once the Services Verification Report section has been completed by all the Service Agents, the Wayleave Department shall proceed with the assessment of the Wayleave Application in accordance with this Policy and shall prepare a recommendation for approval (with conditions) or refusal (with reasons). No Work in the public road reserves may commence before a Wayleave has been approved and issued to the applicant.</p> <p>3.3.1.9 Once a decision has been made, the Wayleave Department shall forward the decision to the Applicant. Where approval is granted, the documents issued to the Applicant will indicate approval of the application and the conditions of approval, and will include the signed approved plans, the signed Services Verification Record/Report and the signed Approved Wayleave.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>3.3.1.10 Applicant must acknowledge receipt and understanding of the Approved Wayleave and its conditions by signing and returning a signed copy of the Approved Wayleave to the Wayleave Department.</p> <p>3.4 Work in the Public Road Reserve (pages 16 -17)</p> <p>3.4.2 The types of Work that require approval consultation with, and comments from the relevant Service Agents before a Wayleave is granted are Works that involve the installation, alteration, renewal or maintenance of Services and/or which require excavation in the public road reserve, traffic control and reinstatement of the roadway and pavements. Such Works must be dealt with in accordance with the procedures in Section 3.3. Examples include inter alia:</p> <p>3.4.4 The types of Work that do not include any construction or installation Work, and which do not require excavation, traffic control or reinstatement are deemed Routine.</p> <p>3.4.6 An application shall also be made in respect of Works classified as Service-Sharing Installations which involve minimal or no excavation. Only if there is absolutely no excavation involved does it become unnecessary to appoint a Professional Engineer to be in control of the Works. unless otherwise required by the Wayleave Department due to the nature of the Works.</p> <p>3.5 Wayleave (pages 17- 20)</p> <p>3.5.1 All Work in the public road reserves and in Municipal Land are controlled by a Wayleave. A Wayleave is simply permission to work at a specified time in a specified area in the public road reserves in accordance with the approved wayleave conditions and requirements. The wayleave must not be misconstrued as permission to build or install a structures or services or to plant or to connect a service or otherwise authorise any structure or Service. The onus is on the wayleave applicant or wayleave holder to ensure that he/ she attains all Council required permissions and approvals prior to commencement with his/ her Works applied for in the wayleave.</p> <p>3.5.9 The Wayleave Department will strive to limit the duration of the application review approval process to thirty (30) working days from the receipt of a complete application pack.</p> <p>3.5.13 If upon expiry of the notice period referred to in 3.5.12 or 3.5.13 the Wayleave Holder is still in default, the Work will be stopped, and the Wayleave Holder will be given a further specific timeframe by the Technician to make the site safe.</p>

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	<p>If the Wayleave Holder fails to do so the site may be made safe by the Municipality Technician, at the expense of the Wayleave Holder.</p> <p>3.6 Existing Services and Planned Services (page 20)</p> <p>3.6.4 The Wayleave Department shall, in consultation with the relevant Internal Service Agents and based on Council's planned Works (including the applicable planning horizon such as Council's five-year Work plan), consider whether planned municipal Works may affect the area applied for. Such planned works may influence whether a Wayleave is approved, the timing of the Works, and/or the conditions imposed on approval, taking account of the expected life of the proposed new Service.</p> <p>3.7 Road Categories (pages 20-21)</p> <p>3.7.4 Work carried out on arterials, major collectors and central business district roads will be restricted to outside the following periods, namely from 6:30 to 09:00 and 15:30 to 18:00, to ensure the free flow of traffic during peak hours. These times apply seven days a week unless otherwise authorised in the Approved Wayleave conditions (e.g., for approved night work or Emergency Work).</p> <p>3.8 Restricted Roads (page 21)</p> <p>3.8.2 Restricted roads are roads across which opencut trenching/excavation is not permitted. A road is protected if it has been designated a restricted road by Council. Roads are designated as restricted when they are of particular strategic importance (Categories 1 to 4 in the new road asset classification) and/or where special engineering, traffic, or asset-protection considerations apply.</p> <p>3.10 Costs and Tariffs (page 22)</p> <p>3.10.1.1 The administration and supervision fees are the tariff amounts that are payable by the Applicant upon submission of a Wayleave application form. These fee amounts will be determined by Council on the recommendation of the Technician from time to time,</p> <p>as included in the Municipal Tariffs. Proof of payment must be provided to the Wayleave Department before the application is processed.</p> <p>3.10.1.2 The administration and supervision fees cover Council's costs for Work done by the quality Wayleave Department to process the Wayleave application and for regular site inspection to ensure compliance and attending to related queries from the Wayleave</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>Holder associated with processing the Wayleave Application, issuing correspondence/approvals and conditions, maintaining the wayleave record, and conducting site inspections to monitor compliance and respond to queries raised by the Wayleave Holder.</p> <p>3.10.1.3 Where the Wayleave Holder deviates from the approved wayleave conditions and requirements (non-compliance), the applicable non-compliance tariffs may be levied in accordance with the Municipal Tariffs, in addition to any enforcement actions contemplated in this Policy. Non-compliance tariffs must be settled as required by Council and may be a basis for withholding the processing/approval of future applications until rectified.</p> <p>3.10.1.4 Where any individual, organisation, or Wayleave Holder undertakes Works in the public road reserve or on Municipal Land without an approved wayleave or valid authorisation (illegal works), the applicable illegal works tariffs may be levied in accordance with the Municipal Tariffs. Payment of an illegal works tariff does not constitute approval of the Works and does not remove the obligation to obtain the necessary permissions and to rectify any damage caused.</p> <p>3.10.2 Public Liability Insurance (page 23-)</p> <p>3.10.2.1 Council requires that any Wayleave Holder undertaking Work in the public road reserve or on Municipal Land must, for the duration of the Works (and any applicable defects/guarantee period where relevant), maintain valid, appropriate and sufficient public liability insurance (and any other insurance required by Council from time to time). It is an express condition of every Approved Wayleave that the Wayleave Holder indemnifies and holds Council harmless against any claims, demands, losses, damages, costs or expenses arising from, or in connection with, the Work performed under the Approved Wayleave, including any acts or omissions of the Wayleave Holder, its employees, agents or contractors.</p> <p>3.10.2.2 Where the Wayleave Holder damages any municipal infrastructure and/or leaves any portion of Council's Infrastructure Services in an unsafe condition, the Wayleave Holder must immediately notify Council and take all reasonable steps to make the area safe and rectify the damage. Where the Wayleave Holder fails to do so timeously, Council may undertake emergency making-safe and/or rectification works using its own resources and materials, and the full associated costs will be recovered from the Wayleave Holder.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>3.10.4 Other Costs (pages 23- 24)</p> <p>3.10.4.1 In addition to the administration and supervision fees, other costs may arise from, or in connection with, the execution of Works under an Approved Wayleave, including the following:</p> <p>3.10.4.1.1 Damages to existing Services;</p> <p>3.10.4.1.2 Relocation, protection, support or temporary works required for of existing Services; etc.</p> <p>3.14 Preliminary Works and Cross- Cuts (pages 25- 26)</p> <p>3.14.1.1 The Municipal Traffic Department must always be notified in writing seven (7) working days in advance by the Wayleave Holder where preliminary Works will affect traffic operations and/or parking bays.</p> <p>3.14.1.4 Where preliminary Works require the temporary disestablishment of parking bays, the Municipal Traffic Department must be requested to remove parking meter heads and any applicable arrangements for compensation for loss of revenue must be made in accordance with the Municipal Tariffs and/or Council requirements.</p> <p>3.15 Excavations (page 27)</p> <p>3.15.5 The sightlines of motorists must at all times be kept clear of obstructions such as excavated material, signage or hoardings, particularly at intersections, accesses and pedestrian crossings.</p> <p>3.15 .7 Excavation areas must be clearly demarcated using warning signs and barriers positioned to provide sufficient advance warning for road users and pedestrians to react and change route safely.</p> <p>3.18 Routine Works (pages 29- 30)</p> <p>3.18 .1 Where Routine Maintenance Work requires any temporary traffic accommodation, signage or barricading, the requirements of Section 3.11 (Traffic Control) and any other applicable approvals must be complied with.</p> <p>3.18.3.3 Temporary diversion of traffic for public events, i.e. sport, mass action, parades, subject to the applicable traffic management and municipal approval requirements.</p> <p>3.19 Backfilling and Reinstatement (page 30)</p> <p>3.19.4 Backfilling must in all cases be done by the Wayleave Holder in accordance with Council's specifications and any conditions of the</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>Approved Wayleave. The Wayleave Holder remains responsible for maintaining the Works area in a safe condition, including adequate temporary reinstatement and traffic/pedestrian accommodation, until permanent reinstatement has been completed and accepted by Council (or, where Council performs reinstatement for internal Works, until the handover to Council's Roads, Transportation and Stormwater Department.</p> <p>3.20 Certificate of Completion (page 31)</p> <p>3.20.3 Where Work involves more than one street link (street block) and is undertaken in phases, a Completion Notice/Certificate must be submitted after completion of each phase, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Wayleave Department.</p> <p>3.21 Policy Enforcement (page 31)</p> <p>3.21.1 Council reserves the right to enforce this Policy and the conditions of any Approved Wayleave, including the issuing of instructions, stopping of Works, and the levying of applicable tariffs and penalties in terms of the Municipal Tariffs, where relevant.</p>
<p>Cash Management and Investment Policy</p>	<p>Cash Management and Investment Policy 2026/27</p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Cash and Investment Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The details of such may be traced via the "Track Changes" that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes – The Policy</u></p> <p>Substantial changes made to the cash management and investment policy are as follow:</p> <p>5. Investments (pages 6-11)</p> <p>5.1 Guiding Principles (page 6)</p> <p>Generally, Council will invest surplus funds with deposit taking institutions registered in terms of the Bank's Act, 1990 (Act 94 of 1990) for terms not exceeding one year in anticipation of cash flow</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>expectations. From time to time, with prior Executive Mayoral Committee approval, investments can exceed 1 [one] year and be made at other institutions/instruments as approved in the National Treasury regulations from time to time.</p> <p>The objectives of the investment policy are- to ensure compliance with the relevant legal and statutory requirements relating to investments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the preservation and safety of the municipality's investments. • To ensure diversification of the investment portfolio across acceptable investees, permitted types of investments and investment maturities. • To ensure timeous reporting of the investment portfolio as required by the MFMA in accordance with generally recognised accounting practice; and • To ensure that the liquidity needs of Stellenbosch Municipality are properly addressed. <p>5.1.1. Legislative Framework for Investments (page 7)</p> <p>Municipal investments and management of, are guided by two pieces of legislation namely: (1) Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 (MFMA) and (2) Municipal Investment Regulations, 2005 (GN R308 of 1 April 2005).</p> <p>1.1. Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)</p> <p>Chapter 3 of the MFMA deals with municipal revenue, where subsection 13 covers investments. Subsection 13 of the Act requires that a municipality must establish an appropriate and effective cash management and investment policy in accordance with the frameworks prescribed by the Minister of Finance as set out in the Municipal Investment Regulations of 2005.</p> <p><i>Relevant subsections:</i></p> <p>Ss13(1)(b): The Minister, acting with the concurrence of the cabinet member responsible for local government, may prescribe a framework within which the municipality must invest money not immediately required.</p> <p>Ss 13(2): A municipality must establish an appropriate and effective investment policy in accordance with any framework that may be prescribed in terms of subsection (1).</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>1.2. Municipal Investment Regulations, 2005 (GN R308 of 1 April 2005).</p> <p>The Municipal Investment Regulations, 2005 (GN R308 of 1 April 2005) were issued under the MFMA (Act No. 56 of 2003) in South Africa. These regulations provide a legal framework to guide municipalities in managing their investments in a responsible, transparent, and risk-averse manner. From here forth the policy should reflect a breakdown of the regulations in relation to Stellenbosch Municipality.</p> <p>5.3 Prohibited Investments (page 8)</p> <p>Regulation 7 of the Municipal Investment Regulations (No. R. 308, 1 April 2005) states that a municipality or municipal entity may make an investment only if the investment is denominated in Rand and is not indexed to, or affected by, fluctuations in the value of the Rand against any foreign currency.</p> <p>5.3.1 Explanation of Regulation 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Denomination requirement: The investment must be in South African Rand. It is prohibited to invest in instruments denominated in a foreign currency. <li>• No indexation or linkage: Even if the primary invested funds are in Rands, returns on investments must not have returns or payments that fluctuate based on foreign currency movements. For example, an investment with interest or payout indexed to a foreign currency is disallowed. <li>• Absolute restriction: This is a prohibition, not a permission with conditions. If it is foreign currency–denominated or tied to exchange-rate movements, the municipality or municipal entity must not invest in it. <li>• Further beyond Regulation 7 of the Municipal Investment Regulations no other legislation (including the MFMA or Municipal Systems Act) contains a similarly explicit list of prohibited investment types for municipalities. The MFMA regulates financial conduct, accountability, and consequences for unauthorized, irregular, or wasteful expenditure, but does not itself define which specific investment instruments are forbidden. Thus, the Municipal Investment Regulations (Regulation 7) remain the primary source for legally required prohibitions on municipal investments.

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p><u>Important note:</u></p> <p>The numbering and table of content should be updated to incorporate the additional section 5.3 Prohibited Investments. Diversification will now be section 5.4 as per below.</p> <p><i>The following paragraph was removed and replaced by the revised as stated below:</i></p> <p>Council will only make investments, as prescribed by Section 6 of the Municipal Investment Regulations, with approved institutions as set out in par 5.2 above. Excluding investments made per Executive Mayoral Committee resolution not more than 50% of available funds will be placed with a single institution.</p> <p>5.4 Diversification (page 9)</p> <p>Section 11 of the Municipal Investment Regulations of 2005 details the diversification of municipal investments. This section requires that municipalities take “all reasonable and prudent steps” to diversify their Investment portfolio with approved institutions as set out in point 5.2 above.</p> <p>5.4.1 The regulation itself does not prescribe a fixed percentage limit. Instead, it requires municipalities to set such limits within their own investment policies. As per Stellenbosch Municipality investment policy no more than 50% of total municipal investments may be placed with any single bank.</p> <p>5.5 Internal Controls Over Investments (page 10)</p> <p>5.5.1 Delegations</p> <p>5.5.1.2 In terms of section 79(1)(b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act Act, the Accounting Officer has delegated to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as per section 77(1)(b), in writing, his/her duty under section 65(2) (h) to manage the Council’s available working capital effectively and economically in terms of the prescribed cash management and investment framework.</p> <p>5.5.2 Obtaining quotations and concluding deals</p> <p>The process of securing which financial institutions the municipality will invest in, must occur through a bidding process. Requests are emailed to all approved institutions the day</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>before, or the morning thereof. A cut-off is requested to ensure timeous processing of authorisation and payment of the investment. Quotes are captured on the decision report, and rates are compared and chosen in terms of the policy diversification policy and the minimum bank credit rating requirements.</p> <p>6. Standard of Ethics, Judgment and Care (pages 11-12)</p> <p>6.1 Investments made by or on behalf of Stellenbosch Municipality:</p> <p>a) must be a genuine investment and not an investment made for speculation.</p> <p>b) must be made with primary regard to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • security of the investment. • liquidity needs of the municipality; and • income or return from the investment. <p>c) must be made without internal or external negative interference whether such interference comes from individual officials, councillors, agents, investees or any other external body.</p> <p>6.2 No fee, commission or other reward may be paid to a councillor or official of the municipality, or to a spouse or close family member of such councillor or official or any other party, in respect of any investment made by the municipality. This shall be confirmed annually by all investees to the Auditor-General.</p> <p>6.3 All investments made by or on behalf of the municipality must be made in the name of the municipality.</p> <p>6.4 Stellenbosch municipality shall take reasonable steps to diversify its investment portfolio across investees, type of investment and investment maturities.</p> <p>7. Minimum Bank Credit Rating Requirements for investment (pages 12-13)</p> <p>Current legislation does not indicate specific minimum required ratings for municipalities. Though, Regulation 10 of the Municipal Investment Regulations of 2005 reiterates that a municipality or municipal entity must take all reasonable and prudent steps consistent with its investment policy and according to the standard of care set out in regulation 5, to ensure that it places its investments with credit-worthy institutions.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change																
	<p>Regulation 10(2)(a & b) of the regulations emphasises a municipality or municipal entity must-</p> <p>(a) regularly monitor its investment portfolio; and</p> <p>(b) when appropriate liquidate an investment that no longer has the minimum acceptable credit rating as specified in its investment policy.</p> <p>7.1 ANNEXURE A: CURRENT RATINGS (page 12)</p> <table><tr><th>Credit rating agency</th><th>Rating</th><th>Category</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Moody’s (Deposit)</td><td>Baa3 (Stable)</td><td>Medium grade</td><td>Moderate credit risk; some speculative characteristics.</td></tr><tr><td>S&P Global</td><td>BB (Positive)</td><td>Adequate</td><td>The lowest investment-grade tier; currently stable but vulnerable.</td></tr><tr><td>Fitch Ratings</td><td>BB- (Stable)</td><td>Speculative</td><td>Indicates an elevated vulnerability to default risk, especially in adverse economic conditions.</td></tr></table>	Credit rating agency	Rating	Category	Description	Moody’s (Deposit)	Baa3 (Stable)	Medium grade	Moderate credit risk; some speculative characteristics.	S&P Global	BB (Positive)	Adequate	The lowest investment-grade tier; currently stable but vulnerable.	Fitch Ratings	BB- (Stable)	Speculative	Indicates an elevated vulnerability to default risk, especially in adverse economic conditions.
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Accounting Policy	<p><u>Accounting Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Accounting Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The details of such may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p><u>Minor Changes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Updated all the numbering to all the new numbers to incorporate all the relevant changes																

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <p>Council to note that the AFS is approved by council to be GRAP compliant and in the event of any timing differences of the GRAP standards, the financial statements will be updated to reflect the correct and latest updated GRAP accounting standards.</p> <p>1.1 Going concern assumption (page 4)</p> <p>The annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the municipality will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.</p> <p>1.11 Heritage assets (page 17)</p> <p>Impairment</p> <p>The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset.</p> <p>Reference to impairment paragraphs can be made to note 1.16 and 1.17. (This change - Incorrect cross-references 1.14 and 1.15 in the were corrected to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to align with the AFS.</p> <p>Derecognition</p> <p>The municipality derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.</p>
Asset Management Policy	<p><u>ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Asset Management Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The details of such may be traced via the "Track Changes" that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p><u>Minor Corrections</u> (page 17)</p> <p>Original: "Assets will be recorded in the asset register continuously on completion thereof and bar-coded with an aluminium label where</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>appropriate for identification.” Revised: “Barcodes will now be in white sticker format instead of aluminium.”</p>
Pool Vehicle Policy	<p><u>POOL VEHICLE POLICY 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Pool Vehicle Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The details of such may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <p>3.2 Pool Vehicles (page 4)</p> <p>3.2.5 When requesting a pool vehicle, employees must attach a valid vehicle competency test certificate to their request.</p> <p>3.2.9 “Pool vehicles are to be returned to their designated parking bays and keys handed over to the fleet management officer by 16:00 on the day of use.</p>
Supply Chain Management Policy	<p><u>Supply Chain Management Policy- 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Supply Chain Management Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. The details of such may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <p>Part 1: Demand Management</p> <p>10. System of Demand Management (page 15)</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>(1) The Accounting Officer must establish and implement an appropriate demand management system in order to ensure that the resources required by Stellenbosch Municipality support its operational commitments and its strategic goals outlined in the Integrated Development Plan.</p> <p>12. Range of Procurement Processes (page 17)</p> <p>(2)(b)(ii) Formal written price quotations be obtained for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R 2 000; or (amount amended/decreased from R10 000 to R2 000)</p> <p>18. Procedures for Procuring Goods or Services through formal written price quotations (page 19)</p> <p>(1)(a) When using the list of accredited prospective providers, the Accounting Officer must promote on-going competition amongst providers by inviting providers to submit quotations on a rotation basis;</p> <p>39. Logistics Management (page 38)</p> <p>(1) The Accounting Officer must establish and implement an effective system of logistics management, which must include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The monitoring of spending patterns on types or classes of goods and services incorporating, where practical, the coding of items to ensure that each item has a unique number; (b) The setting of inventory levels that includes minimum and maximum levels and lead times wherever goods are placed in stock; (c) The placing of manual or electronic orders for all acquisitions other than those from petty cash; (d) Before payment is approved, certification by the responsible officer that the goods and services are received or rendered on time and is in accordance with the order, the general conditions of contract and specifications where applicable and that the price charged is as quoted in terms of a contract; (e) Appropriate standards of internal control and warehouse management to ensure that goods placed in stores are secure and only used for the purpose for which they were purchased; (f) Regular checking to ensure that all assets including official vehicles are properly managed, appropriately maintained and only used for official purposes; and (g) Monitoring and review of the supply vendor performance to ensure compliance with specifications and contract conditions for particular goods or services.

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>58. Condonation of Policy Contraventions (page 48)</p> <p>Council may condone a contravention in terms of this Policy, provided that such contravention is also not a contravention of the Act or the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2005 and amended Supply Chain regulations, government gazette notice no.49863, dated 14 December 2023</p> <p>(2) Any expenditure relating to such condonation by Council in terms of this Policy, will not constitute irregular expenditure as contemplated under section 1 of the Act.</p> <p>(3) Contraventions of the Act relating to supply chain management or the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2005 and amended Supply Chain regulations, government gazette notice no.49863, dated 14 December 2023 must be dealt with in terms of section 32 and section 170 of the Act.</p>
<p>Grant in Aid Policy</p>	<p><u>Grant in Aid Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Grant in Aid Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced or fine-tuned the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the documents. Minor changes made to the application forms (Appendix A). The details of such may be traced via the "Track Changes" that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definitions (pages 3-4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove definition of "Emerging Organisation. • Add new definition to describe "Jurisdiction of Council": "Jurisdiction of Council" means the geographical area that constitutes Stellenbosch Municipality also referred to as WC024. 2. Purpose, Aims and Objectives (page 4) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 This policy aims to provide a framework for Grant-in-Aid to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), non-profit organisations (NPOs), non-profit companies (NPC) or Public Benefit Organisations (PBO's) and bodies that are used by government as an agency to serve the poor, marginalised or otherwise

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>vulnerable as envisaged by Sections 12, 17 and 67 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003).</p> <p>2.4 Grant-in-Aid should improve the opportunity for Council to elicit the support of external organisations to deliver those services to communities which fall within the Council's geographical area of responsibility in a way that allows the Stellenbosch community and town to create an enabling environment for community development.</p> <p>3. Legal Framework (page 5)</p> <p>All transfers of funds in terms of this policy shall comply with the: Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 as amended (Constitution); Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as amended (MSA); Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA); Non Profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997); Companies Act, 2008 (Act 71 of 2008) and any other applicable legislation, regulations, and policies that may govern the transfer of municipal funds and that are not in contradiction to the above.</p> <p>4 Restrictions (pages 5- 6)</p> <p>4.3 Grants will only be made for services rendered to beneficiaries within the WCO24.</p> <p>4.4 Transfers made to categories A, B and C.</p> <p>4.4.1. Transfers provided for those listed in Category A below may be made to a maximum of R50 000-00 per organisation or body per annum. Applicants applying for this category of funding MUST be registered in terms of and compliant to the NPO Act, 71 of 1997.</p> <p>4.4.2. Transfers in Category B may exceed R 50 000-00 where funding relates to services for homeless persons, approved sport associations or projects which address specific ward priorities identified and specified through the ward priorities in the IDP and upon proper motivation contained in a business plan to address said issue. Consideration for grants larger than R 40 000, 00 requires audited financial statements and a schedule of annual costs linked to a business plan as provided for in 6 below. Applicants applying for this category of funding MUST be registered in terms of and compliant to the NPO Act, 71 of 1997.</p> <p>4.4.3. The decision to grant an amount more than R 50 000,00 is solely at the discretion of council and subject to available funds.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>4.4.4. Category C: Transfers provided for those listed in Category A below, if the applicant is not registered in terms of the NPO Act, 71 of 1997 may be made to a maximum of R 10 000 per organization or body per annum. These recipients represent those transfers as envisaged to be organisations serving the Poor/Indigent who are exempted from compliance with section 67(1)(a) of the MFMA as stated in section 67 (4) of the MFMA.</p> <p>4.9. An organisation or body is only entitled to one allocation per financial year, but disbursements can be made more often. Recipients of a donation through the Grant-in-Aid policy must be fully independent from any other organization. Transfers may NOT be made to entities described as projects of another Grant-in-Aid recipient organization in the same financial year.</p> <p>5. Public Advertisement (pages 6 -7)</p> <p>5.1.4. Advertisements must clearly specify the dates, times and venues of the compulsory briefing sessions and the RSVP dates for these sessions.</p> <p>5.3. Funds may not be transferred to any organisation or body that has not submitted a proposal in response to a public advertisement, after the attendance of a compulsory briefing session and where a Memorandum of Agreement with the Municipality have not been signed.</p> <p>6. General Guidelines and Eligibility Categories (pages 7-11)</p> <p>6.1.General Guidelines</p> <p>Funding of applications shall proceed on the basis listed below in response to an advertisement issued after a compulsory workshop explaining the policy, application process and the required documentation has been attended by the applicants. Subject to the MOA provided for in clause 10, all funding is unrequited, provided there is compliance with said MOA. Funding of application in –</p> <p>6.2. Categories Eligible for Grant-in-Aid</p> <p>The following categories currently apply. Cognisance should be taken that these categories are not exhaustive. Other than the general guidelines and conditions set out above, categories now indicated may require specific criteria applicable to its projects/programmes:</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p style="text-align: center;">Category A and C</p> <p>6.2.4. Social Development</p> <p>Purpose: The promotion of projects/programmes which stimulates the Stellenbosch Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) focusing especially on the needs of the most marginalised sectors in the greater Stellenbosch as identified in the ward priorities.</p> <p>Projects/programmes include the following but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Poverty alleviation; (ii) Urban renewal; (iii) Capacity building of communities; (iv) Youth development; (v) Women and gender development; (vi) Early childhood development (vii) Street people programmes; (viii) Arts and culture programmes (ix) Facilitation of public participation processes; arts and culture programmes (x) Development of disabled persons, and (xi) Development of elderly people (xii) Programmes that promote the general safety of communities <p style="text-align: center;">Category B (pages 10- 11)</p> <p>6.2.6. Services for persons living on the street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provision of basic services (overnight facility, shower, morning and evening meals <p>7. Application Procedure (pages 12-13)</p> <p>Applications and proposals for Grant-in-Aid must be on the prescribed form stated in 5.2 above, a copy of which is attached hereto as Appendix A for Category A to C. Applications must be accompanied by a covering letter on the letterhead of the organisation or body, signed by the head of the organisation or body. Applications must be completed in full and must reach the municipality by the due date stipulated in the advertisement. Applications must include the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">7.7 was deleted and replaced with: references, independent of the applicant and its executive;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">7.8. most recent audited financial statements (subject to MFMA, section 67(4)); independently reviewed statements or at least statements signed off by the treasurer and chairperson of the organization using municipal financial reporting templates in the case of Cat C applications;</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>7.12. Applications will be evaluated on compliance with all requirements of this policy along with demonstrated financial and governance soundness.</p> <p>8. Obligations of Applicant (page 13)</p> <p>8.1. Cat A and B applicants of Grant-in-Aid transfers MUST be registered in terms of and compliant with the requirements of the NPO Act, 71 of 1997.</p> <p>8.3. The organisation or body shall report, monthly (Cat B) but at least once a year (Cat A and C), to the Municipal Manager regarding the activities conducted, the ward within which activities are conducted, as well as the number of people from WC024 benefiting from the activities on the prescribed template (Appendix B).</p> <p>8.6. If successful with the application, the applicant must spend funds according to the approved Grant-in-Aid funding request. Should the need change over the funding period, written consent must be obtained from the municipality prior to spending the funds on alternative needs. Failure to spend funding on approved projects will result in the applicant being required to return the funding and/or (at the discretion of the municipality depending on the nature and seriousness of the discrepancy) the applicant being excluded from future applications for a period of up to 5 (five) years.</p> <p>9. Rights of the Municipality (pages 13- 14)</p> <p>9.1. The Municipality will publish the outcome of the draft recommended allocations as part of the Draft Budget in April of each year. Proposed donations will be run through a public participation process as part of the annual budget process before any final awards are made. Appeals received during the public participation process and the outcome thereof will be published as part of the Final Budget document in June of each year.</p> <p>11. Deviation and Review (page 14)</p> <p>This policy constitutes the entire framework for Grant-in-Aid, and no deviation will be entertained. The Grant in Aid policy will be reviewed on an annual basis along with all policies with financial implications.</p>
Ward Allocation Policy	<p><u>Ward Allocation Policy 2026/27</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Ward Allocation Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced the application of the current policy.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes. (pages 9 -15).</p> <p>7. Role Players, Roles and Responsibilities (pages 6-8) Minor changes made to table splitting the roles and responsibilities</p> <p>8. Criteria for the Selection of Projects (pages 9-11)</p> <p>8.2 For the financial year 20265 – 20276, the ward allocation is R 250 000.00 per ward, and the ward allocation can only be used for operational ward projects.</p> <p>8.5 Be informed by the ward-based needs of the wards and municipal infrastructure needs that have been –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">8.5.1 assessed by the Ward Councillor and Manager:Councillor Support, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">8.5.2 reported and supported by the ward committee in accordance with the budget and IDP timelines.</p> <p>8.10 Projects shall, as far as possible, be completed within the financial year in respect of which they are approved Funds remaining after the successful completion of projects will be deemed savings and re-allocated to existing approved projects requiring additional funding during the adjustment budget in January of each year.</p> <p>8.11 Projects may cross ward boundaries provided that the relevant ward councillors agree on collaborative planning, funding and implementation of such projects. This agreement must be submitted formally in writing to the Manager: Councillor Support and approved at the ward committee meetings of the respective wards. Ward committee minutes must be submitted where cross ward boundaries projects were agreed to by the respective ward committees. Same process holds for the pooling of funds for ward projects across ward boundaries.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>8.15 To contribute to maximum impact through meaningful legacy projects within communities, projects must be limited to only operational projects.</p> <p>8.17 Transport will only be provided to members of a community that must attend an event / function within the ward that is part of approved ward projects for the respective financial year. No transport will be arranged for events outside the ward boundaries. Transport will also not be arranged for community groups, NGO's etc to transport members of a ward to an event outside the ward or outside the boundaries of the municipal area as part of a ward project This is due to legal and regulatory risk, liability and insurance issues, safety risks, enforcement and control risks, possible operational and planning breakdowns, financial and escalating costs and governance and accountability risks.</p> <p>8.18 Ward projects are to benefit members of the respective ward. Ward committee members and their immediate family should must step aside to allow community members from the ward to benefit from the event / project. This include, but is not limited to training programmes, projects, distribution of items, equipment, etc.</p> <p>8.30 Ward allocations cannot be transferred to private organisations or organisations registered at the municipality / receiving funds from the municipality for services rendered to the municipality. Ward allocations cannot be used to assist burials, school fees, study fees, petrol costs for transportation by a private individual, used as prize money for raffle tickets, etc.</p> <p>9. Projects for the 2026/2027 Financial Year (pages 11-13)</p> <p>9.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training opportunities in wards, eg level 1levels 1 and 2 First Aid. - Stationery packs containing 10 items (Grade R / primary school / high school / university). - Project Dignity (sanitary pads; adult diapers in various sizes; vanity packs for female, male, baby). - Fleece blankets. - Cleaning Supplies Support Programme (from pre-approved list of cleaning supplies). - Additional items for neighbourhood watch (only for registered and accredited neighbourhood watches, subject to confirmation from Senior Manager: Protection Services). - Sports equipment and sport items as per the approved tender.

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bags (Calico bags with “Responsible Green Citizen” logo; Drawstring bags with municipal logo). Selection of promotional items as per the approved tender. - Project Trees (in conjunction with, and upon approval from Urban Forestry and Municipal Manager). - Functions that are project driven or linked to specific themes, eg linked to commemorative days / months such as Women’s Day / month; elderly month; disabled; youth, etc. - Events / functions targeting specific groups or themes to inform, empower, etc. <p>Events requiring catering must conform to the Council Approved Cost Containment policy, of which the section below from the approved Cost Containment policy is specific to catering and applicable to events:</p> <p>9.2 The total number of projects per ward and the type of projects are determined by the ward councillor and ward committee. 21 projects must be a projects that will not require any catering services.</p> <p>9.4 Ward projects dependent on the distribution of food parcels / food hampers or the procurement of dry ingredients for further distribution will not be allowed. While the department is sympathetic to the needs in wards, the auditing of the distribution and the provision of information to the Auditor-General on these types of projects are problematic and can bring the department in disrepute.</p> <p>9.5 Ward projects identified by the ward committee for the financial year must include at least some information on the scope of the project, the proposed date / month for the project and any additional requirements / procurement for implementation. These projects will form part of the annual Ward Committee Operational Plan that must be submitted to the Provincial Department of Local Government.</p> <p>9.6 Every time a ward committee decides to amend a ward allocation plan, a new ward allocation plan must be submitted with all the relevant information and be signed off by the ward councillor. The minutes of the ward committee meeting where the decision to amend the project(s) was taken must also accompany the new ward allocation plan.</p> <p>9.7 By the end of January of the respective financial year all project information must be submitted to the department. This is to ensure projects can be finalised by the end of the financial year.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change						
	<p>10. Ownership and Accountability (page 13)</p> <p>Directors are responsible for ensuring that all ward allocation projects within their respective directorates are completed during the financial year in respect of the projects approved. by Council. Capital funds may be rolled over to the next financial year where compelling reasons exist for such roll-over and after approval has been obtained.</p> <p>11. Basis for Allocating Ward Allocation Budget (pages 13- 14)</p> <p>11.1 Council MAY allocate as part of the municipal annual budgetary process certain funding from the rates accounts towards the Ward Allocations which may be an Operating Budget allocation. and/or a Capital Budget allocation. The funding provided for each ward in the municipality must be equal;</p> <p>11.2 Ward allocation funding might be approved annually as part of the budgeting process, with the current focus on operating budget allocation. Capital budget related ward project initiatives must be captured on the IDP ward priorities.</p> <p>13. Project Selection and Implementation Process (page 14)</p> <p>Minor change in the description below</p> <table><tr><th colspan="3">STAGE 3: WORKSHOP AND CONSULTATION PHASE</th></tr><tr><td>Arrange series of workshops with Ward Councillors and Ward Committees to: 1. Discuss strategic intent, ward priorities and costing of proposed projects 2. Explain the project prioritisation and provide technical information regarding projects. 3. Signing of Commitment Form (ANNEXURE 2)</td><td>User Departments through Ward Administrator</td><td>July - August</td></tr></table>	STAGE 3: WORKSHOP AND CONSULTATION PHASE			Arrange series of workshops with Ward Councillors and Ward Committees to: 1. Discuss strategic intent, ward priorities and costing of proposed projects 2. Explain the project prioritisation and provide technical information regarding projects. 3. Signing of Commitment Form (ANNEXURE 2)	User Departments through Ward Administrator	July - August
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Policy and Procedures for Ward Committees	<p><u>Policy and Procedures for Ward Committees 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Ward Committee Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p>						

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p><i>Added to the Index</i></p> <p>14 Filling of Vacancies (page 9)</p> <p>2. If nobody can be declared elected in terms of sub-clause (1) above, the ward committee may, by means of an information campaign in the relevant geographical area, call for qualifying nominations from that area, consider the nominations received and by a majority vote of the members of the ward committee present, fill the vacancy through a process of co-option. The process of co-opting a ward committee member is explained in Annexure A.</p> <p>3. The intention to fill a vacancy through a process of co-option must be placed on the ward committee's agenda beforehand, and the agenda must be circulated to members of the ward committee at least seven days before the meeting.</p> <p>6. The ward committee vacant post must be filled within a month after the vacancy has occurred.</p> <p>16. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF WARD COMMITTEES (PAGES 10-11)</p> <p>16(2)(iv)- appropriate municipal channels such as the Customer Care System if appropriate, escalating such to the ward councillor where necessary, and through him/her to the Council;</p> <p>19. CHAIRPERSON (PAGES 12-13)</p> <p>7. A ward councillor may delegate in writing the chairing of the meeting to a proportional representative or any member of the ward committee under special circumstances. Such a notification of delegation must be submitted formally in writing to the Office of the Speaker at least 24 hours before the meeting.</p> <p>8. A Chairperson may collate complaints and refer them to the Directorates responsible if not resolved via the normal municipal communication and complaint channels, or if the complaints are more strategic in nature. The Chairperson may then collate response to such complaints from the applicable Directorates and channel the responses to the Ward Committee as a further means of communicating Municipal processes and projects/initiatives.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>20. PURPOSE OF WARD MEETINGS (PAGE 13)</p> <p>(1) The purpose of ward committee meetings is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where ward committee members raise, formulate and table matters affecting the ward or geographical area / sector / portfolio; (b) for the ward councillor to report on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) matters decided by the Council; and (ii) initiatives, information, campaigns and programmes of the Council; (c) to discuss complaints received by ward committee members on municipal service delivery in the ward; and to report and escalate such complaints where appropriate via the Municipal channels; (d) to formulate views and action plans on the above matters. <p>24. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, USE OF WARD OFFICES AND ASSOCIATED SPACES (PAGE 14)</p> <p>5. Ward offices and associated spaces are primarily for the use of the ward councillor, ward administrator and ward committee members to perform duties and municipal functions relating to the ward</p> <p>6. Any other organisations eg. non-profit organisations, provincial and/or national government institutions wanting to use ward facilities for a specific purpose must officially apply in writing to the office of the Speaker. Upon receipt of request, the office of the Speaker must make a recommendation to the office of the Municipal Manager for final approval/non approval.</p> <p>7. Programmes excluded from clause 24.(6) championed by the ward councillor with the approval of the ward committee must be approved as per delegation by the office of the Speaker in conjunction with the Municipal Manager.</p> <p>8. With reference to programmes mentioned in the above clauses, the Municipality has full indemnity in case off personal injury, loss and/or damages of personal property</p> <p>30. Meeting arrangements (page 17) (minor change)</p> <p>(1) If a ward committee decides to hold a public meeting it may publish a notice in a newspaper and/or social media platforms utilized in the ward circulating in the area concerned, stating the time, date and place of the meeting and inviting the public to attend the meeting.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
Petty Cash Policy	<p><u>Petty Cash Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Petty Cash Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p> <p>New addition in Policy</p> <p>5.2 Purchases through Petty Cash Float – Supply Chain Management Office (page 5)</p> <p>c. Petty cash claims will be dealt with on a first come, first serve basis and it is subject to the monetary limit of the petty cash policy.</p> <p>5.8 Reimbursement of Petty Cash Floats (page 8)</p> <p>c. Completed Cash Purchase Claim forms, with attached cash register slips, etc., must be taken by the officer in charge of the Petty Cash in a Directorate/Department, to the Accountant: Accounts Payable for reimbursement, after the Summary Claim Cover Page and attached documentation have been authorised by a financial delegate at least once in 14 days. Reimbursement of claims where supporting documentation is missing will not be entertained.</p> <p>5.12 Month end procedures (page 9)</p> <p>Petty Cash Reconciliations must be performed monthly and must be submitted to the Accountant: Accounts payable by or on the last working day of the Month.</p> <p>6. Short Title and Implementation (page 9)</p> <p>This policy is called the Petty Cash Policy and takes effect on 1July 2026.</p>
Virement Policy	<p><u>Virement Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Virement Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced the application of the current policy.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>New Additions/ Virement Restrictions</p> <p>h) Virements between different funding sources are not permitted for the operating expenditure budget. No virements of funds across different funding sources for the operating expenditure will be accommodated. Departments to ensure that funds transferred are within the same funding source description.</p> <p>i) Virements from maintenance expenditure items and items linked to maintenance projects are not permitted, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Maintenance of Unspecified Assets; (ii) Maintenance of Equipment; (iii) Maintenance of Other Assets (iv) Materials and Supplies linked to maintenance projects (v) Any other expenditure item linked to maintenance projects. <p>j) The budget savings from the following line items may only be considered after consultation with the Fleet Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Maintenance of Unspecified Assets (Transport Assets project segment) (ii) Consumables: Zero rated (Transport Assets project segment) (iii) Motor Vehicle License and Registration.
<p>Preferential Procurement Policy</p>	<p><u>Preferential Procurement Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Preferential Procurement Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced the application of the current policy.</p>

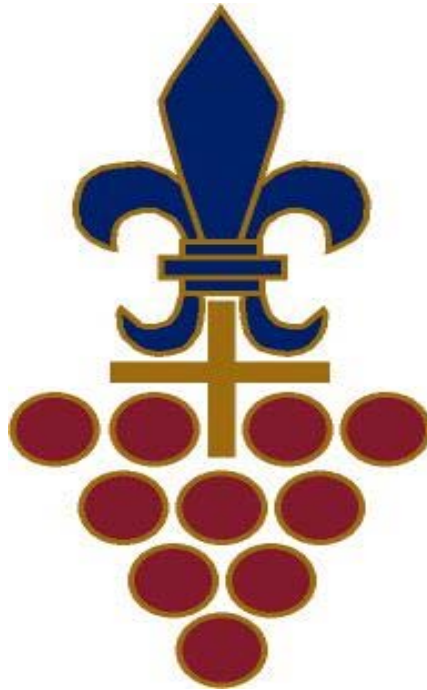
Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <p>9. Specified contract participation goals (pages 9-10)</p> <p>9.6 Regarding par 9.2(b) a maximum of 50% of the 20/10 points must be allocated to promote this goal. Maximum points will be allocated as follows.</p> <p><i>Sentence Deleted from 9.6:</i> The maximum will be proportionately adjusted depending on the number of points allocated for this goal. E.G., 40% will equate to 8/4 points.</p> <p>10.Criteria for breaking deadlock in scoring (page 11)</p> <p>If two or more tenderers score an equal total number of points, the objective criteria in addition to those contemplated in paragraphs 2(1)(d) and (e) of the Act justify, the award to the tenderer that scored the highest points in terms in accordance with section 2(1)(f) of the Act.</p> <p>Amended the financial year to 2026/2027 and the effective date to 1 July 2026.</p>
<p>Travel and Subsistence Policy</p>	<p><u>Travel and Subsistence Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Travel and Subsistence Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced the application of the current policy.</p> <p>Minor Corrections and document layout improvements</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p>The list below demonstrates such changes and serves the purpose to highlight the changes.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>1. Reference was updated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Policy must be read in conjunction with any of the Municipality's approved related policies, practices and standard operating procedures addressing specific issues essential for a full understanding of this Policy and which are not dealt with adequately herein. <p>3.1 b, d and e were added (page 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some paragraphs were renumbered Grammatical changes were applied to enhance readability <p>3.4 Officials with vehicle/car allowance: were amended from R4.18 to R4.95 (page 4)</p> <p>(I) was added:</p> <p>Travelling costs are paid from Stellenbosch Civic Centre to the destination/accommodation and return to Stellenbosch, only during working hours. In instances where proof can be submitted that additional travelling had to be undertaken or parking fees had to be paid by the employee or Councilor cost will be refunded upon receipt of documentation approved by the relevant authorized signatories (pages 4-5).</p> <p>4.1 Subsistence Allowance (page 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowance changed from R522 to R595 exceeding 12 consecutive hours per day changed from R161 to R184 <p>5.1 Accommodation Costs (pages 6-7)</p> <p>b) Accommodation paid directly to the relevant establishment changed from R4.50 to R4.95.</p> <p>12. Short Title and Implementation</p> <p>1 October 2019 was replaced with 1 July 2026</p>
Cost Containment Policy	<p><u>Cost Containment Policy 2026/2027</u></p> <p>Various aspects of the 2026/2027 Cost Containment Policy were modified to include changes that enhanced the application of the current policy.</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>Minor changes were made to the Cost Containment Policy.</p> <p>Various grammatical and language changes and layout improvements were applied to enhance the readability of the document. The details of such and other significant changes may be traced via the “Track Changes” that has been activated in said document.</p> <p><u>Substantial Changes</u></p> <p>2. Purpose (page 4)</p> <p>The purpose of the policy is to regulate spending and to implement cost containment measures at Stellenbosch Local Municipality to ensure that the resources of the Municipality are used effectively, efficiently and economically.</p> <p>4. Scope of Policy (page 4)</p> <p>4.2 were added: The containment measures are intended to eliminate wastage of public funds and to enhance service delivery.</p> <p>5. Legislative Framework (pages 4 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1.1 No.56 of 2003 -added • 5.1.4 Stellenbosch Municipality. -added • 5.1.5 Bylaws of Stellenbosch Municipality. -added • 5.1.6 Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000-added • 5.1.7 Municipal Structure Act, Act 117 of 1998-added <p>8. Vehicles used for Political Office-Bearers (page 7)</p> <p>8.3.2 Affordability, including options of purchasing vs. renting, providing that the most cost-effective option is taken.</p> <p>New Addition to Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality may consider providing additional time-off in lieu of payment for overtime worked. Planned overtime must be submitted to the relevant manager for consideration monthly. <p>9 Travel, Subsistence and Accommodation (page 8)</p> <p>Cost containment measures should be applied in managing and planning trips- added</p>

Policy/ By-law	Summarized Nature of change
	<p>14. Other Related Expenditure Items (page 13)</p> <p>14.5 The municipality may consider providing additional time-off in lieu of payment for overtime worked. Planned overtime must be submitted to the relevant manager for consideration monthly.</p> <p>18. Short Title and Implementation (page 14) 1 October 2019 was replaced with 1 July 2026</p>

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



INSURANCE POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED

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1. PREAMBLE

Whereas it is required of the Municipal Manager to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Council has and implements crucial policies for effective financial and risk management.

And whereas the safeguarding of assets and the protection of Council against liabilities is very important and forms part of a proper assets management system as prescribed by Section 63 and needs annual revision in terms of Section 24(2)(c)(v) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Stellenbosch Municipality adopts the following Policy for Insurance Management.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CFO	Chief Financial Officer
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act (No 56 of 2003)
MM	Municipal Manager (i.e. Accounting Officer)
MSA	Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000)
SIR	Self-Insurance Reserve
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
Insurance	Insurance is a contract (policy) in which the municipality receives financial protection or reimbursement against losses from an insurance company. Risk is transferred when the risk is shared amongst different parties, so one party does not carry the full loss should an event occur. Insurance involves a transfer of risk.
Self-Insurance Reserve	Entities have self-insurance reserves to set aside amounts to offset potential losses or claims that are not insured externally.
Excess	Means the first amount payable in the event of each and every claim.

Personal effects	Means staff personal property including wallets, cash, handbags, sunglasses, clothes, shoes, reading glasses and mobile phones.
Burglary	Means the criminal offense of breaking and entering a building or other premises illegally for the purpose of committing a crime.
Forcible and violent	Means an act that would cause physical damage. There must be both forcible (as simple as turning a key or pushing open a door) AND violent actions (entry by the use of any force accompanied by a violent physical act).
Public liability claims	Means third party claims for bodily injury and property damage arising out of the municipality's operations.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE INSURANCE POLICY

The objective of this policy is to ensure that Stellenbosch Municipality's assets, councillors and employees are insured adequately and economically at all times. Detailed procedures, to ensure that management and employees within the municipality understand their respective responsibilities and duties, are provided in the standard operating procedures.

This document indicates the policy of Stellenbosch Municipality for insuring municipal assets, and for insuring the municipality, its employees and Councillors against public liability claims and other losses.

In general, the object of this policy is to ensure sound and sustainable financial management within Stellenbosch Municipality.

Insurance brokers active in the municipal environment over years prepared a standard for local authority insurance that takes all circumstances related to a municipality into account. There are however aspects in addition to this standard that the Council can decide on policy in order to reduce premium without an increase in risk or where the Council is prepared to accept risk because of a very slim probability that an event might occur.

Responsible financial management of any municipality requires that assets are properly managed. Municipalities have large numbers of assets, including PPE. As trustees of public funds, the Council must ensure that municipal assets are adequately insured at all times. The insurance should in addition protect the municipality, Councillors and employees against public liability claims and other losses.

4. POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Section 63 of the MFMA, Asset and liability management, states that:

“(1) The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the management of—

- a) the assets of the municipality, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of those assets; and*
- b) the liabilities of the municipality.*

2) The accounting officer must for the purposes of subsection (1) take all reasonable steps to ensure—

- a) that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets and liabilities of the municipality;*
- b) that the municipality’s assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognised accounting practice; and*
- c) that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets and liabilities, including an asset and liabilities register, as may be prescribed.”*

4.2 RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER POLICIES

This policy, once effective, needs to be read in conjunction with other relevant adopted policies of the municipality, including the following, but not limited to—

- a) Delegation of Powers (Delegations register);
- b) SCM Policy;
- c) Asset Management Policy;
- d) Vehicle Policy;
- e) Budget Implementation and Funds and Reserves; and
- f) Risk Management Policy;

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 THE CFO OR HIS/HER DELEGATED OFFICIAL(S)

- a) shall (at least every three years, before the lapsing of the tender that was previously awarded) call for tenders for the insurance of municipal assets, Councillors, employees and third parties;
- b) shall, in accordance with such schedules and subject to this policy, effect such insurance through the service of an Insurance Company/Insurance Broker appointed by the municipality through the competitive prescribed SCM process;
- c) shall ensure that the insurance period will be from 1 July to 30 June of the following year and shall be renewable, dependent on previous performance (and in line with the tender processes followed).
- d) shall pay the monthly/annual premiums in advance;
- e) shall pay premiums over to the Insurers during the year, should circumstances change during the year when amendments, additions or deletions are made to the insurance portfolio;
- f) shall immediately notify the Council's insurer of any claim by or against the Council or against its insurers.
- g) shall assess all public liability claims under the excess amount as indicated in the Insurer's schedules. Public Liability claims should only be settled when the municipality could reasonably be seen to have acted negligently which resulted in the loss to the third party and when there is reasonable prospect of the municipality being found legally responsible for third party damages;
- h) shall ensure that sufficient funding is available to cover insurance-related expenditures;
- i) shall report to Council of the status of existing claims against the municipality and its Insurers;

- j) shall ensure that all claims and applications are dealt with diligently within a reasonable time;
- k) shall finalise all claims and applications submitted to the Section and ensuring that all the required technical, financial and legal aspects to each claim and application are dealt with when these are being finalised; and
- l) Shall update the Asset Register in accordance with the outcome of each insurance claim.
- m) Shall recommend the payment of excess amounts, the settlement of claims below excess, settlement of claims not covered by the Insurers, and all other insurance related expenditure.

5.2 THE DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGERS AND MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS:

- a) shall before 31 May of each year verify or update the schedule of insurable risks and insurable assets under their control (and any other information deemed necessary)
- b) shall notify the CFO (or delegated official) without delay of any new insurable risk or of any alteration in an existing insurable risk which has arisen in connection with his/her department;
- c) shall ensure that the CFO (or delegated official) is notified within 3 days of any occurrence or event giving rise or likely to give rise to a claim by or against the Council or against its Insurers. Failure to report incidences of loss might lead to the affected employee being held liable for the losses to Council;
- d) shall ensure that all documents / information (for example any required forms, reports, quotations, photos) for the completion of the claim is forwarded to the CFO (or delegated official) for submission to Council's insurance brokers;
- e) shall within ~~2 weeks (10~~ 5 working days) of submitting a claim to the CFO (or delegated official), submit a departmental report to the CFO (or delegated official) in order to finalise the claim;
- f) shall report each claim against Council for investigation and the outcome reported to the CFO (or delegated official) and where necessary disciplinary steps and/or recovery be perused against any employee who is found, in terms of the investigation, to have acted negligently; and

- g) should advise all staff of their obligations to ensure the security of private property brought to the workplace to minimise the risk of loss and inconvenience to staff.

5.3 THE EMPLOYEES OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY;

- a) should avoid storing private property at the workplace for extended periods of time, especially over weekends and during vacation periods;
- b) should insure personal property against loss or damage, particularly if it is of significant value in their personal capacity;
- c) shall report all losses, damages or any potential claims to the Insurance Section, their Departmental Manager and the Health & Safety Practitioner.
- d) shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that municipal assets are kept safe and assist the Municipal Manager to implement processes to safeguard assets and prevent losses to Council of all assets under their control.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipal Manager must ensure that an evaluation of all potential events that might adversely affect the finances of a municipality is performed. The potential loss of income and extra expenses that a municipality might incur must be the consideration factor when the risk identification exercise is performed.

Even though risk is managed and preventative measures taken to minimise risk, it is acknowledged that not all risks can be eliminated and therefore Council accepts the fact that insurance remains the ultimate solution to risk management. It must however be viewed as the last resort.

The table below provides a list of risks (but not limited to) that has to be transferred to another party in the form of insurance. Risks not listed have been retained either due to the cost of control or due to the inability to obtain insurance cover. The latter is listed as special conditions to cover.

Insured Section	Description of Insured Section
Combined Cover (Including homeowners)	Damage or loss to all built structures, including outbuildings thereof, the owner's loose and fixed fittings therein and thereon, boundary and other walls, gates, poles, fences, public access points, purification plants, reservoirs and sewerage plants.
Business All Risk	Damage to the whole or part of the property described in the Specification, the property of the Insured or for which they are responsible, while anywhere in the world by any accident or misfortune not otherwise excluded.
Burglary/Theft	Damage to contents, the property of the insured or for which they are responsible, of any building at the insured premises, as a result of theft accompanied by forcible and violent entry into or exit from such building or any portion thereof or any attempt threat or as a result of theft (or any attempt threat) following violence or threat of violence against persons lawfully on the premises.
Money	Loss or damage to money (as defined). This includes money not contained in a locked safe or strong room in the custody of any authorized employee while away from the premises or at the premises outside normal working hours and also any other time from the premises.
Fidelity Guarantee	Loss of money and/or other property stolen by an employee, direct financial loss sustained as a result of fraud or dishonesty of an employee, which results in dishonest personal financial gain for the employee concerned. The term "dishonest personal financial gain" shall not include gain by an employee in the form of salary, salary increases, fees, commissions, bonuses, promotions or other remuneration.
Glass	Damage to internal and external glass (including mirrors), signwriting and treatment thereon at the insured premises, the property of the Insured or for which they are responsible.

Insured Section	Description of Insured Section
Goods in Transit	Damage to the whole or part of the property owned by the Municipality or for which they are responsible, in the course of transit by air, rail or road or other means incidental thereto and caused by any accident or misfortune not otherwise excluded.
Public Liability	<p>Damages which the insured shall be legally liable to pay consequent upon accidental death of or bodily injury to or illness of any person, or accidental loss of or physical damage to tangible property.</p> <p>Cover for claims against the Stellenbosch Municipality from a 3rd party for damage to the 3rd party's property and/or to the 3rd party himself caused by any structure related or in control of Stellenbosch Municipality, for example, if bodily injury or any damage to a 3rd party's property, caused by accidental, violent, external and visible means to a 3rd party.</p>
Employers Liability	Damages for which the municipality shall become liable to pay consequent upon death of, or bodily injury to, or illness of any person employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship with the municipality, or any councillor or any person on the business of the council whether on a voluntary basis or otherwise, which occurred in the course of and in connection with such person's employment by the municipality within the territorial limits and which results in a claim or claims first being made against the municipality in writing.
Group Personal Accident	Bodily injury caused by accidental, violent, external and visible means to any principal, partner, director, councillor or employee of the municipality or any person on the business of the council whether on a voluntary basis or otherwise, as specified. The Insurers will pay to the Insured, on behalf of the Insured person or his estate, the compensation stated in the schedule in the event of accidental bodily injury to any such person directly and

Insured Section	Description of Insured Section
	independently of all other causes resulting within 24 calendar months in death or disability as specified.
Motor Fleet & 3 rd Party motor liability	Loss of or damage to any vehicles as indicated to the insurers and its accessories and spare parts whilst thereon. In addition, if such vehicle is disabled by reason of any loss or damage insured hereby, the insurers will pay the reasonable cost of protection and removal to the nearest repairers and the municipality may give instructions for repairs to be executed without the previous consent of the insurers to the extent of but not exceeding a specified amount, provided that a detailed estimate is first obtained and immediately forwarded to the insurers.
Electronic Equipment	Physical loss or damage to the property insured described in the schedule from any cause not herein after excluded whilst (i) at work or at least anywhere within the municipality's premises as specified; (ii) in transit, including loading and unloading or whilst temporarily stored at any premises en-route; (iii) temporarily removed from the premises to any other location.
Directors and Officers Liability	Legal Liability if any director or municipal official is prosecuted in his/her private capacity due to council activities or council decision making.
Councillors Special Risk Insurance	As per the Government Gazette No 40519 dated 21 December 2016. Insurance cover provided to a councillor by the municipality, which covers the loss of or damage to a councillor's personal fixed or moveable property and assets, excluding property used by such councillor for business purposes, as well as life and disability cover, for any loss or damage caused by riot, civil unrest, strike or public disorder.

7. INSURANCE KEY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

7.1 Municipal Assets

- a) Material movable and immovable assets (in value and substance) shall be insured at least against destruction, fire and theft, and all municipal buildings shall be insured at least against fire and allied perils.
- b) All insured assets shall be handled in terms of the municipality's Insurance Policy as agreed with the Insurance Brokers.
- c) Separate cover for riot, strike and public disorder damage shall be taken out at the discretion of the Municipal Manager in consultation with the CFO and the relevant Director.
- d) Any other insurance cover shall be at the discretion of the Municipal Manager.
- e) The decision whether to insure an asset or not shall be at the discretion of the Municipal Manager in consultation with the CFO and the relevant Director.
- f) All contracts between council and a 3rd party should be monitored to ensure loss or damage to municipal property are minimised and insured. This may include but is not limited to; eg. Rental agreements, projects under construction and any other contract relating to municipal assets.
- g) Any agreements entered into as per 7.1(f) above, that may influence council's insurance policy and assets covered in this policy, must be communicated with the AFS, Assets & Returns department in order to arrange cover if required.

7.2 Staff property

- a) Applications by staff members for reimbursement of the loss of or damage to staff property at work shall not be considered by the municipality. Liability will not be accepted by the municipality for loss or damage to an employee's personal effects which are used or stored on premises owned or used by the municipality.

- b) It is expected that employees, in their own interests, will ensure that any valuable items of jewelry (including wrist watches) worn on duty, and/or personal equipment are adequately insured against loss or theft on their personal insurance policies.
- c) The carrying of unreasonably large amounts of cash, credit cards or other easily stolen and rapidly convertible items should be avoided during working hours as far as is practicable.
- d) No compensation will be paid by the municipality for loss or damage to any employee's personal assets (e.g. Private cellular phone, Private Vehicle, Private Laptop, Handbags, Cash, etc.)

7.3 Public Liability

- a) Third parties are to be covered for death, bodily injury or illness and/or loss of or damage to property up to a maximum limit to be determined by the CFO in consultation with the Municipal Manager.
- b) All public liability claims under the excess amount shall be considered by Management and a recommendation made to the Chief Financial Officer on whether payment should be made or not. Only the Chief Financial Officer may approve payments in this regard.
- c) Public Liability claims under the excess amount should only be settled when the municipality could reasonably be seen to have acted negligently which resulted in the loss to the third party and when there is reasonable prospect of the municipality being found legally responsible for third party property damage or bodily injury. Settling claims where this is not the case would set bad legal precedence which the municipality would not be able to sustain financially into the future.

7.4 Limits

Excess limits are incorporated in the 3-year contract with the insurance broker appointed, therefore the excess limits will be in accordance to this contract.

7.5 Payment of excesses (or losses below excess payable) by employees

Where in the opinion of the relevant Director and the Municipal Manager an employee's negligence led to the damage to, or loss of, an asset, the excess payable may be claimed from the employee concerned in terms of the outcome of the Disciplinary Procedures.

7.6 Insurance claims rejected by the Insurer (above excess)

Where in the opinion of the relevant Director and the Municipal Manager an employee's negligence led to the damage to, or loss of, an asset, the total loss to the municipality may be claimed from the employee concerned in his/her personal capacity in terms of the outcome of the Disciplinary Procedures.

7.7 Failure to report an incident

Failure to report an incident to the insurance section within the timeframes indicated on the Policy, may result in disciplinary action taken against the employee responsible for the asset. The outcome of the disciplinary process will determine whether the employee will be personally held liable for the losses incurred.

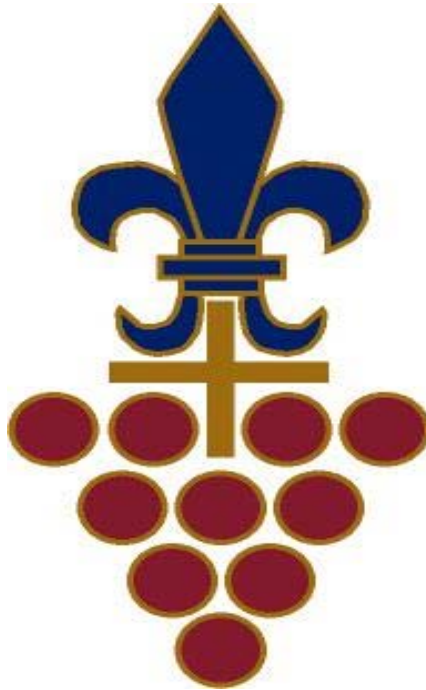
8. APPOINTMENT OF INSURANCE BROKERS

The appointment of an insurance broker must be performed in terms of the municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy. Call for bids to appoint an insurance broker will be done every three years. Section 33 of the MFMA will be applicable if the duration exceeds 3 years.

9. ADMINISTRATION OF POLICY

This policy will be administrated by the Chief Financial Officer that will be the Policy holder.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



RATES POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

RATES POLICY

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1. BACKGROUND

In 2007, Stellenbosch Municipality initiated a process to prepare a General Valuation (GV) Roll of all property situated within the geographical boundaries of Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024) in terms of the requirements of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) including any subsequent amendments and consequential regulations (the MPRA) which became effective on 1 July 2009 at Stellenbosch Municipality.

This Policy is formulated in terms of Section 3 of the MPRA.

2. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 2.1 In terms of Section 229 of the Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), a municipality may impose rates on property.
- 2.2 In terms of Section 4 (1) (c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), a municipality has the right to finance the affairs of the municipality by imposing, *inter alia*, rates on property.
- 2.3 In terms of Section 2 (1) of the MPRA a metropolitan or Local municipality may levy a rate on property in its area in accordance with the provisions of the MPRA.
- 2.4 This Policy must be read together with and is subject to the provisions of the MPRA.
- 2.5 In terms of Section 62 (1) (f) (ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (the MFMA), a municipality must have and implement a rates policy as may be prescribed by any applicable national legislation.
- 2.6 In terms of Section 8(1) of the MPRA, the Municipality will, as the primary instrument, levy rates on the use of property, but implemented as per paragraph 5.5 of this Policy.
- 2.7 All citations to applicable Acts as referenced in this Policy shall include all amendments and regulations to such as promulgated.

3. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- 3.1 The rating of property will be implemented impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias, and these principles also apply to the setting of criteria for exemptions, reductions, and rebates contemplated in Section 15 of the MPRA.
- 3.2 The rating of property will be implemented in a way that:-
 - is developmentally oriented;
 - supports sustainable local government by providing a stable and buoyant revenue source within the legislative ambit of the Municipality;
 - supports local and socio-economic development;
 - promotes simplicity, uniformity, and certainty in the property rates assessment process;

- gives due consideration to the need for simple and practical process of billing and collection of property rates;
- promotes sustainable land management, especially that which reduces the risk from natural disasters;
- achieves national and local environmental management objectives; and
- balances the affordability by ratepayers versus the financial sustainability of the Municipality.

3.3 Other principles that will steer the processes of this Policy:

- All ratepayers within a specific category will be treated equally and reasonably.
- The Municipality will, when levying property rates for each financial year, take cognizance of the aggregate burden of rates on property owners in the various categories of property ownership.
- Rates Increases/Decreases will be guided by the budget requirements of the Municipality, and by Section 20 of the MPRA.
- In dealing with the poor/indigent ratepayers the Municipality may provide relief measures through exemptions, reductions or rebates.

3.4 Further determinants that will guide the processes of this Policy:

- The Zoning Scheme of the Municipality determines, via the provisions therein, the zoning and thus the legally binding use of a given property.
- However, the rating of said property is governed by the MPRA which determines a collection of rules that by implication sets the conditions by which the use of a property is categorised. It is therefore possible that even though an owner is using a property within the set rules of the Zoning Scheme, said property would not be rated on the same basis due to the definitions and provisions as applied according to the MPRA and this Policy.
- Moreover, such categorisation instituted according to the MPRA, or this Policy does not condone any unlawful use of a property regardless of circumstances.

4. DEFINITIONS

In this Policy, a word or expression derived from a word or expression as defined, has a corresponding meaning unless the context indicates that another meaning is intended.

The following four definitions in the MPRA are only shown for clarity:

“Exclusion”, in relation to a municipality's rating power, means a restriction of that power.

“Exemption”, in relation to the payment of a rate, means an exemption granted by a municipality.

“Reduction”, in relation to a rate payable on a property, means the lowering of the amount for which the property was valued and the rating of the property at that lower amount.

“Rebate”, in relation to a rate payable on a property, means a discount granted on the amount of the rate payable on the property.

In addition to the definitions contained in the MPRA, the following definitions apply for the purpose of the application of this Rates Policy.

Furthermore, specific terms or phrases used, but not defined in the MPRA are defined herein to describe said term or phrase for a specific perspective of the MPRA by the Municipality:-

“the Municipality” means Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).

“MPRA” refers to the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) including any subsequent amendments and consequential regulations.

“Accommodation Establishment” means a property used for the supply of overnight sleeping facilities to transient guests at a fee.

“agricultural activities” means the intensive cultivation of soils for purposes of planting or growing, and gathering of trees or crops in a managed and structured manner; the intensive rearing of livestock or aquaculture. In addition, all the provisions as detailed in the definition of **“Agricultural Property”** in the MPRA persist in this Policy.

“agricultural purposes” refers to the active pursuit by a *bona fide* farmer to derive the principle source of income, which is commercially sustainable, from agricultural activities exclusively on Agricultural Properties.

“bed & breakfast” in relation to *Accommodation Establishment* means:

- an initiative on a property of which the residential character is maintained,
- where the owner or operator permanently resides in the same dwelling,
- where normally only breakfast is served, and
- sleeping accommodation to transient guests is limited to no more than 3 guest bedrooms.
- This property will be deemed to be a Residential Category.

“bona fide farmer” is a person or legal entity that is a legitimate farmer whose primary income originates from agricultural activities.

“business and commercial property” means a property that is used for the purpose described as the activity of buying, selling or trade in goods, commodities or services and includes any office or other buildings on the same property, the use of which is incidental to such business. This definition excludes the business of mining and agriculture activities.

“Chief Financial Officer (CFO)” means a person designated in terms of Section 80(2) (a) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003).

“Conservation Area” means:

- a Protected Area as defined in Section 1 of the MPRA and listed in the “Protected Areas Register” as stipulated in Section 10 of the Protected Areas Act defined in the MPRA as the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003); nevertheless, specifically those parts of properties as described in Section 17 (1) (e) of the MPRA; or

- a mountain catchment area as described in Section 9 of the *Protected Areas Act* and declared in terms of the Mountain Catchment Areas Act, 1970 (Act 63 of 1970).

“Guesthouse” in relation to *Accommodation Establishment* means:

- an initiative that is operated on a property of which the residential character is maintained; and
- where the sleeping accommodation to transient guests exceeds 3 but limited to 16 guest bedrooms, or
- if any services are offered beyond the limited services of a *Bed & Breakfast* establishment.
- This property will be deemed to be a Business Category.

“household income” means the gross sum of all monthly income from all sources. Income sources may include wages, salaries, profits, dividends, pensions, rentals, board & lodging, interest received, grants or investment income and other forms of financial contributions.

“industrial property” means a property that is used for the purpose described as the branch of trade or manufacturing, production assembling or processing of finished or partially finished products from raw materials or fabricated parts, typically via a high-volume production process and on such large scale that capital and labour are significantly necessitated; and includes any office or other buildings on the same property, the use of which is incidental to such business.

“Open Space” means a property, but specifically land that is used as a park, garden for passive leisure or maintained in its natural state and which is zoned as open space. These properties may either be publicly owned being commonly open to public access; or privately owned and used without financial gain.

“ratepayer” means a person or legal entity that is liable in terms of the MPRA for the payment of rates on property levied by the Municipality. The term “Ratepayer” is herein considered to be synonymous with the MPRA definition of the term “owner”.

“residential purposes” in relation to the use of the property means improved property primarily intended for human habitation and inhabited as such; subject to paragraph 7.10 of this Policy and provided that:

- the following properties are specifically excluded from this definition: hostels, old age homes, and vacant land;
- properties registered in terms of the Sectional Title Act, 1986 (Act 95 of 1986) must solely be used for this purpose; or
- properties owned by a share-block company must solely be used for this purpose; or
- a block of flats must solely be used for this purpose; or
- a dwelling used for this purpose and which is situated on property used for or related to educational purposes; or
- the predominant use of a retirement scheme or life right scheme must be 60% or more for this purpose.

“**SARS**” means the South African Revenue Service.

“**vacant land**” means a property:

- without any buildings or structures; or
- where immovable improvements have been erected but deemed incomplete and unoccupied.

“**valuation roll**” means a valuation roll drawn up in terms of Section 30 of the MPRA or a supplementary valuation roll drawn up in terms of Section 78(6) of the MPRA.

5. IMPOSITION OF RATES

- 5.1 The Municipality shall as part of the annual budgeting cycle, set for each category a rate, (being a cent amount in the Rand) that will be imposed, in accordance with the MPRA, on the market value of a property, for all rateable properties as recorded in the Municipality’s valuation roll, drawn up in terms of the MPRA. The amount so determined together with any relief measures as described in this Policy shall be the Rates due and payable by the owner of said property.

The levying of rates forms part of the Municipality’s annual budget process as set out in Chapter 4 of the MFMA.

Details of the resolution pertaining to the rate for each of the various property categories are to be published in the *Provincial Gazette* as set out in Section 14 of the MPRA.

- 5.2 The rates charged as a cent amount in the Rand for the residential property as per paragraph 6.1 (a) of this Policy is the base rate and the rate charged to all other categories of properties are reflected as a ratio to the residential rate if so prescribed by Regulations promulgated in accordance with the MPRA.
- 5.3 The Municipality will be guided by the definition of “ratio” in the MPRA and directed by Regulations pertaining to rate ratios as promulgated in terms of Section 19 of the MPRA and as applicable to the prescribed non-residential properties.
- 5.4 For properties used for multiple purposes, the Municipality may apply the category of multiple use. For such properties, the Municipal Valuer will apportion a value to each distinct use and apply the appropriate category for billing at the applicable rate.
- 5.5 For the purposes of determining a property’s category, the Municipality will determine such as per Section 8 of the MPRA. It should be noted that the Municipality considers permitted use to be appropriate on vacant properties and that all other properties would be categorised according to the actual use of said property.
- 5.6 Building Clause references

Obligations pertaining to Building Clauses as per the development agreements or contracts will under the obligation or constraint of Section 19(1)(d) of the MPRA not be administered as part of the valuation nor the rating processes.

5.7 Period for which rates are levied

The Valuation Roll will, according to Section 32(1) of the MPRA, remain valid for a General Valuation cycle of four years.

5.8 Valuation value constraints

- (a) For the purposes of valuing a property, no valuation value shall be less than R1 000 unless the valuer determines that said property's valuation value must be zero.
- (b) For administrative purposes all valuation values exceeding R1 000 may be rounded to the nearest R1 000 interval.

6. CATEGORIES

6.1 Categories of Property

Property Categories, each of which correlates to a distinct use of a property, have been determined as described below.

The codes that have been associated with each property Category are listed in paragraph 18.1 of this Policy. In addition, paragraph 18.1 identifies the attributes and criteria that determines the basis for application.

The Municipality will apply the following property Categories:

Item	Category (of property)	Purpose/Use
(a)	Residential	Refer Section 1 ("Definitions") in the MPRA and the defined term "Residential Purposes" as per paragraph 4 in this Policy.
(b)	Industrial	Refer the definitions as per paragraph 4 in this Policy.
(c)	Business and commercial	Refer the definitions as per paragraph 4 in this Policy.
(d)	Agricultural	Refer Section 1 ("Definitions") in the MPRA and the defined term "Agricultural Purposes" as per paragraph 4 in this Policy.
(e)	Mining	Refer Section 1 ("Definitions") in the MPRA.
(f)	Public Service Purposes	Refer Section 1 ("Definitions") in the MPRA.
(g)	Public Service Infrastructure	Refer Sections 1 and Sub-sections 17(1)(a) and 17(1)(aA) in the MPRA.
(h)	Public Benefit Organisation	Refer to Section 8(2)(h) in the MPRA.
(i)	Multiple Use	Refer paragraph 7.2 in this Policy.
(j)	Heritage	Refer Section 15(2A)(b) in the MPRA.
(k)	Vacant Residential	Vacant and Permitted use set as Residential.
(l)	Vacant Other	Vacant and Permitted use not set as Residential.

6.2 Categories for Relief Measures

The Municipality will consider relief measures on rates, being Exemptions, Rebates and/or Reductions on properties, according to various criteria as described in this Policy.

The codes (referred to as the Rebate Codes), associated with the specific relief measure, are listed in paragraph 18.2 of this Policy.

7. APPLICATION OF RATING

The Municipality will, in addition to the various criteria referenced above, apply the following criteria when rating a property:

7.1 Vacant Properties

The Category of Vacant properties will be determined according to the property's permitted use and these properties will not qualify for any relief measures.

Vacant property of which the permitted use has been set as residential will be rated as per the Vacant Residential Category.

Vacant property of which the permitted use has not been set as residential will be rated as per the Vacant Other Category.

Any vacant property registered in the name of the Municipality will be categorised as a Vacant Other Category and exempted from paying property rates.

Normally, Agricultural properties will not be considered as being vacant, however this consideration lapses if the ambit (scope) of either of the terms "*agricultural activities*" or "*bona fide farmer*" as defined in this Policy is not relevant or cannot be applied to said property.

7.2 Multiple use Properties

Properties with multiple uses as per Section 9 of the MPRA may be categorised for each distinct use as determined by the Municipality and which category will be applied for billing at the appropriate and applicable rate.

The different uses will be grouped into two or more components. The first component, which will be determined by the largest apportioned area of the property will be the primary component; the other components (sub-components) will be identified by their generalised functional name.

The category of the primary component of such a property will be directed in the first instance by the dominant use of the property, but at the sole discretion of the Municipality.

A multiple use property may qualify for the valuation exclusion as per paragraph 8.2.1 (i) of this Policy, provided that at least one of the components has been categorised as residential. Sub-components will not be eligible for the reduction as per paragraph 8.2.1(ii).

Sub-components may be categorised for the below mentioned categories provided that the owner of said property meets the ownership criteria of the category, namely: Public Service Purposes, Public Benefit Organisation, or Public Service infrastructure.

Vacant property may not be categorised as a multiple use property. Sub-components may not be categorised as vacant.

7.3 Public Service Purposes Properties

Properties used for Public Service Purposes will be categorised as per paragraph 6.1 (f) of this Policy and will be rated at the applicable rate. The exclusions, exemptions, rebates and reductions relating to the usage of properties as detailed in this Policy and the MPRA, will apply if applicable.

7.4 Public Service Infrastructure properties

The Municipality will apply the rate ratio as set out in the MPRA to public service infrastructure.

The Municipality acknowledges that Sections 17(1)(a) and 17(1)(aA) of the MPRA provides for the distinct grouping of kinds of public service infrastructure as in the “public service infrastructure” definition in Section 1 of the MPRA.

These groups will be processed respectively as either a PSI formulae code or a PSIE formulae code as referenced by the table in paragraph 18.1. For such properties for which the Municipality is the owner the formulae code MUNP will be used.

The Municipality will impose the 100% exclusion under the PSIE formulae code as directed by Section 93A of the MPRA.

For properties under the PSI formulae code the Municipality will impose the 30% exclusion as directed by Section 17(1)(a) of the MPRA and grant on the 70% remainder a further 100% exception.

7.5 Public Benefit Organizations (PBO)

The Municipality will apply the rate ratio as set out in the MPRA to public benefit organisations.

As per the MPRA the specific public benefit activity listed in Item 1 (Welfare and Humanitarian), Item 2 (Health Care), and Item 4 (Education and Development) of Part I of the Ninth Schedule of the Income Tax Act will be applicable and must be conducted/executed on said property.

All Public Benefit Organisations must annually submit, according to paragraph 14.1 of this Policy proof of their status as per the above criteria. A SARS TAX Clearance Certificate may be required as well.

7.6 Rural Properties

The categorizing and/or qualification of all rural properties will be dealt with at the sole discretion of the Municipality.

7.6.1 *Agricultural Use*

The Municipality will apply the rate ratio as set out in the MPRA to properties that are used for agricultural purposes by *bona fide* farmers. These properties will however not qualify for any relief measures.

For a property to be categorised as agricultural, processes and structures fundamental to agricultural activities on that farming unit, will be considered. Structures such as a dwelling used by the farmer and farm employees will be considered integral to such processes.

The Municipality may consider applying multiple use categorisation as per paragraph 7.2 if any structures are not used exclusively for agricultural purposes, or the structures are used for delivering or selling services or products to/for customers.

7.6.2 *Alternate Criteria and Use*

- (a) Where a property in a rural area is being used for residential, business, mining, or industrial purposes, such as truck depots, construction yards, restaurants, functioning venue, guesthouses, and/or factories, said property will be valued and rated according to the category for residential, business, mining or industrial properties as applicable. The Municipality may however, consider valuating said property as a Multiple Use Property (refer to paragraph 7.2 of this Policy).
- (b) Owners of a property in rural areas which is not categorised as agricultural, but which in the opinion of the owner should be agricultural, must apply (refer to paragraph 14.1 of this Policy) for a revaluation, submit documentation as required by the CFO and declare in an affidavit, that no contraventions of the criteria for agricultural activities are taking place on the property. The application will be dealt with according to the supplementary valuation process.

7.7 *Municipal Properties*

Municipal-owned properties which are leased in terms of a lease agreement or those properties which are allocated to beneficiaries but not yet transferred, will be rated as per the provisions of this Policy. The exclusions, exemptions, rebates, and reductions relating to the usage of properties as detailed in this Policy and the MPRA, will apply if applicable. The rates of said non-exempted property will be passed on to the lessee or the allocated beneficiary.

All other Municipal-owned properties as described in Section 7 (2) (a) (i) of the MPRA, will be exempted from paying property rates and Special Rating Area rates.

For administrative purposes it should be noted that by 1 July 2023 all exemptions as applied to municipal owned properties will be changed to exclusions.

7.8 *Special Rating Area (SRA)*

The Municipality may consider the application for a Special Rating Area (SRA) provided that the owners of the predefined demarcated area have approved the budget and the specifics relating to such SRA. The process must adhere to Section 22 of the MPRA and to the Municipality's Special Rating Area Policy and By-Law.

The budget for such SRA will be raised via a pre-determined tariff applied on the municipal valuation of each property. This pre-determined tariff is linked to the annual budget proposal and would therefore be unique to a specific SRA and for a given financial year.

7.9 Land Reform Beneficiary properties

The Municipality will determine a Land Reform Beneficiary that corresponds to the use of such property. The said determination will be applied for billing at the appropriate and applicable rate.

The Municipality will however exclude such properties from rates for a period of 10 years subject to Section 17(1)(g) and phase-in the rates as per Section 21(1)(b) of the MPRA.

7.10 Adjoining properties

The Municipality acknowledges that there are residential or business properties, registered in the name of the same owner, which are used basically as if such properties were one property.

- (i) For a residential property, the deemed secondary component [the adjoining property] shall be classified as a RESA formula code and will therefore not be eligible for the reduction as per paragraph 8.2.1(ii).
- (ii) The Municipality will apply the RESA formula code for units in a Sectional Title scheme such as a garage or a storage unit categorised as residential. Consequently, these properties or units will not be eligible for the reduction as per paragraph 8.2.1(ii).
- (iii) For a business property, the deemed secondary component [the adjoining property] shall be classified as a BUSA formula code.
- (iv) The Municipality will apply the BUSA formula code for units in a Sectional Title scheme such as a garage or a storage unit categorised as business.

The Municipality will not consider any notarial links between any property.

Administratively a link between the adjoining property and its associated parent property must be set so as to facilitate tracking of such pairing.

8. RELIEF MEASURES

8.1 Applying relief measures on Rates

Notwithstanding that the Municipality is obligated as per the MPRA to exclude specific properties or parts thereof from rating, the Municipality will consider applying relief measures on property rates, being Exemptions, Rebates and/or Reductions as described in this Policy.

- (a) The Municipality may grant exemptions, rebates and/or reductions to the categories of properties and/or categories of owners that meet the specified criteria as indicated in sub-paragraphs of paragraph 7 above or as indicated below.
- (b) The Municipality will exclude specific properties or parts thereof as indicated in sub-paragraphs of paragraph 7 above or as indicated below.

- (c) The Municipality will not grant relief in respect of payments for rates to any category of owners or properties other than that as provided for in this Policy, nor to owners of properties on an individual basis.
- (d) Any application (when required or as requested) for a relief on rates must be submitted as per paragraph 14.1 of this Policy.

8.2 Residential Property

8.2.1 The Municipality will not levy a rate on the initial portion of the valuation of a residential property being the sum of:

- (i) the first R15 000 exclusion on the basis set out in Section 17 (1) (h) of the MPRA; and
- (ii) on a further R235 000 reduction, provided it does not exceed the remaining valuation in respect of a residential property, or the primary component of a multiple use property, that is categorised for *residential purposes*, as per the definition in paragraph 4 of this Policy.
 - This reduction will only apply if the total valuation of said property does not exceed R 5 000 000.
 - All sub-components of a multiple use property as per paragraph 7.2 of this policy, and the secondary component of adjoining properties or units of a sectional title scheme as per paragraph 7.10 of this policy, do not qualify.
- (iii) an additional R100 000 reduction is granted to registered indigent consumers as described in the Municipality's Indigent Policy, provided that the amount does not exceed the remaining valuation after applying the amounts referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and/or (ii) above.

The above where applicable, will be applied once only per property.

8.3 Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons

Designated owners being registered owners of properties or allocated beneficiaries as per paragraph 7.7 of this Policy who are senior citizens or who are disabled persons may qualify for a rebate according to their *household income*.

To qualify for the rebate referred to above, the designated owner must be a natural person, registered as a South African citizen. If not a South African citizen, the designated owner must be the registered owner of the property within the jurisdiction of the Municipality and must submit proof of his/her permanent residency in South Africa. The property in question must satisfy the residential property requirements as per this Policy and in addition to the above-mentioned, the designated owner must also:

8.3.1 Occupy the property as his/her normal residence; and

- (a) be at least 60 years of age, or in receipt of a disability grant; and
- (b) be in receipt of a monthly *household income* not exceeding the highest income amount as referenced in the table of paragraph 8.3.4 of this Policy; and
- (c) when being the designated owner of more than one property, a rebate will be granted only on the occupied property; and

- (d) where the designated owner is unable to occupy the property due to no fault of his/her own, the spouse or minor children may satisfy the occupancy requirement; and
- (e) where the occupant of a residential property is a senior citizen or a disabled person and is the usufructuary of the property, he/she may satisfy the occupancy requirement.

8.3.2 Apply as per paragraph 14.1 of this Policy with proof of income, which may include proof of a SARS assessment, or any other relevant document as requested.

8.3.3 If the property in question is alienated by the designated owner, then that owner would be liable for the *pro rata* rates, inclusive of the pension rebate. The new owner will be liable for the full *pro rata* portion of the rates excluding any pension rebates.

8.3.4 The percentage rebate granted to different monthly *household income* levels will be determined according to the schedule below. The income bands and rebates for the effective financial period of this Policy are as follows:

Gross Monthly Household Income				% Rebate
Income bands				
Up to			8 000	100%
From	8 001	to	11 000	75%
From	11 001	to	13 000	50%
From	13 001	to	17 000	25%

8.4 Conservation Area

The Municipality will exclude those portions of a property within the ambit of a conservative area as defined in this Policy.

The apportioned value of any portion of such property, utilized for any purpose other than that used for such conservation purposes, or developed and used for commercial, business, agricultural or residential purposes will be categorised accordingly and rated at the applicable rate as described in paragraph 7.2 of this Policy.

The Municipality will apply Section 17 (2) of the MPRA upon withdrawal of said property from the conservation agreements inferred in Section 17 (1) (e) of the MPRA.

8.5 Religious Organisations

In terms of Sections 1 and 17 (1) (i) of the MPRA, the Municipality will not levy a rate on a property used primarily as a place of public worship by a religious community, including the official residence which is occupied by the office bearer of that community who officiates at services at that place of worship.

The Municipality will apply Section 17 (5) of the MPRA if as per Section 17 (5) (a) of the MPRA said property is no longer used or has been disposed by the religious community.

8.6 Stellenbosch Special Rebate

The Municipality may, ~~for the organisations not meeting all the criteria for public benefit organisations as described in paragraph 7.5 above, nor the criteria for NPO organisations as described in paragraph 8.7 below,~~ consider a rebate of 20% which shall be identified as “Stellenbosch Special Rebate” (SSR) to registered universities and colleges operating a campus within the jurisdiction of the Municipality.

This rebate will only be applicable to said organisations that apply as per paragraph 14.1 of this Policy for such rebate.

8.7 Non-Profit Organizations (NPO)

An organisation must be registered as a Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) under the Non-profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997) to be considered as a candidate for the relief measures described below.

Organizations listed in paragraph 8.7.1 below that are operated as not-for-gain (declared or registered by law) or organisations that execute activities as per Item 6 (Cultural), item 7 (Conservation, Environment and Animal Welfare) and Item 9 (Sport) of Part 1 of the Ninth Schedule to the Income Tax Act may receive a rebate. All abovementioned organisations being privately controlled must be the owner of said properties.

These rebates are not applicable to any vacant land irrespective of its zoning or intended usage unless stated otherwise in this Policy.

Any part of said property that has been categorised as agricultural will not qualify for this relief measure.

All NPO must annually submit, according to paragraph 14.1 of this Policy proof of their status as per the above criteria. A SARS TAX Clearance Certificate may be required as well.

Abovementioned organisations which have a total revenue/income as defined in the schedule of paragraph 8.7.2 of this Policy will receive a rebate as set in said schedule.

8.7.1 Prescribed not-for-gain organisations

(a) *Health and welfare institutions*

Privately owned properties used exclusively as a hospital, clinic, mental hospital, orphanage, non-profit retirement village, old age home or benevolent institution, including workshops used by the members or patients, laundry or cafeteria facilities.

(b) *Charitable institutions*

Properties used solely for the performance of charitable work.

(c) *Agricultural societies*

Property owned by agricultural societies used for the purposes of the society.

(d) *Cemeteries and crematoria*

Privately owned properties used as cemeteries and crematoria.

(e) *War veterans*

Property registered in the name of a trustee or organisation in terms of the Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act 13 of 2004), maintained for the welfare of war veterans and their families.

- 8.7.2 The percentage rebate granted to different total revenue/income levels (expressed as being the revenue/income excluding government subsidies before any expenses, operating costs or any deductions have been applied) will be determined according to the schedule below. The revenue/income bands and rebates for the effective financial period of this Policy are as follows:

Total Revenue/Income				% Rebate
Revenue/Income bands (Rands)				
Up to		2 000 000		80%
From	2 000 001	to	5 000 000	50%
More than		5 000 000		20%

8.8 Properties affected by Disaster or adverse Economic Conditions

The Municipality may consider additional relief measures as envisaged in Section 15(2)(d) of the MPRA and as approved by Council.

8.9 Exceptional General Valuation Rates Increases: Phasing in

The Municipality may consider a relief measure for owners of property adversely affected by exceptional rates increase of a new General Valuation (GV) cycle. This incentive will only be implemented as from the implementation date of a GV and on proviso that:

- for a property to qualify, the Rates for the first financial year of the GV cycle for the property, as result of the property valuation of a GV cycle, must be at least four (4) times more than that of the rates for said property during the financial year preceding the start of the GV cycle.
- the rates for the financial year preceding the start of the GV cycle must be greater than R1 000 per annum;
- the rebate granted would be phased-out over two financial years;
- the rebate for the first financial year will be 50% and during the second year it will be 25% rebate on the rates applicable for that year;
- this incentive will not be cumulative on any other rebate that may be granted to said owner;
- the most beneficial rebate between this incentive and any other rebate which said owner may receive in each financial year will prevail;
- improvements or errors of valuations to said property that could have influenced the GV valuation will be reviewed during the application approval;
- applications will only be considered until the end of the initial 6 months of a GV cycle; and

- (i) owners of such property must apply as per paragraph 14.1 of this Policy.

9. LIABILITY FOR AND PAYMENT OF RATES

9.1 Liability for and payment of rates

Liability for and payment of rates is governed by criteria in this Policy, by the MPRA, the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, By-Laws and any other applicable legislation. Actions as per the applicable By-Laws and/or Policies shall be taken against defaulters.

There are one of two methods of payment that the owner of the property must agree upon, namely (i) paying the rates on a monthly basis or (ii) paying the rates in one amount every annum.

The paying of rates on a monthly basis will be the preferred method unless the owner has selected the annual method of payment via a written request before 31 May preceding a financial year.

- (i) When paying on a monthly basis the amount due shall be paid not later than the date as specified on the monthly accounts. The cycle of such payments will start on the first day of July (the start of a financial year) and extend to the 30th of June the following year.
- (ii) When paying a once-off amount (the full rates for that financial year), then that amount shall be paid in full not later than the date as specified on the account. Please note that additional annual payments may be triggered during a financial year by a supplementary valuation on said property.

Changes to the preferred method of payment must be exercised by the owner before 31 May of a financial year and once set the method of payment will not be changed during a current financial year.

9.2 Rates in arrears for longer than 90 days

When an owner's rates account is in arrears for longer than 90 (ninety) days, then the Municipality may initiate the proceedings as described in Sections 28 or 29 of the MPRA.

A notice to this effect will be forwarded to the tenant, occupier or agent providing the required legal information regarding their payments to the owner, which are to be redirected to the Municipality so as to cover the arrear rates account.

A notice will be forwarded to the owner in question to indicate the legal proceedings and the actions that the Municipality has initiated.

10. QUANTIFICATION OF COSTS TO MUNICIPALITY AND BENEFITS TO COMMUNITY

The cost to the Municipality and benefit to the local community in terms of exemptions, rebates, reductions and exclusions referred to in the MPRA and rates on properties that must be phased-in in terms of the MPRA will be reflected in the Municipality's budget.

11. OBJECTION AND APPEALS

- (a) Any person may lodge an objection to a valuation subject to Section 50 of the MPRA but within the period stated in the notice referred to in Sections 49(1)(a) and 78(5)(b) of the MPRA.
- (b) An appeal to an appeal board against a decision of a municipal valuer in terms of section 51 of the MPRA may be lodged in the prescribed manner subject to Section 54 of the MPRA. The appeal must be lodged (as a guideline), within a period of 30 days nonetheless, as set out in Section 54(2) of the MPRA.
- (c) The administrative actions or processes as described in the MPRA for the handling of objections or appeals will be the basis that the Municipality will follow.
- (d) The lodging of an objection or appeal: -
 - (i) In terms of Section 50 of the MPRA does not defer liability for the payment of rates in terms of this Policy; or
 - (ii) In terms of Section 54 of the MPRA does not defer liability for the payment of rates in terms of this Policy.

12. CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES

All monies collected by the Municipality and any estimated amounts in terms of Section 118(1A) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) (the Systems Act), or Section 89 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act 24 of 1936), are for the purpose of Section 118 of the Systems Act, deemed to be due and must be paid in order to facilitate the transfer of immovable property.

- (i) All amounts that are due must be paid in full prior to the issuing of any clearance certificate in terms of Section 118, of the Systems Act.
- (ii) No interest shall be paid by the Municipality to the registered seller in respect of these payments which are deemed to be due.
- (iii) The Municipality will not be responsible for the apportionment of rates and/or services due or paid in respect of any rates clearances and registrations.
- (iv) The Municipality may issue only one clearance certificate for properties deemed to be in an adjoined state as per paragraph 7.10 of this Policy.
- (v) If the amount referred to in item (i) above cannot be paid in full, then the Municipality may consider a written conditional undertaking by the Transfer Attorney.
- (vi) The Rates clearance certificate validity period is 60 days and the amount due is calculated as follows:
 - a. Clearance Fees as per Council's Tariff Schedule
 - b. All outstanding debt on the relevant property
 - c. Current plus ~~two~~three months in advance accounts

13. ADJUSTMENTS OF RATES PRIOR TO SUPPLEMENTARY VALUATION

- 13.1 If the owner of a property which has been subdivided or consolidated after the last general valuation wishes to sell the consolidated erf, or one or more of the erven which have been subdivided from the parent erf, as the case may be, applies to the Municipality for a clearance certificate in terms of Section 118 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), and if the Municipality has not yet included such valuation of the relevant property(ies) in a supplementary valuation:-
- (a) the Municipal Valuer shall conduct a valuation of the relevant property(ies) for purposes of a supplementary valuation; and
 - (b) the valuation shall be submitted to the CFO for approval of the levying of rates on such property(ies) in accordance with such valuation, with effect from the date on which the relevant subdivision or consolidation (as the case may be) was registered in the Deeds Office.
- 13.2 For new units in a Sectional Title scheme, the unit owner will be liable for the rates as from the registration date of said unit.
- 13.3 Any valuations performed in terms of paragraph 13 shall be included in the next supplementary valuation process as per the provisions in Sub-sections 78 (1) to (5) of the MPRA.

14. GENERAL

- 14.1 Applications for Relief Measures
- (a) All applications required in terms of this Policy for a specific relief measure must be submitted to the Municipality by 30 November of each year, which date precedes the financial year in which the rate is to be levied. If the relief measure applied for is granted, the relief measure will apply for the full financial year. All successful applicants are bound by all the criteria as per paragraph 14.1 of this Policy. Applications once approved as per paragraph 8.6 may not need to re-apply annually.
 - (b) Any applicant who, during a financial year, for the first time, meets all the criteria other than (a) above, may apply to receive the relief measure initiated from the month following the approval by the Municipality of said application for the remainder of that financial year, thereafter all the criteria as per paragraph (a) above will apply to applications for subsequent financial years.
 - (c) Late applications received after 30 November of a given year may be considered by the Municipality, in which case, if the relief measure applied for is granted, a *pro rata* rebate for the remainder of the next (new) financial year may be applicable.
 - (d) Persons who have submitted false information and/or false affidavits will have the relief measure withdrawn with effect from the commencement of the financial year in question.
 - (e) All applications for relief measures will require the applicant's municipal accounts to have been paid up to date or the conclusion of a suitable arrangement with the Municipality as provided for in the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law and Policy.

- (f) The Municipality reserves the right to request current and/or previous audited financial statements or to inspect all properties before or after implementing the applicable rate and to revoke or amend any decision made prior to such investigation or financial review.
- (g) The Municipality reserves the right to recover any rates and/or relief measures from owners of properties after the status of said properties have changed.
- (h) The Municipality reserves the right to request any additional information as may be deemed necessary.

14.2 Regular policy review processes

This Policy will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it complies with the Municipality's strategic objectives and with legislation.

14.3 Language Interpretation

The legal interpretation of the English version of this Policy only shall prevail above all other language translations of this Policy.

14.4 Severance

If any provision of this Policy is struck down as invalid by a court of law, such provision shall be severed from this Policy, and shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

15. **BY-LAWS**

The principles contained in this Policy will be reflected in the By-Law as promulgated and adjusted by Council from time to time.

16. **CONTACT OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICE**

The contact details for Property Rates enquiries:

E-mail Address: enquiries.navrae@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Telephone Numbers: See Municipal Account for relevant telephone numbers

Postal Address: PO Box 17, Stellenbosch, 7601

Any Municipal Office in the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality

17. **SHORT TITLE**

This Policy is the Rates Policy of the Stellenbosch Municipality.

18. CATEGORY AND REBATE CODES

18.1 Category Codes

The Formulae Codes (Derived from the Categories listed in paragraph 6.1 of this Policy) as listed below will be used in the Valuation Roll and supporting letters or Notices to reflect by association the applicable Category (as indicated in the "Category (of property)" column).

Council shall on an annual basis during the budget approval cycle set the cent amount in the Rand values (being the Category Tariff) for each of the Categories in the table below.

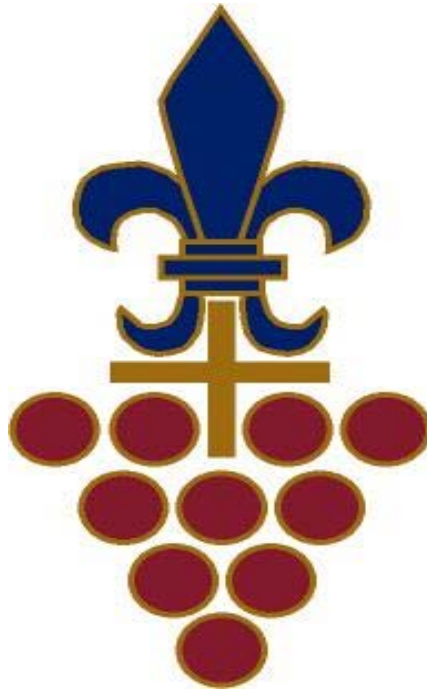
Category (of property)	Category Code	Formulae Code	Supporting references
Residential	RES	RES	MPRA Sections 8(2)(a); 17(1)(h) and the Policy paragraph 8.2
	RES	RESA	Adjoining residential; the Policy paragraph 7.10
	RES	RESM	MPRA Section 17(1)(h); the Policy paragraph 8.2
	RES	RESIF	Municipal Owned: Informal settlements, 100% exclusion will apply
	RES	REL1	MPRA Section 17(1)(i) – the official residence; the Policy paragraph 8.5
	RES	MUNRR	Municipal Owned: Rented or Leased property; the Policy paragraph 7.7
	RES	MUNR	Municipal Owned: Section 7(2)(a)(i) and the Policy paragraph 7.7
	RES	LRBR	Land Reform Beneficiary: MPRA Section 17(1)(g); the Policy paragraph 7.9
Industrial	IND	IND	MPRA Section 8(2)(b); Policy Definitions for "industrial"
Business	BUS	BUS	MPRA Section 8(2)(c); Policy Definitions for "business"
	BUS	BUSA	Adjoining business; the Policy paragraph 7.10
	BUS	RELIG	MPRA Section 17(1)(i) – the place of worship; the Policy paragraph 8.5
	BUS	MUNBR	Municipal Owned: Rented or Leased property; the Policy paragraph 7.7
	BUS	MUNB	Municipal Owned: MPRA Section 7(2)(a)(i) and the Policy paragraph 7.7
	BUS	POS	Public Open Spaces
	BUS	PROS	Private Open Spaces
Agricultural	AGR	AGR	MPRA Section 8(2)(d); (Not considered to be a vacant property); the Policy paragraph 7.6
	AGR	PROT	Protected Areas: MPRA Section 17(1)(e); the Policy paragraph 8.4
	AGR	MUNAR	Municipal Owned: Rented or Leased property; the Policy paragraph 7.7
	AGR	MUNA	Municipal Owned: MPRA Section 7(2)(a)(i) and the Policy paragraph 7.7
	AGR	LRBA	Land Reform Beneficiary: MPRA Section 17(1)(g); the Policy paragraph 7.9
Mining	MIN	MIN	MPRA Section 8(2)(e).
Public Service Purposes	PSP	PSP	MPRA Section 8(2)(f); the Policy paragraph 7.3
Public Service Infrastructure	PSI	PSI	MPRA Sections 8(2)(g); 17(1)(a) and the Policy paragraph 7.4
	PSI	PSIE	MPRA Sections 8(2)(g); 17(1)(a4) and the Policy paragraph 7.4
	PSI	MUNP	MPRA Sections 7(2)(a)(ii); the Policy paragraphs 7.4 and 7.7
Public Benefit Organisation	PBO	PBO	MPRA Section 8(2)(h) and the Policy paragraph 7.5
Multiple purposes	<i>Multi tariff</i>	MULTI	MPRA Sections 8(2)(i) and 9 and the Policy paragraph 7.2
Heritage	HER	HER	MPRA Section 15(2A)(b)
Vacant Residential	VACR	VACR	the Policy paragraph 7.1
Vacant Other	VACO	VACO	NOT agricultural properties; the Policy paragraph 7.1
		MUNV	Any vacant property registered in the name of the Municipality

18.2 Rebate Codes

The Rebate Codes in the table below serves to indicate the rebate if any that could be applicable to a property.

Rebate Code	Purpose	Supporting references
NONE	No rebate is applicable	
INDP	Indigent and 100% Pension rebate	Rates Policy paragraphs 8.3 and the Indigent Policy
INDIG	Indigent only rebate	Indigent Policy
PENS	100% Pension rebate	Rates Policy paragraph 8.3
PENS1	75% Pension rebate	Rates Policy paragraph 8.3
PENS2	50% Pension rebate	Rates Policy paragraph 8.3
PENS3	25% Pension rebate	Rates Policy paragraph 8.3
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation (80% rebate)	Rates Policy paragraph 8.7
NPO1	Non-Profit Organisation (50% rebate)	Rates Policy paragraph 8.7
NPO2	Non-Profit Organisation (20% rebate)	Rates Policy paragraph 8.7
SSR	Stellenbosch Special Rebate	Rates Policy paragraph 8.6
EGVI	Exceptional General Valuation Rates Increases	Rates Policy paragraph 8.9

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



INDIGENT POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

INDIGENT POLICY

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PREAMBLE

The Stellenbosch Municipal Council accepts and acknowledges its Constitutional duties and mandate relating to indigent support in terms of Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) towards the community/consumers within the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).

Council further acknowledges that because of the level of unemployment and consequential poverty in the municipal area, that correlated households are incapable of paying for basic municipal services.

Indigent relief measures are thus a fundamental requirement that is achievable only within sustainable budgets set by Council as well as support and direction via National Government.

Concomitantly, indigent households equally have the responsibility of managing their levels of consumption and that they are responsible for the payment of municipal services that are consumed in excess of the reduced cost or Free Basic Service levels as described in this Policy.

The effective implementation of such a program depends principally on affordability and is supported by the socio-economic analysis of various areas as included in the Council's Integrated Development Planning. The Council's mandate regarding affordability of basic services to poor households is directed by mechanisms in Section 74(2)(c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and Section 15 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004).

Council's mandate is further extended by Section 96 of the aforementioned Systems Act requiring a municipality to adopt, maintain and implement a credit control and debt collection policy which according to Section 97 must *inter-alia* make provision for indigent debtors consistent with national policy.

In order to give effect to the foregoing, the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality has adopted a policy relating to indigence as set out hereinafter.

1. DEFINITIONS

In this Policy, a word or expression derived from a word or expression as defined, has a corresponding meaning unless the context indicates that another meaning is intended:

“Municipality” means Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).

“Basic Services” means that level of services delivered by the Municipality at a reduced cost or at no cost to the Indigent consumer and which the Council has considered reasonable and sustainable within budget constraints.

“Child-headed household” means a household of only minors under the age of 18 years, being a child as defined in Section 28 of the Constitution, and in which a minor has assumed the role of caregiver in respect of the other minor(s) in the household. This is further described in paragraph 5.2(e) of this Policy.

“Constitution” refers to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

“Gross household income” means the total combined earnings of the head of the household and his or her spouse(s) who are not alienated from the household. Any other financial contribution towards the household income by any means, by other dependent(s) or occupant(s) must be taken into consideration. Government grants as received by or for dependent minors or disabled occupants (excluding spouses) will be ignored and not be added as a financial contribution towards the household income.

“Household” means a family unit comprising a head of the family, being a natural person. The family unit may include spouse(s), blood related or adopted dependents. The household may be further extended by other occupants with or without children who reside on the same premises. All the above (including the extended members) will be deemed to be members of such a household. This is further described in paragraph 5.2 of this Policy.

“Indigence” means the lack of necessities of life such as sufficient water, basic sanitation, refuse removal, environmental health, basic energy, health care, housing, food, and clothing.

“Indigent consumer” means the person identified as the head of the household and as described in paragraph 5.2 who makes a formal written application on the prescribed form required for the indigent subsidy.

“Indigent household” means a household that has applied for, has qualified, and continues to qualify for indigent support as per this Policy.

“Indigent subsidy” means that portion of the overall support or financial assistance to indigent households that has been allocated to a specific indigent household.

“Indigent Income Threshold” means the qualifying monthly income as described in paragraph 5.5 and as set in paragraph 5.5(b) of this Policy.

“Pre-payment electricity meter” means a type of electricity meter that requires consumers to pay for energy before using it and which will allow the flow of the pre-purchased amounts of energy in an electrical circuit.

“Pre-payment water meter” means a type of water meter that requires consumers to pay for water before using it and which will allow the flow of the pre-purchased amounts of water.

“Valuation Threshold” means that value of municipal valuation as set for residential properties in paragraph 8.2 of the Municipality’s Rates Policy.

“Water management device” means a device designed to manage or restrict the water flow, water consumption or water needs of a residential property.

2. **POLICY OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this Policy are to:

- (a) provide a framework within which the Municipality can exercise its executive and legislative authority regarding the identification of indigent households and the implementation of financial aid to such.
- (b) ensure the provision of basic services to indigent households within the jurisdiction of the Municipality in a sustainable manner and within the financial and administrative capacity of the Municipality.
- (c) ensure the establishment of procedures and guidelines for the effective subsidisation of basic services charges to such approved indigent households within budgetary and national grant guidelines.

3. **POLICY PRINCIPLES**

The following guiding principles for the formulation of this Policy, are to:

- (a) ensure that the portion for free basic services allocated as part of the equitable share received annually, be utilised for the benefit of indigent households.
- (b) promote an integrated approach to subsidised basic service delivery.
- (c) optionally use external services and/or references to verify the information provided by the applicants.
- (d) optionally use various classification criteria to direct the different processes.

- (e) maintain the relief measures to indigent households for as long as such indigent household remains registered on the municipality's indigent data base or register and the municipality continues to receive equitable share for this purpose.
- (f) review the relief measures by random sampling to ensure *bona fide* indigent support.
- (g) engage the community in the development and implementation of this Policy.

4. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

4.1 This policy is implemented within the framework of the following legislation:

All citations to applicable Acts as referenced in this Policy shall include all amendments and regulations to such as promulgated.

- (a) The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, in particular Sections 152 and 153.
- (b) Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), in particular Sections 74, 96 and 97.
- (c) Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003).
- (d) Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004), in particular Section 15 and/or.
- (e) any other legislation that may be applicable

4.2 This Policy was developed using the following guideline(s):

- (a) National Framework for Municipal Policies.
- (b) National Indigent Policy Assessment tool, 2018 - COGTA

5. QUALIFICATIONS AND SCOPE

The introduction of reduced costs or free basic services will ensure that indigent consumers have access to basic services.

5.1 Subsidy:

Subsidies are granted from external funds, allocated by the National Government as an Equitable Share allocation, to subsidize Indigent households with specified levels of basic services. This is based on a:

- (a) Level of income enabling Indigent households to pay for a basic package of municipal services; and/or
- (b) Municipal property valuation value that sets the level at which indigent support may be granted.
- (c) Subsidy scheme that is promoted through the press and by means of personal referral, but principally via referrals by the credit control and debt recovery section of the Municipality.

5.2 Household:

- (a) The head of the household, or his/her spouse(s) who are not alienated from the household, must indicate if said person is:
 - (i) a state official in any capacity; or
 - (ii) a director of a company, a member of a Closed Corporation or Trust, or
 - (iii) involved in any state tender processes.
- (b) The head of the household must be a South African citizen with valid South African identity documentation and have permanent residency.
- (c) The head of the household should be:
 - (i) the registered owner or part owner of the property; or
 - (ii) the registered lessee of a Council housing unit; or
 - (iii) the registered lessee of an Organ of State - (as defined in Section 239 of the Constitution) owned housing unit; or
 - (iv) in meritorious cases as determined by the Municipality a person, being the head of the household, who is incapable of paying for basic municipal services and who resides in said property/unit.

The head of the child-headed household shall be deemed to meet these criteria.

- (d) To register as an indigent consumer the head of the household must personally complete and sign the registration form.

- (e) Child-headed households will only be approved based on the following criteria:
 - (i) both parents of the household are deceased, or one parent and/or guardian is deceased, and the other is totally alienated from the household;
 - (ii) a minor has assumed the role of caregiver in respect of the other minor(s) in the household. This caregiver is the head of the household and shall be deemed to meet the criteria as per paragraph 5.2(c);
 - (iii) such minors reside permanently on the property;
 - (iv) such minors, and exclusively only minors occupy the property as their normal residence;
 - (v) such minors are scholars or unemployed and if income is derived, the household earns less than the qualifying income as envisaged by the defined Indigent Income Threshold;
 - (vi) the situation pertaining to the household has been verified by the Municipality; and
 - (vii) the situation pertaining to the household will be reviewed when the caregiver as per (ii) above reaches the age 18 years or older.
- (f) Indigent households living in homes for senior citizens shall be eligible to qualify for assistance and support under this Policy, subject to the following rules and procedures:
 - (i) For the purposes of passing/issuing the free basic electricity units to such indigent household, the onus will be on the unit owner or lessee to apply and submit proof that the electricity connection is in the name of the Indigent consumer and not in the name of the organization providing the accommodation.
 - (ii) In the event of the unit being occupied by a single individual without any dependents as per the definition of a household above, the level of income to qualify shall be equal to or less than 50% (fifty percent) of the defined Indigent Income Threshold per month.
- (h) Occupiers who qualify as indigent consumers residing in a property, which property has been identified and approved by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) for indigent processing, may be eligible to receive selected indigent subsidies.

5.3 Basis of Subsidy:

- (a) Only formal or informal housing units utilized for residential purposes will be taken into consideration for the purpose of this subsidy, being the provision of free basic services.
- (b) All informal structures where a pre-payment electricity meter has been installed by the Municipality will qualify for the electricity subsidy. In the cases where off-

grid electricity is supplied by an authorised service provider appointed in terms of paragraph 5.7.2(b) of this Policy such households will also qualify for a subsidy, which subsidy will be paid directly to the authorised service provider.

- (c) Applications deviating from the above will only be considered after a detailed investigation and evaluation by the Municipality.

5.4 Liability for payment of municipal accounts:

- (a) Subsidies will only be granted to households liable for the payment of municipal service fees.
- (b) Subsidies will only be granted by means of a credit on municipal accounts and free basic electricity vouchers or in the form of subsidy paid directly to the authorised service providers of off-grid electricity as envisaged in paragraph 5.7.2(b) of this Policy. No subsidy will be paid directly to any Indigent consumer or household in the form of cash or any such disbursement.
- (c) Households are liable for the payment of fees, as stated on the monthly account, for any service in any given month that exceeds that service's subsidy.
- (d) Monthly accounts, as well as the instalments arranged in respect of the repayment of debt, must be paid punctually and in full. If required, and after reasonable alternatives have been exhausted, the process to recover debt from indigent consumers will be dealt with in terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy and procedures of the Municipality.
- (e) Pre-payment electricity meters may be installed on all properties of formal households before receiving indigent subsidies to prevent escalation of debt.
- (f) Water management devices or Pre-payment water meters may be installed on properties of formal households before receiving indigent subsidies to prevent escalation of debt. The consent for the installation of such metering device must be signed by the indigent consumer before the Municipality will approve any indigent application.

5.5 Qualifying income:

- (a) The total Gross Household income for a household will be taken into account when considering the application for Indigent support.
- (b) The maximum qualifying income level defined as the Indigent Income Threshold for a household as described in paragraph 5.2 of this Policy will be equal to or less than R 7 500 per month. Proof must be produced in the form of pay slips, unemployment certificates, income certificates, the latest three (3) Month's Bank Statements or other acceptable proof of income as may be required by the Municipality.

- (c) Should proof of income not be available, income may be declared by means of a sworn statement. Such applications may be verified by means of a full investigation and a socio-economic survey.

5.6 Targeting mechanisms:

The following principles for the granting of free basic services apply:

- (a) Properties in respect of which property tax is levied on a municipal valuation amount will qualify as follows:
 - (i) The municipal valuation of a property being less than or equal to the defined Valuation Threshold will be used as the guiding threshold.
- (b) Indigent subsidies will only be considered by the Municipality upon application on a prescribed form by households which consider themselves as being indigent.

5.7 Basic services :

The Municipality will provide the following basic services at reduced or at no cost to the Indigent consumer:

5.7.1 Formal Households

Free basic services for Formal households will consist of the following:

- (a) 100 kWh electricity per household per month subject to it being supplied via a prepayment metering system as the qualifying criteria for a registered indigent household to be placed on the Lifeline Electricity Tariff. Free electricity units will not be applicable should the Indigent Household choose not to install a pre-paid meter;
- (b) a basic charge for water and a maximum of 6 kl water per household per month;
- (c) a service subsidy not exceeding the cost of one refuse unit in respect of a single residential property;
- (d) a service subsidy not exceeding the cost of one sewerage service unit supplied to residential properties with a maximum area of 250m²; and/or
- (e) 50% of the applicable tariff for clearances of septic tanks.

5.7.2 Informal Settlement Households

Free basic services for Informal Settlement Households on the Stellenbosch municipal electricity grid, will consist of the following:

- (a) 100 kWh electricity per household per month; or
- (b) a maintenance and operations subsidy (equivalent in Rand value to 100kWh electricity per household per month) for off-grid solar home systems, operated by a municipal approved service provider or Energy Service Company (ESCo).

(In the case of off-grid electricity subsidies as contemplated above, the Municipality may, subject to a detailed review by the Revenue Section appoint an authorised service provider to provide the maintenance and operations function for a group or groups of indigent recipients of off-grid electricity at a maximum rand equivalence of the value of 100 kWh electricity per household per month.)

- (c) Other services (specifically water, sewerage and refuse removal services) are not billed for.

5.7.3 Indigent households residing in homes for senior citizens

Free basic services for qualifying households residing in homes for senior citizens as per paragraph 5.2(f) of this Policy will consist of 100 kWh electricity per household per month.

5.8 Free bulk services

Free Bulk Services shall be the provision of services (water standpipes, high mast lighting, ablution facilities and refuse removal) to informal settlements.

The cost of the provision of free bulk services will be recovered from the Equitable Share Allocation from National Government and processed monthly.

5.9 Other concessions

- (a) Registered indigent consumers limited to the immediate occupants of the household occupying the property excluding any extended members could qualify for a discount of up to 50% (fifty percent) on the approved fees and tariffs for non-trading services (refer paragraph (d) below) as set by Council from time to time subject to application to the relevant Director.
- (b) Proof of registration as an indigent consumer must be obtained from the Credit Control Section of Financial Services prior to the application for the discount being made.
- (c) For the purposes of clarity, other categories of consumers (other than registered indigent consumers) such as back yard dwellers, farm workers and lessees of

other property earning equal to or below the Indigent Income Threshold per month, may also qualify for the concessions (i.e. a discount of up to 50% (fifty percent) on the approved fees and tariffs, limited to the services envisaged in paragraph (d) below.

- (d) Discounted non-trading Services; refers to:
 - (i) Community hall discounts.
 - (ii) Burial fees in sections of cemeteries without head stones (i.e. crosses or flat stone areas only) and cremations when available. This concession is only applicable for burials on Mondays to Saturdays, excluding Public Holidays. Farm workers must provide written confirmation regarding the burial site from the farm owner.

5.10 Conditions of burial of indigent persons

At least two working days' notice and paperwork is required from the approval of the application for a burial.

6. ALLOCATION OF SUBSIDIES

- (a) The subsidy in any given month and service will be an amount not exceeding the amount as reflected in the Council's approved Tariff Schedules for services for Indigent households as per paragraphs 5.7 and 5.9 of this Policy.
- (b) Only one subsidy per service per property/household may be allocated in any given month.
- (c) Subsidy levels may be adjusted from time to time, depending on the availability of funds or any adverse conditions.
- (d) Lessees of subsidized housing units already receiving a municipal subsidy for the alleviation of municipal service costs included in rentals will not qualify for an Indigent subsidy. Should the latter subsidy be more advantageous, such a lessee may request that the Indigent subsidy replace the rental subsidy.

7. APPLICATIONS FOR INDIGENT SUBSIDIES

- (a) Applications (i.e. applications submitted by individuals) will be required by any household which considers themselves to be an indigent household.
- (b) Only applications lodged by means of the prescribed application form will be considered by the Municipality.
- (c) Such households may be visited by employees of the Municipality or approved service providers, where after a written recommendation would be considered.

- (d) The maximum subsidy may be granted to households with no income, even if the corresponding accounts are not paid in full.
- (e) Indigent assistance will be applicable for as long as an indigent household remains registered as such on the indigent data base or register and the Municipality continues to receive equitable share for this purpose.
- (f) The Municipality may disclose a list of Indigent households for public inspection, which may include the publication thereof.
- (g) In a case of misrepresentation or any other transgression of the conditions for the provision of subsidies, the subsidy will be withdrawn with immediate effect and not be reconsidered for a period of at least 12 months. The Municipality may recover such subsidies up to a maximum period of three years.
- (h) Indigent relief will not apply in respect of property owners with more than one property, whether such property is situated inside or outside the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality.
- (i) Subsidies will not be granted on a *pro-rata* basis and applications approved after the twentieth day of a month will be granted in the following month.
- (j) The onus is on the recipient of indigent subsidy to inform the Municipality immediately of any changes in personal circumstances that may warrant a review of his/her indigent status. For example, the status of any change of employment or to the Gross Household income as per paragraph 5.5 above must be reported to the Municipality.
- (k) The municipality reserves the right to review and/or to conduct home visits on a random basis with the view of assessing whether a household would still qualify for receiving indigent assistance.
- (l) Upon cancellation of indigent assistance normal credit control procedures will be applicable on arrear accounts of such cancelled applications.

8. PROPERTY TAX REBATES BASED ON MUNICIPAL VALUATION

This Policy only addresses indigent subsidies, and any form of rates relief is addressed as provided for in the Rates Policy of the Municipality.

9. INDIGENT REGISTER

- (a) The Municipality shall draw up and maintain a register in respect of formal properties and households receiving indigent assistance.
- (b) The register may be open for inspection by the public during office hours.

~~(c)~~ The Municipality may at regular intervals review the register and apply randomly selected checks as to the status of an application. The registered indigent consumer who receives a government pension may be exempted from a formal renewal process, nevertheless such consumers must submit their ID in person annually. Use may be made of accredited services providers for audits and/or external verification checks.

~~(e)~~(d) The indigent status will be renewed/reviewed annually. Nonetheless, an extension based upon current system's is set within a maximum period of 18 months from the initial application month. Failure to adhere to this requirement shall force the cancellation of the current indigent status after which the indigent consumer must follow a formal indigent application process.

10. COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES

- (a) The Municipality has a program for communication in terms of which communities will be informed regarding the details of this Policy and the implementation thereof.
- (b) Regular information dissemination and awareness campaigns will be undertaken to mitigate unrealistic expectations in terms of the qualification processes, to amplify services that are rendered to indigent consumers, and to elucidate upon service delivery in general.

11. CONTACT OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICE

The contact details for Indigent enquiries:

E-mail Address: Indigent.office@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Telephone Numbers: 021 808 8501

021 808 8579

021 808 8597

021 808 8932

021 808 8983

Postal Address: PO Box 17, Stellenbosch, 7601

Any Municipal Office in the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality

12. SHORT TITLE and EFFECTIVE DATE

This Policy is the Indigent Policy of Stellenbosch Municipality and shall take effect on 01 July 2025.

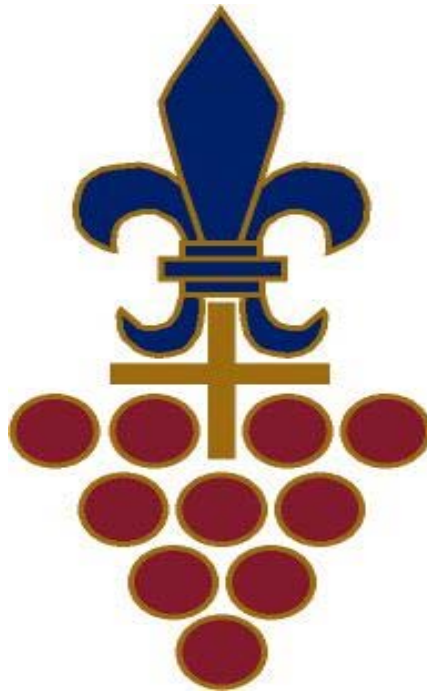
13. STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders are the following parties:

- o Officials Revenue Department,
- o Other Municipal Officials - Budget office, Senior Managers and CFO,
- o Community,
- o Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA),
- o National Treasury, and
- o Western Cape Government – Department of Local Government – Performance Monitoring.

These stakeholders were consulted either directly or indirectly in the development of this Policy.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

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PREAMBLE

In terms of Section 96 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) a Municipality shall-

- (a) collect all money due and payable to it, subject to the provisions of said Act and any other applicable legislation and By-laws; and
- (b) for this purpose, implement and maintain a credit control and debt collection policy which is consistent with its Rates and Tariffs policies, and which complies with the provisions of said Act.
- (c) In order to give effect to the afore going provisions of said Act, the Council of the Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024), herein after referred to as the Municipality, has adopted a policy relating to credit control and debt collection as set out hereinafter.

1. **PRINCIPLES**

This Policy supports the following principles:

- (a) Human dignity must be upheld at all times.
- (b) This Policy must be implemented with equity, fairness and consistency.
- (c) Endeavours shall be focused such that data related to owners/debtors and accounts are correct at all times.
- (d) The implementation of this Policy shall be based on sound business principles, which may include credit worthiness checks and assessments of the credit risks involved.
- (e) New services will only be provided if supported by the relevant service contract(s) being duly completed. Payment of the applicable consumer deposit will be the primary means to cover said contract obligation.

Any deviation from the payment of the consumer deposit will be directed by the sole discretion and due consideration/approval by an accountant or more senior official in the Municipality's Revenue Department.

Alternatively, to the payment of a deposit a bank guarantee in a form acceptable to the Municipality's Chief Financial Officer will be considered.

- (f) Interest on overdue accounts will be charged at the South African Reserve Bank's prime interest rate plus one percent and will be levied on applicable accounts outstanding after the relevant due dates thereof. For the purposes of calculation, a portion of a month will be deemed to constitute a full month.
- (g) Deposits/Bank guarantees will be utilised to proactively mitigate the potential of unnecessary credit risk exposure to Council.
- (h) An administration fee and/or collection fee may be charged on overdue accounts, according to Council's approved tariffs and the By-laws of Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).
- (i) The rates components on overdue accounts may be processed in terms of Sections 28 and 29 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) (MPRA) and as described in the Rates Policy of Stellenbosch Municipality.

2. MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS and ADDITIONAL MECHANISMS

2.1 Notices and Demands

The Owner's/Debtor's attention is drawn to the note on the municipal account, which states that the supply of services will be discontinued/restricted without further notice if the accounts are not settled in full. This serves as a warning to a defaulting owner/debtor that services will be discontinued/restricted upon defaulting on payments.

Notices, e-mails, cell phone text messages (SMS) or any available informative actions will however be issued to account holders as a first attempt (first notice) after the due date as a means to recover debt and to remind owners/debtors of their obligation to pay for services.

The aim of such reminders is to urge co-operation to settle accounts without the necessity to employ more drastic steps and to offer the opportunity to make arrangements to pay off such debt where the financial position of an owner/debtor is such that relief is possible as per criteria in the Municipality's Rates or Indigent Policies.

Failure to respond to the aforesaid first notice will result in the disconnection and/or restriction of services and a final demand being issued where applicable.

Failure to respond to a final demand and in the event of arrears not being settled within the period stipulated in the final demand, or an arrangement not being concluded, legal action may be instituted (with the Municipality's rights reserved, notwithstanding the fact that services were disconnected/restricted or not) to recover the full outstanding debt.

In this regard the Municipality may consolidate any separate accounts of an owner/debtor, credit a payment by an owner/debtor against any account of that owner/debtor and implement any of the measures provided for in this policy or the Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law in relation to any arrears of any of the accounts of such an owner/debtor.

In the case of housing rental contracts, the Municipality may consider procedures for eviction or right sizing.

2.2 Additional Mechanisms

2.2.1 Electricity Services:

In the event of an owner/debtor, failing to pay for electrical services due and payable, and in the event of such consumer having been placed on the disconnection list 3 times within a twelve (12) month period prior to such event, then

Stellenbosch Municipality will have the right to install pre-paid electricity meters in a bid to limit credit risk. The Municipality may also consider upward adjustment of the relevant consumer deposit/bank guarantee.

2.2.2 Water Services:

- (a) The Stellenbosch Municipality may in the event of an owner/debtor exhibiting a trend of non-payment of accounts during a twelve (12) month period prior to a non-payment event (i.e. 3 times or more non-payment events) consider the installation of water demand management devices with pre-paid functionality in a bid to limit credit risk. The Municipality may also consider upward adjustment of the relevant consumer deposit/bank guarantee.
- (b) In addition to the above, Stellenbosch Municipality will restrict water usage on a property for a high-usage non-paying owner/debtor or a non-paying indigent owner/debtor if such owner/debtor fails to pay for water usage in excess of 6kl (kilolitre). These restrictive measures will be applied on said property as described and according to the table below.

The process to limit the outstanding debt basically follows a three-stage approach. The stages corresponding to the limiting levels as per the table below are dependent upon the level of usage at the commencement of debt management and the “Category of usage” of the property. The stages are administered as follows:

- (i) It will be incumbent of the owner/debtor to present proof of occupancy if in the opinion of said owner/debtor the number of persons on the property is different as to the “Category of usage” applied by Stellenbosch Municipality. Upon any proven discrepancies the Stellenbosch Municipality may apply the necessary corrective actions to address the issue at hand.
- (ii) The lowest stage of service for any “Category of usage” is the “Free Basic Service” level [6kl (kilolitre)].
- (iii) If the defaulting owner/debtor is using more than the monthly usage of the “1st Restrictive limit” as per the table below at the commencement of debt management, the owner’s/debtor’s maximum usage will be set to the corresponding “1st Restrictive limit” level.
- (iv) If the defaulting owner/debtor is not using more than the monthly usage of the “1st Restrictive limit” then the level will, at the commencement of debt management, be set based upon the range of a given lower level within which said owner’s/debtor’s usage corresponds.
- (v) Upon the owner/debtor defaulting after any previous stage had been set and to mitigate further debt the service level will be downgraded from the highest level at the commencement of debt management via

reactionary stages until that owner/debtor is at the lowest stage of service.

- (vi) The timeframes for the implementation of the downgrading from the highest level to the lowest level will be determined and implemented by the Municipality on date of defaulting by the owner/debtor. These timeframes between stages may be different for the owners/debtors involved.
- (vii) After the implementation of any restrictive measures as describe above and said owner/debtor has fully paid the outstanding debt, the Stellenbosch Municipality may after consideration and approval by the Manager Revenue or the Accountants in the Credit Control Section reverse the restrictive measures, but nevertheless in discreet ascending stage steps. Each stage will be time managed to prove successful payment of usage during said stage before any other stage is considered. If the owner/debtor should however default during this process all restrictive measures will be reverted in discreet downwards stage step from the stage on which the owner/debtor was at the time of defaulting.

Category of usage	Free Basic Service	2 nd Restrictive limit	1 st Restrictive limit
1 to 6 persons or Indigent households	200l per day up to 6kl per month	Not applicable for this "Category of usage"	400l per day up to 12kl per month
7 to 9 persons	200l per day up to 6kl per month	400l per day up to 12kl per month	750l per day up to 22.5kl per month
10 or more persons	200l per day up to 6kl per month	400l per day up to 12kl per month	1000l per day up to 30kl per month

2.2.3 Rental Services:

Actions against defaulters are regulated to a degree by the contracts involved.

All contracts must at minimum and where appropriate, include the following criteria/requirements:

- (i) Due date for payments.
- (ii) Applicable procedures upon the defaulting of payments.
- (iii) Handover procedures.
- (iv) Eviction or right sizing actions.

3. ARRANGEMENTS

Should owners/debtors wish to make arrangements to pay off accounts in arrears, the following guidelines shall apply:

- (a) The main aim of arrangements should be to ensure that current accounts (which may include penalties/interest and/or any admin fees) are at least paid in full, before entering into acceptable arrangements to pay off arrears.
- (b) The Municipality may enter into an arrangement with a tenant or occupier of a property which is linked to an account in arrears, on proviso that:
 - (i) a written affidavit is received which certifies that the registered owner/debtor of said property, at which such tenant or occupier resides; is:
 - untraceable;
 - not contactable;
 - of unknown whereabouts; or
 - not co-operating with said tenant or occupier.
 - (ii) such tenant or occupier has substantiated the ability to pay and the right to occupation stating the rental due and the time period of such occupation and providing the last known address of the registered owner/debtor;
 - (iii) such tenant or occupier undertakes to advise the registered owner/debtor, at the first reasonable opportunity of the current situation and further agrees to obtain the consent of the registered owner/debtor to condone the process as described in this paragraph 3 (b); and
 - (iv) where applicable, such tenant or occupier provides comprehensive details of the non-co-operation of the registered owner/debtor.
- (c) Care must be taken to ensure that all reasonable financial and social assistance, as provided for in various Municipality's Policies, is rendered to assist owners/debtors before drastic action is taken to recover debt e.g. subsidies for Free Basic Services and relief measures on property rates.
- (d) All arrangements must be concluded in writing and the owner/debtor must be provided with a copy thereof. Arrangements will be invalid unless signed by the owner/debtor and one or more delegated representative(s) of the municipality.
- (e) Arrangements must be entered into that are both affordable to the owner/debtor and protect the Municipality's interest by ensuring the most cost-effective debt recovery.

- (f) Arrangements must be final, and owners/debtors will not be allowed to re-arrange debt repayments. The Municipality may for a meritorious case, upon presentation of proof of current difficulties, consider delaying the receipt of the arranged instalment. This delay may not exceed 3 months.
- (g) It is of vital importance to ensure that the settlement of current accounts (which may include penalties/interest and/or any admin fees), together with the debt repayment instalment, is seen as the minimum requirement for any agreement.
- (h) Arrangements must be compiled in a format that facilitates legal action, upon breach of contract. Written arrangements must as far as possible be in the form of agreements in terms of Section 57 of the Magistrate's Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944) and as amended by the Jurisdiction of Regional Courts Amendment Act, 2008 (Act 32 of 2008) (hereinafter referred to the Section 57 Agreements).

All debt repayment arrangements will be logged on the financial system to ensure maximum accessibility and to enable the effective administration of such repayments.

- (i) Arrears of Councillors and other Municipal Officials must be settled in full or arrangements to pay off such amounts, by means of salary deductions, may be entered into. This includes the seizure of bonuses, or any other additional allowances (this paragraph (i) must be read in conjunction with the relevant sections of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)).

The Stellenbosch Municipality is entitled to recover all arrears more than ninety days by means of salary deductions and proportionally from increases and/or the official's bonus/performance bonus. In this regard, all temporary contract workers are also regarded as municipal officials.

- (j) No interest will be levied on outstanding amounts for which arranged agreements have been entered into.
- (k) It is a preferable that a water demand management device, pre-payment water meter and/or a prepaid electricity meter be installed when any arrangement is entered into.
- (l) Arrangements may only be concluded upon submission of the following documentation:
 - (i) Proof of identification;
 - (ii) Proof of Income;
 - (iii) Supporting documentation relating to expenses;

- (iv) Three-month bank statements and/or payslips; and/or
- (v) Any other relevant documentation as may be requested by the Credit Control Section.

4. **ADJUSTMENT OF DEPOSITS/BANK GUARANTEES**

Deposits/Bank guarantees may be increased to cover the additional risk as regulated in terms of the Municipality's By-Laws.

Increases in deposits/bank guarantees shall be utilised to cover the additional risk resulting from default payments. Deposits/Bank guarantees may be increased by an amount up to three times of a monthly average consumption as determined by the Municipality.

The necessity for any deviation of said payment will be directed by the sole discretion and due consideration/approval by an accountant or more senior official in the Municipality's Revenue Department.

The latter deposits will be utilised only after closing of account by an owner/debtor or transfer of property. Should the account remain unpaid, such deposit will be utilised for the unpaid portion.

Any credits will be refunded to the owner/debtor, after the closing process of an account. _Any account with invalid contact details and/or in a case where a consumer did not claim any credits, such credits older than three years, will be allocated to Revenue and recorded in a Register for Unclaimed Credits.

The Stellenbosch Municipality will not pay any interest on any deposits.

5. **FURTHER ACTIONS**

- (a) Should arrangements not be concluded or adhered to, services will be discontinued or restricted. The Municipality must ensure that a fair and equitable procedure, including reasonable notice of the intention to discontinue or limit has been followed.

Where legislation does not allow for the complete termination of services, the Credit Control Section will determine the applicable minimum level of service provision, where after, all amounts owing become due and must be paid in full before services are restored to full capacity.

- (b) Should amounts owed not be settled by the final date, i.e. after the date for payment set out in a final demand, such accounts and the relevant Agreements, where applicable, will be handed over to the Municipality's

Collection Attorneys for recovery and/or to consider instituting further legal action.

- (c) The Municipality shall at its own discretion in compliance to the measures provided for in the Municipality's By-Laws, be entitled to withhold or limit the supply of services until the total costs, penalties, other fees, services, and rates due to the Municipality have been paid in full.

This may include the restriction of supply of water or electricity to an owner/debtor who is found guilty by the Municipality or any Court of Law:

- (i) of fraud or theft of water and/or electricity,
 - (ii) any another criminal activity relating to the supply or unauthorised consumption of water and/or electricity, or
 - (iii) if it is evident that fraud, theft or any other criminal activity has occurred relating to such supply or consumption.
- (d) Stellenbosch Municipality may consider an auxiliary levy of up to 50% on the purchase of pre-paid electricity/water to recover arrear debt.
- (e) Stellenbosch Municipality may consider black-listing consumers in cases where the consumer was handed over to institute legal proceedings.
- (f) The Municipality may attach the rental income in whole or in part from a tenant or occupier of a property which is left unpaid by the owner/debtor thereof, provided that Section 115 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) is adhered to.
- (g) Once the Municipality has exhausted all reasonable and practicable debt recovery measures, in an effort to recover outstanding debt, the Municipal Manager will have sole discretion to approve the litigation process for the disposal of the movable and/or immovable assets of defaulting owners/debtors by means of a Sale in Execution order.

6. NEW APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES

- 6.1 No transfer of services from an owner/debtor to a tenant (Organ of State property excluded) will be allowed. The status quo of contracts signed before 01 July 2011 will be maintained, provided that the tenant does not default on payments.
- 6.2 The owner/debtor or his/her proxy applying for a service to be rendered must be positively identified by means of a generally acceptable means of identification as used by financial institutions. A copy of the identification details (such as a copy of the person's ID and proof of residence (for business owners/debtors)) must be kept for reference purposes.

- 6.3 The amount of a service deposit/bank guarantee will be based on tariffs as determined by the Council.
- 6.4 Adjustments to deposits/bank guarantees may be determined by the owner's/debtor's payment record of municipal accounts and consumption levels.
- 6.5 The provision of all services will be subject to the signing and acceptance of the conditions of supply contained in a service contract.

Should the service contract not be signed by the new owner, all services or applicable levies on said property are payable and due by the new owner from the date of registration in the name of the new owner.

All services or applicable levies on said property before the date of registration ~~in the name of the new owner~~ are payable by the previous owner.

- 6.6 Where the consumer is not the owner/debtor of a property, the owner/debtor must on his/her request, regularly be served with a copy of a statement of the amount due.
- 6.7 The Municipality may utilize any services in order to enhance the effectiveness of credit checks.

7. THE RENDERING OF ACCOUNTS

- 7.1 Accounts must be rendered regularly and timeously to all property owners/debtors utilising municipal services.
- 7.2 Accounts must be consumer friendly and must clearly reflect the following minimum information:
- (a) the name, address and contact numbers of Stellenbosch Municipality;
 - (b) the name and postal address of the account holder;
 - (c) details of the property in respect of which the account is issued;
 - (d) the contents of the account will be reflected in at least one of the three official languages of the Western Cape Province;
 - (e) the balance brought forward from the previous account, as well as a summary of transactions for the present period;
 - (f) all services for which the account is rendered, as well as amounts billed for such services;
 - (g) the final amount payable;
 - (h) the final date for payment;

- (i) soft reminders in respect of interest levies and discontinuation of services; and
- (j) the situation of payment facilities, and modes of payment accepted and office hours for payment.

8. ACCOUNT QUERIES

8.1 Consumers have the right to query accounts. In order to ensure the correctness of accounts and the satisfaction of consumers, all queries must be attended to swiftly and effectively.

8.2 Claims of not having received an account do not constitute a valid reason for non-payment of accounts.

Queries regarding such non-receipt must be followed up with the Revenue Section in order for same to be addressed.

A consumer liable for any services rendered by, or rates due to the Municipality must furnish the Municipality with an address where correspondence can be directed to.

Consumers should be encouraged to provide the Municipality with e-mail addresses or digitally derived addresses where accounts or any documents processed by the Municipality could be sent to, rather than traditional postal addresses.

8.3 Duplicate accounts shall be available upon request at a prescribed fee.

8.4 Accounts in Dispute

8.4.1 Should an account in respect of water or electricity consumption be disputed, the concerned consumer must at minimum pay the average amount of the previous 12 (twelve) month's accounts. This shall be applicable only for the month in which the dispute was raised. Subsequent accounts issued in months thereafter (barring any new dispute raised) shall be considered unrelated to the dispute in question.

All other Municipal services or rates disputed will be dealt with at the discretion of the Municipality.

8.4.2 The dispute in question shall be considered to be resolved after all actions have been taken by the Municipality; including but not limited to the following:

- (i) determining the correctness of the account;
- (ii) relevant procedures were taken to adjust the account accordingly; and
- (iii) a written notice or a telephonic confirmation to such effect has been given to the concerned consumer.

- 8.4.3 In the event that a consumer declaring a dispute, does not adhere to paragraph 8.4.1 above, the disputed account will be subject to the normal Credit Control and Debt Collection procedures.

8.5 Errors or Omissions

- 8.5.1 The Municipality strives to ensure the accuracy of owner/debtor accounts. The onus of the consumer is however to verify that the services as stipulated on the account statement has been delivered and is correct. Upon detection of any errors or omissions the owner/debtor should raise the dispute and notify the Municipality soonest and preferably in writing. Alternatively, said owner/debtor may during office hours approach the account enquiries staff for direct/immediate attention.
- 8.5.2 Accounts will only be rectified at the sole discretion of the Municipality after considering and verifying all aspects and conditions affecting the amount due and deemed to be in error. The adjustment (if applicable) to the account will be processed as per paragraph 8.4 above and applied after the date of inspection or confirmation by the specific Services Department.
- 8.5.3 Upon the sole discretion of the Municipality serious nonconformities or discrepancies of an account may be adjusted based upon the actual tariffs and legislation applicable.

9. DUE DATES OF ACCOUNTS

Accounts are payable by the 7th (seventh) day of each month or the first working day thereafter, should the 7th (seventh) day fall on a weekend or public holiday.

Upon extraordinary circumstances the date above may be temporary amended by the Municipal Manager to a reasonable date.

10. ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS

In order to allow sufficient time to settle accounts, the account should, where possible, be ready for delivery at least two weeks before the due date.

This necessitates proper scheduling of all processes leading to the issuing of accounts to meet the Municipality's commitment to its consumers.

11. CONSOLIDATION OF ACCOUNTS

In order to reduce cost and to enhance credit control and debt collection measures, separate accounts for services rendered in respect of a property or separate accounts of an owner/debtor will be consolidated as far as possible. This will not be limited to consumer accounts only but may be extended to any other amount payable arising from any liability or obligation due to the Municipality.

12. PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS – GENERAL

- 12.1 In order to promote the payment of accounts, payment facilities and hours for payment must be convenient to consumers, but the establishment of such facilities should still be subject to normal business principles and the economy of the provision of such services.
- 12.2 The following facilities are presently available – with the office hours (usually between 08h00 - 13h00 and 13h30 - 15h30) and modes of payment indicated: (Facilities are extended on an on-going basis)

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Payment methods accepted</i>
Cash offices at Stellenbosch, Kayamandi, Franschhoek, Klapmuts and Pniel	Office hours: Monday to Friday	Cash, debit cards
Debit orders	Application during office hours	Bank transfers
Third Party Service Providers: Countrywide outlets of Pick 'n Pay, Shoprite/Checkers, Pep Stores, Ackermans and other stores	Trading hours as per Service Provider: 7 days per week	Cash, credit cards, debit cards
Internet payments	All hours	Bank transfers
Direct bank deposits	Banking hours	Bank transfers
Personnel deductions	Office hours	Direct deductions from earnings
24-hour Utility shops at petrol stations	All hours	Cash, credit cards, debit cards
Approved Pre-Paid Vending Agents	Trading hours as per Vending Agent	Cash

- 12.3 The use of correct account references for electronic payments and/or direct deposits is a requirement to ensure correct allocation of payment and to avoid any penalties and administration costs. It is the responsibility of the owner/debtor making the payment to ensure that the correct reference number is made known to the Municipality.
- 12.4 All payments by means of Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) or payments via the facilities as approved must be made in time so as to reflect in the Municipality's bank account before close of business on the due date.
- 12.5 Payment prioritisation of payments received will be allocated in the following order:
- (i) Penalties.

- (ii) Municipal Rates.
- (iii) Special Rating Area Levies.
- (iv) Sewerage.
- (v) Refuse.
- (vi) Rentals.
- (vii) Sundries.
- (viii) Water.
- (ix) Electricity.

13. DISHONoured PAYMENTS

- 13.1 Receipts issued in respect of dishonoured payments must be written back upon receipt of such notices. Interest on arrears must be raised where applicable and administration costs be debited to owners/debtors account. Owners/debtors must be notified, and debt recovery actions be instituted where necessary.
- 13.2 Should payments be dishonoured twice; the financial system must be encoded not to accept debit order transactions of such an owner/debtor, and he/she must be informed thereof in writing.
- 13.3 If payments are dishonoured twice in a financial year, owner/debtor deposits/bank guarantees may be adjusted to mitigate increased financial risk.

14. PENDING LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST CONSUMERS

Legal actions, such as notices of intended sales in execution, press releases regarding pending insolvency's, etc. may be followed up to evaluate the credit rating of such owners/debtors in order to take steps to minimize the risk of financial loss for the Municipality.

15. INTEREST

- 15.1 Interest will be raised monthly, on a reasonable time after due date, to allow finalization of EFT payments, journal processing, system updates, etc. The latter interest raising will be on all arrear balances of all services (excluding housing rentals on Municipal properties), property rates or arrangements as per paragraph 3 of this Policy, remaining unpaid.
- 15.2 A portion of a month is deemed to be a full month for the purposes of calculation of interest payable.
- 15.3 Interest on outstanding arrear accounts will be calculated and charged at the South African Reserve Bank's prime interest rate plus one percent.

16. GENERAL AND OTHER SERVICES

16.1 Monthly Consumer accounts:

- 16.1.1 Owner's/debtor's records must be coded correctly and timeously to ensure the rendering of accurate accounts to consumers.
- 16.1.2 The supply of water and electricity must conform to the conditions of supply set out in the By-Laws for Stellenbosch Municipality, as promulgated in the *Provincial Gazette*.
- 16.1.3 Due to the inclined block tariffs employed for these services, care must be taken to ensure meter readings are taken accurately and at intervals as close as possible to 30 days. Should this not be possible, consumption may be estimated as set out in the Municipality's By-Laws. As a general rule it is accepted that deviations in consumption periods exceeding 10% should be guarded against.

16.2 Sundry Services:

- 16.2.1 Accounts for recovery of cost encountered by the Municipality in respect of sundry services rendered are issued if and when such services are rendered to consumers.
- 16.2.2 As these services are usually not based on formal service contracts, it is essential that it be billed as soon as possible, and the recovery of such debt must receive priority, as the risk of loss to the Municipality is more eminent than in the case of other services.
- 16.2.3 Care should be taken to obtain full and accurate information of such owners/debtors and to obtain prepayment for such services where possible.
- 16.2.4 Actions applied to follow up unpaid accounts will be determined by the nature and extent of the debt and the cost effectiveness of such actions.

17. CONDITIONS RELATING TO RENTAL AND PURCHASING OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY

- 17.1 Municipal property may only be leased or sold after approval of such transactions and the signing of a rental or purchase agreement. Such approvals may be by way of specific Council resolutions or in the form of delegations.
- 17.2 The conditions for payment of instalments and deposits are regulated by the contents of the rental and purchase agreements and the Municipality explicitly reserves its rights to discontinue services for non-payment not only limited to the leased property but any other property of the lessee within the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).

- 17.3 Other specific rental and purchase agreements are tailored to the specific nature and requirements of such transactions.
- 17.4 Full details of remedies for defaulting lessees and purchasers and procedures to address such defaults must be contained in the relevant contracts but must not have the effect of limiting the Municipality in terms of this or any other Policy regulating arrears.
- 17.5 These remedies usually commence with written reminders, leading to the cancellation of the contracts and the institution of further legal action where necessary.
- 17.6 Rental and purchase agreements represent formalised individual contracts that form the basis of all actions by the parties involved. Both parties are bound to such conditions, failing which may lead to the cancellation of such contracts by the parties involved and claims for damages.
- 17.7 Lessees who may qualify for rental subsidies must be referred to the housing office to apply for such subsidies in an effort to make rentals more affordable.

18. RENTALS IN RESPECT OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Apart from the general conditions applicable to general rental the following conditions will also be applied:

- (a) Rent will be based on the principle of market related rentals as required by Municipal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Regulation 40.
- (b) Rent, and optionally rates and service charges, where applicable, may only be paid by means of salary deductions. A specific clause to this effect must form part of the contract.
- (c) The relevant Director, or his/her delegated official, must co-sign rental agreements of employees to ensure that financial conditions are met.

19. INDIGENT OWNERS/DEBTORS

- 19.1 The Stellenbosch Municipality supports the principle of providing support to indigent consumers by way of providing Free Basic Services in accordance with the provisions of the Municipality's Indigent Policy. All effort must be made to limit the re-occurrence or accumulation of indigent debt of such consumers.

20. LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

- 20.1 In terms of Chapter 9 or any other relevant Section of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), a municipality must collect all money due and payable to it, subject to the provisions of said Act.
- 20.2 The rates components on overdue accounts may be processed in terms of the relevant Sections of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) (the MPRA).
- 20.3 In terms of written arrangements which must as far as possible be in the form of agreements in terms of Section 57 of the Magistrate's Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944) and as amended by the Jurisdiction of Regional Courts Amendment Act, 2008 (Act 32 of 2008) (referred to the Section 57 Agreements).
- 20.4 In terms of debt by Councillors and other Municipal Officials, the seizure of bonuses, or any other additional allowances read in conjunction with the relevant Sections of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000))
- 20.5 In terms of rentals by Councillors and other Municipal Officials, reference must be made to the Municipal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Regulation 40.
- 20.6 In terms of the prescription of debt, the Prescription Act, 1969 (Act 68 of 1969) or as amended.
- 20.7 Any applicable Municipal By-law.

21 CONTACT OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICE

The contact details for Credit Control enquiries:

E-mail Address: creditcontrol.notices@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Telephone Numbers: See Municipal Account for relevant telephone numbers

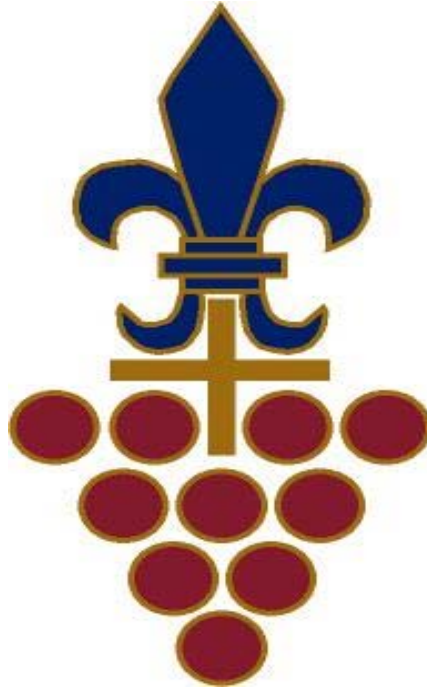
Postal Address: PO Box 17, Stellenbosch, 7601

Any Municipal Office in the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality

22. SHORT TITLE

This Policy is the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy of the Stellenbosch Municipality.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



IRRECOVERABLE DEBT POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

IRRECOVERABLE DEBT POLICY

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PREAMBLE

The Stellenbosch Municipal Council accepts and acknowledges its Constitutional duties and mandate towards the community/consumers of Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).

Council further acknowledges that in order to deliver services in a sustainable manner, that same be managed in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy having due regard of its limited financial resources and the need to manage cash flows.

Council therefore is aware of its duty to prepare financial statements that gives a true reflection of the financial position for a given period.

In order to give effect to the foregoing, the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality has adopted a policy relating to the management of irrecoverable debt as set out hereinafter.

1. Requirements before writing-off debt

All applicable actions must have been executed/implemented before any debt, owed to Stellenbosch Municipality will be considered for writing-off.

However, in special cases where all applicable actions were impossible/impractical to implement, the administration must motivate such write-off for consideration.

The irrecoverable debt of registered indigent consumers may be written-off on an annual basis by Council.

The abovementioned applicable actions are those as contained in the approved Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy of Stellenbosch Municipality.

2. Bad Debt Recovered

Bad debt recovered after having been written-off will be treated in terms of the Municipality's Accounting Policy.

The approval for the write-off of any debt does not mean that actions to recover the debt will be terminated. Conditionally, further actions may be instituted, depending on the costs involved. Should the debt be recovered, it will accordingly be recorded in the financial records of Stellenbosch Municipality.

3. Thresholds for writing-off of debt

3.1 The writing-off of debt per individual case may be considered as follows:

- (i) Above ~~forty-fifty~~ thousand rand (~~R40-R50~~ 000) will be effected after Council approval.
- (ii) Amounting to ~~forty-fifty~~ thousand rand (~~R40-R50~~ 000) and below may be effected after motivation to and approval by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) or his/her delegate.
- (iii) Amounting to ~~twenty-five~~~~thirty~~ thousand rand (~~R25-R30~~ 000) and below may be effected after motivation to and approval by the Senior Manager: Revenue and Expenditure.
- (iv) Amounting to ~~fifteen-twenty~~ thousand rand (~~R15-R20~~ 000) and below may be effected after motivation to and approval by the Manager Revenue.

3.2 The writing-off of ~~any-all the~~ interest ~~and administration fees (excluding legal costs)~~~~(or part thereof)~~ component of debt, providing that the debt excluding the interest ~~and administration fees (excluding legal costs)~~ component, is paid in full, may be considered as follows:

- (i) Above two hundred ~~and fifty~~ thousand rand (~~R200-000~~~~250 000~~) will be effected after Council approval.

- (ii) ~~An amount not exceeding Amounting to~~ two hundred ~~and fifty~~ thousand rand (~~R200 000~~ R250 000) and below may be effected after motivation to and approval by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).
- (iii) ~~An amount not exceeding Amounting to ten~~ twenty thousand rand (~~R10 000~~ R20 000) and below may be effected after motivation to and approval by the Senior Manager Revenue and Expenditure or Manager Revenue.
- (iv) The above writing-off described transaction may only be initiated and processed once per specific owner or debtor account. The Municipality shall have sole discretion to determine the final settlement amount.

4. Provision for irrecoverable debt

Provision for bad/irrecoverable debt will be dealt with in terms of the Municipality's Accounting Policy.

5. Rescission of Judgments

Stellenbosch Municipality will consider applications for the consent to rescission of judgments, obtained by the Stellenbosch Municipality for the recovering of debt, provided that the following conditions are applicable:

- 5.1 All outstanding debt accrued on the affected account of said property have been settled in full, and
- 5.2 A period of at least five years has lapsed since the date of the applicable judgment, in the case where the Stellenbosch Municipality has written off any debt.

6. Contact of Responsible Office

The contact details for Irrecoverable Debt enquiries:

E-mail Address: ~~enquiries.navrae~~ creditcontrol.notices@stellenbosch.gov.za

Telephone Numbers: See Municipal Account for relevant telephone numbers

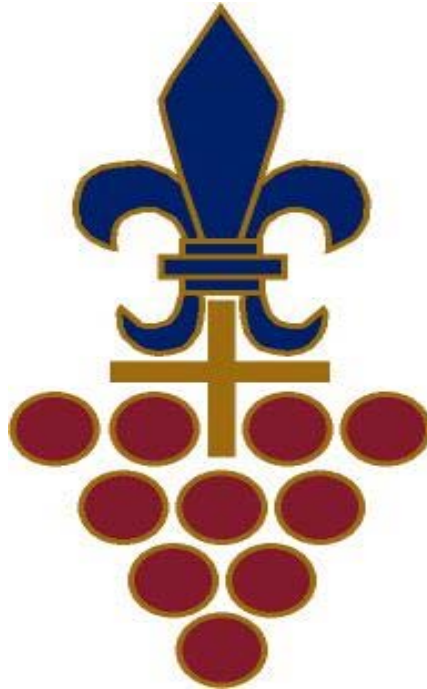
Postal Address: PO Box 17, Stellenbosch, 7601

Any Municipal Office in the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality

7 Short Title

This Policy is the Irrecoverable Debt Policy of the Stellenbosch Municipality.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



DEVELOPMENT CHARGES POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

POLICY

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1. DEFINITIONS

In this policy, unless the context indicates otherwise -

- 1.1** **'Amendment Act'** means the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Act, 4 of 2024;
- 1.2** **'applicant'** means a person or entity contemplated in section 45(1) of the SPLUMA who submits a land development application;
- 1.3** **'bulk service'** means the capital infrastructure assets associated with that portion of an external engineering service which is intended to ensure provision of municipal infrastructure services for the benefit of multiple users or the community as a whole, whether existing or to be provided as a result of a development in terms of the MSDF ;
- 1.4** **'capacity'** means the extent of availability of a municipal infrastructure service, based on the capital infrastructure asset or combination of capital infrastructure assets installed for provision of such municipal infrastructure services;
- 1.5** **'capital infrastructure asset'** means land, property, building or any other immovable asset, including plant and equipment that accede thereto, which is required for provision of a municipal infrastructure service, limited to immovable;
- 1.6** **"community facilities"**, including play equipment, street furniture, crèches, clinics, sports fields, indoor sports facilities or community halls; conservation purposes, energy conservation, climate change; or infrastructure linked thereto.
- 1.7** **'developer'** means a person or entity intending to implement or implementing or undertaking land development;
- 1.8** **'development charge (DC)'** means a charge levied by the Municipality or a Municipal Planning Tribunal in terms of section 40(7)(b) of, and contemplated in section 49 of, the SPLUMA, which must-
 - (a) contribute towards the cost of capital infrastructure assets required to meet increased demand for existing and planned external engineering services; or
 - (b) contribute towards the cost of capital infrastructure assets required to meet increased demand for existing and planned external engineering services and the cost of land for parks and open spaces if the land development application provides for the use of land for residential purposes;
 - (c) contribute towards the costs referred to in (a) and (b) and, with the approval of the Minister, the cost of municipal services other than engineering services;
- 1.9** **'Engineer'** means an engineer employed by the Municipality or any person appointed by the Municipality from time to time to perform the duties of the Engineer envisaged in terms of this Policy, including the Director: Infrastructure Services;
- 1.10** **'engineering services'** means a municipal engineering service as defined in section 1 of the SPLUMA;
- 1.11** **'engineering services agreement'** means a written agreement concluded between the Municipality and a developer, recording their detailed and specific respective rights and obligations regarding the provision and installation of the external engineering services required for an approved land development, and regarding the associated development charge;

- 1.12** **'external engineering service'** means an engineering service situated outside the boundaries of a land area and which is necessary to serve the use and development of the land area concerned; provided that in circumstances where the characteristics of a specific area or the design of the relevant engineering service so requires, such services can be located within the boundaries of a land area;
- 1.13** **'impact zone'** means a geographical zone within which the capital infrastructure assets or system of capital infrastructure assets required to provide bulk services to an approved land development are located (the impact zones are Stellenbosch Town, Klapmuts, Dwars River, Franschhoek, Koelenhof, Polkadraai and Raithby);
- 1.14** **'internal engineering service'** means an engineering service within the boundaries of a land area which is necessary for the use and development of the land area concerned and which is to be owned and operated by the Municipality or private owner;
- 1.15** **'land development'** means the erection of buildings or structures on land, or the change of use of land, including township establishment (provision of engineering services infrastructure), the subdivision or consolidation of land or any deviation from the land use or uses permitted in terms of the Zoning Scheme;
- 1.16** **'land development application'** means an application for approval of land development ~~as contemplated in section 41 of the SPLUMA, including~~ or a building plan application or any application or use that will increase or that is reasonably expected to increase demand on existing and planned external engineering services capacity;
- 1.17** **'land use'** means the purpose for which land is or may be used lawfully in terms of the municipal land use scheme or of any other authorisation, permit or consent issued by a competent authority, and includes any conditions related to such land use purposes;
- 1.18** **'link engineering service'** means the capital infrastructure assets associated with that portion of an external engineering service which links an internal engineering service to the applicable bulk service, ~~and which is not shared by multiple users or the community generally;~~
- 1.19** **'LUPA'** means the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014, Act. 3 of 2014 (PN 99/2014 of 7 April 2014);
- 1.20** **'MSDF'** means the current Stellenbosch Municipal Spatial Development Framework contained in the Municipality's approved Integrated Development Plan, as amended from time to time;
- 1.21** **'Municipality'** means (a) the Stellenbosch Municipality (WCO24) established in terms of Provincial Notice 489 of 22 September 2000 in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, and (b) includes all political structures or office bearers, the Municipal Planning Tribunal and municipal staff members to whom authority has been delegated to take decisions in terms of the Municipality's delegation system;
- 1.22** **'municipal infrastructure service'** means any of the following municipal services, namely potable water, sewerage and wastewater treatment, electricity distribution, municipal roads, street lighting, storm water management, solid waste disposal and public transport, including non-motorised transport. Community facilities, including play equipment, street furniture, crèches, clinics, sports fields, indoor sports facilities or community halls. Conservation purposes, energy conservation, climate change; or engineering services.
- 1.23** **'Municipal Planning Tribunal'** means a Municipal Planning Tribunal as defined in the SPLUMA, and includes a municipal official authorised to determine land use and land

development applications, in terms of section 35 of the SPLUMA;

- 1.24** **'Planning By-Law'** means the Stellenbosch Municipality: Land Use Planning By-Law published in the Western Cape Provincial Gazette Extraordinary of 9 June 2023, as amended from time to time;
- 1.25** **'SPLUMA'** means the Spatial Planning and Land Use Planning Act, 16 of 2013;
- 1.26** **'Systems Act'** means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, Act 32 of 2000; and
- 1.27** **'Zoning Scheme'** means the Stellenbosch Municipality: Zoning Scheme By-Law as adopted, passed, published, applicable and amended from time to time.

In this policy, unless the context indicates otherwise, the singular includes the plural and vice versa

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. The Constitution enjoins local government not just to seek to provide services to all its inhabitants, but to be fundamentally developmental in orientation and to play a key role in promoting justifiable social and economic development. To this end it *inter alia* has to perform regulatory functions in respect of land use planning and development and ensuring lawful, reasonable and fair administrative government practices.
- 2.2. Socio-economic development is generally regarded as the passport to reduced poverty, reduced inequality and improved social well-being. New economic development generally also has a positive impact on the municipality's finances. It increases revenue from property rates and service charges by expanding the base of ratepayers. However, development associated with economic growth has an impact on the demand for essential engineering services, which are needed to support sustainable social and economic development. Without available infrastructure of adequate capacity, public and private sector investment in Stellenbosch will decline.
- 2.3. Stellenbosch is as an attractive destination for economic investment. Working towards the MDSF vision of Stellenbosch as the "Valley of Opportunity and Innovation", a number of principles are key, including that future opportunity should be allowed to build on existing infrastructure investment. Engineering services infrastructure (water, sewerage, stormwater, roads, street lighting, solid waste and electricity) represents substantial assets for enabling individual and communal development opportunities of different kinds.
- 2.4. The creation and promotion of an enabling environment for business to grow and create jobs, is fundamental to a competitive and vibrant economy. The potential for large scale upliftment and development may be severely hampered by the lack of attention to necessary infrastructure. The Municipal Council aims to create an economically enabling environment in which investment can grow and jobs can be created while still being able to provide basic services to all its citizens. The equitable and efficient financing of the cost of infrastructure to accommodate new developments is key in this regard.
- 2.5. Additional engineering services infrastructure must be provided to create additional services capacity to cater for growing needs, and it comes at a high cost. The rationale for DCs needs to be understood in relation to how this particular funding mechanism fits within the municipal fiscal framework. Municipal service delivery is generally financed through a fiscal framework that is based on a clear assignment of fiscal powers and functions that empower municipalities to raise property rates and usage charges on electricity distribution, water and sanitation services and solid waste collection.

- 2.5.1. These primary sources of revenue are supplemented by intergovernmental

transfers that support the operating costs of basic service delivery to poor households, as well as related national development priorities. Municipalities may use any operational surpluses generated from this revenue to finance capital investment programmes, again supplemented by intergovernmental transfers, as well as funds that have been borrowed to finance infrastructure investment programmes.

2.5.2. Municipal development charges complement these sources of capital finance, by providing a direct charge to beneficiaries of existing and planned infrastructure installed to enable an intensification of land use. Development charges are thus an additional source of capital finance, which enhance the efficiency and volume of municipal capital financing through -

- o ensuring that the beneficiaries of infrastructure pay a fair share of the costs of installing it, relative to other residents;
- o releasing resources that a municipality would otherwise have dedicated to meeting these needs to be spent on other development priorities; and
- o providing an additional revenue stream to support municipal borrowing programmes, where applicable.

2.6 For both municipalities and developers to budget and plan efficiently, requires a robust legal basis on which development charges are levied, linked to long term spatial and infrastructure planning systems. Local government may only act within the powers lawfully conferred upon it.

2.7 After the country's first democratic elections, the Legislature was tasked to translate the electoral dream of a "Better Life for All" into legislation. It put the public sector at the heart of the challenge to reduce poverty. Legislation such as the SPLUMA and LUPA followed, both which empower, qualify and constrain municipal powers to levy development charges.

2.8 The Amendment Act, which has been assented to on 6 June 2024 but which will only take effect on a date to be determined by the President by proclamation in the Government Gazette, provides for a uniform, consistent, transparent and equitable basis on which municipalities can calculate and levy development charges on developers.

2.9 A development charge is a once-off capital charge to recover the actual cost of external infrastructure required to accommodate the additional impact of a new development on engineering services. A DC calculation is triggered by a land use change / land development application that will, if approved, intensify the municipal infrastructure demand. The threshold is the level up to which a new land use is deemed to have the same infrastructure impact as the existing permissible use and is determined based on a technical assessment.

2.10 The DC policy is an important tool to provide economic infrastructure and to ensure sustainable infrastructure investment in all the required engineering services. It provides the key details of the Municipality's Development Charges for Engineering Services, covering water, roads, stormwater, sewerage, solid waste and electricity.

2.11 A motivation for DCs is that the incidence of the cost is more accurately and equitably assigned to those who directly benefit from the infrastructure, rather than being spread amongst all ratepayers. The key function of a system of DCs is to ensure that those who benefit from new infrastructure investment, or who cause off-site impacts, pay their fair share of the associated costs. A primary role of a system of DCs is to ensure the timely, sustainable financing of required urban infrastructure.

3. LEGISLATIVE (REGULATORY) FRAMEWORK

3.1 — Source of empowerment

~~A municipality derives its power to levy development charges from legislation, not from policy. Policy determinations cannot override, amend or be in conflict with laws (including subordinate legislation). [1]~~

~~In *Fedsure* the Constitutional Court said that '[i]t seems central to the conception of our constitutional order that the Legislature and Executive in every sphere are constrained by the principle that they may exercise no power and perform no function beyond that conferred upon them by law'. It is trite that "a local government may only act within the powers lawfully conferred upon it". [2]~~

~~"A municipality under the Constitution is not a mere creature of statute otherwise moribund save if imbued with power by provincial or national legislation. A municipality enjoys 'original' and constitutionally entrenched powers, functions, rights and duties that may be qualified or constrained by law and only to the extent the Constitution permits." [3]~~

~~It is also a well-established principle of South African law that powers given to a public body for one purpose cannot be used for ulterior purposes which are not contemplated at the time when the powers were confirmed. [4] Good intentions and public benefits are insufficient. As Baxter mentions: "It does not help that the improper purpose which the public authority sought to achieve was well intentioned, or even that it would benefit the public." [5]~~

~~The powers lawfully conferred upon the Municipality in relation to development charges have been qualified and constrained in terms of national, provincial as well as municipal legislation. A study into this rather dense legislative environment was undertaken to ensure that this policy document will be in line with the current and proposed empowering legislation.~~

3.23.1 Relevant legislation

Attention is ~~invited~~ directed to the provisions of the following legislation.

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 ('Constitution').
- The Systems Act.
- Zoning Scheme.

¹ Akani Garden Route (Pty) Ltd v Pinnacle Point Casino (Pty) Ltd 2001 (4) SA 501 (SCA) at par [7].

² Fedsure Life Assurance Ltd and Others v Greater Johannesburg Transitional Council and Others 1999 (1) SA 374 (CC) par 58.

³ City of Cape Town v Robertson 2005 (2) SA 323 (CC) at par 60.

⁴ See Baxter, Lawrence. 1984. Administrative Law. Juta & Co, Ltd: Cape Town on p. 508 and 511.

⁵ See Administrator, Cape v Associated Buildings Ltd 1957 (2) SA 317 (A) at 329. Also see South Peninsula Municipality and Another v Malherbe NO and Others 1999 (2) SA 966 (C) at 981D.

- Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act, 12 of 2007 – ('Fiscal Powers Act').
- The SPLUMA.
- The LUPA.

For ease of reference some of the relevant provisions therein contained, are set out and/or quoted *verbatim* further below ~~and in Appendix "A".~~

3.2.1 The Constitution

The Constitution enjoins local government to seek to provide services to the citizens, to be fundamentally developmental in orientation, to promote justifiable social and economic development and, together with other organs of state, to contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental constitutional rights.

Municipalities derive their fiscal powers from section 229 of the Constitution. Section 229(1)(a) empowers a municipality to impose rates on property and surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the Municipality. Section 229(1)(b) empowers a municipality, if authorised by national legislation, to impose other taxes, levies and duties.

According to section 229 (2) the power of a municipality to impose rates on property, surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the Municipality, or other taxes, levies or duties-
o may not be exercised in a way that materially and unreasonably prejudices national economic policies, economic activities across municipal boundaries, or the national mobility of goods, services, capital or labour; and
o may be regulated by national legislation.

In terms of Schedule 4B of the Constitution, the competency of municipal planning is conferred on municipalities.

~~It is necessary to distinguish between 'services charges' and 'development charges'.~~

- ~~• A service charge is ongoing contributions (usually levied monthly), required to recover the ongoing costs reasonably associated with rendering the service (e.g., refuse removal), including capital, operating, maintenance, administration and replacement costs, and interest charges.~~
- ~~• A development charge ('DC') is a once-off capital charge to recover the actual cost of external infrastructure required to accommodate the additional impact of a new development on engineering services. Development charges fall in the section 229(b) category and is not a service fee.~~

3.2.2 The Systems Act

~~See Appendix "A" for relevant sections of the Systems Act. Relevant sections of the Systems Act are set out below.~~ Essentially the Systems Act deals with the empowerment of local authorities to provide municipal services for the benefit of the local community as well as the funding thereof by charging service charges or fees for covering the costs thereof. This is achieved by applying tariffs that must reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the

service, including capital, operating, maintenance, administration and replacement costs, and interest charges. DCs are not intended to fund municipal services being rendered.

According to the Systems Act a 'municipal service' means a service that a municipality is empowered to provide and which it provides or may provide to or for the benefit of the local community. Irrespective of whether such a service is provided (or to be provided) by the municipality through an internal mechanism or by engaging an external mechanism.

- Section 4 (1) provides that the council of a municipality has the right to finance the affairs of the municipality by-
 - o charging fees for services; and
 - o imposing surcharges on fees, rates on property and, to the extent authorised by national legislation, other taxes, levies and duties.
- Section 4(2) provides that the council of a municipality, within the municipality's financial and administrative capacity and having regard to practical considerations, has the duty *inter alia* to-
 - o exercise the municipality's executive and legislative authority and use the resources of the municipality in the best interests of the local community;
 - o strive to ensure that municipal services are provided to the local community in a financially and environmentally sustainable manner; and
 - o promote and undertake development in the municipality.
- According to section 11(3) a municipality exercises its legislative or executive authority *inter alia* by imposing and recovering rates, taxes, levies, duties, service fees and surcharges on fees, including setting and implementing tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies.
- Section 74 of the Systems Act requires that a municipal council must adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services provided by the municipality itself or by way of service delivery agreements, and which complies with the provisions of the Systems Act and any other applicable legislation. In terms of section 74(2) a tariff policy must *inter alia* reflect at least the following principles, namely that-
 - o tariffs must reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the service, including capital, operating, maintenance, administration and replacement costs, and interest charges;
 - o tariffs must be set at levels that facilitate the financial sustainability of the service, taking into account subsidisation from sources other than the service concerned;
 - o the extent of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households and other categories of users should be fully disclosed.
- Section 75A of the Systems Act deals with the general power of municipalities to levy and recover fees, charges and tariffs. It provides that a municipality may-
 - o levy and recover fees, charges or tariffs in respect of any function or service of the municipality; and

o recover collection charges and interest on any outstanding amount.

3.2.3 The SPLUMA

- Section 40(7)(b) empowers a municipal Planning Tribunal, in the approval of any land development application, to impose any reasonable conditions, including conditions related to the provision of engineering services and the payment of any development charges.
- Section 49(4) provides that an applicant may, in agreement with the Municipality or service provider, install any external engineering service instead of payment of the applicable development charges, and the fair and reasonable cost of such external services may be set off against development charges payable.
- According to section 49(5), if external engineering services are installed by an applicant instead of payment of development charges, the provision of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 pertaining to procurement and the appointment of contractors on behalf of the Municipality, does not apply.

[NOTE: 'Applicant' to be read as a 'developer' as defined.]

3.2.4 LUPA

- Section 40(1) of LUPA empowers a municipality, when approving a land use application, to do so subject to conditions, which conditions must be reasonable conditions and must arise from the approval of the proposed utilisation of land.
- In terms of section 40(2) such conditions may include, but are not limited to, conditions relating *inter alia* to the provision of engineering services and infrastructure; and the cession of land or the payment of money.
- Section 40(3) empowers a municipality to require in a condition relating to the provision of engineering services and infrastructure that a proportional contribution to municipal public expenditure be made according to the *normal need* therefor arising from the approval, as determined by the Municipality in accordance with norms and standards as may be prescribed. Section 40(12) provides that a municipality may, if appropriate, depart from contributions so determined.
- Section 40(4) provides that such municipal public expenditure includes, but is not limited to, municipal public expenditure for municipal service infrastructure and amenities relating to—
 - o community facilities, including play equipment, street furniture, crèches, clinics, sports fields, indoor sports facilities or community halls;
 - o conservation purposes, energy conservation, climate change; or engineering services.
- Section 40(5) requires that, when determining the contribution contemplated in subsections (3) and (4), a municipality must have regard to at least—

- o the municipal service infrastructure and amenities for the land concerned that are needed for the approved land use;
 - o the public expenditure on that infrastructure and those amenities incurred in the past and that facilitates the approved land use;
 - o the public expenditure on that infrastructure and those amenities that may arise from the approved land use;
 - o money in respect of contributions contemplated in subsection (3) paid in the past by the owner of the land concerned; and
 - o money in respect of contributions contemplated in subsection (3) to be paid in the future by the developer of the land concerned.
- Section 40(6) requires that, except for land needed for public places or internal engineering services, any additional land required by the Municipality arising from an approved subdivision must be acquired subject to applicable laws that provide for the acquisition or expropriation of land.

3.2.5 Zoning Scheme

"Development charges in terms of this scheme

- 34.(1)** *The calculation of development charges and whether or not a development charge is payable, shall be subject to the municipality's policy adopted in this regard.*
- (2) *Where the full extent of the primary development rights attached to a property has not been taken up, additional development charges will be applicable when the remainder of such extent of permissible development rights is exercised, and any credit for development charges will only amount to the extent of the legal historic development of the property in terms of which the service demand has already been accounted for in the bulk service networks. The onus of proof for the payment of any development charge in the past is on the developer.*
- (3) *Where the provisions in a particular zone identifies that a development charge is payable for intensified primary development rights which came into operation as a result of this scheme, and where the owner intends to develop according to such intensified rights, such development charge shall be calculated when the building plan is submitted, and shall be paid prior to the approval of said building plan which takes up such additional rights or part thereof.*
- (4) *Where an application is made in terms of planning law, or where application is made for additional use rights or permissions in terms of the scheme, the municipality may impose a condition related to development charges payable where said approval leads to the intensification of land use beyond the primary rights which was originally approved on the property.*
- (5) *Unless alternative agreement is reached in writing between the owner and the Municipality, no building plan shall be approved for any property where an outstanding development charge is payable."*

[NOTE: 'Owner' to be read as a 'developer' as defined.]

3.2.6 (a) **Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act, 12 of 2007 – ('Fiscal Powers Act')**

This Act was adopted to regulate the exercise by municipalities of their power to impose surcharges on fees for services provided under section 229 (1) (a) of the Constitution; to provide for the authorisation of taxes, levies and duties that municipalities may impose under section 229 (1) (b) of the Constitution; and to provide for matters connected therewith. The date of its commencement is 7 September 2007.

This Act applies to municipal surcharges and municipal taxes referred to in section 229 of the Constitution, *other than rates on property* regulated in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004, and municipal base tariffs regulated under the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, the Systems Act or sector legislation.

(b) **The Amendment Act**

On 6 June 2024 the President assented to the Amendment Act but it will only take effect on a date to be determined by the President by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

National Treasury previously published various draft *Policy Frameworks* for Municipal Development Charges since the commencement of the 2007 Act. According to those frameworks the guiding principles in relation to development charges were equity and fairness, predictability, spatial and economic neutrality and administrative ease and uniformity. 'Fairness' to ensure that developers pay only for the infrastructure investments which they benefit from. 'Predictability' to enable developers to accurately estimate their liability and hold municipalities to account for the timely delivery of required infrastructure.

Those Policy Frameworks have since been converted into a memorandum of objects to the precursor of the Amendment Act, ie the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill. It was part of the document that was published for public comments in the 2020 Government Gazette which ultimately culminated in the Amendment Act. Therefore, in the formulation of this policy document, the focus has been to bring it in line with the underlying thinking in the Amendment Act and the documents and processes leading up to it.

The purposes of the Amendment Act *inter alia* include to amend the Fiscal Powers 2007 Act, so as to regulate the power of municipalities to levy development charges; to set out the permissible uses of income from development charges; to provide for the basis of calculation of development charges; to provide for municipal development charges policies, community participation and by-laws; to provide for the installation of external engineering services by developers instead of payment of development charges; to provide for the consequences of non-provision of infrastructure by a municipality; to provide for rebate and exemption on the payment of development charges; to provide for dispute resolution, delegations and financial misconduct and transitional provisions relating to development charges; ; and to amend the SPLUMA.

Essentially the Amendment Act seeks to regulate the power of municipalities to levy development charges in respect of a land development application submitted to the Municipality in terms of section 33(1) of SPLUMA or a municipal planning by-law.

Section 3 of the Amendment Act intends to amend and substitute section 3 of the Fiscal Powers Act by adding subsection (1)(b) to state separately from municipal surcharges and taxes that it applies to "development charges" and by adding subsection (2) to provide that the chapters relating to municipal tax and surcharges do not apply to development charges. As such, it is apparent that the legal basis for a development charge is not necessarily section 229 of the Constitution but rather the incidental power flowing from the Municipality's competency relating to municipal planning in Schedule 4B of the Constitution.

Clause-Section 4 of the Amendment Act inserts **Chapter 3A**, which deals with development charges and *inter alia*:

- provides for a power for municipalities to levy development charges and establishes the basis on which they are calculated (Clause-Section 9A);
- allows a municipality which decides to levy development charges to grant a rebate for a category of applicants or category of land developments through reducing the development charges payable or to exempt them from paying development charges where it has set out a criteria for such rebate or exemption in its policy on development charges (Clause-Section 9E);
- permits a municipality to set off the cost of infrastructure installed by the developer against a development charge (Clause-Section 9G);
- deals with the consequences of a municipality not providing infrastructure for which a developer has paid a development charge (Clause-Section 9H);
- provides for a mechanism to resolve disputes for a person whose rights are affected by a decision regarding development charges (Clause-Section 9J).

The Amendment Act is to amend the SPLUMA, including *inter alia* inserting the following definitions:

- *'bulk engineering services' means capital infrastructure assets associated with that portion of an external engineering service which is intended to ensure delivery of municipal engineering services for the benefit of multiple users or the community as a whole, whether existing or to be provided as a result of development in terms of a municipal spatial development framework.*
- *'link engineering services' means the capital infrastructure assets associated with that portion of an external engineering service, which links an internal engineering service to the applicable bulk engineering services.*

The Amendment Act restricts the scope of engineering services to those already covered in the current definition of engineering services provided in the SPLUMA. These are the provision of water, sewerage, electricity, municipal roads, storm water drainage, gas and solid waste collection and removal required for the purpose of land development. However, some level of flexibility has been provided for municipalities

to levy development charges on municipal services other than engineering services with the approval of the Minister of Finance.

The Amendment Act also proposes the following amendments to the SPLUMA.

- The amendment of section 49 by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

A municipality is responsible for the provision of external engineering services: Provided that link engineering services are installed by an applicant and that the municipality may require that such services are installed to provide a greater capacity than the land development itself needs, subject to the municipality reimbursing the applicant accordingly, unless the applicant waives his or her claim to reimbursement or the value of installing the additional capacity is set off against the applicable development charges liability.

- The amendment of section 49 by the addition of the following subsection:

(6) A municipality may agree to contribute towards the cost of link engineering services, where the applicant's provision of link engineering service that meet the minimum standards of the municipality shall result in capacity that exceeds the requirements of the land development itself: Provided that the maximum contribution of the municipality does not exceed the amount which represents the difference between the cost associated with meeting the minimum standard and the cost of the actual requirements of the land development in question. (Emphasis added).

[NOTE: 'Applicant' refers to a 'developer' as defined.]

The following is noteworthy.

- Section 9A(1)(a) will empower a municipality to levy a development charge in respect of a **land development application** as contemplated in section 33(1) read with section 45 of the SPLUMA.
- Section 9A(4) will require that the amount of a development charge must be-
 - o **proportional** to the extent of the demand that the land development is projected to create for **existing or planned bulk** engineering services; and
 - o calculated on the basis of a **reasonable assessment of the costs** of providing existing or planned **bulk** engineering services.
- According to the ~~new~~-SPLUMA definition, "**bulk engineering services**" will mean *capital infrastructure assets associated with that portion of an **external engineering service** which is intended to ensure delivery of municipal engineering services*

for the **benefit of multiple users** or the community as a whole, whether existing or to be provided as a result of development in terms of a municipal spatial development framework.

- According to the SPLUMA “**external engineering service**” means an engineering service situated outside the boundaries of a land area and which is necessary to serve the use and development of the land area.

3.3 Interpretation

~~Our higher Courts in recent times have repeatedly stated that when it comes to the interpretation of statutes, the fundamental rule is that the words in a statute must be given their ordinary grammatical meaning, unless to do so would result in an absurdity.~~

~~There are three interrelated riders: the provisions should be interpreted purposively; the provision must be properly contextualised and statutes must be construed consistently with the Constitution so that where reasonably possible the provisions should be interpreted to preserve their constitutional validity. It is also well recognised that it is wrong to ignore the clear language of a statute under the guise of adopting a purposive interpretation, as doing so would be straying into the domain of the legislature.~~

~~When attributing meaning to the words used in legislation, regard must be had to the context provided by reading the particular provisions in the light of the Act or by-law as a whole and the circumstances attendant upon its coming into existence. The ‘inevitable point of departure is the language of the provision itself’, read in context and having regard to the purpose of the provision and the background to it landing on the statute books. It is therefore useful, when looking at the question of the legal requirements to be satisfied when imposing development charges in the context of present-day legislation, to have a historical perspective.¹~~

~~It is therefore important to take cognisance of the Legislative Background provided in Appendix “A” for a proper understanding of the Legislature’s intention with DCs’.~~

4. OBJECTIVES

- 4.1. The objectives of this policy are to provide a sustainable and equitable framework for the financing of capital infrastructure assets and to ensure that:
 - 4.1.1. The Municipality is able to provide capital infrastructure assets in a timely and sufficient manner to support land development;
 - 4.1.2. Development charges complement other sources of capital finance available to the Municipality and are not utilised as a general revenue source;
 - 4.1.3. Development charges are managed in a predictable, fair and transparent manner; and
 - 4.1.4. Unnecessary litigation in the administration of development charges is minimised.

5. KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY

- ~~5.1. Principles to be applied must be in accordance with the current legislation, and further~~

¹~~Natal Joint Municipal Pension Fund v Endumeni Municipality 2012 4 SA 593 (SCA).~~

~~expounded in this policy.~~

~~5.2.5.1. Development charges will be levied based on the increased demand that utilisation of intensified land use rights, which came into operation as a result of the Zoning Scheme or approval of new land development applications, are or reasonably expected to have increased demand on existing and planned external engineering services capacity or infrastructure, irrespective of the geographical location of the development or the application or use.~~

For example, the traffic generated by a development located along a provincial road, will ultimately end up on the municipal road network that link to the provincial roads. The same applies to the additional stormwater run-off that ends up in downstream municipal networks and river courses, increase in demand and the bulk supply of water, and sewer and solid waste disposal. Factors are allowed in the calculations to reflect the actual usage in terms of industry norms and standards of infrastructure for these cases.

5.2. Where the full extent of the primary development rights attached to a property or land has not been taken up, and the full development charge for such rights has not been paid, the outstanding development charges will be applicable when the remainder of such extent of permissible development rights is exercised, and any credit for development charges will only amount to the development charges already paid or the extent of the legal historic development of the property or land in terms of which the service demand has already been accounted for in the bulk service networks, whichever is applicable.

A development charge is payable if such additional primary development rights are implemented, which development charge shall be calculated and levied to the extent that the additional primary rights are being taken up when the building plan is submitted and shall be paid prior to the approval of said building plan which takes up such additional rights or part thereof.

Where an application is made for additional use rights or permissions, or where application is made for building plan approval to implement such additional use rights or permissions, development charges will be levied and payable where said approval leads to increased or reasonably expected increased demand on existing and planned external engineering services capacity.

The onus of proof for the payment of any development charge in the past is on the developer.

5.3. Four key principles underlie the system of development charges, which align with the objects of SPLUMA to provide for a uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management, to ensure social and economic inclusion, to provide for the sustainable and efficient use of land, and to redress the imbalances of the past and ensure equity in the application of spatial development planning and land use management systems. These are:

5.3.1. **Equity and Fairness:** Development charges should be reasonable, balanced and practical so as to be equitable to all stakeholders. The key function of a system of development charges is to ensure that those who benefit from new infrastructure investment, or who cause off-site impacts, pay their fair share of the associated costs, thereby promoting social and economic inclusion and redressing historical imbalances.

~~5.3.1. —.~~

5.3.2.

This implies that:

5.3.2.1. The Municipality should recover from developers a contribution that is as close as possible to be full and actual costs of the capital infrastructure assets that are needed to mitigate the impacts of their land developments and to provide external engineering services to

their developments;

5.3.2.2. Development charges are levied to recover the infrastructure costs incurred or to be incurred due to land development, and are thus not a form of taxation;

5.3.2.3. Costs which should be covered by development charges can be determined both in relation to the value of pre-installed capital infrastructure assets resulting from historical investments, and the provision of new capital infrastructure assets to meet new capacity requirements; and

5.3.2.4. Development charges are not an additional revenue source to be used to deal with historical backlogs in provision of services, such as backlogs that exist in some historically disadvantaged areas.

5.3.3. **Predictability:** Development charges should be a predictable, legally certain, and reliable source of revenue to the Municipality for providing external engineering services and should be clearly and transparently accounted for. In order to promote predictability in municipal finance systems, the costs associated with municipal capital infrastructure assets provided expressly to benefit poor households should be established before rebates or exemptions are applied in a transparent manner to fund the liability.

5.3.4. **Spatial and Economic Neutrality:** The primary role of a system of development charges is to ensure the timely, sustainable financing of required capital infrastructure assets in a manner that is uniform, effective and comprehensive.

This implies that:

5.3.4.1. Development charges should be determined based on identifiable and measurable costs so as to avoid distortions in the economy and in patterns of spatial development;

5.3.4.2. Development charges should not be used as a spatial planning policy instrument;

5.3.4.3. Costs recovered should be dedicated only to the purpose for which they were raised; and

5.3.4.4. Development charges should be calculated where possible on a sectoral or geographic scale, to more accurately approximate costs within a specific impact zone.

5.3.5. **Administrative ease and uniformity:** The determination, calculation and operation of development charges should be administratively simple and transparent, consistent with the object of providing a uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management.

6. OBLIGATION TO IMPOSE A DEVELOPMENT CHARGE

6.1. Development Charges Apply

Without detracting from the provisions of the key principles outlined in paragraph 5 above or the special arrangements set out in paragraph 13 below and the development charges levied and/or payable in terms thereof, When the Municipal Planning Tribunal or Municipality (delegated authority) approves a land development application or any application or use which will or may result in intensified land use

~~with an increased demand for on external municipal engineering services capacity or infrastructure, it may, by imposing a condition of approval,~~ levy a development charge proportional to the calculated municipal public expenditure that has or may be incurred to satisfy the increased demand according to the normal need arising from such approval.

6.2. Development Charges do not apply

Development charges do not apply to the following types of land use applications, as the impact of these land uses have an insignificant impact on engineering services infrastructure and these uses have a social and/or economic benefit to the Municipality and/or the community:

- 6.2.1. Home / non-commercial Early Childhood Development ("ECD") centres that serve the surrounding community. (Commercial ECD centres are dealt with below).
- 6.2.2. Community based churches and places of religious worship (it must be clear that such development will not lead to a significant additional service usage that will have an increased demand on municipal services).
- 6.2.3. House shops up to the lesser of 30% of the floor area of the buildings on the site or 50m² per erf.
- 6.2.4. Second dwellings – up to a total maximum of five bedrooms per erf will not trigger a development charges payment.
- 6.2.5. Houses or rooms in houses converted to student rooms / communes - up to a total maximum of five bedrooms per erf will not trigger a development charges payment. Bedrooms beyond five will be charged per room under the "Student accommodation / Commune / Hostels" DC category.
- 6.2.6. Houses or rooms in houses and in second dwellings converted to guest houses - up to a total maximum of three bedrooms per erf will not trigger a development charges payment. Bedrooms beyond three will be charged per room under the "Guest House" DC category.
- 6.2.7. Schools and Early Childhood Development ("ECD") centres: Development Charges do apply but, in order to take account of low car ownership in less affluent areas where a high proportion of learners walk to school, a trip reduction factor of 80%, in accordance with TMH17, must be applied to schools allocated to Quintiles 1 to 4 of the Western Cape Government Education Department's poverty index classification. The same applies to commercial ECD centres in the feeder areas of these schools.
- 6.3. A development charge will be determined by the Municipality in terms of and on the basis of the principles of the applicable statutory provisions referred to in paragraph 3.2 above read with this policy.
- 6.4. A developer must pay to the Municipality the full amount of the applicable development charge due prior to the exercise of any rights to use, develop or improve the land arising from the approval of a land development application, unless in the case of a phased land development –
 - 6.4.1. The Municipality authorises phased payments in the conditions of approval of land development applications, to take into account the timing of the proposed phases of the land development; and
 - 6.4.2. The Municipality may approve payment of the outstanding development charge into an attorney's trust account, in cases where this will enable the

completion of infrastructure projects *in lieu* of development charges that are not yet completed at the time that clearance is sought and if such withholding of clearance is deemed to be unfair towards the developer. An example of this is where the Municipality has requested the upgrade or installation of a service *in lieu* of development charges, of which the upgrade was not an original condition of approval, or which is not specifically triggered by the development, but of which the immediate upgrade will be of benefit to the Municipality and/or the greater public. The conditions for the utilisation of the funds in this trust account shall be stipulated in a letter of undertaking issued by the trust attorney and as agreed to in writing by the Municipality.

- 6.5. When approving a land development application, the Municipality must stipulate at least the following matters relating to the development charge –
 - 6.5.1. The total amount of the development charge;
 - 6.5.2. The dates/development milestones on which the payment or payments must be made and the amount of such payments;
 - 6.5.3. Whether the Municipality and the developer have agreed that the developer will install any bulk services, as contemplated in paragraph 9; and
 - 6.5.4. Where the developer is to install bulk services instead of the payment of some portion or all of a development charge –
 - 6.5.4.1. The nature and extent of the bulk services to be installed by the developer;
 - 6.5.4.2. The timing of commencement and completion of the bulk services to be installed by the developer;
 - 6.5.4.3. The amount of the developer's fair and reasonable costs of installation, or the process for determining that amount, including the process, after installation, for making any adjustments to an amount specified as determined by the Municipality; and
 - 6.5.4.4. The engineering and other standards to which the installed external engineering services must conform.
- 6.6. The Municipality and a developer may, and in the circumstances provided for in paragraph 9 must, conclude an engineering services agreement to give detailed effect on the arrangements contemplated in this paragraph 6, provided that an engineering services agreement may not permit any intensification of land use beyond that which was approved.

7. CALCULATION OF DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

- 7.1. Subject to the provisions of this policy, a development charge shall be calculated with reference to the estimated increased load placed on the external engineering services networks that results from the development in a specific impact zone.
- 7.2. The capital cost of internal engineering services is for the account of the developer.
- 7.3. Subject to paragraph 6.3 above and for purposes of calculation of the bulk services component of a development charge, the Municipality must –
 - 7.3.1. Determine a unit cost for each municipal infrastructure service, which unit cost must include all land cost, professional fees, materials, labour and reasonable costs of construction, but must exclude the value of any debts incurred by the

Municipality for purposes of funding existing capital infrastructure assets, to the extent that such debt has not been repaid by the Municipality;

7.3.2. Apply a formula, which formula will –

7.3.2.1. Be aimed at determining the impact of the proposed land use on municipal infrastructure services, taking into account current and planned capacity, relative to the impact of the land use occurring at the date of approval of the land development application; and

7.3.2.2. Calculate the amount payable by multiplying the unit cost referred to in paragraph 7.3.2.1, by the estimated proportion of the municipal infrastructure services, including current and planned capacity, that will be utilised by the proposed land development.

7.4. The basis upon which development charges unit costs of the civil services and community services will be determined, as envisaged in paragraph 7.7, shall be consistent with Chapter 3A to be inserted into the Fiscal Powers Act by section 4 of the Amendment Act.

The methodology for calculating unit costs can be summarised as follows, per service and for each impact zone thereof:

- Use an appropriate planning horizon in the future for that service (e.g. 20 years).
- Use town-planning scenarios and engineering master planning to determine what new services are required, such that at that point in the future, the joint capacity of existing and future services matches the number of consumption units that will be in place, being the existing amount plus the future development amount.
- Estimate the costs of the existing and future infrastructure, as though it was all being constructed at the present day, i.e. replacement cost for existing infrastructure or present-day cost for future infrastructure.
- Establish the number of consumption units that the total infrastructure will cater for i.e. existing consumption plus future consumption.
- From the above calculate the cost per unit consumption factor.
- The DC for the development in question is then calculated by multiplying the nett additional consumption needed for that development, by the cost per unit consumption factor.

In this manner the new development is paying its fair share of the infrastructure that it uses in that impact zone, and not financing an existing shortfall nor financing a surplus being created.

7.5. The basis upon which development charges will be determined in terms of electricity will be as per NRS 069: Code of practice for the recovery of capital costs for distribution network assets or in terms of any existing or future municipal policy relating to electricity DCs.

7.6. The Municipality must adjust the unit cost for each municipal infrastructure service on an annual basis during the budget preparation process referred to in Section 21 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, to take account of inflationary impacts and must publish the adjusted unit costs within two months of approving the municipal budget. The Municipality will use the Contract Price Adjustment Factor as prescribed in the SAICE General Conditions of Contract for Construction Works (as amended) to determine the annual effect of inflation.

- 7.7. Where possible, unit costs for each municipal infrastructure service should be re-calculated every five years to take into account the current and planned capacity for each municipal infrastructure service at the date of re-calculation, and any other relevant factors.
- 7.8. No adjustment factor between 2021/22 and 2022/23 was approved by the Municipal Council as the new unit costs were recalculated from scratch. As an escalation factor is still required in some instances, for instance to escalate the value of work done *in lieu* of DCs over multiple financial years, this increase is hereby confirmed as 14.7415%.

8. ADJUSTMENT FOR ACTUAL COSTS OR USAGE

- 8.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 7.3, the Municipality may at its own instance or on request by a developer, increase or reduce the amount of the bulk services component of a development charge so as to reflect the actual cost of installation of the required bulk services, where:
 - 8.1.1. there are exceptional circumstances, as motivated by the developer and if accepted by the Municipal Council, justify such an increase or reduction. An exceptional circumstance will typically be in the event that it is discovered that a gross error has occurred in the determination of the development charges tariffs, or
 - 8.1.2. a particular land development significantly exceeds the size or impact thresholds set out in the applicable development charges tariff tables, or
 - 8.1.3. the usage of a particular land use varies significantly from the usage of the approved development charges tariff tables and of which the actual usage is motivated by a professional engineer and can be justified by means of recognised engineering guidelines and/or industry norms and standards or,
 - 8.1.4. where a development is situated outside the urban area, and it is not connected to or uses the bulk infrastructure allowed for in the development charge calculation, because it is providing its own bulk services (e.g. private borehole water supply and waste water package plant), then that portion of the development charge must be removed from the calculation, and the developer must pay for the installation of his own bulk infrastructure to the approval of the Engineer or,
 - 8.1.5. in the event of the Municipality discovering that an error has occurred in the determination of the development charges tariffs, or if there are justifiable reasons to review the tariffs, it may, by means of a council resolution, correct such error or review such tariffs.
- 8.2. Where the Municipality adjusts the amount of the bulk services component of a development charge in terms of this section:
 - 8.2.1. the developer is responsible for the costs of performing the calculation of such adjustment, which must be carried out by a registered professional civil engineer acceptable to the Municipality and appointed by the developer with appropriate experience and expertise having regard to the nature and extent of the proposed land use; and
 - 8.2.2. the actual cost must include, where applicable and without limitation, land costs, professional fees, materials, labour, the reasonable costs of construction and any tax liabilities: provided that all such costs would otherwise have been borne by the Municipality, in the provision and installation of the bulk services concerned.

9. INSTALLATION OF EXTERNAL ENGINEERING SERVICES INSTEAD OF THE PAYMENT OF DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

- 9.1. The Municipality may agree with a developer that the developer installs all or part of the external engineering bulk services required for an approved land development instead of the payment of the applicable development charge. Such agreement shall be in writing and any work performed by the ~~D~~developer prior to such an agreement being in place, shall be at the developer's own risk.
- 9.2. Where a developer installs external engineering services to the technical standards required by the Municipality, as reflected in the applicable conditions of approval of the land development application or as agreed with the Municipality in writing, the developer may set off the fair and reasonable cost of such installation, as determined by the Municipality, against the applicable development charges.
- 9.3. Any capital infrastructure assets forming part of an external engineering service installed by a developer instead of payment of any part of a development charge shall, upon installation, become the property of the Municipality, and-

- 9.3.1. the developer shall bear the responsibility of ensuring that ownership or other relevant rights to the affected capital infrastructure assets is or are transferred to the Municipality;

- 9.3.2. the Municipality must include the applicable capital infrastructure asset gain in its next adjustments budget, in accordance with regulations relating to asset gains, made in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. This information must be provided, in a format acceptable to the Municipality, by the registered professional civil engineer appointed by the ~~D~~developer for the project and prior to any subdivision clearance or building plan approval (whichever comes first).

9.4. ~~The Municipality may require that a developer installs external engineering services to accommodate a greater capacity than that which would be required for the proposed land use alone in accordance with any master plan approved by the Municipality, in order to support planned future development in the vicinity of the approved land development. Where the total fair and reasonable cost of installation of such required external engineering services exceeds the development charge payable by the developer, the Municipality may reimburse the developer the amount in excess of the development charge, in accordance with a written agreement, provided that such infrastructure has been provided for in accordance with an approved master planning programme for such service and which has been approved as a capital project in terms of the budget of the Municipality. This reimbursement is to be within an agreed payment schedule not exceeding three years from the date of installation unless the developer waives his right to the applicable reimbursement. The Municipality may require a developer to install external engineering services with a capacity greater than that needed for the proposed development alone, where such increased capacity is necessary to support planned future development in the surrounding area and is in accordance with an approved municipal master plan.~~

Where the fair and reasonable cost of providing such external engineering services exceeds the development charge payable by the developer, the Municipality may, subject to a written agreement, reimburse the developer or offset the amount in excess of the development charge. Such reimbursement shall only apply where the infrastructure forms part of an approved master planning programme for the relevant service and has been approved as a capital project in the Municipality's budget.

Any reimbursement or offset must occur in accordance with an agreed payment schedule, not exceeding three (3) years from the completion date of installation, unless the developer waives the right to reimbursement.

The Municipality is under no obligation to agree to any reimbursement or offset. If the Municipality is unable to reimburse the developer due to budgetary constraints, lack of budgetary approval by Council, or any other reason, the developer must elect either to:

(a) proceed with the development and fund the shortfall at his/her own cost, without reimbursement; or

(b) delay the development until the Municipality has made the necessary budgetary provision.

These funding considerations will be taken into account when assessing any land use application to ensure that approvals are granted prudently and with due regard to financial sustainability.

9-4-9.5. If the developer elects to develop outside the Municipality's approved capital expenditure ~~framework programme~~, he or she will have to fund the provision of services to enable such development. Subject to approval of the Municipality, DCs can be used as a funding source, if it is a bulk service, but any shortfall will have to be covered by the Developer. There is no obligation on the Municipality to provide services to land simply because an owner wants to develop his/her land and the Municipality is not obligated to re-imburse the developer for such expense. Section 152 of the Constitution emphasises the fact that the Municipality must structure its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community.

9-5-9.6. When a developer installs external engineering services instead of payment of a development charge, he or she must adopt the most cost-effective and efficient approach to meet the Municipality's technical standards. The principles of procuring the most cost-effective and efficient services must be followed. Therefore, the installation of engineering services must be provided at costs based on a competitive procurement process (in the form of a formal quotation or tender process for purposes of which —at least three quotations or tenders have to be obtained) tenders or quotes and evaluated by the developer's consultant with a recommendation for appointment. Such recommendation must be approved by the Municipality before the appointment of a contractor for this purpose.

9-6-9.7. Upon the developer having complied with all the terms and conditions for the installation of municipal services in lieu of development charges in terms of an engineering services agreement the "Municipality undertakes to value the total cost of the municipal services installed. Such valuation will be based on the payment certificates as certified by the professional consulting engineer. The total value as per the final payment certificate of the project will be used to determine the total cost of the municipal services installed. If the project has been completed in a previous financial year, the total completion value (as normally indicated on the final payment certificate) can be escalated to the year at which time DC payment is to be made. The escalation rate will be the same as the DC annual escalation as approved by the Municipal Council. The outstanding amount of development charges payable will be reduced by the value of such municipal services installed. The outstanding amount will be payable before a clearance certificate is issued by the Municipality, or before an occupation certificate is issued (where clearance certificate is not applicable) or by any stage as indicated by the Municipality in the approval conditions for that development. If there is no outstanding amount due, i.e. if the developer has spent more than the DC amount payable, a financial reconciliation must still be submitted by the consulting engineering to the Municipality for their consideration and approval, prior to the issuing of any clearance or occupation certificate.

10. NON-PROVISION BY THE MUNICIPALITY

10.1. Where the Municipality has agreed to install the required external engineering services and fails to do so within a period of twelve months from the date for completion

stipulated in such agreement, the Municipality must return the applicable portion of the development charge paid by the developer which is attributable to the failure, to the developer, with interest charged at the applicable rate for debts owed to the State.

10.2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 10.1, the Municipality and the developer may agree to:

10.2.1. an extension of the time period for the installation of the required external engineering services by the Municipality: provided that such extended time period may not exceed twenty-four months and provided further that where the Municipality completes the installation within such extended time period, it has no obligation to return the development charge paid by the developer or any interest thereon, to the developer; or

10.2.2. an engineering services agreement, or such a revised agreement, in terms of which the developer agrees to install the required external engineering services in whole or in part and, where agreeing to install in part, the time period within which the Municipality will install those external engineering services for which it remains responsible: provided that the extended time period for installation by the Municipality may not exceed twenty-four months and provided further that where the Municipality completes its portion of the installation within such extended time period, it has no obligation to return that portion of the development charge or any interest thereon paid by the developer which pertains to the external engineering services installed by the Municipality, to the developer.

11. WITHHOLDING CLEARANCES AND APPROVALS.

11.1. The Municipality shall be entitled to withhold any consent, clearance or approval in respect of a land development in the event where development charges owed by the developer remain unpaid or the developer fails to install external engineering services in accordance with an engineering services agreement entered into with the Municipality.

11.2. The Municipality shall not be obliged to allow any internal or link services to be connected to the bulk services of the Municipality until all development charges have been paid by a developer.

12. REBATES, EXEMPTIONS AND DISCOUNTS

12.1. The Municipality may only grant a rebate - for a category of applicants or a category of land developments through reducing the development charge payable in respect thereof or exempt a category of applicants or a category of land developments from paying development charges if it meets one or more of the following criteria ~~(-These projects will have provide a social and economic benefit to the communities and the Municipality in its as a whole and, in so doing will alleviate some institutional and financial pressure on the Municipality in terms of providing social infrastructure and social development programmes)~~:

- The beneficiaries of the land development must primarily be indigent persons, persons dependent on pensions or social grants for their livelihood, or persons temporarily without income; or
- Public educational institutions, public hospitals, public clinics and other public infrastructure projects which are not profit seeking and which provide a service to especially the poorer communities;

and

- ~~In this scenario, the applicant for a rebate must be able to provide proof that theythe applicant isare a registered non-profit or charitable community organisation.~~

OR

~~Public educational institutions, public hospitals, public clinics and other public infrastructure projects which are not profit seeking and which provides a service to especially the poorer communities. The land development must be for purposes of serving the community, conservation, educational, institutional or public purposes as defined in Schedule 2 to the SPLUMA.~~

- ~~The applicant for a rebate or exemption must be a registered non-profit or charitable community organisations undertaking social development projects that is beneficial to the community and/or where the applicant is able to demonstrate how the proposed development will have a social and/or economic benefit to the Municipality. The use of any land or buildings, or any part thereof, shall not be for the private financial benefit of any individual, including as a shareholder in a company or otherwise.~~
- ~~If the bulk engineering services for the land development concerned have been budgeted to be funded through a transfer from another sphere of government, a rebate or exemption may be granted to the extent of that transfer.~~

~~12.2 Examples of land uses that qualify for automatic exemptions, are the following:~~

- ~~All government subsidised housing programmes will be automatically exempt from DCs. These housing projects are approved by the Municipal Council as per the Housing pipeline prior to implementation and such approval should include financial commitments regarding the provision of bulk services for these projects. Such projects would also typically qualify for government grants to fund the upgrade of bulk infrastructure. It is thus not necessary for development charges if the provision of bulk services is to be funded by alternative funding sources. If any bulk upgrades are identified to accommodate the new development during land use approval, then the onus will be on the Municipal Council to allocate the required funds to the budget as part of the project implementation.~~

~~12.3 Examples of land uses that may potentially qualify for rebates, subject to council approval, are the following:~~

- ~~Public schools, public hospitals, public clinics and other public infrastructure projects developed and funded by government which provides a service to especially the poorer communities may qualify for a potential rebate. These projects will have a social and economic benefit to the communities and the Municipality in its whole and in so doing will alleviate some institutional and financial pressure on the Municipality in terms of providing social infrastructure and social development programmes.~~

~~12.1, 12.2.~~ Applications and motivations for rebates must be in writing and addressed to the Director: Infrastructure Services for evaluation, calculation of the applicable development charge as if it were payable, and submission of a recommendation to the ~~Stellenbosch~~ Municipal Council for consideration. Such submission must clearly indicate how the application meets the criteria ~~of 12.1 and / or 12.3~~ above. Should the submission/motivation fail to prove that it meets the required criteria, it will not be recommended to the Municipal Council for consideration.

~~12.2.12.3.~~ If a rebate - is granted, the Municipal Council must set out the reasons for its decision, must identify the alternative funding source for the required bulk engineering services to the value of the rebate, and must budget for and/or obtain funding from an alternative source to the value of the subsidy.

~~12.3.12.4.~~ Before the Municipality grants an individual subsidy, the responsible municipal department (indicated in brackets below) must:

~~12.7.1.12.4.1.~~ ensure that the revenue to be forgone as a result of any rebate approved by the Municipal Council is reflected in the Municipality's budget (Finance);
~~by the Municipal Council is reflected in the Municipality's budget (Finance);~~

~~12.7.2.12.4.2.~~ must provide for budgetary provision for the realisation of the revenue forgone to be made, from another realistically available source of revenue (Finance);

~~12.7.3.12.4.3.~~ ensure that the monetary value of the rebate, together with the amount of any other payment or payments received by the Municipality towards the capital costs of external engineering services for an approved land development, is at least equal to the development charge applicable
~~calculated in accordance with paragraph 12.4.1.~~ (Infrastructure and Finance)

12.5. A discount for Inclusionary housing units/erven will be applicable if approved by the Municipal Council in the Stellenbosch Municipality's Inclusionary Zoning Policy, 2023 (as amended from time to time). The discount will be based on the discount rate approved in the aforementioned policy.

~~12.4.12.6.~~ Land uses that qualify for automatic exemptions, are the following:

- All government subsidised housing programmes will be automatically exempt from DCs. These housing projects are approved by the Municipal Council as per the Housing pipeline prior to implementation and such approval should include financial commitments regarding the provision of bulk services for these projects. Such projects would also typically qualify for government grants to fund the upgrade of bulk infrastructure. It is thus not necessary for development charges if the provision of bulk services is to be funded by alternative funding sources. If any bulk upgrades are identified to accommodate the new development during land use approval, then the onus will be on the Municipal Council to allocate the required funds to the budget as part of the project implementation.

13. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

13.1. Rural areas/farms: Development charges will not be levied in respect of buildings as are reasonably connected with the permissible main farming activities on the farm (e.g. cellar and bottling facilities on a wine farm or a fruit packaging and storage facility on a fruit farm). Development charges according to the applicable tariff will be levied for any other development on farms requiring approval of land use applications, e.g., a farm stall, function venue, tourist accommodation facilities, conference facilities or other commercial activities. A scientifically calculated reduction factor of 50% will however be applied to the trip generation rates as specified for such land uses outside of urban areas.

13.2. Gross Leasable Area ("GLA"): When at the time of the development charges calculation being done, the GLA figure is not known, it will be deemed to be 15% less than the permissible total bulk (i.e. based on 85% of the total permissible bulk).

13.3. Deviation from parking ratios and development charges *in lieu* of Parking bays: If the development is located in an area where in the opinion of the Municipality the lack of sufficient on-site parking is currently causing problems, payment of parking

development charges in lieu of providing parking bays will not be permitted and the required parking ratio as defined in the Zoning Scheme must be complied with.

Some or all of the following criteria, at the sole discretion of the Municipality's Roads, Transport & Stormwater department, must be met before a development charges payment in lieu of parking bays will be favourably considered:

- If located in the historical CDB core where buildings were historically approved with limited parking provision;
- When a development is situated within a 500m radius of a public transport hub or facility;
- When a development is situated along a primary functional public transport route – provided that the necessary embayment required, is provided;
- When a development is situated along a primary Non-Motorised Transport route (as defined by the Non-motorised Transport Masterplan) – provided that the necessary facilities are in a functional condition;
- Where a public parking garage has been constructed that, in the Municipality's opinion, adequately caters for the demand created by the shortfall of on-site parking.

13.4. Provincial roads outside of the urban boundaries are not allowed for. For provincial Roads within the urban boundaries, 20% of the value thereof has been allowed for in the determination of the development charges tariffs and therefore this percentage will be allowed to be offset from development charges where constructed by the ~~D~~developer in terms of an engineering services agreement. The offsetting of development charges against the full cost of provincial road upgrades would result in an under-recovery of development charges for municipal roads. Exception is upgrades to intersections between municipal and provincial roads, where the full amount can be offset from development charges.

13.5. Non-motorised transport facilities: A functional and safe non-motorised transport and public transport network will reduce the dependence on private motor vehicles and therefore relieve road congestion and free up capacity on the roads and intersections. The developer may set off its fair and reasonable cost of providing such facilities, as determined by the Municipality, against the applicable development charges if the Municipality is satisfied, based on its non-motorised transport master plan, that those facilities are for the benefit of multiple users/developments and/or the community as a whole.

13.6. Handling of properties with historical land use rights: If a property (especially business and industrial zoned property) has an existing zoning right, it does not necessarily mean that DCs have been paid on the full development potential of the property when such zoning was approved. As such, when a developer/applicant unlocks the full or further development potential on property with historical land use rights (including instances where only submission of an application for land development in the form of a building plan application is required) development charges will be levied based on the increased demand or reasonably expected increased demand on existing and planned engineering services capacity. A DC credit can only be granted if a DC for a specific development or building has been paid in the past, or if there are existing permanent, legal buildings (has building plan approval) on the site which service demand has already been absorbed into the bulk service networks for which a DC has been paid. Otherwise there is no justification for granting such a credit. The onus to prove that DCs have been paid is on the ~~D~~developer/Aapplicant. DC's will be payable before building plan approval.

13.7. Temporary Departures: In respect of temporary departures, development charges will

~~be levied at 20% of the normal development charge will be applicable and .At each extension of a temporary departure, another a further 20% will be applicable levied until 100% of the normal development charge reached is levied. If a permanent right is applied for, then credit will be given granted for DC's previously paid and the onus is on the developer to provide —proof of payment will be the onus of the developer. In addition, if, in the Municipality's opinion, any external engineering services upgrades are required to meet increased demand due to the impact of the temporary land use concerned, even if of a temporary nature, the developer must construct such upgrade at own cost. The following arrangements will also apply: No development charges will be levied in respect of temporary departure approvals; provided that:~~

~~13.7.1. If, in the Municipality's opinion, any external engineering services upgrades are required to meet increased demand due to the impact of the temporary land use concerned, even if of a temporary nature, the developer must construct such upgrade at own cost; and~~

~~13.7.2. if an application for an extension of a temporary departure is granted, development charges will be levied due to the prolonged impact on services.~~

- 13.8. Where a development's development charges are utilised to upgrade a specific service in order to create the required capacity, and the development charges for that specific service category is not sufficient to cover the cost of the upgrade, the Director: Infrastructure Services, at his discretion, will determine if development charges from the other service categories can be utilized to cover the cost. Factors to be taken into consideration include the status of bulk services in the development area, the practicality and timing to secure alternative sources of funding, etc. The Community Facilities Development Charges must be ring fenced and cannot be utilised on engineering infrastructure.
- 13.9. Where a service other than a bulk service needs to be modified/relocated in order to accommodate a development, and such modification/relocation is the Municipality's responsibility, but cannot be implemented by the Municipality due to time and/or budget and/or operational constraints, such work may be set off from DCs. An example would be if a municipal service is located on private property, without a servitude, and such service needs to be relocated to allow building work.
- 13.10. Where a change in land use leads to a lower impact than the original land use, and leads to a specific service being in a "credit" in terms of the DC for that service, such credit cannot be refunded, or be offset from the DCs of any of the other services. The reason for this is that the original impact has already been catered for in terms of bulk services, that expense does not fall away due to the lower impact of the changed land use. Furthermore, should the new land use in future change back to its original use, a DC will not be applicable, as it would be deemed that such DC had been paid when the original land use had been implemented.

Example – a new 2 residential erf subdivision is approved – DCs are paid before subdivision clearance. Then afterwards, it is consolidated, no DC payable because impact on (say roads/trip generation is less for one erf than 2 erven.). Afterwards, again subdivided into the original 2 erven – no DC is now payable because a DC was already paid when the 2 erven were originally subdivided.

- 13.11. Outdoor Function / Picnic Areas: Where such an outdoor area is provided as an alternative seating space for the formal seating (GLA) in a restaurant/deli/tourist facility, in other words the outdoor area will not lead to additional guests, then DCs will not be applicable for the outdoor area. The total number of persons to be accommodated at any point in time at the establishment will then be limited to the capacity of the restaurant/deli/tourist facility, which must be stated in the application and in the application's motivation. If, however the seating of an outdoor area is additional to the formal seating (GLA) in a restaurant/deli/tourist facility, then DCs will

be charged for that outdoor area as well.

13.12. Hostels - Roads DC's: For a primary school or high school hostel building the Roads & Transport DC will not be applicable. It can be reasonably accepted that most learners at such institutions will not be of driving age and that the hostels will be on the school premises. Under these conditions, zero - or very low trip generation is foreseen. For all other hostels, i.e. university hostels, the Roads & Transport DC will remain applicable.

13.13. General: Notwithstanding any other provision of this policy, the granting of any credit in respect of development charges or any reimbursement or off-set remains in the discretion of the Municipality.

When considering whether to grant any credits or reimbursement or off-set in respect of development charges, the Municipality may take into account the following , amongst others:

- Whether the development is in an area that is considered a priority development area by the Municipality
- Whether granting the credit/off-set serves the broader public interest and is not to the detriment of other users or the community as a whole or is not only beneficial to the developer, whilst balancing the Municipality's ability to fund and maintain infrastructure
- Whether the development is located within the municipal urban edge
- Whether the development or engineering services to be installed is provided for in the Municipality's budget that is linked to and/or based on the Municipality's approved Integrated Development Plan
- Whether the development falls within the Municipality's approved capital expenditure framework
- Whether the developer has constructed or upgraded and/or will construct or upgrade infrastructure that benefits multiple users/developments and/or the community as a whole, and has been or will be ceded to the Municipality
- Whether the development aligns with strategic municipal goals such as densification, affordable housing, economic development, or spatial transformation
- Whether sufficient documentation exists to verify the credit claim and whether it is claimed within the applicable timeframe
- Existing agreements, conditions of approval, or statutory obligations requiring credits to be granted

Any credits or off-set will only be applicable to the same erf and/or land in respect of which the credit or set off-set was granted and cannot be utilised and/or set off in respect of and/or applied or transferred to a different erf. Any such credits or reimbursement will expire within a period of 3 years of having been granted or from becoming due to the developer.

Appendix "A"

~~Legislative background and relevant statutory provisions~~

Legislative background

1. ~~The Townships Ordinance, 33 of 1934 – ('Townships Ordinance')~~

~~Before 1 July 1986 (i.e., the commencement date of the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 15 of 1985), land use applications in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope were dealt with in terms of the Townships Ordinance, 33 of 1934.~~

~~It *inter alia* provided in section 35 *ter* that an enhancement levy was due to the local authority concerned by the owner of any land of which the value is or has increased in consequence of 'provisions' being or having been 'prescribed' (i.e., zoning rights granted). The intention clearly was that the levy would serve as the developer's contribution towards the cost of providing or upgrading municipal services infrastructure required to serve development undertaken, based on the approved enhanced rights.~~

2. ~~The Venter Commission~~

~~Under the Townships Ordinance, however, the settling of the question of a basis on which engineering services should be provided by the township establisher and the local authority concerned, was one of the biggest single factors that retarded the township establishment process and the rapid and effective production of new residential sites.~~

~~On 26 June 1982 the State President therefore appointed a commission to inquire into and make recommendations *inter alia* regarding methods which may promote the provision of sufficient residential erven and reduce the cost thereof. The commission became known as the Venter Parliamentary Commission (the 'Venter Commission').~~

~~At that stage the regulation of costs of township establishment in the Cape Province was based on the recommendations of the 1970 Niemand Commission. These included the basic principle that the existing municipal rate payers should not be expected to carry the burden of services for the new township but that the arrangements between the township owner and the municipality should be such that the municipality did not make a profit out of the township owner or the purchaser of his erven either. In short, the basis for cost liability was supposed in all cases to be the principle of equal treatment, in accordance with which the inhabitants of the old town should not subsidise the new township and neither should the old derive benefit from the new township.~~

~~The Venter Commission published three reports, respectively dated 29 March 1983, 16 June 1983 and 30 November 1983. It assumed, for purposes of those reports, that the concept of 'internal services' referred to the engineering services network that was internal to the township concerned, but that it did not include the higher order services situated within the area of the township concerned that were generally classified as 'external services' and were able to serve adjacent areas as well. It recommended ^[2] that 'the township establisher should accept responsibility for the installation and financing of all engineering services that are internal to the township, and the local authority should accept responsibility for the installation and financing of external engineering services.'~~

3. ~~The Land Use Planning Ordinance, 15 of 1985 – ('LUPO')~~

~~Many of the recommendations of the Venter Commission were adopted by the then Cape Province Provincial Government and served as points of departure for the drafting of the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 15 of 1985 ('LUPO').~~

~~Section 42(1) of (the now repealed) LUPO, empowered the competent authority to grant a land use application, subject to 'such conditions as he may think fit'. Section 42(2) of LUPO is particularly noteworthy. It read as follows:~~

~~'Such conditions may, having regard to-~~

~~(a) — the community needs and **public expenditure which** in his or its opinion **may arise** from the authorisation, exemption, application or appeal concerned **and** the public~~

² — Par 3.6 Venter Commission 2nd Report sub-paragraph 10.

~~expenditure incurred in the past which in his or its opinion facilitates the said authorisation, exemption, application or appeal, and~~

~~(b) the various rates and levies paid in the past or to be paid in the future by the owner of the land concerned, include conditions in relation to the cession of land or the payment of money which is directly related to requirements resulting from the said authorisation, exemption, application or appeal in respect of the provision of necessary services or amenities to the land concerned.' [Emphasis added].~~

~~LUPO no longer catered for enhancement levies but introduced an arrangement in terms of which local authorities could require, as a condition of approval, a contribution towards specified public expenditure. The qualification was that such expenditure (incurred in the past or that may arise) should (a) in the opinion of the authority, facilitate the land use approval; and (b) had to be directly related to requirements resulting from such approval, in respect of the provision of necessary services or amenities to the land concerned.~~

~~The reason why local authorities were required to take into consideration 'the various rates and levies paid in the past or to be paid in the future by the owner of the land concerned', relates to how loans, as mechanism to finance infrastructure investment programmes, fits within the municipal fiscal framework. When loans are taken up for this purpose, municipalities repay same *inter alia* by using income from those sources. In other words, even the owners of vacant land contribute towards the cost of existing infrastructure that was or new infrastructure that will be provided with borrowed funds. To disregard their previous and future contribution would therefore be in conflict with the requirement that a municipality should not make a profit out of the developer.~~

4. Conclusion

~~Development charges are not a new revenue source or tax for municipalities, but a once-off infrastructure access charge imposed by a municipality on a developer as a condition of approval of a land development that will result in intensification of land uses and an increase in the use of or need for municipal engineering infrastructure.~~

~~All the new order local government and planning legislation and language used therein, can easily induce an exaggerated sense of the extent of the substantive shift that it is brought about. Actually, the new order regime very much replicates that which previously subsisted in terms of the old order legislation and provides for the substantive continuity of the regulatory structure.~~

~~The new order legislation merely refined statutory arrangements relating to development charges whilst the underlying principles in respect thereof, remained the same. People working with the legislation shall appreciate the pattern today is not something essentially different to what it was yesterday and because different language is used in the legal framework one shouldn't allow that to confuse oneself into thinking of it as some sort of a legal revolution. The underlying principles still represent an equitable division of development costs between the local authority and the developer.~~

Relevant statutory provisions

The Constitution

- Section 229(1)(b) empowers a municipality, if authorised by national legislation, to impose other taxes, levies and duties.
- According to section 229 (2) the power of a municipality to impose rates on property, surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the Municipality, or other taxes, levies or duties-

- ~~o — may not be exercised in a way that materially and unreasonably prejudices national economic policies, economic activities across municipal boundaries, or the national mobility of goods, services, capital or labour; and~~
- ~~o — may be regulated by national legislation.~~

Zoning Scheme

"Development charges in terms of this scheme

~~34,(1) The calculation of development charges and whether or not a development charge is payable, shall be subject to the municipality's policy adopted in this regard.~~

~~(2) Where the full extent of the primary development rights attached to a property has not been taken up, additional development charges will be applicable when the remainder of such extent of permissible development rights is exercised, and any credit for development charges will only amount to the extent of the legal historic development of the property in terms of which the service demand has already been accounted for in the bulk service networks. The onus of proof for the payment of any development charge in the past is on the developer.~~

~~(3) Where the provisions in a particular zone identifies that a development charge is payable for intensified primary development rights which came into operation as a result of this scheme, and where the owner intends to develop according to such intensified rights, such development charge shall be calculated when the building plan is submitted, and shall be paid prior to the approval of said building plan which takes up such additional rights or part thereof.~~

~~(4) Where an application is made in terms of planning law, or where application is made for additional use rights or permissions in terms of the scheme, the municipality may impose a condition related to development charges payable where said approval leads to the intensification of land use beyond the primary rights which was originally approved on the property.~~

~~(5) Unless alternative agreement is reached in writing between the owner and the Municipality, no building plan shall be approved for any property where an outstanding development charge is payable."~~

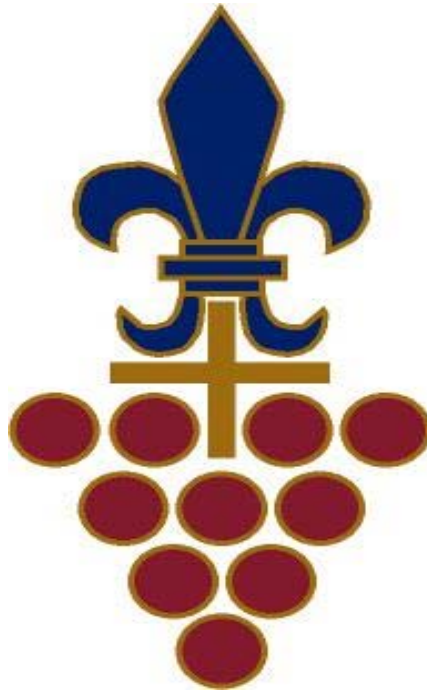
The Systems Act

~~According to the Systems Act a 'municipal service' means a service that a municipality is empowered to provide and which it provides or may provide to or for the benefit of the local community. Irrespective of whether such a service is provided (or to be provided) by the municipality through an internal mechanism or by engaging an external mechanism.~~

- ~~• — Section 4 (1) provides that the council of a municipality has the right to finance the affairs of the municipality by~~
- ~~o — charging fees for services; and~~
- ~~o — imposing surcharges on fees, rates on property and, to the extent authorised by national legislation, other taxes, levies and duties.~~
- ~~• — Section 4(2) provides that the council of a municipality, within the municipality's financial and administrative capacity and having regard to practical considerations, has the duty inter alia to~~

- ~~o — exercise the municipality's executive and legislative authority and use the resources of the municipality in the best interests of the local community;~~
- ~~o — strive to ensure that municipal services are provided to the local community in a financially and environmentally sustainable manner; and~~
- ~~o — promote and undertake development in the municipality.~~
- — According to section 11(3) a municipality exercises its legislative or executive authority *inter alia* by imposing and recovering rates, taxes, levies, duties, service fees and surcharges on fees, including setting and implementing tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies.
- — Section 74 of the Systems Act requires that a municipal council must adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services provided by the municipality itself or by way of service delivery agreements, and which complies with the provisions of the Systems Act and any other applicable legislation. In terms of section 74(2) a tariff policy must *inter alia* reflect at least the following principles, namely that
 - ~~o — tariffs must reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the service, including capital, operating, maintenance, administration and replacement costs, and interest charges;~~
 - ~~o — tariffs must be set at levels that facilitate the financial sustainability of the service, taking into account subsidisation from sources other than the service concerned;~~
 - ~~o — the extent of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households and other categories of users should be fully disclosed.~~
- — Section 75A of the Systems Act deals with the general power of municipalities to levy and recover fees, charges and tariffs. It provides that a municipality may
 - ~~o — levy and recover fees, charges or tariffs in respect of any function or service of the municipality; and~~
 - ~~o — recover collection charges and interest on any outstanding amount.~~

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



WAYLEAVE POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Legal Context

In terms of Section 151 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996, a municipality has the right to govern on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its community, subject to national and provincial legislation.

Section 156 of the Constitution grants the municipalities the right to administer the local government matters listed in Schedule 5B, which include municipal roads. A municipality may make by-laws for the effective administration of municipal roads.

This Policy will be converted into municipal by-laws to give it legal effect.

1.2 Need for Co-ordination

-For purposes of this Policy, coordination of Works in the public road reserve and on Municipal Land includes (i) forward planning and sequencing of Works across all Service Agents to avoid avoidable conflict and premature disturbance to rehabilitated assets, and (ii) the application, verification, approval and enforcement of Wayleaves for any Works to be executed. This is supported by the submission of annual work plans, service coordination meetings, and the maintenance of accurate digital service records. Without these controls, uncoordinated and/or illegal Works increase the risk of service interruptions, asset damage, public safety incidents, and claims against Council."

The collective value of infrastructure services contained within the public road reserve, the road itself and Municipal Land amounts to a considerable value. This infrastructure needs to be maintained, periodically rehabilitated and replaced or upgraded from time to time. Such activities can result in considerable delays, inconvenience, danger and additional costs to the road users and Municipality if not well planned and coordinated. The potential damages that can be suffered by either party include:

- Damage to roads and other services;
- Damage to vehicles;
- Inconvenience to road users;
- Reduction of the useful life of the road, footway or other services; and
- Time and social costs caused by delays.

It is imperative that permission for all Work conducted in the public road reserves and in Municipal Land is carefully controlled and co-ordinated to avoid disturbance to service delivery and public inconvenience. This responsibility resides with the Stellenbosch Municipality and its infrastructure services departments to continuously improve the capability to provide such service.

As the custodian of all municipal road reserves, the Infrastructure Roads, Transportation and Stormwater Department is vital to initiate a programme that would establish the necessary co-ordinated activities and policies regarding Work conducted in public road

reserves. This wayleave policy document (this document) is the first deliverable of the programme. This initiative was later transferred to the Asset Management and Systems (Wayleaves) Unit. This document attempts to provide a basic framework for ensuring proper co-ordination and co-operation between the various departments as well as external parties who conduct Work in public road reserves and Municipal Land.

The document was prepared with the aim to minimise and strive to eliminate any negative effect or disruptions to services installed in the public road reserves and on Municipal Land as a consequence of uncoordinated and carefully controlled Works. This document covers the procedures to apply for, process and approve Wayleaves, procedures to follow for undertaking and completion of Work, as well as a reference to specifications according to which the Work must be done.

This initiative can only succeed if all internal and External parties involved in carrying out Work in the public road reserves and Municipal Land constructively cooperate by working according to this Code, related policies and supporting documentation.

1.3 Establishing a Wayleave Department

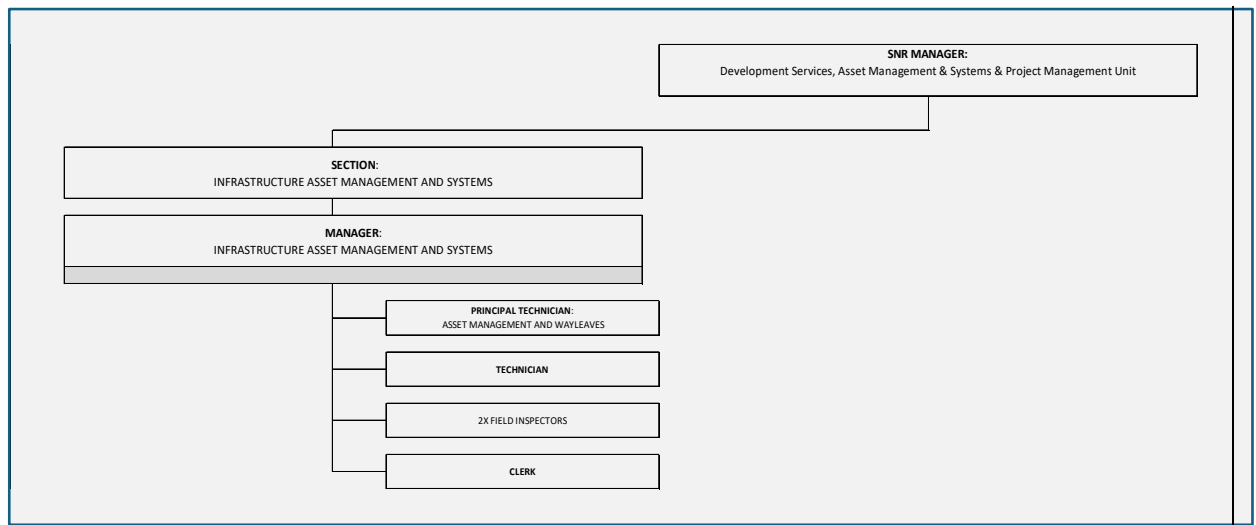
The Infrastructure Services Directorate has identified that this co-ordination function will need to:

- Improve the interdepartmental communication on annual Work plans and the execution of such Work;
- Coordinate and regulate all Work carried out within the public road reserves and Municipal Land;
- Minimise the danger and inconvenience to the public;
- Minimise the disturbance and damage to existing Services;
- Reduce and prevent illegal works carried out in the road reserves and Municipal Land;
- Reduce the number of legal claims; and,
- Promote the use of technology, such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) to locate Services,
- Assist in protection and safe guarding of the municipality infrastructure assets.

In order to effectively implement and sustain such a function for a Wayleave Department and a Technician (collectively the Asset Management & Systems (Wayleaves) Section) are being established within The Stellenbosch Municipality. The four essential tasks that must be accomplished in the process of establishing the Wayleave Department and the Technician are a dedicated Wayleave Section has been established within the Municipality (collectively referred to as the Asset Management & Systems (Wayleaves) Section). This Section comprises the Wayleave Department (administrative processing and record-keeping), together with the designated technical function responsible for technical co-ordination, oversight, inspections and close-out (referred to in this Policy as the "Technician", including an appropriately delegated competent official where applicable). The five essential tasks that must be accomplished in establishing and sustaining the Wayleave Department and the Technician function are:

- Establishing the necessary Council Policy in this regard (covered by this document);
- Establishing effective and simplistic procedures (covered by this document and detailed standard operating procedure);
- Establishing effective Municipal Bylaws (in the process of formation);
- Establishing an effective Organisational Structure (in the process of formation); and,
- Proper record-keeping of each approval and work done on-site (active).

Organisation Structure: Wayleave Department



The process to develop the Policy included the following activities:

- Identifying and documenting the Stellenbosch Municipality requirements in terms of the Policy and procedures;
- Identifying representatives for both internal and external stakeholders to participate in the policy formulation process;
- Researching existing documentation and other information sources as provided by the Stellenbosch Municipality and representatives;
- Facilitating workshops on the document; and
- Finalising documentation and getting approval from the Stellenbosch Municipality Council.

1.4 Document Structure

This document is organised into three sections. The following is a brief description of each section:

Section 1 – Introduction: This section aims to illustrate the need for coordination and responsibility of the wayleaves service coordination team. It further elaborate on the development approach adopted.

Section 2 – Definitions: This section is a summary of definitions of terms used throughout the document.

Section 3 – Policy: The Wayleave Policy as adopted by Council is explained under a collection of topics, including the Basic Wayleave Procedure. This structure was used in order to simplify the use of the document.

1.5 Supporting Documents

Three supporting documents, which documents are incorporated and form part of this Policy.

- Wayleave application form,
 - The General Wayleave Conditions. These general conditions may be amended by the Wayleave Department depending on the nature of the Work to be carried out. Any project-specific amendments must be recorded in writing and issued together with the Approved Wayleave/Approval Letter;
-
- Approved Wayleave or Approval letter,
- Services Verification Meeting Record
- Public Liability Insurance Checklist,
- Wayleave Tariffs as approved per financial year,
- Certificate of Works Completion
- **Document control:** The Wayleave Department shall maintain the current controlled versions of all supporting documents. Where there is any conflict, the conditions and requirements contained in the Approved Wayleave/Approval Letter (including any project-specific conditions) shall prevail for that Work.

2 DEFINITIONS

The following words and phrases have the meaning assigned to them in this Code unless the context otherwise indicates:

"Accounting Officer" means the Municipal Manager, as contemplated in the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003

"Authorised Agent" means an agent who is authorised by the Wayleave Department to perform specified Services;

"Backfilling" refers to the replacement of the structural layers in the trench or excavation and may include the base, sub-base, selected subgrade and subgrade, but excludes the surfacing which is covered under 'Reinstatement';

"Certificate of Works Completion" means the document issued by the Professional Engineer appointed by the Wayleave Holder as proof that Work in the public road reserves has been completed complies with the requirements and conditions of this document and that of the approved wayleave and issued to the Wayleave Holder;

"Code" means the Policy (this document) for Work in the Public Road Reserve (PRR) and other Municipal Land as approved by Council and as agreed to by the Parties including the accompanying appendices thereto;

"Council" means the Municipal Council of The Stellenbosch Municipality established by Provincial Notice No. 352 of 2000 dated 19 September 2000, as amended, or its successor in title, and any committee or person to which or whom an instruction has been given or any power, function or duty has been delegated or sub-delegated in terms of, or as contemplated in, section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

"Distance of Excavation" means the shortest horizontal distance between the electrical equipment or electrical structure nearest to the excavation. "Electric structure" means any power line tower, electric pole, switch box, miniature substation fence or building or any other structure used in the distribution of electricity;

"Emergency Work" is defined as any Work that is required to prevent or end a dangerous situation, to prevent or end an unplanned interruption in the supply of a Service, or to avoid any substantial losses. It is important to note that a lack of proper planning of Work to be carried out will not justify Emergency Work and such activities will be reasonably stopped by the Wayleave Department;

"External" refer to anything not belonging to Council as applicable in the context.

"Illegal" refer to Works conducted without an approved Wayleave or without a valid authorisation from Council.

"Internal" refer to anything belonging to Council as applicable in the context.

"Lane Rentals" mean the rentals that are paid to the Wayleave Department by a Service Agent, excluding a Municipal Department, whose Work in the Public Road Reserve (PRR) results in time delay costs (TDC) being incurred by the users of the Public Road Reserve (PRR);

"Non-compliance" refers to any violation of the approved wayleave conditions and requirements as applicable.

"Municipal Department" means any Department that belongs to or is controlled by Council;

"Municipal Land" any land that is owned or is under control of the Stellenbosch Municipality;

"Professional Engineer" means a person registered as a Professional Engineer/Technologist in terms of the Engineering Professions Act, 2000, appointed and funded by the Wayleave Holder to ensure compliance with the requirements and Conditions of the Code and the Approved Wayleave. Appointment of such a person is required to control the Works wherever any excavation and overhead installations are involved.

"Public Road Reserve" means the full width of a public road, and includes the verge and the roadway;

"Reinstatement" refers to replacement of the final layer in the case of roads, footways and verges and this may be the bituminous surfacing, paving blocks, concrete, grass, etc, as originally discovered on the site or may be instructed in the Wayleave Approval.

"Routine Maintenance Work" is defined as all types of Work involved in maintaining the services in the public road reserves and other Municipal Land that does not require excavation, traffic control or reinstatement activities;

"Service" means any structure or system installed by a Service Agent on or in the Public Road Reserve (PRR) and in a Municipal Land to provide service to the public or individuals;

"Service Agent" means any Municipal Department, Public or Private Agent or utility that has, intends to install a Service in the Public Road Reserve (PRR) on in a Municipal Land;

"Wayleave Department" means a unit established by the Infrastructure Directorate with the sole responsibility to carry out the administrative functions of receiving and processing wayleaves applications, obtaining comments from the various internal departments, and conveying the decision in writing to the Applicant, namely to approve with conditions, or reject with reasons, any wayleave application, and to provide record-keeping of each application and installation;

"Service owner" the owner of a particular Service.

"Service-Sharing Installation" means utilisation (by one or more Service Agents) of the same existing or new ducting or pipelines installation or structure as support or protection of a service without to avoid and/ or the need for additional excavations or installation of a protection or supporting structure;

"Technician" ~~means the person/official/institutional body identified by the Wayleave Department to coordinate and oversee any work undertaken in those sections of the public road reserves that fall within the Municipal area of Council;~~ means the Municipality's designated technical official(s) responsible for technical review, coordination, inspections and compliance oversight in terms of this Policy, and includes the Principal Technician, Technician and/or Field Inspector acting under appropriate delegation, as applicable.

"Wayleave" means the formal approval to carry out Work following certain conditions and requirements concerning planned and any existing services within the Public Road Reserve or Municipal Land. The wayleave approval must not be misconstrued as permission to build or install a structures or service or to plant or to connect a service. The onus is on the wayleave applicant or wayleave holder to ensure that he/ she attains all Council required permissions and approval prior to commencing with his/ her Works.

"Wayleave Applicant" means the individual or institution or organisation who has applied for a wayleave and has not received an approval;

"Wayleave Holder" means the individual , institution or organisation who is in possession of an approved wayleave issued by the Wayleave Department;

"Wayleave Work Approval Document" means the signed document/s issued by the Wayleave Department, detailing the Work which has been approved and the period during which the Work shall be carried out, and includes approved drawings/plans as applicable and, requirements Conditions of approval;

"Work(s)" refers to any underground or overhead installation activities (irrespective of the size), including the activities provided for in Section 1 of this Code, carried out within the Public Road Reserve and Municipal Land.

"Road crossing(s)" excavating a trench across the surfaced road to install infrastructure services

3. POLICY

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 The coordination of Work in the public road reserves and Municipal Land deals with two aspects, namely:

3.1.1.1 Planning the time schedule for future Work in the public road reserves so that the Work can be executed in a logical sequence, e.g. avoiding the placement of a Service in a road that was surfaced during the previous month. This could involve new construction, rehabilitation or Routine Maintenance Work; and

3.1.1.2 The application for and approval of a Wayleave for the execution of any Work in the public road reserves and in Municipal Land.

3.1.2 The co-ordination of Work schedules described under 3.1.1.1 above may result in specific co-ordination issues where the Wayleave Department, in consultation with the Technician, has to ensure that an acceptable solution is defined by the Service Agent(s) involved.

3.1.3 The role of the Technician is to facilitate coordination between the various Service Agents. Each Service Agent will have its own project leaders and Professional Engineers. They are responsible for the implementation of their projects together with compliance with Council's policies, procedures and standards.

3.1.4 The approval of a Wayleave means that:

3.1.4.1 The Wayleave Holder has permission to:

3.1.4.1.1 Conduct excavations in the Public Road Reserve

3.1.4.1.2 With attainment of relevant approvals and permissions from other departments as relevant and applicable; Place a new service, upgrade or maintain an existing underground or overhead service within the Public Road Reserve or Municipal Land, under specific requirements and conditions as stipulated in the wayleave;

3.1.4.1.3 Obtain approval from the relevant department(s) to conduct vehicular and pedestrian control in the Public Road Reserve and in Municipal Land as applicable; and,

3.1.4.1.4 Conduct excavation Reinstatement Works on the road, walkways, road reserve and other areas as applicable.

3.1.4.2 Council intends to protect and safeguard all of its infrastructure assets/ services and other services belonging to external service providers, installed within the road reserves and Municipal Land. However, Council does not take responsibility and cannot be held liable for any disturbance and/ or damages to the other services belonging to external/ other service providers.

3.1.4.3 For any External Services installed within the road reserve and in Municipal Land, any cost associated with temporary works, removal, relocating or upgrading these Service due to Council's or External projects such as

developments, upgrades, rehabilitations, etc, those costs remains with the installed Service owner.

- 3.1.4.4 All associated costs for temporary works, removal, ~~relocating~~ relocation or upgrading of a Service owned by Council must be included in the project cost.

3.2 Planning Work Time Schedules

- 3.2.1 The necessary procedure that must be followed for planning the time schedule of future Work is as follows:

- 3.2.1.1 Within a designated time period from the approval of this Policy and publication of the by-laws, each external Service Agency shall provide Council with digital records of all of its services within the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality for capturing purposes. ~~This will form the basis for all future planning and updating of new installations.~~ This shall serve as the foundational basis for all subsequent planning and updates concerning new installations.

- 3.2.1.2 The various internal and external Service Agents shall submit Work Plans, for the next 1-year period to the Wayleave Department.

- 3.2.1.3 These Work Plans shall show:

- a) The nature of the Work, e.g. the placement of new watermain, or the replacement of a water/ sewer networks.
- b) The location of the Work in terms of street blocks and the side of the public road reserves where the Work will be executed, with due regard for Councils typical cross-section for the public road reserves.
- c) The extent of the Work, i.e. the start and end positions.
- d) The planned timing of the Work, i.e. from month/year to month/year.
- e) Reference to the Work in the latest approved Integrated Development Plan of Council if applicable.

- 3.2.1.4 The Wayleave Department, in consultation with the Technician, shall review the Work plans in order to determine possible conflicts in the planned Work.

- 3.2.1.5 Before the end of June each year the Wayleave Department, in consultation with the Technician, shall schedule a Service co-ordination meeting with the internal and external Service Agents where the identified conflicts will be discussed and resolved.

3.3 Basic Wayleave Procedure

- 3.3.1 The basic procedure that is required for Work in the public road reserves and in Municipal Land is as follows:

- 3.3.1.1 Permission to work in the public road reserves and/ or in Municipal Land must be obtained from the Wayleave Department through a formal Wayleave application ~~in the form of a letter describing the Work to be done with details and design drawings/plans.~~ The application must be submitted in writing and must describe the proposed Work, supported by the required details and design drawings/plans.

- 3.3.1.2 Upon receipt of an application, the Wayleave Department will conduct an administrative review to confirm that the submission is complete and that all required documentation and information has been provided. Where information is outstanding, the Applicant will be requested to provide the missing information before the application proceeds to technical review and service verification.
- ~~3.3.1.23~~ The Wayleave Applicant must first obtain Service plans, indicating the positions of existing Services from the Service Agents / Owners identified by the Wayleave Department, where available. The Service plans must indicate the positions and type of Services in the area where Work will be undertaken. It may be necessary for the Applicant to carry out certain preliminary Work in order to determine precise positions and dimensions of any existing services which are not clear from the Service Plans which have been consulted. The Applicant must obtain available Service Plans indicating the positions of existing Services from the relevant Service Agents/Owners identified by the Wayleave Department. The Service Plans must indicate the position and type of Services in the area where the Work will be undertaken. Where the Service Plans are incomplete or unclear, the Applicant may be required to undertake preliminary investigations to confirm the precise position and dimensions of existing Services.
- ~~3.3.1.34~~ The Wayleave Department shall arrange a Services Verification Meeting on behalf of the Wayleave Applicant to meet up with the necessary Service Owner or Agents. This will help facilitate the process mentioned in 3.3.1.2. The Wayleave Department shall only arrange a Services Verification Meeting once the Wayleave Applicant is in good standing in terms of any compliance with the Stellenbosch Municipality. Once the Wayleave Department has confirmed that the application is complete and the Applicant is in good standing in respect of compliance requirements determined by the Municipality, the Wayleave Department shall, in consultation with the Technician, arrange a Services Verification Meeting with the relevant Service Agents/Owners and the Applicant. This meeting facilitates the verification process described in 3.3.1.3.
- ~~3.3.1.45~~ In During the Services Verification Meeting, the Wayleave Applicant and the Wayleave Department shall ensure that the control section on the Services Verification Report form is completed and signed by each Service Agent, indicating that in principle whether there are no objections to the issuing of the Wayleave to the applicant, where there is an objection then detailed reasons and motivations for such objection must be given. This approval will be subject to technical compliance with the standards of the Service Agents involved as well as compliance with the standards of Stellenbosch Municipality and the Work planned by Council within the area under consideration. Each Service Agent must indicate whether there is no objection in principle to the issuing of the Wayleave, or whether there is an objection. Where an objection is recorded, detailed reasons and motivations must be provided. Any "no objection in principle" is subject to technical compliance with the relevant Service Agents' standards, compliance with Stellenbosch Municipality's standards, and consideration of planned municipal Works in the affected area.
- ~~3.3.1.56~~ Once the Services Verification Report section has been completed by all the Service Agents, the application must be made for the issuing of an Approved Wayleave in accordance with the procedure set out in this

~~document.~~ the Wayleave Department shall proceed with the assessment of the Wayleave Application in accordance with this Policy and shall prepare a recommendation for approval (with conditions) or refusal (with reasons). No Work in the public road reserves may commence before a Wayleave has been approved and issued to the applicant.

- 3.3.1.6~~7~~ The Wayleave Department, in consultation with the Technician, will review the Wayleave application and prepare a report on the application, with recommendations.
- 3.3.1.7~~8~~ The Wayleave Department shall submit the report to the Manager: Asset Management and Systems detailing the application, the various Service Agents consulted, their comments received, confirmation of payment of the processing fees and the relevant, and confirmation of the appointment by the Applicant of a Professional Engineer or Technologist if any excavation is involved in the proposed Works, and after consultation with the Technician, the proposed decision, with conditions to be imposed upon approval, or the reasons for refusal.
- 3.3.1.8~~9~~ Once approved, the decision to approve with conditions, or to refuse with reasons, shall be forwarded by the Wayleave Department to the Applicant. In the case of approval, the documents forwarded to the Applicant will indicate approval of the application and the conditions under which the approval is given, the signed approved plans, signed Site Services Verification Record form and the signed Approved Wayleave. The applicant will be required to acknowledge receipt and understanding of the approved wayleave with stated requirements and condition, by signing and returning the signed copy of the approved wayleave. Once a decision has been made, the Wayleave Department shall forward the decision to the Applicant. Where approval is granted, the documents issued to the Applicant will indicate approval of the application and the conditions of approval, and will include the signed approved plans, the signed Services Verification Record/Report, and the signed Approved Wayleave.
- 3.3.1.10 The Applicant must acknowledge receipt and understanding of the Approved Wayleave and its conditions by signing and returning a signed copy of the Approved Wayleave to the Wayleave Department.
- 3.3.1.9~~11~~ The Work must be carried out according to this Policy and relevant support documents where applicable.
- 3.3.1.10~~12~~ The Approved Wayleave and the Service plans of the Service Agents must be kept on-site while the Work is in progress.
- 3.3.1.11~~13~~ Additional copies of the Approved Wayleave and approval documents may be obtained from the Wayleave Department if the Wayleave is applicable to more than one Work area or Work team.
- 3.3.1.12~~14~~ Work will be stopped if the Approved Wayleave and relevant supporting documents are not available during inspections on-site or if any of the Wayleave Conditions are not being adhered to. Work will be stopped until the required documents are available on-site.
- 3.3.1.13~~15~~ Failure to comply with the Approved Wayleave conditions may negatively impact future wayleave applications of the same applicant. This may include penalising and withholding wayleave approval of the applicant until the non-compliance has been rectified.

- 3.3.1.14 ~~16~~ On completion of the Work, all trenches and excavations in the public road reserves must be Backfilled and Reinstated according to the specifications of the Technician, referred to by this document or as specified in the approved wayleave conditions.
- 3.3.1.15 ~~17~~ On completion of the Work and permanent Reinstatement, a Certificate of Completion signed by the Wayleave Holder's Professional Engineer must be sent to the Wayleave Department by the Wayleave Holder.
- 3.3.1.16 ~~18~~ The Technician must review the Completion Certificate as well as carry out an inspection of the site after receiving the Completion Certificate, and sign the certificate confirming that all conditions have been met.
- 3.3.1.17 ~~19~~ The applicable guarantee period will be stated in the letter of approval/ conditions (usually 12 months).
- 3.3.1.18 ~~20~~ Work performed under an approved Wayleave can only be performed in normal working hours (Mondays – Thursdays 08:00-17:00 and Fridays 08:00-15h00). Working after hours, on public holidays or on the weekend is not permitted without authorisation from the Wayleave Department and other involved departments, except for cases of Emergency Work. Any unauthorised work performed outside of business hours will attract a penalty as per the approved Municipal Tariffs. This penalty will apply and must be settled before any new applications will be accepted from the Applicant who violated this requirement.
- 3.3.1.19 ~~21~~ Where work in the public road reserve or on Municipal Land has been ~~performed~~ undertaken without an approved wayleave, the penalty as per the approved Municipal Tariffs will apply. This penalty will apply and must be settled before any new applications may be accepted from the Applicant who is guilty of this violation.

3.3.2 This ~~Code~~ Policy applies to all individuals and organisations who conducts Work in the public road reserves and on the municipal land, this includes Internal Departments, External organisations, Service Agents and contractors.

3.4 Work in the Public Road Reserve

3.4.1 Work in the public road reserves includes the trenching, tunnelling, erection of signboards, erection of structures, street shaping, planting of trees in the public road reserves and any other Work that may affect motorists, cyclists, pedestrians, the road, footways, kerbing, traffic signs, traffic signals, street lighting, underground or overhead Services or any other structure or Service that is contained within the public road reserves.

3.4.2 The types of Work that require approval consultation with, and comments from the relevant Service Agents before a Wayleave is granted are ~~deemed to be a provision of a new Service and will be conducted according to the procedures in Section 3.3 above. In general, such Work refers to the positioning of a new Service, excavation in the public road reserves, traffic control and Reinstatement of the roadway and pavements. Examples include inter alia~~ Works that involve the installation, alteration, renewal or maintenance of Services and/or which require excavation in the public road reserve, traffic control and reinstatement of the roadway and pavements. Such Works must be dealt with in accordance with the procedures in Section 3.3. Examples include inter alia: :-

- 3.4.2.1 Work relating to the installation or maintenance of underground or overhead Services by Council's Service Agents like Roads and Transportation, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, Community Services and Town Planning.
 - 3.4.2.2 Work relating to the installation or maintenance of underground or overhead Services done by non-Council Service Agents such as telecommunication, data cables, electricity, gas, oil and regional water supply.
 - 3.4.2.3 The erection of structures that require approved building plans in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 103 of 1977;
 - 3.4.2.4 The erection of advertising signs and structures that require approval in terms of the relevant by-laws;
 - 3.4.2.5 Works in the public road reserves, such as the construction of new roads, road widening or accesses to developments, paving, bollards, garden walls, etc. undertaken by developers or private property owners;
 - 3.4.2.6 The installation of new connection points for municipal Services, such as water, sewers, electricity and stormwater drainage from developments.
- 3.4.3 The types of Work for which prior wayleave approval from Wayleave Department can be waived in areas where Works is deemed to be Emergency Work and must be undertaken according to the procedures set out in Section 3.17. However, the Applicant who will carry out the Works is required to contact, inform and attain approval (verbal/ written) from Councils' Service Agents from the operations department as listed in Service Verification Record form. The Applicant is required to complete this form and attain all the required signatures prior or after he/ she is granted approval by the Internal Services Agent and return the completed form to the Wayleave Department to finalise the wayleave application.
- 3.4.4 The types of Work that do not include any construction or installation Work, and which do not require excavation, traffic control or reinstatement are deemed Routine.
- 3.4.5 Maintenance Work must be executed according to the procedures set out in section 3.3 in this document.
- 3.4.6 An application shall also be made in respect of Works classified as Service-Sharing Installations which involve minimal or no excavation. Only if there is absolutely no excavation involved does it become unnecessary to appoint a Professional Engineer to be in control of the Works: unless otherwise required by the Wayleave Department due to the nature of the Works.

3.5 Wayleave

- 3.5.1 All Work in the public road reserves and in Municipal Land are controlled by a Wayleave. A Wayleave is simply permission to work at a specified time in a specified area in the public road reserves in accordance with the approved wayleave conditions and requirements. The wayleave must not be misconstrued as permission to build or install a structures or services or to plant or to connect a service or otherwise authorise any structure or Service. The onus is on the wayleave applicant or wayleave holder to ensure that he/ she attains all Council required permissions and approvals prior to commencement with his/ her Works applied for in the wayleave.

- 3.5.2 A Wayleave Application may be submitted for a small or large project that covers Work in any part of the Municipal Area, provided that the position and expected start/end dates of all Work in the public road reserves or Municipal Land are adequately described under the description of the Work to be done.
- 3.5.3 General conditions are stated on the Wayleave approval and may include, but are not restricted to, the following:
- 3.5.3.1 Description of Work to be done;
 - 3.5.3.2 Timeframe within which the Work must be done and validity period of the approved wayleave;
 - 3.5.3.3 Location of Work to be done. (Provision can be made for big projects with multiple locations. The scope of big projects must be limited to manageable portions from the Wayleave perspective. The Wayleave Department/ Technician will be able to direct project managers in this regard;
- 3.5.4 Additionally, there may be Specific conditions relating to the Wayleave which will be stated on or referred to on the Wayleave. Such conditions may include:
- 3.5.4.1 Specific working conditions required in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act no 85 of 1993);
 - 3.5.4.2 Methods of Work execution in protected roads and precincts; and,
 - 3.5.4.3 Reinstatement requirements.
 - 3.5.4.4 Approved Wayleave must be obtained before any approved Work may be done in the public road reserves.
- 3.5.5 To obtain a Wayleave, a Wayleave application form must be submitted in writing, together with:
- 3.5.5.1 A traffic control plan showing how vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be accommodated during the execution of the Works in the public road reserves, where applicable.
 - 3.5.5.2 Digital copies of the design drawing/plans showing details of the proposed Work.
 - 3.5.5.3 Subject to 3.5.7 below, proof of payment of the required processing and inspection fee(s).
 - 3.5.5.4 Proof of appointment of Professional Engineer or Technologist appointed to monitor the construction and Reinstatement and to provide a Completion Certificate once completed.
 - 3.5.5.5 Proof of valid, appropriate and sufficient public liability insurance and indemnity insurance.
- 3.5.6 Details required on the design drawing referred to in 3.5.5.2 are:
- 3.5.6.1 A clear depiction of the proposed Work.
 - 3.5.6.2 Indication where Services are to be installed and the depth of the Service below the surface level of the relevant portion of the public road reserves.

- 3.5.6.3 Distance of the Service from the public road reserves boundary (i.e. the property boundary).
 - 3.5.6.4 Position and extent of all structures, including underground structures such as manholes, chambers and junction boxes.
 - 3.5.6.5 The location of all other Services in the public road reserves in relation to the proposed services to be installed. Services are located by obtaining information from the Service Agents within Council and by doing crosscuts where required. The use of cross cuts, as explained in paragraph 3.14, is strongly recommended.
 - 3.5.6.6 Approved Wayleave will only be issued once all the requirements have been complied with and will be subject to any conditions specified in Section 3.3 and issued in terms of this Policy.
- 3.5.7 When the Wayleave Applicant is an Internal Council Department, then the Wayleave Applicant or Wayleave Holder is responsible and shall provide a written assurance that they will be responsible for obtaining the deposit or proof of sureties (see 3.5.5.3) and the appointment, either internally or externally, of a suitably qualified engineer to supervise the project (see 3.5.5.4) that are required to protect Council's interests.
- 3.5.8 The application for a Wayleave must be submitted timeously to ensure that the Wayleave can be issued before the Work is programmed to start.

WORK BEING CARRIED OUT IN THE PUBLIC ROAD RESERVE OR ON MUNICIPAL LAND WITHOUT A WAYLEAVE MUST BE REPORTED TO THE WAYLEAVE DEPARTMENT AND WILL BE STOPPED BY COUNCIL OFFICIAL ON SITE.

A copy of the Approved Wayleave and other supporting documents as defined must therefore always be on site when Work is being done in the public road reserves and on Municipal Land.

- 3.5.9 The Wayleave Department will strive to limit the duration of the application review approval process to thirty (30) working days from the receipt of a complete application pack.
- 3.5.10 The Wayleave Holder accepts full responsibility for all costs (Refer to Section 3.10) associated with and resulting from the Work carried out in the public road reserves.
- 3.5.11 Only Work described in the Approved Wayleave may be executed. If the conditions on-site necessitate a deviation from the planned Work, the Wayleave Department must be informed before any work is done. These deviations may be in relation to the placement of the Service or the timing of the Works. The Wayleave Department may inform the Wayleave Holder of additional approvals that must be obtained from the Service Agents affected by the deviation as well as further requirements in terms of drawings and specifications. Work will only be allowed to continue once the Wayleave Department is satisfied that all the additional requirements have been met.
- 3.5.12 The Wayleave Holder must complete the Work within the time specified on the Approved Wayleave or the approved time extension.

3.5.13 ~~A Wayleave Holder who fails to complete the Work within the specified time window will be given a two (2) day notice period to either complete the Work or apply for a time extension.~~

3.5.14¹³ If upon expiry of the notice period referred to in 3.5.12 or 3.5.13 the Wayleave Holder is still in default, the Work will be stopped, and the Wayleave Holder will be given a further specific timeframe by the Technician to make the site safe. If the Wayleave Holder fails to do so the site may be made safe by the Municipality Technician, at the expense of the Wayleave Holder.

3.6 Existing Services and Planned Services

3.6.1 The Wayleave Applicant must submit Service drawings indicating the position of all Services in the area of Work with the Wayleave application form. This information is obtained from the relevant Service Agents.

3.6.2 Service Agents may require additional precautions relating to Work in the vicinity of their Services and must specify these in writing to the Wayleave Applicant and included in the approved wayleave conditions.

3.6.3 As part of the Undertaking/Indemnity on the Wayleave application form, the Applicant has to confirm that the necessary information has been obtained from the Service Agents and undertakes to adhere to the additional conditions laid down by the various Service Agents. The control section on the Wayleave application form, signed by the Service Agents, will serve as proof that the Internal Service Agents approved that an Approved Wayleave may be issued.

3.6.4 ~~The Wayleave Applicant will verify with all Internal Service Agents whether future Work is planned for the area indicated in the Wayleave application. Such planned Work may dictate whether a Wayleave is approved and the conditions under which a Wayleave is approved. The planning horizon will depend on the planned life of the new Service as well as Council's five-year Work plan. The Wayleave Department shall, in consultation with the relevant Internal Service Agents and based on Council's planned Works (including the applicable planning horizon such as Council's five-year Work plan), consider whether planned municipal Works may affect the area applied for. Such planned Works may influence whether a Wayleave is approved, the timing of the Works, and/or the conditions imposed on approval, taking account of the expected life of the proposed new Service.~~

3.7 Road Categories

3.7.1 All roads are classified into one of the functional categories described below. The functional category of a road determines the Backfilling and Reinstatement specifications applicable to that road.

3.7.2 The following definitions apply for the road categories:

Category	Road Type	Administration
1	National Roads	SANRAL
	Primary – (inter) provincial	PGWC
	Urban Freeway/Motorways	PGWC
2	Primary – (inter) provincial	PGWC
	Major (inter) urban arterials	PGWC
3	(Inter) district connectors	PGWC
	Minor (intra) urban arterials	PGWC
4	Major and minor collectors	PGWC
	Inter neighbourhood distributors	Wayleave Department (STM)
	Intra neighbourhood distributors	Wayleave Department (STM)
5	Residential streets	Wayleave Department (STM)

3.7.3 All roads will be categorised into one of the above by Council. For a specific road, this information can be obtained from the Technician.

3.7.4 Work carried out on arterials, major collectors and central business district roads will be restricted to outside the following periods, namely from 6:30 to 09:00 and 15:30 to 18:00, to ensure the free flow of traffic during peak hours. These times apply seven days a week unless otherwise authorised in the Approved Wayleave conditions (e.g., for approved night work or Emergency Work).

3.8 Restricted Roads

3.8.1 Over and above the road categories defined in Section 3.7 of this Code, certain roads are further classified as restricted roads (no-dig roads).

3.8.2 Restricted roads are roads across which ~~no digging or trenches is permitted~~ open-cut trenching/excavation is not permitted. A road is protected if it has been designated a restricted road by Council. Roads are designated as restricted when they are of particular strategic importance (Categories 1 to 4 in the new road asset classification) ~~or if they pose special engineering difficulties~~ and/or where special engineering, traffic, or asset-protection considerations apply.

3.8.3 Any road that has been newly constructed, overlaid or resurfaced will be restricted for a seven (7) year period. A list of roads that falls in this category is available from the Technician.

3.8.4 If a road is restricted, it will be indicated as such on the Wayleave Work Approval/Permit.

3.8.5 Restricted roads may only be crossed using trenchless methods. If trenchless methods for some reason cannot be used, special permission to excavate must be obtained from the Technician.

These road crossings will only be allowed after hours (Monday to Fridays 6 pm – 6 am, Saturday 2 pm to Monday at 6 pm).

3.8.6 For the purpose of planning Work done by Service Agents, categories 4 and 5 may be regarded as unrestricted unless they have been newly constructed, overlaid or resurfaced and fall within the protected period and provided that the first 20m from an intersection with any other road category is considered to be restricted.

3.9 Protected Precincts

3.9.1 Works in protected precincts are subject to special trenching methods and care to ensure minimal damage to specialised and expensive material and furniture. The Technician will inform the Wayleave Applicant of the required methods and might request that a third-party contractor must be used to carry out the Work.

3.9.2 A list of protected precincts is available from the Senior Manager: Roads and Transport.

3.10 Costs and Tariffs

3.10.1 Administration, Supervision, Non-compliance and Illegal Works Tariffs

3.10.1.1 The administration and supervision fees are the tariff amounts that are payable by the Applicant upon submission of a Wayleave application form. These fee amounts will be determined by Council on the recommendation of the Technician from time to time, as included in the Municipal Tariffs. Proof of payment must be provided to the Wayleave Department before the application is processed.

3.10.1.2 The administration and supervision fees cover Council's costs for Work done by the quality Wayleave Department to process the Wayleave application and for regular site inspection to ensure compliance and attending to related queries from the Wayleave Holder associated with processing the Wayleave Application, issuing correspondence/approvals and conditions, maintaining the wayleave record, and conducting site inspections to monitor compliance and respond to queries raised by the Wayleave Holder.

3.10.1.3 ~~The non-compliance Tariffs will be issued to the Wayleave Holder as applicable should Wayleave Holder deviate from the conditions and requirements of the approved wayleave.~~ Where the Wayleave Holder deviates from the approved wayleave conditions and requirements (non-compliance), the applicable non-compliance tariffs may be levied in accordance with the Municipal Tariffs, in addition to any enforcement actions contemplated in this Policy. Non-compliance tariffs must be settled as required by Council and may be a basis for withholding the processing/approval of future applications until rectified.

3.10.1.4 ~~The illegal Works Tariffs will be issued to any individual or organisation or Wayleave Holder as applicable should he/ she be found conducting~~

~~Works in the road reserve or on Municipal Land without an approved wayleave or permission.~~ Where any individual, organisation, or Wayleave Holder undertakes Works in the public road reserve or on Municipal Land without an approved wayleave or valid authorisation (illegal works), the applicable illegal works tariffs may be levied in accordance with the Municipal Tariffs. Payment of an illegal works tariff does not constitute approval of the Works and does not remove the obligation to obtain the necessary permissions and to rectify any damage caused.

3.10.2 Public Liability Insurance

~~3.10.2.1 Council requires that the Wayleave Holder engage in the implementation of the Work in the road reserve and on Municipal Land must be in possession of an appropriate, valid and sufficient public liability insurance. It is an express condition of the Wayleave Holder indemnifies and holds Council harmless against any claims, demands or losses incurred as a result of any work performed as applied for and approved the Wayleave.~~ Council requires that any Wayleave Holder undertaking Work in the public road reserve or on Municipal Land must, for the duration of the Works (and any applicable defects/guarantee period where relevant), maintain valid, appropriate and sufficient public liability insurance (and any other insurance required by Council from time to time). It is an express condition of every Approved Wayleave that the Wayleave Holder indemnifies and holds Council harmless against any claims, demands, losses, damages, costs or expenses arising from, or in connection with, the Work performed under the Approved Wayleave, including any acts or omissions of the Wayleave Holder, its employees, agents or contractors.

~~3.10.2.2 Should the Wayleave Holder damage or leave any of Council's Infrastructure Services unsafe and fail to notify Council and rectify it timeously, Council may rectify the damage using its own resources and materials, and the subsequent costs will be borne by the Wayleave Holder.~~ Where the Wayleave Holder damages any municipal infrastructure and/or leaves any portion of Council's Infrastructure Services in an unsafe condition, the Wayleave Holder must immediately notify Council and take all reasonable steps to make the area safe and rectify the damage. Where the Wayleave Holder fails to do so timeously, Council may undertake emergency making-safe and/or rectification works using its own resources and materials, and the full associated costs will be recovered from the Wayleave Holder.

3.10.3 Reinstatement Cost

~~3.10.3.1 The total cost of the permanent Reinstatement on the site of the installation in terms of the Wayleave Approval/Work Permit will be borne by the Wayleave Holder.~~

3.10.4 Other Costs

~~3.10.4.1 Other costs can result from any of the following:~~ In addition to the administration and supervision fees, other costs may arise from, or in connection with, the execution of Works under an Approved Wayleave, including the following:

3.10.4.1.1 Damages to existing Services;

3.10.4.1.2 Relocation, protection, support or temporary works required for of existing Services;

3.10.4.1.3 Testing of Services and Backfills;

3.10.4.1.4 Costs claimed by Council's Municipal Traffic from external Service Agents for loss in revenue due to disestablished parking bays;

3.10.4.1.5 Rentals (Lane rentals during construction and perpetual rental after completion of the Works); (See Tariff)

3.10.4.1.6 Services rendered by the Wayleave Department in completing Work or altering Work to conform to Wayleave specifications; and

3.10.4.1.7 Claims that may result from the Work. In this case, it is expressly recorded that the Wayleave Holder shall be responsible for any shortfalls in the Security deposit and insurances in respect of any claim arising from the execution of the Works;

3.10.4.1.8 Any penalties or tariffs for Non-compliance and Illegal Works in terms of the Municipal tariffs (See Tariff) and as stated in this document.

3.10.4.2 All such costs will be borne by the Wayleave Holder. An additional 10% Wayleave Administration Fee will also apply.

3.10.4.3 A party wishing to dispute the costs charged to him as a result of any of the above reasons will do so at their own cost.

3.11 Traffic Control

3.11.1 It is the responsibility of the Wayleave Holder working in the public road reserves to ensure that all laws regarding traffic, safety, traffic signs and barricading are complied with, while executing Work.

3.11.2 The Wayleave Holder working in the public road reserves shall, therefore, take all necessary measures and provide all necessary facilities to ensure an adequately safe and easy passage for traffic and pedestrians through areas in which Work is in progress, or is incomplete.

3.11.3 The Wayleave Department can request that a traffic management plan to be submitted to the Manager: Transport, Roads and Stormwater for approval. Any such Approved Traffic Management Plan shall be kept available on site.

3.11.4 Traffic signs and barricading shall be done according to the latest edition of the Southern African Development Community Roads Traffic Signs Manual (SADCRTSM).

3.11.5 The Wayleave Holder must contact the relevant traffic authority to ensure that all requirements have been met for the particular location where the Work is being done and whether points-men will be required.

- 3.11.6 The importance of adequate traffic signs and barricading is emphasised. These measures are intended to ensure the maximum safety for motorists, pedestrians and workers and also the minimum disruption of vehicles and pedestrians. Worksites must be properly barricaded and signed irrespective of how long the Work will last. The safety precautions must be maintained for the full time that risks exist in the public road reserves due to Work being performed in the public road reserves.

3.12 Road Closure

- 3.12.1 The granting of a Wayleave does not give the Wayleave Holder the authority to close the road completely to traffic. Methods of construction and programmes of Work must, therefore, be determined on the basis that no road, or portion of the road, may be completely closed to traffic for any considerable period.
- 3.12.2 In exceptional circumstances, permission may be granted for the closure of a road or portion of the road to traffic. The Wayleave Holder must apply to Council separately for approval two weeks prior to the road being closed. A road closure will be approved for a specific period only, i.e. from and to a specific time on a specific date and is only valid for that specific period. If the Work is not carried out in that period, an application for a new road closure will have to be made.

3.13 Lane Rental

- 3.13.1 Lane rental refers to the rental of space in the public road reserves for the storage of construction materials, site offices or the closure of lanes for a period exceeding two weeks.
- 3.13.2 Lane rental is managed by Council's Roads and Transportation Division.
- 3.13.3 The rates for Lane Rentals are to be set by Council and will be included in the tariffs.

3.14 Preliminary Works and Cross-Cuts

- 3.14.1 In respect of all preliminary Work requested by the Service Agents and cross-cuts, the specifications from the relevant Service Agents and in this document must be adhered to before Work will be allowed to start. Such requests include inter alia that:
- 3.14.1.1 The Municipal Traffic Department must always be notified in writing seven (7) working days in advance by the Wayleave Holder where preliminary Works will affect traffic operations and/or parking bays.
- 3.14.1.2 The Wayleave Department and the contact person of each Service Agent involved must be informed 48 hours prior to commencing with the Work by the Wayleave Holder.
- 3.14.1.3 Alternatively, notice periods specified by the Service Agents must be adhered to.
- 3.14.1.4 ~~The Municipal Traffic Department must be requested to remove parking meter heads where Work necessitates the temporary disestablishment of~~

~~parking bays with the due agreement for compensation in loss of revenue where applicable.~~ Where preliminary Works require the temporary disestablishment of parking bays, the Municipal Traffic Department must be requested to remove parking meter heads and any applicable arrangements for compensation for loss of revenue must be made in accordance with the Municipal Tariffs and/or Council requirements.

- 3.14.2 The Applicant may be required to do cross cuts in the area where Work is planned. The purpose of cross cuts is to establish and confirm the position of Services in areas where the information on Services are unclear.
- 3.14.3 A cross-cut is done by excavating a trench that runs from the verge of the road up to the property boundary, perpendicular to the normal direction of Services. Excavation must always be done by hand.
- 3.14.4 The minimum depth of the cross-cut trench is 1 meter below the lowest point of the public road reserves.
- 3.14.5 An Approved Wayleave needs to be obtained for prior preliminary or cross-cut Work to be undertaken.
- 3.14.6 Additional tariff will be charged for Road – Crossings and at the Site Verification the applicant must specify whether Road – Crossings will be applicable.
- 3.14.7 A non-refundable Roadway Open Trench Fee will apply as outlined in the Municipal Tariffs for Road - Crossings.

3.15 Excavations

The Wayleave Holder shall be responsible for ensuring that:

- 3.15.1 The area that is excavated must always be kept to a minimum. The width of the trench must be uniform in length and depth; in other words, the sides must be parallel and vertical. The top of the trench must be cut with a saw to ensure smooth, uniform edges.
- 3.15.2 All excavations must comply with the statutory requirements for health and safety. The Wayleave Holder must pay specific attention to:
- 3.15.2.1 Excavations must be executed according to the Occupational Health and Safety Act referred to in Section 5.
 - 3.15.2.2 Excavations deeper than 1.5 m must be shored or V-cut according to the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
 - 3.15.2.3 Excavations deeper than 1.5 m must be registered with the Department of Labour prior to commencement of the Work. The registration includes the scope of the Work, depth of the trench and the construction method (shoring or V-cut method according to the Occupational Health and Safety Act).
- 3.15.3 The minimum depth that any Service may be placed under a road is 800 mm measured from the level of the surfacing of the road to the top of the Service. The minimum depth at any other place in the public road reserves, e.g. on a verge, is

also 800 mm measured from the level of the surfacing of the road and not from natural ground level. Services not subject to being laid at a specific grade such as water pipes and cables should not be placed at depths in excess of the 800 mm as this could interfere with future Services that has to be laid at a specific grade, such as sewers and stormwater pipes.

- 3.15.4 All excavated material and equipment must be placed and demarcated in such a way as to cause the minimum disruption to vehicles and pedestrians.
- 3.15.5 ~~The view of motorists must at all times be kept clear of any obstructions such as excavated material, road signs or hoardings.~~ The sightlines of motorists must at all times be kept clear of obstructions such as excavated material, signage or hoardings, particularly at intersections, accesses and pedestrian crossings
- 3.15.6 Safe passage must be kept open for pedestrians at all times.
- 3.15.7 ~~Excavation areas must be clearly demarcated with warning signs that allow ample time for motorists and pedestrians to alter their routes.~~ Excavation areas must be clearly demarcated using warning signs and barriers positioned to provide sufficient advance warning for road users and pedestrians to react and change route safely.
- 3.15.8 The Wayleave Holder is held responsible for any damage to existing Services. Services, indicated on the drawings or on-site by representatives from the relevant Service Agents, must be opened by careful hand excavating. If the Services cannot be found, the relevant organisation must be contacted again for further instructions. Under no circumstances may a Wayleave Holder excavate with mechanical equipment before known Services have been found and marked. When found, Services must be marked and protected or supported as required by the owner. If Services need to be relocated, instructions from the owner must be followed carefully. The Wayleave Holder will be responsible for all relocation costs. If any Service is damaged as a result of the Work, the relevant Service Agent and the Wayleave Department must be contacted immediately.
- 3.15.9 Under no circumstances will Council be held liable for any incorrect information provided by any external service Agent or for any damages, losses and claims resulting from such incorrect information.
- 3.15.10 Adequate preventative measures must be taken to ensure that no water (e.g. due to rain) flows into the open trenches since this will result in the weakening of the structural layers of the road. Any water that is present in the trenches must be pumped out before Backfilling. Water must be pumped into the stormwater system and not into sewer manholes. Any material that has become wet must be removed from the bottom of the trench before Backfilling.
- 3.15.11 The Wayleave Holder must prevent foreign materials from entering the drains and ensure that silting does not occur either from pumping operations or as a result of rain. If any silting or other contamination does occur, the Wayleave Holder must clean the drains or request the Wayleave Department to do it at the cost of the Wayleave Holder.
- 3.15.12 All re-usable materials such as concrete blocks, slabs, kerbs, gutters, channels and stormwater inlets must be removed with care and re-used if possible. Any surplus material must be returned to the Roads and Transportation stores. The address will be available at the Wayleave Department.

- 3.15.13 If any street furniture (e.g. street names, traffic signs, bus shelters, etc.) have to be removed, arrangements must be made with the relevant authority for the removal, storage and re-erection. The cost specified by the relevant authority will be for the Wayleave Holders account.
- 3.15.14 Where excavations are made through entrances to properties, access must be maintained by using steel plates, planks or other temporary bridges of sufficient strength that are adequately secured against movement. The occupants of the properties must be kept informed at all times of how their accesses will be affected.
- 3.15.15 The cleaning up of the construction site and the Reinstated to its previous condition is considered part of the Work and must be completed within 14 days after Reinstatement of the trench has been done. If the Wayleave Holder fails to do so, action will be taken by Council as indicated in Sections 3.5.12 – 3.5.14.
- 3.15.16 Where a roadway is crossed, a non-refundable Roadway Open Trench Fee will apply as well as outlined in the Municipal Tariffs.
- 3.15.17 Where a road crossing is planned and executed the Wayleave Holder shall provide three 110mm diameter sleeves and one 160mm diameter sleeve.
- 3.15.18 Road crossing to be clearly mark and painted in yellow on sidewalk.
- 3.15.19 Backfilling of road crossings: excavated material CANNOT be used to backfill road crossing trenches. The Wayleave Approval will specify the acceptable backfilling material.

All excavated material must be removed from site before backfilling to avoid reuse.

3.16 Trenchless Methods

- 3.16.1 If trenchless methods are used, disruption of traffic flow and pedestrian movements can be reduced considerably or totally eliminated. However, it is crucial that the Wayleave Holder using such methods must have all the necessary equipment and expertise to complete the Work successfully. The trenchless method can be used for all road categories but shall be used for all roads classified as "Restricted" (Refer to Sections 3.7 & 3.8).
- 3.16.1 The position of existing Services must be located accurately. If any Services are damaged, the Wayleave Holder will be responsible for all costs.
- 3.16.2 The depth to the top of any tunnel that is drilled for the installation of new Services must be at least 800 mm measured from the lowest level of the road surfacing.
- 3.16.3 Where a directional drilling is planned and executed the Wayleave Holder shall provide an additional sleeve for future municipal use.
- 3.16.4 Direction drilling to be clearly marked and painted in yellow on sidewalk.

3.17 Emergency Work

- 3.17.1 Emergency Work is defined as any Work that is required to prevent or end a dangerous situation, to prevent or end an unplanned interruption in the supply of a

Service, or to avoid any substantial losses. It is important to note that a lack of proper planning of Work to be carried out will not justify Emergency Work, and such activities will be stopped by the Wayleave Department.

3.17.2 A categorised list of Emergency Work will be maintained by the Service Coordinator. It will serve as a guideline for Service Agents as well as the Service Coordinator in determining whether Work is an Emergency.

3.17.3 The Wayleave Department will provide an emergency number for the use of Service Agents that requires information on the position of Services in the area where Emergency Work is to be carried out.

3.17.4 The Wayleave Department must be notified in writing within one working day from commencing with Emergency Work and an Emergency Wayleave application submitted timeously. The Emergency Wayleave application option and process must be used and followed as state in the Wayleave application form. The Emergency notification document can be obtained from the Wayleave Department. If the Wayleave Department is not notified within 24 hours from the first working since the time the Emergency Work was discovered, this work may be regarded as Illegal and penalised as applicable in the approved Council Tariffs.

3.17.5 The emergency notification must always be certified by an Authorised Agent of the Service Agent as an emergency situation that requires their immediate attention.

3.17.6 Emergency Work must be done in accordance with all procedures as set out in paragraph 3.15 above and specifications applicable to the type of Work as set out in the Municipality's specifications.

3.17.7 Backfilling must be done immediately, and full Reinstatement of the area must be done as soon as possible in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3.19 below.

3.17.8 The responsibility remains with the Service Agent to ensure that their drawing information is updated according to the alterations made during the Emergency Work.

3.18 Routine Maintenance Work

3.18.1 ~~Routine Maintenance Work is defined as all types of Work involved with maintaining the Services in the public road reserves and does not require excavation, traffic control or Reinstatement of the public road reserves as part of the Work.~~ Where Routine Maintenance Work requires any temporary traffic accommodation, signage or barricading, the requirements of Section 3.11 (Traffic Control) and any other applicable approvals must be complied with.

3.18.2 A categorised list of Routine Maintenance Work will be maintained by the Wayleave Department. It will serve as a guideline for Service Agents as well as the Wayleave Department in determining whether Work is Routine Maintenance Work.

3.18.3 Such Work can include inter alia:

3.18.3.1 Any Work that relates to maintaining the vegetation in the road reserve through cutting planting, removing or relocating of plants.

3.18.3.2 The placement of advertising material on or within structures pre-erected for that purpose.

3.18.3.3 Temporary diversion of traffic for public events, i.e. sport, mass action, parades subject to the applicable traffic management and municipal approval requirements.

3.19 Backfilling and Reinstatement

3.19.1 Any trenching activity disturbs the structural integrity of a road or footway. Backfilling and Reinstatement must, therefore, be done in such a way as to ensure that the reinstated trench and its immediate surroundings do not fail structurally, thus resulting in road user discomfort and increased costs.

3.19.2 Backfilling refers to the replacement of the structural layers in the trench or excavation and includes the base, sub-base, selected subgrade and subgrade, but exclude the surfacing.

3.19.3 Reinstatement refers to replacing the bituminous surfacing or paving blocks in the case of roads, or the paving blocks, paving slabs, bituminous surfacing or grass in the case of footways and verges.

3.19.4 Backfilling must in all cases be done by the Wayleave Holder in accordance with Council's specifications and any conditions of the Approved Wayleave. ~~The Service Agent is responsible for the maintenance of the site in a safe condition until the final Reinstatement has been done.~~ The Wayleave Holder remains responsible for maintaining the Works area in a safe condition, including adequate temporary reinstatement and traffic/pedestrian accommodation, until permanent reinstatement has been completed and accepted by Council (or, where Council performs reinstatement for internal Works, until the handover to Council's Roads, Transportation and Stormwater Department).

3.19.5 Permanent Reinstatement must be done by all external Service Agents within five (5) working days. Reinstatement of the public road reserves will be done by Council's Roads, Transportation and Stormwater Department only for internal Council Service Agents, upon receipt of a notification from the respective Municipal Department that the Work has been completed.

3.19.6 The Wayleave Holder must obtain prior written approval from Council's Roads, Transportation and Stormwater for the project specification to be used for backfilling public road reserves. The proposed specification shall be submitted to Council's Roads, Transportation and Stormwater, who shall provide written comments on the specification, or an alternative specification, within seven working days after the receipt of the request.

3.19.7 Permanent Backfilling and Reinstatement done by the Wayleave Holder will be subject to a guarantee period of one year based on the performance specifications described in the specifications document.

3.19.8 If the Reinstatement done by the Wayleave Holder fails during the one-year guarantee period, the Wayleave Holder will be required to rectify the situation within 14 days of notification. If the Wayleave Holder fails to rectify it, then the Technician will carry out the permanent Reinstatement at the applicable rates defined by Council and will deduct the costs from the security deposit of the Wayleave Holder.

- 3.19.9 Temporary Reinstatement must be done where the Wayleave Holder leaves the site with the view of returning to complete the Work. The Wayleave Holder must maintain this temporary Reinstatement.
- 3.19.10 The Wayleave Holder may not leave the site for more than fourteen days without permanently reinstating the site.
- 3.19.11 If a Wayleave Holder who leaves the site unattended for more than the period specified in 3.19.10, a penalty fee will be charged. The amount will be determined by Council.

3.20 Certificate of Completion

- 3.20.1 On completion of the Work, the Professional Engineer appointed by the Wayleave Holder must furnish the Wayleave Department as soon as practical, with the Completion Certificate with information as maybe required by Council to know the exact location and condition of the Service install in/ on its land. The Technician will then set up a site meeting with the Wayleave Holder to carry out an inspection and will sign off the Certificate of Completion if all requirements have been met. The 12-month guarantee period for Reinstatements by the Wayleave Holder then commences.
- 3.20.2 Completion of the Work means that all Work has been completed, the Reinstatement has been done by the Wayleave Holder and that all materials, equipment and rubble have been removed and the site is completely cleared and cleaned. Furthermore, it requires that all applicable documentation and as-built drawings as specified on the Wayleave form have been handed to the Wayleave Department for recording.
- 3.20.3 ~~If Work involves more than one street link (street block), then a Completion Notice must be submitted after completion of each phase of the Work.~~ Where Work involves more than one street link (street block) and is undertaken in phases, a Completion Notice/Certificate must be submitted after completion of each phase, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Wayleave Department.

3.21 Policy Enforcement

- 3.21.1 ~~Council reserves the right to exercise its discretion in the implementation and enforcement of this Policy.~~ Council reserves the right to enforce this Policy and the conditions of any Approved Wayleave, including the issuing of instructions, stopping of Works, and the levying of applicable tariffs and penalties in terms of the Municipal Tariffs, where relevant.
- 3.2.1.2 Notwithstanding any penalty or tariff or remedy expressly provided for in this Policy; Council reserves the right to exercise any other legal remedy at its disposal to enforcing this Policy.

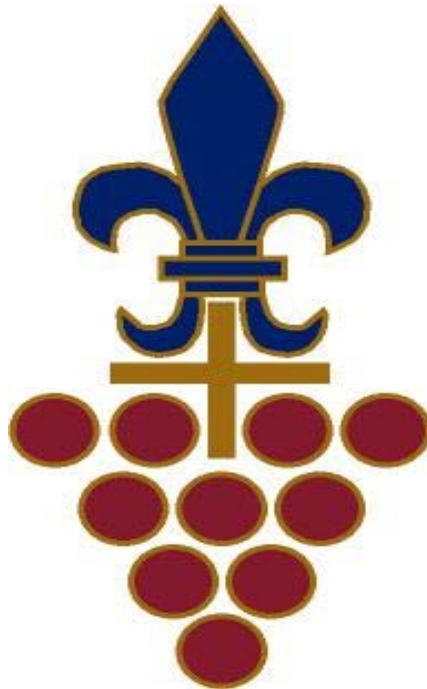
3.22 Exemption, Appeal and Revoking

- 3.22.1 The Accounting Officer may, upon written motivation by a Wayleave Applicant or Wayleave Holder or the Wayleave Service Co-ordinating Department, and after having considered any comment and advice on such motivation by other interested parties, authorise a deviation from this Policy or revoking of an approved wayleave.

Such deviation or revoking shall be subject to such conditions as the Accounting Officer may stipulate in writing.

- 3.22.2 The Accounting Officer may authorise an amendment to any conditions imposed by Council in respect of a Wayleave Approval, provided that an application for such amendment shall be referred to all interested and affected parties for comment, which comments shall be duly considered by the Accounting Officer.
- 3.22.3 Any person affected by or having an interest in the administration of this Policy shall have a right of appeal as determined in terms of Section 62 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act in respect of any decision taken by Council.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



CASH MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

CASH MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS POLICY

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PREAMBLE

Whereas Section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (No. 56 of 2003) (the Act) determines that a municipality must introduce an appropriate and effective cash management and investment arrangement;

and whereas a bank, in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of the Act, has to disclose details regarding a municipalities' investments;

and whereas councillors and officials, as trustees of public funds have an obligation to ensure that cash resources are managed as effectively, efficiently, and economically as possible;

now therefore the Stellenbosch Municipality adopted the Cash and Investment Management Policy set out in this document.

1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- a) Legislation – Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (As amended).
- b) Treasury regulations in terms of Section 13(1) of the Act (As amended).

In this Policy, the terms “*the Act*” or “*MFMA*” refers to the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (No. 56 of 2003).

2. OBJECTIVES

- a) To maximize returns from authorized investments, consistent with the secondary objective of minimizing risk.
- b) To ensure compliance with all legislation governing the investment of funds.
- c) To maintain adequate liquidity to meet cash flow needs.
- d) To undertake the investment of funds not immediately required for operational purposes in a prudent financial manner.
- e) To ensure diversification of permitted investment.

3. CASH MANAGEMENT

3.1 Guiding Principles

It is recognised that from time to time, Council has cash flow surpluses and borrowing requirements due to daily receipts and payments.

Council maintains a daily cash position summary and a yearly cash flow projection is prepared during the annual planning process and is updated monthly. This determines Council's borrowing requirements and surpluses for investment. Cash invested “outside” the bank account is covered by paragraph 5 of this Policy.

3.2 Bank Accounts

Council operates one primary bank account for its day to day operational activity requirements and two secondary accounts specifically for service charges and revenue derived from fines.

All monies due to Council and due by Council emanating from Council activities must pass through this primary account, therefore secondary accounts are swept daily, and all balances are transferred to the primary bank account.

3.2.1 Revenue Management

Revenue Management Section 64 of the Act clearly states that all moneys received must be promptly deposited in the Municipality's primary and other bank accounts, therefore:

- all revenue received by the Municipality, including revenue received by any collecting agent on its behalf, is recorded at least on a weekly basis.
- all monies collected by the Municipality on behalf of another organ of state must be transferred to that organ of state at least on a weekly basis.

3.2.2 Petty Cash Withdrawal

Petty Cash is replenished by completing a petty cash replenish form provided.

3.2.3 Delegation/Rights

The incumbents of the following posts are authorized to sign petty cash request forms and authorise electronic payments on behalf of Council:

3.2.3.2 Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) and Petty cash request

A-Signatories:	Chief Financial Officer
	SNR Manager: Financial Management Services
	SNR Manager: Revenue and Expenditure
	Manager: Expenditure
	Manager: Revenue
	SNR Manager: Supply Chain Management
	Manager: Budget and Costing
	Manager: Financial Statements, Compliance and Reporting
	Manager: Financial Asset Management
B-Signatories:	Chief Accountant: Consumer Accounts and Valuations
	Senior Accountant: Cash Management and Credit Control
	Senior Accountant: MFMA Reporting and Compliance
	Senior Accountant: Financial Statements and Reconciliations
	Chief Accountant: Asset Management
	Chief Accountant: SDBIP Monitoring and Budget Control x2
	Senior Accountant: Creditors and Payroll

Each electronic payment and petty cash request form needs to be authorized by at least two A-Signatories, or one A-Signatory and one B-Signatory.

3.3 Bank Overdraft

- 3.3.1 Council made the decision to not request an overdraft facility with its primary banker. as the general policy is to avoid going into overdraft.

In the instance that short-term debt is incurred based on expected income it must be repaid within the same financial year. (Section 45 of the MFMA)

- 3.3.2 Any overdrawn bank account at any date must be reported without avail to Council supported by reasons, therefore.
- 3.3.3 Any short-term facility that requires review must first be approved by the Accounting Officer.

4. CASH MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

4.1 Internal Controls

The supervisor and/or Accountant do a monthly audit on the cashier floats, manual receipt books and the compilation of daily cash-up and banking documents.

4.2 Issuing of Receipts

The cashier will only issue an official enumerated receipt when a client pays his/her municipal account in full or partially.

4.3 Cancellation of Receipts

An official enumerated receipt will only be cancelled whilst the client is still at the cash office and only for the following reasons;

- a) cashier made an error.
- b) client made an error.

The cashier will re-issue a correct receipt and the cancelled receipt will be signed by the incumbent and the supervisor. In cases where the client wants his money back a prescribed official document must be completed and signed by the Client, Cashier and the Supervisor stating the reason(s) for cancelation.

4.4 Cash Balancing

After the end of each shift, the cashier will count the monies received and do a daily end of day cashier procedure. The supervisor will then re-count the money to ensure that the cashier's daily takings balances with the supervisor's end-of-day totals. The cashier will do a final end-of-day procedure when he/she balances, and the supervisor will do a receipting end of day shut-down procedure.

4.4.1 Cashier surplus and shortage

If the cashier is short, he/she will then pay the monies in immediately. If there is a surplus the cashier will receipt the surplus on the same day. Management discretion can be used should there be substantial evidence and motivation that it was out of the control of a cashier to avoid a shortage the Manager can exonerate the cashier from paying the shortfall and in such an instance the shortage should be allocated to an expense line item.

4.4.2 Cashier resources

The Cashier will be supplied with the necessary tools and equipment to perform a proper cashier function. (E.g. Ultra violet lights, etc.)

4.5 Deposit Books

Each satellite-office cashier has an enumerated deposit book, as each pay point has a number. The Senior Clerk: Cashier orders books from the bank when needed. Head Office cashiers use the cash-vault machines for all deposits.

4.6 Other payment methods

4.6.1 Direct Deposits and ACB

Direct deposits can be made into Municipal bank account via the Internet or by deposit slip via their bank, using the applicable Municipal account number as reference. This information is extracted and uploaded on a daily basis from the bank and imported into the Financial System. All deposits with a correct and recognisable reference will be receipted on a daily basis into the Financial System, where it is not possible to identify the deposit(s) it will be transferred into the Unallocated/Default vote. The Senior Clerk: Electronic Payments will investigate and follow-up regularly on the deposits in the Unallocated/Default vote to receipt these deposits to the correct debtor account or U-key.

A monthly reconciled Unallocated/Default register which is duly signed off by the Accountant and Senior Accountant Cash Management is kept on record for reporting and capturing into the Annual Financial Statements.

All deposits with an incorrect or unrecognisable reference in the reconciled and duly signed off Unallocated/Default register will be submitted to the Senior Manager: Revenue and Expenditure to be duly authorised for recognition as Income in accordance with the Prescription Act 68 of 1969(Updated to 23 December 2020)

Accounts are also paid by means of a debit order (ACB) payment.

4.6.2 3rd Party

Payments can be made at any approved service provider pay points. This information is extracted and uploaded daily from the service providers' and credited against the clients' accounts.

4.6.3 Rejected Debit Orders and/or Electronic Payments Should any debit orders and/or electronic payment be rejected by any bank, such receipts will be reversed, and the full balance will be immediately become due. Any debit orders captured by the Finance Department and rejected by any bank, will be cancelled after three rejections.

4.6.3.1A prescribed fee as approved by Council may be levied on all rejected electronic payments

4.6.4 Private Money

No Municipal employee is allowed to:

- Use Council's cash funds at any stage to be replaced at a later stage.
- Use his/her own money as cashier float.
-
- Safeguard private money amongst Council's cash (e.g. Cashier drawers, petty cash boxes, safes. Cash vault machines (where installed) etc.)

5. INVESTMENTS

5.1 Guiding Principles

Generally, Council will invest surplus funds with deposit taking institutions registered in terms of the Bank's Act, 1990 (Act 94 of 1990) for terms not exceeding one year in anticipation of cash flow expectations. From time to time, with prior Executive Mayoral Committee approval, investments can exceed 1 [one] year and be made at other institutions/instruments as approved in the National Treasury regulations from time to time.

The objectives of the investment policy are- to ensure compliance with the relevant legal and statutory requirements relating to investments:

- To ensure the preservation and safety of the municipality's investments.
- To ensure diversification of the investment portfolio across acceptable investees, permitted types of investments and investment maturities.
- To ensure timeous reporting of the investment portfolio as required by the MFMA in accordance with generally recognised accounting practice; and
- To ensure that the liquidity needs of Stellenbosch Municipality are properly addressed.

5.1.1. Legislative Framework for Investments

Municipal investments and management of, are guided by two pieces of legislation namely: (1) Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 (MFMA) and (2) Municipal Investment Regulations, 2005 (GN R308 of 1 April 2005).

1.1. Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)

Chapter 3 of the MFMA deals with municipal revenue, where subsection 13 covers investments. Subsection 13 of the Act requires that a municipality must establish an appropriate and effective cash management and investment policy in accordance with the frameworks prescribed by the Minister of Finance as set out in the Municipal Investment Regulations of 2005.

Relevant subsections:

Ss13(1)(b): The Minister, acting with the concurrence of the cabinet member responsible for local government, may prescribe a framework within which the municipality must invest money not immediately required.

Ss 13(2): A municipality must establish an appropriate and effective investment policy in accordance with any framework that may be prescribed in terms of subsection (1).

1.2. Municipal Investment Regulations, 2005 (GN R308 of 1 April 2005).

The Municipal Investment Regulations, 2005 (GN R308 of 1 April 2005) were issued under the MFMA (Act No. 56 of 2003) in South Africa. These regulations provide a legal framework to guide municipalities in managing their investments in a responsible, transparent, and risk-averse manner. From here forth the policy should reflect a breakdown of the regulations in relation to Stellenbosch Municipality.

5.2 Permitted Investments

The Account Officer must ensure that only the following investment types are utilized in terms of Section 6 of the Municipal Investment Regulations (No. R. 308) dated 1 April 2005:

- a) Securities issued by national government.
- b) Listed corporate bonds with an investment grade rating from a recognized credit rating agency.
- c) Deposits with banks registered in terms of the Banks Act (Act 45 of 1984).
- d) Deposits with the Public Investment Commissioners.
- e) Deposits with the Corporation for Public Deposits.
- f) Banker's acceptance certificate or negotiable certificates of deposits of registered banks.
- g) Guaranteed endowment policies with the intention of establishing a sinking fund.
- h) Repurchase agreements with registered banks.
- i) Municipal bonds issued by a municipality.

- j) Any other investment type as identified by the Minister of Finance in consultation with the Financial Services Board.

5.3 Prohibited Investments

Regulation 7 of the Municipal Investment Regulations (No. R. 308, 1 April 2005) states that a municipality or municipal entity may make an investment only if the **investment is denominated** in Rand and is **not indexed to**, or affected by, fluctuations in the value of the Rand against any foreign currency.

5.3.1 Explanation of Regulation 7

- Denomination requirement: The investment must be in South African Rand. It is prohibited to invest in instruments denominated in a foreign currency.
- No indexation or linkage: Even if the primary invested funds are in Rands, returns on investments must not have returns or payments that fluctuate based on foreign currency movements. For example, an investment with interest or payout indexed to a foreign currency is disallowed.
- Absolute restriction: This is a prohibition, not a permission with conditions. If it is foreign currency-denominated or tied to exchange-rate movements, the municipality or municipal entity must not invest in it.
- Further beyond Regulation 7 of the Municipal Investment Regulations **no other legislation** (including the MFMA or Municipal Systems Act) contains a similarly explicit list of **prohibited investment types** for municipalities. The MFMA regulates financial conduct, accountability, and consequences for unauthorized, irregular, or wasteful expenditure, but does not itself define which specific investment instruments are forbidden. Thus, the Municipal Investment Regulations (Regulation 7) remain the primary source for legally required prohibitions on municipal investments.

~~j) Further beyond Regulation 7 of the Municipal Investment Regulations **no other legislation** (including the MFMA or Municipal Systems Act) contains a similarly explicit list of **prohibited investment types** for municipalities. The MFMA regulates financial conduct, accountability, and consequences for unauthorized, irregular, or wasteful expenditure, but does not itself define which specific investment instruments are forbidden. Thus, the Municipal Investment Regulations (Regulation 7) remain the primary source for legally required prohibitions on municipal investments.~~

5.3 Diversification

Section 11 of the Municipal Investment Regulations of 2005 details the diversification of municipal investments. This section requires that municipalities take “all reasonable and prudent steps” to diversify their Investment portfolio with approved institutions as set out in point 5.2 above.

5.3.1 The regulation itself does not prescribe a fixed percentage limit. Instead, it requires municipalities to set such limits within their own investment policies. As per Stellenbosch Municipality investment policy no more than 50% of total municipal investments may be placed with any single bank.

~~Council will only make investments, as prescribed by Section 6 of the Municipal Investment Regulations, with approved institutions as set out in par 5.2 above. Excluding investments made per Executive Mayoral Committee resolution not more than 50% of available funds will be placed with a single institution.~~ The discretion of management should be used when investing funds into the institution quoting the highest rate versus diversification of investment portfolio. Should the difference between the investment quotes be minimal, a decision can be made to invest in the lower quote for the diversification of investment portfolios.

5.4 Investment Managers

5.4.1 In the event of the appointment of an external Investment Managers

Where the above means a natural person or legal entity that is a portfolio manager registered in terms of the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989 (Act 55 of 1989), and Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985 (Act 1 of 1985), contracted by a municipality or municipal entity to-

- a) advise it on investments;
- b) manage investments on its behalf; or
- c) advise it on investments and manage investments on its behalf.

The External Investment Manager will be appointed in terms of Supply Chain Management Policy~~Policy~~, and a service level agreement will govern the functions and responsibility of the service provider. All investments made by the External Investment Manager on behalf

of the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality must be made within the ambit of this Policy and with National Treasury's investment regulations.

5.5 Internal Controls Over Investments

5.5.1 Delegations

5.5.1.1 In terms of Section 60(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000) (the MSA), the Council may only delegate to the Municipal Manager (MM) the power to make decisions on investments on behalf of the Municipality.

5.5.1.2 In terms of section 79(1)(b) of the [Municipal Finance Management Act-Act](#), the Accounting Officer has delegated to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) [as per section 77\(1\)\(b\)](#), in writing, his/her duty under section 65(2) (h) to manage the Council's available working capital effectively and economically in terms of the prescribed cash management and investment framework.

5.5.2 Obtaining quotations and concluding deals

[The process of securing which financial institutions the municipality will invest in, must occur through a bidding process.](#) Requests are emailed to all approved institutions the day before, or the morning thereof. A cut-off is requested to ensure timeous processing of authorisation and payment of the investment. Quotes are captured on the decision report, [and](#) rates are compared and chosen in terms of the [policy diversification policy and the minimum bank credit rating requirements](#). ~~Written~~^{tening} mandates, signed by the CFO and MM, shall be issued to successful investees with whom the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality invests funds, ~~setting out the~~ following:

5.5.2.1 Authorised dealers: name and particulars of the Council's officials who are authorised to transact investments deals with the investees;

5.5.2.2 Authorised signatories: name and particulars of the Council's officials who are authorised to sign written confirmations or any other correspondence in respect of investments transactions.

5.5.2.3 A dealing sheet, signed by an authorised dealer, shall be prepared in all instances for each individual investment, detailing the quotations received and the recommended investee. The CFO shall advise the MM to approve the transaction.

A written confirmation of the terms of each investment transaction shall be prepared, and signed off by the CFO and MM.

5.5.3 A monthly investment register should be kept of all investments made. The following information must be recorded:-

- name of institution;
- capital invested;
- date invested;
- interest rate;
- maturation date;
- interest received;
- Investment balance;
- total withdrawal amount;
- total interest earned.

5.5.3.1 The investment register and accounting records must be reconciled monthly.

6. Standard of Ethics, Judgment and Care

6.1 Investments made by or on behalf of Stellenbosch Municipality:

a). must be a genuine investment and not an investment made for speculation.

b). must be made with primary regard to the:

- security of the investment.
- liquidity needs of the municipality; and
- income or return from the investment.

c). must be made without internal or external negative interference whether such interference comes from individual officials, councillors, agents, investees or any other external body.

6.2 No fee, commission or other reward may be paid to a councillor or official of the municipality, or to a spouse or close family member of such councillor or official or any other party, in respect of any investment made by the municipality. This shall be confirmed annually by all investees to the Auditor-General.

6.3 All investments made by or on behalf of the municipality must be made in the name of the municipality.

6.4 Stellenbosch municipality shall take reasonable steps to diversify its investment portfolio across investees, type of investment and investment maturities.

7. Minimum Bank Credit Rating Requirements for investment

Current legislation does not indicate specific minimum required ratings for municipalities. Though, Regulation 10 of the Municipal Investment Regulations of 2005 reiterates that a municipality or municipal entity must take all reasonable and prudent steps consistent with its investment policy and according to the standard of care set out in regulation 5, to ensure that it places its investments with credit-worthy institutions. Regulation 10(2)(a & b) of the regulations emphasises a municipality or municipal entity must -

(a) regularly monitor its investment portfolio; and

(b) when appropriate liquidate an investment that no longer has the minimum acceptable credit rating as specified in its investment policy.

7.1 ANNEXURE A: CURRENT RATINGS

<u>Credit rating agency</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Moody's (Deposit)</u>	<u>Baa3 (Stable)</u>	<u>Medium grade</u>	<u>Moderate credit risk; some speculative characteristics.</u>
<u>S&P Global</u>	<u>BB (Positive)</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>The lowest investment-grade tier; currently stable but vulnerable.</u>
<u>Fitch Ratings</u>	<u>BB- (Stable)</u>	<u>Speculative</u>	<u>Indicates an elevated vulnerability to default risk, especially in adverse economic conditions.</u>

6.7 OWNERSHIP

All investments must be made in the name of the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality.

Written proof of investments made must be obtained from the institution where the investment is made and must be kept on file.

7.8 DUE CARE

In dealing with financial institutions, the following ethical principles must be observed:

7.1 The Chief Financial Officer and all staff in his/her directorate shall not accede to any influence by or interference from Councillors, investment agents, institutions, or any other outsiders;

7.2 Under no circumstances may inducements to invest be accepted;

7.3 Interest rates quoted by one institution must not be disclosed to another institution; and

7.48.1 The business ethics of any controlling body of which the relevant financial institution is a member must be observed by such institution or body at all times.

8. CALL ACCOUNT HELD WITH PRIMARY BANK

The nature of call accounts are considered cash and cash equivalents rather than long-term investments. This classification is based on the nature of call accounts, which are deposit accounts offered by banks that allow for immediate access to funds while earning interest. The liquidity and accessibility of these accounts align them more closely with cash and cash equivalents.

A separate bank account with our banking service provider, will be used to do internal transfers between our primary bank account and said call account. Internal transfers on our online banking platform will give us the flexibility to transfer funds to and from the call account and primary account ensuring that interest is earned on the most advantageous rate without risking cashflow requirements.

9. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Measuring the effectiveness of Council's treasury activities is achieved through a mixture of subjective measures. The predominant subjective measure is the overall quality of treasury management information. The Chief Financial Officer has primary responsibility for determining this overall quality.

Objective measures include: -

- (a) Adherence to policy.
- (b) Timely receipt of interest income.

10. REPORTING**10.1 Reports**

The following reports are produced:

REPORT NAME	FREQUENCY	PREPARED BY	RECIPIENT
Bank Balance report	Daily	Senior Clerk: Electronic Payments	Chief Finance Officer
Investments	Monthly	Senior Accountant: Financial Statements and Reconciliations	Manager: Financial Statements and Reporting

11. ANNUAL REVIEW OF POLICY

This Policy will be reviewed annually or earlier if so required by legislation.

Any changes to this Policy must be adopted by Council and be consistent with the applicable Acts and any National Treasury Regulations.

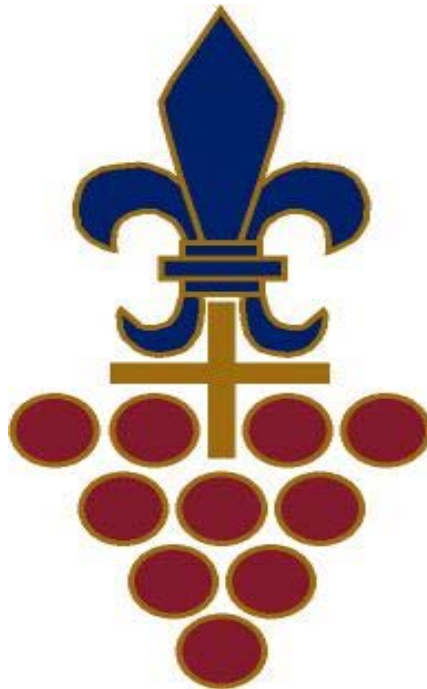
12. EFFECTIVE DATE

The policy will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it is in line with the Municipality's strategic objectives and with legislation.

13. SHORT TITLE

This Policy is the Cash Management and Investments Policy of the Stellenbosch Municipality.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



ACCOUNTING POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

ACCOUNTING POLICY

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1. Basis of Preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations, guidelines and directives, issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand. All figures are rounded to the nearest Rand.

In the absence of an issued and effective Standard of GRAP, accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions were developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3 as read with Directive 5.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Going concern assumption

The ~~unaudited~~ annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the municipality will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.2 Capital replacement reserve (CRR)

In order to finance the acquisition of infrastructure and other items of property, plant and equipment from internal sources, amounts are transferred from the accumulated surplus/(deficit) to the CRR in terms of the Annual Budget. The cash in the designated CRR bank account can only be utilised to finance items of property, plant and equipment. The CRR is reduced and the accumulated surplus/(deficit) is credited by a corresponding amount when the amounts in the CRR are utilised.

1.3 Self-insurance reserve

The municipality has a Self-insurance reserve to set aside amounts to offset potential losses or claims that cannot be insured externally. The balance of the self-insurance fund is invested in short-term investments. Claims are settled by transferring a corresponding amount from the self-insurance reserve to the accumulated surplus.

1.4 Accumulated surplus

The accumulated surplus/deficit represent the net difference between the total assets and the total liabilities of the municipality. Any surpluses and deficits realised during a specific financial year are credited/debited against accumulated surplus/deficit. Prior year adjustments, relating to income and expenditure, are debited/credited against accumulated surplus when retrospective adjustments are made.

1.5 Materiality

Material omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made based on the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the information item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements states that users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of government, its activities, accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence. Therefore, the assessment considers how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making and evaluating decisions.

Materiality utilised for the statement of budget comparison (GRAP 24) comprises of the following components:

Statement of financial Performance

Revenue: 1% of Total Revenue

Expenditure: 2% of Total expenditure

Statement of financial position

Assets: 1% of total assets

Liabilities: 2% of total liabilities

Net assets: 5% of accumulated surplus

Cash flow statement

The receipt items follow a revenue base as per the statement of financial performance and the payments follow an expenditure base as per the statement of financial performance.

1.6 Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the municipality's accounting policies, which are described below, management is required to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered too reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. **Revenue recognition**

Accounting Policy 1.18 on Revenue from Exchange Transactions and Accounting Policy 1.19 on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality.

In concluding judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions and whether the municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when services are rendered, whether the service has been rendered. The management of the municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Impairment of financial assets

Accounting Policy 1.13 Financial Instruments, referring to the paragraph on impairment of financial assets, describes the process followed to determine the value with which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. The management of the municipality is satisfied that impairment of financial assets recorded during the year is appropriate. Details of the impairment loss calculation are provided in the applicable notes to the annual financial statements.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As described in Accounting Policy 1.10 and 1.11 the municipality depreciates its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets, considering the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful life, which is determined when the assets are brought into use. The review of useful life and residual values of assets are only reviewed if one of the indicators of potential review is triggered.

Employee benefit obligations

The municipality obtains actuarial valuations of its employee benefit obligations. The employee benefit obligations of the municipality that were identified are post-retirement health benefit obligations and long-service awards. The estimated liabilities are recorded in accordance with the requirements of GRAP 25. Details of the liabilities and the key assumptions made by the actuaries in estimating the liabilities are provided in the applicable notes to the annual financial statements.

The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

The recoverable amounts of individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

Value in use of cash generating assets

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by several factors including economic factors such as inflation and interest.

Value in use of non-cash generating assets.

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there are indications that the impairment may have occurred, the remaining service potential of the asset is determined. The most appropriate approach selected to determine the remaining service potential is dependent on the availability of data and the nature of the impairment.

Provisions

Provisions are raised and management determines an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosures of these estimates of provisions are included in note 22 - Provisions.

A qualified environmental engineer calculates the provision. The provision represents the best estimate or net present value of the expected future cash flows to rehabilitate the landfill site at yearend. The professional engineer determines the cost of rehabilitation and the remaining useful life of each site. Interest rates linked to prime were used to calculate the effect of the time value of money.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

An allowance for inventory to write inventory down to the lower of cost or net realisable value. Management has made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the surplus/deficit.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the municipality is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The municipality uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the municipality for similar financial instruments.

Effective interest rate

The municipality used the prime interest rate to discount future cash flows.

Allowance for doubtful debts

On debtors an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

Impairment of statutory receivables

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, may be impaired, the municipality measures the impairment loss. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, are reduced, either directly or using an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

In estimating the future cash flows, the municipality considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, the municipality discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk-free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable are revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Pre-paid electricity

Pre-paid electricity is only recognised as income once the electricity is consumed. The pre-paid electricity balance (included under payables) represents the best estimate of electricity sold at year-end, which is still unused.

1.7 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

The municipality recognises biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity or agricultural produce when and only when:

- the municipality controls the asset as a result of past events.
- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity are measured at their fair value less costs to sell.

A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets that form part of an agricultural

activity or agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of a biological asset that form part of an agricultural activity, is included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

Where market determined prices or values are not available, the present value of the expected net cash inflows from the asset, discounted at a current market-determined pre-tax rate where applicable, is used to determine fair value.

Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, biological assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The municipality classifies biological assets as consumables which consist of timber in the form of pine trees. All biological assets are held for sale.

Agricultural produce harvested from an entity's biological assets shall be measured at its fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest. Such measurement is the cost at that date when applying GRAP 12 or another applicable Standard of GRAP.

Item	Useful life
Trees in a plantation forest	indefinite

1.8 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services; or for
- administrative purposes; or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that is associated with the investment property will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment property is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Subsequent measurement - Cost model

Investment property is, after initial measurement, carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost, less estimated residual value by equal installments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property - buildings	30-99 years
Property - land	indefinite

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of retirement or disposal.

Compensation from third parties for investment property that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

The nature OR type of properties classified as held for strategic purposes are as follows:

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain investment property in the notes to the annual financial statements (see note 10).

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the annual financial statements (see note 10).

All properties held to earn market-related rentals or for capital appreciation or both and that are not used for administrative purposes, and that will not be sold within the next 12 months are classified as Investment Properties

A building owned by the municipality (or held by the municipality under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases

Transfers to, or from, investment property shall be made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by:

- (a) commencement of owner-occupation, for a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property.
- (b) commencement of development with a view to sale, for a transfer from investment property to inventories.
- (c) end of owner-occupation, for a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property; or

- (d) commencement of an operating lease (on a commercial basis) to another party, for a transfer from inventories to investment property.

1.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

Property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the property, plant and equipment will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the item can be determined reliably.

Initial recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the municipality is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Major spare parts and standby equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property, plant, and equipment. In addition, spare parts and standby equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

After initial measurement property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Incomplete construction work

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical cost. Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use.

Impairment

Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable service amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable service amount and an impairment loss is charged to the statement of financial performance.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight-line	indefinite
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line	1-66
Furniture and office equipment	Straight-line	2-24
Transport assets	Straight-line	4-21
Computer equipment	Straight-line	5-23
Community assets	Straight-line	4-50

Other property, plant and equipment	Straight-line	6-99
Capital restoration asset	Straight-line	5-30
Electrical infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Water supply infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Solid waste infrastructure	Straight-line	10-50
Roads infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Information and communication infrastructure	Straight-line	3-15
Wastewater network	Straight-line	10-100
Stormwater infrastructure	Straight-line	10-50

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the municipality expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the municipality revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements (see note 11).

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 11).

1.10 Intangible assets

Initial recognition and measurement

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e., is capable of being separated or divided from the municipality and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the municipality or from other rights and obligations. A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The municipality assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortisation period shall be changed accordingly. If there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the amortisation method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with GRAP 3.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can

be measured reliably. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost.

Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result, the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated goodwill, brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortisation period shall be changed accordingly. If there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the amortisation method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with GRAP 3.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Internally generated: Capital development	Straight-line	5 - 7 years
Computer software	Straight-line	3 - 30 years
Service operating and land rights	Straight-line	5 - 30 years

Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount and is included in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

1.11 Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

Recognition

The municipality recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Where the municipality holds a heritage asset, but on initial recognition it does not meet the recognition criteria because it cannot be reliably measured, information on such a heritage asset is disclosed in note 14 Heritage assets.

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement classes of heritage assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset.

Reference to impairment paragraphs can be made to note 1.164 and 1.175

Compensation from third parties for heritage assets that have been impaired, lost or given up, shall be included in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from a municipality's statement of financial position.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised (unless the Standard of GRAP on leases requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback).

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets are only made when the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset. Transfers to heritage assets are only made when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

1.12 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity. Financial instruments are classified into three categories namely, financial instruments at fair value, financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost. The municipality determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

1.12.1

Financial assets

A financial asset is any asset that is a cash or contractual right to receive cash. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Financial Assets of the municipality are classified as follows into the three categories allowed by this standard.

Financial asset at amortised cost being a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months, which are classified as non-current assets.

A financial asset is:

- cash.
- a residual interest of another municipality; or
- a contractual right to:
 - receive cash or another financial asset from another municipality; or
 - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another municipality under

conditions that are potentially favorable to the municipality.

Financial assets measured at fair value being financial assets that meet either of the following conditions:

- Derivatives;
- Combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- Instruments held for trading;
- Non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; or
- Financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Financial assets measured at cost being investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another municipality; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the municipality.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by a municipality in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the municipality had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed

or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:

- the municipality designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

Financial instruments at cost are investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

- derivatives.
- combined instruments that are designated at fair value.
- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
 - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near-term; or
 - on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
 - non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
 - financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

The municipality has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Type of financial asset	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Long-term receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost
Consumer debtors	Financial assets at amortised cost
Other debtors	Financial assets at amortised cost
Short-term investment deposit - Call	Financial assets at amortised cost
Bank balances and cash	Financial assets at amortised cost

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits).

Cash equivalents are short- term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the Cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity.

The following main categories of financial liabilities and the classification determining how they are measured exist:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; or
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value.

The municipality has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Type of financial liability	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Consumer deposits	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Other financial liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

1.12.2 Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is recognised, when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are initially measured at fair value. In the case of a financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments are added or deducted from the fair value, as appropriate on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement – Financial assets

Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits, receivables and investments.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount

and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. Changes in the carrying amount of the provision is recognised in the Statement of financial performance. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the provision. Any gains or losses arising from the change in fair value of investments measured at fair value are recognised in the Statement of financial performance.

Trade and other receivables (excluding Value Added Taxation, prepayments and operating lease receivables), loans to municipal entities and loans that have fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at fair value are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in equity until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in equity is recognised in the Statement of financial performance, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss recorded in equity is recognised in the Statement of financial performance.

Subsequent measurement – Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities consist of payables, interest bearing loans and bank overdrafts. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Finance costs are expensed in the Statement of financial performance in the period in which they are incurred except where stated otherwise (see accounting policy on borrowing costs).

Bank borrowings, consisting of interest-bearing short-term bank loans, repayable on demand and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance costs are accounted for using the accrual basis and are added to the carrying amount of the bank borrowing to the extent that they are not settled in the period that they arise.

Prepayments are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

1.12.3 Derecognition Financial assets

The municipality derecognises financial assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, except when Council approves the write-off of financial assets due to non-recoverability.

If the municipality neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the municipality recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the municipality retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the municipality continues to recognise the financial assets and recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Derecognition of Financial liabilities

The municipality derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the municipality's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms shall be accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability, and a new financial liability recognised. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) shall be accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and having recognised a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a nonexchange transaction, are accounted for in accordance with GRAP 23.

1.12.4 Fair value measurement considerations

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the municipality establishes fair value using a valuation technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on municipality-specific inputs.

1.13 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the municipality assesses the classification of each element separately.

Entity as lessee - operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Any contingent rent is expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on

the same basis as the lease revenue.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

1.14 Inventories

Initial measurement:

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity.
- and the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably.

Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for:

- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the municipality incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable, and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs. The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipality.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.15 Landfill site

Site restoration and dismantling cost - The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes:

- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
- changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liability that result from change in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential required to settle the obligation, or a change in discount rate; and
- the obligation the municipality incurs for having used the items during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- (a) subject to (b), changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- (b) if a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and
- (c) if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/or impairment of non-cash-generating assets.

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets

The municipality classifies all assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return as cash-generating assets. A commercial return means that the return charged by the entity is commensurate with the risk associated with holding the asset and the asset is intended to generate positive cash inflows. All other assets are classified as non-cash-generating assets.

Cash-generating assets are assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial

return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity.

Cash generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Useful life is either:

- the period over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.

Management has judged all assets as non-cash generating assets.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates

the recoverable amount of the asset.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the municipality determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets unless a change are justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable).
- its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

Reversal of impairment loss

The municipality assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the municipality will consider, as a minimum, the following indications:

External sources:

- (a) During the period, an asset's market value has declined significantly more than would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use.
- (b) Significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or will take place soon, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates or in the market to which an asset is dedicated.
- (c) Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially

Internal sources:

- (d) Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.
- (e) Significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period or are expected to take place soon, in the extent to which, or way, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date, and reassessing the useful life of an asset as finite rather than indefinite.
- (f) A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition.
- (g) Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance

of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected.

1.17 Impairment of non- cash generating assets

Non-cash generating assets are assets other than cash generating assets.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a non-cash generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a noncash generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also tests a noncash generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a noncash generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, an entity shall consider, as a minimum, the following indications:

External sources of information

- (a) Cessation, or near cessation, of the demand or need for services provided by the asset.
- (b) Significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period or will take place in the near future, in the technological, legal or government policy environment in which the entity operates.

Internal sources of information

- (c) Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.
- (d) Significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date and reassessing the useful life of an asset as finite rather than indefinite.
- (e) A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition.

(f) Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of an asset is, or will be, significantly worse than expected.

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash generating assets is the present value of the non-cash generating assets remaining service potential.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a noncash generating assets is determined using the following approach:

Depreciated replacement cost approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of a noncash generating asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost of an asset is the cost to replace the asset's gross service potential. This cost is depreciated to reflect the asset in its used condition. An asset may be replaced either through reproduction (replication) of the existing asset or through replacement of its gross service potential. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the current reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated based on such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

The replacement cost and reproduction cost of an asset is determined on an "optimised" basis. The rationale is that the municipality would not replace or reproduce the asset with a like asset if the asset to be replaced or reproduced is an overdesigned or overcapacity asset. Overdesigned assets contain features which are unnecessary for the goods or services the asset provides. Overcapacity assets are assets that have a greater capacity than is necessary to meet the demand for goods or services the asset provides. The determination of the replacement cost or reproduction cost of an asset on an optimised basis thus reflects the service potential required of the asset.

Recognition and measurement

If the recoverable service amount of a noncash generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash generating asset is revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a noncash generating asset may no longer

exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a noncash generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a noncash generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

1.18 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by a municipality in exchange for service rendered by employees.

A qualifying insurance policy is an insurance policy issued by an insurer that is not a related party of the reporting municipality, if the proceeds of the policy can be used only to pay or fund employee benefits under a defined benefit plan and are not available to the reporting municipality's own creditors (even in liquidation) and cannot be paid to the reporting municipality, unless either:

- the proceeds represent surplus assets that are not needed for the policy to meet all the related employee benefit obligations; or
- the proceeds are returned to the reporting municipality to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:

- a municipality's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

Composite social security programmes are established by legislation and operate as multi-

employer plans to provide postemployment benefits as well as to provide benefits that are not consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees.

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from a municipality's actions whereby an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the municipality has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and as a result, the municipality has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions.
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service.
- bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and
- non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cellphones) for current employees.

When an employee has rendered service to the municipality during a reporting period, the entity recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the municipality recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The municipality measure the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The municipality recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related

payments when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Liabilities for staff bonuses are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability at year-end is based on the bonus accrued at year-end for each employee.

A provision, in respect of the liability relating to the anticipated costs of performance bonuses payable to Section 57 employees, is recognised as it accrues to Section 57 employees. Municipal entities' performance bonus provisions are based on the employment contract stipulations as well as previous performance bonus payment trends.

Accrued leave pay

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. Liability is based on the total accrued leave days owing to employees and is reviewed annually.

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The municipality has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to service in the current or prior periods.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognises the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the reporting date, an entity recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset.

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. In this aspect defined contribution plans can be considered as the pension fund.

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Interest cost is the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability, the entity recognises past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

The entity account not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices. Informal practices give rise to a constructive obligation where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits. An example of a constructive obligation is where a change in the entity's informal practices would cause unacceptable damage to its relationship with employees.

The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date.
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.
- plus, any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirement

The amount determined as a defined benefit liability may be negative (an asset). The entity measures the resulting asset at the lower of:

- the amount determined above; and
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The entity determines the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the audited annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost.
- interest cost
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement rights.
- actuarial gains and losses
- past service cost.
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements; and
- the effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability)

The entity uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The Projected Unit Credit Method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service or as the benefit/years of service method) sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost, an entity shall attribute benefit to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, an entity shall attribute benefit on a straight-line basis from:

- the date when service by the employee first leads to benefits under the plan (whether the benefits are conditional on further service); until
- the date when further service by the employee will lead to no material number of further benefits under the plan, other than from further salary increases.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

The entity recognises gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a curtailment or settlement comprises:

- any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and
- any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets.

Before determining the effect of a curtailment or settlement, the entity re-measure the obligation

(and the related plan assets, if any) using current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices).

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The entity offsets an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan when the entity has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan and intends either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflect the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases.
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
 - those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
 - history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

Other long term employee benefits

The municipality provides post-retirement health care benefits, housing subsidies and gratuities upon retirement to some retirees.

Long term service awards are payable after 10 years of continuous service and after every 5 years thereafter to employees. Additional to this employee shall be entitled to a 14th cheque for continuous employment on their 30th and every 5th year onward. Furthermore, a retirement gift is payable on retirement to employees with 10 years or more service. The provision is an estimate of the long service award based on historical staff turnover based on historical staff turnover. No other long service benefits are provided to employees.

The entitlement to post-retirement health care benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Independent qualified actuaries carry out valuations of these obligations. The municipality also provides a gratuity and housing subsidy on retirement to certain employees. An annual charge to income is made to cover both these liabilities.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of financial performance in the period that it occurs. Interest cost on employee benefit obligation is recognised as part of employee related cost.

The amount recognised as a liability for other long-term employee benefits is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date.
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The municipality shall recognise the net total of the following amounts as expense or revenue, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost.
- interest cost.
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset.
- actuarial gains and losses, which shall all be recognised immediately.
- past service cost; and
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

Termination benefits

The municipality recognises termination benefits as a liability and an expense when the entity is demonstrably committed to either:

- terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The municipality is demonstrably committed to a termination when the entity has a detailed formal plan for the termination and is without realistic possibility of withdrawal. The detailed plan includes [as a minimum]:

- the location, function, and approximate number of employees whose services are to be terminated.
- the termination benefits for each job classification or function; and
- the time at which the plan will be implemented.

Implementation begins as soon as possible and the period to complete implementation is such that material changes to the plan are not likely.

Where termination benefits fall due more than twelve months after the reporting date, they are discounted using an appropriate discount rate. The rate used to discount the benefit reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the benefit.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits shall be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

1.19 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event.
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

If the municipality has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

Provision for the rehabilitation of landfill sites

At year end a provision is raised for the rehabilitation of landfill sites. The provision is the net present value of the future cash flows to rehabilitate damaged land at year end.

As the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.
- if the adjustments result in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the municipality tests the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and accounts for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/ or impairment of non-cash generating assets.

The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is depreciated over its useful life. Therefore, once the related asset has reached the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes in the liability are recognised in surplus or deficit as they occur.

Provision for constructive obligations

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when the municipality:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the activity/operating unit or part of an activity/operating unit concerned.
 - the principal locations affected.
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated.
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it would carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring,

which are those that are both:

- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the municipality.

No obligation arises because of the sale or transfer of an operation until the municipality is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding arrangement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

1.20 Contingencies

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

A contingent liability is a:

- possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.
- present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the municipality.

1.21 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

Service charges

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption, based on the consumption history, are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced, except at year-end when estimates of consumption up to year-end are recorded as revenue without being invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. In respect of estimates of consumption between the last reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the billings done during July and August. The billing and invoiced amounts done in July are recognized in total as an accrual as all billing in July pertains to services rendered prior 30 June. An estimate is then made based on August billing pertaining to services rendered up until 30 June.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage and are levied monthly based on the number of refuse containers on each property, regardless of whether all containers are emptied during the month.

Service charges from sewerage and sanitation are based on the number of sewerage connections on each developed property using the tariffs approved from Council and are levied monthly.

The municipality accounts for availability charges as an exchange transaction.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- (b) it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity
- (c) the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- (d) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably. interest is levied on outstanding debtors using the effective interest rate method.

Rentals on facilities and equipment are recognised on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality.
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by surveys of work performed.

Pre-paid electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid units is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied: The municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality.

Interest earned

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the time proportionate basis that considers the effective yield on the investment.

Traffic charges

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant approved tariff. This includes the issuing of licenses and permits.

Income from agency services

Income for agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the income collected on behalf of agents has been quantified. The income recognised is in terms of the agency agreement.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.
- The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue recognition of unclaimed deposits

Unclaimed deposits older than three (3) years are recognised as revenue.

1.22 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Rates and taxes

Other than services in-kind not recognised in terms of paragraph .99, an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction that meets the definition of an asset shall be recognised as an asset when, and only when:

- (a) it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs, and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the municipality controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur, and their fair value can be reliably measured.

The municipality analyses the taxation laws to determine what the taxable events are for the various taxes levied.

The taxable event for property tax is the passing of the date on which the tax is levied, or the period for which the tax is levied, if the tax is levied on a periodic basis.

Taxation revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the tax system. Rebates and discounts are offset against the revenue. As per iGRAP 1, there is no intention to collect this revenue

Other than services in-kind not recognised in terms of paragraph .99, an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction that meets the definition of an asset shall be recognised as an asset when, and only when:

- (a) it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs, and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the municipality controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur, and their fair value can be reliably measured.

The municipality analyses the taxation laws to determine what the taxable events are for the various taxes levied.

The taxable event for property tax is the passing of the date on which the tax is levied, or the period for which the tax is levied, if the tax is levied on a periodic basis.

Taxation revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the tax system. Rebates and discounts are offset against the revenue. As per iGRAP 1, there is no intention to collect this revenue

Fines

Fines constitute both spot fines and camera fines. Fines are recognised when the receivable

meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset. It is measured at the best estimate, based on experience, of the amount of revenue the municipality is entitled to collect.

After initial recognition and measurement, the municipality assess the collectability of the revenue and recognises a separate impairment loss where appropriate.

Donations and contributions

Donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Transfers and subsidies

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Unconditional grants

Equitable share allocations are recognised in revenue at the start of the financial year.

Conditional grants

Conditional grants recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Interest earned on grants received and invested is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of financial performance.

Interest earned on unspent grants and receipts

Interest earned on unspent grants and receipts is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of financial performance in accordance with GRAP 9.

Services received in-kind

Services in-kind that are significant to the municipality's operations and/or service delivery objectives are recognised as assets and the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the municipality's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the municipality discloses the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

1.23 Statutory receivables Identification

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means, and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset.

The cost method is the method used to account for statutory receivables that requires such receivables to be measured at their transaction amount, plus any accrued interest or other charges (where applicable) and, less any accumulated impairment losses and any amounts derecognised.

Nominal interest rate is the interest rate and/or basis specified in legislation, supporting regulations or similar means.

The transaction amount (for purposes of the Standard of GRAP on Statutory Receivables) means the amount specified in, or calculated, levied or charged in accordance with, legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means.

In estimating the future cash flows, an entity considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, an entity discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition

The municipality recognises statutory receivables as follows:

- if the transaction is an exchange transaction, using the accounting policy on

Revenue from exchange transactions.

- if the transaction is a non-exchange transaction, using the accounting policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers); or
- if the transaction is not within the scope of the accounting policies listed in the above or another Standard of GRAP, the receivable is recognised when the definition of an asset is met and, when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality and the transaction amount can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

The municipality initially measures statutory receivables at their transaction amount.

The municipality measures statutory receivables after initial recognition using the cost method. Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed after initial recognition to reflect any:

- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable).
- impairment losses; and
- amounts derecognised.

Where the municipality levies interest on the outstanding balance of statutory receivables, it adjusts the transaction amount after initial recognition to reflect any accrued interest. Accrued interest is calculated using the nominal interest rate.

Interest on statutory receivables is recognised as revenue in accordance with the accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the accounting policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers), whichever is applicable.

Other charges

Where the municipality is required or entitled to levy additional charges in terms of legislation, supporting regulations, by-laws or similar means on overdue or unpaid amounts, these charges are accounted for in terms of the municipality's accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers).

Impairment losses

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired.

In assessing whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

- significant financial difficulty of the receivable, which may be evidenced by an application for debt counselling, business rescue or an equivalent.
- it is probable that the receivable will enter sequestration, liquidation or other financial re-organisation.
- a breach of the terms of the transaction, such as default or delinquency in principal or interest payments (where levied).
- adverse changes in international, national or local economic conditions, such as a decline in growth, an increase in debt levels and unemployment, or changes in migration rates and patterns.

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality measures the impairment loss as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, is reduced using an allowance account. The amount of the losses is recognised in surplus or deficit.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable is revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Any previously recognised impairment loss is adjusted by adjusting the allowance account. The adjustment does not result in the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables exceeding what the carrying amount of the receivable(s) would have been had the impairment loss not been recognised at the date the impairment is revised. The amount of any adjustment is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises a statutory receivable, or a part thereof, when:

- the rights to the cash flows from the receivable are settled, expire or are waived.
- the municipality transfers to another party substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable; or
- the municipality, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable, has transferred control of the receivable to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the receivable in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the municipality:
 - derecognises the receivable; and
 - recognises separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of any statutory receivables transferred are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred based on their relative fair values at the transfer date. The municipality considers whether any newly created rights and obligations are within the scope of the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments or another Standard of GRAP. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts derecognised and, those amounts recognised, are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

1.24 Accounting by principles and agents

Identification

An agent is an entity that has been directed by another entity (a principal), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on behalf of the principal and for the benefit of the principal.

A principal is an entity that directs another entity (an agent), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on its behalf and for its own benefit.

A principal-agent arrangement results from a binding arrangement in which one entity (an agent), undertakes transactions with third parties on behalf, and for the benefit of, another entity (the principal).

Identifying whether an entity is a principal or an agent

When the municipality is party to a principal-agent arrangement, it assesses whether it is the principal or the agent in accounting for revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities that result from transactions with third parties undertaken in terms of the arrangement.

The assessment of whether a municipality is a principal, or an agent requires the municipality to assess whether the transactions it undertakes with third parties are for the benefit of another entity or for its own benefit.

Binding arrangement

The municipality assesses whether it is an agent or a principal by assessing the rights and obligations of the various parties established in the binding arrangement.

Where the terms of a binding arrangement are modified, the parties to the arrangement re-assess whether they act as a principal or an agent.

Assessing which entity benefits from the transactions with third parties

When the municipality in a principal-agent arrangement concludes that it undertakes transactions with third parties for the benefit of another entity, then it is the agent. If the municipality concludes that it is not the agent, then it is the principal in the transactions.

The municipality is an agent when, in relation to transactions with third parties, all three of the following criteria are present:

- It does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction.
- It does not have the ability to use all, or substantially all, of the resources that result from the transaction for its own benefit.
- It is not exposed to variability in the results of the transaction.

Where the municipality has been granted specific powers in terms of legislation to direct the terms and conditions of transactions, it is not required to consider the criteria of whether it does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction, to conclude that is an agent. The municipality applies judgement in determining whether such powers exist and whether they are relevant in assessing whether the municipality is an agent.

Recognition

The municipality, as a principal, recognises revenue and expenses that arise from transactions with third parties in a principal-agent arrangement in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The municipality, as an agent, recognises only that portion of the revenue and expenses it receives or incurs in executing the transactions on behalf of the principal in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The municipality recognises assets and liabilities arising from principal-agent arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

1.25 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other expenses incurred by the municipality in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised to the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is disclosed in the notes below.

1.26 Comparative of actual information to budgeted information

The annual budget figures have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, 2009. A comparative of actual to budgeted amounts are reported in a separate additional financial statement, called the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comment is provided in the notes to the statement giving motivations for over- or under- spending on line items where it is found to be material. The budgeted figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan. The budget is prepared and approved on an accrual basis by nature classification. The

approved budget covers the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

For explanation of material variances determination please refer to materiality paragraph 1.5.

1.27 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.28 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.29 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure.

All expenditure relating to irregular expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.29 Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

An entity is related to the Municipality if any of the following conditions apply:

- the entity is a member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity and fellow controlled entity is related to the others).
- one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member).
- both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- one entity is a joint venture of a third entity, and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Municipality or an entity related to the Municipality. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity.
- the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- a person identified in (a) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity).

A person is a close member of the family of another person if they:

- are married or live together in a relationship like a marriage or are separated by no more than two degrees of natural or legal consanguinity or affinity.

Management (formerly known as “Key Management”) includes all persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality, including:

- all members of the governing body of the Municipality.
- a member of the governing body of an economic entity who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality.
- any key advisors of a member, or sub-committees, of the governing body who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality; and
- the senior management team of the Municipality, including the chief executive officer or permanent head of the Municipality, unless already included in (a).

Management personnel include:

- All directors or members of the governing body of the Municipality, being the Executive Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker and members of the Mayoral Committee. Other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting Municipality being the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer, and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity but is not control over those policies.

Key management as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality including those charged with the governance of the municipality in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the municipality.

The municipality is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favorable than those which it is reasonable to expect the municipality to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the municipality is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the municipality discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its annual financial statements.

1.30 Changes in accounting policies, estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements. Details of changes in estimates are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements where applicable.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases

the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Details of changes in accounting policies, changes in estimates and correction of errors are disclosed in the notes to the audited annual financial statements where applicable.

1.31 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments where the municipality commits itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability, but are included in the disclosure notes in the following cases:

- approved and contracted commitments.
- where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date; and
- where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP.

1.32 Value Added Tax

The municipality accounts for Value Added Tax on the cash (receipt) basis.

1.33 Budget information

The approved budget is prepared on an accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2024/07/01 to 2025/06/30.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

Material variances are determined in accordance with the municipality's materiality framework. See note 1.5. These material differences will be explained in the financial statements in the statement of budget comparison.

1.34 Events after reporting date

Events after reporting date are those events, both favorable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting

- events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The municipality will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The municipality will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken based on the financial statements.

1.35 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand (R), which is the functional currency of the municipality.

1.36 Construction contracts and receivables

Construction contract is a contract, or a similar binding arrangement, specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use.

Contractor is an entity that performs construction work pursuant to a construction contract.

A contractor is an entity that enters a contract to build structures, construct facilities, produce goods, or render services to the specifications of another entity either itself or using sub-contractors. The term “contractor” thus includes a general or prime contractor, a subcontractor to a general contractor, or a construction manager.

1.37 Segment Information

A segment is an activity of an entity:

- that generates economic benefits or service potential (including economic benefits or service potential relating to transactions between activities of the same entity).
- whose results are regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to that activity and in assessing its performance; and
- for which separate financial information is available.

Reportable segments are the actual segments which are reported on in the segment report. They are the segments identified above or alternatively an aggregation of two or more of those segments where the aggregation criteria are met.

Segmental information was based and identified on the MFMA S71 monthly budget statement/reports that are reviewed by senior management and council to make strategic decisions and in monitoring segment performance. The disclosure of information about segments in these reports is organised around the type of service delivered, in a standardised format, namely the C2 schedule.

The municipality manages its assets and liability as a whole and is not reviewed on a segregated basis for each town. Segment reporting per geographical area is not deemed relevant.

Measurement

The amount of each segment item reported is the measure reported to management for the purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. Adjustments and eliminations made in preparing the entity's financial statements and allocations of revenues and expenses are included in determining reported segment surplus or deficit only if they are included in the measure of the segment's surplus or deficit that is used by management. Similarly, only those assets and liabilities that are included in the measures of the segment's assets and segment's liabilities that are used by management are reported for that segment. If amounts are allocated to reported segment surplus or deficit, assets or liabilities, those amounts are allocated on a reasonable basis.

If management uses only one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources, segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities are reported in terms of that measure. If management uses more than one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities, the reported measures are those that management believes are determined in accordance with the measurement principles most consistent with those used in measuring the corresponding amounts in the entity's financial statements.

1.38 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported on the Statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.39 Current year comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are also reclassified and restated, unless such comparative reclassification and / or restatement is not required by a Standard of GRAP. The nature and reason for such reclassifications and restatements are also disclosed.

Where material accounting errors, which relate to prior periods, have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly including relevant disclosure requirements per GRAP 3.

Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

The presentation and classification of items in the current year is consistent with prior periods.

1.40 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost. Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdraft are expensed as incurred. Amounts owing in respect of bank overdrafts are carried at amortised cost.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts.

1.41 Housing arrangements

The Accounting Standards Board issued the guideline on Accounting for Arrangements Undertaken in terms of the National Housing Programme.

Where the municipality acts as a project manager in a housing arrangement, it is regarded as an agent in terms of the principles of GRAP 109 - Accounting by Principals and Agents.

Where the municipality is regarded as an agent, costs related to the construction of top structures and the related recovery thereof (revenue) is not be recognised in the Statement of financial performance of the municipality.

Where the municipality is identified as a project developer, the construction of the houses is performed by the municipality or by the appointment of a sub-contractor to undertake the construction on the municipality's behalf. The municipality applies the GRAP 11, Construction Contracts to account for these construction activities.

Where the municipality is regarded as the project developer and if the outcome of the construction contract can be estimated reliably, then contract revenue is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion is assessed with reference to surveys of work performed. Otherwise, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. Contract revenue will be in the form of a grant from the Department of Human settlements and presented and disclosed under transfers and subsidies in the Statement of financial performance.

Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Contract revenue shall comprise: (a) the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract; and (b) variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that: (i) it is probable that they will result in revenue; and (ii) they are capable of being reliably measured.

Contract costs shall comprise: (a) costs that relate directly to the specific contract; (b) costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract on a systematic and rational basis; and (c) such other costs as are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract.

An expected deficit on a construction contract to which paragraph .49 applies shall be recognised as an expense immediately in accordance with paragraph .49.

1.42 Grants-in-aid

The municipality transfers money to individuals, organizations and other sectors of government from time to time. When making these transfers, the municipality does not:

- Receive any goods or services directly in return, as would be expected in a purchase or sale transaction.
- Expect to be repaid in future; or
- Expect a financial return, as would be expected from an investment.

These transfers are recognised in the annual financial statements as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

1.43 Consumer deposits

The municipality recognises consumer deposits as a current liability when the municipality becomes a party to the contract i.e., when the deposit is made. The consumer deposit is recognised as a liability as the municipality has an obligation to pay the money back to the consumer once the consumer account is closed. As the timing of when a consumer will close their account is unknown, the consumer deposits are classified as a current liability.

1.44 Unspent conditional grants

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent where the obligations have not been met, a liability is recognised.

2 New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The table below outlines the new pronouncements or amendments to pronouncements that are effective for financial periods commencing on or after 1 April 2025.

Topic	Outline
GRAP 104 on <i>Financial Instruments</i> (2019)	Amendments to the scope, classification, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements to align with international standards.
IGRAP 22 on <i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i>	The IGRAP clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or revenue when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

2.2 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The following Standards of GRAP, or amendments to existing Standards, have been approved by the Board but have no effective date that has been determined by the Minister of Finance:

The following amendments to Standards of GRAP are approved by the Board and awaits an effective date to be determined by the Minister of Finance:

Topic	Status
Amendments to GRAP 1 on <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> (Amendments on going concern, approved December 2022)	Effective date to be determined. Amendments may not be used to formulate accounting policies.
Amendments to GRAP 103 on <i>Heritage Assets</i> (Approved June 2022)	Effective date to be determined. Amendments may not be used to formulate accounting policies.
<i>Improvements to the Standards of GRAP</i> 2023 (Approved September 2023)	Effective date to be determined. Amendments may not be used to formulate accounting policies.
Amendments to GRAP 105, GRAP 106 and GRAP 107 on transfers of functions and mergers	Effective date to be determined. Amendments may not be used to formulate accounting policies.

GRAP 104 on Financial Instruments (revised 2019)

The revised GRAP 104 is effective from 1 April 2025. The most significant areas of change are the scope, classification of financial instruments and impairment. There are also changes to the presentation and disclosure requirements. The transitional provisions explain how the requirements should be applied on the initial adoption of the revised Standard. The transitional provisions are the same for all types of entities applying the Standards of GRAP.

- The general transitional provision is to apply GRAP 104 retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3. Retrospective application means applying the new accounting policy as if that policy

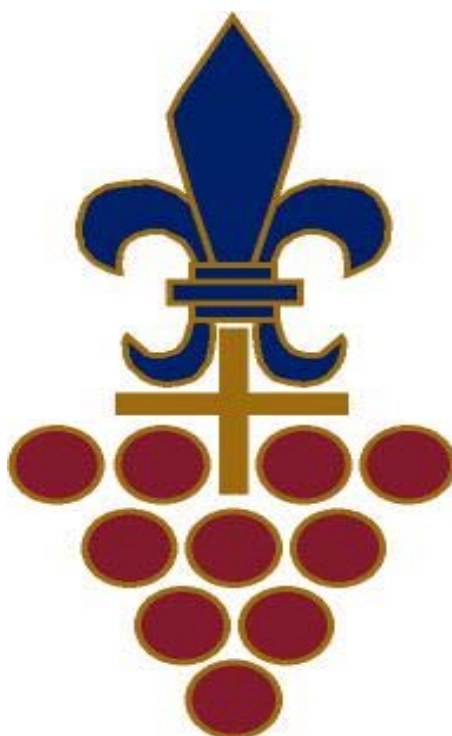
was always applied. When an entity applies a new accounting policy retrospectively, it applies the policy to comparative information for prior periods as far back as is practicable.

- The transitional provisions of GRAP 104 provide relief with respect to the restatement of prior period information. Entities are not required to restate the comparative amounts in the financial statements in the year of adoption. Instead, entities should adjust the opening balance of accumulated surplus or deficit for the current period presented in the financial statements (1 April 2025) for the effect of the retrospective application of the new requirements.

It is crucial for entities to be familiar with the new requirements and have a good understanding of how the amendments will affect them. The amendments likely not only require changes to accounting policies, but also to processes and systems. In order to apply GRAP 104 retrospectively, entities should obtain the necessary information to apply the new requirements as if they had always been applied, and calculate the effect thereof on the opening balance of accumulated surplus or deficit for the current period presented in the financial statements (1 April 2025).

APPENDIX 14

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY

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1. PREAMBLE

- Section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act Number 56 of 2003 governs Asset and Liability Management and states the following:

Asset and liability management

63. (1) The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the management 10
of—

- (a) the assets of the municipality, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of those assets; and
- (b) the liabilities of the municipality.

(2) The accounting officer must for the purposes of subsection (1) take all reasonable 15
steps to ensure—

- (a) that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets and liabilities of the municipality;
- (b) that the municipality's assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with 20
standards of generally recognised accounting practice; and
- (c) that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets and liabilities, including an asset and liabilities register, as may be prescribed.

The Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 (MFMA) serves as the legislative framework for this policy, while Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) provides the accounting framework .

- The Municipal Council of Stellenbosch is in terms of the MFMA and GRAP obliged to adopt an Asset Management Policy to regulate the effective management of all council's assets.
- **And whereas** the municipal manager as accounting officer of municipal funds, assets and liabilities is responsible for the effective implementation of the asset management policy which regulates the acquisition, safeguarding, maintenance of all assets and disposal of assets where the assets are no longer used to provide a minimum level of basic service as regulated in terms of section 14 of the MFMA.
- These assets must be safeguarded throughout their useful life and may be used for service delivery, production, or administrative functions.
- **Now therefore** the municipal council of the Stellenbosch Municipality adopts this asset management policy:

2. DEFINITIONS

In this Policy, unless the context indicates otherwise

An **asset** means a resource

- a) controlled by Stellenbosch Municipality
- b) as a result of a past event
- c) it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the assets will flow to the municipality

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) refers to tangible, identifiable assets that:

- a) are held for-
 - i. use in the production or supply of goods or services
 - ii. rental, or
 - iii. administrative purposes, and
 - iv. are expected to be used for more than one year.

PPE should be classified according to the following definition groups:

- a) **Infrastructure assets** which are defined as assets that usually display some or all of the following characteristics:
 - i. they are part of a system or network,
 - ii. they are specialised in nature and do not have alternative uses
 - iii. they are immovable, and
 - iv. they may be subject to constraints on disposal
 - v. examples are road networks, sewer systems, water networks etc.
- b) **Community assets** which are defined as assets that contributes to the communities' well-being. Community assets are disclosed in accordance with its nature.
- c) **Heritage assets** which are defined as cultural significant resources.
- d) **Investment Properties** are defined as properties (land or buildings) that are acquired for economic and capital gains or held by Stellenbosch Municipality as finance lease to earn rentals. Examples are office parks and undeveloped land acquired for the purpose of resale in future years.
- e) **Other assets** which are defined as assets utilised in normal operations.
- f) **Intangible assets** which are defined as being assets without physical

substance.

g) **Biological assets** are assets acquired for agricultural purposes.

Capitalization of assets means the recording of assets in the Fixed Asset Register with its historical financial cost in accordance with GRAP.

Carrying amount means the amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Classification of assets means the grouping of assets of a similar nature of functionality in an entities operation that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements.

Cost means the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognized in accordance with specific requirements of other Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practices (GRAP).

Contributed assets means items received by the municipality as a donation.

Depreciation means the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Depreciable amount means the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for the cost less its residual value.

Fair value means the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fixed Asset Register means a register for recording assets in accordance with GRAP

Impairment of an asset

- An impairment loss of cash - generating assets is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.
- An impairment loss of non - cash generating assets is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount.

Recoverable amount means the amount that the municipality expects to recover from the future use of an asset, including the residual value on disposal.

Residual value means the estimated amount that Stellenbosch municipality would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated cost of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Useful life means the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by the municipality.

3. ACRONYMS

PPE:	Property, Plant and Equipment
AMC Form:	Asset Movement Capture Form
MFMA:	Municipal Finance Management Act
GRAP:	General Accepted Accounting Practice
DIR:	Departmental Inventory Register
SCM:	Supply Chain Management
FAR:	Fixed Asset Register
NARC:	New asset receipt capture form
AT:	Asset transfer form

4. AIM

This policy will lay down broad guidelines for consistent, effective and efficient asset management principles of Stellenbosch Municipality

5. OBJECTIVES

- Specifying Council's practice regarding accounting for assets
- Ensure consistency in accounting treatment.
- To assist officials in understanding their legal and managerial responsibilities with regard to key asset functions such as:
 - safeguarding of assets,
 - maintaining assets,
 - establishing and maintaining a management, accounting and information

system

- that accounts for the assets of the municipality.
- asset valuation principles in accordance with GRAP.
- establishing and maintaining systems of internal controls over assets.
- establishing and maintaining asset registers.
- clarifying responsibilities and accountabilities for the asset management process.

6. STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This policy must comply with all relevant legislative requirements including:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- Municipal Structures Act, 1998
- Municipal Systems Act, 2000
- Division of Revenue Act (enacted annually)
- Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003

Also, this policy must comply with the standards specified by the Accounting Standards Board. The relevant currently recognized accounting standards include:

- GRAP 17 Property, plant or equipment
- GRAP 16 Investment property
- GRAP 31 Intangibles
- GRAP 103 Heritage Assets
- GRAP 27 Agriculture
- GRAP 21 & 26 Impairment
- GRAP 12 Inventories

7. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITIES

The purpose of this section is to prescribe the responsibilities of the various functionaries within Stellenbosch Municipality.

7.1 The Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager)

The Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager) or his/ her duly delegated representative is responsible to ensure implementation and compliance with the responsibilities prescribed in section 63 of the MFMA.

- The municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets of the municipality;
- The municipality's assets are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognized accounting practice;
- The municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets, including an asset register; and
- The senior managers and their teams comply with this policy.
- In consultation with the asset managers, he approves the temporary or permanent transfer of a movable asset between departments as determined in the "Delegation of Authority to officials of the Stellenbosch Municipality".

7.2 The Chief Financial Officer (Director: Finance)

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible to the Municipal Manager to ensure that the financial investment in the municipality's assets is safeguarded and maintained.

The Chief Financial Officer must take reasonable steps to ensure that:

- i. Appropriate systems of financial management and internal control are established and carried out diligently;
- ii. The financial and other resources of the municipality are utilized effectively, efficiently, economically and transparently;
- iii. Any unauthorized, irregular or fruitless or wasteful expenditure and losses resulting from criminal or negligent conduct are prevented;
- iv. The systems, processes and registers required to substantiate the financial values of the municipality's assets are maintained at standards sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Auditor-General.
- v. Financial processes are established and maintained to ensure that the municipality's financial resources are optimally utilized through an appropriate asset plan, budgeting, purchasing, maintenance and disposal decisions.
- vi. The managers and asset champions are appropriately advised on the exercise of their powers and duties pertaining to the financial administration of assets;
- vii. The policy and supporting procedures or guidelines are established, maintained and effectively communicated;
- viii. The Chief Financial Officer may delegate or otherwise assign responsibility for performing the functions but he/she will remain accountable for ensuring these activities are performed.

7.3 Managers/ Directors

- a) The manager referred to in Section 56 of the municipal systems act being someone reporting directly to the Municipal Manager and has the functional accountabilities for the physical management of a particular set of assets in order to achieve the municipalities strategic objectives relevant to their directorate.
- b) Directors shall be directly responsible for the physical safeguarding of any fixed asset controlled or used by the directorate in question. In exercising this responsibility, directors shall adhere to the stipulations of this policy as well as any other written directives issued by the municipal manager to the directorate in question, or generally to all directorates, in regard to the control of or safeguarding of the municipality's fixed assets.

Managers should:

- i. ensure that employees in their departments adhere to the approved Asset Management Policy;
- ii. ensure that all assets are procured in terms of the SCM Policy;
- iii. ensure that council are properly informed about any contributed (donated) assets and that approval from council is obtained timeously
- iv. ensure that the contributed asset is recorded on the NARC form and communicated with the Financial Asset Management Department.
- v. ensure that employees with delegated authority have been nominated to implement and maintain physical control over assets in their departments. Although authority has been delegated, responsibility remains with the respective Managers of the departments and overall accountability with the Directors of relevant directorates;
- vi. ensure that the termination of service asset verification form for staff, is duly completed and submitted to the Strategic and Corporate Services Directorate;
- vii. ensure that assets are properly maintained in accordance with their respective asset maintenance policy;
- viii. ensure that, where applicable, all their movable assets as reflected on the Fixed Asset Register are barcoded to exercise control;
- ix. ensure that the Financial Asset Management Section is notified via the AT form within 10 working days of any changes in the status of assets under the department's control;
- x. ensure that transfers between departments within directorates are

- administered internally;
- xi. ensure that a complete asset verification of all inventory and asset items is performed annually;
- xii. ensure that all obsolete, damaged and unused assets, supported by relevant asset and condemnation forms, are handed in at the Financial Asset Management Department without delay;
- xiii. be responsible for maintaining and managing their own DIR;
- xiv. ensure that all assets are safeguarded against loss/theft and that they are adequately insured; and
- xv. ensure that location changes are made timeously and location/room information are updated and reported on the relevant form to the Asset Management Section regularly.

7.4 Asset Champions

Asset Champions are senior officials appointed by the Financial Asset Manager in the different Directorates.

The Asset Champion must:

- i. Assist the Financial Asset Manager/ Director in performing his/her functions and duties.
- ii. Ensure that all new assets (purchased or donated) are recorded on the NARC form.
- iii. Ensure that the NARC forms are completed in full and send with copies of the relevant documentation to the asset control department within 7 working days after receipt of the assets.
- iv. Ensures that all their movable assets, where applicable, are barcoded.
- v. Ensure that asset listings are verified and kept up to date in collaboration with the Finance Directorate.
- vi. Assist the Financial Asset Department with the annual verification of movable assets by making sure that the assets, as per asset listing, are at the correct locations, that these locations are accessible when the verification of assets takes place and provides a full report on any missing assets to the Financial Asset Manager.
- vii. Notify the Financial Asset Department when he/she identifies obsolete and redundant assets so that these assets can be moved to the Write-off Store.

- viii. Report all changes affecting asset listing sheets to the Director: Finance and the Manager: Financial Asset Management within 7 days of occurrence.

The following require the written recommendation of the Financial Asset Manager and approval of Municipal Manager on the prescribed form:

- a) The temporary or permanent transfer of all movable assets between departments.
- b) The writing off or disposal of obsolete or redundant assets.

7.5 Financial Services Directorate: Financial Asset Management

- i. Is the asset registrar of the municipality and shall ensure that a complete, accurate and up to date asset register is maintained that conforms to the GRAP specifications.
- ii. Ensures that physical asset verification is performed annually by all departments to verify the assets on the asset register. The results of this verification must be reported to the Municipal Manager and Council.
- iii. Will perform reconciliations between the asset register and the General Ledger on a monthly basis.
- iv. Ensures adequate bar codes and equipment to exercise the function relating to asset control is available at all times.
- v. Will ensure that all audit queries are resolved in a timely manner.
- vi. Dispose of asset in accordance with the SCM policy
- vii. Handles the administrative functions with regards to the transfers received.

7.6 The responsibility of the Budget and Costing

- i. Ensure that a clear description is provided with each project and the appropriate funding source is identified.
- ii. Release capital funds only after receiving written authority and a clear and concise description of the item to be purchased.
- iii. Ensure that any changes in the capital budget, with regards to funds transferred or project description changes are communicated to the Financial Asset Management department.

7.7 The Strategic and Corporate Services Directorate

The Strategic and Corporate Services directorate shall ensure that no monies are paid out to the staff on termination of their service prior to receiving the relevant asset resignation form signed off by the relevant directorate- refer to Termination of Service Asset Confirmation form.

8. SAFEGUARDING OF ASSETS

Custody and Security

- i. All barcoded assets shall be tracked by physical location through the Fixed Asset Register.
- ii. A physical asset verification process shall be performed every year and all directorates will be verified simultaneously.
- iii. The coordination of the process and verification of the assets will rest with the Financial Asset Management Section and all directorates are responsible to see that the assets under their control are available during the verification process.

Communication

- i. Directorates are responsible to report any stolen or damage property to the Financial Asset Management Section.
- ii. All changes must be accurately recorded on the AT forms and reported to the Financial Asset Management Section within 10 working days.
- iii. Any discrepancies between the Fixed Asset Register and the physical inventory must be reconciled and motivated by the relevant directorates.

9. PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO CONTRIBUTED ASSETS

Governance

- i. The authority to endorse and approve acceptance of assets contributed to the Stellenbosch Municipality vests with Council as such assets have an impact on future operational costs.
- ii. A report including the fair value/cost price of the contributed asset as well as the financial implications of acceptance of the contributed asset must be submitted to Council, so that acceptance of the asset can be confirmed.

Procedures

- i. Once Council has approved the donation, the departments must:
- ii. Notify the Financial Services Directorate of any assets contributed, by submitting the Council approved report including the cost/fair value of the contributed asset so that the asset can be recorded and capitalized at the appropriate value.

10. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Pre-Acquisition Planning

Before a capital project is included in the draft municipal budget for approval, the Manager/ Director must prove that they have considered:

- The projected acquisition and implementation cost over all the financial years until the project is operational;
- The future operational costs and revenue on the project, including tax and tariff implications;
- The financial sustainability of the project over its economic life span including revenue generation and subsidization requirements;
- The physical and financial stewardship of the asset through all stages in its economic life span including acquisition, installation, maintenance, operations, disposal and rehabilitation; and
- The inclusion of the capital project in the Integrated Development Plans and future budgets.

The Chief Financial Officer is accountable to ensure that the Managers/ Directors receive all reasonable assistance, guidance and explanation to enable them to achieve their planning requirements.

Approval to acquire Property, Plant and Equipment:

Funds can only be invested with a capital project if:

- The funds have been appropriated in the capital budget;
- The project, including the total cost and funding sources, has been approved by the Council;
- The Director: Finance confirms that funding is available for that specific project; The Supply Chain Management prescripts/procedures have been adhered to.
- Any contract that will impose financial obligations more than two years beyond

the budget year is appropriately disclosed.

The funding sources of Assets:

Within the municipality's ongoing financial, legislative or administrative capacity, the Chief Financial Officer will establish and maintain the funding strategies that optimize the municipality's ability to achieve its Strategic Objectives as stated in the Integrated Development Plan.

Four main sources of finance are utilized to acquire Property Plant and Equipment for the municipality, namely:

- The Accumulated Surplus/Deficit (Capital Replacement Reserve)
- The External Financing Fund (EFF).
- Grants, Subsidies and Public
- Contributions. Fair value

The sources of finance that may be utilized to finance assets are utilized in accordance with the provisions of S19 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

a) Accumulated Surplus/Deficit (The Capital Replacement Reserve)

The Council must annually approve the basis and the amounts for which contributions should be appropriated to the Accumulated Surplus/Deficit in conjunction with the availability of funds and the requirements of the capital program for that financial year.

The funds in the Accumulated Surplus/Deficit are accumulated by: An annual contribution from revenue

The cash backed profit on the sale/disposal of assets

When an amount is advanced to a borrowing service to finance the acquisition of an asset, the money must be transferred to the Accumulated Surplus created for the purpose of acquiring a specific asset and the accumulated funds in the Accumulated Surplus/Deficit must be reduced by the amount of the advance.

The balance of the accumulated funds in the Accumulated Surplus/Deficit will therefore represent the amount that is available to finance assets in future periods. This balance must be cash backed at all times.

The balance in the Accumulated Surplus is transferred to the income statement over the estimated life of assets financed by the Accumulated

Surplus/Deficit to offset the depreciation charge included in the income statement relating to fixed assets.

b) The External Financing Fund (EFF)

When loans are obtained from external sources, they must be paid into the EFF. The corresponding cash should be invested until utilized for the purpose of acquiring assets. When the external loan is utilized to finance assets in a service entity it should be recorded in an “advances” account in the EFF.

Where a loan has a fixed period the instalments should be calculated to determine the cash that should be set aside in the EFF. This is done so that there will be sufficient money to repay the loan when it matures as well as any interest charges as they occur.

When the loan is an annuity loan, the cash required to be paid into the EFF should be based on the actual loan repayments. Once the money has been received by the EFF, the cash would be used to repay the loan.

When the EFF is consolidated with the various services, the “advances made” account in the EFF will contra with the “advances received” account in the various service entities.

Loan finance option

A municipality should ensure that a loan satisfies the requirements of legislation on incurring debt. In particular, municipalities should ensure that long-term debt is:

- Incurred only for the purposes of capital expenditure for the purpose of achieving the objectives stated in section 152 of the Constitution (MFMA S46);
- incurred in line with its capital budget (MFMA S19 and S46(2));
- Is incurred only after the anticipated debt repayment schedule has been submitted to council (MFMA S46(3)(b)(i));
- Included in the liabilities register and
- Satisfies the other requirements of sections 19, 46 and 63 of the MFMA, the MSA and the Constitution.

c) Grants, Subsidies and Public Contributions (Capital Receipts)

Unutilized conditional grants are reflected on the Balance Sheet as a Creditor called Creditor (Unspent and Receipts). They represent unspent government grants, subsidies and contributions from the public. This creditor always has

to be backed by cash.

The following provisions are set for the creation and utilization of this creditor:

- The cash which backs up the creditor is invested until it is utilized.
- Interest earned on the investment is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor. If it is the council's interest it is recognized as interest earned in the income statement.
- Whenever an asset is purchased out of the unutilized conditional grant an amount equal to the cost price of the asset purchased is transferred from the Unutilized Capital Receipts into the income statement as revenue. Thereafter an equal amount is transferred on the statement of changes in equity to a reserve called an Accumulated Surplus/Deficit (Future Depreciation Reserve). This reserve is equal to the remaining depreciable value (book value) of assets purchased out of the Unutilized Capital Receipts. The Future Depreciation Reserve is used to offset depreciation charged on assets purchased out of the Unutilized Capital Receipts to avoid double taxation of the consumers.
- If a profit is made on the sale of assets previously purchased out of Unutilized Capital Receipts the profit on these assets sold is reflected in the notes to the income statement and is then treated in accordance with Council policy.

The acquisition of assets will not be funded over a period longer than the useful life of that asset.

Disposal of assets

- The municipality may not transfer ownership as a result of a sale or other transaction or otherwise permanently dispose of an asset needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services, unless such asset is obsolete or surplus to requirements or beyond a state of good repair or being replaced and provided that the delivery of the minimum level of basic municipal services must not be compromised as a result of the disposal of the asset.
- The decision that a specific asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services, may not be reversed by the municipality after that asset had been sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of.
- The disposal of an item of property, plant or equipment must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective and comply with a prescribed regulatory framework for municipal supply chain management and the Supply Chain Management Policy of the municipality.
- The transfer of assets to another municipality, municipal entity, national department or provincial department is excluded from these provisions,

provided such transfer is being done in accordance with a prescribed regulatory framework. Directors shall report in writing to the Director: Finance on 31 May of each financial year on all fixed assets controlled or used by the directorate concerned which such Director wishes to alienate by public auction or public tender. The Director: Finance shall thereafter consolidate the requests received from the various directorates, and shall promptly report such consolidated information to the council or the Municipal Manager of the municipality, as the case may be, recommending the process of alienation to be adopted.

- Once the fixed assets are alienated, the Director: Finance shall de-recognize the asset from the accounting records and the fixed asset register.

Loss, theft, destruction or impairment of fixed assets

The different directorates shall ensure that any incident of loss, theft, destruction, or material impairment of any fixed asset controlled or used by the directorate in question is promptly reported in writing to the Director: Financial Services, to the internal auditor, and in cases of suspected theft or malicious damage, also to the South African Police Service.

11.ACCOUNTING FOR ASSETS

Capitalization of Assets

Stellenbosch Municipality does not capitalize an asset based on a capitalization cost threshold, but recognizes an asset when it complies with the definition of an asset as stipulated in GRAP 17 and the cost of the asset to the municipality can be measured reliably.

Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition (GRAP 17.22).

Assets will only be capitalized in the asset register on completion or finalization of the project.

Multi Year projects

Projects to be completed over more than one financial year will be initially disclosed in the asset register and financial statements as “Work in Progress” thereafter only on completion the asset will be capitalized and depreciated.

Assets will be recorded in the asset register continuously on completion thereof and bar-coded where appropriate for identification.

Only expenses incurred in the enhancement of a fixed asset (in the form of improved or increased services or benefits flowing from the use of such asset) or in the material extension of the useful operating life of a fixed asset shall be capitalized (GRAP 17.19-.20):

- Parts of some items of property, plant and equipment may require replacement at regular intervals. For example, a road may need resurfacing every few years, a furnace may require relining after a specified number of hours use, or aircraft interiors such as seats and galleys may require replacement several times during the life of the airframe. Items of property, plant and equipment may also be required to make a less frequently recurring replacement, such as replacing the interior walls of a building, or to make a non-recurring replacement. Under the recognition principle in an entity recognizes in the carrying amount of an item property, plant and equipment the cost replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the de-recognition provision of this Standard (GRAP 17.19).
- A condition of continuing to operate an item of property, plant and equipment (for example, an aircraft) may be performing regular major inspections for faults regardless of whether parts of the item are replaced. When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognized. This occurs regardless of whether the cost of the previous inspection was identified in the transaction in which the item was acquired or constructed. If necessary, the estimated cost of a future similar inspection may be used as an indication of what the cost of the existing inspection component was when the item was acquired or constructed (GRAP 17.20)

Computer software will be capitalized and classified as intangible assets.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Strategy

Each directorate must develop a maintenance strategy that will ensure that the assets of Stellenbosch Municipality are maintained at an adequate operational level or standard by ensuring that all statutory, technical and operational objectives are achieved. This strategy must ensure that tangible assets under the custody and control of the relevant directors are properly maintained and repaired so that their

possible maximum useful lives are realised.

Rehabilitation/Enhancements/Renewals of Capital Assets

Expenditure to rehabilitate, enhance or renew an existing capital asset (including separately depreciable parts) can be recognised as capital if:

- That expenditure satisfies the recognition criteria.
- That expenditure is enhancing the service provision of that capital asset beyond its original expectation (i.e., not maintenance) and either that expenditure:
 - Increases the useful life of that capital asset (beyond its original life).
 - Increases that capital asset capacity (beyond its original capacity).
 - Increases the performance of the capital asset (beyond the original performance).
- Increases the functionality of that capital asset.
- Reduces the future ownership costs of that capital asset significantly; or
- Increases the size of the asset or changes its shape.

The following points are important to note:

- Approval through the budget process for these improvements may require a business case.
- It must be probable that the expenditure will lead to the level of benefits expected.
- The expenditure to restore the functionality of the capital asset to its original level is a maintenance/refurbishment expense and not a capital expense. Maintenance/ refurbishment will not be capitalised to the capital asset.

The rehabilitated or renewed separately depreciable part will be derecognised and the replacement will be recognised. Where the separately identifiable asset is rehabilitated or renewed, the amount incurred will be added to the carrying value of the asset.

Renewals have the same meaning and treatment as rehabilitation/enhancements and are different from refurbishment, which is seen as maintenance.

Directorates Responsibilities

Each Directorate is responsible for ensuring:

- i. That all tangible assets under their control are maintained in a good working condition. The directorates must take adequate care that the working environments for the various assets are appropriate and suitable for such types of tangible assets.
- ii. That their assets are not misused or used for personal use or benefit.

- iii. That repair and maintenance costs incurred is reviewed and properly controlled.
- iv. The development of a maintenance program according to their operating budget resources. The program must provide a schedule of the repairs and maintenance to be done. The program must also consist of planned and unplanned repairs and maintenance to be performed.
- v. The following matrix will assist in distinguishing capital expenditure from maintenance expenditure:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	MAINTENANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquiring a new asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring an asset so that it can continue to be used for its intended purpose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacing an existing asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining an asset so that it can be used for the period for which it was initially intended
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing an existing asset so that its use is expanded 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further developing an existing asset so that its original useful life is extended 	

When assets are capitalized a distinction should be made on whether the new asset is purchased to replace an existing asset or whether it is a total new asset that is purchased.

Assets held under leases

- **Finance leases** are leases, which in effect transfer all risks and rewards associated with the ownership of an asset from the lessor to the lessee. Assets held under finance leases are capitalized by the municipality and reflected as such in the fixed asset register. It will be capitalized at its leased value at commencement of the lease, which will be the price stated in the lease agreement. The asset is then depreciated over its expected useful life.
- **Operating leases** are those leases which do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease rentals are expensed as they become due. Assets held under operating leases are not accounted for in the asset registers of the municipality.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

- An item shall be recognised as investment property if it meets the definition. Investment property is recorded at cost.
- Disclosable value measured at recognition:
 - Initially at acquisition cost plus transaction cost, or nominal value
 - Where acquired at no cost or nominal value, fair value at acquisition is deemed to be cost for disclosure
 - If held under a lease and classified as Investment Property, is the lower of fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments
- Cost value is determined according to the requirements of the GRAP standard on Investment Property.
Assets classified as Investment Property shall be re-defined once such assets usage changes

Cost Model

Investment property is, subsequent to initial measurement, carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost, less estimated residual value by equal instalments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property – buildings	30-99 years
Property – land	indefinite

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of retirement or disposal.

Compensation from third parties for investment property that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable

Depreciation

- Depreciation will be done in accordance with the GRAP frame work
- The depreciable amount of an item of property, plant or equipment should be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.
- Stellenbosch Municipality's depreciation method will be the straight-line method for all assets of the Council unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Director: Financial Services.
- Depreciation shall be calculated from the day the fixed asset is available for use (commissioning date) (GRAP 17.65).
- If the cost of land includes the cost of site dismantlement, removal and restoration, the portion of the land asset is depreciated over the period of benefits or service potential obtained by incurring those costs. In some cases, the land itself may have a limited useful life, in which case it is depreciated in a manner that reflects the benefits or service potential to be derived from it (GRAP 17.69).

Review of residual value and useful life

- The municipality should assess whether there is any indication that the expected useful life of the asset has changed based on whether the condition of the asset has improved or declined. This is based on any condition assessments undertaken by the entity on its assets during the reporting period. Paragraph .60(f) of GRAP 17 should not be read as requiring a condition assessment at each reporting date. Condition assessments will be undertaken by entities on selected or identified assets as part of its on-going asset management. Instead, any information available from any condition assessments undertaken during the reporting period should be used to assess whether the useful life of particular assets should be changed.
- All movable assets with a useful life of two years or less will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure adherence to GRAP 1757 (c) if no other indicators are present or detected during the year under review.
- If the review indicates that a change has taken place and expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes should be accounted for as a change in the accounting estimate in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- The remaining useful life of capital assets should be reviewed annually and, if expectations are significantly different from previous estimates, the depreciation charge for the current and future periods should be adjusted.
- This review should be done by the asset manager in conjunction with the impairment review.
- The review of useful life is a check to see if there is any evidence to suggest

that expected life should be changed.

- The Table of Useful Lives is provided in the MFMA Local Government Capital Asset Management Guideline (Refer to Annexure A). These should be used as a guide to the minimum useful lives only because actual asset lives experienced greatly exceed those recommend lives.
- The residual value of an asset may increase to an amount equal to or greater than the asset's carrying amount. If it does, the asset's depreciation charge is zero unless and until its residual value subsequently decreases to an amount below the asset's carrying amount (GRAP 17.65).

Impairment of assets

The accounting treatment relating to impairment losses is outlined as follows in GRAP 17:

- The carrying amount (Book value) of an item or a group of identical items of property, plant and equipment should be reviewed periodically in order to assess whether or not the recoverable amount has declined below the carrying amount.
- Recoverable amount is the higher of a cash – generating asset's net selling price and its value in use.
- When such a decline has occurred, the carrying amount should be reduced to the recoverable amount. The amount of the reduction should be recognized as an expense immediately.
- The recoverable amount of individual assets, or groups of identical assets, is determined separately and the carrying amount reduced to recoverable amount on an individual asset, or group of identical assets, basis.
- However, there may be circumstances when it may not be possible to assess the recoverable amount of an asset on this basis, for example when all of the plant and equipment in a sewerage purification work is used for the same purpose. In such circumstances, the carrying amount of each of the related assets is reduced in proportion to the overall decline in recoverable amount of the smallest grouping of assets for which it is possible to make an assessment of recoverable amount.

The following may be indicators that an item of PPE has become impaired:

- The asset has been damaged.
- The asset has become technologically obsolete.
- The asset remains idle for a considerable period either prior to it being put into use or during its useful life.
- Land is purchased at market value and is to be utilized for subsidized housing

developments, where the subsidy is less than the purchase price.

Procedure to identify, budget and account for impairment losses:

- The following needs to be done to ensure that impairment losses that are identified by the above indicators are budgeted for during the operating budget cycle and are accounted for in the next financial year. The following steps will have to be performed during the operating budget cycle:

Financial Services Directorate - Financial Asset Management Section shall issue a memo to all directorates requesting them to identify assets that:

- a) Are in a state of damage at the start of the operating budget cycle;
- b) Are technologically obsolete at the start of the operating budget cycle; This can be facilitated if directorates require that Financial Services Directorate – Financial Asset Management - section to supply them with a Fixed Asset Register printout pertaining to major assets showing the remaining useful lives of assets. The directorates can then assess and indicate cases where the assessed remaining useful life is shorter than the remaining useful life on the printout.
- c) Have remained idle for a considerable period either prior to them being put into uses at the start of the operating budget cycle or during their useful life;
- d) Are subject to impairment losses because the subsidies to be received in exchange for assets are less than the carrying amounts. An example of this is Land that is purchased at market value and is to be utilized for subsidized housing developments;
 - The recoverable amounts of these assets need to be calculated by calculating the Net selling Price per asset as defined above.
 - The impairment loss per asset needs to be calculated as the difference between the Net selling price and the book value of the asset.
 - The impairment loss needs to be budgeted for.
 - The following steps will have to be performed regularly during the year to account for impairment losses:

Directorates will identify and inform Financial Services Directorate – Financial Asset Management section of assets that:

- a) Are in a state of damage at year-end,
- b) Are technologically obsolete at year-end. This can be facilitated if directorates

require Finance Directorate – Financial Asset Management section to supply them with a Fixed Asset Register printout pertaining to major assets showing the remaining useful lives of assets. The directorates can then assess and indicate cases where the assessed remaining useful life is shorter than the remaining useful life on the printout.

- c) Have remained idle for a considerable period either prior to them being put into uses at year-end or during their useful life
- d) Are subject to impairment losses because the subsidies to be received in exchange for assets are less than the carrying amounts. An example of this is Land that is purchased at market value and is to be utilized for subsidized housing developments. The recoverable amounts of these assets need to be calculated by calculating the Net selling Price per asset as defined above.

The impairment loss per asset needs to be calculated as the difference between the Net selling price and the book value of the asset.

The impairment loss needs to be accounted for by identifying the relevant funding source.

Disclosure requirements relating to impairment losses:

All material impairment losses need to be disclosed in the notes to the income statement as a separately disclosed item. They are normally disclosed as part of the note on the amounts that are included in the calculation of the Net Surplus or Deficit for the year.

DISPOSAL AND RETIREMENTS

Governance

Section 14 and 90 of the MFMA governs the disposal of assets. This section provides inter alia:

- The council may not dispose of assets that are utilized to provide minimum level of basic municipal services.
- Assets other than those utilized to provide minimum level of basic service may be disposed of subject to Council approval.
- An item of property, plant or equipment should be eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position, on disposal or when the asset is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or potential service delivery is expected from its disposal, in accordance with GRAP 17.

- Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant or equipment should be determined as the difference between the actual or estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and should be recognized as revenue or expense in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Procedures

- a) Any items declared obsolete or damaged will be handed in to the Finance department – Financial Asset Management department for safekeeping.
- b) No items will be received by the Financial Services Directorate, Financial Asset Management section without a completed AT form and attached condemnation forms, counter signed by Finance Directorate – Financial Asset Management section, describing the status of the item and the reason for writing-off the item.
- c) Directorates must ensure that assets are disposed of in terms of the SCM policy.
- d) It is the responsibility of each directorate to ensure that all such assets to be disposed of are delivered to and received at the Finance Directorate – Financial Asset Management section.
- e) Approval for the disposal of assets is considered by the Municipal Manager only after a recommendation has been obtained from the following persons:
 - i. Vehicles and Plant – Manager: Financial Asset Management and applicable Directorate;
 - ii. Computers - Information Technology Manager.
 - iii. Other Items – Directors/ Managers within the different directorates.
- f) After the approval of the Municipal Manager has been obtained, any vehicle written off must be deregistered immediately.
- g) All asset items lost, stolen or damaged must be reported to the Financial Services Directorate – Insurance section as well as Finance Directorate – Financial Asset Management section by completing the AT form.
- h) All asset items lost or stolen also need to be reported to the SAPS by the relevant department.

An item of property, plant and equipment should be eliminated from the balance sheet on disposal or when the asset is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or potential service delivery is expected from when it is disposed of.

Gains and losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment should be determined as the difference between the actual or estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and should be recognized as revenue or expense in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The accounting treatment relating to the profit or loss on the sale of property, plant & equipment is outlined in GRAP 17. The following is a summary of the relevant aspects:

Profits and losses, which are disclosed in total in the financial statements, are *calculated by use of the following formula: -*

<i>Proceeds</i>	Sales value, trade-in value or proceeds received from insurance if the asset was damaged or stolen.
<i>Less: Carrying value</i>	Cost, or if valued, revaluation amount, less accumulated depreciation up to the date of sale or when asset can no longer be used for its intended purpose.
<i>Equals PROFIT or</i>	If proceeds greater than carrying value, or
<i>Equals LOSS</i>	If proceeds less than carrying value.

12.INTERNAL CONTROL OVER ASSETS

- Establishment and Management of the Financial Asset Register:

The Chief Financial Officer will establish and maintain the Asset Register containing key financial data on each item of Property, Plant or Equipment that satisfies the criterion for recognition as per the accounting standards.

Each Asset Manager is responsible to ensure that sufficient controls exist to substantiate the quantity, value, location and condition of all assets in the

asset register.

Each Asset Manager must appoint an Asset Champion in each Directorate/Section which will be responsible to ensure that the asset listings are verified and kept up to date in collaboration with the Directorate: Finance Services.

- Contents of the Fixed Asset Register

The fixed asset register shall be maintained in the format determined by the Director: Financial Services, which format shall comply with the requirements of generally recognized accounting practice (GRAP) and any other accounting requirements which may be prescribe Directors under whose control any fixed asset falls shall promptly provide Director: Financial Services in writing with any information required to compile the fixed asset change which may occur in respect of such information. Contents of the Financial Asset Register:

The details included in the Asset Register will include:

- The depreciation methods used
- The useful live
- Depreciation charge
- The carrying amount
- The accumulated depreciation
- Additions
- Disposals and transfers
- Date of acquisition
- Date of disposal (if relevant)
- Asset description
- Historical cost of the asset
- Asset classification
- Asset ID
- Residual value

Internal Controls over the Financial Asset Registers

- Controls around their asset register should be sufficient to provide an accurate, reliable and up to date account of assets under their control to the standards specified by the Chief Financial Officer and required by the Auditor-General.
- Controls around the asset registers should be sufficient to provide Directors with an accurate, reliable and up to date account of assets under their control to the standards specified by the Director: Finance and required by relevant legislation.

These controls will include the physical management and recording of all acquisition, assignments, transfers, losses and disposals of assigned assets as well as regular asset counts and systems audits to confirm the adequacy of controls.

Identification of fixed assets:

The Municipal Manager shall ensure that the municipality maintains a fixed asset identification system which shall be operated in conjunction with its computerized fixed asset register.

Transfers, Reallocation or Reassignment of Property, Plant or Equipment

- a) An Asset Manager retains management accountability and control for a particular asset until another Asset Manager in writing does accept responsibility for that asset, and the Chief Financial Officer endorses the transfer.
- b) The Asset Manager must advise the Chief Financial Officer on the prescribed form whenever an asset is permanently or temporarily reallocated or reassigned from one location to another.
- c) The form must be completed and signed by both the sender and receiver
- d) The Manager: Financial Asset Management will appropriately amend the Asset Register with all approved transfers.
- e) Assets must solely and exclusively be used for the purpose of the
- f) Council's business.

Verification of fixed assets

- a) Financial Services Directorate: Financial Asset Management Section shall at least once during every financial year undertake a comprehensive verification of all fixed assets controlled or used by the directorate concerned.
- b) Finance Directorate: Financial Asset Management Section shall promptly and

fully report in writing to the Director: Financial Services in the format determined by the Director: Financial Services, all relevant results of such fixed asset verification, provided that each such asset verification shall be undertaken and completed as closely as possible to the end of each financial year, and that the resultant report shall be submitted to the Director: Financial Services not later than 30 June of the year in question.

Asset listings

- a) The Chief Financial Officer must submit within six months after each financial year, asset listings of capitalised assets to all Asset Managers.
- b) At all times these asset listings should indicate the assets in particular location and should be easily accessible.
- c) When employees get appointed or resign from any specific post the relevant asset listings must be verified and accordingly endorsed by the Asset Champion for the specific workplace.
- d) All changes on asset listing sheets must be reported in writing to the Director: Financial Services within 7 days of when change took place.

13. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Assets must be disclosed in respect of each class of property, plant and equipment, in accordance with Generally Recognized Accounting Practice.

14. CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS

Any asset recognized as an asset under this policy will be classified according to categories as per the Fixed Asset Register. All fixed assets should be classified under the following headings in the Asset Register:

Property, plant and equipment:

Computer Equipment

Furniture and office equipment

Infrastructure: Electricity

Infrastructure: Network and Communication

Infrastructure: Roads, pavements, bridges

Infrastructure: Storm water

Infrastructure: Waste Management

Infrastructure: Waste Water Management

Infrastructure: Water

Machinery and Equipment

Transport Assets

Other Assets

Other Assets shall be recorded under the following main categories;

- Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices
- Housing: Social Housing

Heritage Assets

A Heritage Asset is an asset that has historical, cultural or national importance and needs to be preserved. The following is a list of some typical heritage assets encountered in the municipal environment:

- Archaeological sites;
- Conservation areas;
- Historical buildings or other historical structures (such as war memorials);
- Historical sites (for example, historical battle site or site of a historical settlement);
- Museum exhibits;
- Public statues; and
- Works of art (which will include paintings and sculptures).

Intangibles Assets

- Computer Software
- Databases

Community Assets

Community Assets shall be recorded under the following main categories;

- Recreational Facilities;
- Sporting Facilities; and
- Other Facilities.

Land and Buildings

Land and buildings shall be treated using the cost model.

Land shall be accounted for at cost and shall not be depreciated. Land on which infrastructure and community assets are located shall be identified as land and buildings and not disclosed together with the infrastructure and community assets. Land not registered in the name of the municipality but controlled by the municipality by virtue of owner-occupied buildings thereon, shall be recognised at cost.

Buildings shall be accounted at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Investment property

The classification of an investment property is based on management's judgement; the following criteria will be applied to distinguish investment properties from owner-occupied property or property held for resale:

Investment property	PPE	Non-current assets held for sale
the asset generates its own cash flows in the form of rentals (on a commercial basis)	rental income earned is below market value, and the asset is held for service delivery rather than to generate a commercial return	land and other properties held for sale within the next 12 months, if the criteria in GRAP 100 are met
the asset is held for capital appreciation	the asset is held to achieve service delivery objectives rather than to earn rental or for capital appreciation	
investment property that is being redeveloped for continued use as an investment property	property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property (until the asset meets the definition of investment property it is accounted for as PPE)	
Land held for an undetermined use	owner occupied-property such as office buildings and residential buildings occupied by staff members (assets used by employees, irrespective of whether or not the employees pay rent at market rates, are owner-occupied)	

The judgement of the Management of Stellenbosch Municipality is that the following classes of Municipal Property will be classified as Investment Property:

- Land held for long-term capital appreciation rather than for short-term sale in

the ordinary course of operations which council intends to sell at a beneficial time in the future.

- Land held for a currently undetermined future use.
- A building owned by the municipality (or held by the municipality under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis.
- A building that is currently vacant but is held to be leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis to external parties.

ANNUAL REVIEW ON THE POLICY

This policy will be reviewed and updated annually or whenever legislative or accounting standards amendments significantly change the requirements pertaining to asset management in general and the administration of property, plant and equipment at a sooner event.

GENERAL

This policy does not overrule the requirement to comply with other policies like supply chain management, tendering or budget policies. The Chief Financial Officer will provide guidance or recommend an amendment to this policy to comply with the essence and understanding of the policies, regulations or legislation being conflicted.

COMMENCEMENT

01 July 2025

Asset Transfer form



ASSET MOVEMENT / WRITE OFF FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Type of asset movement to be recorded (indicate with X)

Asset Transfer: Interdepartmental		Asset Obsolute/Damage/Written-Off	
Asset Transfer: Unused Asset to Stores		Asset Written-Off due to Loss (Burglary/Theft)	

Basic Assets Data

Asset Bar Code	Name From	Name To	Asset Description / Name	Registration / Serial Number
Room Number / Location			Make / Model	Year and Model

AUTHORISATION OF TRANSACTION – LINE MANAGER / (By a DIRECTOR if it involves two directorates)

Signiture	Name & Surname (Print)	Date

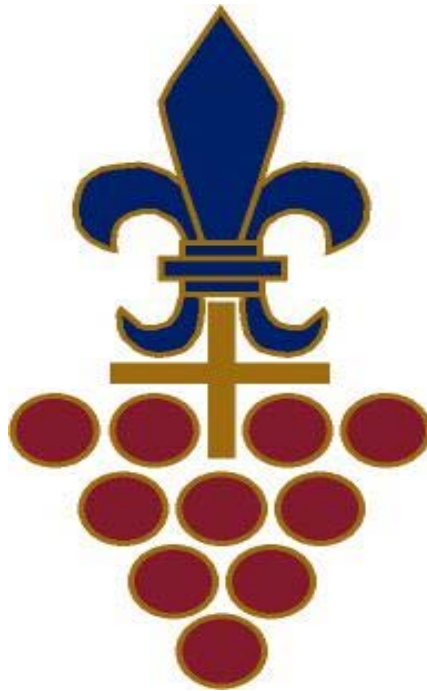
Receipient Conformation

Condition of Asset when received		Received By	Date
Good	Fair	Poor	
OFFICE USE ONLY - FINANCE			
Asset ID		Captured on System by	Date

Remarks:

.....
.....

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



POOL VEHICLE POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

POOL VEHICLE POLICY

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Purpose

To ensure the proper procedure of booking and utilization of a pool vehicle.

Utilization of Pool Vehicles

No person, other than a municipal official in possession of a valid driver's licence, may drive a Pool Vehicle and no person other than an official may be transported in a Pool Vehicle, provided that the CFO, Municipal Manager or a director may in exceptional circumstances authorise that other passengers may be transported in such Pool Vehicle.

Municipal officials that receive car allowance are NOT allowed to use any pool vehicle.

Section 1: Responsibilities of Drivers

The full cooperation of all employees concerned is required to always ensure that the municipal transport system functions efficiently. All drivers are expected to accept and exercise the responsibilities associated with the operation of vehicles.

1.1 Usage

- 1.1.1 Municipal transport is provided strictly for official services only and is not to be used for private purpose
- 1.1.2 When a municipal vehicle is to be used, the driver must ensure that a copy of the Trip Authorization Form (provided by Fleet Management) duly authorized and signed, is held in the vehicle.
- 1.1.3 Each municipal vehicle must have a Daily Logbook. The driver is required to record all his/her daily trips in the logbook. The Daily Logbook must be submitted to the Fleet Management Department upon returning the vehicle.
- 1.1.4 Municipal fuel cards may be used only for the purposes of refuelling of municipal vehicles and not to be used for private purposes.

1.2 Public Image

All municipal vehicles shall be driven in a SAFE and COURTEOUS manner, which will promote the municipality's public image. Municipal drivers are constantly in public view; their behaviour shapes the public concept of municipal efficiency in general.

1.3 Careful handling

Municipal vehicles shall always be driven and handled with proper care and attention, to obtain the best mechanical service and avoid infringements of the law. Any evidence of neglect, rough handling or reckless driving must be reported to Fleet Management Services and will result in disciplinary action.

1.4 Inspection

- 1.4.1 Pre-drive inspection of vehicles are to be carried out by Fleet Management Officer daily, as required in terms of the pool vehicle policy.
- 1.4.2 Fleet Management Officer must always ensure that the vehicle is in a roadworthy condition.
- 1.4.3 The last user of a vehicle will be held responsible for any unreported damage/defects/loss. The Fleet Management Officer must thoroughly inspect a vehicle after each trip. Any damage/defects found by the Fleet Management Officer must be reported to the fleet Manager immediately and an appropriate action must be taken by management. A vehicle must not be driven prior to all damages/ defects being attended to.
- 1.4.4 All municipal vehicles must be inspected periodically by the Fleet Management Officer of Stellenbosch Municipality to ensure proper cleanliness, repair, and efficiency. All instances of poor upkeep of municipal vehicles must be investigated and disciplinary action taken. All costs incurred in repairing the vehicle are to be recovered from the driver/person responsible for the vehicle.

1.5 Pre- and Post-Driver Activities

- 1.5.1 Before a vehicle is driven, the Fleet Management Officer must ensure that the following activities have been carried out:

Pre-trip activities

- a) Carry out an inspection of the vehicle.
- b) Record all damages to the vehicle observed during the pre-inspection.
- c) Both Fleet Management and line department signs the findings of the pre-inspection
- d) Check whether the logbook details is the same as the km's on the odometer
- e) Give the driver the Trip Authorisation Form and make sure that it is signed.
- f) Ensure that the details of the trip to be undertaken are entered in the Logbook.

Post-trip activities

- a) Cross check the odometer reading, distance covered and time in the daily Logbook.
- b) Inspect the vehicle thoroughly.
- c) Report to fleet manager any damage to the vehicle.
- d) Confirm whether fuel was purchased and hand over the fuel slip to Fleet Management.
- e) Check whether all information is correctly recorded in the logbook.

1.5.2 Every trip undertaken by the driver must appear as a separate entry in the Logbook.

1.5.3 Inspection Forms and Logbook entries must be checked by Fleet Management Officer every day. All instances of irregular/unauthorized use of motor vehicles must be investigated by Fleet Management services and disciplinary action be taken where necessary.

1.6 Safety

All employees must be fully aware that it is a criminal offence to disobey the general safety instructions issued by their employer. Persons guilty of failing to observe safety instructions are liable not only to disciplinary action in terms of the Municipality's Conditions of Service, but also to prosecution by the Department of Labour.

1.7 Rules

Failure to observe the rules contained herein and any additional instructions issued by Fleet Management will render the offending employee liable to disciplinary action.

1.8 Driver Competency

The Traffic Management Section will perform a Competency Test to every municipal employee who requires to operate a municipal vehicle. The employee must pass the test to receive a certificate authorizing them to operate a municipal vehicle.

Section 2: Determining the need for vehicles

2.1 The Managers of departments are responsible for determining the number and types of vehicle(s) that will be required for a booking and will communicate that to Fleet Management via email, it is the responsibility of Fleet Management to determine which vehicles will be available.

2.2 A vehicle must be booked from Fleet Management 24 hours before the trip.

Section 3: Issue of Vehicles

3.1 Exclusive use of vehicles

3.1.1 There will be no exclusive use of a pool vehicle.

3.2 Pool Vehicles

3.2.1 Authorization is to be obtained from each manager of Department prior to an employee taking possession of a vehicle.

3.2.2 A daily trip authorization form is to be completed and approved by the Director or senior manager of Department prior to the employee taking possession of a vehicle.

3.2.3 Vehicle keys are to be issued to the employee by Fleet Management Officer and stored by Fleet Management at the close of business each day.

3.2.4 A physical inspection of the vehicle is to be conducted by Fleet Management Officer subsequent to the vehicle being returned by the employee as stated in 1.4

3.2.5 When requesting a pool vehicle, employees must attach a valid vehicle competency test certificate to their request.

3.2.~~65~~ A register is to be maintained by Fleet Management, which details the following information daily:

- a) Name of employee
- b) Travel destination for the day
- c) Mileage for the day
- d) Time of transfer of vehicle to employee
- e) Name of Fleet Management Officer that issued the vehicle
- f) Time of return of vehicle keys.

3.2.~~76~~ Unless prior arrangements have been made with Fleet Management, employees who fail to return vehicles at the close of business each day, will be subject to disciplinary action.

3.2.~~87~~ No employee shall take a pool vehicle home overnight.

3.2.9 Pool vehicles are to be returned to their designated parking bays and keys handed over to the fleet management officer by 16:00 on the day of use.

Section 4: Proper use of Municipal vehicles

The following rules must be observed:

- 4.1 The most economical vehicle suitable for the purpose must be used.
- 4.2 The vehicle shall only be driven by an appropriate licenced and duly authorized employee on official duty.
- 4.3 The driver must be licenced in terms of National Road Traffic Act for the particular class of vehicle under his/her control.
- 4.4 No person shall move, drive, or operate any municipal vehicle unless he/she is fully authorized to do so. The unauthorized use of a vehicle will render the person concerned liable for prosecution in a court of law, over and above any internal disciplinary action.
- 4.5 Passengers, inclusive of municipal staff, are not permitted to ride on or inside any municipal vehicle except for the execution of municipal duties. All passengers must sign an indemnity prior to being transported in a municipal vehicle.
- 4.6 The driver shall not deviate from the shortest route to the destination to serve the private interest of the driver or his/her passengers, or in connection with the conveyance, loading or unloading of private property or goods.
- 4.7 The driver shall not utilize any municipal vehicle for private purpose.
- 4.8 The driver of any vehicle shall not deviate to any unauthorized routes or destinations and shall not enter any unauthorized premises or areas.
- 4.9 Drivers are expected to route their vehicles so as to secure maximum operating efficiency at minimum expenses.
- 4.10 Logbooks with specific details must be kept up to date and inspected by Fleet Management Officer every day. Any deviation must be investigated and, when necessary, reported to fleet manager for further investigation, so that disciplinary action can be taken against infringing members.
- 4.11 The fleet manager must report all deviations and actions taken to the Chief Financial Officer monthly.

Section 5: Vehicle Keys

- 5.1 Employees in charge of vehicles must always ensure that the ignition, door lock, fuel cap, gear lock and other keys of the vehicle in use are suitably safeguarded against loss or theft.
- 5.2 In the event of a vehicle's keys being lost or mislaid, the driver must not attempt to open the locking system of the vehicle but must obtain assistance from Fleet Management services.

- 5.3 A thorough investigation must be conducted by Fleet Management to establish the causes for vehicle keys being lost. Where it is found that the loss of keys is due to negligence on the part of the driver, all costs to recover/replace the keys must be recovered from the driver.
- 5.4 At no time shall a driver leave his/her vehicle unattended without first switching off the engine and removing the ignition key, engaging the gear-lock, and removing the key.

Section 6: Damage, Losses, and Theft

Damage, losses, and theft, other than those arising from accidents, are dealt with under this section.

- 6.1 An employee who takes over a municipal vehicle must ensure that no damage or loss is immediately brought to the notice of Fleet Management in writing. Unless he/she complies with this instruction, he /she will be deemed to have received the vehicle in good order.
- 6.2 Any person found unlawfully removing fuel from a municipal vehicle or engaged in an unauthorized removal or exchange of any component on a municipal vehicle will be subjected to the strictest discipline, as prescribed in the prevailing Conditions of Service.
- 6.3 In the event of losses, thefts and hijacking, the employee operating the vehicle must immediately report the matter to Fleet Management for further investigation and follow up
- 6.4 In the event of a hijacking or armed robbery, Law Enforcement must be contacted immediately
- 6.5 Any pool vehicle may be subjected to a search by Fleet Management Officer.

Section 7: Garaging and parking of municipal transport

7.1 Overnight parking

- Vehicles must be parked at designated municipal premises.
- Under no circumstances should municipal vehicles be parked outside designated premises without the authorization of Fleet Management services.

7.2 Reserved areas

No pool vehicle is allowed to park on reserved areas or the area for visiting personnel.

Section 8: Mechanical Appreciation

- 8.1 Whilst a municipal pool vehicle is in operation, the driver shall regularly check the warning lights, indicators, and gauges. Immediate action must be taken should anything untoward being noticed, to prevent damage or further damage to the vehicle or its components.

- 8.2 Where there is an indication of excessive engine heat or lack of oil pressure, the engine shall be switched off immediately and the vehicle not driven further under its own power until the matter has been rectified.
- 8.3 The “revving” up of engines is detrimental, especially at the cold starting-up stage. Until normal operating temperatures are achieved, high speed engine operation must be avoided.
- 8.4 Where a vehicle is subjected to extended periods of waiting in dense traffic, the neutral gear position must be selected and the hand brake applied, to avoid unnecessary wear on the clutch components.
- 8.5 Travelling with a foot on the clutch pedal must be avoided, as this causes premature failure of the clutch assembly and release bearing.
- 8.6 A smooth balance must be maintained between the clutch and accelerator pedal to avoid damage to the vehicle’s drive train.

Section 9: Safe Driving

9.1 Traffic Regulations

Traffic fines arising from neglect on the part of the driver will not be paid by the Municipality. The driver will be held personally responsible and will not receive any financial assistance from the Municipality.

9.2 Speed Limits

Apart from the necessity of observing the speed limits laid down by the government and local authorities, municipal motor vehicles must not be driven at speeds that may endanger the lives of occupants and other road users. Speed must be adjusted to suit weather conditions, road conditions and the vehicle being used.

Section 10: Speedometers, Odometers and Hour-meters

- 10.1 It is important that odometers and hour-meters always reflect the true elapsed distance and times. Any defect in a speedometer, odometer or hour-meter should be rectified as soon as possible.
- 10.2 No person shall disconnect the speedometer of a municipal vehicle. Where a speedometer is fitted to a vehicle, the National Road Traffic Act requires it to be in good working order.
- 10.3 Speedometers and hour-meters should not be tampered with.

Section 11: Care of Tyres

11.1 Tyre pressures

Fleet Management Officer must ensure that the inflation of tyres is in accordance with the pressures recommended by the manufacturer of the vehicle. Incorrect inflation, particularly under inflation, is the greatest single factor contributing to undue wear, overheating and premature failure of tyres. Any deviation from specified pressures will have adverse effects on steering, braking, road holding and safety.

11.2 Precautionary measures

11.2.1 The checking and correction of tyre pressures should be performed in cold tyres only.

11.2.2 Scuffing or running into kerbs and running over projections should be avoided.

11.2.3 Mechanical defects that cause uneven tyre wear should be rectified immediately.

11.2.4 Regular inspections should be held for tread wear, cuts, bruises and stones wedged between dual wheels. Tread depth at any point across the [entire](#) breadth of the tread and circumference of the tyre must not be allowed to be less than 1 mm. A tyre that does not meet this requirement must be replaced immediately.

11.2.5 Dust caps on tyre valves must be replaced.

11.2.6 Sudden or fierce braking, unnecessary acceleration and fast cornering should be avoided.

11.2.7 Dumping sites are always littered with sharp projections, which cause an ongoing puncture problem. Special care must be taken to avoid sharp obstacles.

11.2.8 The removal of any imbedded foreign objects will deflate the tyre, therefore must be reported to Fleet Management Services, and not be removed by the driver.

11.2.9 The abusive or negligent treatment of tyres should be avoided as no tyre damage caused through abuse or negligence will be for the account of the driver.

Section 12: Fuel and Oil

12.1 Supply

Where employees are in charge of municipal pool vehicles require fuel and/or oil, they shall obtain supplies from the nearest designated supply point. Drivers are to ensure that the fleet number, odometer reading and quantity of fuel supplied are entered correctly on the appropriate forms. Tanks are to be filled to a constant level.

- 12.1.1 The Fleet Management Officer is responsible for checking the engine oil and water on every occasion before it is booked or that the vehicle is refuelled.

12.2 Fuel saving

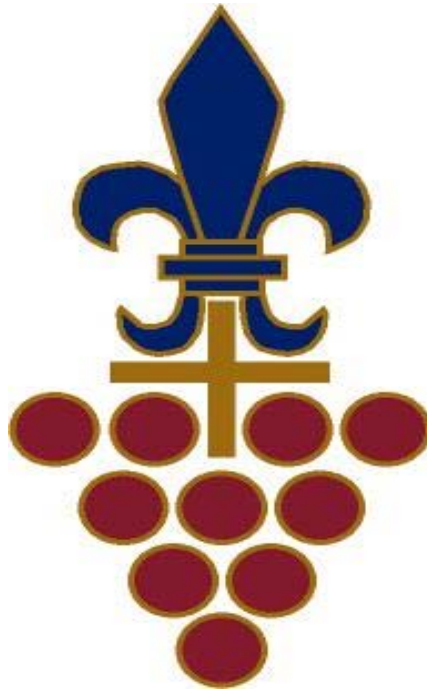
Some factors that have a major bearing on fuel economy are set out below for the guidance of all concerned:

- 12.2.1 Wastage due to the overfilling of the fuel tank must be avoided and vehicles must, wherever possible, be parked on level ground and in the shade.
- 12.2.2 Vehicles must at all times be driven in the gear ratio appropriate to the road conditions.
- 12.2.3 Road speeds must be kept as constant as possible.
- 12.2.4 Acceleration and braking must be executed smoothly and gently. The most uneconomical use of fuel occurs during acceleration and with the engine idling in a stationary vehicle.
- 12.2.5 Any strong smell of fuel must be investigated immediately, especially if noted while the vehicle is in motion. Besides causing wastage, petrol leakage is highly dangerous.
- 12.2.6 The driver should not allow the engine of any vehicle or machine to run unnecessarily.

Section 13: Servicing and repair of municipal motor vehicles

- 13.1 All motor vehicles shall be serviced and repaired in accordance with the policies and procedures as laid down by Stellenbosch municipality and the relevant service provider.
- 13.2 Fleet Management Officer in charge of pool vehicles shall be responsible for ensuring that service arrangements are strictly adhered to.
- 13.4 Timeous servicing arrangements - When a vehicle needs to be serviced, Fleet Management Officer must arrange for the vehicle to be serviced through Wesbank. Servicing is not to be delayed due to the non-availability of a substitute vehicle.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

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SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Definitions

- 1.1. In this Policy, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has the same meaning as in the Act, and
 - 1.1.1. **“Act”** means the Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003;
 - 1.1.2. **“Bid”** means a written offer in a prescribed or stipulated form in response to an invitation by the municipality for the provision of goods, services or construction works through price quotations, advertised competitive bidding process or proposals;
 - 1.1.3. **“Bidder”** means any person submitting a competitive bid or a quotation;
 - 1.1.4. **“Closing time”** means the time and day specified in the bid documents for the receipt of bids;
 - 1.1.5. **“Competitive bidding process”** means a competitive bidding process referred to in paragraph 12(1)(d) of this Policy;
 - 1.1.6. **“Competitive bid”** means a bid in terms of a competitive bidding process;
 - 1.1.7. **“Contract”** means the agreement which is concluded when the municipality accepts, in writing, a competitive bid or quotation submitted by a supplier;
 - 1.1.8. **“Contract manager”** means an official of the Municipality who is responsible for the planning for the planning and execution of a transaction involving the procurement of goods, services or works;
 - 1.1.9. **“Contractor”** means any person or entity whose competitive bid or quotation has been accepted by the municipality;
 - 1.1.10. **“Delegated authority”** means any person or committee delegated with authority by the municipality in terms of the provisions of the Municipal Finance Management Act;
 - 1.1.11. **“Department”** means a section within a specific directorate in terms of the municipal organigram;
 - 1.1.12. **“Electronic format”** means a bid submitted by a bidder via email or made available through a cloud storage services;
 - 1.1.13. **“Emergency dispensation”** means emergency as referred to in paragraph 36(1)(a)(i) of this policy under which one or more of the following is in existence that warrants an emergency dispensation;
 - (a) The possibility of human injury or death;
 - (b) The prevalence of human suffering or deprivation of rights;
 - (c) The possibility of damage to property, or suffering and death of livestock and animals;
 - (d) The interruption of essential services, including transportation and communication facilities or support services critical to the effective functioning of the municipality as a whole;
 - (e) The possibility of serious damage occurring to the natural environment;

- (f) The possibility that failure to take necessary action may result in the municipality not being able to render an essential community service;
- (g) The possibility that the security of the state could be compromised; or
- (h) The prevailing situation, or imminent danger, should be of such a scale and nature that it could not readily be alleviated by interim measures, in order to allow time for the formal procurement process. Emergency dispensation shall not be granted in respect of circumstances other than those contemplated above.

1.1.14. **“Final award”**, in relation to bids or quotations submitted for a contract, means the final decision on which a bid or quote is accepted;

1.1.15. **“Formal written price quotation”** means quotations referred to in paragraph 12 (1) (c) of this Policy;

1.1.16. **“Green procurement”** means the procurement of environmentally friendly products and services;

1.1.17. **“in the service of the state”** means to be –

(a) A member of –

- (i) Any municipal council;
- (ii) Any provincial legislature; or
- (iii) The National Assembly or the National Council of Provinces;

(b) A member of the board of directors of any municipal entity;

(c) An official of any municipality or municipal entity;

(d) An employee of any national or provincial department, national or provincial public entity or constitutional institution within the meaning of the public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No.1 of 1999);

(e) A member of the accounting authority of any national or provincial public entity; or

(f) An employee of Parliament or a provincial legislature;

1.1.18. **“Long term contract”** means a contract with a duration period exceeding one year and does not have the same meaning as contracts of a long term nature referred to in paragraph 22(1)(b)(i) of this policy;

1.1.19. **“Long term nature contract”** means a contract as defined by section 33(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act imposing financial obligations on the Municipality beyond the first three years covered in the approved annual budget;

1.1.20. **“List of accredited prospective providers”** means the list of accredited prospective providers in terms of Central Supplier Database (CSD) of National Treasury;

1.1.21. **“Other applicable legislation”** means any other legislation applicable to municipal supply chain management, including but not limited to the following –

- (a) The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act;
 - (b) The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act; and
 - (c) The Construction Industry Development Board Act;
 - (d) The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act;
 - (e) The Competition Act; and
 - (f) The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act.
- 1.1.22. **“Policy”** means the Supply Chain Management Policy of Stellenbosch municipality as amended from time to time;
- 1.1.23. **“Parent municipality”** has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act;
- 1.1.24. **“Petty Cash”**, means the procurement of goods and services through the supply chain management requisition and order system by means of one written quotation below a determined amount in relation with the Petty Cash Policy;
- 1.1.25. **“Single source”**: refers to when the competition exist in the market, but from a selected few suppliers due to technical capabilities and abilities comply with the requirements of the municipality;
- 1.1.26. **“Sole Supplier:”** It refers in instances where there is no competition and only one service provider exist in the market, with sole distribution rights and/or patent rights or manufacturer;
- 1.1.27. **“Strip and quote:”** When the repairs and maintenance on our machines, vehicles are done by one supplier and/or strip-and-quote, for example a municipal vehicle that needs repairs enters the workshop, however to do the repairs, the vehicle has to be send to a supplier that determines what repairs should be done;
- 1.1.28. **“Supplier database”** means the list of accredited prospective providers which the municipality or municipal entity must keep in terms of the Regulation 14 of the Supply Chain Management Regulations;
- 1.1.29. **“Treasury guidelines”** means any guidelines on supply chain management issued by the Minister in terms of section 168 of the Act;
- 1.1.30. **“Trust”** means the agreement through which the property of one person is made over or bequeathed to a trustee to administer such property for the benefit of another person;
- 1.1.31. **“Trustee”** means any person, including the founder of a trust, to whom property is bequeathed in order for such property to be administered for the benefit of another person;
- 1.1.32. **“The Act”** means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003);
- 1.1.33. **“The Regulations”** means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003, Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations published by Government Notice 868 of 2005; and amended Supply Chain regulations, government gazette notice no.49863, dated 14 December 2023

- 1.1.34. **“The PPPF Regulations”** means Preferential Procurement Policy Regulations, 2022 Published under Government Notice R32 in Government Gazette 47452 of 04 November 2022, ; and
- 1.1.35. **“Unconditional Award”** means final awards made by the BAC/Accounting officer of which any appeals lodged by aggrieved service providers must be referred to the court of law

CHAPTER 1

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

2. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

- (1) All officials and other role players in the supply chain management system of the Stellenbosch Municipality must implement this Policy in a way that –
 - (a) Gives effect to –
 - (i) Section 217 of the Constitution; and
 - (ii) Part 1 of Chapter 11 and other applicable provisions of the Act;
 - (b) Is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective;
 - (c) Complies with –
 - (i) The Regulations; and
 - (ii) Any minimum norms and standards that may be prescribed in terms of section 168 of the Act;
 - (d) Is consistent with other applicable legislation;
 - (e) Does not undermine the objective for uniformity in supply chain management systems between organs of state in all spheres; and
 - (f) Is consistent with national economic policy concerning the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector.
- (2) The municipal entity must, in addition to complying with subparagraph (1), apply this Policy, to the extent determined by the parent municipality, in a way that is consistent with the supply chain management policy of the parent municipality.
- (3) This Policy applies when the Stellenbosch Municipality –
 - (a) Procures goods or services;
 - (b) Disposes goods no longer needed;
 - (c) Selects contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services otherwise than in circumstances where Chapter 8 of the Municipal Systems Act applies; or
 - (d) Selects external mechanisms referred to in section 80(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act for the provision of municipal services in circumstances contemplated in section 83 of that Act.
- (4) This Policy, except where provided otherwise, does not apply in respect of the procurement of goods and services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Act, including –

- (a) Water from the Department of Water Affairs or a public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity; and
- (b) Electricity from Eskom or another public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity.

3. AMENDMENT OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY

- (1) The Accounting Officer must –
 - (a) At least annually review the implementation of this Policy; and
 - (b) When the Accounting Officer considers it necessary, submit proposals for the amendment of this Policy to the Stellenbosch Council.
- (2) If the Accounting Officer submits proposed amendments to the Stellenbosch Council that differs from the model policy issued by the National Treasury, the Accounting Officer must –
 - (a) Ensure that such proposed amendments comply with the Regulations; and
 - (b) Report any deviation from the model policy to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury.
- (3) When amending this supply chain management policy, the need for uniformity in supply chain practices, procedures and forms between organs of state in all spheres, particularly to promote accessibility of supply chain management systems for small businesses must be taken into account.

4. DELEGATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POWERS AND DUTIES

- (1) The Stellenbosch Council hereby delegates all powers and duties to the Accounting Officer, which are necessary to enable the Accounting Officer –
 - (a) To discharge the supply chain management responsibilities conferred on Accounting Officers in terms of –
 - (i) Chapter 8 or 10 of the Act; and
 - (ii) This Policy;
 - (b) To maximize administrative and operational efficiency in the implementation of this Policy;
 - (c) To enforce reasonable cost-effective measures for the prevention of fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the implementation of this Policy; and
 - (d) To comply with his or her responsibilities in terms of section 115 and other applicable provisions of the Act.
- (2) Sections 79 and 106 of the Act apply to the sub-delegation of powers and duties delegated to an Accounting Officer in terms of subparagraph (1).

- (3) The Accounting Officer may not sub-delegate any supply chain management powers or duties to a person who is not an official of Stellenbosch Municipality or to a committee, which is not exclusively composed of officials of the Stellenbosch Municipality.
- (4) This paragraph may not be read as permitting an official, to whom the power to make final awards has been delegated, to make a final award in a competitive bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in paragraph 26 of this Policy.

5. SUB-DELEGATIONS

- (1) The Accounting Officer may in terms of section 79 or 106 of the Act sub-delegate any supply chain management powers and duties, including those delegated to the Accounting Officer in terms of this Policy, but any such sub-delegation must be consistent with subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and paragraph 4 of this Policy.
- (2) The power to make a final award –
 - (a) Above R 10 million (VAT included) may not be sub-delegated by the Accounting Officer;
 - (b) Above R 300,000 (VAT included), but not exceeding R 10 million (VAT included), may be sub-delegated but only to –
 - (i) The Bid Adjudication Committee of which the Chief Financial Officer or a senior manager is a member; or
 - (ii) Accounting Officer of the municipality, after due consideration of all facts was done; and
 - (c) Below R 300,000 (VAT included) to be disposed by delegated official according approved delegatory power and functions issued by Accounting Officer.
- (3) The Bid Adjudication Committee to which the power to make final awards has been sub-delegated in accordance with subparagraph (2) must within five days of the end of each month submit to the official referred to in subparagraph (4) a written report containing particulars of each final award made by such official or committee during that month, including –
 - (a) The amount of the award;
 - (b) The name of the person to whom the award was made; and
 - (c) The reason why the award was made to that person.
- (4) A written report referred to in subparagraph (3) must be submitted –
 - (a) To the Accounting Officer, in the case of an award by –
 - (i) The Bid Adjudication Committee of which the Chief Financial Officer or a senior manager is a member; or
 - (b) To the Chief Financial Officer or the senior manager responsible for the relevant bid, in the case of an award by –

- (i) The Bid Adjudication Committee of which the Chief Financial Officer or a senior manager is not a member.
- (5) Subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this policy do not apply to procurements out of petty cash.
- (6) This paragraph may not be interpreted as permitting an official to whom the power to make final awards has been sub-delegated, to make a final award in a competitive bidding process otherwise than through the committee system provided for in paragraph 26 of this Policy.
- (7) No supply chain management decision-making powers may be delegated to an advisor or consultant.

6. OVERSIGHT ROLE OF COUNCIL

- (1) The Stellenbosch Council reserves its right to maintain oversight over the implementation of this Policy.
- (2) For the purposes of such oversight the Accounting Officer must –
 - (i) Within 30 days of the end of each financial year, submit a report on the implementation of this Policy and the supply chain management policy of any municipal entity under the sole or shared control of the municipality, to the council of the municipality; and
 - (ii) Whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of this Policy, immediately submit a report to Council.
- (3) The Accounting Officer must, within 10 days of the end of each quarter, submit a report on the implementation of the supply chain management policy to the Executive Mayor.
- (4) The reports must be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act.

7. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT UNIT

- (1) A supply chain management unit is hereby established to implement this Policy.
- ~~Policy.~~
- (2) The supply chain management unit operates under the direct supervision of the Chief Financial Officer or an official to whom this duty has been delegated in terms of section 82 of the Act.

8. TRAINING OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS

- (1) The training of officials involved in implementing this Policy should be in accordance with any Treasury guidelines on supply chain management training.

CHAPTER 2

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

9. FORMAT OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- (1) This Policy provides systems for –
- (i) Demand management;
 - (ii) Acquisition management;
 - (iii) Logistics management;
 - (iv) Disposal management;
 - (v) Risk management; and
 - (vi) Performance management.

PART 1: DEMAND MANAGEMENT

10. SYSTEM OF DEMAND MANAGEMENT

- (1) The Accounting Officer must establish and implement an appropriate demand management system in order to ensure that the resources required by Stellenbosch Municipality support its operational commitments and its strategic goals outlined in the Integrated Development Plan
~~Stellenbosch Municipality support its operational commitments and its strategic goals outlined in the Integrated Development Plan.~~
- (2) The demand management system must –
 - (a) Include timely planning and management processes to ensure that all goods and services required by Stellenbosch Municipality are quantified, budgeted for and timely and effectively delivered at the right locations and at the critical delivery dates, and are of the appropriate quality and quantity at a fair cost;
 - (b) Take into account any benefits of economies of scale that may be derived in the case of acquisitions of a repetitive nature;
 - (c) Provide for the compilation of the required specifications to ensure that its needs are met; and
 - (d) To undertake appropriate industry analysis and research to ensure that innovations and technological benefits are maximized.
- (3) Green procurement must be incorporated as far as reasonably possible for all specifications of goods, services and construction works.
- (4) In the development of bid specifications, innovative mechanisms should be explored to render the service or product more resource and energy efficient.

PART 2: ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT**11. SYSTEM OF ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT**

- (1) The Accounting Officer must implement the system of acquisition management set out in this Part in order to ensure –
 - (a) That goods and services are procured by Stellenbosch Municipality in accordance with authorised processes only;
 - (b) That expenditure on goods and services is incurred in terms of an approved budget in terms of section 15 of the Act;
 - (c) That the threshold values for the different procurement processes are complied with;
 - (d) That bid documentation, evaluation and adjudication criteria, and general conditions of a contract, are in accordance with any applicable legislation; and
 - (e) That any Treasury guidelines on acquisition management are properly taken into account.
- (2) This policy, except where provided for otherwise in the regulations, does not apply in respect of the of the procurement of goods and services contemplated in section 110(2) if the act, including-
 - (a) Water ~~from~~ the Department of Water Affairs or a public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity; and;
 - (b) Electricity from Eskom or another public entity, another municipality or a municipal entity.
- (3) When procuring goods or services contemplated in section 110(2) of the Act, the Accounting Officer must make public the fact that such goods or services are procured otherwise than through the Stellenbosch Municipality supply chain management system, including –
 - (a) The kind of goods or services; and
 - (b) The name of the supplier.
- (4) Unless otherwise indicated in the bid documents, the Municipality shall not be liable for any expenses incurred by prospective bidders in the preparation and / or submission of a bid or quotation.

12. RANGE OF PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

- (1) Goods and / or services may only be procured by way of –
 - (a) Cash purchases administered by the Expenditure Division up to a transaction value as defined in Council's Petty Cash Policy;
 - (b) Removed

- (c) formal written price quotations for procurement of a transaction value over R2000 up to R300 000 (VAT included).
- (d) a competitive bidding process for procurement above a transaction value of R300 000 (VAT included).

(2) The Accounting Officer may, in writing-

- (a) Lower, but not increase, the different threshold values specified in subparagraph (1); or
- (b) Direct that –
 - (i) Removed
 - (ii) Formal written price quotations be obtained for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R ~~2 000 10,000~~; or
 - (iii) A competitive bidding process be followed for any specific procurement of a transaction value lower than R 300,000.

(3) Goods or services may not deliberately be split into parts or items of a lesser value merely to avoid complying with the requirements of the policy. When determining transaction values, a requirement for goods or services consisting of different parts or items must as far as possible be treated and dealt with as a single transaction.

13. GENERAL PRECONDITIONS FOR CONSIDERATION OF WRITTEN QUOTATIONS OR BIDS

(1) A written quotation or bid may not be considered unless the provider who submitted the quotation or bid –

- (a) Has furnished that provider's –
 - (i) Full name;
 - (ii) Identification number or company or other registration number; and
 - (iii) Tax reference number and VAT registration number, if any;
- (b) Has authorised the Stellenbosch Municipality to obtain a tax clearance by means of the Tax Compliance Status Pin from, from the South African Revenue Services and Central Supplier Database Number (CSD) that the provider's tax matters are in order; and
- (c) Has indicated –
 - (i) Whether he or she is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months;
 - (ii) If the provider is not a natural person, whether any of its directors, managers, principal shareholders or stakeholder is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months; or
 - (iii) Whether a spouse, child or parent of the provider or of a director,

manager, shareholder or stakeholder referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) is in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months.

14. LISTS OF ACCREDITED PROSPECTIVE PROVIDERS

- (1) The Accounting Officer must –
 - (a) Keep a list of accredited prospective providers of goods and services that must be used for the procurement requirements through formal written price quotations;
 - (b) At least once a year through newspapers commonly circulating locally, the website and any other appropriate ways, invite prospective providers of goods or services to apply for evaluation and listing as accredited prospective providers;
 - (c) Specify the listing criteria for accredited prospective providers as stated within the database registration forms; and
 - (d) Disallow the listing of any prospective provider whose name appears on the National Treasury's database as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector.
- (2) The list must be updated at least quarterly to include any additional prospective providers and any new commodities or types of services.
Prospective providers must be allowed to submit applications for listing at any time.
- (3) The list must be compiled per commodity and per type of service.

15. PETTY CASH PURCHASES

- (1) The Accounting Officer must establish the conditions for the procurement of goods by means of cash purchases and petty cash purchases referred to in paragraph 12(1)(a) of this Policy, which must include conditions –
 - (a) determining the terms on which a manager may delegate responsibility for cash purchases and petty cash purchases to an official reporting to the manager;
 - (b) limiting the maximum number of cash purchases and petty cash purchases or the maximum amounts per month for each manager;
 - (c) excluding any types of expenditure from cash purchases and petty cash purchases, where this is considered necessary;
 - (d) requiring a monthly reconciliation report from each manager to the Chief Financial Officer, including –
 - (i) the total amount of cash purchases and petty cash purchases for that month; and
 - (ii) receipts and appropriate documents for each purchase; and
 - (e) any other conditions determined by the Chief Financial Officer.

- (2) Cash purchases will be dealt with in terms of the Petty Cash Policy of Council.
- (3) Petty cash purchases will be dealt with in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy of Council.

16. WRITTEN OR VERBAL QUOTATIONS

Removed

17. FORMAL WRITTEN PRICE QUOTATIONS

- (1) The conditions for the procurement of goods or services through formal written price quotations are as follows: -
 - (a) Quotations must be obtained in writing from at least three different providers whose names appear on the list of accredited prospective providers of the Stellenbosch Municipality. Quotations may be obtained from providers who are not listed, provided that such providers meet the listing criteria set out in paragraph 13 of this Policy;
 - (b) Where no suitable providers are available from the list of accredited prospective providers, quotations may be obtained from other possible providers not registered on the municipal supplier database;
 - (c) If it is not possible to obtain at least three quotations, the reasons must be recorded and approved by the Chief Financial Officer or an official designated by the Chief Financial Officer;
 - (d) The Accounting Officer must record the names of the potential providers and their written quotations; and
 - (e) For the obtaining of quotations for services, Stellenbosch Municipality will utilize their notice boards.
- (2) A designated official referred to in subparagraph (1)(c) must within three days of the end of each month report to the Chief Financial Officer on any approvals given during that month by that official in terms of that subparagraph.

18. PROCEDURES FOR PROCURING GOODS OR SERVICES THROUGH FORMAL WRITTEN PRICE QUOTATIONS

- (1) The procedure for the procurement of goods or services through formal written price quotations is as follows –
 - (a) When using the list of accredited prospective providers the Accounting Officer must promote on-going competition amongst providers by inviting providers to submit quotations on a rotation basis;
 - (b) Where no suitable providers are available from the list of accredited prospective providers, quotations may be obtained from other possible providers not registered on the municipal supplier database;
 - i. All requirements in excess of R 30,000 (VAT included) that are to be procured by means of formal written price quotations must, in addition to

the requirements of paragraph 17, be advertised for at least seven days on the website and an official notice board of the Stellenbosch Municipality;

- (c) The accounting officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the procurement of goods and services through formal written quotations are not abused;
- (d) The Accounting Officer or Chief Financial Officer must on a monthly basis be notified in writing of all formal written price quotations accepted by an official acting in terms of a sub-delegation;
- (e) Offers received must be evaluated on a comparative basis taking into account unconditional discounts;
- (f) Acceptable offers, which are subject to the preference points system (PPPFA and associated regulations), must be awarded to the bidder who scored the highest points; and
- (g) Stellenbosch Municipality will maintain a proper record keeping system.

19. COMPETITIVE BIDS

- (1) Goods or services above a transaction value of R 300,000 (VAT included) and long term contracts may only be procured through a competitive bidding process, subject to paragraph 11(2) of this Policy.
- (2) No requirement for goods or services above an estimated transaction value of R 300,000 (VAT included), may deliberately be split into parts or items of lesser value merely for the sake of procuring the goods or services otherwise than through a competitive bidding process.

20. PROCESS FOR COMPETITIVE BIDDING

- (1) The procedures for the following stages of a competitive bidding process are as follows:-
 - (a) Compilation of bidding documentation as detailed in paragraph 21;
 - (b) Public invitation of bids as detailed in paragraph 22;
 - (c) Site meetings or briefing sessions as detailed in paragraph 23;
 - (d) Handling of bids submitted in response to public invitation as detailed in paragraph 23;
 - (e) Evaluation of bids as detailed in paragraph 28;
 - (f) Award of contracts as detailed in paragraph 29;
 - (g) Administration of contracts;
 - (h) After approval of a bid, the Accounting Officer and the bidder must enter into

a written agreement;

- (i) Proper record keeping; and
- (j) Original / legal copies of written contracts agreements must be kept in a secure place for reference purposes.

21. BID DOCUMENTATION FOR COMPETITIVE BIDS

- (1) The criteria to which bid documentation for a competitive bidding process must comply, must –
 - (a) Take into account –
 - (i) The general conditions of contract and any special conditions of contract, if specified;
 - (ii) Any Treasury guidelines on bid documentation; and
 - (iii) The requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board, in the case of a bid relating to construction, upgrading or refurbishment of buildings or infrastructure;
 - (b) Include the preference points system to be used, goals as contemplated in the Preferential Procurement Regulations and evaluation and adjudication criteria, including any criteria required by other applicable legislation;
 - (c) Compel bidders to declare any conflict of interest they may have in the transaction for which the bid is submitted;
 - (d) If the value of the transaction is expected to exceed R 10 million (VAT included), require bidders to furnish –
 - (i) If the bidder is required by law to prepare annual financial statements (AFS) for auditing, their audited AFS –
 - (aa) For the past three years; or
 - (bb) Since their establishment if established during the past three years;
 - (ii) A certificate signed by the bidder certifying that the bidder has no undisputed commitments for municipal services towards a municipality or other service provider in respect of which payment is overdue for more than 30 days;
 - (iii) Particulars of any contracts awarded to the bidder by an organ of state during the past five years, including particulars of any material non-compliance or dispute concerning the execution of such contract;
 - (iv) A statement indicating whether any portion of the goods or services are expected to be sourced from outside the Republic, and if so, what portion and whether any portion of payment from the municipality or

municipal entity is expected to be transferred out of the Republic; and

- (e) Stipulate that disputes must be settled by means of mutual consultation, mediation, adjudication (with or without legal representation), or, when unsuccessful, in a South African court of law;
- (f) The period for which bids are to remain ~~valid~~valid, and binding must be indicated in the bid documents; and
- (g) A provision for the termination of the contract in the case of non- or under-performance and objections and complaints must be included in the bid documentation.

22. PUBLIC INVITATION FOR COMPETITIVE BIDS

- (1) The procedure for the invitation of competitive bids is as follows –
 - (a) Any invitation to prospective providers to submit bids must be by means of a public advertisement in a newspaper commonly circulating locally, the website of the Stellenbosch Municipality or any other appropriate ways (which may include an advertisement in the Government Tender Bulletin); and
 - (b) The information contained in a public advertisement, must at least include
 - (i) The closure date for the submission of bids, which may not be less than 30 days in the case of transactions over R10 million (VAT included), or which are of a long term nature, or 14 days in any other case, from the date on which the advertisement is placed in a newspaper, subject to subparagraph (2) of this policy; and
 - (ii) A statement that bids may only be submitted on the bid documentation provided by the Stellenbosch Municipality
 - (iii) Contact details for further enquiries.
- (2) The Accounting Officer may determine a closure date for the submission of bids which is less than the 30 or 14 days requirement, but only if such shorter period can be justified on the grounds of urgency or emergency or any exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement process.
- (3) Bids submitted must be sealed and must clearly indicate the bid number on the outside of the envelope for which the bid is being submitted.
- (4) Where bids are requested by the Municipality in electronic format, such bids must be supplemented by sealed hard copies.
- (5) The municipality may require bidders to submit section(s) of their bid in electronic format, but only after the bid closing date. If the electronic copy differs from the original hard copy, the original hard copy will be binding.

23. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING, OPENING AND RECORDING OF COMPETITIVE BIDS AND FORMAL WRITTEN PRICE QUOTATIONS IN EXCESS OF R 30,000

- (1) The procedures for the handling, opening and recording of bids are as follows

- (a) Bids –
 - (i) Must be opened only in public;
 - (ii) must be opened at the same time and as soon as possible after the period for the submission of bids has expired; and
 - (iii) Received after the closing time should not be considered and returned unopened immediately; and
- (b) Any bidder or member of the public has the right to request that the names of the bidders who submitted bids in time must be read out and, if practical, also each bidder's total bidding price;
- (c) No information, except the provisions in subparagraph (b), relating to the bid should be disclosed to bidders or other persons until the successful bidder is notified of the award;
- (d) The Accounting Officer must –
 - (i) Record in a register all bids received in time;
 - (ii) Make the register available for public inspection; and
 - (iii) Publish the entries in the register and the bid results on the website.
- (e) The bidder shall choose a *domicilium citandi et executandi* in the Republic and unless notice of the change thereof has duly been given in writing, it shall be the address stated in the bid.
- (f) Opening of bid procedures –
 - (i) At the specified closing time on the closing date the applicable bid box shall be closed;
 - (ii) The bid box shall be opened in public as soon as practical after the closing time by at least two officials from the Supply Chain Management Unit and the Security Officer on duty;
 - (iii) It is the responsibility of the bidder to ensure that their bid is placed in the correct bid box. The municipality will not on its own initiative redirect any bid if it is placed in an incorrect bid box before the closing time of submissions.
 - (iv) At the official opening of the bids, the bids shall in all cases be read out in terms of the name of the bidder and, if practical, the amount of the bid;
 - (v) As soon as a bid or technical proposal has been opened the bid / proposal shall be stamped with the official stamps, and endorsed with the opening officials' signatures;
 - (viii) The name of the bidder, and where possible, the bid sum shall be recorded in a bid opening record kept for that purpose; and The responsible officials who opened the bidding documentation received shall forthwith place their signatures on the bid opening record (register) and shall ensure that the bid opening record, indicating at least the bid price of each bidder, the BBBEE status level contribution

of each bidder are made available for public inspection and are published on the municipality's website.

(g) Site Inspections / clarification meeting –

- (i) Site inspections / clarifications meeting, where applicable, will be compulsory.
- (ii) If site inspections / clarification meeting are to be held, full details must be included in the bid notice. Service providers that are late for the commencement of the site inspection/clarification meeting will be disqualified.
- (iii) Minutes of all site inspection/clarification meetings must be kept for record purposes
- (iv) Any proposed Addendums to the advertised bid document must be tabled at the Bid Specification Committee Meeting for consideration and approval.

(h) Bid validity periods

- (i) The validity period is calculated from the bid closure date and bids shall remain in force and binding for a period of six (6) months as indicated in the invitation to bid and the bid documents, subject to any other applicable legislation and instructions from the National Treasury for specific types of procurement.
- (ii) The period of validity may be extended by the SCM Department, provided that the original bid validity period has not expired and that all bidders are given an opportunity to extend such period.
- (iii) Any such extension shall be agreed to by a bidder in writing.

Bidders who fail to respond to such a request before the validity of their bid expires, or who decline such a request shall not be considered further in the bid evaluation process.
- (iv) All bidders who indicated the acceptance of the extension of the bid validity period, bids will be considered for evaluation purposes.
- (v) After award of the bid, the validity of all bids will remain up until the award is finalized including the appeal processes.
- (vi) If the validity of all bids expired without it being awarded within the bid validity period, including any extensions thereof allowable in terms of applicable legislation, the bid must be cancelled and published in the same media in which the original bid invitation appeared.
- (vii) All bidders must be notified in writing of the cancellation of a bid.

(i) Samples

- (i) The call for samples should be limited to where samples are called for in the bid documents, samples (marked with the bid and item number as well as the bidder's name and address) shall be delivered separately (to the bid) to the addressee mentioned in the bid documents by no later than the closing time of the bid.

- (ii) Bids may not be included in parcels containing samples.
 - (iii) If samples are not submitted as required in the bid documents, then the part of the bid for which no sample is provided shall be declared invalid.
 - (iv) Samples shall be supplied by a bidder at his / her own expense and risk. Stellenbosch Municipality shall not be obliged to pay for such samples or compensate for the loss thereof, unless otherwise specified in the bid documents, and shall reserve the right to return such samples or to dispose of them at its own discretion.
 - (v) If a bid is accepted for the supply of goods according to a sample submitted by the bidder, that sample will become the contract sample. All goods/materials supplied shall comply in all respects to that contract sample.
- (j) Bid Sum
- (i) A bid will not necessarily be invalidated if the amount in words and the amount in figures do not correspond, in which case the amount in words shall be read out at the bid opening.

24. NEGOTIATIONS WITH PREFERRED BIDDERS

- (1) The Accounting Officer may negotiate the final terms of a contract with bidders identified through a competitive bidding process as preferred bidders, provided that such negotiation –
 - (a) Does not allow any preferred bidder a second or unfair opportunity;
 - (b) Is not to the detriment of any other bidder; and
 - (c) Does not lead to a higher price than the bid as submitted.
- (2) Minutes of such negotiations must be kept for record purposes.

25. TWO-STAGE BIDDING PROCESS

- (1) A two-stage bidding process is allowed for –
 - (a) Large complex projects;
 - (b) Projects where it may be undesirable to prepare complete detailed technical specifications; or
 - (c) Long term projects with a duration period exceeding three years.
- (2) In the first stage technical proposals on conceptual design or performance specifications should be invited, subject to technical as well as commercial clarifications and adjustments.
- (3) In the second stage final technical proposals and priced bids should be invited.

26. COMMITTEE SYSTEM FOR COMPETITIVE BIDS

- (1) A committee system for competitive bids is hereby established, consisting of the following committees for each procurement or cluster of procurements as the Accounting Officer may determine as issued within the directive and stating the terms of reference of each bid committee –
 - (a) A Bid Specifications Committee;
 - (b) A Bid Evaluation Committee; and
 - (c) A Bid Adjudication Committee.
- (2) The Accounting Officer appoints the members of each committee, taking into account section 117 of the Act; and
- (3) The committee system must be consistent with –
 - (a) Paragraph 27, 28 and 29 of this Policy;
 - (b) Any other applicable legislation; and
 - (c) The Accounting Officer may apply the committee system to formal written price quotations.

27. BID SPECIFICATIONS COMMITTEES

- (1) A Bid Specifications Committee must compile the specifications for each procurement of goods or services by the Stellenbosch Municipality.
- (2) Specifications –
 - (a) Must be drafted in an unbiased manner to allow all potential suppliers to offer their goods or services;
 - (b) Must take account of any accepted standards such as those issued by Standards South Africa, the International Standards Organisation, or an authority accredited or recognised by the South African National Accreditation System with which the equipment or material or workmanship should comply;
 - (c) Must, where possible, be described in terms of performance required rather than in terms of descriptive characteristics for design;
 - (d) May not create trade barriers in contract requirements in the forms of specifications, plans, drawings, designs, testing and test methods, packaging, marking or labelling of conformity certification;
 - (e) May not make reference to any particular trade mark, name, patent, design, type, specific origin or producer unless there is no other sufficiently precise or intelligible way of describing the characteristics of the work, in which case such reference must be accompanied by the word “equivalent”;
 - (f) Must indicate the preference points system set out in the Preferential

- (g) Must be approved by the Accounting Officer prior to publication of the invitation for bids in terms of paragraph 22 of this Policy; and
 - (h) The Accounting Officer may sub-delegate the requirements in sub-paragraph 2(g) above to the Chairperson of the Bid Specifications Committee.
- (3) A Bid Specifications Committee must be composed of one or more officials of the Stellenbosch Municipality preferably the manager responsible for the function involved, and may, when appropriate, include external and / or internal specialist advisors.
 - (4) No person, advisor or corporate entity involved with the Bid Specifications Committee, or director of such a corporate entity, may bid for any resulting contracts.

28. BID EVALUATION COMMITTEES

- (1) A Bid Evaluation Committee must –
 - (a) Evaluate bids in accordance with –
 - (i) The specifications for a specific procurement; and
 - (ii) The points system set out in terms of paragraph 27(2)(f);
 - (b) Evaluate each bidder's ability to execute the contract;
 - (c) Check in respect of the recommended bidder whether municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears; and
 - (d) Submit to the adjudication committee a report and recommendations regarding the award of the bid or any other related matter.
- (2) A Bid Evaluation Committee must as far as possible be composed of
 - (a) Officials from departments requiring the goods or services; and
 - (b) At least one supply chain management practitioner of the Stellenbosch Municipality.
- (3) The relevant user department's official shall carry out a preliminary evaluation of all valid bids received and shall submit a bid evaluation report to the Bid Evaluation Committee for consideration.
- (4) Any evaluation of a bid shall consider the bids received and shall note for inclusion in the evaluation report, a bidder –
 - (a) Whose bid does not comply with the provisions of paragraph 38 of this Policy;
 - (b) Whose bid does not comply with the provisions of paragraph 13 of this Policy;
 - (c) Whose bid is not in compliance with the specification;
 - (d) Whose bid is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the bid documentation;

- (e) Who is not registered and verified on the Central Supplier Database within seven days of the closing time for bids. In this regard bid documentation shall state that the responsibility for registration and verification rests solely with the bidder;
 - (f) Who, in the case of construction works acquisitions, does not comply with the requirements of the Construction Industry Development Board Act regarding registration of contractors. Verification of compliance with this requirement shall be by means of the Central Supplier Database/ CIDB register of contractors;
 - (g) Whose tax status are non-compliant and cannot be verified with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) certifying that the taxes of the bidder are in order or that suitable arrangements have been made with SARS; and
 - (h) Who fails to comply with any applicable Bargaining Council agreement.
- (5) Bids shall be evaluated according to the following as applicable –
- (i) Bid price (corrected if applicable and brought to a comparative level where necessary);
 - (ii) The unit rates and prices;
 - (iii) The bidder's ability to fulfil its obligations in terms of the bid documents;
 - (iv) Any qualifications to the bid;
 - (v) The bid ranking obtained in respect of Preferential Procurement as required by Stellenbosch Municipality's Preferential Procurement Policy;
 - (vi) The financial standing of the bidder, including its ability to furnish the required institutional guarantee, where applicable; and
 - (vii) Any other criteria specified in the bid documents.
- (6) The Bid Evaluation Committee shall check in respect of the recommended bidder whether municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears.
- (7) The evaluation of bids on an equitable basis may be considered during the evaluation process.
- (8) Additional information or clarification of bids may be called for if required.
- (9) Alternative bids may be considered, provided that a bid free of qualifications and strictly in accordance with the bid documents is also submitted. Stellenbosch Municipality shall not be bound to consider alternative bids. The alternative offer is to be submitted with the main offer together with a schedule that compares the specifications of the bid documents with the alternative offer.
- (10) If a bidder requests in writing, after the closing of bids, that his/her bid be withdrawn, then such a request may be considered and reported in the bid evaluation report.
- (11) If, after bids have been brought to a comparative level, two or more scores equal total adjudication points, regulation 11(1) of the Stellenbosch Preferential

Procurement Policy will apply.

- (12) If two or more bids are equal in all respects after applying regulation 11(1), the Bid Evaluation Committee shall draw lots to decide on the recommendation for award.

- (13) All disclosures of conflict of interest shall be considered by the Bid Evaluation Committee and if the conflict of interest is of a material nature, this shall be reported to the Bid Adjudication Committee.

The relevant User Department in consultation with the SCM Unit may, before the bid is considered by the Bid Evaluation Committee, provide a reasonable opportunity to request information from a bidder—, provided that such opportunity will not unduly prejudice any of the other bidders. Bidders shall be afforded —a maximum of five (5) working days. All information may be cross referenced to ensure compliance.

29. BID ADJUDICATION COMMITTEES

- (1) A Bid Adjudication Committee must –
- (a) Consider the report and recommendations of the Bid Evaluation Committee; and
 - (b) Either –
 - (i) Depending on its delegations, make a final award or a recommendation to the Accounting Officer to make the final award; or
 - (ii) Make another recommendation to the Accounting Officer how to proceed with the relevant procurement.
- (2) A Bid Adjudication Committee must consist of at least four senior managers of the Stellenbosch Municipality, which must include –
- (a) The Chief Financial Officer or, if the Chief Financial Officer is not available, another manager in the budget and treasury office reporting directly to the Chief Financial Officer and designated by the Chief [Financial Officer](#);
 - (b) [Financial Officer](#);
 - (b) At least one senior supply chain management practitioner who is an official of the Stellenbosch Municipality; and
 - (c) A technical expert in the relevant field who is an official, if such an expert exists.
- (3) The Accounting Officer must appoint the chairperson of the committee. If the chairperson is absent from a meeting, the members of the committee who are present must elect one of them to preside at the meeting.
- (4) Neither a member of a Bid Evaluation Committee, nor an advisor or person assisting the evaluation committee, may be a member of a Bid Adjudication Committee.
- (a) If the Bid Adjudication Committee decides to award a bid other than the one

recommended by the Bid Evaluation Committee, the Bid Adjudication Committee must prior to awarding the bid–

- (i) Check in respect of the preferred bidder whether that bidder's municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears; and
 - (ii) Notify the Accounting Officer.
- (b) The Accounting Officer may –
 - (i) After due consideration of the reasons for the deviation, ratify or reject the decision of the Bid Adjudication Committee referred to in paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) If the decision of the Bid Adjudication Committee is rejected, refer the decision of the adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration.
- (6) The Accounting Officer may at any stage of a bidding process, refer any recommendation made by the evaluation committee or the adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration of the recommendation.
- (7) The Accounting Officer must comply with section 114 of the Act within 10 working days

30. PROCUREMENT OF BANKING SERVICES

- (1) A contract for banking services –
 - (a) Must be procured through competitive bids;
 - (b) Must be consistent with section 7 or 85 of the Act; and
 - (c) May not be for a period of more than five years at a time.
- (2) The process for procuring a contract for banking services must commence at least nine months before the end of an existing contract.
- (3) The closure date for the submission of bids may not be less than 60 days from the date on which the advertisement is placed in a newspaper in terms of paragraph 22(1). Bids must be restricted to banks registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990).

31. PROCUREMENT OF IT RELATED GOODS OR SERVICES

- (1) The Accounting Officer may request the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to assist with the acquisition of IT related goods or services through a competitive bidding process.
- (2) Both parties must enter into a written agreement to regulate the services rendered by and the payments to be made to SITA.
- (3) The Accounting Officer must notify SITA together with a motivation of the IT needs if –
 - (a) The transaction value of IT related goods or services required in any financial year will exceed R 50 million (VAT included); or
 - (b) The transaction value of a contract to be procured whether for one or more years exceeds R 50 million (VAT included).
- (4) If SITA's comments on the submission and the Stellenbosch Municipality disagree with such comments, the comments and the reasons for rejecting or not following such comments must be submitted to the council, the National

Treasury, the relevant provincial treasury and the Auditor General.

32. PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES UNDER CONTRACTS SECURED BY OTHER ORGANS OF STATE

- (1) The Accounting Officer may procure goods or services under a contract secured by another organ of state, but only if –
 - (a) The contract has been secured by that other organ of state by means of a competitive bidding process applicable to that organ of state;
 - (b) There is no reason to believe that such contract was not validly procured;
 - (c) There are demonstrable discounts or benefits to do so; and
 - (d) That other organ of state and the provider has consented to such procurement in writing.
- (2) Subparagraphs (1)(c) and (d) do not apply if –
 - (a) A municipal entity procures goods or services through a contract secured by its parent municipality; or
 - (b) A municipality procures goods or services through a contract secured by a municipal entity of which it is the parent municipality.
- (3) If paragraph (1) is complied with, Stellenbosch Municipality must request at least the following documents from the relevant organ of state and service provider as referred to under subparagraph (1)(d) –
 - (a) A written declaration confirming –
 - (i) That the organ of state followed a competitive bidding process applicable to it;

- (ii) That the organ of state has no reason to believe that the contract was not validly procured by itself;

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- (iii) That the organ of state evaluated the bid in terms of price and BBEE and if applicable, in terms of functionality or quality, and concluded that the bid(s) that were accepted were in all aspects the best compliant and respective bid(s); and
- (iv) That the organ of state gives formal written permission to Stellenbosch Municipality to procure goods and / or services from the approved bid(s) as accepted by the organ of state;
- (b) Agenda and minutes of the organ of state's Bid Evaluation Committee at which the specific bid was evaluated;
- (c) Agenda and minutes of the organ of state's Bid Adjudication Committee at which the bid was awarded or the approval of the Accounting Officer of that organ of state who approved the bid;
- (d) A copy of the successful bidder(s) bid submissions; and
- (e) Written consent from the service provider.
- (4) If Stellenbosch Municipality should enter into a contract secured by other organs of state, it shall enter into a contract with the successful bidder(s) on the same terms and conditions as accepted by the relevant organ of state.
- (5) Contracts entered into by Stellenbosch Municipality under paragraph (4) shall not be deemed to be a deviation from the official procurement processes.
- (6) The Accounting Officer shall report to Council on a monthly basis all contracts entered into in terms of paragraph (4) above.

33. PROCUREMENT OF GOODS NECESSITATING SPECIAL SAFETY ARRANGEMENTS

- (1) The acquisition and storage of goods in bulk (other than water), which necessitate special safety arrangements, including gasses and fuel, should be avoided wherever possible.
- (2) Where the storage of goods in bulk is justified, such justification must be based on sound reasons, including the total cost of ownership, cost advantages and environmental impact and must be approved by the Accounting Officer.

34. PROUDLY SA CAMPAIGN

- (1) Stellenbosch Municipality supports the Proudly SA Campaign to the extent that, all things being equal, preference is given to procuring local goods and services from –
 - (a) Firstly: Suppliers and businesses within the municipality or district;
 - (b) Secondly: Suppliers and businesses within the relevant province; and
 - (c) Thirdly: Suppliers and businesses within the Republic.

35. APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANTS

- (1) The Accounting Officer may procure consulting services provided that any Treasury guidelines in respect of consulting services, Construction Industry Development Board guidelines and Council's Cost-Containment Policy in respect of services related to the built environment and construction works are taken into account when such procurements are made.
- (2) Consultancy services must be procured through competitive bids if –
 - (a) The value of the contract exceeds R 300,000 (VAT included); or
 - (b) The duration period of the contract exceeds one year.
- (3) In addition to any requirements prescribed by this policy for competitive bids, bidders must furnish particulars of –
 - (a) All consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last five years; and
 - (b) Any similar consultancy services provided to an organ of state in the last five years.
- (4) The Accounting Officer must ensure that copyright in any document produced, and the patent rights or ownership in any plant, machinery, thing, system or process designed or devised, by a consultant in the course of the consultancy service is vested in the Stellenbosch Municipality.
- (5) Where the estimated value of fees is less than R 300,000 and the duration of the appointment is less than one year, any National Treasury and, where applicable, Construction Industry Development Board guidelines in respect of consulting services are taken into account.

36. DEVIATION FROM AND RATIFICATION OF MINOR BREACHES OF PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

- (1) The Accounting Officer may –
 - (a) Dispense with the official procurement processes established by this Policy and to procure any required goods or services through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only –
 - (i) In an emergency (as per definition);
 - (ii) If such goods or services are produced or available from a single source or sole provider only (as per definition);
 - (iii) For the acquisition of special works of art or historical objects where specifications are difficult to compile;
 - (iv) Acquisition of animals for zoos and/or nature and game reserves; or
 - (v) In any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes; and

- (b) Ratify any minor breaches of the procurement processes by an official or committee acting in terms of delegated powers or duties, which are purely of a technical nature.
- (2) The Accounting Officer must record the reasons for any deviations in terms of subparagraphs (1)(a) and (b) of this policy and report them to the next meeting of the council and include as a note to the annual financial statements.
- (3) Subparagraph (2) does not apply to the procurement of goods and services contemplated in paragraph 11(2) of this policy.

37. UNSOLICITED BIDS

- (1) In accordance with section 113 of the Act there is no obligation to consider unsolicited bids received outside a normal bidding process.
- (2) The Accounting Officer may decide in terms of section 113(2) of the Act to consider an unsolicited bid, only if –
 - (a) The product or service offered in terms of the bid is a demonstrably or proven unique innovative concept;
 - (b) The product or service will be exceptionally beneficial to, or have exceptional cost advantages;
 - (c) The person who made the bid is the sole provider of the product or service; and
 - (d) The reasons for not going through the normal bidding processes are found to be sound by the Accounting Officer.
- (3) If the Accounting Officer decides to consider an unsolicited bid that complies with subparagraph (2) of this policy, the decision must be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act, together with –
 - (a) Reasons as to why the bid should not be open to other competitors;
 - (b) An explanation of the potential benefits if the unsolicited bid were accepted; and
 - (c) An invitation to the public or other potential suppliers to submit their comments within 30 days of the notice.
- (4) The Accounting Officer must submit all written comments received pursuant to subparagraph (3), including any responses from the unsolicited bidder, to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury for comment.
- (5) The adjudication committee must consider the unsolicited bid and may award the bid or make a recommendation to the Accounting Officer, depending on its delegations.
- (6) A meeting of the adjudication committee to consider an unsolicited bid must be open to the public.
- (7) When considering the matter, the adjudication committee must take into account –
 - (a) Any comments submitted by the public; and

- (b) Any written comments and recommendations of the National Treasury or the relevant provincial treasury.
- (8) If any recommendations of the National Treasury or provincial treasury are rejected or not followed, the Accounting Officer must submit to the Auditor General, the relevant provincial treasury and the National Treasury the reasons for rejecting or not following those recommendations.
- (9) Such submission must be made within seven days after the decision on the award of the unsolicited bid is taken, but no contract committing the

Stellenbosch Municipality to the bid may be entered into or signed within 30 days of the submission.

38. COMBATING OF ABUSE OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- (1) The Accounting Officer must –
 - (a) Take all reasonable steps to prevent abuse of the supply chain management system;
 - (b) Investigate any allegations against an official or other role player of fraud, corruption, favouritism, unfair or irregular practices or failure to comply with this Policy, and when justified –
 - (i) Take appropriate steps against such official or other role player; or
 - (ii) Report any alleged criminal conduct to the South African Police Service;
 - (c) Check the National Treasury's database prior to awarding any contract to ensure that no recommended bidder, or any of its directors, is listed as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector;
 - (d) Reject any bid from a bidder –
 - (i) If any municipal rates and taxes or municipal service charges owed by that bidder or any of its directors to the Stellenbosch Municipality or to any other municipality or municipal entity, are in arrears for more than three months; or
 - (ii) Who during the last five years has failed to perform satisfactorily on a previous contract with the Stellenbosch Municipality or any other organ of state after written notice was given to that bidder that performance was unsatisfactory;
 - (e) Reject a recommendation for the award of a contract if the recommended bidder or any of its directors, or trust or its trustees has committed a corrupt or fraudulent act in competing for the particular contract;
 - (f) Cancel a contract awarded to a person if –
 - (i) The person committed any corrupt or fraudulent act during the bidding process or the execution of the contract; or
 - (ii) An official or other role player committed any corrupt or fraudulent act during the bidding process or the execution of the contract that benefited that person; and

- (g) Reject the bid of any bidder if that bidder or any of its directors –
 - (i) Has abused the supply chain management system of the Stellenbosch Municipality or has committed any improper conduct in relation to such system;
 - (ii) Has been convicted for fraud or corruption during the past five years;
 - (iii) Has wilfully neglected, reneged on or failed to comply with any government, municipal or other public sector contract during the past five years; or
 - (iv) Has been listed in the Register for Tender Defaulters in terms of section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (No 12 of 2004).
- (2) The Accounting Officer must inform the National Treasury and relevant provincial treasury in writing of any actions taken in terms of subparagraphs (1)(b)(ii), (e) or (f) of this Policy.

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PART 3: LOGISTICS, DISPOSAL, RISK AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

39. LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

(1) The Accounting Officer must establish and implement an effective system of logistics management, which must include –

- (a) The monitoring of spending patterns on types or classes of goods and services incorporating, where practical, the coding of items to ensure that each item has a unique number;
- (b) The setting of inventory levels that includes minimum and maximum levels and lead times wherever goods are placed in stock;
- (c) The placing of manual or electronic orders for all acquisitions other than those from petty cash;
- (d) Before payment is approved, certification by the responsible officer that the goods and services are received or rendered on time and is in accordance with the order, the general conditions of contract and specifications where applicable and that the price charged is as quoted in terms of a contract;

(e) Appropriate standards of internal control and warehouse management to ensure that goods placed in stores are secure and only used for the purpose for which they were purchased;

(f) Regular checking to ensure that all assets including official vehicles are properly managed, appropriately maintained and only used for official purposes; and

(g) Monitoring and review of the supply vendor performance to ensure compliance with specifications and contract conditions for particular goods or services.

~~(e)~~

~~(f) (f) Regular checking to ensure that all assets including official vehicles are properly managed, appropriately maintained and only used for official purposes; and~~

~~(g) Monitoring and review of the supply vendor performance to ensure compliance with specifications and contract conditions for particular goods or services.~~

40. DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT

- (1) A supply chain management policy must provide for an effective system of disposal management for the disposal or letting of assets, including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets, subject to sections 14 and 90 of the Act
- (2) A supply chain management policy must specify the ways in which assets may be disposed of, including –
 - (a) Transferring the asset to another organ of state in terms of a provision of the Act enabling the transfer of assets;
 - (b) Transferring the asset to another organ of state at market related value or, when appropriate, free of charge;
 - (c) Selling the asset; and
 - (d) Destroying the asset.
- (3) The Accounting Officer must ensure that –
 - (a) Immovable property is sold only at market related prices except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
 - (b) Movable assets are sold either by way of written price quotations, a competitive bidding process, auction or at market related prices, whichever is the most advantageous, except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
 - (c) Firearms are not sold or donated to any person or institution within or outside the Republic unless approved by the National Conventional Arms Control Committee;
 - (d) Immovable property is let at market related rates except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
 - (e) All fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property are annually reviewed;
 - (f) Where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in price is negotiated; and
 - (g) In the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the provincial department of education is first approached to indicate within 30 days whether any of the local schools are interested in the equipment.
- (4) All matters relating to the alienation of movable and immovable assets shall be dealt with in terms of Council's Asset Transfer Policy and the Asset Transfer Regulations, 2008 and Council's adopted Immovable Assets Policy.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 hereof, the following statutory powers

of Stellenbosch Council in respect of the alienation of immovable property, are reserved to be exercised by Council –

- (a) To decide on reasonable grounds that an asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services; and
 - (b) To considered the fair market value of the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset, and
- (6) Notwithstanding sub-paragraph (3)(b) & (g) above, the Accounting Officer must determine the most advantageous way for the disposal or letting of movable capital assets, i.e. written price quotations, competitive bidding, or auction, except when public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise.
- (7) The Accounting Officer is hereby authorized to dispose of movable capital assets:
- (8) (a) Up to a value of R 2 000 000.00
 - (b) Up to a value of R1 000 000.00 (CFO and BAC Members)

41. RISK MANAGEMENT

- (1) The criteria for an effective risk management strategy within supply chain management system, should include the identification, consideration and avoidance of potential risks.
- (2) Risk management should include –
 - (a) The identification of risks on a case-by-case basis;
 - (b) The allocation of risks to the party best suited to manage such risks;
 - (c) Acceptance of the cost of the risk where the cost of transferring the risk is greater than that of retaining it;
 - (d) The management of risks in a pro-active manner and the provision of adequate cover for residual risks; and
 - (e) The assignment of relative risks to the contracting parties through clear and unambiguous contract documentation.

42. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

- (1) The Accounting Officer must establish and implement an internal monitoring system in order to determine, on the basis of a retrospective analysis, whether the authorised supply chain management processes were followed and whether the objectives of this Policy were achieved. The retrospective analysis will link to the regulatory reports and submissions on the implementation of the supply chain management policy to the delegated authorities as prescribed in terms of supply chain management regulations and the delegation system of council, as amended from time to time.

PART 4: OTHER MATTERS**43. PROHIBITION ON AWARDS TO PERSONS WHOSE TAX MATTERS ARE NOT IN ORDER**

- (1) No award above R 30,000 (including VAT) may be made in terms of this Policy to a person whose tax matters have not been declared by the South African Revenue Service to be in order.
- (2) Before making an award to a person the Accounting Officer must first check with SARS whether that person's tax matters are in order.
- (3) If SARS does not respond within 7 days such person's tax matters may for purposes of subparagraph (1) be presumed to be in order.
- (4) Where the recommended bidder is not tax compliant, the bidder should be notified of the non-compliant status and ensure that their tax matters are in order within 7 working days from notification before the award is finalized.. The proof of tax compliance submitted by the bidder must be verified by the Municipality. The Municipality will reject a bid submitted by the bidder if such bidder fails to provide proof of tax compliance within the timeframe as set out in this sub-paragraph. (MFMA Circular 90)

44. PROHIBITION ON AWARDS TO PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE

- (1) Irrespective of the procurement process followed, no award may be made to a person in terms of this Policy –
 - (a) Who is in the service of the state;
 - (b) If that person is not a natural person, of which any director, manager, principal shareholder or stakeholder is a person in the service of the state; or
 - (c) A person who is an advisor or consultant contracted with the Stellenbosch Municipality.

45. AWARDS TO CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS OF PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE

- (1) The Accounting Officer must ensure that the notes to the annual financial statements disclose particulars of any award of more than R 2,000 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months, including –
 - (a) The name of that person;
 - (b) The capacity in which that person is in the service of the state; and
 - (c) The amount of the award.

46. ETHICAL STANDARDS

- (1) A code of ethical standards as set out in [subparagraph (2) / the “National Treasury’s code of conduct for supply chain management practitioners and other role players involved in supply chain management, which also include all other municipal officials not involved in supply chain management system”] is hereby established for municipal officials and other role players in the supply chain management system of the Stellenbosch Municipality in order to promote-
 - (a) Mutual trust and respect; and
 - (b) An environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair and reasonable manner.
- (2) A municipal official or other role player involved in the implementation of this Policy-
 - (a) Must treat all providers and potential providers equitably;
 - (b) May not use his or her position for private gain or to improperly benefit another person;
 - (c) May not accept any reward, gift, favour, hospitality or other benefit directly or indirectly, including to any close family member, partner or associate of that person, of a value more than R 350;
 - (d) Notwithstanding subparagraph (2)(c), must declare to the Accounting Officer details of any reward, gift, favour, hospitality or other benefit promised, offered or granted to that person or to any close family member, partner or associate of that person;
 - (e) Must declare to the Accounting Officer details of any private or business interest which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, may have in any proposed procurement or disposal process of, or in any award of a contract by, the Stellenbosch Municipality;
 - (f) Must immediately withdraw from participating in any manner whatsoever in a procurement or disposal process or in the award of a contract in which that person, or any close family member, partner or associate, has any private or business interest;
 - (g) Must be scrupulous in his or her use of property belonging to Stellenbosch Municipality;
 - (h) Must assist the Accounting Officer in combating fraud, corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices in the supply chain management system; and
 - (i) Must report to the Accounting Officer any alleged irregular conduct in the supply chain management system which that person may become aware of, including –
 - (i) Any alleged fraud, corruption, favouritism or unfair conduct;
 - (ii) Any alleged contravention of paragraph 47(1) of this Policy; or
 - (iii) Any alleged breach of this code of ethical standards.

- (3) Declarations in terms of subparagraphs (2)(d) and (e) –
 - (a) Must be recorded in a register, which the Accounting Officer must keep for this purpose; and
 - (b) By the Accounting Officer must be made to the Executive Mayor of the municipality who must ensure that such declarations are recorded in the register.
- (4) The National Treasury's code of conduct and Schedule 2 of the Systems Act must be adhered to by supply chain management practitioners and other role players involved in supply chain management.
- (5) A breach of the code of ethics must be dealt with as follows –
 - (a) In the case of an employee, in terms of the disciplinary procedures of the Stellenbosch Municipality envisaged in section 67(1)(h) of the Municipal Systems Act;
 - (b) In the case a role player who is not an employee, through other appropriate means in recognition of the severity of the breach;
 - (c) In all cases, financial misconduct must be dealt with in terms of chapter 15 of the Act; and
 - (d) All cases of non-compliance to this Policy should be reported to the Accounting Officer.

47. INDUCEMENTS, REWARDS, GIFTS AND FAVOURS TO MUNICIPALITIES, OFFICIALS AND OTHER ROLE PLAYERS

- (1) No person who is a provider or prospective provider of goods or services, or a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed of may either directly or through a representative or intermediary promise, offer or grant –
 - (a) Any inducement or reward to the Stellenbosch Municipality for or in connection with the award of a contract; or
 - (b) Any reward, gift, favour or hospitality to –
 - (i) Any official; or
 - (ii) Any other role player involved in the implementation of this Policy.
- (2) The Accounting Officer must promptly report any alleged contravention of subparagraph (1) to the National Treasury for considering whether the offending person, and any representative or intermediary through which such person is alleged to have acted, should be listed in the National Treasury's database of persons prohibited from doing business with the public sector.
- (3) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to gifts less than R 350 in value.

48. SPONSORSHIPS

- (1) The Accounting Officer must promptly disclose to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury any sponsorship promised, offered or granted, whether directly or through a representative or intermediary, by any person who is –
 - (a) A provider or prospective provider of goods or services; or
 - (b) A recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed.

49. OBJECTIONS AND COMPLAINTS

- (1) Persons aggrieved by decisions or actions taken in the implementation of this supply chain management system, may lodge within 14 days of the decision or action, a written objection or complaint against the decision or action.

50. RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES, OBJECTIONS, COMPLAINTS AND QUERIES

- (1) The Accounting Officer may, if deem so, appoint an independent and impartial person, not directly involved in the supply chain management processes –
 - (a) To assist in the resolution of disputes between the Stellenbosch Municipality and other persons regarding –
 - (i) Any decisions or actions taken in the implementation of the supply chain management system; or
 - (ii) Any matter arising from a contract awarded in the course of the supply chain management system; or
 - (b) To deal with objections, complaints or queries regarding any such decisions or actions or any matters arising from such contract.
- (2) The Accounting Officer, or another official designated by the Accounting Officer, is responsible for assisting the appointed person to perform his or her functions effectively;
- (3) The person appointed should, if appointed –
 - (a) Strive to resolve promptly all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received; and
 - (b) Submit monthly reports to the Accounting Officer on all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received, attended to or resolved.
- (4) A dispute, objection, complaint or query may be referred to the relevant provincial treasury if –
 - (a) The dispute, objection, complaint or query is not resolved within 60 days; or
 - (b) No response is forthcoming within 60 days.
- (5) If the provincial treasury does not or cannot resolve the matter, the dispute, objection, complaint or query may be referred to the National Treasury for resolution.

- (6) This paragraph must not be read as affecting a person's rights to approach a court at any time.

51. CONTRACTS PROVIDING FOR COMPENSATION BASED ON TURNOVER

- (1) If a service provider acts on behalf of a Stellenbosch Municipality to provide any service or act as a collector of fees, service charges or taxes and the compensation payable to the service provider is fixed as an agreed percentage of turnover for the service or the amount collected, the contract between the service provider and the Stellenbosch Municipality must stipulate
- (a) A cap on the compensation payable to the service provider; and
 - (b) That such compensation must be performance based.

52. CONTRACTS HAVING BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS BEYOND THREE FINANCIAL YEARS

- (1) Stellenbosch Municipality may not enter into any contract that will impose financial obligations beyond the three years covered in the annual budget for that financial year, unless the requirements of Section 33 of the Act have been fully complied with.

53. INCREASE / EXTENSION IN APPROVED CONTRACT SUM / PERIOD

- (1) Any increase and / or extension in the approved contract sum that may become necessary as a result of exceptional circumstances during the contract period must be approved by the appropriate bid committees prior to implementation.
- (2) Contracts may be expanded or varied by not more than 20% of the original contract value for construction related goods, services and/or infrastructure projects and 15% for all other goods and/or services.
- (3) Any expansion or variation in excess of these thresholds as stated under subparagraph (2) must be dealt with in terms of the provisions of section 116(3) of the Act which will be regarded as an amendment of a contract and must be approved by the appropriate bid committees prior to implementation.
- (4) Where community participation has been a part of the project, the community must be advised of the proposed increase and be invited to provide written comment within a minimum period of seven (7) days.

54. RIGHT OF APPEAL

- (1) In terms of Section 62 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000 as amended), a person whose rights are affected by a decision taken by the Municipality, in terms of a delegated authority, in the implementation of its supply chain management system, may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and reasons to the Municipal Manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision.
- (2) Notification of the decision in terms of sub-paragraph 55(1) of this policy must state that any appeal must be submitted in writing to the Municipal Manager and must at least contain the following information:

- (a) The reasons and / or grounds for the appeal;
 - (b) The way in which the appellants rights have been affected; and
 - (c) The remedy sought by the appellant.
- (3) No award, where a competitive bidding process was followed, shall be formally implemented until a ruling has been made on any appeal/s received. The Municipal Manager may however grant approval for the implementation of bid awards prior to the conclusion of the appeal process in respect of bids which in his / her opinion are deemed as urgent.
 - (4) The Appeal Authority will provide the service provider with copies of the Bid Committee minutes applicable to the specific tender on request within the 21 days period, of the service provider to enable him/her to motivate his/her appeal. Should the service provider request other documentation a PAIA application should be submitted.
 - (5) The appeal authority must consider the appeal and confirm, vary or revoke the decision, but no such variation or revocation of a decision may detract from any rights that may have accrued as a result of the decision.

55. NOTIFICATION OF BID DECISIONS

- (1) The successful and unsuccessful bidders shall be notified in writing by the Supply Chain Management once a bid has been accepted.
- (2) The bidders shall, in addition, be advised of the 21day appeal period in terms of section 62 of the Municipal Systems Act and be notified that no rights will accrue to him / her until the bid is formally accepted in writing.
- (3) Once the 21day appeal period has lapsed and a decision has been made by the appeal authority, the appellant and the service provider who the tender was initially awarded will be notified in writing of the outcome thereof by the Supply Chain Management.
- (4) Every notification of decision shall be sent via electronic mail and ordinary mail to the address chosen by the bidder, with a copy of proof of transmission kept for record purposes, or shall be delivered by hand, in which case acknowledgement of receipt must be signed and dated on a copy of such notification to be kept for record purposes.

56. UNSUCCESSFUL BIDDER DEBRIEFING

- (1) The Municipality will offer an unsuccessful bidder debriefing service to unsuccessful bidders upon request.
- (2) During the debriefing unsuccessful bidders will be informed of how their proposal scored against required criteria and obtain comments from the evaluation team on their bid.
- (3) The debriefing should be a positive and constructive experience that explains how bidders can improve future submissions.

- (4) The debriefing is an opportunity for unsuccessful bidders to –
 - (a) Learn more about the procurement and evaluation process in an informal setting;
 - (b) Find out how their proposal scored against the required criteria;
 - (c) Hear the overall comments from the evaluation team on their bid; and
 - (d) Gather information on how future submissions may be improved.
- (5) The debriefing is not part of the Supply Chain complaint or appeal process in terms of paragraph 49 or 55 of this Policy.
- (6) The debriefing is not a legal proceeding and no legal representation is permitted at the debriefing session.
- (7) At the debriefing session the unsuccessful bid is not compared to other bids, nor will information be provided to the unsuccessful bidder about other bids.
- (8) In scheduling a bidder's debriefings session upon the request of the unsuccessful bidder, the municipality must –
 - (a) Confirm the date and time of the debriefing session in writing;
 - (b) Conduct separate debriefings with each unsuccessful bidder;
 - (c) Ensure that proper minutes are kept of each debriefing session; and
 - (d) Retain all correspondence and documentation relevant to the debriefing session as part of the procurement documentation.
- (9) In conducting bidders' debriefings, the municipality may –
 - (a) Provide a general overview of the evaluation process set out in the bid documents;
 - (b) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the bidder's submission in relation to the specific evaluation criteria and the bidders evaluated score;
 - (c) Provide suggestions on how the supplier may improve future submissions; and
 - (d) Address specific questions and issues raised by the supplier in relation to their submission.

57. THE SUSPENSION OF SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR POOR PERFORMANCE AND OTHER BREACHES

- (1) Any failure to fulfil the deliverables in line with the contract or service levels constitutes a material breach or poor performance which will result in the termination of the contract and/or sanctions will be imposed in the form of suspension from the database.
- (2) Such sanctions will have variation in the periods of suspension based on the gravity of the breach.

- (3) The municipality must consider imposing following sanctions, subject to sub-clause (2) above:
- a) 6 months for non-declarations of relative/spouse within the municipality;
 - b) 12 months for misleading information provided to the municipality; and
 - c) 24 months for certain or above a certain threshold value based.
 - d) All the above will be applicable based on the gravity of the poor performance and will be analysed on a case by case basis co-ordinated by the Contract Management Section.

58. CONDONATION OF POLICY CONTRAVENTIONS

- (1) Council may condone a contravention in terms of this Policy, provided that such contravention is also not a contravention of the Act or the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2005 [and amended Supply Chain regulations, government gazette notice no.49863, dated 14 December 2023](#)
- (2) Any expenditure relating to such condonation by Council in terms of this Policy, will not constitute irregular expenditure as contemplated under section 1 of the Act.
- (3) Contraventions of the Act relating to supply chain management or the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2005 [and amended Supply Chain regulations, government gazette notice no.49863, dated 14 December 2023](#) must be dealt with in terms of section 32 and section 170 of the Act.

59. GENERAL

Depending on the ability of Stellenbosch Municipality to implement the content of the Framework for Infrastructure Delivery and Procurement Management, only those parts that are practically implementable will be applied. The proper assessments will be done accordingly.

60 CANCELLATION OF TENDERS

The municipality may, prior to the award of a tender, cancel the tender if:

- 1) Due to changed circumstances, there is no longer a need for the goods or services requested; or
- 2) Funds are no longer available to cover the total envisaged expenditure; or
- 3) No acceptable tenders are received. [If all bids received are rejected, the municipality must review the reasons justifying the rejection and consider making revisions to the specific conditions of contract, design and specifications, scope of the contract, or a combination of these, before inviting new bids]; or
- 4) Due to material irregularities in the tender process. If there are material irregularities that are committed during the tender process such that it renders the entire process unfair, the municipality may cancel the tender process and start afresh.

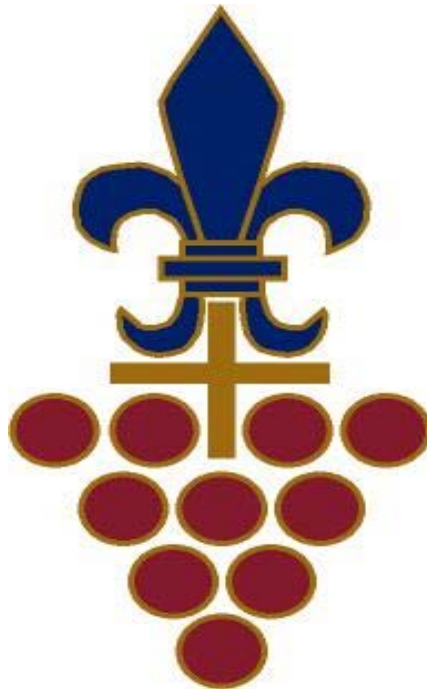
61 NEGOTIATING A FAIR MARKET RELATED PRICE

- 1) Tender documents must include a condition stating clearly that the award of the tender may be subject to price negotiation with the preferred tenderers.
- 2) The Bid Evaluation Committee may indicate in its report to the Bid Adjudication Committee that based on the evaluation the prices offered are above market related prices after factoring the premium to be paid in terms of the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system and the findings of an objective market analysis conducted.
- 3) When the Bid Adjudication Committee considers the Evaluation report it must express itself on whether it agrees or disagrees with the Bid Evaluation Committee; if it disagrees, the decision must be recorded and reasons provided as part of the Bid Adjudication Committee report.
- 4) Where the Bid Adjudication Committee agrees with the BEC or on its own assessment is of the view that the tenderer is charging prices higher than the fair market price, the Bid Adjudication Committee may request from the AO/AA or delegated authority to subject the tender to price negotiations with the three preferred tenderers scoring the highest points (from first highest to third highest) before award is made.
- 5) Upon approval to negotiate, the AO/AA or delegated authority must appoint a cross functional negotiation team, with one member appointed to be team leader.
- 6) The negotiating team leader must ensure that all members of the negotiating team are clear on the negotiation strategy and desired outcomes.
- 7) Negotiations must be fair and objective and may not be used to unfairly prejudice the highest scoring / preferred tenderer or any other tenderer.
- 8) Members of the negotiating team must behave ethically at all material times during and after negotiations, may not divulge any information related to negotiations to third parties without prior consent from the accounting officer/ authority.
- 9) All negotiations must be officially closed with a decision communicated and agreed between parties before moving to negotiate with the next preferred tenderer.
- 10) Negotiating;
 - (a) May not allow any preferred tenderer a second or unfair opportunity
 - ~~(b)~~ (b) Is not to the detriment of any other tenderer
 - ~~(c)~~ (e) Does not lead to higher price than the bid as submitted.

62 SHORT TITLE

- (1) This policy is called the Stellenbosch Municipality Supply Chain Management Policy.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



GRANTS-IN-AID POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
GRANT-IN-AID POLICY
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1. DEFINITIONS

“Appendix A” means the application form for Grant-in-Aid, detailed more fully below, and provided for in clause 5.2.

“Appendix B” refers to the template for feedback reporting, and provided for in clause 8.2.

“Appendix C” refers to the memorandum of agreement (MOA), detailed more fully below, and provided for in clause 10.

“Capacity building” Capacity building refers to a process which enables human beings to realize their potential, build self-confidence and lead lives of dignity and fulfillment.

“Community Based Organization (CBO)” are nonprofit groups that work at a local level to improve life for residents. The focus is to build equality across society in all streams including, but not limited to – health care, environment, quality of education, access to technology, access to spaces and information.

“Early Childhood Development (“ECD”) Facility” means any place, building or premises, including a private residence, maintained or used partly or exclusively, for the reception, protection and temporary or partial care of more than six children that shall be registered, managed and maintained in terms of the Children’s Amendment Act, 38 of 2005.

~~**“Emerging Organisations”** are organisations which have been established within the past five years of the application in question.~~

“Grant-in-aid” means a grant-in-aid or allocation, as referred to in Section 12, 17 (3) (j) (iv) of the MFMA, made by the municipality to any organisation or body referred to in Section 67(1) and to be utilised to assist the municipality in fulfilling the Constitutional mandates including social developmental and arts and culture programmes as set out therein.

“Local Agenda 21” means the international program, adopted by South Africa to put sustainable development into practice.

“Memorandum of agreement (MOA)” means the agreement entered into between the municipality and any organisation or body which receives a Grant-in-Aid in terms of this Policy and **Appendix A, B and C**.

“Non-governmental organisation (NGO)” means a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that is a legally constituted non-profit organisation that operates independently from any form of government.

“Non-profit company (NPC)” means a company whose Memorandum of Incorporation must set out at least one object of the company and each such object must be either a public benefit object or object relating to one or more cultural or social activities, or communal or group interests as required by Item 1(1) of Schedule 1 of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008.

“Non-profit organisation (NPO)” means a non-profit organisation registered in terms of Section 13 of the NPO Act, 71 of 1997, established for public purpose and which income and

property thereof is not distributable to its members or office-bearers, except as reasonable compensation for services rendered.

“Public Benefit Organisations (PBO’s)” refers to organisations approved in terms of section 30 of the Income Tax Act, 28 of 1997 and established as

- a non-profit company which has a memorandum of incorporation as a founding document
- a trust which has a trust deed as a founding document or
- an association of persons which has a constitution as a founding document.

“Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework (SEMF)” means legal and moral obligations of Stellenbosch Municipality as it relates to the environment, and provides a dynamic vision, goals and objectives, and spatial and strategic directives towards giving effect to such obligations.

“Seriousness of discrepancies” means that the following not exclusive matters will be taken into consideration when council exercise their prerogative to determine the level of sanction:

- The level of perceived misguidance and misrepresentation
- The level of perceived premeditation linked to the discrepancy
- The discrepancy is criminal in nature

“Jurisdiction of Council” means the geographical area that constitutes Stellenbosch Municipality also referred to as WC024.

2. PURPOSE, AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1. This policy aims to provide a framework for Grant-in-Aid to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), non-profit organisations (NPOs), ~~or non-profit companies (NPC), or~~ Public Benefit Organisations (PBO’s) ~~in so far as to alleviate the burden on municipal cemeteries~~ and bodies that are used by government as an agency to serve the poor, marginalised or otherwise vulnerable as envisaged by Sections 12, 17 and 67 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003).
- 2.2. The purpose of the Grant-in-Aid Policy is to complement the goals, objectives, programmes and actions of the Stellenbosch Municipality’s Integrated Development Plan (IDP), in order to create a sustainable, credible and caring municipality by empowering and building communities and enhancing growth and sharing through partnerships. Priority ward needs as identified through Council’s IDP MUST be the guiding factor in developing these partnerships.
- 2.3. Grant-in-Aid should not duplicate services already provided for by Council ~~or~~ which falls within the geographical jurisdiction in which Council operates, being WC024.
- 2.4. Grant-in-Aid should improve the opportunity for Council to elicit the support of external organisations to deliver those services to communities which fall within the Council’s geographical area of responsibility in a way that allows the

Stellenbosch community and town to create an enabling environment for community development.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

All transfers of funds in terms of this policy shall comply with the: Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 as amended (Constitution); Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as amended (MSA); Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA); Non Profit Organisations Act, 1997 (Act 71 of 1997); Companies Act, 2008 (Act 71 of 2008) and any other applicable legislation, regulations, ~~circula rs~~ and policies that may govern the transfer of municipal funds and that are not in contradiction to the above.

4. RESTRICTIONS

- 4.1. The Policy applies to all transfers of grants made by the Municipality towards support of services for the poor, marginalized or otherwise vulnerable people. Individuals may not apply for Grant-in-Aid and no payment may be made under this policy to individuals. Council may however set aside a specific amount from which the Municipal Manager, after consultation with the Executive Mayor, may, at his/her discretion, make donations to support individual, meritorious cases in order to assist and/or recognise individual excellence in whichever field. Bursaries to individuals are treated according to the Council's Bursary Policy.
- 4.2. The total expenditure on grants may not exceed 1% of the operational budget of the Municipality.
- 4.3. Grants will only be made for services rendered to beneficiaries with-in the WCO24.
- 4.4. Transfers made to categories A, ~~and B and C~~.
 - 4.4.1. Transfers provided for those listed in Category A below may be made to a maximum of R~~450~~ 000-00 per organisation or body per annum. Applicants applying for this category of funding MUST be registered in terms of and compliant to the NPO Act, 71 of 1997.
 - 4.4.2. Transfers in Category B may exceed ~~R 50 000-00~~this amount where funding relates to services for homeless persons, approved sport associations or projects which address specific ward priorities identified and specified through the ward priorities in the IDP and upon proper motivation contained in a business plan to address said issue. Consideration for grants larger than R 40 000, 00 requires audited financial statements, ~~and a~~ schedule of annual costs linked to a business plan as provided for in 6 below. Applicants applying for this category of funding MUST be registered in terms of and compliant to the NPO Act, 71 of 1997.
 - 4.4.3. The decision to grant an amount more than R ~~450~~ 000,00 is solely at the discretion of council and subject to available funds.

4.4.2.4.4. Category C: Transfers provided for those listed in Category A below, if the applicant is not registered in terms of the NPO Act, 71 of 1997 may be made to a maximum of R 10 000 per organization or body per annum. These recipients represent those transfers as envisaged to be organisations serving the Poor/Indigent who are exempted from compliance with section 67(1)(a) of the MFMA as stated in section 67 (4) of the MFMA.

4.5. Grant-in-Aid transfers/payments shall be restricted to deserving organisations and bodies serving, especially those working with the poor/aged/youth/disabled/women/children, as per the eligible categories in 6.2, provided that such organisations or bodies:

- 4.5.1. Operate as a separate legal entity and are recognised as such by South African legislation;
- 4.5.2. Are governed by their constitutions, have regular meetings with their membership and subscribe to sound accounting practices; and
- 4.5.3. Serve communities and individuals who are most in need within the jurisdiction of the Municipality.

4.6. No Grant-in-Aid may be made to any political body, rate payers association or for any religious purposes.

4.7. No grant will be allocated, under this policy, to organisations or bodies in cases where a member of Council, an official of Stellenbosch Municipality or close relatives of said individuals receive any financial or other gain.

4.8. Funds may only be transferred to an organisation or body if provision has been made for the expenditure on the budget or appropriations budget.

4.8.

4.9. An organisation or body is only entitled to one allocation per financial year, but disbursements can be made more often. Recipients of a donation through the Grant-in-Aid policy must be fully independent from any other organization. Transfers may NOT be made to entities described as projects of another Grant-in-Aid recipient organization in the same financial year.

4.9.

5. PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT

5.1. The advertisements must meet the following requirements:

- 5.1.1. The Municipal Manager must, place a public advert in local newspapers distributed in the Stellenbosch Municipal area, calling for proposals.
- 5.1.2. This advert must be placed in time to complete all relevant processes prior to the approval of the annual draft budget or any adjustment budget in order to invite public comment on the proposed donations prior to the

approval of the final or adjustment budget.

- 5.1.3. Advertisements should clearly specify the categories for which proposals are called, the closing date for applications, who the proposal should be addressed to, and where and how to obtain the relevant documentation pertaining to such applications/proposals, including the prescribed forms.
- 5.1.4. Advertisements must clearly specify the dates, times and venues of the compulsory briefing sessions ~~as well as~~ and the RSVP dates for these sessions.
- 5.1.5. Advertisements must clearly reflect the Municipality's right not to make an award, as well as the fact that awards will not be made to organisations that have received funds in the previous year but have not submitted a final report on the projects or previous expenditure.
- 5.1.6. The advertisement should also clearly state that final approval is reliant on the approval of the budget and that **no late submissions will be considered.**
- 5.2. Only applications made on the prescribed form, being **Appendix A**, may be considered. Incomplete application forms will not be considered.
- 5.3. Funds may not be transferred to any organisation or body that has not submitted a proposal in response to a public advertisement, ~~and~~ after the attendance of a compulsory briefing session and ~~that have not signed~~ where a Memorandum of Agreement with the Municipality ~~have not been signed.~~

6. GENERAL GUIDELINES AND ~~ELIGIBILITY~~ CATEGORIES

6.1. General Guidelines

Funding of applications shall proceed on the basis listed below in response to an advertisement issued ~~after the expiry of the relevant period associated with the specific category and~~ after a compulsory workshop explaining the policy, application process and the required documentation has been attended by the applicants. Subject to the MOA provided for in clause 10, all funding is unrequited, provided there is compliance with said MOA. Funding of application in –

- 6.1.1. Category A will be considered on an annual basis ; and
- 6.1.2. Category B shall be considered on a three year basis subject to a monthly review at the discretion of the Municipality which may result in early termination for unsatisfactory and reckless expenditure. Note that although a Category B application is approved for a period of three years, the application **MUST** be renewed through repeated annual applications to ensure provision is made in the budget of subsequent financial years.
- 6.1.3. Council in 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 reserve the right not to fund an organisation for two periods in succession and to cancel said funding in accordance with the MOA concluded.

6.1.4. Funding applications however will not be considered in the following instances:

- (i) Where a project or organisation is already receiving funds from Council in terms of Council's functions. Applicants are required to disclose other sources of funding;
- (ii) Where in Council's opinion, an organisation receives sufficient funds from other sources to sustain its activities or the project applied for. For this purpose, organisations must submit financial statements and a budget for the ensuing financial year;
- (iii) Where only an individual will benefit;
- (iv) For political or ratepayers organisations/groupings or religious purposes;
- (v) Projects outside the boundaries of the Municipality;
- (vi) Where expenses have already been incurred,
- (vii) Where an applicant did not attend the compulsory clarification session as advertised, and
- (viii) Where applications are incomplete and/or were received after the due date and time for submissions.

6.1.5. Funding of projects and to organisations shall exclude travel costs, subsistence, accommodation, food or entertainment expenses of any kind, staff salaries, bursaries, payments in lieu of rates or other municipal charges except for where the transport and nutrition is intended for beneficiaries/participants in the projects in question. The Municipality may also exercise their discretion to allow funding to extend to the above costs on a needs basis for the organisation or body clearly motivated for in the application.

6.1.6. Subsequent requests from applicants to cover overspending on projects will not be considered.

6.2. Categories Eligible for Grant-in-Aid

The following categories currently apply. Cognisance should be taken that these categories are not exhaustive. Other than the general guidelines and conditions set out above, categories now indicated may require specific criteria applicable to its projects/programmes:

Category A and C

6.2.1. **Health**

Projects/programmes include the following but are not limited to:

- (i) Public Health interventions inclusive of TB, STDs and HIV/Aids;
- (ii) Preventable lifestyle diseases e.g. drug/alcohol abuse, tobacco related illnesses; and
- (iii) Promotive and preventative services to infants, children and women.
- (iv) Counseling for mental health issues experienced in poorer communities and/or schools.

6.2.2. Environment

Purpose: To stimulate the development of sustainable leisure, aesthetic and environmental projects within the municipal area; to increase the awareness of the environment by promoting “Greening of the City”; to promote swimming skills and water safety.

Projects/programmes include the following but are not limited to:

- (i) Voluntary rescue organisations;
- (ii) Facilities created to alleviate the burden on municipal cemeteries
- (iii) Lifesaving clubs and swimming organisations;
- (iv) Environmental groups/organisations; and
- (v) Organisations promoting community involvement as a means of sustaining leisure, aesthetic or environmental projects.
- (vi) Projects which further the Council's aims and the strategies of SEMF (Strategic Environmental Management Framework) and including but not limited to the sustainable management of:
 - o Riverine corridors;
 - o Biodiversity;
 - o Natural and built environment;
 - o Heritage resources;
 - o Quality urban spaces;
 - o Ecological conservation areas;
 - o Urban agricultural complexes;
 - o Bioregional planning;
 - o Nature area management;
 - o Wetlands;
 - o Local Agenda 21 projects

6.2.3. Solid Waste (Cleansing)

Purpose: Waste Reduction and awareness. Projects/programmes include the following but are not limited to:

- (i) Waste reduction and awareness;
- (ii) Educational programmes/projects addressing litter and waste handling; and
- (iii) Waste minimisation solutions.

6.2.4. Social Development

Purpose: The promotion of projects/programmes which stimulates the Stellenbosch Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) focusing especially on the needs of the most marginalised sectors in the greater Stellenbosch as identified in the ward priorities.

Projects/programmes include the following but are not limited to:

- (i) Poverty alleviation;
- (ii) Urban renewal;
- (iii) Capacity building of communities;
- (iv) Youth development;
- (v) Women and gender development;
- (vi) Early childhood development ~~where an organization is registered with~~

the Department of Social Development or Education as a functional ECD facility;

~~(vii)(vi)~~ Early childhood development where an organization is registered as an NPO, but **not registered with the Department of Social Development or Education** then only regarding application content that will contribute towards compliance with registration requirements. In these cases, also up to a maximum of three years by when said organization must be able to illustrate successful registration;

~~(viii)(vii)~~ Street people programmes;

~~(ix)(viii)~~ Arts and culture programmes

~~(x)(ix)~~ Facilitation of public participation processes; arts and culture programmes

~~(xi)(x)~~ Development of disabled persons, and

~~(xii)(xi)~~ Development of elderly people

~~(xiii)(xii)~~ Programmes that promote the general safety of communities

6.2.5. Sports and Recreation

Purpose: To stimulate the development of sustainable Sport and Recreation infrastructure and programmes within the municipal area especially targeting disadvantaged communities; encourage creativity and self-reliance on the part of grassroots sport and recreation bodies or groups; to increase participation in sport and recreation programmes and activities.

Projects/programmes include the following but are not limited to:

- (i) Local sport and recreation clubs;
- (ii) School sport teams
- (iii) Local sport and recreation councils or associations
- (iv) Informal sport and recreation groups; and
- (v) Community and non-government organisations.

Category B

6.2.6. Services for persons living on the street

Purpose: Provision of shelter and other services for vulnerable individuals living on the street, without homes, in the need of assistance. The Municipality aims to reduce the number of people living on the streets of Stellenbosch and as such the organisation or body's goals should align with this vision. Further the Municipality aims to reduce the socio-economic effects of poverty on the community of Stellenbosch. The organisation or body must therefore present to Council a clear business plan with a comprehensive response to the prevention, reduction, outreach and stabilisation of street people. Organisations or bodies that provide a continuum of services and that collaborate with businesses, government departments and other organisations are preferred.

Projects/programmes must include the following but are not limited to:

- (i) Provision of basic services (overnight facility, shower, ~~morning and evening~~ meals

- (ii) Provision of social work services inclusive of referrals
- (iii) Provision of social relief and healthy living, trauma, mental and substance support, job rehabilitation, skills development, job creation, readiness and placement services specifically for persons on the streets
- (iv) Family re-integration services
- (v) Social support
- (vi) Community work programmes
- (vii) Facility maintenance (Infrastructure and operational equipment)

6.2.7. Projects aligned to the strategic objectives of the municipality as described through the ward priorities in the IDP

Purpose: The promotion of projects/programmes which stimulates the Stellenbosch Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) focusing on the strategic objectives of the Municipality and identified ward priorities. The organisation must therefore present to Council not only a clear business plan detailing how they intend to address the specific issue but how they intend to partner with other organisations to achieve a unified approach to that particular challenge. Organisations or bodies that provide a continuum of services and that collaborate with businesses, government departments and other organisations are preferred.

Projects/programmes include the following strategic objectives but are not limited to:

Those listed in Category A that address specific ward priorities identified and specified in the IDP and upon proper motivation contained in a potential plan to address said issue.

- (i) Valley of Opportunities and Possibilities
- (ii) Green and Sustainable Valley
- (iii) Dignified Living
- (iv) Safety and Security
- (v) Good Governance and Compliance

6.2.8 Municipal approved Sport Associations

Purpose: To assist the municipality to capacitate and enable local municipal approved sporting associations that have signed a valid Memorandum of Understanding with the municipality to focus on community participation in sport and recreation through existing sporting structures operating on municipal sport facilities.

Active sport structures contribute to ensure the following:

- (i) Youth sport development;
- (ii) Leadership development to ensure youth participation in future sport development and management;
- (iii) To promote participation in sport and recreation by initiating and implementing targeted campaigns;
- (iv) To develop and capacitate sport structures to implement sound governance and financial management strategies to ensure sustainable local sport development;
- (v) To improve the health and well-being of communities;

- (vi) To ensure that sport and recreation is supported by adequate and well-maintained municipal facilities;
- (vii) That sport structures and or associations are capacitated to assist in ensuring that municipal sport facilities are optimally used for sporting activities.
- (viii) To ensure that all sport councils/ structures receive training in applying for available funding sources.
- (ix) To procure any secretarial tools, needs and material needed for functioning purposes.
- (x) Community sporting programmes;
- (xi) Capacity building of communities and community-based clubs;
- (xii) Urban renewal;
- (xiii) Assisting local sport and recreation sport councils and clubs to function effectively;

7. APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Applications and proposals for Grant-in-Aid must be on the prescribed form stated in 5.2 above, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Appendix A for Category A to C**. Applications must be accompanied by a covering letter on the letterhead of the organisation or body, signed by the head of the organisation or body, ~~and must include the following information--~~ Applications must be completed in full and must reach the municipality by the due date stipulated in the advertisement. Applications must include the following:

- 7.1. The applicant's legal name and a brief description of the applicant organisation's or body's business;
- 7.2. if the applicant claims to be a non-profit organisation, the registration number and the certificate;
- 7.3. the date of establishment, details of the applicant's member founding documents, including constitution and/or certificates of incorporation;
- 7.4. a contact name, full street address, telephone number and an e-mail address;
- 7.5. if funding is required for a specific project, a brief description of the project what it aims to achieve, as well as the detailed budget for and duration of the project;
- 7.6. a description on how the project aligns with the needs identified in the community through the IDP process and which ward priorities will be addressed through the project;
- ~~7.7. if the request is for general support, the organisation's or body's overall budget must be included;~~
- ~~7.8.7.7.~~ references, independent of the applicant and its executive;
- ~~7.9.7.8.~~ most recent audited financial statements (subject to MFMA, section 67(4));

independently reviewed statements or at least statements signed off by the treasurer and chairperson of the organization using municipal financial reporting templates in the case of ~~emerging organizations~~ Cat C applications;

~~7.10.7.9.~~ a summary of past achievements;

~~7.11.7.10.~~ a declaration by the head of the organization to the satisfaction of the Municipal Manager, that the organisation or body implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control mechanisms to guard against fraud, theft and financial mismanagement and has in the past complied with requirements for similar transfers of funds; and

~~7.12.7.11.~~ Applications for Category B must include a schedule of annual costs for a three year period, a three year business plan and audited financial statements. Note that although a Category B application is approved for a period of three years, the application **MUST** be renewed through repeated annual applications to ensure provision is made in the budget of subsequent financial years.

7.12. Applications will be evaluated on compliance with all requirements of this policy along with demonstrated financial and governance soundness.

7.13. ~~Notwithstanding~~ the application requirements, the CFO after considering the merits of an application not complying with the minimum application criteria and after consulting the Municipal Manager, may for the purpose of this policy approve a deviation from the norm;

8. OBLIGATIONS OF THE APPLICANT

8.1. Cat A and B applicants of Grant-in-Aid transfers MUST be registered in terms of and compliant with the requirements of the NPO Act, 71 of 1997.

~~8.1.8.2.~~ The head of the organisation or body must acknowledge in writing to the Municipal Manager that the money was received in its bank account and that the amount is/will be utilised to the benefit and in accordance with the role of the organisation or body in society. The funds must be used as outlined in the application form.

~~8.2.8.3.~~ The organisation or body shall report, monthly (Cat B) but at least once a year (Cat A and C), to the Municipal Manager regarding the activities conducted, the ward within which activities are conducted, as well as the number of people from WC024 benefiting from the activities on the prescribed template (**Appendix B**).

~~8.3.8.4.~~ The applicant must attend a compulsory workshop on the Grant-in-Aid policy and application procedure prior to submission of the application.

~~8.4.8.5.~~ The applicant is responsible to confirm the outcome of the application after the approval of the draft budget and lodge an appeal prior to the closing date for comments on the budget if they are of the opinion that the municipality has made a

mistake with the assessment of the application. Applicants cannot lodge appeals based on their own mistakes during the application process.

8.5-8.6. If successful with the application, the applicant must spend funds according to the approved Grant-in-Aid funding request. Should the need change over the funding period, written consent ~~must~~needs to be obtained from the municipality prior to spending the funds on alternative needs. Failure to spend funding on approved projects will result in the applicant being required to return the funding and/or (at the discretion of the municipality depending on the nature and seriousness of the discrepancy) the applicant being excluded from future applications for a period of up to 5 (five) years.

9. RIGHTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

- 9.1. The Municipality will publish the outcome of the draft recommended allocations as part of the Draft Budget in April of each year. Proposed donations will be run through a public participation process as part of the annual budget process before any final awards are made. Appeals received during the public participation process and the outcome thereof will be published as part of the Final Budget document in June of each year.
- 9.2. The Municipality shall manage contracts entered into with organisations or bodies by receiving reports and doing the necessary site visits and inspections to ensure that this policy and contract are being complied with.
- 9.3. The Municipality shall be entitled, from time-to-time, to verify and inspect the existence and activities of the organisation or body. The municipality will therefore have the right to physically visit the premises where the organisation, or the funded project, is based; to peruse the budgets and any progress reports related to the project (in contract).
- 9.4. The Municipality has the right not to give a Grant-in-Aid to any or all organisations applying for grants. Having been awarded a grant previously does not automatically lead to receiving a grant again, even if the applicant complies with all application requirements.

10. AGREEMENT

Before any funds are transferred to an organisation an agreement (**Appendix C**) must be concluded by the Municipal Manager with the beneficiary to protect the interest of the Municipality.

11. DEVIATION AND REVIEW

This policy constitutes the entire framework for Grant-in-Aid and no deviation will be entertained. The Grant in Aid policy will be reviewed on an annual basis along with all policies with financial implications.

12. COMMENCEMENT

This Policy takes effect on the date on which it is adopted by the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality.



STELLENBOSCH

MUNICIPALITY • UMASIPALA • MUNISIPALITEIT

APPENDIX A
(Category A ~~to~~ **BC**)

APPLICATION FOR GRANT-IN-AID: 202**57/268**

NOTE: ATTENDANCE OF THE GRANT-IN-AID WORKSHOP IS COMPULSORY

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING (Incomplete and/or late application forms will not be considered.)			
A REGISTERED NAME OF ORGANISATION			
B DATE AND YEAR IN WHICH THE ORGANISATION WAS FOUNDED: (include a brief description of the business or activities of the organization)			
C ADDRESS OF REGISTERED ORGANISATION			
PHYSICAL ADDRESS		POSTAL ADDRESS	
CODE:		CODE:	
D CONTACT DETAILS (Details of the person to contact regarding this GIA application)			
NAME & SURNAME:			
POSITION:			
TEL:	()		
MOBILE:		ALTERNATIVE:	
EMAIL ADDRESS:			

E REGISTRATION:				
	Is the organization registered as a NPQ/NG- Organisation / NPC / PBO?		YES	NO
	If YES, please provide theall Registration Numbers: (Attach a copy of the registration certificate or proof of other affiliation where applicable)			
F BOARD/COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANSATION: (List ALL Board/Committee Members of the Organisation) Insert a separate page if the space is not enough).				
1	NAME & SURNAME:			
	POSITION:			
	ADDRESS:			
	CONTACT NUMBER:			
2	NAME & SURNAME:			
	POSITION:			
	ADDRESS:			
	CONTACT NUMBER:			
3	NAME & SURNAME:			
	POSITION:			
	ADDRESS:			
	CONTACT NUMBER:			
4	NAME & SURNAME:			
	POSITION:			
	ADDRESS:			
	CONTACT NUMBER:			

5	NAME & SURNAME:		
	POSITION:		
	ADDRESS:		
	CONTACT NUMBER:		
6	NAME & SURNAME:		
	POSITION:		
	ADDRESS:		
	CONTACT NUMBER:		
7	NAME & SURNAME:		
	POSITION:		
	ADDRESS:		
	CONTACT NUMBER:		
8	NAME & SURNAME:		
	POSITION:		
	ADDRESS:		
	CONTACT NUMBER:		
9	NAME & SURNAME:		
	POSITION:		
	ADDRESS:		
	CONTACT NUMBER:		

G PREVIOUS FUNDING:					
Have you successfully applied and received Stellenbosch Municipal Grant-In-Aid funding previously?					
If yes for which financial year?					
What amount was received?					
Did you submit Financial Reports for the funds received?					
Do you receive any other sources of funding? (If YES please provide details)					
H CATEGORY A:					
For more information refer to the Grant-In-Aid Policy for general guidelines and categories (Please categorize your application by marking the appropriate category with X)					
HEALTH					
ENVIRONMENT					
SOLID WASTE					
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
SPORTS & RECREATION					
CATEGORY B:					
For more information refer to the Grant-In-Aid Policy for general guidelines and categories (Please categorize your application by marking the appropriate category with X)					
STREET PEOPLE SERVICES					
PROJECTS RELATED TO WARD PRIORITIES IN THE IDP(Please specify)					
CATEGORY C:					
For more information refer to the Grant-In-Aid Policy for general guidelines and categories (Please categorize your application by marking the appropriate category with X)					
I REQUEST FOR FUNDING:					
Is funding required for the ensuing year?			YES		NO
Is funding required for a specific project? (If YES attach details separately)			YES		NO
Budgeted amount requested					
Duration of project?					
If Category B Application					
Total amount requested for 3 year period					
Annual amounts	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3

J SERVICE FOCUS	
Ward number/s in which services are delivered: Which Ward Priority/ies are addressed through the service: (Please provide details below)	
Describe the services for which funds are requested:	
Which Municipal Strategic Goal/s is linked to the services: (Please mark with a X)	
Valley of Opportunities and Possibilities	
Safety and Security	
Dignified Living	
Good Governance and Compliance	
Green and Sustainable Valley	
K THE FOLLOWING MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS APPLICATION: (Category A and B applications)	
(Please use this form as a check-list, to ensure that you comply to the specified requirements)	
1	AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (A copy of the latest audited financial statements. Should the organization be classified as an emerging organization, the financial statements MUST be dated and signed by the Treasurer and Chairperson and MUST include a monthly income and expense statement for the months that the organization has been in existence or for the last 12 months)
2	ORGANISATIONAL CONSTITUTION (A signed and dated copy of the Organisation's Constitution, as well as a signed copy of the Minutes of the AGM/Special Meeting , to verify the acceptance of the Constitution.)
3	PROJECT PROGRAMME/BUSINESS PLAN (A copy of the project/program description and/or a business plan for the ensuing financial year. Please ensure that the following is included in the project/program and or business plan <u>proposal</u> , by using the below mentioned bullet points as a guide). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Full details of the proposal/project/business plan including objectives; ❖ The number of people from WC024 who will benefit and how the project/program will contribute or enhance the strategic objectives of Stellenbosch Municipality; ❖ The proposal/project/program commencement and completion dates; ❖ Information on the total costs of the proposal/project/program budget; ❖ A breakdown of costs and an outline of any contributions by fundraising and / or own contributions; ❖ A list of all other sources of funding together with the assessments; ❖ A summary of past achievements; ❖ Reference independent of the applicant and its executive/board or committee members.
4	CONFIRMATION OF BANK DETAILS (An electronic generated confirmation of bank details created through online banking. <u>Note that this will be requested from successful applicants to be submitted on the day when agreements are concluded.</u>)
5	ACCOUNT ON EXPENDITURE FOR PRECEDING FUNDING (If you have received funding from Stellenbosch Municipality previously, expenditure of the funds received needs to be accounted for with this new application). Please refer to Section M for the format.
6	PROOF OF REGISTRATION/AFFILIATION (Attach a copy of the organisation's Registration Certificate of Affiliation <u>Confirmation</u>)

REQUIREMENTS CATEGORY B APPLICATIONS		
L	(Please note that Category B applications MUST adhere to the following requirements and those listed under section K, except where indicated otherwise.)	
	AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
1	A copy of the latest audited financial statements must be included in the application. Category B applications MUST submit their latest audited financial statements. Statements signed off by the treasurer, chairperson or other delegated party will not be accepted.	
2	THREE YEAR BUSINESS PLAN See the requirements for the business plan as listed under section K as guideline. NOTE: Category B applications MUST provide a clear proposal for a period of three years. Each year must be indicated separately and be costed per annum indicating all expenditure against the projected measurable outcomes. Outcomes must be listed to how they will be reported on and measured on a monthly basis.	
M	FORMAT FOR FEEDBACK REPORT	
1	Narrative report on the project including numbers reached, outcomes reached, evaluation of the project indicating successes and failures/lessons learned.	
2	Pictures of the project/program.	
3	Financial report on expenditure regarding previous donation separate from the annual financial statements. (Attach proof of expenditure).	
N	THE FOLLOWING SHALL APPLY:	
1	The allocation of Grant-In-Aid will only be considered if the application document has been fully completed and signed and is accompanied by the required and supporting documentation referred to therein.	
2	An applicant who has been registered as a NPC, NGO , NPO or PBO with the necessary proof thereof, submitted together with this application.	
3	Applicants must in their submission clearly indicate/specify and motivate what the funds will be utilized for.	
4	The Grant-In-Aid must be exclusively utilized for the purpose defined and the successful applicant must submit the necessary undertaking to this effect.	
5	Applicants must in their submission satisfy the Council of their ability to execute the project successfully.	
6	Organisations who have already received financial or other assistance from the Council during the previous financial year MUST specify same in their application.	
7	No funding will be considered for political groupings, ratepayers organisations or for religious purposes..	
8	No funding will be considered where only an individual will benefit or where a member of Council or an official of Stellenbosch Municipality will receive any financial or other gain.	
9	Projects outside the boundaries of the Council will not be considered.	
10	Expenditure that will not be funded includes: travel costs (unless it is for the transport of beneficiaries), subsistence, accommodation, food (unless intended for the beneficiaries) or entertainment expenses of any kind, staff salaries including bonuses, bursaries and payments in lieu of rates or other municipal charges.	
11	Subsequent requests from the applicants to cover overspending on projects will not be considered.	
12	Successful applicants must at all times comply with the provisions of Section 67(1) of the Municipal Finance management Act no. 56 of 2003 which inter alia stipulates that the organization or body has to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Enter into and comply with a Memorandum of Agreement with the Municipality as well as with all reporting financial management and auditing requirements as may be contained in such an agreement. This memorandum of agreement will bind the successful applicant to deliver on what the application speaks to, but also to commit to become involved with municipal programs of the community where it functions. The Memorandum of Agreement will be made available to successful applicants for completion.❖ Report at least once a year on the actual expenditure of the amount allocated to it. Should monthly allocations be made, monthly reports will be required.	
13	The Council reserves the right not to give a Grant-In-Aid to any organization applying for grants. Having been awarded a grant previously does not give an applicant the right to receive a grant again.	
14	Funding will not be considered where a project or organization is already receiving funds from Council in terms of Council's functions. Applicants are required to disclose other sources of funding, failing which such applicant will be disqualified.	
15	Funding will not be considered where in Council's opinion, an organization received sufficient funds from other sources to sustain its activities or the project applied for. For this purpose, organisations must submit financial statements and budget for the ensuing financial year.	
16	Organisations having received funding from Stellenbosch Municipality during the previous financial year, are required to attach to any new application, a copy of the financial statements relating to the year in which the funding was received from Council, as required in terms of Section 17 of the Non-profit Organisation Act, 1997 and Section 67(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA).	
17	Funding will not be considered where expenses have already been incurred on a project by the applicant. (The Council's Grant-In-Aid Policy must be consulted for the sake of completeness).	

O DECLARATION OF INTEREST:	
The beneficiary declares that the following municipal employees and/or councillors have a vested interest in the business of the beneficiary. However, they do not benefit directly from this donation and were not part of the decision making process in the allocation of the donations:	
Name & Surname:	
Designation:	
Name & Surname:	
Designation:	
P UNDERTAKING:	
<p>I/We hereby verify that the information provided in this application is true and correct and that the conditions applicable to the allocation of a Grant-in-Aid as set out above and in the GIA Policy have been read and is understood and will be complied with.</p> <p>I/We also declare that the organization implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control mechanisms to guard against fraud, theft and financial mismanagement and has in the past complied with requirements for similar transfer(s) of funds.</p> <p><u>By signing the application I/we provide consent on behalf of the organization that confirmation may be sought from the Department of Social Development relating to NPO Act, 71 of 1997 compliance and that action will not be taken against the DSD for providing such information.</u></p> <p>Thus completed and signed at Stellenbosch on this ____ day of _____ 20 ____.</p> <p>_____ Chairperson/Authorised Representative Secretary/Duly Authorised Signatory</p>	
Q PLEASE TAKE NOTE:	
(Completed application forms, together with all the required supporting documentation must be posted to):	
<p>The Director: Community and Protection Services P O Box 17 Stellenbosch 7599</p> <p>Or hand delivered to:</p> <p>The Manager: Community Development 21 Simonsberg Road Stellenbosch 7600</p> <p>The submission of applications closes at 13H00 on the closing date as per the advertisement.</p>	



Appendix B

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY GRANT IN AID FEEDBACK REPORT

FOR FUNDING RECEIVED FOR THE PERIOD: 20____ / 20____

ORGANISATION NAME _____

TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED R _____

DATE OF RECEIPT _____

WAS THE MONEY USED FOR THE REASON STATED IN APPLICATION

YES

NO

please tick box

If NO please provide the reasons below and attach proof of permission to deviate:

Please describe how the Grant funding was used by your organisation AND indicate the number of WC024 beneficiaries and the benefit gained by the community/beneficiaries.

[illegible]

PROOF OF EXPENDITURE LIST	
---------------------------	--

[illegible]

TOTAL EXPENSES R

	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
COMPILED BY TREASURER			
APPROVED BY CHAIRPERSON			

- ATTACH COPIES OF PROOF OF ALL EXPENDITURE LISTED ABOVE
 - ATTACH COPIES OF PICTURES DEPICTING THE ITEMS/ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH FUNDING WAS USED



STELLENBOSCH

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APPENDIX C

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Entered into and between

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

(hereafter called the "**MUNICIPALITY**")

Herein represented by **Geraldine Mettler**, in her capacity as **Municipal Manager**, being duly authorised

and

(hereafter called the "**BENEFICIARY**")

Herein represented by _____ in his/her capacity as _____,
being duly authorised.

WHEREAS Section 67(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) oblige the Accounting Officer of a **MUNICIPALITY** to satisfy himself that, before transferring funds of the **MUNICIPALITY** to an organisation or body outside any sphere of government otherwise than in compliance with a commercial or other business transaction, that such organisation or body:-

(a) has the capacity and has agreed-

- (i) to comply with any agreement with the **MUNICIPALITY**;
- (ii) for the period of the agreement to comply with all reporting, financial management and auditing requirements as may be stipulated in the agreement;
- (iii) to report at least monthly (Cat B) to the Accounting Officer on actual expenditure against such transfer (where transfers are done on a monthly basis); and

- (b) implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems to guard against fraud, theft and financial mismanagement; and
- (c) has in respect of previous similar transfers complied with all the requirements as set out above; and
- (d) give permission to site visits done by the **MUNICIPALITY**.

WHEREAS the **MUNICIPALITY** has approved a Grants-in-Aid Policy, in terms whereof applications are considered;

WHEREAS the **BENEFICIARY** has applied for a grant-in-aid as per the official grant-in-aid application form; and

WHEREAS the **MUNICIPALITY** has approved such application, subject to certain conditions;

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

1.1 The **MUNICIPALITY** hereby undertakes to transfer an all-inclusive amount of

R..... (.....), being a donation for the period **01 July 20...** to **30 June 20...** to the **BENEFICIARY**.

1.2 Bank Account details: (The following are confirmed through a correctly completed Creditors Control Form.)

Account number : _____
Name of financial institution : _____
Name of account holder : _____
Branch code : _____
Type of account : _____

1.3 The all-inclusive amount will be transferred in equal amounts on the following dates (if applicable):

2. OBLIGATIONS OF BENEFICIARY

- 2.1 The **BENEFICIARY** must acknowledge in writing to the Municipal Manager that the amount(s) was(were) received in its bank account.
- 2.2 The **BENEFICIARY** hereby certifies that the money will be utilised in accordance with the role of the organisation or society, to the benefit of the community and in accordance with the project(s) / programme(s) as indicated in the application form.
- 2.3 The **BENEFICIARY** undertakes to regularly report on a monthly basis (Cat B) to the Municipal Manager regarding the activities conducted, actual expenditure against such transferred funds, as well as the number of people benefiting from the activities should monthly payments be made. If not, an annual report compliant with the reporting requirements will be submitted.

3. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

- 3.1 The parties specifically agree on the following:

That the organization will commit to active involvement in any programme run by the municipality in the area of operation of the organization when such a programme is active in the community.

Other conditions:

4. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The beneficiary declares that the following municipal employees and/or councillors have a vested interest in the business of the beneficiary. However, they do not benefit directly from this donation and were not part of the decision making process in the allocation of the donations: (Name and designation)

5. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS

- 5.1 Should the **BENEFICIARY** wish to acquire any moveable or immovable assets with the money donated in terms of this Agreement, the **BENEFICIARY** hereby undertakes to:-
- 5.1.1 adhere to the principles as per the **MUNICIPALITY'S** Supply Chain Management Policy, and
- 5.1.2 take all reasonable steps to ensure that such assets are maintained and that a system of internal control of such assets is in place.

6. RIGHTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

- 6.1 The **MUNICIPALITY** shall be entitled, from time to time, to verify the existence and to inspect the activities of the **BENEFICIARY**, having regards for its right to privacy as entrenched in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
- 6.2 The **MUNICIPALITY** shall further be entitled to peruse the budgets and any progress reports related to the project / programme as per this Agreement.

7. FAILURE TO COMPLY

- 7.1 Failure by the **BENEFICIARY** to comply with the obligations as set out in Clause 2 of this Agreement, may lead to the cancellation of this Agreement, in which case the **MUNICIPALITY** may demand that the organisation pays back any unspent funds as per this Agreement. The **MUNICIPALITY** may even, depending on the circumstances leading to the non-compliance by the **BENEFICIARY**, demand that the organisation pays back the full amount paid to the **BENEFICIARY**. Failure to comply may result in not considering applications for grants from the **BENEFICIARY** for a period of 5 years.

8. INDEMNIFICATION

- 8.1 The **BENEFICIARY** hereby acknowledges that it receives the grant voluntarily and that it shall keep the **MUNICIPALITY** indemnified at all times against any loss, cost, damage, injury or liability suffered by the **MUNICIPALITY** resulting from any action, proceeding or claim made by any person (including themselves) against the **MUNICIPALITY** caused directly or indirectly by the use/spending of the grant.

9. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

9.1 Any dispute arising from this Agreement shall be mediated between the Parties by a mutually agreed upon and suitably skilled mediator. Should the mediator be unsuccessful and the Parties fail to reach agreement, the dispute may be referred by the aggrieved Party to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, to be agreed upon between the Parties, or failing agreement, to be nominated on the application of any Party, by the President for the time being of the South African Association of Arbitrators. The decision of the single arbitrator shall be final and binding on the Parties.

10. NOTICES AND DOMICILIA

10.1 The parties choose as their *domicilia citandi et executandi* their respective addresses as set out in this clause for all purposes arising out of or in connection with the agreement at which addresses all processes and notices arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, its breach or termination, may validly be served upon or delivered to the Parties.

10.2 For purposes of this Agreement the Parties' respective addresses shall be:

10.2.1 The MUNICIPALITY:

Town House
Plein Street
Stellenbosch
7600

10.2.2 The BENEFICIARY:

or at such other address of which the Party concerned may notify the other(s) in writing provided that no street address mentioned in this sub-clause shall be changed to a post office box or poste restante.

- 10.3 Any notice given in terms of this Agreement shall be in writing and shall-
- 10.3.1 if delivered by hand be deemed to have been duly received by the addressee on the date of delivery;
- 10.3.2 if posted by prepaid registered post be deemed to have been received by the addressee on the 8th (eighth) day following the date of such posting;
- 10.3.3 if transmitted by facsimile/ electronic mail be deemed to have been received by the addressee on the day following the date of dispatch;
- 10.4 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained or implied in this Agreement, a written notice or communication actually received by one of the Parties from another, including by way of facsimile transmission/ electronic mail, shall be adequate written notice or communication to such party.

11. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement, including the **Grant-in-Aid policy and application form**, reflects the entire Agreement between the Parties and no variation, amendment or addendum shall be of any force and effect between the Parties unless contained in writing, signed and agreed on by both Parties.

Signed at Stellenbosch on this _____ day of _____ 20....

.....
for the **MUNICIPALITY**

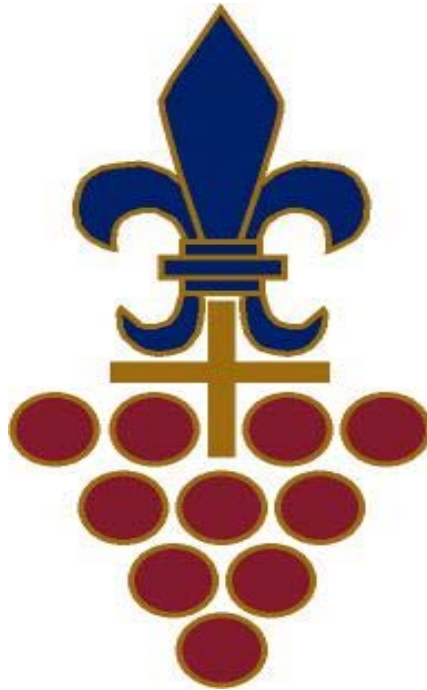
WITNESS: 1.
2.

Signed at Stellenbosch on this _____ day of _____ 20....

.....
for the **BENEFICIARY**

WITNESS: 1.
2.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



WARD ALLOCATION POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

WARD ALLOCATION POLICY

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1. INTERPRETATION

1.1. Acronyms

“IDP”	-	Integrated Development Plan
“SDBIP”	-	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
“EPWP”	-	Expanded Public Works Programme

1.2. Definitions

“Capital budget” is expenditure relating to the purchase, upgrade or refurbishment of a Council asset (property, plant and/or equipment);

“Town / municipality” means the Greater Stellenbosch also known as WC024, a local municipality established in terms of section 12 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)

“Municipal Manager” means the accounting officer of the municipality of Stellenbosch, appointed in terms of section 54A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000) being the head of administration and accounting officer in terms of section 55 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000);

“Council” means the municipal Council of Stellenbosch Municipality;

“Councillor” means a member of the Council of the Stellenbosch Municipality;

“Lead directorate” is the directorate whose core business encompasses the ward allocation project, which is the dominant user or beneficiary of the outcome of the ward allocation project and which accepts responsibility and ownership of the ward allocation project;

“Legacy project” is a project that is executed in a financial year and of which the benefits to the community continues into the future;

“User Department” is the department whose core business encompasses the ward allocation project, which is the dominant user or beneficiary of the outcome of the ward allocation project and which accepts responsibility and ownership of the ward allocation project;

“Operating budget” refers to expenditure, other than capital, in respect of Council activities and includes repairs and maintenance of Council assets;

“Ukey” refers to a unique numerical key consisting of 7 segments describing the allocation of funds. All budget items must be linked to a Ukey.

“Veriment” refers to the administrative process required to request and approve the transfer of funds from one cost centre to another. Apart from

re-allocation of funds through the adjustment budget, transfer of funds can only be done between cost centres within a directorate.

“Ward committee” means a committee that has been established for each ward in terms of section 73 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998);

“Ward project” a project identified by the ward councillor in line with the identified IDP needs, in consultation with the ward committee and financed by the ward allocation;

2. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of South Africa Constitution, 1996 requires the Municipality to encourage the public participation of community members and community organizations in the matters of local government. The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) (“Structures Act”) provides for the establishment of ward committees as formal mechanisms to give effect to this Constitutional obligation. Ward committees play a vital role in bridging the gap between the Community, the Municipality and its Council and also play an important role in:

- a) Enhancing participatory democracy;
- b) Neighbourhood and ward based planning including the encouragement of communities to take charge of their own livelihoods;
- c) Assisting the Municipality in service delivery improvement;
- d) Assisting in the economic empowerment of communities;
- e) Enhancing local democracy and accountability;
- f) Enhancing social cohesion, nation building and integration of communities across class, race, culture

Along with many other responsibilities the Municipality provide support to the Councillors and Ward Committees through the Ward Allocation policy. The policy intends to establish uniform rules and regulations in the identification, planning and implementation of ward projects. It will further encourage accountability and regulate all administrative processes in the execution phases.

3. POLICY OBJECTIVE

- 3.1. The objective of the Ward Allocations Policy is to create opportunities for Councillors to identify ward projects in line with the identified IDP needs, with the support of their Ward Committees, which would improve the quality of living in all wards. These projects would need to fit into the basket of services of the relevant User Department and must comply with the following:
 - 3.1.1. Local Government’s mandate;
 - 3.1.2. Council policies;

- 3.1.3. Support the pillars and objectives of the IDP;
- 3.1.4. Directly benefit the community.
- 3.2. Ward project must be:
 - 3.2.1. Additional projects identified by Councillors as identified through the IDP community participation processes,
 - 3.2.2. Supported by the ward committees, and
 - 3.2.3. Approved by Council.
 - 3.2.4. Project(s) must fit within the allocated budget for ward projects for the respective financial year. Funds for ward projects cannot be rolled over / accumulated over years.
- 3.3. Ward Allocation funds must be utilised in the manner contemplated in sections
 - 3.3.1. **7(e)** categorising municipalities according to their system of municipal government. B Municipalities include a ward participatory system which allows for matters of local concern to be dealt with by committees established for wards;
 - 3.3.2. **72 (3)** describing the object of a ward committee as being to enhance participatory democracy in local government; and
 - 3.3.3. **74** describing the powers and functions of ward committees **of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998).**

4. STRATEGIC INTENT

The Policy shall be governed by the underlying principle of ensuring that ward allocation projects meet the requirements of the Integrated Development Plan including specific reference to the following:

- 4.1. A **“valley of possibility”** that creates an environment conducive to business development and job creation. To facilitate and coordinate support to emerging entrepreneurs by utilizing internal SCM processes and linking SMME's with opportunities in the market. To provide, upgrade and maintain an effective engineering infrastructure to support effective service delivery and to ensure the provision of non-motorised transport routes as a functional mode of transport.
- 4.2. A **“green and sustainable valley”** that ensures the management of human use of the biosphere and its resources, enhancing the integrity of the environment as an imperative for long-term sustainability and incorporates bio-diversity into the environment as an imperative for long-term sustainability. A valley that ensures spatial sustainability and facilitate efficient use of all forms of capital available to the Town including human capacity and ability and information management.
- 4.3. A **“safe valley”** where integrated safety strategies with multi-stakeholder engagements are implemented to focus on institutional, situational and social crime prevention interventions that will improve law enforcement and neighbourhood watches.

- 4.4. A **“valley with dignified living”** inclusive of sustainable human settlements, social infrastructure through the involvement and building of capacity of stakeholders in the planning and management of the areas where they live. This includes access to basic services to households.
- 4.5. A **“valley of good governance and compliance”** that ensures transparency and is corruption-free, establishes an efficient and productive administration to prioritise service delivery and ensures financial prudence, with clean audits by the Auditor-General;

5. POLICY PARAMETERS

- 5.1. The provisions of this policy apply to Ward Councillors, Ward Committees and all Directorates and Departments of the municipality;
- 5.2. This policy applies to all programmes and projects within the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality that are funded through ward allocations and which are approved by Council in accordance with this policy.

6. REGULATORY CONTEXT

This Policy draws its legal mandate from the following laws and relevant policies, as amended from time to time:

- 6.1. Legislation:
 - 6.1.1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
 - 6.1.2. Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, (Act No. 32 of 2000);
 - 6.1.3. Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No. 56 of 2003);
 - 6.1.4. The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations with specific reference to Circular 82 adopted by Stellenbosch Council on 25 May 2016.
- 6.2. Policies and documents
 - 6.2.1. Stellenbosch Municipality: Integrated Development Plan (IDP);
 - 6.2.2. Stellenbosch Municipality: Asset Management Policy;
 - 6.2.3. Stellenbosch Municipality: Supply Chain Management Policy;
 - 6.2.4. Stellenbosch Municipality: Virement Policy

7. ROLE PLAYERS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The relevant role players include, but are not limited to:

- 7.1. The Ward Councillors and members of Ward Committees;
- 7.2. Manager: Councillor Support;
- 7.3. Council support staff;
- 7.4. Directors;

- 7.5. Budget office;
- 7.6. Technical or functional representatives in User Departments;
- 7.7. Ward Administrators; and
- 7.8. IDP Department

Official / Councillor	Role and responsibility
Manager: Councillor Support	<p>Owner and driver of Ward Allocation Policy.</p> <p>Collations of all ward projects.</p> <p>Submission of ward allocation projects for draft budget.</p> <p>Facilitation of meetings with councillors.</p> <p>Manage ward administrators in this process.</p> <p>Monthly and annual collations of all ward-project progress reporting on all ward projects.</p> <p>Elevate problems to MM.</p>
Councillor and Ward Committee	<p>Project identification, development, submission for draft budget inclusion to Manager Councillor Support.</p> <p>Signing of commitment form.</p> <p>Finalization and submission of project plans to lead departments.</p> <p>Attending meetings with lead departments.</p> <p>Identification of IDP link.</p> <p>Identification of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Attendance, overseeing and reporting (incl. pictures) on projects.</p> <p>Return service provider goods/equipment (if applicable).</p> <p>It is important to note that Ward Committees play a supporting and advisory role to the Ward Councillor.</p>
Ward Administrator	<p>Minute keeping of Ward Committee meetings and provision of said minutes relating to project identification to lead departments.</p> <p>Administrative support for the execution of ward projects (communication and arrangements)</p> <p>Administrative and coordinating link between lead department, councillor and community (ie. Transport plans, attendance registers, beneficiary communication, indemnity forms, etc.).</p> <p>Assist with the drawing up of project evaluation reports and submission thereof to lead department.</p> <p>Compilation of photographic portfolio of evidence of completed projects with specific focus on goods and services procured.</p> <p>Asset registers and general asset management of furniture, tools and equipment procured.</p>
Speaker after consultation with the Executive Mayor	<p>Identify the annual strategic intent of ward projects.</p> <p>Verify that the identified projects comply with the mandate of local government,</p>

	<p>Respond in writing to the Ward Councillor if projects are approved.</p> <p>Has the prerogative to refuse funding for projects outside the scope of the policy.</p> <p>Continuously, monitor and evaluate the progress of the Ward projects.</p> <p>Provide advice and support to Ward Councillors where necessary in terms of the Ward Allocation projects.</p> <p>Keep record of all proposals and projects arrange All Wards meetings discussing the projects.</p>
MM	<p>The Municipal Manager as head of the administration is responsible and accountable for tasks and functions as provided for in, but in but not limited to the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000, Chapter 8 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003, other functions/tasks.</p>
IDP and Public Participation	<p>Identification of needs and priorities in the different wards through a valid public participation process.</p> <p>Provide ward committees and ward councillors with updated lists of community needs and ward priorities.</p> <p>Provide feedback to community on project implementation linked to their needs.</p>
CFO	<p>Submission of recommended projects as part of draft and final budget for council approval.</p> <p>The Finance Directorate with the approval of the Speaker may, depending on the circumstances approve the use of the Ward Allocation for projects outside this framework but within the mandate of the Municipality.</p>
Directors	<p>Ensure implementation ownership of projects at manager level.</p> <p>Recommend projects for inclusion after costing.</p> <p>Authorization of procurement documents.</p> <p>Address elevated problems with lead managers.</p>
User department	<p>Costing of projects.</p> <p>Completion of procurement plans and inclusion of ward projects in implementation planning for the year.</p> <p>Implementation of projects.</p> <p>Procurement of services.</p> <p>Arranging meetings with councillors to guide, and guide <u>and</u> explain process to follow.</p> <p>Communication between procured service provider, Ward Administrator and Ward Councillor.</p> <p>Signing off and submission of invoices.</p> <p>Monthly reporting on overall departmental expenditure for ward projects. This reporting must also be provided to the Manager: Councillor Support.</p>
SCM	<p>Procurement of goods and services.</p>

8. CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF PROJECTS

- 8.1 Projects that are to be implemented under the Ward Allocations Policy must comply with the following criteria: Be within Local Government mandate as defined in legislation.
- 8.2 For the financial year 202~~65~~⁷⁶ – 202~~76~~⁷⁷, the ward allocation is R 2~~590~~⁵⁰⁰ 000.00 per ward, and the ward allocation can only be used for operational ward projects.
- 8.3 Be aligned with the objectives and pillars of the Integrated Development Plan and with the approved strategic intent identified by the Speaker.
- 8.4 Comply with all the Policies of Council.
- 8.5 Be informed by the ward-based needs of the wards and municipal infrastructure needs that have been –
 - 8.5.1 assessed by the Ward Councillor and Manager: ~~Councillor Support~~^{Councillor Support}, and
 - 8.5.2 reported and supported by the ward committee in accordance with the budget and IDP timelines.
- 8.6 Fall within the core business activity of the Lead Directorate and shall form part of the Lead Directorate's SDBIP.
- 8.7 Preferably be legacy projects that will address a need and be of a sufficient scale to have a significant impact in the ward.
- 8.8 **Not** be projects that directly benefit an individual.
- 8.9 **Not** be projects that benefit a private property – including repairs and maintenance of property not owned by Stellenbosch Municipality.
- 8.10 Projects shall, as far as possible, be completed within the financial year in respect of which they are approved ~~but capital funds may be rolled over to the next financial year at the August Adjustment Budget (MFMA Sec 28 (2) (e) where compelling reasons exist for such roll over.~~ Funds remaining after the successful completion of projects will be deemed savings and re-allocated to existing approved projects requiring additional funding during the adjustment budget in January of each year.
- 8.11 Projects may cross ward boundaries provided that the relevant ward councillors agree on collaborative planning, funding and implementation of such projects. This agreement must be submitted formally in writing to the Manager: Councillor Support and approved at the ward committee meetings

of the respective wards. Ward committee minutes must be submitted where cross ward boundaries projects were agreed to by the respective ward committees. Same process holds for the pooling of funds for ward projects across ward boundaries.

- 8.12 The lead directorate must technically evaluate and cost all projects to ensure that they are technically feasible, cost effective and comply with budgetary priorities before council considers a project for approval.
- 8.13 Labour intensive approaches shall be developed to maximise EPWP opportunities wherever possible for projects in both the capital and operating budget components. Councillors should note the timelines for submission of EPWP projects as part of the National EPWP Business Plan. These requirements entail that EPWP project identification must be completed and submitted to the LED Department by March each year.
- 8.14 In the case of projects undertaken on the **operating budget**:
 - 8.15.1 Adequate supervisory control shall be provided by the user directorate.
 - 8.15.2 Projects will be undertaken on council property, except in cases where:
 - 8.15.2.2 A ward hosts a function or event at facilities that are not council owned - subject to adequate supervisory control provided by the relevant user directorate, or
 - 8.15.2.3 A ward funds or supports a local government function (for example; additional law enforcement officers) that is not necessarily performed on council property.
 - 8.15.2.4 All operational projects will comply with the requirements of National Treasury Circular 82 specifying requirements to be adhered to when providing catering as adopted by Stellenbosch council.
 - 8.15.2.5 Community events aimed at vulnerable groups must contain an educational component that speaks to the strategic intent as identified by the Speaker.
- 8.15 To contribute to maximum impact through meaningful legacy projects within communities, projects must be limited to **two only operational projects.** ~~and two capital projects per ward, depending on whether capital projects are allowed for the respective financial year. (Except for wards consisting of mostly rural areas where council does not own property.)~~
- 8.16 Ward councillors and / or ward committees are not allowed to cancel projects when official purchase orders have been issued for service providers to procure items / provide services as per the ward allocation programme for the respective ward. Should the ward councillor / ward committee cancel the project on the day of the implementation, and the service provider is able to

provide proof of expenditure, then the ward councillor will be liable for the recovery of the expenses.

The request to cancel the project must be communicated in writing to both the Manager: Councillor Support and the Manager of the respective department where the implementation of the project / event is based. Reasons for the cancellation must be provided.

8.17 Transport will only be provided to members of a community that must attend an event / function within the ward that is part of approved ward projects for the respective financial year. No transport will be arranged for events outside the ward boundaries. Transport will also not be arranged for community groups, NGO's etc to transport members of a ward to an event outside the ward or outside the boundaries of the municipal area as part of a ward project- This is due to legal and regulatory risk, liability and insurance issues, safety risks, enforcement and control risks, possible operational and planning breakdowns, financial and escalating costs and governance and accountability risks.

8.18 Ward projects are to benefit members of the respective ward. Ward committee members and their immediate family should-must step aside to allow community members from the ward to benefit from the event / project. This include, but is not limited to training programmes, projects, distribution of items, equipment, etc.

8.29 Ward councillors and / or ward committee members are not allowed to procure / source goods or services directly from local service providers and submit invoices for payment. Only approved standard SCM processes are followed for procurement of goods or services for ward projects.

8.30 Ward allocations cannot be transferred to private organisations or organisations registered at the municipality / receiving funds from the municipality for services rendered to the municipality. Ward allocations cannot be used to assist burials, school fees, study fees, petrol costs for transportation by a private individual, used as prize money for raffle tickets, etc.

9. PROJECTS FOR THE 202~~65~~ / 202~~76~~ FINANCIAL YEAR

After consultation between the Executive Mayor and the Municipal Manager, the following projects were identified for the 2024—2025 202~~65~~ / 202~~76~~ financial year:

9.1

- Eyes and Ears Project (Community Development). Information on the project is distributed separately to ward councillors for consideration with the ward committee. This project requires the minimum ward allocation total of R 2~~5~~90 000.00
- Training opportunities in wards, eg learner's and driver's license education.
- Training opportunities in wards, eg ~~level 4~~levels 1 and 2 First Aid.

- Stationery packs containing 10 items (Grade R / primary school / high school / university).
- ~~Vanity packs (female, male, baby)~~Project Dignity (sanitary pads; adult diapers in various sizes; vanity packs for female, male, baby).
- ~~Disaster relief Fleece~~ blankets.
- ~~Cleaning Supplies Support Programme (from pre-approved list of cleaning supplies).~~
- ~~Sanitary pads and adult diapers.~~
- Additional items for neighbourhood watch (only for registered and accredited neighbourhood watches, subject to confirmation from Senior Manager: Protection Services).
- Sports equipment and sport ~~items~~ as items as per the approved tender.
- ~~Bags (Calico bags with "Responsible Green Citizen" logo; Drawstring bags with municipal logo).~~
- ~~Selection of promotional items as per the approved tender.~~
- ~~Drawstring bags with municipal logo.~~
- Project Trees (in conjunction with, and upon approval from Urban Forestry and Municipal Manager).
- Functions that are project driven or linked to specific themes, eg linked to commemorative days / months such as Women's Day / month; elderly month; disabled; youth, etc.
- Events / functions targeting specific groups or themes to inform, empower, etc.

Events requiring catering must conform to the Council Approved Cost Containment policy, of which the section below from the approved Cost Containment policy is specific to catering and applicable to events:

10 SPONSORSHIPS, EVENTS & CATERING

10.1 The municipality may not incur catering expenses for meetings that are only attended by persons in the employ of the municipality, unless prior written approval is obtained from the accounting officer.

10.2 Catering expenses may be incurred by the accounting officer for the following, if they exceed five (5) hours:

- 10.2.1 Hosting of meetings;*
- 10.2.2 Conferences;*
- 10.2.3 Workshops;*
- 10.2.4 Courses;*
- 10.2.5 Forums;*
- 10.2.6 Recruitment interviews; and*
- 10.2.7 Council proceedings*

Planned events must comply with an events application and approval if required.

9.2 The total number of projects per ward and the type of projects are determined by the ward councillor and ward committee. 24 projects must be a projects that will not require any catering services.

9.3 The minutes of the ward committee meeting where the decision on the projects was taken must accompany the ward allocation template for the 2025 / 2026 financial year, and the completed template must be signed by the ward councillor.

9.4 Ward projects dependent on the distribution of food parcels / food hampers or the procurement of dry ingredients for further distribution will not be allowed. While the department is sympathetic to the needs in wards, the auditing of the distribution and the provision of information to the Auditor-General on these types of projects are problematic and can bring the department in disrepute.

Information detail on projects made available once budget allocation and guidelines for projects are approved.

9.5 Ward projects identified by the ward committee for the financial year must include at least some information on the scope of the project, the proposed date / month for the project and any additional requirements / procurement for implementation. These projects will form part of the annual Ward Committee Operational Plan that must be submitted to the Provincial Department of Local Government.

9.6 Every time a ward committee decides to amend a ward allocation plan, a new ward allocation plan must be submitted with all the relevant information and be signed off by the ward councillor. The minutes of the ward committee meeting where the decision to amend the project(s) was taken must also accompany the new ward allocation plan.

9.7 By the end of January of the respective financial year all project information must be submitted to the department. This is to ensure projects can be finalised by the end of the financial year.

10. OWNERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Directors are responsible for ensuring that all ward allocation projects within their respective directorates are completed during the financial year in respect of the projects approved ~~by Council. Capital funds may be rolled over to the next financial year where compelling reasons exist for such roll-over and after approval has been obtained.~~

Directors must ensure timeous monthly and annual reporting on constraints and/or progress to the Manager Councillor Support for inclusion in Council documents.

11. BASIS FOR ALLOCATING WARD ALLOCATION BUDGET

11.1 Council **MAY** allocate as part of the municipal annual budgetary process certain funding from the rates accounts towards the Ward Allocations which may be an Operating Budget allocation, ~~and/or a Capital Budget allocation.~~
~~The funding provided for each ward in the municipality must be equal;~~

11.2 Ward allocation funding might be approved annually as part of the budgeting process, ~~with the current focus on operating budget allocation. Capital budget related ward project initiatives must be captured on the IDP ward priorities.~~ ~~with a percentage distribution between capital and operational funding if there is allocation for both capital and operational. All capital projects must be captured on the municipality's capital project identification, planning and prioritization system.~~

11.3 if funding for ward projects is allocated in the annual budget, formal communication will be circulated to all ward councillors to inform them of the amount allocated to each ward for projects, either for operational or capital or both. This is done after the approval of the budget.

12. POOLING OF FUNDS BETWEEN WARDS

Subject to the clause 8.11 ward allocations may be pooled to achieve higher impact and enable legacy projects.

13. PROJECT SELECTION AND IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The different stages of selection and implementation are set out hereunder and are subject to the timelines set out in the IDP and Budget Preparation process approved by Council in August of each year. See Ward Allocation SOP for detail and roles and responsibilities. **(ANNEXURE 1) Note that the stages are completed in the preceding financial year to ensure implementation of projects within one financial year.**

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE	TIME LINE
STAGE 1: STRATEGIC INTENT		
Determine and announce strategic intent of all ward projects for the ensuing financial year.	Speaker	July
STAGE 2: INTRODUCTION		
Report submitted at All Wards Meeting containing: 1. Clear strategic intent 2. Timeframes 3. Roles and responsibilities 4. Process	Manager: Councillor Support supported by 1. Manager IDP 2. Manager Budget Office	July

5. Updated ward priorities, ward plans and baseline needs	Representation required from all user departments at meeting.	
Documentation required for this stage: 1. Minutes of meeting 2. Attendance Register 3. Ward Allocation Policy 4. Updated IDP ward priorities	Manager Councillor Support	July
STAGE 3: WORKSHOP AND CONSULTATION PHASE		
Arrange series of workshops with Ward Councillors and Ward Committees to: 1. Discuss strategic intent, ward priorities, process, timelines process, timelines and costing of proposed projects 2. Explain the project prioritisation and provide technical information regarding projects. 3. Signing of Commitment Form (ANNEXURE 2)	User Departments through Ward Administrator	July - August
Documentation of meetings containing the following: 1. Minutes 2. Attendance Registers 3. Completed Commitment Forms	Ward Administrator	August
STAGE 4: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION, COSTING AND TECHNICAL REVIEW		
Completed project priority list submitted to user department. (ANNEXURE 3) . This list provides clear indication of projects ward councillors would like to have implemented in order of priority. It will minimize time spent on costing of projects that is lower on the list and that might not be implemented.	Ward Administrator – after decisions taken at ward committee meeting.	September
Costing of projects	User Department	September
Capturing of projects on planning and prioritization system	User Department	September
Documentation required for this stage include: 1. All envisaged outcomes of projects in writing by the councillor and ward committees. This does not include technical specifications, but include the following: location, what, when (operational projects), where, target beneficiaries, exactly what the councillor require	User Department and Councillor	September

<p>assistance with, etc. Note the importance of User Departments clearly understanding exactly what the Councillor envisage with the project in order to be able to point out possible practical/technical problems that can be foreseen with implementation.</p> <p>2. Minutes of meetings between user department and councillors and ward committees, site meetings inclusive of preliminary engagements with budget office on proposed projects.</p> <p>3. Confirmation from user departments that projects will be finalized within the planned financial year through the submission of project management plans (ANNEXURE 3) to the Manager Councillor Support for collation and submission to Council for approval.</p>	<p>User Department and Ward Administrator</p> <p>User Department</p>	
STAGE 5: PROJECT APPROVAL AND AUTHORISATION		
Submission of all ward project plans to the Executive Mayor. (ANNEXURE 4)	Manager Council Support	October
Obtain recommendation from Executive Mayor and submit all ward projects to Mayco as part of draft budget.	Manager Council Support via Budget Office	November
Creation and allocation of Ukeys for all ward projects	Budget Office with support from User Departments	November
Council approval of ward project plans as part of draft and final budget.	Council	March and May
Documentation required for this stage include: 1. Completed and signed Ward Project Plans per ward. 2. Minutes of meetings	Manager Council Support Secretariat	May
STAGE 6: IMPLEMENTATION		
Monthly reporting on implementation of projects submitted to Manager Council Support	User Department	Monthly starting in July of each financial year.

Collation and monthly reporting on progress to Executive Mayor and Speaker	Manager Council Support	Monthly starting in August of each financial year.
Changes to approved Ward Allocation Projects can be done as part of the adjustment budget following the same processes and approvals as departmental adjustment budget requests. It is important to note that the adjustment budget does not allow for the creation of new projects, but only for the movement of budget between previously approved projects on the existing budget.		

14 DEVIATION FROM POLICY

- 14.1 Deviation from the project selection criteria as listed in section 8 above may be considered by the Municipal Manager on receipt of a written request from the Manager Councillor Support, supported by the User Directorate, detailing the motivation for such a deviation. The initial request for a deviation from the criteria / guidelines listed must be received in writing from the ward councillor (as in formal email / letter and not WhatsApp correspondence. Where applicable, the minutes of the decision as discussed in the ward committee meeting must be attached).
- 14.2 The basis of the Municipal Manager's consideration of a deviation shall be whether the deviation would further the Policy Objective as set out in section 3 of the Policy.
- 14.3 The Municipal Manager shall report to Council on the requests received for deviations from the Policy.

15 PROJECT REVIEW

- 15.1 After every financial year there shall be a review of the projects undertaken by the Ward Allocation process. This review will be undertaken by the Manager Councillor Support and reported to the Municipal Manager and Director's Forum. Once supported the reviewed document must be submitted to Council;
- 15.2 The review must cover the following for all the projects undertaken in the municipal area:
- 15.2.1 Ward number and Ward Councillor name;
 - 15.2.2 List of projects per User Directorate responsible;
 - 15.2.3 Budgeted cost against projects;
 - 15.2.4. Whether the project was completed within the planned time by the User Directorate – if not, reasons must be supplied;
 - 15.2.5 Assessment of project as to whether the original objectives of the project were achieved;
 - 15.2.6 Assessment of projects in terms of quality;
 - 15.2.7 Assessment of the sustainability of the projects in terms of maintenance and operating cost;
 - 15.2.8 Check list for Asset Register and Insurance;
 - 15.2.9 Reason for the under spending of allocated funds in order to reflect savings or over-quoting

16 ANNEXURES TO POLICY

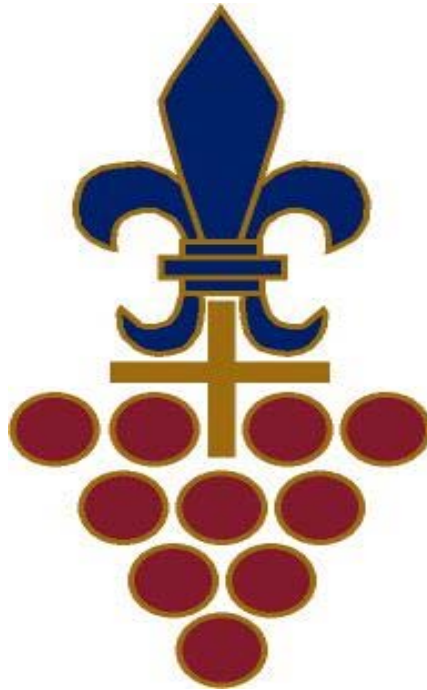
ANNEXURE 1: Ward Allocation SOP

ANNEXURE 2: Ward Allocation Commitment Form

ANNEXURE 3: Ward Allocation Project Plan

ANNEXURE 4: Ward Allocation Project approval budget submission format

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



WARD COMMITTEE POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED

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Policy and Procedures for Ward Committees

Compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998; Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 and 2005 DPLG Guidelines

Preamble

WHEREAS the Municipality is committed to encouraging the involvement of communities and community organisations in its affairs.

WHEREAS the Municipality is a municipality with an executive mayoral system combined with a ward participatory system as set out in section 9(d) of the Act.

WHEREAS the Council has resolved in terms of section 72(2) of the Act to adopt the ward participatory system.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Council as follows.

Definitions

In this Policy and Procedures, a word or expression has the meaning assigned to it in applicable national legislation; otherwise, it has the meaning set out below:

“The Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998);

“Council” means Council of Stellenbosch Municipality or the Stellenbosch Town Council;

“election officer” means the person in charge of the election of ward committee members at an election meeting, which person must be an official of the Municipality or an impartial person appointed by the Municipality for this purpose;

“Executive Mayor” means [insert];

“geographical area” means a portion of the ward (e.g. a block of streets) to be served by a ward committee member or more than one ward committee member;

“Mayoral Committee” means [insert];

“Municipality” means Stellenbosch Municipality;

“nominee” means a person nominated in terms of clause 5 for election to a ward committee by a registered voter residing in that ward;

“out-of-pocket allowance” means out of pocket allowances to be paid to members of ward committees in respect of their participation in the activities of the ward committees as contemplated in clause 73(5)(c) of the Act; **“Policy and Procedures”** means this document;

“resident” means a resident of the ward for which the ward committee was established; and

“Speaker” means the Speaker of the Council.

CHAPTER 1 ESTABLISHMENT AND ELECTION

1. Establishment

With effect from a date set by the Municipality, ward committees will be established for all wards.

2. Status of ward committees

- (1) The object of a ward committee is to enhance participatory democracy in local government.
- (2) A ward committee:
 - (a) is an advisory body;
 - (b) is a representative structure of the ward;
 - (c) is an independent committee of the community in a ward;
 - (d) is impartial and performs its functions without fear, favour or prejudice;
 - (e) is not politically orientated;
 - (f) as a representative structure of the community, is accountable to the community; and
 - (g) is an integrative umbrella body responsible for coordination of ward developmental initiatives, promotion of accountability and social cohesion.

3. Composition of ward committees

- (1) A ward committee will comprise of the ward councillor representing that ward in the Council and not more than 10 other persons elected in accordance with clauses 6 to 10. Gender equity and diversity of interests will be pursued by the election officer. This will be done by drawing the attention of the voters at the start of an election meeting to the importance of:
 - (a) striving for equal representation of men and women on the ward committee; and
 - (b) having representatives for different communities within the ward on the ward committee in the case of a geographical representation system.
- (3) The Municipality must appoint ward administrators to fulfil the administrative and/or secretarial duties of a ward committee.
- (4) A ward councillor may delegate in writing the chairing of a meeting in his/her absence to a proportional representation councillor or any member of the ward committee.
- (5) A ward committee may extend a standing invitation to a maximum of two individuals who they feel will contribute to a better representivity of the ward committee, as observers to the ward committee.

- (6) The observers mentioned in sub-clause (5) above will have no voting rights during ward committee meetings.

4. Decision on type of ward committee

- (1) When a new ward committee is to be established, the Municipality must determine beforehand whether the particular ward warrants a single election following the geographical representation system, taking into account the diversity of communities as well as the geography of that ward.
- (2) The administration of the Municipality, after consulting with ward councillors, must make a recommendation to the Council in respect of the type of election system to be used for each ward. The Council will decide on the type of election system to be used for each ward.
- (3) In the case of a geographical representation system, the Municipality, in consultation with the ward councillors, must determine beforehand how many ward committee members will be representing each geographical area, taking into consideration the pro-rata numbers of registered voters in each voting district.
- (4) The ward councillor, in consultation with residents, must determine the number of the geographical blocks for the ward taking into consideration the distribution of registered voters in the area.

5. Nomination

- (1) Before the Municipality calls for nominations for a general election of ward committees, an information campaign must be undertaken to inform the public and councillors on all aspects of the election.
- (2) In the case of a geographical representation system, only nominations in respect of and made by a registered individual residing in the particular geographical area will be valid.
- (3) The Municipality must:
 - (a) publish a call for nominations for candidates for ward committee elections in one or more of the local newspapers circulating in the Stellenbosch municipal area at least 45 days before close of nominations; and
 - (b) advertise the call for nominations on noticeboards in municipal buildings and municipal libraries for a period of at least 30 days.
- (4) A nomination must be accompanied by:
 - (a) a written acceptance of the nomination by the nominee in the prescribed format; and
 - (b) a copy of the ID document or ID card of both the proposer and nominee.

6. Election criteria

To be elected as a member of a ward committee, a person:

- (a) must be a registered voter in the ward concerned;

- (b) may not be a member of the Council;
- (c) may not be in the full-time employment of the Municipality;
- (d) may not, on and after the date of nomination, be in arrears with the Municipality for rates and service charges for a period of more than three months;
- (e) may not be someone who, after February 1997, has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not less than 12 months without the option of a fine;
- (f) may not be someone of unsound mind who has been declared so by a competent court; and
- (g) may not be an insolvent or unrehabilitated insolvent.

7. Election meeting

- (1) Elections will be held according to the type of election system determined by the Council for each ward in terms of clause 4 above.
- (2) On determining the election meeting venue (or venues, in the case of separate meetings), the Municipality must take into account, *inter alia*:
 - (a) the input of the ward councillors and communities concerned;
 - (b) distances for voters to travel;
 - (c) the needs of minority or vulnerable groups to be accommodated on the ward committee; and
 - (d) the existence or not of separate communities within the ward with dissimilar needs.
- (3) After the nominations have closed, the Municipality must:
 - (a) convene an election meeting for and within each ward after confirmation of the election date with the relevant ward councillor; and
 - (b) make public the date, time and place of a ward election meeting by way of official notice in local newspapers as well as loud hailing in the relevant wards using all the official languages of the province, as well as through other means of public communication determined by the Council.
- (4) Only residents who are registered as voters in the ward concerned may attend and vote at the meeting. Municipal officials and members of the media may attend the meeting but may not vote at the meeting.
- (5) The ward election meeting must be chaired by the election officer.
- (6) Provision must be made for illiterate people, where applicable.

8. Election procedure

- (1) The ward councillor, if present, may welcome the voters and the candidates and must then take a seat amongst those present at the meeting and refrain from any interference with the proceedings.
- (2) The election officer will then take control of the voting process and explain

the procedure to be followed.

- (3) The nominees:
 - (a) must be introduced by the election officer; and
 - (b) may then be allocated, on an equal basis, time to address the meeting.
- (4) After the nominees for a geographical area have been introduced, the election officer will call for a vote on those nominees.
- (5) If only one person was nominated, the election officer must declare that person elected.
- (6) The election officer must declare elected the nominee who receives a majority of the votes (50% plus one) cast.
- (7) If no nominee receives a majority of the votes cast, a second vote must be taken on the three nominees that received the highest number of votes in the first vote.
- (8) If no nominee receives a majority of the votes cast in the second vote, a third vote must be taken on the two nominees that received the highest number of votes in the second vote.
- (9) If the two nominees receive the same number of votes after the process in sub-clause (8) above, the election officer must determine the elected person by the draw of lots.
- (10) Once all vacancies have been filled, the election officer must indicate to those present their right to appeal, as follows:
 - (a) any such appeal must be lodged with the office of the Speaker within seven days of the election;
 - (b) appeals will be dealt with by an independent person appointed for this purpose by the Speaker and agreed to by the appellant. The findings of the independent person will be binding.
- (11) The ward councillor may now take control of the meeting to thank everybody present, congratulate the successful candidates and close the meeting, should he/she so wish.

9. Voting

- (1) Each community member present may cast one vote for one nominee residing in his/her geographical area.
- (2) Voting will be by ballot paper unless 75% or more of the voters decide to vote by show of hands. This may be determined for the meeting as a whole or for each geographical area separately.
- (3) Where voting is done by show of hands, the nominees for each geographical area must leave the hall for the duration of the election with respect to that geographical area. Informed by previous experiences, the Municipality is kindly advised to use secret ballot in order to avoid any disruptions and intimidation tactics we experienced in the past.
- (4) The ward councillor may vote for a nominee in his/her geographical area.

- (5) The ward councillor may not, before or during the election meeting, influence or campaign for the election of ward committee members.

Election (voting) process at election venues

- 9.1 The elections will be conducted in accordance with the election (voting) process.
- 9.2 Only registered voters, whose names appear on the voters' roll of the Ward, where election of a particular Ward Committee are conducted will be eligible to participate in the elections of the particular Ward Committee.
- 9.3 A registered person can only vote for one organisation/sector and/ one geographical block representative during the election process of a particular Ward Committee.
- 9.4 A minimum of not less than 2 (two) organisations/sectors to be elected as members of a particular ward committee whilst the balance must be elected from geographical blocks.
- 9.5 The ratio between organisations/sectors and geographical block representation, also taking into consideration 9.4 above, will be determined by the newly elected Ward Councillor, in consultation with the appointed election officer, taking into consideration the nominations received for the particular ward, upon finalising the list of nominations.

CHAPTER 2

TERMS OF OFFICE, VACANCIES AND DISSOLUTION

10. Term of office

- (1) The term of office for a ward committee will run concurrently with that of the Council up to the day of the next municipal election.
- (2) Members of a ward committee will vacate office when a new Council is declared elected.
- (3) The vacation of office by a ward councillor does not affect the term of office of the 10 members elected in accordance with clauses 5 to 9.
- (4) A ward committee member may be re-elected, subject to the above sub-clauses.

11. Dissolution

- (1) The Council may, by notice addressed to a ward committee, dissolve the ward committee when:
- (a) it fails to meet three consecutive times as per schedule of meetings;
 - (b) a majority of members, in terms of a vote taken at a ward committee meeting, recommend to the Council that the ward committee be dissolved; or
 - (c) maladministration, fraud, corruption or any serious malpractice has occurred or is occurring in the ward committee.
- (2) The Council must give prior notice to a ward committee of the intention to dissolve the ward committee subject to a right to reply within 14 days.

12. Termination of membership

The membership of a ward committee member will be terminated if that member:

- (a) resigns in writing;
- (b) is no longer qualified, in terms of clause 6 above, to be a member of a ward committee;
- (c) is removed from office by the Speaker in terms of clause 13; or
- (d) dies.
- (e) Relocates to another ward

13. Removal from office

The Municipal Council may remove a member of a ward committee from office, after consideration of the Speaker's recommendation to Council, based on an internal investigation by the office of the Speaker. Said internal investigation must be based on the "Audi Alteram Partem" rule. Grounds for removal as follows: Municipal Council, upon recommendation by the Speaker, can remove a member of a ward committee from office if that member:

- (a) fails to attend three consecutive meetings without obtaining leave of absence from the ward committee;
- (b) deliberately fails to adhere to meeting procedures or is guilty of gross misconduct during ward committee meetings;
- (c) is involved in proven and malicious activities undertaken solely to undermine the authority of the Council or the ward councillor; or
- (d) is engaged in corruption or deliberately fails to disclose a material conflict of interest.

14. Filling of vacancies

- (1) The Speaker must fill the vacancy by declaring elected the person who received the second highest number of votes in the geographical area concerned during the election held in terms of clause 8.
- (2) If nobody can be declared elected in terms of sub-clause (1) above, the ward committee may, by means of an information campaign in the relevant geographical area, call for qualifying nominations from that area, consider the nominations received and by a majority vote of the **members of the ward committee** present, fill the vacancy through a process of co-option. The process of co-opting a ward committee member is explained in Annexure A
- (3) The intention to fill a vacancy through a process of co-option must be placed on the ward committee's agenda beforehand, and the agenda must be circulated to members of the ward committee at least seven days before the meeting.
- (4) The geographical area representation of the member who vacated his/her position must be taken into account when filling a vacancy.
- (5) A person co-opted as a ward committee member must comply with the criteria stipulated in clause 6 above.
- (6) The ward committee vacant post ~~will~~ must be filled within a month after the vacancy has occurred.

CHAPTER 3

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS AND CONDUCT OF MEMBERS

15. The role of the Speaker

The Speaker:

1. Must ensure effectiveness and functionality of ward committees and other public participation processes in terms of section 37(k) of the Municipal Structures Amendment Act (2021);
 2. Must ensure that ward committees are established within hundred and twenty (120) days after the election of municipal councils in line with the hundred and twenty (120) days are calculated from the day on which the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) declares the results of the Local Government Elections;
 3. If the Municipality fails to establish ward committees, the Speaker must write a letter to the MEC for Local Government requesting extension. The MEC is required in terms of section 73 of the amended Structures Act to reply and indicate whether the extension has been granted or not within fourteen (14) days.
- (1) is the patron/custodian of ward committees;
 - (2) must ensure that ward participatory structures are established in line with the guidelines set and applicable legislation;
 - (3) must in collaboration with ward councillors regulate and monitor the frequency of ward committee and community report-back meetings;
 - (4) must through his/her office ensure functionality of ward committees;
 - (5) must ensure that the local government environment is conducive to active citizen participation in governance at local level;
 - (6) must ensure ongoing training and capacity building programmes; and
 - (7) must set deadlines for submission of ward committee reports.

16. Powers and functions of ward committees

- (1) A ward committee may make recommendations on any matter affecting its ward to the ward councillor or through the ward councillor to the Council, the Mayoral Committee or the Executive Mayor.
- (2) The following functions and powers are delegated to ward committees by the Council in terms of clause 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000):
 - (a) to serve as an official specialised participatory structure in the Municipality;
 - (b) to create formal unbiased communication channels as well as co-operative partnerships between the community and the Council. This will be achieved by:
 - (i) advising and making recommendations to the ward councillor on matters and policy affecting the ward;

- (ii) assisting the ward councillor in identifying challenges and needs of residents;
 - (iii) disseminating information in the ward concerning municipal affairs such as the budget, integrated development planning, performance management system (PMS), service delivery options and municipal properties;
 - (iv) receiving queries and complaints from residents concerning municipal service delivery, communicating these to the appropriate municipal channels such as the Customer Care System if appropriate, escalating such to the ward councillor where necessary, and through him/her to the Council;
 - (v) ensuring constructive and harmonious interaction between the Municipality and community through the use and co-ordination of ward residents' meetings and other community development forums; and
 - (vi) interacting with other forums and organisations on matters affecting the ward; and
- (c) to serve as a mobilising agent for community action within the ward. This may be achieved by:
- (i) attending to all matters that affect and benefit the community;
 - (ii) acting in the best interest of the community; and
 - (iii) ensuring the active participation of the community in:
 - (aa) service payment campaigns;
 - (bb) the integrated development planning process;
 - (cc) the Municipality's budgetary process;
 - (dd) decisions about the provision of municipal services; and
 - (ee) decisions about by-laws.
- (3) No executive powers will be delegated to ward committee members.
- (4) A ward committee majority may express dissatisfaction to the Speaker in writing on the non-performance of a ward councillor.

17. Subcommittees

- (1) A ward committee may establish one or more subcommittees necessary for the performance of its functions and may involve organisations more broadly.
- (2) A ward committee must:
 - (a) appoint the members of such a sub-committee;
 - (b) appoint the chairperson of such a sub-committee from amongst its members; and
 - (c) determine the function of such a sub-committee.
- (3) Meetings of the ward committee and its sub-committees may serve as a ward forum for major discussions.
- (4) Stakeholders in the ward may apply to the ward committee to participate in

sub-committees that are relevant to their fields of interest and to their day-to-day functioning as a sector.

18. Conduct of members

A member of a ward committee:

- (a) must perform the functions of the committee in good faith and without fear, favour or prejudice;
- (b) may not use the position or privileges of a member for private gain, or to improperly benefit another person;
- (c) may not act in any other way that compromises the credibility, impartiality, independence or integrity of the committee;
- (d) must adopt the principle of accountability to the community and the Council regardless of political affiliation;
- (e) must be accessible to the community and ensure that all role players can relate to the process and the issues at hand and are able to provide their input in respect of the processes of the ward committee;
- (f) must adopt the principle of transparency to promote openness, sincerity and honesty among all the role players in a participative process and promote trust and respect for the integrity of each role player and a commitment by all to the overriding objectives of the process in the interest of the common good;
- (g) must recognise diversity with empathy for the differences associated with race, gender, religion, ethnicity, language, age, economic status and sexual orientation;
- (h) must consider all views and opinions in the process of community participation. Special effort should be made to include previously disadvantaged persons and groups, including women and youth in the activities of the ward committee; and
- (i) must provide an apology with a valid reason to the chairperson of the committee or the ward administrator if he/she cannot attend a meeting.

CHAPTER 4

WARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS

19. Chairperson

- (1) Subject to clause 3(4) above, ward committee meetings are convened and chaired by the ward councillor.
- (2) Members of the ward committee must, well in advance of a ward committee meeting, not less than 72 hours prior to the meeting submit substantive items to be discussed to the chairperson.
- (5) The chairperson will be responsible for preparing an agenda for ward committee meetings.
- (6) The chairperson will determine when and where the ward committee meets, subject to sub-clause (5) below.

(7) A ward committee should meet on a monthly basis but must meet at least quarterly.

(7) A ward councillor may delegate in writing the chairing of the meeting to a proportional representative or any member of the ward committee under special circumstances. Such a notification of delegation must be submitted formally in writing to the Office of the Speaker at least 24 hours before the meeting.

(8) A Chairperson may collate complaints and refer them to the Directorates responsible if not resolved via the normal municipal communication and complaint channels, or if the complaints are more strategic in nature. The Chairperson may then collate response to such complaints from the applicable Directorates and channel the responses to the Ward Committee as a further means of communicating Municipal processes and projects/initiatives.

20. Purpose of ward committee meeting

(1) The purpose of ward committee meetings is:

- (a) where ward committee members raise, formulate and table matters affecting the ward or geographical area / sector / portfolio;
- (b) for the ward councillor to report on:
 - (i) matters decided by the Council; and
 - (ii) initiatives, information, campaigns and programmes of the Council;
- (c) to discuss complaints received by ward committee members on municipal service delivery in the ward; and to report and escalate such complaints where appropriate via the Municipal channels;
- (d) to formulate views and action plans on the above matters.

(2) Number of meetings

- (a) at least two ward committee meetings per quarter; and
- (b) two (2) public meetings per calendar year with one meeting during the first half of the year and the other during the second half of the year.

21. Quorum and decisions

- (1) 50% plus one of the serving ward committee members must be present before a vote may be taken on any matter.
- (2) A ward committee must endeavor to adopt its decisions based on consensus.
- (3) If consensus on any matter cannot be achieved, such matter may be determined by a supporting vote of at least the majority of the members with voting rights.

22. Procedures

- (1) A ward committee with a supporting vote of the majority of its serving members may determine its own procedures subject to any directions of the chairperson.
- (2) Meetings of a ward committee are normally open to the public.

23. Work programme

A ward committee must:

- (a) submit a work programme with specific outputs for one year to the office of the Speaker or other designated political functionary in July of each year;
- (b) perform the functions as set out to achieve and indicated in the work programme:
 - (i) on its own initiative;
 - (ii) on request by the ward councillor;
 - (iii) on request by the Speaker or other designated political functionary;
 - (iv) in accordance with priorities and reasonable timeframes determined by the Speaker or other designated political functionary.

24. Administrative support, use of ward offices and associated spaces

- (1) The Municipality must make administrative and secretarial arrangements to enable ward committees to perform their functions and exercise their powers effectively.
- (2) The Municipality may put in place conditions, such as periods of notice of meetings, to organise administrative and secretarial support to the ward committee.
- (3) In the case where the Municipal Manager receives correspondence from a ward committee, he/she must give feedback to the ward councillor concerned (with a copy to the Executive Mayor) on the information or action required within 14 days of receipt of the correspondence.
- (4) Ward committees are entitled by prior arrangement to the free use of venues in municipal buildings in order to hold official meetings.
- (5) Ward offices and associated spaces are primarily for the use of the ward councillor, ward administrator and ward committee members to perform duties and municipal functions relating to the ward
- (6) Any other organisations eg. non-profit organisations, provincial and/or national government institutions wanting to use ward facilities for a specific purpose must officially apply in writing to the office of the Speaker. Upon receipt of request, the office of the Speaker must make a recommendation to the office of the Municipal Manager for final approval/non approval.
- (7) Programmes excluded from clause 24.(6) championed by the ward councillor with the approval of the ward committee must be approved as per delegation by the office of the Speaker in conjunction with the Municipal Manager.
- (4)(8) With reference to programmes mentioned in the above clauses, the Municipality has full indemnity in case of personal injury, loss and/or damages of personal property

25. Budget

- (1) Members of ward committees will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses as contemplated in clause 25(2)(a) - (e) below.
- (2) The Municipality will annually budget for a stipend of R 750.00 per month per ward committee member subject to the following:

- (a) attending of meetings as per the ward committee schedule of meetings;
- (b) performing of functions as contemplated in clause 16 above;
- (c) the maximum reimbursement of R 2 250.00 can be paid at the end of each quarter after verification (meaning in the first two weeks of the new quarter) to ward committee members in person and not to organisations that she or he represents (For e.g., this means that payment for the quarter October – December of the particular year will be made during the first two weeks of January of the next year). The amount payable depends on the attendance of ward meetings by the respective ward committee member. The payment will be made after the completion of the entire verification process.
- (d) that reimbursements only be paid on verification of attendance register of meetings and that reimbursements will only be electronically transferred to the bank account of the relevant ward committee member(s);
- (e) that non-attendance of ward committee meetings and/or non-performance of functions as stipulated in clause 16 above without a valid reason be reported to the Speaker;
- (f) ward committee members will only be paid for attendance at meetings after the proper verification. Failure to attend the meeting will result in no payment for the respective meeting.
- (g) Not attending three (3) meetings in a row (with or without apology) must be reported to the Speaker.
- (h) that ward committee members may elect not to be reimbursed. This confirmation must be submitted in writing on a quarterly basis by the respective ward committee member who chooses not to be reimbursed and submitted to the ward administrator and Executive Support Officer.

26. Accountability

A ward councillor must:

- (a) ensure that full and proper records are kept of the minutes of ward committee meetings;
- (b) ensure that the ward committee's available resources are properly safeguarded and used in the most effective and efficient way;
- (c) ensure that all statutory measures applicable to the ward committee are complied with;
- (d) ensure that all recommendations and comments made by the ward committee are formalised and submitted to the office of the Speaker or other designated political functionary for presentation to the Council or conveyed timeously to the appropriate external decision-making authority;
- (e) report a view adopted by the ward committee to the Council, but may indicate his/her agreement with the view in the report;
- (f) ensure the production of a progress report on major achievements

and areas of failure, with reasons, within two months after the end of the financial year;

- (g) submit the progress report to the Speaker or other designated political functionary for a review of the performance of the ward committee; and
- (h) implement any corrective measures to ensure effective and efficient performance of the ward committee as suggested by the Speaker or other designated political functionary.

27. Dispute resolution

The following mechanisms are recommended when disputes arise within ward committees:

- (a) every effort should be made to deal with disputes;
- (b) when a dispute arises, the ward councillor should notify the Speakers office, after which the Speaker must attempt to resolve the dispute through a process of mediation.
- (c) if the attempt at mediation fails, the Speaker may choose to arbitrate or appoint an independent arbitrator to facilitate the process.
- (d) if the majority of the members of the ward committee remain aggrieved, the matter should be brought to the attention of Council via office of the Speaker whereafter Council must make final resolution. This should be avoided as far as possible.

CHAPTER 5

PUBLIC MEETINGS (WARD MEETINGS)

28. Chairperson

- (1) Public meetings (ward meetings) are chaired by the ward councillor. A ward councillor may delegate in writing the chairing of the meeting to a proportional representative or any member of the ward committee under special circumstances. Such a notification of delegation must be submitted formally in writing to the Office of the Speaker at least 24 hours before the meeting.
- (2) A ward councillor, in consultation with the ward committee, determines when and where the meeting will be held, subject to sub-clause (3).
- (3) A public meeting must be held at least twice per calendar year.

29. Purpose of ward/public meetings

Public meetings are mainly held in order to:

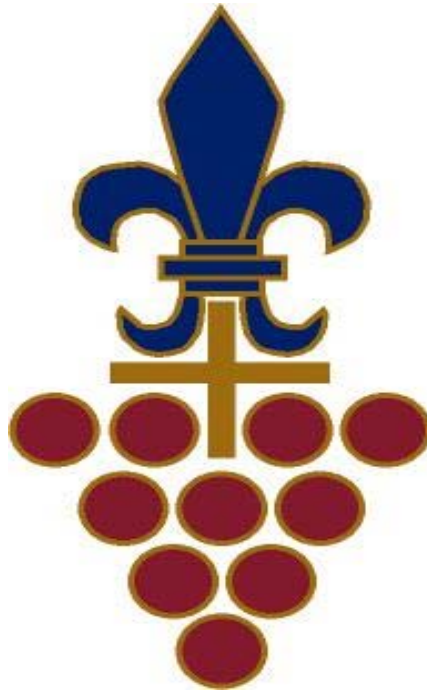
- (a) register the concerns and inputs of the community with regard to service delivery, general development of the community, disaster management and any other municipal concern the community may have; and

- (b) report back to the public on issues that affect it.
- (c) The meetings of the IDP cycle do not replace the formal public meetings that must take place as part of the ward committee meeting schedule, as per clause 20(2) above.
- (d) a
- ~~(e)~~(e)

30. Meeting arrangements

- (1) If a ward committee decides to hold a public meeting it may publish a notice in a newspaper and/or social media platforms utilized in the ward circulating in the area concerned, stating the time, date and place of the meeting and inviting the public to attend the meeting.
- (2) The scheduled date, time and place of the public meeting should be convenient so as to encourage the greatest number of people to attend. The venue must be:
 - (a) in a well-known place;
 - (b) easily accessible and, where possible, also disabled-friendly; and
 - (c) large enough to accommodate all people present.
- (3) When the ward committee publishes a notice, it must communicate the contents of the notice, where appropriate, by electronic media or other appropriate means of communication, such as direct mail and posters or notices in key areas such as clinics, schools, bus stops and libraries in the area concerned.
- (4) At the public meeting, a representative of the ward committee must:
 - (a) explain the meeting procedures, such as the adoption of the agenda and the time allowed for questions;
 - (b) explain the issues the ward committee has to consider, including any options open to the ward committee;
 - (c) allow members of the public attending the meeting to present their views on these issues;
 - (d) answer relevant questions;
 - (e) keep minutes of the meeting and inform the public that ward committee meeting minutes and public meeting minutes are public documents, and that the members of the community have access to these documents and may make copies at their own cost; and
 - (f) give feedback on previous issues, including reasons if there is a lack of progress.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



PETTY CASH POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
PETTY CASH POLICY

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1. INTRODUCTION

The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the management of the expenditure of the municipality in an effective and controlled manner. ~~Therefore~~ Therefore, the Stellenbosch Municipality adopts the following petty cash policy.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- a) The Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003);
- b) Section 15 of the Municipal Supply Chain Regulations;
- c) Treasury regulations in terms of Section 13(1) of the Act;
- d) MFMA Circular 97 (Cost Containment Measures);
- e) Cost Containment Policy;
- f) Municipal Cost Containment Regulations, 2019; and
- g) Any subsequent MFMA Circulars relevant to Petty Cash or Cost Containment in general that may be issued By National Treasury from time to time.

3. OBJECTIVES

Compliance with the regulatory framework in terms of the relevant legislation is required.

4. RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The key responsibilities in terms of the MFMA (Section 65) are:

Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager)-

- (1) The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the management of the expenditure of the municipality.
- (2) The accounting officer must for the purpose of subsection (1) take all reasonable steps to ensure—
 - (a) That the municipality has and maintains an effective system of expenditure control, including procedures for the approval, authorisation, withdrawal and payment of funds;
 - (b) That the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system which—

- (i) recognises expenditure when it is incurred;
 - (ii) accounts for creditors of the municipality; and
 - (iii) accounts for payments made by the municipality;
- (c) that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control in respect of creditors and payments;
- (d) that payments by the municipality are made—
- (i) directly to the person to whom it is due unless agreed otherwise for reasons as may be prescribed; and
 - (ii) either electronically or by way of non-transferable cheques, provided that cash payments and payments by way of cash cheques may be made for exceptional reasons only, and only up to a prescribed limit;

The Municipal Manager delegates authority to the Chief Financial Officer to ensure compliance and adherence to the principles established by this policy.

5. PETTY CASH FRAMEWORK

5.1 General Policy

- a. The use of petty cash floats is strictly confined to individual cash purchases of:
- i) up to a maximum of R500, where the petty cash floats in other departments are used to make purchases,
 - ii) up to a maximum of R2 000, when claimed from the Financial Services Petty Cash Float.

All Petty Cash expenditure must be in compliance with this Policy, the Municipal Cost Containment Regulations 2019, Cost Containment Policy and MFMA Circular 97 (Cost Containment Measures).

- i) The municipality may not incur catering expenses for meetings that are only attended by persons in the employ of the municipality, unless prior written approval is obtained from the accounting officer.
- ii) Catering expenses may be incurred by the accounting officer for the following, provided they exceed five (5) hours in duration:
 - Hosting of meetings
 - Conferences

- Workshops
 - Courses
 - Forums
 - Recruitment interviews
 - Council proceedings
- iii) Expenses may not be incurred on alcoholic beverages.
- iv) The accounting officer must ensure that expenses are not incurred on social events. This provision is not intended to impede the constitutional obligation of the municipality, therefor the following events are excluded:
- Economic development events
 - Cultural festivals
 - Local tourism festivals
 - Youth, aged, disabled and other vulnerable persons development events
 - Civic honours events
 - Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions
 - Town centennial or other significant municipal commemorating events
 - Opening of facilities and buildings
 - Strategic planning sessions
 - Non-recreational team building events
 - Non-recreational staff wellness functions.
- v) Expenditure may not be incurred on corporate branded items like clothing or goods for personal use by officials, other than uniforms, office supplies and tools of trade, unless the costs thereto are recovered from the affected officials or is an integral part of the business model of a specific project or drive.
- vi) The accounting officer must ensure that any sporting events, and expenditure directly related to sporting events such as travel and accommodation cost, sporting gear and sporting regalia are not financed from the budget of the municipality or by suppliers or sponsors. This provision does not apply to sporting events that are held in terms of the municipality's constitutional function.

The accounting officer may incur expenditure not exceeding the limits of this Policy for one transaction usage, to host farewell functions in recognition of officials who retire after serving the municipality for ten or more years or retire due to ill health.

Under no circumstances may Petty Cash be abused for purposes of avoiding Supply Chain Management procedures. It is not acceptable for one receipt or a number of receipts, in respect of the same event, which have been obtained by the same person, to be split over multiple cash purchase claims.

- d. The Directorate making use of Petty Cash for smaller purchases is responsible for ensuring that sufficient budget is available on the relevant votes.
 - e. A petty cash float is not to be used for any of the following:
 - i) loans to any person whatsoever;
 - ii) payment of personal remuneration to any employee whatsoever, whether for fees, salaries, wages, travel allowance as part of remuneration, honorarium or other reason; or
 - iii) Purchase of capital items.
 - iv) Any item or service that does not fall within the ambit of the Cost Containment Policy and –Regulations.
 - f. Examples of permissible Petty Cash Expenditure may include, but is not limited to:
 - i) Toll Fees
 - ii) Parking Fees
 - iii) Postage
 - iv) PDP and Licence fees
 - v) Keys
 - vi) Car Wash
 - vii) ~~Fire Arm~~Firearm Licencing
 - g. Should there be any uncertainty, the relevant Director may exercise discretion and approve a requisition for Petty Cash, or in the case of an own Petty Cash Float, approve such expenditure provided that all such approvals remain within the confines of the Cost Containment Policy and –Regulations.-
- Other cash floats may also be established for the purpose of providing change, for a cash register, or any other purpose approved by the Chief Financial Officer. Use of such floats is restricted to the purpose for which they were established.
- i. The Chief Financial Officer may approve the use of petty cash for a specific use, based on practical reasons or cost-benefit reasons. Such an authority will be done on a ~~case by case~~case-by-case basis for the purposes of considering merit.
 - j. The CFO may determine and approve the maximum amount to be held in any individual petty cash float.

5.2 Purchases through Petty Cash Float – Supply Chain Management Office

- a. Purchases from SCM database suppliers shall be allowed in the following instance, provided that a monthly submission are made to the CFO of all purchases and the respective director confirming the enforcement of rotation of suppliers:
 - i) When the amount of the individual purchase / event is less than R250.00, irrespective of it being an emergency or not.
- b. Purchases from SCM database suppliers are NOT allowed for capital items or fuel.
- c. Petty cash claims will be dealt with on a first come, first serve basis and it is subject to the monetary limit of the petty cash policy.

5.3 Establishing and Operating a Petty Cash Float

- a. To establish a new petty cash float or increase an existing advance, a written application is to be made to the Chief Financial Officer by the relevant Department, motivating the need for such petty cash float.
- b. The total value of the advance requested will be an amount which would normally necessitate reimbursement approximately once a fortnight. This level of advances keeps to a minimum the overall cash in the buildings on municipal property and ensures regular inclusion of information regarding expenditure in financial reports and for budget control purposes.
- c. A request for the establishment of an advance will indicate the name and status of senior administrative or clerical staff to be held responsible for the operation of the petty cash float. The staff member's specimen signature must also be submitted by the Department to the Chief Financial Officer, together with the application documentation.
- d. The application will indicate the security arrangement in place to ensure safe custody of funds in the office. The minimal security arrangement that will be acceptable is that the float will be kept in a locked box which will be kept in a locked filing cabinet or safe.
If an advance is approved, the Accountant: Creditors will advise the Department accordingly and request that the responsible staff member collect the advance. This establishing advance will be charged to a "Petty Cash Advances - ...Name/Dept..." in the General Ledger and not against any expenditure votes. A register of advances is thus maintained per Ledger Account for the purpose of accounting for all petty cash floats.

5.4 Security of Petty Cash Floats

- a. The cash on hand and used petty cash vouchers are to be kept in a locked box for which there should be two keys. One key is to be retained by the officer (on their person) normally responsible for the petty cash and the other to be kept in a sealed envelope in the office safe or other secure place, to be used only in an emergency.
- b. The locked petty cash box must be kept in a secure place when not in use and should be removed and returned by the responsible staff member only. At no stage should staff other than the responsible administrative/clerical staff member have access to the storage place of the petty cash box.
- c. Under no circumstance are keys to be left in the lock to the petty cash box, cabinet or safe.
- d. If the responsible officer is either going on leave or is leaving the Municipality's employment, the petty cash float is to be reconciled and signed by the departing- as well as replacement staff members, to indicate their agreement as to its balance. The replacement staff specimen signature must also be submitted to the Chief Financial Officer.

5.5 Completing a Cash Purchase Claim Form

- a. Petty cash stationery is available from the Expenditure Section (Financial Services). The form consists of two parts:
 - (i) Cash Purchase Claim page
 - (ii) Cash Purchase Record page
 - (iii) Receipt for cash advance (Only when appropriate, refer paragraph on Advances).
- b. All details entered on the Cash Purchase Claim appear on the Cash Purchase record page.
- c. The Cash Purchase Claim must be completed as follows:
 - (i) description and cost of the goods/services purchased
 - (ii) purchaser's signature
 - (iii) vote number to be charged

- (iv) Signature of the Officer in Charge of Petty Cash.
- d. Original receipts or other valid documentation as required must be attached as proof of payment, with the signature of an appropriate financial delegate on this documentation. A financial delegate cannot authorise a cash purchase claim where she or he is the purchaser.

5.6 Sub-Advances to staff members

- a. If it is necessary to make an initial sub-advance to a staff member for various needs, a receipt for cash advance must be completed. The receipt for Cash Advance Form must be completed as follows:
 - (i) description and *estimated* cost of the goods/services purchased
 - (ii) purchaser's signature
 - (iii) vote number to be charged
 - (iv) Signature of the Officer in Charge of Petty Cash.
- b. On completion of the purchase, the recording-, documentation- and authorization requirements will be as stated in the above paragraph: Completing a Cash Purchase Claim Form.

All such sub-advances will be accounted for within 24 hours, by submitting original receipts and other applicable documentation required, attached as proof of payment (with the approval signature on the documentation). Where this cannot be achieved, the buyer will be liable to pay back the advance without any delay or the money will be deducted on his/her next salary irrespective of consent being given or noted. Not more than one advance will be made to any one person at a time.

5.7 Out-of-Pocket Payments

- a. Where a staff member has made purchases from their own funds and now seeks reimbursement from the petty cash, supporting documentation must be provided to substantiate the claim.
- b. The supporting documentation is to be attached to the Claim.
- c. The recording-, documentation- and authorization requirements will be as stated in the above paragraph (**Completing a Cash Purchase Claim Form**).

5.8 Reimbursement of Petty Cash Floats

- a. A petty cash float is operated on the basis that expenditure from the float is periodically reimbursed. Such reimbursement-
 - (i) returns the cash level of the petty cash float to its original level and
 - (ii) Charges the expenditure which has been made, to the correct expenditure vote.
- b. Accordingly, at any point of time, the sum of the cash on hand, i.e. remaining unspent, plus the cash advances for un-finalised purchases, plus the completed cash purchase claim forms, will equal the level of the petty cash advanced to the Department.
- c. Completed Cash Purchase Claim forms, with attached cash register slips, etc., must be taken by the officer in charge of the Petty Cash in a Directorate/Department, to the ~~Assistant~~ Accountant: Accounts Payable for reimbursement, after the Summary Claim Cover Page and attached documentation have been authorised by a financial delegate at least once in 14 days. Reimbursement of claims where supporting documentation is missing will not be entertained.
- d. The prescribed Summary Cash Purchase Claim form as well as other relevant forms attached to it must be completed in full.
- e. The most recently completed Cash Purchase Claim form must record the reconciliation of the petty cash float. The Accountant: Accounts Payable will refuse reimbursement of claims where this is not supplied.
- f. A petty cash float must never be reimbursed with funds derived from any other source whatsoever.

5.9 Shortages

- a. Any shortages in respect of a petty cash float must be paid in immediately.
- b. Where a petty cash float is stolen the incident must be reported promptly to the Chief Financial Officer in the required format, after which same needs to be reported to the South African Police Services and a case number provided to the Accountant: Accounts Payable.

5.10 Procedure applicable when a Petty Cash Float is repaid/cancelled

When an advance is no longer required, a statement in a form of a memorandum is to be completed and signed by the Head of the relevant Department and submitted to the Accountant: Accounts Payable, with the balance of cash on hand and completed and authorized Cash Purchase Claim forms. The most recently completed Cash Purchase Claim form will record the reconciliation of the petty cash float, where after a cheque will be issued to the relevant person to effect completion of the transaction.-

The Cashier will issue a receipt to the affected department.

5.11 Month end procedures

Pety cash reconciliation must be submitted to the Accountant: Accounts payable by or on the last working day of the Month.

5.114 Financial year-end procedures

Reconciled petty cash registers (cash slips attached), accompanied with the cash balance must be returned to the Senior Accountant: Expenditure a week before the financial year end.

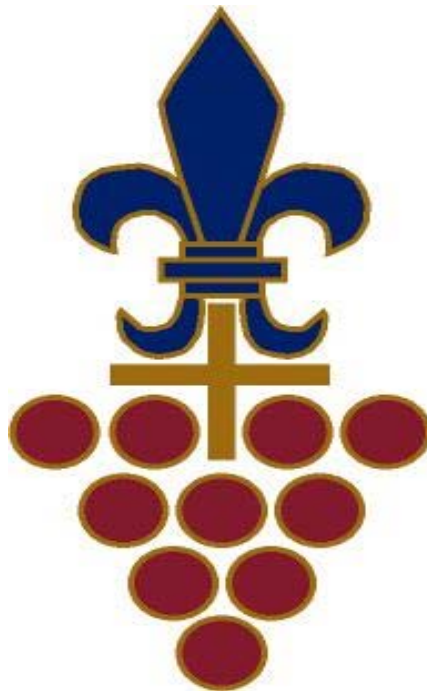
5.12 Month end procedures

Pety cash reconciliations must be done monthly and should be submitted to the Accountant: Accounts payable by or on the last working day of the Month.

6. SHORT TITLE AND IMPLEMENTATION

This policy is called the Petty Cash Policy and takes effect on 1 July 2026.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



VIREMENT POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

VIREMENT POLICY

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1. Preamble

Cognisance taken of the need that may arise to transfer within approved votes due to the change in circumstances and priorities.

2. Definitions

"Approved budget," means an annual budget-

- a) approved by a municipal council, or
- b) includes such an annual budget as revised by an adjustments budget in terms of section 28 of the MFMA;

"Budget transfer" means transfer of funding within a vote subject to limitations.

"Capital budget" means a financial plan catering for large and long-term sums for investment in property, plant and machinery, over a period greater than the period considered under an operating budget.

"Chief Financial Officer" means a person designated in terms of section 80(2) (a) of the MFMA;

"Delegation", in relation to a duty, includes an instruction or request to perform or to assist in performing the duty;

"Financial year" means a twelve months period commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June each year

"Municipal council" or "council" means the council of a municipality referred to in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

"Municipality"-

- a) when referred to as a corporate body, means a municipality as described in section 2 of the Municipal Systems Act; or
- b) when referred to as a geographic area, means a municipal area determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998);

"Official", means-

- a) an employee of a municipality or municipal entity;

- b) a person seconded to a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity; or
- c) a person contracted by a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity otherwise than as an employee;

"Operating budget" An operating budget is the annual budget of an activity stated in terms of Budget Classification Code, functional/sub-functional categories and cost accounts. It contains estimates of the total value of resources required for the performance of the operations in terms of revenue and expenditure including reimbursable work or services for others;

"Overspending"-

- a) means causing the operational or capital expenditure incurred by the municipality during a financial year to exceed the total amount appropriated in that year's budget for its operational or capital expenditure, as the case may be;
- b) in relation to a vote, means causing expenditure under the vote to exceed the amount appropriated for that vote; or
- c) in relation to expenditure under section 26 of the MFMA, means causing expenditure under that section to exceed the limits allowed in subsection (5) of this section;

"Virement" refer to the definition of budget transfer

"Vote" means-

- a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the
- b) municipality; and
- c) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.

3. Legislative Framework

Paragraph 4.6 of Circular 51 of the MFMA states that:

“The MFMA and the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations seek to move municipalities away from the traditional approach of appropriating/approving budgets by line item. The aim is to give the heads of municipal departments and programmes greater flexibility in managing their budgets. To further facilitate this, each municipality must put in place a council approved virements policy, which should provide clear guidance to managers of when they may shift funds between items, projects, programmes and votes.”

4. Objective of Policy

This policy shall give effect to the requirements and stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Budget and Reporting Framework in terms of the Approved budget.

The policy sets out the virement principles and processes which Stellenbosch Municipality will follow during a financial year.

These virements will represent a flexible mechanism to effect budgetary amendments within a municipal financial year.

The policy shall apply to all staff and councillors of the Stellenbosch Municipality that are involved in budget implementation.

5. Virement Clarification

Virement is the process of transferring budgeted funds from one line item number to another, with the recommendation of the relevant Director to the CFO or delegated finance official, to enable the Budget Office to effect the adjustments.

6. Virement Procedure

- a) All virement proposals must be completed on the appropriate documentation and forwarded to the relevant Finance Officer for checking and implementation. (See annexure 1 and 2).

- b) All virements must be signed and supported by the relevant Director of the directorate within which the vote is allocated. (Section 79 MFMA).
- c) Projected cash flows in the SDBIP should be attached to all virement request and be adjusted in line with the virement.
- d) Relevant corroborating documentation must be attached on the virement form to support the transfer.
- e) All documentation must be in order and approved before any expenditure can be committed and incurred.
- f) All virements must be motivated and need to be approved by the CFO or a delegated official after the Director of the department has recommended said transfer. The latter requires that such application reaches the office of the CFO prior to incurring expenditure.
- g) The turnaround time for processing of virements are 72 hours, only if the virement request meets all the necessary requirements.
- h) No virements will be considered if it equates to facilitating fiscal dumping.

7. Virement Restrictions

- a) Virements are not permitted in relation to the revenue side of the budget.
- b) No virements of funds across votes (directorates) will be accommodated during the year; unless within the adjustments budget.
- c) Virements from the capital budget to the operating budget are not permitted.
- d) Virements will not result in adding 'new' projects to the Capital Budget.
- e) Virements of conditional grant funds to purposes outside of that specified in the relevant conditional grant framework will not be permitted.

[e-f\)](#)

~~f)g)~~ The budget savings from the following line items (necessary adjustments) may only be considered and transferred by the CFO:

- (i) Employee Related Cost
- (ii) Remuneration of councillors
- (iii) Depreciation and asset impairment
- (iv) Finance Charges (Interest on Loan)
- (v) Municipal Services Consumption (Water, Electricity, Refuse and Sewerage)
- (vi) Bulk Purchases (Water and Electricity)
- (vii) Transfers and subsidies paid

h) —Virements between different funding sources are not permitted for the operating expenditure budget. No virements of funds across different funding sources for the operating expenditure will be accommodated. Departments to ensure that funds transferred are within the same funding source description.

i) Virements from maintenance expenditure items and items linked to maintenance projects are not permitted, for example:

- (i) Maintenance of Unspecified Assets;
- (ii) Maintenance of Equipment;
- (iii) Maintenance of Other Assets
- (iv) Materials and Supplies linked to maintenance projects
- (v) Any other expenditure item linked to maintenance projects.

j) The budget savings from the following line items may only be considered after consultation with the Fleet Department:

- (i) Maintenance of Unspecified Assets (Transport Assets project segment)
- (ii) Consumables: Zero rated (Transport Assets project segment)
- (iii) Motor Vehicle License and Registration.

g)k) An approved virement does not give expenditure authority outside of what is allowed by Council's Supply Chain Management Policy.

8. General Principle

Virements will only be approved if they facilitate and promote sound risk and financial management.

9. Accountability

Accountability to ensure that the virement application forms are completed in accordance with Council's virement policy and are not in conflict with the directorate's strategic objectives manifests with the head of the relevant directorate.

10. Annexures

Annexure 1: Virement Forms (Capital and Operating)

Annexure 2: New Creation of Unique Key form

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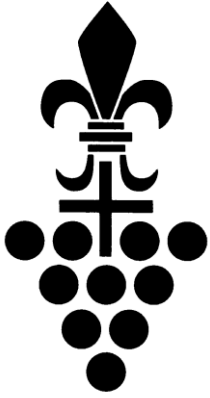
BUDGET VIREMENT FORM

TO: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES**FROM:****DATE:**

The following transfers are requested, as per motivation provided.

From Unique Key :	Amount:
Unique Key Description:	
Project Name:	
Funding:	
To Unique Key :	Amount:
Unique Key Description:	
Project Name:	
Funding:	

1. Why are additional funds requested ?**2. Is it part of the legislative mandate of the municipality?**Yes/ No**3. Which measures will be implemented to ensure expenditure are managed within the approved budget?****4. Where funds would be transferred from?****5. Reasons why funds are not needed from the transferring project?**



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Additional Information Required

6. Provide additional information on the transferring project:

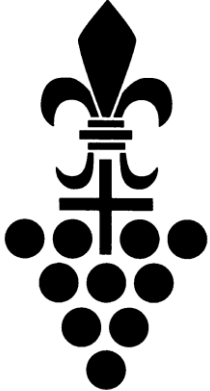
6.1 Detail of project progress.e.g, BSM, Order or FQ Number and progres thus far.

6.2 Detailed motivation for savings identified.

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Requested by

Name :

Designation :

Telephone Number :

Supported: Director

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FOR OFFICAL USE**BUDGET AND COSTING**

FUNDS AVAILABLE ON UNIQUE KEY	:	YES	NO	
CASHFLOW ATTACHED	:	YES	NO	
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS	:	YES	NO	N/A
MSCOA SEGMENTATION ATTACHED	:	YES	NO	

VERIFIED BY : NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

COMMENTS: _____

RECOMMEND:

RECOMMENDED BY MANAGER: BUDGET & COSTING : _____

DATE : _____

COMMENTS: _____

APPROVALAPPROVED BY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER/ : _____
DELEGATED OFFICIAL

DATE : _____

COMMENTS: _____

PROCESSED BY : NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

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OPERATING

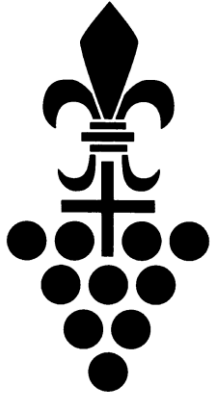
BUDGET VIREMENT FORM

TO: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES**FROM:****DATE:**

The following transfers are requested, as per motivation provided.

From Unique Key :	Amount:
Unique Key Description:	
Project Name:	
Funding:	
To Unique Key :	Amount:
Unique Key Description:	
Project Name:	
Funding:	

1. Why are additional funds requested ?**2. Is it part of the legislative mandate of the municipality?**Yes/ No**3. Which measures will be implemented to ensure expenditure are managed within the approved budget?****4. Where funds would be transferred from?****5. Reasons why funds are not needed from the transferring Unique Key?**



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Requested by

Name :

Designation :

Telephone Number :

Supported: Director

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FOR OFFICAL USE**BUDGET AND COSTING**

FUNDS AVAILABLE ON UNIQUE KEY	:	YES	NO	
CASHFLOW ATTACHED	:	YES	NO	
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS	:	YES	NO	N/A
MSCOA SEGMENTATION ATTACHED	:	YES	NO	
VERIFIED BY	:	NAME: _____		

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

COMMENTS: _____

RECOMMEND:

RECOMMENDED BY MANAGER: BUDGET & COSTING : _____

DATE : _____

COMMENTS: _____

APPROVALAPPROVED BY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER/ : _____
DELEGATED OFFICIAL

DATE : _____

COMMENTS: _____

PROCESSED BY : NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

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CREATION OF UNIQUE KEY FORM

TO: MANAGER: BUDGET OFFICE
FROM:**DATE:****The following information is required:**

Directorate :
Department/Section :
OV Code :
Type of Unique Key :
Description of Unique Key :
Project :
Funding :

Detail and motivation for new line item:**Requested by:**

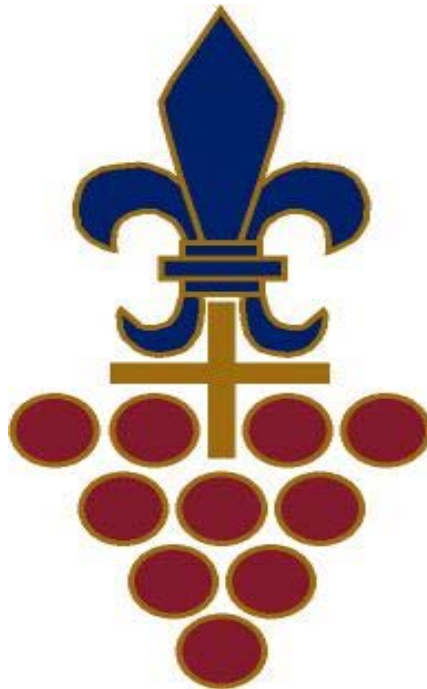
Name :

Designation :

Telephone Number :

Supported: Director

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

PREFERENTIAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

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1. Definitions

In this policy, unless the context indicates otherwise, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act must bear the meaning so assigned—

"Acceptable Tender" mean any tender which, in all respects, complies with the specification and conditions of tender as set out in tender document

"Black designated groups" has the meaning assigned to it in the codes of good practice issued in terms of section 9 (1) of the BBBEEA.

"Black people" has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the BBBEEA.

"Designated group" means black designated groups, black people, women, people with disabilities; or small enterprises which are enterprises, owned, managed, and controlled by previously disadvantaged persons and which is overcoming business impediments arising from the legacy of apartheid.

"Disability" means in respect of a person, a permanent means, in respect of a person, a permanent impairment of a physical, intellectual, or sensory function, which results in restricted, or lack of, ability to perform an activity in the manner, or within the range, considered normal for a human being.

"EME" means

(1) exempted micro enterprise in terms of a code of good practice on black economic empowerment issued in terms of a code of good practice on black economic empowerment issued in terms of section 9(1) of the BBBEEA.

(2) an entity with an annual turnover of R10 000 00.000 (ten million Rand) or less

"Historically disadvantaged individual (HDI)" means a South African citizen –

(1) who, due to the apartheid policy that had been in place, had no franchise in national elections prior to the introduction of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1983 (Act No 110 of 1983); and / or

(2) who is a female; and / or

(3) who has a disability:

Provided that a person who obtained South African citizenship on or after the coming to effect of the Interim Constitution, is deemed not to be an HDI.

"highest acceptable tender" means a tender that complies with all specifications and conditions of tender and that has the highest price compared to other tenders;

"lowest acceptable tender" means a tender that complies with all specifications and conditions of tender and that has lowest price compared to other tenders;

"Locality" means the local suppliers and/or service providers that business offices are within the Municipal area.

"Large Enterprises" is a company with an annual turnover in excess of R50 million.

“Market Analysis” means a technique used to identify market characteristics for specific goods or services

“Municipal Area” means the Stellenbosch Municipality Municipal area (WC024)

“National Treasury” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999);

“Objective Criteria” for the purpose of section 2(1)f of the procurement Act must be criteria other than the additional to criteria relating to equity ownership by HDI's or whether or not a bidder was located in a particular province or municipal area

“price” means an amount of money tendered for goods or services, and includes all applicable taxes less all unconditional discounts;

“Proof of B-BBEE status level of contributor” means the B-BBEE status level certificate issued by an authorized body or person

- 1) a sworn affidavit as prescribed by the B-BBEE Codes of Good Practice; or
- 2) any other requirement prescribed in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act.

“Qualifying Small Enterprise (QSE)” “is a company with a turnover between R10 million and R50 million

“Rand value” means the total estimated value of a contract in Rand, calculated at the time of the tender invitation;

“Region” means the district and/or Cape Winelands District Municipality.

“Rural area” means-

- 1) a separately populated area in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including villages and small towns that are dispersed through the area; or
- 2) an area including a large settlement which depends on migratory labour and remittances and government social grants for survival and may have a traditional land tenure system.

“Specific goals” means specific goals as contemplated in section 2(1)(d) of the Act which may include contracting with persons, or categories of persons, historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, gender and disability including the implementation of programmes of the Reconstruction and Development Programme as published in Government Gazette No. 16085 dated 23 November 1994;

“SMME” means small, medium and micro enterprises namely Exempted Micro Enterprises and Qualifying Small Enterprises

“Tender” means a written offer in the form determined by a Municipality in response to an invitation to provide goods or services through price quotations, competitive tendering process or any other method envisaged in legislation;

“Tender for income-generating contracts” means a written offer in the form determined by an organ of state in response to an invitation for the origination of income-generating contracts through any method envisaged in legislation that will result in a legal agreement between the organ of state and a third party that produces revenue for the organ of state, and includes, but is not limited to, leasing and disposal of assets and concession contracts, excluding direct sales and disposal of assets through public auctions;

“The Act” means the Preferential Procurement Policy Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000).

“Youth” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the National Youth Development Agency Act, 2008 (Act No. 54 of 2008).

2. Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, provides in sections 152(1)(c) and 152(2) that local government must promote social and economic development and that the municipality must strive within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection 152(1).

The Constitution provides in section 217 that an organ of state must contract for goods or services in accordance with a procurement system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, and cost effective and to implement a policy to grant preferences within a framework prescribed by National Legislation.

The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 requires: “ (1) Every organ of state and public entity must apply any relevant code of good practice issued in terms of this Act in (b) developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy

The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act 5 of 2000)-[PPPFA] was promulgated by the Minister in response to the Constitutional provision and allow for a Municipality to develop a preferential procurement policy and to implement such policy within the PPPFA framework.

Section 2 (1) (d) (i) and (ii) of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 refers to specific goals which may include:

- (i) contracting with persons, or categories of persons, historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, gender or disability;
- (ii) implementing the programmes of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) as published in *Government Gazette* 16085 dated 23 November 1994.

The RDP (1994), as basis for development in South Africa, was meant to provide a holistic, integrated, coherent socio-economic policy that is aimed at mobilising people and resources to work towards the upliftment of the material and social conditions of local communities to build sustainable livelihoods for these communities.

In terms of Section 2 (1)(d)(ii), the following activities may be regarded as a contribution towards achieving the goals of the RDP, in addition to the awarding of preference points in favour of HDIs (published in Government Gazette No. 16085 dated 23 November 1994):

- (i) The promotion of South African owned enterprises;
- (ii) The promotion of export orientated production to create jobs;
- (iii) The promotion of SMMEs;
- (iv) The creation of new jobs or the intensification of labour absorption;
- (v) The promotion of enterprises located in a specific province for work to be done or services to be rendered in that province;
- (vi) The promotion of enterprises located in a specific region for work to be done or services to be rendered in that region;
- (vii) The promotion of enterprises located in a specific municipal area for work to be done or services to be rendered in that municipal area;
- (viii) The promotion of enterprises located in rural areas;
- (ix) The empowerment of the work force by standardising the level of skill and knowledge of workers;
- (x) The development of human resources, including by assisting in tertiary and other advanced training programmes, in line with key indicators such as percentage of wage bill spent on education and training and improvement of management skills; and
- (xi) The upliftment of communities through, but not limited to, housing, transport, schools, infrastructure donations, and charity organisations.

3. Purpose, and Objectives

- a) The purpose of this policy is to:
 - i) Provide for categories of preference in awarding of bids;
 - ii) Provide for the advancement of persons or categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination; and
 - iii) Clarify the mechanisms how the above items in par 1.1 (a) (i) and (ii) will be implemented.
- b) Objectives
 - a) Promote Black-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) - enterprises providing services and goods.
 - b) Promote Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME's), Joint Ventures, Consortiums, and partnerships in the municipal area.
 - c) Implement recognised best procurement practises through effective planning, strategic purchasing, and contract management.

The policy rests upon certain core principles of behaviour as set out in the Constitution and ratified by the Constitutional Certification Judgements. In this context, the policy will be applied in accordance with a system, which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, and cost-effective in terms of Section 217 of the Constitution.

This policy strives to ensure that the objectives for uniformity in the supply chain management systems between Municipalities/Municipal entities, is not undermined and that consistency with the SCM and LED policies in line with sections 152(1)(c) and 152(2).

4. Application of preference point system

- 4.1 The Municipality will, in the tender documents, stipulate —
- (a) the preference point system applicable; and
 - (b) any specific goal as envisaged in section 2(1)(d) and (e) of the Preferential Procurement Act.
- 4.2 If it is unclear whether the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system applies—
- (a) an invitation for tender for income-generating contracts, that either the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system will apply and that the highest acceptable tender will be used to determine the applicable preference point system; or;
 - (b) any other invitation for tender, that either the 80/20 or 90/10 preference point system will apply and that the lowest acceptable tender will be used to determine the applicable preference point system..

5. 80/20 preference point system for acquisition of goods or services with Rand value equal to or below R50 million

- 5.1 The following formula must be used to calculate the points out of 80 for price in respect of a tender with a Rand value equal to or below R50 million, inclusive of all applicable taxes:

$$P_s = 80 \left(1 - \frac{P_t - P_{\min}}{P_{\min}} \right)$$

Where-

P_s = Points scored for price of tender under consideration;

P_t = Price of tender under consideration; and

$P_{\min}$ = Price of lowest acceptable tender.

- 5.2 A maximum of 20 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specified goals for the tender.
- 5.3 The points scored for the specific goal must be added to the points scored for the price and the total must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.
- 5.4 Subject to section 2(1)(f) of the Act, the contract must be awarded to the tendering scoring the highest points.

6. 90/10 preference point system for acquisition of goods or services with Rand value above R50 million

- 6.1 The following formula must be used to calculate the points out 90 for price in respect of a tender with a Rand value above R50 million, inclusive of all applicable taxes:

$$P_s = 90 \left(1 - \frac{P_t - P_{\min}}{P_{\min}} \right)$$

Where-

P_s = Points scored for price of tender under consideration;

P_t = Price of tender under consideration; and

$P_{\min}$ = Price of lowest acceptable tender.

- 6.2 A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specified goals for the tender.
- 6.3 The points scored for the specific goal must be added to the points scored for price and the total must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places..
- 6.4 Subject to section 2(1)(f) of the Act, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest points.

7. 80/20 preference points system for tenders to for income-generating contracts with Rand value equal to or below R50 million

- 7.1 The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of an invitation for tender for income-generating contracts, with a Rand value equal to or below R50 million, inclusive of all applicable taxes:

$$P_s = 80 \left(1 + \frac{P_t - P_{\max}}{P_{\max}} \right)$$

Where-

P_s = Points scored for price of tender under consideration;

P_t = Price of tender under consideration; and

P_{max} = Price of highest acceptable tender.

- 7.2 A maximum of 20 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specific goal specified for the tender.
- 7.3 The points scored for the specific goal must be added to the points scored for price and the total must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.
- 7.4 Subject to section 2(1)(f) of the Act, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest points.

8. 90/10 preference point system for tenders for income-generating contracts with Rand value above R50 million

- 8.1 The following formula must be used to calculate the points for price in respect of a tender for income-generating contracts, with a Rand value above R50 million inclusive of all applicable taxes:

$$Ps = 90 \left(1 + \frac{Pt - P_{max}}{P_{max}} \right)$$

Where-

P_s = Points scored for price of tender under consideration;

P_t = Price of tender under consideration; and

P_{max} = Price of highest acceptable tender.

- 8.2 A maximum of 10 points may be awarded to a tenderer for the specific goal specified for the tender.
- 8.3 The points scored for the specific goal must be added to the points scored for price and the total must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.
- 8.4 Subject to section 2(1)(f) of the Act, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest points.

9. Specified contract participation goals

- 9.1 The tendering conditions will stipulate the specific goals, as contemplated in section 2(1)(d)(ii) of the Preferential Procurement Act, be attained.
- 9.2 A maximum of 20 points (80/20 preference points system) or 10 (90/10 preference points system), must be allocated for specific goals. These goals are:

(a) contracting with persons, or categories of persons, historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, gender or disability;

(b) Promotion of enterprises located in the municipal area (WCO24)

- 9.3 Regarding par 9.2 (a) at least 50% of the 20/10 points must be allocated to promote this goal and points will be allocated in terms of the BBEE scorecard as follows.

B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor	Number of Points for 80/20 Preference Points System	Number of Points for 90/10 Preference Points System
1	20	10
2	18	9
3	16	8
4	12	5
5	8	4
6	6	3
7	4	2
8	2	1
Non-compliant contributor	0	0

- 9.4 A tenderer must submit proof of its BBEE status level contributor.

- 9.5 A tenderer failing to submit proof of BBEE status level of contributor –

9.5.1 may only score in terms of the 80/90-point formula for price; and

9.5.2 scores 0 points out of 10/5 BBEE status level of contributor, which is in line with section 2 (1) (d) (i) of the Act, where the supplier or service provider did not provide proof thereof.

- 9.6 Regarding par 9.2(b) a maximum of 50% of the 20/10 points must be allocated to promote this goal. Maximum points will be allocated as follows.

Locality of supplier	Number of Points for 80/20 Preference Points System	Number of Points for 90/10 Preference Points System
Within the boundaries of the municipality	10	5
Outside of the boundaries of the municipality	0	0

~~The maximum will be proportionately adjusted depending on the number of points allocated for this goal. E.G., 40% will equate to 8/4 points.~~

- 9.7 The policy should not include Pre-qualification goals.

- 9.8 Any specific goal for which a point may be awarded, must be clearly specified in the invitation to submit a tender.

9.9 A tenderer failing to submit proof of required evidence to claim preferences for other specified goals, which is in line with section 2 (1) (d) (ii) of the Act.

- (i) may only score in terms of the 80/90-point formula for price; and
- (ii) scores 0 points out of 10/5 of the relevant specific goals where the supplier or service provider did not stipulate.

9.10 The preference points scored by a tenderer must be added to the points scored for price.

9.11 The points scored must be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.

9.12 The contract must be awarded to the tenderer scoring the highest procurement points.

10 Application of Specified contract participation goals in Various thresholds

10.1 The preference point scoring system will be applicable for all procurement as per the Preferential Procurement Regulations of November 2022.

10.2 If the specific goal of locality is identified for a specific procurement, the delegated official/committee must approve the specific goal (locality), and the point scoring must be specifically indicated in the invitation to tender and scored accordingly.

10.3 If the specific goal of locality is not identified for a specific procurement, the maximum points for the specified goals for the tender must be allocated to BBBEE points.

11. Criteria for breaking deadlock in scoring

11.1 If two or more tenderers score an equal total number of points, the contract must be awarded to the tenderer that scored the highest points for specific goals.

11.2 If two or more tenderers score an equal total number of points, the objective criteria in addition to those contemplated in paragraphs 2(1)(d) and (e) of the Act justify, the award to the tenderer that scored the highest points in terms in accordance with section 2(1)(f) of the Act.

11.3 If two or more tenderers score equal total points in all respects, the award must be decided by the drawing of lots.

12. Award of contracts to tenderers not scoring highest points

12.1 A contract may be awarded to a tenderer that did not score the highest points only in accordance with section 2(1)(f) of the Act.

13. Remedies

- 13.1 If a Municipality is of the view that a tenderer submitted false information regarding a specific goal, it must—
- a) inform the tenderer; accordingly, and
 - b) give the tenderer an opportunity to make representations within 14 days as to why the tender may not be disqualified or, if the tender has already been awarded to the tenderer, the contract should not be terminated in whole or in part—
- 13.2 After considering the representations referred to in par 13 (1)(b), the Municipality may—
- (a) if it concludes that such false information was submitted by the tenderer—
 - (i) disqualify the tenderer or terminate the contract in whole or in part; and
 - (ii) if applicable, claim damages from the tenderer;

14. Performance Management

The specific goals achieved through the application of the Preferential Procurement Framework Act, 2000 will be monitored in terms of the elements embedded in the Supply Chain Management Policy.

15. Reporting

The Accounting Officer must align its reporting requirements to the Council as per SCM Regulation 6 to also report on progress with the implementation of this Policy

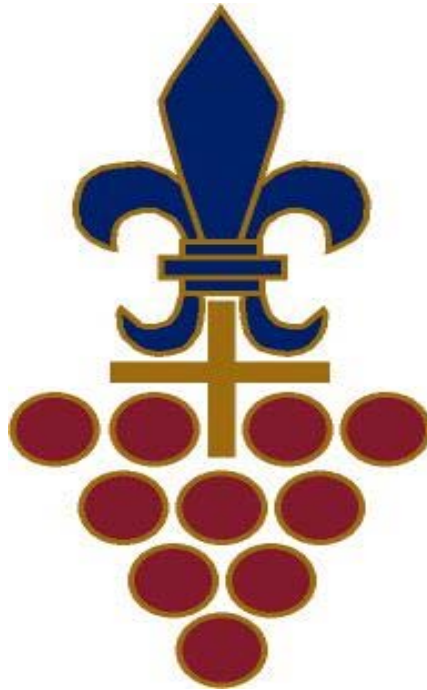
16. Repeal of regulations

- 16.1 Subject to this regulation, the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017 published in Government No. 40553 of 20 January 2017, are hereby repealed with effect from the date referred to in subsection 17.
- 16.2 Any tender advertised before the date referred to in subsection 17 must be dealt with in terms of the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017.

17. Short title and commencement

This Policy is called the Stellenbosch Preferential Procurement Policy, ~~2024~~2026/~~25-27~~ and take effect on 01 July ~~2025~~2026.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCY POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE POLICY

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1. OBJECTIVE

It is essential that representatives of this municipality ~~from time to time travel~~ travel from time to time in order to establish and maintain links and relationships with other municipalities, government bodies, and other parties, institutions and organizations operating in the sphere of local government. It should also be read together with paragraph 2 of MFMA Circular 82 of 30 March 2016 as well as the Cost Containment Regulations as far as it is applicable to travel and subsistence issues.

This policy sets out the basis for the payment of a subsistence travel allowance and travel allowance ~~allowance~~, hourly rate when applicable and for the purpose of such official traveling.

2. REFERENCE

This Policy must be read in conjunction with any of the Municipality's approved related policies, practices and standard operating procedures addressing specific issues essential for a full understanding of this Policy and which are not dealt with adequately herein.

In the event of any conflict between a provision of this policy and the Cost Containment Policy, the latter policy shall apply.

2.3. TRAVEL

2.43.1 Responsibilities of Representatives who travel on Business of the Municipality

a) Every representative who travels on the business of the municipality must comply with this policy in letter and in spirit.

b) The contents of this policy will not be regarded as conditions of employment but as a re-imbursement for travelling and subsistence expenditure incurred or
a) deemed to be incurred for the attendance of events for official purposes.

c) Representatives who travel on the business of the municipality must take note that their actions, conduct and statements must be in the best interest of the municipality, and they must comply with any specific mandates they have been given.

d) Any claim must be submitted on the official claim form with the necessary

[vouchers where specific expenses are claimed](#)

- e) [All efforts should be made to minimize the costs for the Municipality i.e. by travelling together in one vehicle, minimizing overnight stay where possible, etc.](#)

b)

2.23.2 Air Travel

- a) ~~a)~~ The Accounting Officer in respect of all officials or political office bearers and the Executive Mayor in respect of the Accounting Officer only approve the purchase of economy class tickets for air travel.
- b) All flights by representatives of the municipality shall be in economy class, unless another class of travel is specifically authorized by-
- (i) the executive committee, with regard to Holders of Public Office and the Municipal Manager, or
 - (ii) The Municipal Manager, with regard to officials and applicants for interviews

32.3 International Travel

- a) International travel for any official or political office bearer can only be approved by the municipal council in a meeting open to the public with a supporting vote of the majority of the members of the municipal council present.
- b) The report to council for approval of international travel must include:
- (i) A motivation why the international travel is seen as critical and fully setting out the anticipated benefit that the municipality will derive from attending the event, meeting or function;
 - (ii) If international travel to the destination or event was previously undertaken, state what benefits if any derived from the previous attendance;
 - (iii) The full cost of the international travel including travel allowances and visas if applicable to be paid; and
 - (iv) The proposed officials and political office bearers, not exceeding three, to travel and why they have been identified.

- c) The following events will not be considered critical to justify international travel whether the full cost of the travel is paid by another institution or not:
- (i) Attendance of international sporting events;
 - (ii) Attendance of international social events;
 - (iii) Attendance of international party-political events;
 - (iv) The opening of another country's parliament or any other country's government's celebration events.
- d) The accounting officer or delegated official must ensure that requirements for international travel by officials or political office bearers are not inserted into bid documents, whether it is for inspection of products at source of construction/assembly or for any other reason.

32.4 Car Rental, Travel Costs and Rates

- a) Only "A" or "B" category vehicles may be rented, unless it is more cost-effective to hire any other category (for example, when the number of representatives involved could justify the hire of a micro-bus).
- b) Car rental must be approved as part of the travel package before the trip is embarked on. A representative who rents a vehicle whilst traveling on the business of the municipality without having received prior authorization will only be reimbursed for the cost of the vehicle rental if proof of expenditure can be produced and the representative can demonstrate that vehicle rental was reasonably reasonable but unexpectedly necessitated by the circumstances.

~~e)f)~~ Parking and toll fee – actual cost will be reimbursed via Petty Cash after the submission of proof of expenditure.

~~e)g)~~ If a representative has to must utilize his or her personal motor vehicle, he or she will be reimbursed at the tariffs listed below. The distance to which the reimbursement applies, applies must be the shortest distance via tarred road between the municipality's offices_ and the location where the official business is to be transacted.

o **Councillors:**

Will be reimbursed in terms of the Private Column of Department Transport monthly circulars pertaining to Tariffs for the Use of Motor Transport to a maximum of ~~R4.18~~R4.95 per kilometer.

o **Officials with vehicle/car allowance:**

Will be reimbursed at a flat rate of ~~R4.18~~R4.95 per kilometer where motor vehicles are used and R2.00 per kilometer where motorcycles are used. Where it is possible to fly to a destination, but the official prefers to ~~drive-with~~drive his own vehicle, the lower value between kilometer claim and ~~a flight~~flight ticket will be used as basis for reimbursement.

~~o~~—Officials who are in receipt of an Essential User Transportation Allowance:

o

o Will be reimbursed according to the official Cost Tables contained in the "Essential User Scheme: Transport Allowance" circulars of the South African Local Government Bargaining Council – Western Cape Division applicable.

o Officials without a car allowance and Members of a Committee: ~~established~~: established in terms of applicable legislation, as per the Rate per kilometer fixed by the Minister of Finance under section 8(1) (b) (ii) and (iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1962. If the total number of kilometers for which such reimbursement is received exceeds 8 000 in any tax year, reimbursement for the excess ~~kilometers~~kilometers of over 8 000 must be taxed for PAYE purposes. If the cost of any one trip exceeds that of an air ticket, the lesser amount will be paid.

The number of employees travelling to conferences or meetings on official duty for the same matter is limited to three (3) employees, unless otherwise approved in advance by the relevant Director, or Accounting Officer in the case of Directors travelling.

~~e)h)~~ Similar to the above, the number of employees travelling by air to other centers to attend an official engagement on the same matter is also limited to three (3) employees, unless otherwise approved in advance by the relevant Director or Accounting Officer in the case of Directors travelling.

~~f))~~ For the purpose of this policy, domestic travel shall mean travel within South Africa, and international travel shall mean travel to any country other than South Africa.

~~g))~~ The Accounting Officer will when appropriate determine an hourly rate for the different committees serving Council.

k) Notwithstanding the above provisions, all employees must make use of shuttle services if the cost of such services is below the cost of hiring a vehicle.

l) Travelling costs are paid from Stellenbosch Civic Centre to the destination/accommodation and return to Stellenbosch, only during working hours. In instances where proof can be submitted that additional travelling had to be undertaken or parking fees had to be paid by the employee or Councilor cost will be refunded upon receipt of documentation approved by the relevant authorized signatories.

~~h)~~—

3.4. SUBSISTENCE

3.4.1 Subsistence Allowance

- a) A representative may claim a daily subsistence allowance as provided in this policy with the understanding that all authorized personal expenses are covered by the subsistence allowance. No further expenses, with the exception of certain business expenses (see below), may be claimed.
- b) In line with SARS guidelines on Subsistence Allowances and Advances, A daily subsistence allowance will only be applicable where-
 - (i) The representative is obliged to spend at least one night away from his or her usual place of residence on business; ~~R522~~ R595 per day, or
 - (ii) The representative will be on official business for a period exceeding 12 consecutive hours per day, without having to spend a night away from his or her usual place of residence; ~~R464~~ R184 per day.
- c) A representative of the municipality must claim his or her subsistence allowance, as provided in this policy before embarking on any official trip, with the exception where such claim reaches the creditors section at least three days before the trip; in which case such claim must be submitted after the event. Such a claim must be accompanied by details of the conference or workshop or emailed/faxed invitation.

d) No subsistence allowance will be paid, and no representative will be entitled to a subsistence allowance, if the trip or travel is not related to the official business of the municipality. All travel on business of the municipality must be approved as such before a representative is entitled to a subsistence allowance.

e) For the purpose of a subsistence allowance, a representative shall mean-

- (i) ~~M~~mayor or ~~e~~executive ~~M~~mayor, as the case may be
- (ii) ~~D~~eputy-~~M~~mayor
- (iii) ~~s~~peaker~~r~~Speaker
- (iv) ~~M~~members of the executive committee or mayoral committee, as the case may be
- (v) ~~O~~ther councilors specifically authorized to represent the municipality on a particular occasion
- (vi) ~~M~~municipal ~~M~~anager
- (vii) ~~D~~irectors
- (viii) ~~A~~ny other official/representative specifically authorized to represent the municipality on a particular occasion
- (ix) ~~A~~ny official or councilor who is a member of a recognized professional institution and is granted permission to attend meetings and conferences of such institution.

f) ~~The) The~~ subsistence allowance of international travel will be the lesser of:

- (i) ~~A~~an amount equivalent to the rates as determined by SARS, at the beginning of 1 July every year.

Or

- (ii) US\$190 per day where the exchange rate of ZAR is more than 5:1 in relation to the currency of the destination country; and
- (iii) US\$100 per day where the exchange rate of ZAR is less than, or equal to 5:1 in relation to the currency of the destination ~~country;~~country.

4.5. ACCOMMODATION

4.15.1 Accommodation Costs

- a) Overnight accommodation may only be booked where the return trip exceeds 500 kilometers.

- b) Notwithstanding the provision in paragraph 4.1(a) overnight accommodation where the return trip is 500 kilometers or less, may be booked where in the view of the Accounting Officer or delegated official the limitation may be impractical and any of the following instances are present:
- (i) The road or any other conditions could jeopardize the safety, health and security of officials or political office ~~bearers;~~bearers.
 - (ii) The trips are to be undertaken over ~~a number of several~~ consecutive days provided that a return trip is ~~in excess of more than~~ 200 ~~kilometers;~~kilometers.
 - (iii) The starting time of the meeting or event would require the official or councilor to leave his/her place of residence before 05h00 ~~in order to~~to be punctual.
 - (iv) Should the circumstances as stated in paragraph 4.1 (b)(i) – (iii) not be applicable, but an official still prefers to sleep over and not travel every day, the relevant director may approve travelling and accommodation expenses to be paid in the following manner:
 - The cost of one return trip at the applicable rates stated in this policy to be claimed and reimbursed to the official, plus
 - The Daily Allowance referred to in paragraph 3.1 (b) (ii) of this policy for every night the official spends away from the workplace to be claimed and paid to the official and
 - Accommodation paid directly to the relevant establishment that is equal to the monetary value of ~~R4.50~~ R4.95 per kilometer, that is the potential travel ~~claim~~claims for every night that officials sleep over instead of travelling. In cases where more than one official was to travel together, the travel claim will be equally divided between the accommodation costs of the respective officials. Any excess accommodation costs must be borne by the official concerned.
- c) Any request for overnight accommodation and/or travel must be motivated on a prescribed form and approved by the municipal manager or delegated official prior to the arrangement for overnight stay or travel.
- d) The actual cost of accommodation will be borne by the municipality, subject to a ~~maximum of~~maximum 3- to 4-star rating for the accommodation itself in respect of domestic travel. Where such accommodation is available, the rate for a single room will be payable.
- e) If no such accommodation is available, higher ~~rating~~rated accommodation can be used subject to the prior approval of the Municipal Manager.

- f) If a representative stays with a relative or friend, no accommodation allowance may be claimed, but the representative may claim a subsistence allowance of R493 per day.
- g) The recoverable cost of accommodation for international travel may not exceed US\$350 per day.
- h) The municipality ~~will at all times~~will always firstly consider accommodation where the National Treasury has negotiated discounts for rates as per MFMA circular 97. In the absence of such accommodation or failure to secure space, only then will the municipality consider accommodation outside the "NT negotiated accommodation".
- i) Notwithstanding the provisions of 4 (1) (c), the procurement of all accommodation services will be subjected to the municipality's SCM policy and preferential procurement policy. The written approval in terms of paragraph 4.1(c) must be filed with the relevant supply chain documents for the accommodation booking.

5 CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND STUDY TOURS

- 5.1 Applications for conferences, meetings and conferences, both within ~~and~~and outside South African borders, must be done on the prescribed form. Applications for conferences, study tours and similar events must be accompanied by a motivation that takes the ~~under mentioned~~undermentioned aspects into account:
 - a) The official's or political office bearer's roles and responsibilities and the anticipated benefits of the conference or ~~event~~event.
 - b) Whether the conference or event addresses relevant concerns of the ~~institution~~institution.
 - c) The appropriate number of officials or political office bearers, not exceeding three, attending the conference or ~~event~~event.
 - d) The availability of funds to meet expenses related to the conference or event.
- 5.2 The accounting officer may consider appropriate benchmark costs with other professional bodies or regulatory bodies prior to granting approval for an official to attend a conference or event within and without the borders of South Africa.
 - a) Such benchmark costs may not exceed an amount as determined from time to time by the National Treasury through a notice.
 - b) The costs exclude costs related to travel, accommodation and related expenses, but include conference or event registration expenses and any other expenses in relation to the conference or event.

- c) When considering costs for conferences or events these may not include items such as laptops, tablets or other similar tokens that are built into the price of such conferences or events.
- d) The accounting officer must grant the approval for officials and in the case of political office bearers and the accounting officer, the mayor for attendance of conferences and events.

5.3 The accounting officer must ensure that meetings and planning sessions that entail the use of municipal funds are, as far as may be practically possible, held in-house.

- a) Municipal or provincial office facilities must be unitized for conference, meeting, strategic planning sessions, *inter alia* where an appropriate venue exists within the municipal jurisdiction.

5.4 The municipality must, where applicable, take advantage of early registration discounts by granting the required approvals to attend the conference, event or study tour, in advance.

6. TRAVEL AND SUBSISTANCE ALLOWANCES FOR APPLICANTS INVITED FOR INTERVIEWS

- (a) If an invited for an interview has to utilize his or her personal motor vehicle he or she will be reimbursed at the same rates as stipulated in paragraph 2.4 (d) of this policy. The actual cost of air travel will be reimbursed subject to the prior approval of the Municipal Manager or the ~~Director~~[Director of](#) Corporate Services.
- (b) Candidates residing outside the boundaries of Stellenbosch municipality will be reimbursed for reasonable costs of travelling as provided for in this policy. Where the distance to travel and interview circumstances is such that a candidate requires accommodation, suitable accommodation may be pre-authorized by the relevant ~~director~~[director](#), and the candidate may be reimbursed.
- (c) If a candidate is made an offer of appointment and declines the offer, no reimbursement of costs will be made.
- (d) Where necessary the User Department in consultation with Human Resources will make suitable travelling and accommodation arrangements and provide budget for the costs.

7. AUTHORISATION

7.1 For purposes of implementing this policy

- a) Only the Municipal Manager may authorize any travel to be undertaken by ~~Directors,~~
~~but Directors,~~ provided that the expenses to be incurred are on the approved budget of the relevant department. Claims by other officials to be authorized by directors concerned.
- b) Only the ~~Director~~Director, Strategic and Corporate Services or the Municipal Manager may authorize payments to be made for persons invited for interviews, but provided that the expenses to be incurred are on the approved budget.
- c) Only the Executive ~~Mayor~~Mayor, together with the relevant ~~director~~director, may authorize any ~~travel~~trip to be undertaken by Holders of Public Office, or the municipal ~~manager,~~ but manager, provided that the expenses to be incurred are on the approved budget of the municipality.
- d) Only Directors may authorize any ~~travel~~trip to be undertaken by employees in the respective Directorate, but provided that the expenses to be incurred are on the approved budget of the municipality.
- e) As far as is practically possible, authorization for the above must be obtained prior to the occasion by any representative who travels on the business of the municipality.

An invitation to attend a workshop, meeting or related event is not an automatic authorization to attend such workshop or event. The required authorization must still be obtained from the municipal manager or executive mayor, executive committee or ~~director as the case may be~~director.

8. COUNCIL DELEGATES

Council delegates or representatives to any conference, workshop or meeting must ensure that they arrive on time and attend until the conclusion of such event. If any representative fails to do so, the executive mayor or executive committee, the municipal manager or director as the case may be, may recover all allowances and disbursements paid to enable such delegate or representative to attend such event, provided that such delegate or representative is afforded the opportunity to submit reasons for not being able to be present from the commencement to conclusion of such event.

9. COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED AS A RESULT OF PRESCRIBED LEGISLATION

Any committee established as a result of prescriptions in relevant ~~legislation~~legislation will, for the purposes of application of this policy, qualify for an allowance equal to that paid to Holders of Public Office.

10. AUTHORITY

Any deviation from this policy for whatsoever reason must be authorized by the Municipal Manager and in the case of the Municipal Manager, the Executive Mayor will authorize.

In any instance where a delegate ~~did~~does not attend business as approved in accordance with this policy, any expenditure incurred by the council should be refunded by the representative. All deviations in this regard must be approved by council.

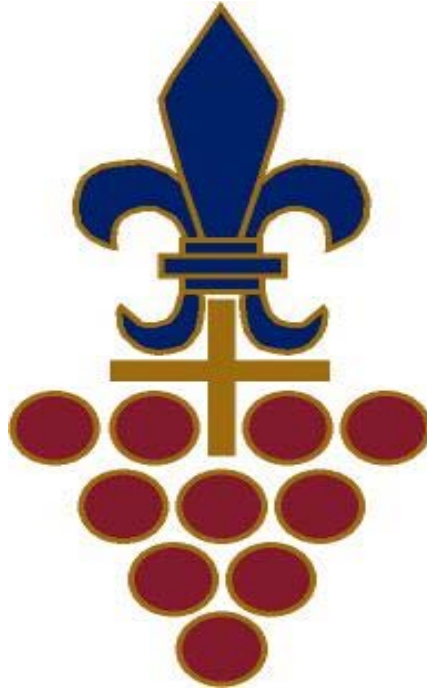
11. TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE CLAIM FORM

The official Travel and Subsistence Allowance claim form, as prescribed by Chief Financial ~~Officer~~Officer, must be used with regard to Travel and Subsistence Allowance applications. The approved form should reach the ~~creditors~~creditors' office 3 days before the intended day of departure ~~in order for~~for allowances to be paid to the representative timeously.

12. SHORT TITLE

This Policy will be known as the Travel and Subsistence Policy and is effective from 1 July 2026.-

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



COST CONTAINMENT POLICY

2026/2027

REVISED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

COST CONTAINMENT POLICY

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1. **DEFINITIONS**

“*Act*” means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003);

“*Consultant*” means a professional person, individual partnership, corporation, or a company appointed to provide technical and specialist advice or to assist with a design and implementation of projects or to assist the municipality to achieve its objectives of local government in terms of section 152 of the Constitution;

“*Cost containment*” means the measures implemented to curtail spending in terms of this policy;

“*Credit Card*” means a card issued by a financial services provider, which creates a revolving account and grants a line of credit to the cardholder;

“*Debit Card*” means a card issued by a financial services provider allowing the cardholder to transfer money electronically from any bank account held by the Municipality when making a purchase;

“*Municipality*” means Stellenbosch Local Municipality;

“*Persons in the employ of the municipality*” means any employee of the municipality whether employed on a permanent or temporary basis and any public office bearer serving on the Council;

“*Procurement Documentation*” means any documentation used for the procurement of consultants, whether it is documentation used for tenders or formal quotations;

2. **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the policy is to regulate spending and to implement cost containment measures at Stellenbosch Local Municipality to ensure that the resources of the Municipality are used effectively, efficiently and economically.–

3. **OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY**

3.1 The objectives of this policy are to:

3.1.1 To ensure that the resources of the municipality are used effectively, efficiently and economically;

3.1.2 To implement cost containment measures.

4. **SCOPE OF THE POLICY**

4.1 This policy will apply to all:

4.1.1 Councillors'; and

4.1.2 Municipal employees.

4.2 The containment measures are intended to eliminate wastage of public funds and to enhance service delivery

4.2 4.3 In the event of any conflict between a provision of this policy and any other policy of council, the provision of this policy shall apply.

5. **LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

5.1 This policy must be read in conjunction with the -

5.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996 as amended), The Municipal Finance Management Act,

5.1.2 The Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No.56 of 2003

5.1.3 The Municipal System Act, Act 32 of 2000

5.1.4 Municipal Structure Act, Act 117 of 1998.

5.1.1—

~~5.1.25.1.5~~ MFMA Circular 97, published on 31 July 2019;

~~5.1.35.1.6~~ Municipal Cost Containment Regulations, 2019; and

~~5.1.7~~ Travelling and subsistence policy of Stellenbosch Municipality:-

~~5.1.8~~ Bylaws of Stellenbosch Municipality.

5.1.4

6. **POLICY PRINCIPLES**

~~6.1~~ This policy will apply to the procurement of the following goods and/or ~~services~~services, and all other policies must be aligned with this policy:-

~~6.1~~

~~6.2~~ The policy will apply to the procurement of the following goods and services.

~~6.1.1 Use~~6.2.1 Use of consultants

~~6.1.2 Vehicles~~6.2.2 Vehicles used for political office-bearers

~~6.2.31.3~~ Travel and subsistence

~~Domestic~~6.2.4 Domestic accommodation

~~Credit~~6.2.5 Credit cards

6.2.6 Sponsorships, events and catering

6.2.7 Communication

6.2.8 Conferences, meetings and study tours

~~6.1.4~~ 6.2.9 Any other related expenditure items

~~76~~ **USE OF CONSULTANTS**

7.1 Consultants may only be appointed after an assessment of the needs and requirements has been conducted to support the requirement of the

use of consultants.

7.2 The assessment referred to in 7.1 must confirm that the municipality does not have requisite skills or resources in its full time employ to perform the function that the consultant will carry out.

7.3 Procurement documentation for the appointment of consultants must include a clause that remuneration rates will be subject to negotiation and will not exceed the applicable rates stated below:

7.3.1 Rates determined in the “Guideline on fees for audits undertaken on behalf of the Auditor-General of South Africa” issued by the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants;

7.3.2 Rates set out in the “Guide on Hourly Fee Rates for Consultants” issued by the Department of Public Service and Administration;

7.3.3 Rates prescribed by the body regulating the profession of the consultant.

7.4 When negotiating cost effective rates for international consultants, the Accounting officer may take into account the relevant international and market determined rates.

~~7.4~~

7.5 When consultants are ~~appointed~~appointed, the following should be included in the Service Level Agreements:

7.5.1 Consultants should be appointed on a time and cost basis that has specific start and end dates;

7.5.2 Consultants should be appointed on an output-specific basis, with specified deliverables and the associated remuneration;

7.5.3 Ensure that cost ceilings are included to specify the contract price as well travel and subsistence disbursements and whether the contract price is inclusive or exclusive of travel and subsistence;

7.5.4 A clause ensuring that skills transfer is done by the consultant to the relevant Municipal officials. This requirement must also be specified in Procurement Documentation.

7.5.5 All engagements with consultants should be undertaken in accordance with the municipality's supply chain management policy and Supply Chain Regulations.

7.6 The travel and subsistence costs of consultants must be in accordance with the national travel policy issued by the National Department of Transport as updated periodically.

7.7 Consultancy reduction plans should be developed to reduce the reliance on consultants.

7.8 All contracts with consultants must include a retention fee or a penalty clause for poor performance.

7.9 The specifications and performance of the service provider must be used as a monitoring tool for the work that is to be undertaken and performance must be appropriately recorded and monitored.

8. VEHICLES USED FOR POLITICAL OFFICE-BEARERS

8.1 Should the approved capital budget of the municipality include the purchase of vehicles for official use by political office bearers, the threshold limit for such vehicle purchases may not exceed seven hundred thousand rand (R700 000) or 70% (VAT inclusive) of the total annual remuneration package for the different grades, whichever is ~~lower~~ greater.

8.2 The procurement of vehicles must be undertaken using the national government transversal mechanism unless it can be procured at a lower cost through other procurement mechanisms.

8.3 Before deciding on the procurement of a vehicle as contemplated in 8.2, the ~~C~~hief ~~F~~inancial ~~O~~fficer must provide the council with information relating to the following criteria which must be considered:

8.3.1 Status of current vehicles;

8.3.2 Affordability, including options of purchasing vs. renting, ~~providing~~

that the most cost-effective option is taken.

8.3.3 Extent of service delivery backlogs;

8.3.4 Terrain for effective usage of vehicle; and

8.3.5 Any other policy of council.

8.4 If the rental option is preferred, the Accounting officer must review the costs incurred on a quarterly basis to ensure that value for money is obtained.

8.5 Regardless of their usage, vehicles for official use by public office bearers may only be replaced after completion of 120 000 kilometres.

8.6 Notwithstanding 8.5, a municipality may replace vehicles for official use by public office bearers before the completion of 120 000 kilometres only in instances where the vehicle experiences serious mechanical problems and is in a poor condition, and subject to obtaining a detailed mechanical report by the vehicle manufacturer or approved dealer.

9 **TRAVEL, SUBSISTENCE AND ACCOMMODATION**

Cost containment measures should be applied in managing and planning trips.

Air Travel

9.1 The Accounting officer in respect of all officials or political office bearers and the Executive mayor in respect of the Accounting Officer may only approve the purchase of economy class tickets for air travel.

International Travel

9.2 International travel for any official or political office bearer can only be approved by the municipal council in a council meeting open to the public with a supporting vote of the majority of the members of the municipal council present.

9.3 The report to council for approval of international travel must include:

9.3.1 A motivation why the international travel is seen as critical and fully setting out the anticipated benefit that the municipality will

- derive from attending the event, meeting or function;
 - 9.3.2 If international travel to the destination or event was previously undertaken, state what benefits if any derived from the previous attendance;
 - 9.3.3 The full cost of the international travel including travel allowances to be paid; and
 - 9.3.4 The proposed officials and political office bearers, not exceeding three, to travel and why they have been identified.
- 9.4 The following events will not be considered critical to justify international travel whether the full cost of the travel is paid by another institution or not:
- 9.4.1 Attendance of international sporting events;
 - 9.4.2 Attendance of international social events;
 - 9.4.3 Attendance of international party-political events;
 - 9.4.4 The opening of another country's parliament or any other country's government's celebration events.
- 9.5 The accounting officer or delegated official must ensure that requirements for international travel by officials or political office bearers are not inserted into bid documents, whether it is for inspection of products at source of construction/assembly or for any other reason.

Domestic Accommodation

- 9.6 Overnight accommodation may only be booked where the return trip exceeds 500 kilometres.
- 9.7 Notwithstanding the provision in paragraph 9.6 overnight accommodation, where the return trip is 500 kilometres or less, may be booked where in the view of the accounting officer or delegated official the limitation may be impractical and any of the following instances are present:
- 9.7.1 The road or any other conditions could jeopardise the safety, health and security of officials or political office bearers;

- 9.7.2 The trips are to be undertaken over a number of consecutive days provided that a return trip is in excess of 200 kilometres;
- 9.7.3 The starting time of the meeting or event would require the official or councillor to leave his/her place of residence before 05:00 in order to be punctual; and
- 9.7.4 Overnight accommodation is cheaper than the travelling expenses payable under council policy on travel and subsistence.

9.8 Any request for overnight accommodation in compliance with paragraph 9.6 or 9.7 must be motivated on a prescribed form and approved by the municipal manager or delegated official prior to the arrangement for overnight stay;

9.9 The written approval in terms of paragraph 9.8 must be filed with the relevant supply chain documents for the accommodation booking; and

9.10 A copy of such written approval in terms of paragraph 9.8 must also accompany the request for travel and subsistence.

10. **CREDIT CARDS**

10.1 The accounting officer must ensure that no credit card or debit card linked to a bank account of the municipality is issued to any official or public office-bearer.

10.2 Where officials or public office bearers must incur expenditure in relation to approved official municipal activities, such officials and public office bearers may use their personal bank cards or cash, and may request reimbursement from the municipality in accordance with approved policies and processes.

11 **SPONSORSHIPS, EVENTS & CATERING**

11.1 The municipality may not incur catering expenses for meetings that are only attended by persons in the employ of the municipality, unless prior

written approval is obtained from the accounting officer.

- 11.2 Catering expenses may be incurred by the accounting officer for the following, if they exceed five (5) hours:

- 11.2.1 Hosting of meetings;
- 11.2.2 Conferences;
- 11.2.3 Workshops;
- 11.2.4 Courses;
- 11.2.5 Forums;
- 11.2.6 Recruitment interviews; and
- 11.2.7 Council proceedings

- 11.3 Entertainment allowances of officials may not exceed two thousand rand (R2 000.00) per person per financial year, unless otherwise approved by the accounting officer.

- 11.4 Expenses may not be incurred on alcoholic beverages.

- 11.5 The regulations require *inter alia* that the accounting officer must ensure that social events are not financed from the municipality's budget however, this provision is not intended to impede on the constitutional obligation of the municipality as particularly set out in section 152, 153, 195(1)(h) and Schedule 4 Part B of the Constitution to promote and cultivate social development, economic development, good human-resource management and local tourism.

□

- 11.6 Social events exclude the following events linked to the strategic objectives of the municipality:

- 11.6.1 Economic development events;
- 11.6.2 Cultural festivals;
- 11.6.3 Local tourism festivals;
- 11.6.4 Youth, aged, disable and other vulnerable persons developmental events;
- 11.6.5 Civic honours events;

- 11.6.6 Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions;
 - 11.6.7 Town centennial or other significant municipal commemorating events;
 - 11.6.8 Opening of facilities and buildings;
 - 11.6.9 Strategic planning sessions;
 - 11.6.10 Non-recreational team building events; and
 - 11.6.11 Non-recreational staff wellness functions.
- 11.7 Expenditure may not be incurred on corporate branded items like clothing or goods for personal use of officials, other than uniforms, office supplies and tools of trade, unless the costs thereto are recovered from the affected officials or is an integral part of the business model of a specific project or drive.
- 11.8 The accounting officer must ensure that any sporting events, and expenditure directly or indirectly related to sporting events such as travel and accommodation cost, sporting gear and sporting regalia are not financed from the budget of the municipality or by any suppliers or sponsors. This provision does not prohibit the municipality to incur expenditure on municipal sport facilities as per its constitutional function.
- 11.9 The accounting officer or delegated official may incur expenditure not exceeding the limits for petty cash as per the municipal Petty Cash Policy for one transaction usage, to host farewell functions in recognition of officials who retire after serving the municipality for ten or more years or retire on grounds of ill health.

12 **COMMUNICATION**

- 12.1 Stellenbosch Municipality may, if matters are not required to be notified through the media to the local community in terms of section 21 of the Municipal Systems Act or any other applicable legislation, advertise municipal related events on its website instead of advertising in magazines or newspapers.
- 12.2 The accounting officer must ensure that allowances to officials for private

calls and data costs are limited to the amounts as determined in Council's Cellular Telephone Policy or any other applicable policy that regulates cellular calls and data cost.

12.3 Newspaper and other related publications for the use of officials and political office bearers must be discontinued on expiry of existing contracts; unless, authorised by the accounting officer for officials and by the executive mayor for political office bearers that it is required for professional purposes.

12.4 Stellenbosch Municipality may participate in the transversal term contract arranged by the National Treasury for the acquisition of mobile communication services provided that the municipality cannot procure it at cheaper rates.

13 **CONFERENCES, MEETINGS & STUDY TOURS**

13.1 Cost containment measures with regards to conferences, meetings and study tours are dealt with in the approved Travel and Subsistence Policy.

14 **OTHER RELATED EXPENDITURE ITEMS**

14.1 All commodities, services and products covered by a transversal contract by the National Treasury must be procured through that transversal contract before approaching the market, in order to benefit from savings and lower prices or rates that have already been negotiated.

14.2 Municipal resources may not be used to fund elections, campaign activities, including the provision of food, clothing and other inducements as part of, or during the election periods.

14.3 Procurement of elaborate and expensive office furniture must be avoided.

14.4 If considered a requirement, only the services of the South African Police

Service may be used to conduct security threat assessments of political office bearers and key officials. A report must be submitted to the Office of the Speaker.

~~14.4~~14.5 The municipality may consider providing additional time-off in lieu of payment for overtime worked. Planned overtime must be submitted to the relevant manager for consideration monthly.

15 **ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES**

15.1 Failure to implement or comply with this policy may result in any official of the municipality or political office bearer that has authorized or incurred any expenditure contrary to those stipulated herein being held liable for financial misconduct or a financial offence in the case of political office bearers as defined in Chapter 15 of the Act read with the Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings, 2014.

16 **DISCLOSURES OF COST CONTAINMENT MEASURES**

16.1 Cost containment measures applied by the municipality must be included in the municipal in-year budget report and annual cost savings must be disclosed in the annual report.

16.2 The measures implemented and aggregate amounts saved per quarter, together with the regular reports on reprioritization of cost savings, on the implementation of the cost containment measures must be submitted to the municipal council for review and resolution. The municipal council can refer such reports to an appropriate council committee for further recommendations and actions.

16.3 Such reports must be copied to the National Treasury and relevant provincial treasuries within seven calendar days after the report is submitted to municipal council.

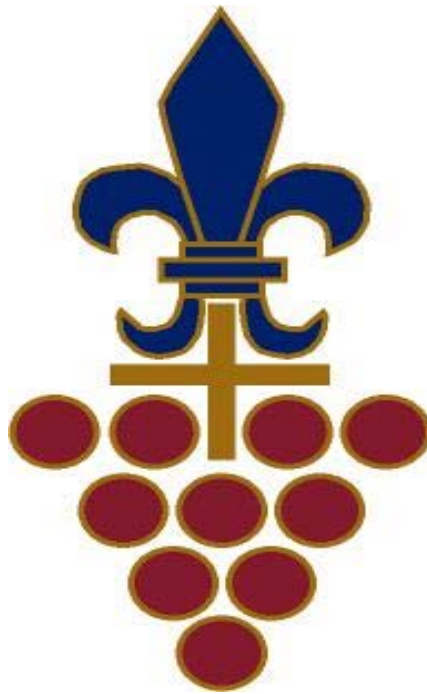
17 **REVIEW PROCESS**

17.1 This policy is a budget related policy and will be reviewed at least annually or when required by way of a council resolution, or when an update is issued by National Treasury.

18 **SHORT TITLE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

~~1849.~~1 This policy is called the Cost Containment Policy and takes effect on ~~4 October 2019.~~ 1 July 2026.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



TARIFF POLICY

2026/2027

UNCHANGED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

TARIFF POLICY

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PREAMBLE

In accordance with Section 74 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), Stellenbosch Municipal Council must adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of tariffs for municipal services which complies with the provisions of the said Act and with any other applicable legislation.

Tariffs represent the charges levied by Council on consumers for the utilization of services provided by the Municipality and rates on properties. Tariffs will be calculated in various ways, dependent upon the nature of the service being provided.

In furtherance of reusable energy, Council may consider tariffs pertinent to the purchase of surplus energy from consumers.

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Tariff Policy is to ensure the following:

- (a) Tariffs must conform to acceptable policy principles;
- (b) Municipal services must be sustainable;
- (c) Tariffs must comply with the applicable legislation; and
- (d) Tariffs should take indigent consumers into consideration.

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The following legislation is applicable for the determination of tariffs for municipal services delivered or for the purchase of surplus energy:

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)
 Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003)
 Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)
 Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997)
 Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act 4 of 2006)
 Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004)

3. TARIFF PRINCIPLES

The following principles will apply in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area of jurisdiction (WC024):

- (a) Users of municipal services are treated equitably in the application of tariffs;
- (b) The amount individual users pay for services are generally in proportion to their use of that service;
- (c) Indigent or Poor households (as per the Indigent Policy of Stellenbosch Municipality) have access to basic services through:
 - (i) Special or lifeline tariffs for low levels of use or consumption of services or for basic levels of service; or
 - (ii) Any other direct or indirect method of subsidisation of tariffs for poor households.

- (d) Tariffs reflect the costs reasonably associated with rendering the service, including capital, operating, maintenance, administration, replacement costs and interest charges;
- (e) Tariffs are set at levels that facilitate the financial sustainability of the service, taking into account subsidisation from sources other than the service concerned.

A service is financially sustainable when it is provided in a manner that would ensure its financing from internal and external sources is sufficient to cover the costs;

- (i) of the initial capital expenditure required,
 - (ii) for operating the service, and
 - (iii) for maintaining, repairing, and replacing the physical assets used in its provision;
- (f) Provision may be made in appropriate circumstances for a surcharge or a discount on the tariff for a service;
- (g) Provision may be made for the promotion of local economic development through special tariffs for commercial and industrial users;
- (h) The economical, efficient, and effective use of resources, the recycling of waste and other appropriate environmental objectives is encouraged;
- (i) The extent of subsidisation of tariffs for indigent/poor households and other categories of users are fully disclosed; and
- (j) The safeguarding of the integrity of the electrical distribution network and the continued economic viability for the purchasing of surplus energy from consumers.

It is further stated that tariffs, rates, and the employment of resources, in general, take into account the Council's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) principles and goals.

4. CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES

Traditionally, municipal services have been classified into five groups based on how they are financed. The five groups are as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---|
| (a) | Trading services | Water and Electricity Services |
| | | These services may generate a surplus which will be used to subsidize community services other than economical services. |
| (b) | Economical services | Refuse Removal and Sewerage Services |
| | | These services' charges must cover the cost of providing the services, i.e. it must at least break even. In the event of the latter not being possible within a period, the shortfall will be financed from the Municipal Property Rates revenue. |
| (c) | Rates Services | The revenue from Municipal Property Rates is utilized for Rates related services or the shortfall on Economical services. |
| (d) | Housing Services | Housing Schemes |
| | | These services are ring-fenced in the Housing Development Fund and the net operating balance is set off as a contribution to/from the Housing Development Fund. |
| (e) | Sundry Services | Various Services |
| | | All Services not defined in paragraphs (a) to (d) above. These services' charges may cover the cost of providing the services, i.e. it should at least break even |

5. CALCULATION OF TARIFFS FOR MAJOR SERVICES

5.1 Water Tariffs

Although a fairly large proportion of the water needs is supplied from own sources, water is also purchased from external suppliers, such as the City of Cape Town. The increase in water tariffs is largely influenced by the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the purchase price of water and the need for financing bulk water infrastructure expansion.

Water is bought at a one-part tariff expressed in Rand per kilolitre. In order to manage consumption, an inclining block rate tariff structure is applied in the Stellenbosch Municipal area of jurisdiction.

The first block rate for domestic consumers represents the Lifeline volume in kilolitres (kl) per month (considered to be the lowest sustainable water volume per household), which is supplied at a rate targeted to be below cost. Losses incurred in this tariff category may be recovered by contributions from the higher tariff categories, conforming to the principle of cross-subsidisation.

Tariff structures for water supply are applied in the form of a sliding scale or a flat tariff in the area of jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality. This is reflected in the Tariff Schedule approved by Council.

The specific sliding scale(s) linked to each consumer group, or the service charge types and the applicable tariffs, including any specific tariffs that would be applicable when Council adopts water restriction strategies, are reflected in the Water Tariff Schedule as approved by Council.

The following table illustrates the principals for tariff charges applied to various consumers or the specialised water service charge types for water consumption in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area:

(a) Domestic:

Includes residential erven, Sectional Title Units, as well as residential erven managed by legal entities, each being served by an individually metered water connection.

(b) Domestic Cluster:

Refers to a cluster (block of flats) served by a single water connection.

(c) MASO:

A MASO tariff for the affected parties will be applied.

(d) Bulk Users:

A sliding scale tariff will be applied on water consumption for irrigation of sports grounds of schools, irrigation of Council property by sports clubs, as well as irrigation of parks and other grounds or properties serviced by Council's Parks and Recreation Department.

(e) Business, Commercial and Industrial:

A single tariff for all business, commercial and industrial consumers will apply.

(f) All other consumers and Miscellaneous cases:

A single tariff for all other consumers and miscellaneous cases including schools, sport bodies, charity organizations and churches or any other user as determined by the relevant Director, may apply.

(g) Leakages:

Different tariffs may apply to Municipal, Domestic, Business, Commercial or Industrial consumers.

(h) Basic Charge:

A Basic (a fixed monthly) charge will be applied to each domestic consumer, a domestic cluster consumer and all other non-domestic consumers, irrespective whether a gated/non-gated development is supplied via a bulk meter.

The Basic charge will be applied to Indigent Households as per the Indigent Policy of the Municipality.

(i) Availability Fee:

An availability fee may be charged on properties not connected to the water network, should it be available. This fee aims to recoup capital and maintenance costs of networks as well as certain fixed administrative costs in respect of such properties. The applicability of such fee shall be determined by the relevant directorate.

5.2 Electricity Tariffs

In addition to general cost factors, the following is taken into account when determining a tariff structure for electricity:

- (i) Electricity is primarily supplied by Eskom and distributed by the Municipality.
- (ii) Minimum standards for distribution are determined nationally and must be adhered to in order to conform to both safety and continuity of supply norms.
- (iii) Due to the fact that a large part of the operating expenditure consists of bulk electricity purchases, tariff structures and levels are very sensitive to any change in the cost of supply by Eskom.
- (iv) Electricity is supplied under a distribution license, granted by the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) for a specific area of jurisdiction. All tariff structures and tariffs must be approved by NERSA prior to application thereof by a distributor on an annual basis.

Electricity is distributed by Stellenbosch Municipality in the areas of Stellenbosch, Johannesdal, Pniel and Franschhoek.

Eskom distributes electricity in the areas of Jamestown, Raithby, Kylemore, Klappmuts and the rural areas. In these areas, the distribution is managed, operated, and controlled by the applicable service provider.

Export of surplus energy from an approved and certified consumer to the Municipality's distribution network shall be subject to special and specific agreements embracing in broad terms the operational and financial imperatives for a sustainable and economically viable alliance.

In order to manage consumption, inclining block rate tariff structures are applied in the Stellenbosch Municipal areas of distribution, or any part or area incorporated where due course was followed. In these areas, different tariff structures may be implemented for consumers using renewable energy for own use and/or where the export of surplus energy is approved under the proviso of specific conditions, limits on energy export and reimbursement of exported energy.

Additional fees may be levied on consumers for which maximum demand charges are in effect and who have exceeded specific limits.

The specific inclining block rate(s), any other charges linked to the tariff structure and the applicable tariffs are reflected in the Electricity Tariff Schedule as approved by Council.

The following table illustrates the principals for tariff charges applied to various consumers or the service charge types for electricity consumption or export in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area:

(a) Domestic Lifeline (PP):

Domestic Lifeline Tariffs will apply to prepaid Indigent consumers in order to promote the affordability of the service. A fixed monthly charge will not be applied to this category of consumers.

(b) Domestic Regular:

Domestic Regular tariffs will apply, in various service charge types, to other domestic consumers other than Indigent consumers on either conventional or prepaid metering systems. A fixed monthly charge may be applied to this category of consumers.

(c) Commercial Lifeline Low energy rate:

A Commercial Lifeline energy rate tariff will apply in respect of prepaid commercial low consumers. A fixed monthly charge will not be applied to this category of consumers.

(d) Commercial Low energy rate:

Commercial Low energy rate tariffs will apply, in various service charge types, in respect of conventional and prepaid commercial low consumers. A fixed monthly charge will be applied to this category of consumers.

(e) Commercial Regular energy rate:

Commercial Regular energy rate tariffs will apply, in various service charge types, in respect of conventional and prepaid commercial regular consumers. A fixed monthly charge is applied to this category of consumers.

(f) Agricultural energy rate:

Agricultural energy rate tariffs will apply, in various service charge types, in respect of agricultural use. A fixed monthly charge is applied to this category of consumers.

(g) Industrial energy rate:

Industrial energy rate tariffs as well as various types of energy demand tariffs will apply, in various service charge types, in respect of Industrial use. A fixed monthly charge is applied to this category of consumers.

(h) Municipal energy rate:

Municipal energy rate tariffs will apply, in various service charge types, for municipal consumption for street and traffic lights and for municipal buildings. A fixed monthly charge will not be applied to this category of consumers.

(i) Non-profit Organisations (NPO) energy rate:

Non-profit organisation's tariffs will apply, in various service charge types, to Non-profit Organisations in order to promote the affordability of the service for Non-profit Organisations. A monthly fixed charge will not be applied for this category of consumers.

(j) Sport Organisations energy rate:

Sport energy rate tariffs will apply, and a Maximum Demand Charge may apply on sports fields as per approved contracts being classified as either Low Consumers or High Consumers. A fixed monthly charge will not be applied to this category of consumers.

(k) Time-of-Use energy rate:

Different fixed monthly tariffs as well as various types of energy demand tariffs will apply during the low demand and the high demand tariff periods in respect of low and medium voltage consumers. For the purpose of these tariffs the low demand period shall be defined as being the summer period and the high demand period as the winter period.

(l) Availability fee:

An availability fee may be charged to properties not connected to the electricity network, where it is available. This fee aims to recoup capital and maintenance costs of networks as well as certain fixed administrative costs. The applicability of such fee shall be determined by the relevant directorate.

5.3 Refuse (Solid Waste) Removal Tariffs

The specific services rendered, any other charges linked to the service and the applicable tariffs are reflected in the Solid Waste Tariff Schedule as approved by Council.

(a) Residential properties:

Residential refuse (solid waste) will be removed once a week. Households are allowed 3 standard refuse bags or one “Otto”-type container per week.

Refuse removal tariffs are based on a flat rate per household.

A specific tariff for Indigent consumers in respect of single residential properties will apply as per the approved Solid Waste Tariff Schedule.

(b) Business and industries:

Business and industry refuse (solid waste) are removed by means of “Otto”-type or bulk containers. Each container (size in volume) is accepted as a refuse unit at a specific tariff and number of removals per week.

(c) Availability Fee:

An availability fee may be charged to vacant properties, businesses, flats, and developments not permanently using the municipal collection services. The applicability of such fee shall be determined by the relevant directorate.

5.4 Sewerage Tariffs

Tariff structures for sewerage are applied uniformly in the area of jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality.

The tariff structures for specific services rendered, any other charges linked to the service and the applicable tariffs are reflected in the Sewerage Tariff Schedule as approved by Council.

(a) Residential properties:

A tariff structure utilizing plot sizes is applied to allocate the sewerage costs to a specific property.

(b) Business and industries:

A tariff structure utilizing plot sizes, as well as floor areas per usage is applied to allocate the sewerage costs to a specific property.

The removal of industrial effluent is charged at a cost as per the applicable tariffs.

(c) Septic Tanks:

The clearance of septic tanks is charged per 5 000 litre or part thereof.

(d) Availability Fee:

An availability fee based upon a tariff structure utilizing plot sizes may apply to all vacant properties. The applicability of such fee shall be determined by the relevant directorate.

6. CALCULATION OF OTHER TARIFFS**6.1 Sundry Tariffs****(a) Tariff Structure:**

- (i) The tariff structure as reflected in the Sundry Tariffs Tariff Schedule as annually approved by Council will be used to determine regulatory community and subsidized services.

(b) Method of calculation:

- (i) Existing tariffs will be revised annually, for application during the next financial year, by adjusting the tariff that applied during the current financial year by a percentage (suitable rounding will be applied) considering the recovery of increased costs or to compensate for any cost reductions where appropriate.
- (ii) New tariffs will be calculated based on the estimated actual cost where appropriate or to recover some costs depending on the type of community service.

(c) Building Clause references:

- (i) Obligations pertaining to Building Clauses as per the development agreements or contracts will be dealt with according to the contract obligations.

6.2 Rates Tariffs

The Stellenbosch Municipality's Rates Policy describes the process for imposing property rates for the various categories of owners and properties.

The tariff structures for the applicable categories and the applicable provisions for relief measures are reflected in the Property Rates Tariff Schedule and Rates Policy as annually approved by Council.

7. CONTACT OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICE

The contact details for Tariff related enquiries:

E-mail Address: enquiries.navrae@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Telephone Numbers: See Municipal Account for relevant telephone numbers

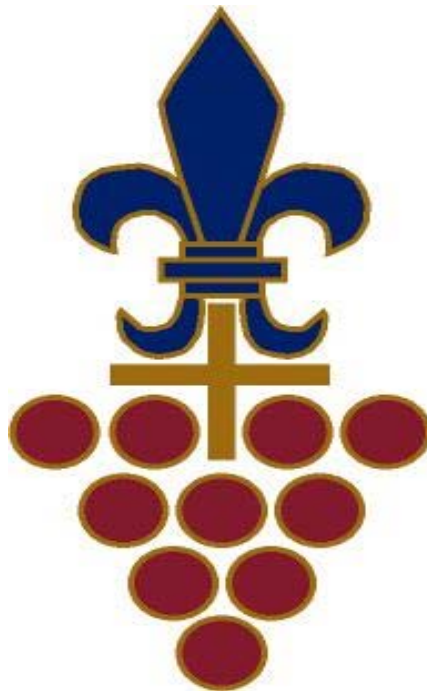
Postal Address: PO Box 17, Stellenbosch, 7601

Any Municipal Office in the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality

8 SHORT TITLE

This policy is the Tariff Policy of the Stellenbosch Municipality.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



TARIFF BY-LAW

2026/2027

UNCHANGED

Effective from 01 July 2022

Provincial Extraordinary Gazette 8601 03/06/2022



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

TARIFF BY-LAW

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1. PREAMBLE

- (1) Section 229(1) of the Constitution authorizes a municipality to impose:
 - (a) rates on property and surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the municipality; and
 - (b) if authorized by national legislation, other taxes, levies and duties.
- (2) In terms of section 75A of the Systems Act a municipality may:
 - (a) levy and recover fees, charges or tariffs in respect of any function or service of the municipality; and
 - (b) recover collection charges and interest on any outstanding amount.
- (3) In terms section 74(1) of the Systems Act, a municipal council must adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of fees for a municipal service provided by the municipality or by way of service delivery agreements and which complies with the provisions of the Systems Act, the Municipal Finance Management Act and any other applicable legislation.
- (4) In terms of section 75(1) of the Systems Act, a municipal council must adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation and enforcement of its tariff policy.
- (5) In terms of section 75(2) of the Systems Act, by-laws adopted in terms of section 75(1) of the Systems Act may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, services, service standards and geographical areas as long as such differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination.
- (6) In furtherance of reusable energy, Council may determine tariffs pertinent to the purchase of surplus energy from consumers, subject to regulations issued and approved by the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA).

2. DEFINITIONS

"Municipality" means the Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).

"Tariff Policy" means the Tariff Policy adopted by the Municipality in terms of this By-Law.

"Constitution" refers to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

"Council" means the Council of the Municipality.

"Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy" means the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy as stipulated by sections 96(b) and 97 of the Systems Act.

"Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000).

"Finance Management Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 53 of 2003).

"Tariff" means fees, charges or any other tariffs levied by the Municipality in respect of any function or service provided, or surplus energy purchased, by the Municipality including rates levied by the Municipality in terms of the Local Government: Property Rates Act, (Act 6 of 2004).

"Tariff List" or **"Tariff Schedule"** means the list of the Tariffs applicable and in respect of any function or service provided, or surplus energy purchased, by the Municipality. This list, effective for a specific financial year, is approved by Council during the annual budget process.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this By-Law is to give effect to the implementation of the Tariff Policy as contemplated in section 74(1) of the Systems Act, and of the Tariff Schedule for a given financial year as approved by Council during the Municipality's annual budget process.

4. ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF TARIFF POLICY

- (1) The Municipality shall adopt and implement a Tariff Policy on the levying of fees for a municipal service provided by the Municipality or by way of service delivery agreements which complies with the provisions of the Systems Act, the Municipal Finance Management Act and any other applicable legislation.
- (2) The Municipality shall not be entitled to impose tariffs other than in terms of the valid Tariff Policy.

5. CONTENTS OF TARIFF POLICY

The Municipality's Tariff Policy shall, inter alia:

- (1) Apply to all the tariffs fees (as per the Tariff List) imposed by the Municipality pursuant to the adoption of the Municipality's annual budget.
- (2) Reflect the principles referred to in section 74(2) of the Systems Act and specify any further principles for the imposition of Tariffs which the Municipality may wish to adopt.
- (3) Specify the manner in which the principles referred to in paragraph 2 above are to be implemented in terms of the Tariff Policy.

- (4) Specify the basis of differentiation, if any, for tariff purposes between the different categories of users, debtors, service providers, services, service standards and geographical areas as long as such differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination.
- (5) Include such further enforcement mechanism, if any, as the Municipality may wish to impose in addition to those contained in the Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law.
- (6) Provide tariffs for the export of surplus energy from approved and certified consumers, within the jurisdiction of the Municipality, into the Municipality's distribution network.

6. ENFORCEMENT OF TARIFF POLICY

The Tariff Policy shall be enforced through the Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law and any further enforcement mechanisms stipulated in the Municipality's Tariff By-Law.

7. REPEAL

The provisions of any by-laws relating to Tariffs by the Municipality are hereby repealed insofar as they relate to matters provided for in this By-Law.

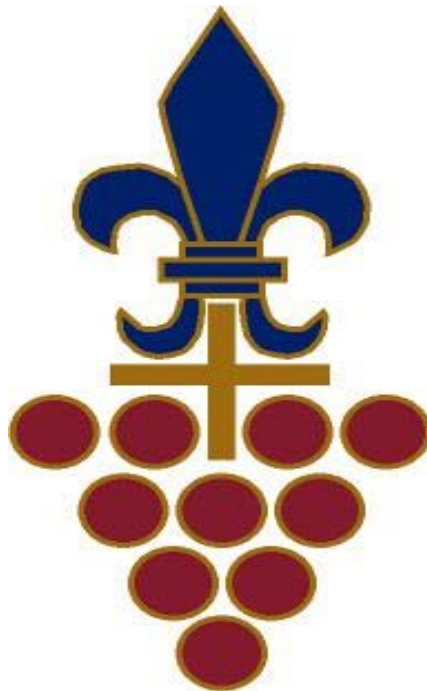
8. INTERPRETATION

If there is a conflict of interpretation between the English version of this By-Law and a translated version, the English version prevails.

9. SHORT TITLE and EFFECTIVE DATE

This By-law is the Tariff By-Law of Stellenbosch Municipality and shall take effect on 01 July 2022.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



RATES BY-LAW

2026/2027

UNCHANGED

Effective from 01 July 2025

Provincial Extraordinary Gazette 9079

06/06/2025



**STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
RATES BY-LAW**

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1. PREAMBLE

- (1) Section 229(1) of the Constitution authorizes a municipality to impose rates on property and surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the municipality.
- (2) Section 13 of the Systems Act read with Section 162 of the Constitution requires a municipality to promulgate municipal by-laws by publishing them in the gazette of the relevant province.
- (3) In terms of Section 3 of the Property Rates Act, a municipal council must adopt a policy consistent with the Property Rates Act on the levying of rates on rateable properties in the municipality.
- (4) In terms of Section 6(1) of the Property Rates Act, a municipality must adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation of its rates policy.
- (5) In terms of Section 6(2) of the Property Rates Act, by-laws adopted in terms of Section 6(1) may differentiate between different categories of properties and different categories of owners of properties liable for the payment of rates.
- (6) To that effect the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality has enacted a Property Rates By-law, as follows:

2. DEFINITIONS

In this By-Law, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, (Act 6 of 2004) shall bear the same meaning unless the context indicates otherwise.

"Municipality" means the Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).

"Rates Policy" means the Municipality's Property Rates Policy adopted by the Council of the Municipality by a resolution for a specific financial year in terms of Section 3(1) of the Property Rates Act and in terms of this By-Law.

"Constitution" means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

"Council" means the Council of the Municipality.

"Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy" means the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy as stipulated by sections 96(b) and 97 of the Systems Act.

"Systems Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000).

"Property Rates Act" means the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, (Act 6 of 2004) including the amendment Acts and Regulations pertaining to the same.

"Rates" means a municipal rate on property as envisaged in Section 229(1)(a) of the Constitution.

3. OBJECTS

The object of this By-Law is to give effect to the implementation of the Rates Policy as contemplated in Section 6 of the Property Rates Act.

4. ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RATES POLICY

- (1) The Council must adopt and implement a Rates Policy as contemplated in terms of the provisions of Section 3(1) and consistent with the Property Rates Act on the levying of Rates on rateable properties within the jurisdiction of the Municipality.
- (2) The Rates Policy outlines the Municipality's rating practices; therefore, it is not necessary for this By-law to restate and repeat same.
- (3) The Rates Policy applicable to a financial year is hereby incorporated by reference in this By-law. All amendments to the Rates Policy as the Council may approve/adopt from time to time, shall be deemed to be likewise incorporated.
- (4) The Municipality shall not be entitled to levy Rates other than in terms of the Rates Policy for an applicable financial year and the annually promulgated resolution which reflects the cent amount in the Rand rate for each category of rateable property.
- (5) The Rates Policy is available at the Municipality's head office, satellite offices, libraries and website.

5. CONTENTS OF RATES POLICY

The Municipality's Rates Policy, inter alia:

- (1) Apply to all the Rates levied by the Municipality pursuant to the adoption of the Municipality's annual budget.
- (2) Comply with requirements for;
 - (a) the adoption and contents of a Rates Policy specified in Section 3 of the Property Rates Act.
 - (b) the differentiation of categories of properties and categories of owners of properties as provided for in Sections 6, 8 and 15 of the Property Rates Act.
 - (c) the process of community participation specified in Section 4 of the Property Rates Act.
 - (d) the annual review of a Rates Policy specified in terms of Section 5 of the Property Rates Act.
 - (e) the implementation of norms and provisions as directed by this By-law as approved by Council.

- (3) Specify principles, criteria, and implementation measures for categories of rateable properties in terms of Section 8 and consistent with the Property Rates Act for the levying of Rates which the Council may wish to adopt.
- (4) Specify principles, criteria, and implementation measures for the judicious granting of relief measures by means of Exclusions, Exemptions, Reductions and/or Rebates consistent with the applicable sections of the Property Rates Act which the Council may wish to adopt.
- (5) Include such further administrative, control and enforcement mechanisms if any that are consistent with the Property Rates Act and the Systems Act, as the Council may wish to impose in addition to those contained in the Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law and its associated Policy.

6. ENFORCEMENT OF RATES POLICY

The Municipality's Rates Policy is enforced through the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law and its associated Policy and any further enforcement mechanisms stipulated in the Property Rates Act and the Municipality's Rates By-Law.

7. REPEAL

The provisions of any By-laws relating to Property Rates by the Municipality are hereby repealed insofar as they relate to matters provided for in this By-Law.

8. INTERPRETATION

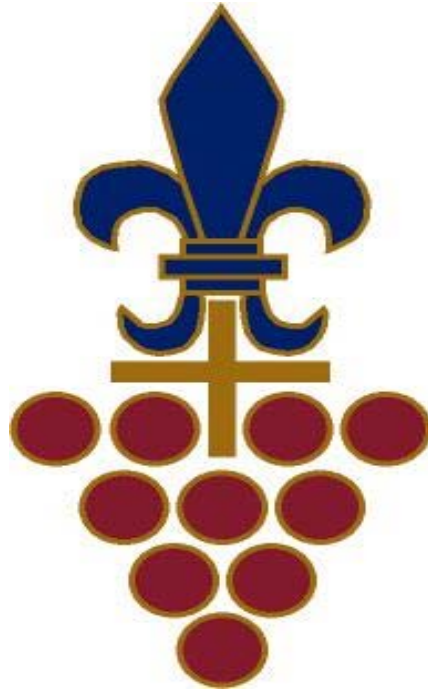
If there is a conflict of interpretation between the English version of this By-Law and a translated version, the English version prevails.

This By-Law must be read in conjunction with the Rates Policy.

9. SHORT TITLE and COMMENCEMENT

This By-Law is called the Stellenbosch Municipal Property Rates By-Law and shall take effect on 01 July 2025.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION BY-LAW

2026/2027

UNCHANGED

Effective from 01 July 2025

Provincial Extraordinary Gazette 9079 06/06/2025

PREAMBLE

To give effect to the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy and/or

to regulate its implementation and enforcement in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area (WC024) in terms of section 156(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) and sections 96 and 98 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000);

to provide for the collection of all monies due and payable to the Municipality; and

to provide for matters incidental thereto.



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION BY-LAW

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1. Definitions

- (1) In this By-law, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, has that meaning, unless the context, indicates otherwise-

"account" means a municipal account rendered specifying an amount or amounts payable for assessment rates, metered services, municipal charges, levies, fees, fines, taxes or any other amount or amounts payable arising from any other liability or obligation due to the Municipality;

"arrangement" means a written agreement entered into between the Council and the debtor in terms of which specific repayment parameters are agreed to;

"arrears" means any amount due and payable to the Municipality and not paid by the due date;

"Council" means the Municipal Council of Stellenbosch Municipality as referred to in section 157 of the Constitution;

"Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy" means the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy adopted by the Council in terms of Section 96 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000;

"customer" means any occupier of any premises to which the Municipality has agreed to supply or is actually supplying services, or if no occupier can be identified or located, the owner of the premises and includes any debtor of the Municipality;

"day/days" means calendar days, inclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays;

"debtor" means any person owing money to the Municipality;

"due date" in relation to-

- (a) *When paying an annual account, that account shall be paid and received by the Municipality in full not later than the date as specified on the account; and*
- (b) *when paying a monthly account, that account shall be paid and received by the Municipality in full not later than the date as specified on the account.*

Should such day fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or public holiday the due date shall be the next working day.

"Electricity By-law" means the Stellenbosch Municipality: Electricity Supply By-law as promulgated in the *Provincial Gazette*;

"estimated consumption" means the deemed consumption of a customer, that was not measured for the specific period, but estimated by taking into account factors that are considered relevant by the Municipality and which may include consumption data for a specific time in its possession and where applicable, having made due allowance where possible for seasonal or other variations which may affect consumption;

"immovable property" includes-

- (a) an undivided share in immovable property, and
- (b) any right in immovable property.

"Indigent Policy" means the Indigent Policy adopted by the Council of the Municipality;

"Irrecoverable Debt Policy" means the Irrecoverable Debt Policy adopted by the Council of the Municipality;

"interest" means a charge levied on all arrear monies as stipulated in the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy;

"month" means a calendar month;

"monthly average consumption" means the monthly average consumption in respect of that property calculated on the basis of consumption over the preceding twelve months taking seasonal variances and exceptional circumstances into consideration;

"Municipality" means Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024);

"Municipal Manager" means the person appointed as such in terms of section 54A of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000;

"municipal pay point" means those payment facilities set out in the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy;

"municipal service" means a "municipal service" as defined in the Systems Act;

"occupier" means any person who occupies any premises or part thereof without regard to the title under which the person occupies, and includes -

- (a) any person in actual occupation of said premises;
- (b) any person legally entitled to occupy said premises;
- (c) in the case of said premises being subdivided and let to lodgers or various tenants, the person receiving the rent payable by such lodgers or tenants whether on the person's own account or as agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein;
- (d) any person having the charge or management of said premises, and includes the agent of any such person when the person is absent from the Republic of South Africa or his or her whereabouts are unknown; or
- (e) the owner of said premises.

"official" means an "official" as defined in section 1 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003;

"owner" means:

- (a) a person in whom the legal title to a premises is vested;
- (b) in a case where the person in whom the legal title is vested is insolvent or dead, or is under any form of legal disability whatsoever, the person in whom the administration of and control of such premises is vested as curator, trustee, assignee, executor, administrator, judicial manager, liquidator or other legal representative, as the case may be;
- (c) in the case where the Municipality is unable to determine the identity of the person in whom the legal title is vested, the person who is entitled to the benefit of such premises or a building thereon;
- (d) in the case of premises for which a Municipal lease has been entered into, whether the lease is registered or not, the lessee thereof;
- (e) the occupier of immovable property occupied under a service servitude or right analogous thereto
- (f) in relation to -
 - (i) a piece of land delineated on a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 1986, and without restricting the above, the developer or the body corporate in respect of the common property; or
 - (ii) a section or unit as defined in the Sectional Titles Act, the person in whose name such section or unit is registered under a sectional title deed and includes the lawfully appointed agent of such a person;
 - (iii) a right as contemplated in section 25 or 27 of the Sectional Titles Act, the holder of such right.
- (g) any legal person including, but not limited to -
 - (i) a company registered in terms of the Companies Act, 71 of 2008 noting the transitional arrangements as per Schedule 5 of said Act, Trust *inter vivos*, Trust *mortis causa*, a close corporation registered in terms of the Close Corporations Act, 69 of 1984, a voluntary association;
 - (ii) any Department of State;
 - (iii) any Council or Board established in terms of any legislation applicable to the Republic of South Africa; and
 - (iv) any Embassy or other foreign entity; and
- (h) a lessee of municipal property who will be deemed to be the owner for the purposes of rendering a municipal account;
- (i) Upon any contradiction of this definition to the definition of "owner" as per section 1 of the Rates Act, the Rates Act definition of "owner" shall prevail.

"paid by the due date" means actual receipt of the funds paid in the bank account of the Municipality before or on the due date and **"payable by the due date"** shall have a corresponding meaning;

"person" means natural and juristic persons, including any state department and

statutory bodies;

"premises" includes any piece of land, the external surface boundaries of which are delineated on:

- (a) a general plan or diagram registered in terms of the Land Survey Act, 8 of 1997 or in terms of the Deed Registry Act, 47 of 1937; or
- (b) a sectional plan registered in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 95 of 1986, which is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality;

and includes any other land and any building or structure above or below the surface of any land;

"rates" means the rate imposed on property by the Municipality; including but not limited to the municipal property rate envisaged in section 229(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996;

"Rates Act" refers to the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004.

"Rates Policy" means the Rates Policy adopted by the Council in terms of section 3 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 and as amended from time to time;

"responsible person" means any person other than the owner of an immovable property who is legally responsible for the payment of municipal service charges;

"service charges" means the fees levied by the Municipality in terms of its Tariff Policy for any municipal services rendered and includes any penalties, interest or surcharges levied or imposed;

"service delivery agreement" means an agreement between the Municipality and an institution or persons provided for in section 76(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000;

"sundry debtor accounts" means accounts raised for miscellaneous charges for services provided by the Municipality or charges that were raised against a person as a result of an action by a person and which was raised in terms of the Municipality's policies, By-laws and decisions;

"Systems Act" refers to the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

"tariff" means any rate, tax, duty and levy or fee which may be imposed by the Municipality for services provided either by itself or in terms of a service delivery agreement;

"Tariff Policy" means a Tariff Policy adopted by the Council in terms of section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000;

"user" means the owner or occupier of a property in respect of which municipal services are being rendered;

"working day" means a calendar day excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays,

- (2) The headings and titles in this By-law are for reference purposes only and shall not affect the construction thereof.
- (3) In this By-law, a word or expression derived from a word or expression defined in subsection (1) has a corresponding meaning unless the context indicates that another meaning is intended.

2. Duty to collect debt

All debt owing to the Municipality must be collected in accordance with this By-law and the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

3. Applications for provisions of municipal services and service agreements

- (1) All applications for the provision of Municipal services in respect of any immovable property shall be made by the owner of the said immovable property in writing and on the prescribed form.
- (2) The owner of an immovable property in respect of which application for the provision of municipal services has been made, shall prior to the date on which the services are required to be connected, enter into a written agreement with the Municipality on the prescribed form.
- (3) The written agreement referred to in subsection (2) shall, amongst others, make provision for the following:
 - (a) an undertaking by the owner/tenant that he or she will be liable for collection costs including administration fees, interests, disconnection and reconnection costs, and any other legal costs occasioned by his or her failure to settle accounts by the due date;
 - (b) an acknowledgement by the owner/tenant that accounts will become due and payable by the due date notwithstanding the fact that the owner did not receive the account; and
 - (c) that the onus will be on the owner/tenant to ensure that he or she is in possession of an account before the due date.
- (4) The Municipality may, upon the written request of the owner of an immovable property, enter into a written agreement with both the owner and occupier of the immovable property in respect of which application for the provision of municipal services has been made. The agreement shall be on the prescribed form.
- (5) The Municipality shall cause a reading of the applicable credit-meters to be taken on the working day preceding the date of occupation of the property so as to facilitate the correctness of the prior and new owner's accounts.

- (6) The Municipality may require owners or occupiers of immovable properties in respect of which municipal services are being rendered, to enter into written agreements with the Municipality in accordance with the form referred to in subsection (2).

4. Deposits and guarantees

- (1) An applicant for the provision of municipal services may be required to pay a consumer deposit prior to the provision of any municipal services. Payment of the applicable consumer deposit will be the primary means to cover said contract obligation. Any deviation from the payment of the consumer deposit will be directed by the sole discretion and due consideration/approval of an accountant or more senior official in the Municipality's Revenue Department.
- (2) The Municipality may, in its sole discretion, and upon written notice to the owner of a property and after the conclusion of the agreement referred to in section 3(2) and subject to subsection (3), either increase or decrease the deposit payable. Deposits/Bank guarantees may be increased by an amount up to three times or more of a monthly average consumption as determined by the Municipality.
- (3) The Municipality shall before any decision to increase the deposit, give an owner or responsible person notice of any intention to increase the minimum deposit payable by the owner or responsible person, and shall, in the aforesaid notice, state full reasons for the envisaged increase and allow the owner or responsible person an opportunity to make written representations in this regard.
- (4) On termination of the supply of services the amount of such deposit, less any payments due to the Municipality, may be refunded.
- (5) The Municipality may, in its sole discretion accept a bank guarantee in lieu of a deposit .

5. Accounts and billing

- (1) The Municipality shall provide every person who is liable for municipal charges, fees levies, property rates or taxes, with an account in respect of such municipal charges, fees levies, property rates or taxes.
- (2) Accounts will be rendered on a monthly basis in cycles of approximately 30 (thirty) days.
- (3) All accounts rendered by the Municipality shall be payable before or on the due date as indicated on the account.
- (4) Any amount which remains due and payable after the due date shall attract interest as more fully set out in section 11.
- (5) Payments shall be deemed to be late unless received on or before the due date.
- (6) Electronic payments or payments made through agents must be received and reflected in the municipal bank account on or before the due date.

- (7) All accounts shall be payable by the due date regardless of the fact that the person responsible for the payment of the account has not received it and the onus shall be on such person to make the necessary inquiries to obtain a copy of the account before the due date.

6. Restriction or disconnection of supply of services

- (1) The Municipality may restrict or disconnect the supply of any municipal service in any manner including but not limited to blocking the purchase of electricity on the prepayment system and/or restricting or disconnecting the supply of water if a user of any such service:
 - (a) fails to make full payment on the due date or fails to make an acceptable arrangement for the repayment of any amount due in respect of an account rendered;
 - (b) fails to comply with an arrangement;
 - (c) is placed under provisional sequestration, liquidation or judicial management, or commits an act of insolvency in terms of the Insolvency Act 24 of 1936 or any other applicable law but fails conditions of same;
 - (d) becomes subject to an order granted in terms of section 74 of the Magistrates Court Act, 32 of 1944 but fails adherence thereto.
- (2) The Municipality shall, before limiting or discontinuing any municipal services to any premises or user ensure that a fair and equitable procedure is followed, and the Municipality shall provide reasonable notice of its intention to limit or discontinue services and grant the affected person an opportunity to make written representations.
- (3) The right to restrict, disconnect or terminate a service pertains to all municipal services and shall not be limited, in the case of arrears, by the fact that payment may have been made in respect of any specific municipal service or the fact that the person who entered into an agreement for the supply of services with the Municipality and the owner are different persons, as the case may be.
- (4) After disconnection for non-payment of an account the prescribed fees may be required for payment before reconnection is effected.

7. Measurement of metered municipal services

- (1) Refer to the Stellenbosch Municipality: Electricity Supply By-law for the purposes of determining the criteria or provisions of any matter related to electricity.
- (2) Refer to the Stellenbosch Municipality: Water Services By-law for the purposes of determining the criteria or provisions of any matter related to water.

8. Payments and settlement of amounts due

- (1) Payments on accounts rendered may be effected at/via approved municipal payment facilities.

- (2) The Municipality may at its discretion, designate certain payment methods which will be acceptable to the Municipality.
- (3) Any payments made to the Municipality will be allocated by the Municipality entirely within its discretion; provided that any part payment on an account shall be allocated firstly to reduce any penalty charges which may have accrued on the account.
- (4) The Municipality will appropriate payments received in respect of any municipal services provided by the Municipality in accordance with the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.
- (5) Where the amount due and payable to the Municipality has not been paid in full, any lesser amount tendered to and accepted by any municipal official, shall not be deemed to be in final settlement of such an amount unless the Municipality in writing consents to or confirms that such amount is accepted in full and final settlement of a debt.
- (6) The acceptance of a lesser payment in full and final settlement shall be in terms of the Irrecoverable Debt Policy.

9. Procedures for and matters relating to the recovery of debt

- (1) Annual rates and service charges are levied during July of each year and the annual account shall be paid in full not later than the date specified on the account.
- (2) Rates and service charges which are paid on a monthly basis shall be paid in full not later than the date specified on the account.
- (3) Accounts rendered by the Municipality in respect of electricity and water shall be paid in full not later than the date specified on the account.
- (4) Interest on arrears may accrue on all amounts not paid by the due date and where applicable, not received and reflected in the Municipality's bank account on the due date.
- (5) In the event of an account not paid in full by the due date, the Municipality shall take the necessary steps including any legal action to collect the arrears in accordance with the debt recovery procedures prescribed in terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.
- (6) When the Municipality restricts or disconnects the supply of any municipal services in any manner including but not limited to blocking the purchase of electricity on the prepayment system and/or restricting or disconnecting the supply of water in respect of an account which has not been paid by the due date, this shall be done with due regard for any mandatory minimum levels of supply of municipal services.
- (7) Any additional charges or costs incurred by or on behalf of the Municipality with regard to the recovery of debt as outlined in this By-law and the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy including but not limited to legal and administration costs shall be debited to the account of the defaulting debtor. The latter charges may include a revisit of deposits paid.
- (8) Owners who concluded arrangements to settle their annual rates accounts on a monthly

basis shall ensure regular payments.

- (9) The Municipality may recover outstanding rates after the due date as provided for in sections 28 and 29 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 6 of 2004.
- (10) The Municipal Manager may, in order to recover debt, institute the necessary proceedings in a competent court and attach a debtor's movable and immovable property.
- (11) In the event that a juristic person including but not limited to a company, close corporation, trust or body corporate in terms of the Sectional Titles Act, 95 of 1986 is liable for the payment of any arrear rates and service charges to the Municipality, the liability of such entity is extended to its directors, members and trustees, as the case may, jointly and severally in their personal capacity.
- (12) The Municipality may notwithstanding the above and upon good cause shown, allow any defaulting owner or occupier of a property, to enter into a written agreement for the payment of the outstanding balance by way of instalments, on such terms and conditions as determined by the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy and when such an agreement has been entered into, all actions against the defaulting owner or occupier of a property in terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy and in respect of such outstanding balance shall be suspended provided that the terms of this written agreement is strictly complied with.

10. Rates clearance certificates

- (1) Applications for the issuing of certificates required for the transfer of immovable property in terms of section 118 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 must be lodged with the Municipality in the prescribed manner.
- (2) The certificate mentioned in subsection (1) will only be issued if all amounts that became due in connection with that property for municipal service fees, surcharges on fees, property rates and other municipal taxes, levies, and duties during the 2 (two) years preceding the date of application for the certificate have been fully paid, irrespective of whether such amounts have been accumulated by the owner or not.
- (3) Nothing in this section precludes the subsequent collection by the Municipality of any amounts owed to it in respect of such immovable property at the time of transfer.

11. Interest

- (1) The Municipality may charge and recover interest in respect of any arrears, as prescribed in this By-law and the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.
- (2) No interest shall be charged on any outstanding amounts in respect of which an arrangement has been made as envisaged in section 9(8) provided that the debtor complies with the terms of the arrangement.
- (3) For the purposes of this section the interest shall be calculated for each month for which such arrears remain unpaid, and a portion of a month shall be deemed to be a full month.

12. Consolidation of accounts

- (1) The Municipality may-
 - (a) consolidate any separate accounts of a debtor;
 - (b) credit a payment by a debtor against any account of that debtor;
 - (c) implement any of the measures provided for in this By-law and the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, in relation to any arrears on any of the accounts of such debtor.
- (2) The provisions of subsection (1) do not apply where there is a dispute between the Municipality and the debtor referred to in that subsection concerning any specific amount claimed by the Municipality from such debtor.

13. Agreements with employers

- (1) The Municipal Manager may -
 - (a) with the consent of a debtor enter into a written agreement with that person's employer to deduct from the salary or wages of that debtor:
 - (i) any outstanding amounts due by the debtor to the Municipality; or
 - (ii) such regular monthly amounts as may be agreed; and
 - (b) provide special incentives for –
 - (i) employers to enter into such agreements; and
 - (ii) debtors to consent to such agreements.

14. Indigents

An indigent consumer shall be dealt with as prescribed in the Indigent Policy and if required and after reasonable alternatives have been exhausted, processes in terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy will be implemented.

15. Right of access to premises

- (1) A duly authorised representative of the Municipality shall for any purpose related to the implementation or enforcement of this By-law, at all reasonable times or in an emergency at any time, have access to and enter any premises, request information and carry out any inspection and examination as he or she may deem necessary, and for purposes of reading, installing or repairing any meter or service connection for reticulation, or to disconnect, stop or restrict the provision of any service.
- (2) If the Municipality considers it necessary that work needs to be performed to enable an official to perform a function referred to in subsection (1) properly and effectively, it may:
 - (a) by written notice require the owner or occupier of the premises at his own expense to do specific work within a specified period; or
 - (b) if in its opinion the situation is a matter of urgency, without prior notice do such work

or cause it to be done at the expense of the owner.

- (3) If the work referred to in subsection (2) above is carried out for the sole purpose of establishing whether a contravention of this By-law has been committed and no such contravention has taken place, the Municipality shall bear the expenditure connected therewith together with the expense of restoring the premises to its former condition provided that in the event that it is established that a contravention of this By-law has taken place the owner or occupier shall, in addition to the loss or damage referred to in section 18(2), also be liable for the expenditure connected therewith.

16. Process for grievances and queries

- (1) An aggrieved person may lodge a grievance or query regarding service charges to the Municipality in writing and which may be on a prescribed form.
- (2) The aggrieved person shall clearly state the basis of his or her dissatisfaction and the desired outcome.
- (3) The lodging of a grievance or query shall not relieve the aggrieved person of the responsibility to settle the account, provided that the Municipal Manager may, on application in writing and in his or her sole discretion, direct that interim payments may be made pending the finalisation of the grievance or query.
- (4) The Municipality shall respond to such grievance or query in writing within 30 (thirty) days from the date of the lodgement of the grievance or query.

17. Appeal

- (1) A person aggrieved by any decision taken in terms of this By-law and in terms of a power or duty delegated or sub-delegated, may appeal against such decision in terms of section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 by giving written notice of the appeal and the reasons to the Municipal Manager within 21 (twenty-one) days of the date of the notification of the decision.
- (2) The Municipal Manager shall consider the appeal and confirm, vary, or revoke the decision.
- (3) The Municipal Manager must commence with an appeal within 6 (six) weeks and decide the appeal within a reasonable period.

18. Offences

- (1) Any person who
 - (a) fails to give the access required by an official in terms of this By-law;
 - (b) obstructs or hinders an official in the exercise of his or her powers or performance of functions or duties under this By-law;
 - (c) uses or interferes with Municipal equipment or consumption of services supplied;

- (d) tampers or breaks any seal on a meter or on any equipment belonging to the Municipality, or for any reason as determined by the Municipal Manager causes a meter not to properly register the service used;
- (e) fails or refuses to give an official such information as he or she may reasonably require for the purpose of exercising his or her powers or functions under these By-laws or provides the Municipality or such an official with false or misleading information knowing it to be false or misleading;
- (f) fails to comply with the terms of a notice served upon him or her in terms of this By-law;
- (g) contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this By-law -

shall be guilty of an offence and be liable upon conviction to a fine or imprisonment or both such a fine and imprisonment and, in addition, may be charged for usage, as estimated by the Municipality.

- (2) Every person committing a contravention or breach of the provisions of this By-law shall also be liable to compensate the Municipality for any expenditure incurred and any loss or damage suffered or sustained by the Municipality in consequence of such breach.

19. Notices and documents

- (1) A notice or document issued by the Municipality in terms of this By-law, shall be deemed to be duly issued if signed by an official duly authorised by the Council.
- (2) If a notice is to be served on a person in terms of this By-law, such service shall be effected by:
 - (a) delivering the notice to such person personally or to the duly authorised agent of such person or:
 - (b) by delivering the notice at such person's residence or place of employment to a person apparently not less than 16 (sixteen) years of age and apparently residing or employed there;
 - (c) if such person has nominated an address for legal purposes, by delivering the notice to such an address; or
 - (d) by registered or certified post addressed to such person's last known address;
 - (e) in the case of a body corporate, by delivering it to the registered office or the premises of such a body corporate; or
 - (f) if service cannot be effected in terms of the aforesaid subsections, by affixing it to the principal door of entry to the premises, or displaying it on a conspicuous place on the premises to which it relates.

20. Authentication of documents

- (1) Every order, notice or other document requiring authentication by the Council shall be sufficiently authenticated, if signed by the Municipal Manager or by a duly authorised official of the Municipality;

- (2) Delivery of a copy of the document shall be deemed to be delivery of the original.

21. Certificate of indebtedness

- (1) A certificate under the hand of the Municipal Manager certifying the amount due and payable to the Municipality shall be binding upon the debtor; shall be *prima facie* proof of the amount of the debtor's indebtedness and shall be valid as a liquid document against the debtor in any competent court for the purpose of obtaining provisional sentence or judgment against the debtor in respect thereof.
- (2) Should the debtor at any time in defence of any action based on this By-law allege that there is no reason or cause for the debtor's obligations to the Municipality or that errors have been made in the calculation of the amount claimed, then the onus of proving such a defence will rest on the debtor.

22. Conflict of By-laws

- (1) The provisions of the Electricity Supply By-law and Water Services By-law in force immediately before the commencement of this By-law continue in force regarding the application of service tariff matters and insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this By-law.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1), in the event of any conflict between this By-law and any other By-law of the Municipality, this By-law will prevail.

23. Partial invalidity

In the event of any one or more of the provisions of this By-law being declared invalid by a final and unappealable order, decree or judgment of any court after being found to be inconsistent with any provision of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996, such inconsistency or invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of this By-law and this By-law shall be construed as if such provisions had not been inserted.

24. Repeal of By-laws

The provisions of any By-laws relating to credit control debt collection by the Municipality are hereby repealed insofar as they relate to matters provided for in this By-law.

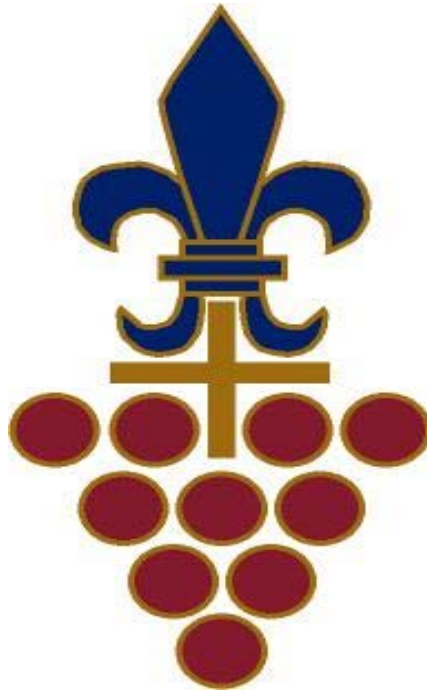
25. Application

This By-law shall be binding on all persons who own and/or occupy immovable property or any premises within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality, or to whom a Municipal account is rendered.

26. Short title

This By-law is called the Stellenbosch Municipality: Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



SPECIAL RATING AREA POLICY

2026/2027

UNCHANGED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SPECIAL RATING AREA POLICY

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1. DEFINITIONS

In this Policy, words or expressions shall bear the meaning assigned to them and, unless context otherwise indicates: –

“additional rate” means an additional rate contemplated in sections 19(1)(d) and 22(1)(b) of the Property Rates Act and in section 12(2) of the By-Law;

“applicant” means any owner who makes an application for the determination of a special rating area in accordance with provisions of Chapter 1 of the By-Law, or if a management body is established in terms of section 10 of the By-Law, any reference to **“the Applicant”** means the management body;

“By-Law” means the Stellenbosch Municipality’s Special Rating Area (SRA) By-Law;

“CFO” means the Chief Financial Officer of Stellenbosch Municipality, or his or her nominee;

“Council” means Council of Stellenbosch Municipality;

“implementation plan” means an Implementation Plan as contemplated in section 6 of the By-Law;

“majority” means the majority of properties represented by the members of the local community in the proposed special rating area who will be liable for paying the additional rate;

“management body” means the management body of a special rating area to be established in accordance with the provision of section 10 of the By-Law;

“motivation report” means a motivation report as contemplated in section 6 of the By-Law;

“the Municipality” means Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024),

“owner” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Property Rates Act;

“Policy” means the policy for the determination of special rating areas and will be referred to as this Policy;

“Property Rates Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No.6 of 2004);

“rateable property” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Property Rates Act;

“special rating area” means a special rating area approved by the Council in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Property Rates Act and section 8 of the By-Law.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. This policy for the establishing of special rating areas must be read together with the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) and the Municipality's Special Rating Area (SRA) By-law, as in force from time to time.
- 2.2. This policy is strictly applicable to Special Rating Areas that have been established in terms of sub-sections 22(1) to 22(4) of the Property Rates Act. Therefore, this policy does not deal or apply to internal municipal service districts as envisaged in section 85 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and in sub-section 22(5) of the Property Rates Act.
- 2.3. All words and phrases defined in the Property Rates Act and the By-Law have the same meaning in this Policy.
- 2.4. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of the By-Law and the provisions of this Policy, the By-Law prevails.
- 2.5. This Policy needs to be read together with the Municipality's Rates Policy.

3. AIM OF THE POLICY

This Policy aims to –

- 3.1. Set out Council's position on special rating areas and the factors that will influence Council's decision whether or not to institute a particular Special Rating Area.
- 3.2. Provide guidance to members of the local community and to decision-makers within the Municipality in relation to the establishment of special rating areas; and
- 3.3. Strike an appropriate balance between facilitating self-funded community initiatives that aim to improve and/or upgrade neighbourhoods by –
 - (a) making use of Council resources and structures; or
 - (b) making use of a Non-Profit (previously known as a Section 21) company structure (refer paragraph 8.1.5 of this Policy); and to
 - (c) ensure commitment to good, fair and transparent governance by the managing body, by implementing a transparent process when appointing service providers to improve and/or upgrade the special rating area in the public areas and ensuring that these improved and/or upgraded services are not provided on private properties.

4. **POLICY STATEMENT**

- 4.1. The special rating area model is aimed at preventing the degeneration of towns and the consequential urban decay, and facilitating their upliftment, economic growth and sustainable development.
- 4.2. The purposes of a special rating area are to –
 - (a) enhance and supplement the municipal services provided by Stellenbosch Municipality;
 - (b) facilitate investment in the special rating area;
 - (c) facilitate a cooperative approach between Stellenbosch Municipality and the private sector in the provision of municipal services;
 - (d) halt the degeneration and facilitate the upliftment of distressed business and mixed-use areas; and
 - (e) promote economic growth and sustainable development and in this way, assist the Council in the fulfilment of its objects and developmental duties as set out in its Integrated Development Plan (“IDP”).
- 4.3. Stellenbosch Municipality regards special rating areas as a potential tool for allowing it to fulfil its constitutional and statutory obligations to promote;
 - (a) social and economic development; and
 - (b) a safe and healthy environment in a way which balances the guiding principles underlying its Rates Policy.
- 4.4. Special rating areas allow property owners within an explicitly defined geographical area to improve and upgrade their area by means of a property rate in addition to the standard property rate.
- 4.5. Special Rating Areas do not give property owners or the management structures of the Special Ratings Area the right to infringe on any of the constitutional rights as enshrined in the Bill of Rights, Chapter Two of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) of any juristic or natural person in any way. Specifically, the right to freedom of movement and residence of any juristic or natural person referred to in Section 21 of the Constitution of South Africa must be guaranteed by the Special Rating Area as a pre-requisite for approval by the municipality.

5. **FACTORS CONSIDERED WHEN DETERMINING A SPECIAL RATING AREA**

The Council will consider instituting a special rating area where the requirements of Section 22 of the Property Rates Act are complied with, including that –

- 5.1. the purpose of the special rating area is to allow an additional rate to be levied on property in the defined area to raise funds for improving or upgrading the area;
- 5.2. the special rating area will not be used to reinforce existing inequities in the development of the Stellenbosch Municipality’s (WCO24) area of jurisdiction;
- 5.3. the determination of the special rating area is consistent with Stellenbosch Municipality’s IDP;

- 5.4. residential special rating area refers to an area in which more than 40% (forty percent) of the rates based municipal valuation consists of Residential Property as defined in the Rates policy.
- 5.5. any residential special rating area must comply fully with the provision of the By-Law, save that, with reference to the majority support the applicant must provide written proof to the Council that the majority within the boundary of the proposed special rating area is not less than 60% (sixty percent) in number of such properties, have approved the formation of the special rating area. Subject to paragraph 6.3, municipal-owned properties will be excluded from such voting procedures.
- 5.6. for all other special rating areas, the majority of properties of the local community who will be liable for paying any additional rate in the proposed special rating area, other than residential special rating areas, have consented to its establishment. Subject to paragraph 6.3, municipal-owned properties will be excluded from such voting procedures.
- 5.7. the procedural requirements of Section 22 of the Property Rates Act as well as the By-Law and this Policy are complied with, which include the community consultation requirement as determined by the Municipality's Chief Financial Officer (CFO);
- 5.8. the proposed improvement or upgrade has been clearly and fully defined;
- 5.9. the proposed improvement or upgrade can be clearly and logically linked to a geographical area, the boundaries of which must be clearly determined;
- 5.10. there is evidence that it will be financially viable to use a special rating area to raise funds for the proposed improvement or upgrade;
- 5.11. Stellenbosch Municipality is satisfied with the institutional arrangements proposed in respect of the special rating area; and
- 5.12. Ultimately, the decision whether or not to determine a special rating area rests with the Council in its sole discretion.

6. **APPLICABILITY OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY'S RATES POLICY AND OTHER POLICIES**

- 6.1. When Stellenbosch Municipality grants any measure of relief:
 - a) of the type Rebate and as identified by the codes in the table in paragraph 18.2 of the Rates Policy excluding, the "Exceptional General Valuation Rates Increases" (EGVI) and the "NONE" Codes in terms of the Rates Policy, or;
 - b) of the type Exclusion as per the MPRA subsections 17(1)(a), (aA), (e), f), (g), and (i) that describes relief measures based upon impermissible rates, or;
 - c) to registered indigents in terms of the Indigent Policy, then;

The relevant property owner will be granted a full (100%) discount in relation to the additional special rating area rate.

- 6.2. The granting of the above discount as per paragraph 6.1 will however not in any way modify the voting rights in relation to said property as described in paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6.

- 6.3. Subject to paragraph 6.4, municipal-owned properties will be exempted from the additional special rating area rates and will not participate during any voting procedures as described in paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6.
- 6.4. The occupants of municipal-owned properties which are leased in terms of a lease agreement and who are liable for the payment of rates, or the occupants of those properties which are allocated to beneficiaries but not yet transferred and who are liable for the payment of rates, will be liable for the additional special rating area rates and will retain the voting rights as described in paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6.

7. **PROCESS**

This Policy sets out –

- (a) the institutional arrangements for special rating areas (paragraph 8 of this Policy)
- (b) the establishment requirements which must be followed (paragraph 9 of this Policy);
- (c) the information which needs to be submitted to Stellenbosch Municipality in order to motivate a request for determination of a special rating area (paragraph 10 of this Policy);
- (d) the annual requirements which must be followed (paragraph 11 of this Policy);
- (e) the amendments and/or extension of term for a special rating area (paragraph 12 of this Policy);
- (f) the dissolution requirements which must be followed (paragraph 13 of this Policy)
- (g) financial arrangements (refer paragraph 14 of this Policy).

8. **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Section 22 of the Property Rates Act is not prescriptive as to the structural arrangements which need to be put in place to administer a special rating area. The structural arrangement that will be considered by the municipality is the following:

8.1. **Administration by a Non-Profit Company**

- 8.1.1. Stellenbosch Municipality will require the ratepayers within the special rating area to establish and participate in an appropriate structure to carry out planning, contracting, financial control and administrative functions within the special rating area.
- 8.1.2. This does not entail ratepayers setting the additional rate, which under law can only be done by Stellenbosch Municipality (paragraph 14 of this Policy).
- 8.1.3. This places funds collected by government in the hands of the private sector, thus the requirements set out in this Policy must be met.
- 8.1.4. The functions of the Non-Profit Company would include:
 - (a) Determining the funding required each year (refer paragraph 14.2 of this Policy);

- (b) Appointing contractors or service providers to effect the improvement/s or upgrade/s;
- (c) Receiving the additional rate collected by Stellenbosch Municipality and expending the funds in accordance with the approved Business Plan.

8.1.5. Structural requirements of the Non-Profit company:

- (a) Before Stellenbosch Municipality will consider allowing ratepayers in a special rating area to carry out administrative and other functions in relation to the area, the Steering Committee must establish a Non-Profit company (company not for gain) as per the Companies Act, Act 71 of 2008 (as amended or replaced) ("the Companies Act") for that purpose. The provisions of the Companies Act must be complied with, particularly those relating to non-profit companies (which effectively replaced Section 21 companies as per the old Companies Act, Act 61 of 1973), subject to the transitional provisions contained therein;
- (b) The founding documentation ("the Memorandum of Incorporation") in relation to the structure established by ratepayers (this is equivalent to the Memorandum and Articles of Association, as per the old Companies Act, Act 61 of 1973), must be as per the prescribed format determined by the CFO;
- (c) The Non-Profit company must be managed under the Companies Act, and also comply with any other legislation as a result of the financial connections to Council; and
- (d) The Non-Profit company must give a written notice by the most effective manner to all the property owners within the special rating area of the intention to hold an Annual General Meeting (AGM) on the date stated in the notice;
- (e) A Special General Meeting ("SGM") must be called within 6 months of the establishment of the Non-Profit Company. The purpose of the SGM is to:
 - (i) Accept new members;
 - (ii) Appoint directors;
 - (iii) Amend the Memorandum of Incorporation if required; and
 - (iv) Approve the following year's Budget and Implementation Plan (refer paragraph 14.2 of this Policy).

9. APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL RATING AREA

- 9.1. The process for establishing special rating areas as set out in Chapter 1 of the By-Law must be followed.
- 9.2. The special rating area application must be submitted by end of September of the financial year preceding the establishment of the special rating area.
- 9.3. Further to section 6.2 of the By-Law the applicant must hold another public meeting within 30 days after submitting the application to confirm that it was lodged and to discuss details with the community.

10. **MOTIVATING A SPECIAL RATING AREA**

The Motivation Documentation must comprise of the following:

10.1. Business Plan –

The Business Plan must clearly define and indicate all the required improvements or upgrades and must contain -

10.1.1. Introduction;

- (a) an executive summary of the improvement or upgrade proposed for the special rating area as set out in the Implementation Plan;
- (b) An explanation of how the proposed improvement or upgrade is linked to the geographical area of the proposed special rating area;
- (c) An explanation of why the proposed special rating area will not reinforce existing inequities in the development of Stellenbosch Municipality;
- (d) An explanation of how the special rating area, if instituted, will be consistent with Stellenbosch Municipality's IDP as per the Service Departments' Business Plans;
- (e) An explanation of the institutional arrangements proposed in relation to the special rating area.

10.1.2. Vision;

10.1.3. Mission;

10.1.4. Goal;

10.1.5. A diagram clearly indicating the boundaries of the proposed special rating area;

10.1.6. Management;

- (a) Administrative policies of the Non-Profit company;
- (b) Proposed management structure:
 - Composition of the management body including allocation of portfolios and;
 - Operational Arrangements

10.1.7. Services;

Service providers must be appointed as per paragraph 3.3(c) and 10.1.1(d) of this Policy.

10.1.8. Financial Impact;

- (a) Provide details regarding the calculation of the cent-in-the-rand and as acted on the municipal valuation value of each property;
- (b) Provide details of criteria to qualify for exemption of additional rate;

10.1.9. A list of all rateable properties within the proposed special rating area, contact details of owners and the value of each property as set out in the Council's municipal valuation roll.

Differentiation between categories of properties, as provided for in Section 8 of the Property Rates Act and used in the valuation roll or the grouping of such categories, may be considered;

10.1.10. Proof of the consent of the majority of the local community as per paragraph 5.5, or 5.6 of this Policy, in the proposed special rating area who will be liable for paying the additional rate;

10.1.11. Proof of the notice of the public meeting or meetings contemplated in the By-Law;

10.1.12. Minutes of the public meeting or meetings; and

10.1.13. Compilation date.

10.2. Implementation Plan

The Implementation Plan is a schedule of goals to implement improvements or upgrades as per the motivation report and must at least address the following:

10.2.1 Milestones;

10.2.2 Tasks per milestone;

10.2.3 Start and finish date per task;

10.2.4 Assign responsibility per goal, milestone & task; and

10.2.5 Performance indicators per milestone.

10.3. Budget Plan

The Budget Plan for the proposed improvements or upgrades must at least address the following:

10.3.1 a budget line item should be set for each milestone or task and grouped in such a way that there is a clear indication how the Implementation Plan is financially structured;

10.3.2 an annual budget per line item commencing on 01 July of the first year and ending on 30 June of the last year of the term; and

10.3.3 a budget split for the provision of improvements or upgrades between the different categories of properties.

11. ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS

- 11.1. Confirm property data base (Register of properties and owners in the special rating area);
- 11.2. Submit an audited financial Statement and Trail Balance as approved/accepted at a SGM called for that purpose and
- 11.3. Submit an annual budget and an Implementation Plan as approved at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) by 31 January (refer paragraph 14.2 of this Policy).

12. AMENDMENT AND/OR EXTENSION OF TERM

In the event that a special rating area seeks to extend the term over which it will operate or amend the goals as per its Implementation Plan, then the procedures set out in Chapter 3 of the By-Law must be followed and submitted by the end of October.

13. DISSOLUTION

The special rating area may be cancelled by resolution of the Council, subject to the provision of section 16 of the By-Law.

14. FINANCIAL CONTROL

- 14.1. As stated in the By-Law, the amount of any additional rate levied in a special rating area is determined by the Council. The additional rate as imposed by the Council, is debt owing to Stellenbosch Municipality and is payable and collected in the same manner as other property rates imposed by the Council.
- 14.2. The management structure must recommend the annual budget amount of the additional rate to the Stellenbosch Municipality by 31 January, with appropriate motivation including an Implementation Plan and a Budget Plan for the next financial year, and the Council will consider the recommendation during its budgeting process.
- 14.3. Before Stellenbosch Municipality will pay over any additional rate collected to the management structure, the management structure and Stellenbosch Municipality must have concluded a written finance agreement regulating, amongst other things;
 - (a) the mechanisms and manner of payment;
 - (b) how the additional rate is to be held by the management structure;
 - (c) any parameters relating to expenditure; and
 - (d) any obligations on the management structure to take out and maintain appropriate insurance.
- 14.4. The financial year of the Municipality shall be deterministic and shall be applied to the Budget plan and all financial transactions.

15. COMMENCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

15.1. Implementation of this Policy will commence on 01 July 2025.

15.2. Where Stellenbosch Municipality is legally empowered to do so, requirements set out in this Policy may be imposed as conditions attached to the determination of a special rating area.

15.3. This Policy and its implementation will be reviewed annually.

16. COST

Stellenbosch Municipality shall not be liable for any costs incurred by ratepayers within the relevant proposed special rating area in respect of the implementation of the steps set out in this Policy and in the By-Law.

17. CONTACT OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICE

The contact details for Special Rating Area enquiries:

E-mail Address: henry.mitchell@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Telephone Numbers: 021 808 8105

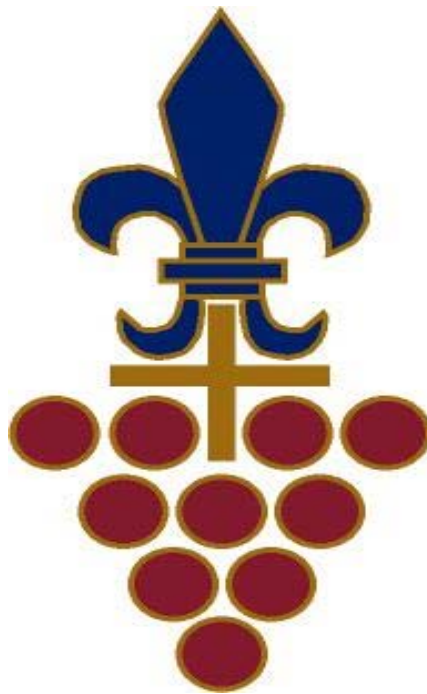
Postal Address: PO Box 17, Stellenbosch, 7601

Any Municipal Office in the jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality

18. SHORT TITLE

This policy is the Special Rating Area Policy of the Stellenbosch Municipality.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



SPECIAL RATING AREA BY-LAW 2026/2027

UNCHANGED

Effective from 01 July 2025

Provincial Extraordinary Gazette 9079 06/06/2025



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

SPECIAL RATING AREA BY-LAW

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To provide for the establishment of special rating areas; to provide for additional rates; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

BE IT ENACTED by Stellenbosch Municipality as follows:-

CHAPTER 1

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL RATING AREAS

1. DEFINITIONS

In this By-law words or expressions shall bear the meaning assigned to them and, unless context otherwise indicates.

In addition to the definitions contained in the Property Rates Act, the following definitions apply for the purpose of the application of this By-law.

“additional rate” means an additional rate contemplated in sections 19(1)(d) and 22(1)(b) of the Property Rates Act and as described in section 12(2) of this By-Law;

“applicant” means any owner who makes an application for the determination of a special rating area in accordance with provisions of Chapter 1 of this By-Law, or if a management body is established in terms of section 10 of this By-Law any reference to **“the Applicant”** means the management body;

“CFO” means the Chief Financial Officer of Stellenbosch Municipality, or his or her nominee.

“Council” means Council of Stellenbosch Municipality;

“implementation plan” means an Implementation Plan as contemplated in section 6 of this By-Law;

“limited special rating area” means a limited special rating area approved by the Council in terms of section 9 of this By-Law;

“majority” means the majority of properties represented by the members of the local community in the proposed special rating area who will be liable for paying the additional rate;

“management body” means the management body of a special rating area to be established in accordance with the provision of section 10 of this By-Law;

“motivation report” means a motivation report as contemplated in section 6 of this By-Law;

“owner” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Property Rates Act;

“Policy” means the Policy for the determination of special rating areas named the Special Rating Area Policy of the Stellenbosch Municipality;

“Property Rates Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No.6 of 2004);

“rateable property” has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Property Rates Act;

“special rating area” means a special rating area approved by the Council in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Property Rates Act and section 8 of this By-Law.

2. INTERPRETATION

In the event of any conflict with the Afrikaans or isiXhosa texts the English text prevails.

3. DETERMINATION OF SPECIAL RATING AREAS

Stellenbosch Municipality may by resolution of the Council determine special rating areas.

4. APPLICATION

- (1) Any owner located within the area of jurisdiction of Stellenbosch Municipality and who owns property within the proposed special rating area, may lodge an application to the Stellenbosch Municipality for the determination of a special rating area.
- (2) All costs incurred by the applicant in respect of the establishment of a special rating area shall be for his or her own account, provided that after implementation of the implementation plan the management body may reimburse the applicant for some or all of those costs.
- (3) Any application contemplated in subsection (1) above must –
 - (a) be in writing and be in the form as the CFO may determine;
 - (b) be submitted not more than nine months after the date on which the public meeting referred to in section 5 of this By-Law is held, or if a second public meeting is held as provided for in section 6(2) of this By-Law, nine months after the date of the second public meeting;
 - (c) be accompanied by –
 - (i) a motivation report and an implementation plan;
 - (ii) the written consent submitted by the members of the local community in the proposed special rating area who will be liable for paying the additional rate. All

owners of each property in the proposed special rating area must sign the consent form. The majority shall be determined by the number of properties in the proposed special rating area for which duly preformed consent forms were received in relation to the number of properties in the proposed special rating area. Under specific conditions, aimed at a more inclusive approval process, the majority may be set at a higher percentage as determined in the Special Rating Area policy. The format of the consent may be determined by the CFO;

- (iii) payment of such fee as the Council may determine.

5. PUBLIC MEETINGS

- (1) An application for the determination of a special rating area must be preceded by the holding of a public meeting.
- (2) The purpose of the public meeting is to enable the applicant to consult with those owners within the proposed special rating area regarding the proposed boundaries of the area and the proposed improvement or upgrading of the area.
- (3) Prior to the holding of the public meeting, the applicant must –
 - (a) give notice in a manner approved by the CFO in terms of this By-law owners of rateable property, who will be liable for payment of the additional rate, of the applicant's intention to apply for the determination of a special rating area
 - (b) in the notice referred to in subsection (3)(a) above, give notice of a public meeting, which notice must –
 - (i) state the purpose of such meeting; and
 - (ii) contain details of the place, date and time when such meeting is to be held.
- (4) The public meeting must be held not less than seven days and not more than 30 days after the date of the notice.
- (5) The public meeting must be held at such place, date and time as stated in the notice, provided that it must be held at a place which is within the boundaries of the proposed special rating area unless the CFO approves another venue in writing before the public meeting is held.
- (6) The public meeting must be chaired by a suitable qualified and experienced person appointed by the CFO.
- (7) Any interested person must, at the public meeting, be –

- (a) Furnished with all relevant information relating to the proposed special rating area, including the information to be set out in the motivation report and implementation plan; and
- (b) given an opportunity to ask questions, express their views and make representations.

6. MOTIVATION REPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

- (1) Any application for the establishment of a special rating area must include a motivation report and an implementation plan covering a period commencing on 1 July of a year and ending on 30 June of the fifth year or covering such lesser period as may be determined by the CFO.
- (2) If the motivation report or the implementation plan are materially amended, as determined by the CFO, after the public meeting referred to in section 5 of this By-Law, the applicant must call a second public meeting for approval of the special rating area as amended.
- (3) The provision of section 5 of this By-Law applies with the necessary changes to the second public meeting.

7. ADVERTISING OF APPLICATION AND OBJECTIONS

- (1) The applicant must within 14 days after the application is lodged in accordance with section 4 of this By-Law, or within such further period which the CFO may approve –
 - (a) Cause a notice of the application to be published in a manner approved by the CFO; and
 - (b) Either before or up to seven days after the date of publication of the notice, give written notice of the application to all owners within the proposed special rating area, who will be liable for payment of the additional rate. Such notice may be served by pre-paid registered post, or by electronic mail, or hand delivery, or in any other manner approved in writing by the CFO.
- (2) Every notice contemplated in terms of subsection (1) above must state that written objections to the determination of a special rating area or the provisions of the motivation report and implementation plan may be lodged with the Stellenbosch Municipality by a date specified in the notice, which shall not be less than 30 days after the date of publication in terms of subsection (1)(a) above, and must state where the documentation specified in subsection (5) below will be available for inspection.
- (3) Any owner of rateable property who will be liable for paying the additional rate may submit written objections to the determination of the special rating area, which objections must be

received by the Stellenbosch Municipality not later than the date stipulated in the notice referred to in subsection (1) above.

- (4) Any objector to the application who owns property within the proposed special rating area may make oral representation to the CFO.
- (5) The application, including the motivation report and the implementation plan, and all objections must be available for inspection at the office of Stellenbosch Municipality and at a venue determined by the CFO within the proposed special rating area, for the period referred to in subsection (2) above.

8. DECISION

- (1) After the provision of sections 4 and 7 of this By-Law have been complied with, the Council must, at a meeting of the Council held within 90 days after the last date for the submission of objections in accordance with section 7(2) of this By-Law, consider the application and –
 - (a) determine a special rating area which must be implemented in accordance with the motivation report and implementation plan;
 - (b) determine a special rating area with such amendments or conditions as the Council considers to be in public interest;
 - (c) determine a special rating area in respect of a limited area in terms of section 9 of this By-Law;
 - (d) refuse the application, in which event the Council must, within 30 days, furnish the applicant with written reasons for not approving the determination of a special rating area; or
 - (e) refer the application back to the applicant for amendments in such manner as the Council may direct.
- (2) If an application is refused by the Council in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1)(d) above or referred back to the applicant in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1)(e) above, the applicant may, within six months of the Council's decision, re-apply to the Council for the determination of the special rating area, provided that such re-application has been appropriately amended in the light of the reasons for refusal or referral, as the case may be.
- (3) If the motivation report or implementation plan is amended in any material respect at any time before the determination, the Council may require that the amended application be re-advertised in accordance with the provision of section 7 of this By-law including the necessary changes applied.

9. DETERMINATION OF A LIMITED SPECIAL RATING AREA

If an application in terms of section 4 of this By-Law is not accompanied by the majority of the members of the local community in the proposed special rating area required by section 4(3)(c) of this By-Law, but the applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council, that –

- (a) there are such confirmations from owners of rateable properties in a limited geographical area within the proposed special rating area that would meet the requirements of section 4(3)(c) of this By-Law if they were to be applied to that area; and
- (b) the level of services to be provided will not be reduced and the budget may be reduced accordingly as a result of the provision of those services in the limited area alone, as compared to the provision of those services in the whole of the proposed special rating area,

then the Council may, subject to the other provisions of this By-Law, determine a limited special rating area.

CHAPTER 2

SPECIAL RATING AREAS – STRUCTURES AND FINANCES

10. COMMENCEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Once the Council has approved the establishment of the special rating area, the implementation plan may only be implemented after the management body has been established in accordance with section 11 of this By-Law.

11. ESTABLISHMENT, COMPOSITION, POWERS AND DUTIES OF MANAGEMENT BODY

- (1) The applicant must establish a management body for the purposes of implementing the provisions of the implementation plan.
- (2) The management body must be a company incorporated in accordance with the provisions of a Non-Profit company (company not for gain) as per the Companies Act, Act 71 of 2008 (as amended or replaced).
- (3) Stellenbosch Municipality shall monitor compliance by the management body with the applicable provisions of this By-Law, any guidelines or policies adopted by Stellenbosch Municipality and any agreements entered into with the management body and Stellenbosch Municipality.

- (4) The Council must nominate the relevant ward councillor and one other person, as representatives to attend and participate, but not vote, at the meetings of the management body.
- (5) Within two months after receipt of the first payment of the additional rate, the management body must begin carrying out the objectives of the implementation plan.
- (6) Within two months of the end of each financial year, the management body must provide the CFO with –
 - (a) Its audited financial statements for the immediately preceding year; and
 - (b) an annual report on its progress in carrying out the objectives of the implementation plan in the preceding year to improve and upgrade the special rating area.
- (7) Within two months after the Annual General Meeting, the management body must provide the Finance Portfolio Committee with –
 - (a) Its audited financial statements for the immediately preceding year; and
 - (b) An annual report on its progress in carrying out the objectives of the implementation plan in the preceding year to improve and upgrade the special rating area.

12. FINANCES

- (1) The financial year of the management body must coincide with the financial year of the Stellenbosch Municipality.
- (2) Where a special rating area has been determined, the Council must levy in accordance with the provisions of the Property Rates Act, a property rate in addition to the rates that it already charges on the owners of rateable property in the special rating area for the purposes of realizing the implementation plan. Provided that the Council may in terms of the Property Rates Act, Stellenbosch Rates Policy, Stellenbosch Indigent Policy, Stellenbosch Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law and the Stellenbosch Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy, exempt the indigent, senior citizens, disabled persons or any other category of owners from the additional rates.
- (3) When determining the additional rate referred to in subsection (2) above, the Council may consider imposing differential additional rates on one or more of the categories set out in section 8 of the Property Rates Act or any category as set out in the Stellenbosch Rates Policy.
- (4) The additional rate due in terms of this By-Law is a debt due to the Council and is payable and must be collected in the same manner as other property rates imposed by the Council.

- (5) The Council may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the implementation plan of a special rating area and subject to section 67 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 200), make payment to the management body of a special rating area.
- (6) The payment contemplated in subsection (5) above is conditional upon the conclusion of a finance agreement to be entered into between the Council and the relevant management body, and such agreement must regulate, among other things –
 - (a) the mechanisms and manner of payment; and
 - (b) terms on which payment to the relevant management body is to be made.
- (7) Subject to the provisions of its memorandum and articles of association, the management body is entitled to raise its own funds through commercial activities, donations or any other lawful means.
- (8) The Council, may determine and impose on the management body an administrative charge.

13. THE ROLE OF THE CFO

In addition to the other responsibilities and obligations of the CFO as set out elsewhere in this By-Law, the CFO must –

- (a) Establish separate ring-fenced budget votes and other record-keeping systems regarding the revenue generated by the additional rate and the improvement and upgrading of the special rating area;
- (b) Monitor compliance with the applicable legislation, including this By-Law and the Policy, by –
 - (i) receiving and considering the audited financial statements and reports regarding the carrying out of duties laid out in the implementation plan;
 - (ii) nominating, if he or she elects to do so, representatives to attend and participate but not vote at meetings of the management body.

CHAPTER 3

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

14. AMENDMENT TO IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

- (1) An implementation plan, including the geographical boundaries of the special rating area, may be amended by the Council on written application by the management body at any time after the formation of the special rating area.
- (2) The council may approve an application for an amendment referred to in subsection (1) above where the Council considers it not likely to materially affect the rights or interests of any owner, provided that the Council may require the management body to cause a notice of the application for such amendments to be published as approved by the CFO.
- (3) The Council may only approve an amendment in terms of subsection (1) above, with the changes required by the context, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1 of this By-Law, which the Council considers is likely to –
 - (a) materially affect the rights or interests of any person;
 - (b) affect the approved budget for the special rating area; and
 - (c) change the boundaries of the special rating area.
- (4) The Council may, for good reason, on written application by the management body, exempt the management body from complying with the provisions, or condone any non-compliance with any provisions, of Chapter 1 of this By-Law.

15. EXTENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

A management body must, if it elects to extend the term of the implementation plan for a further period, on or before January in the year in which the implementation plan is due to terminate, submit an application to Stellenbosch Municipality for approval of extension of the term of the implementation plan, provided that –

- (a) the extension of the implementation plan may only be approved by the Council in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1 of this By-Law, with the changes required by the context, and the Council may, for good reason, on written application by the management body, exempt the management body from complying, or condone any non-compliance, with any such provisions;
- (b) the provisions of section 14 of this By-Law shall apply to any amendment of an implementation plan which has been extended in terms of this section.

CHAPTER 4

DISSOLUTION OF A SPECIAL RATING AREA

16. DISSOLUTION

- (1) The Council may terminate the municipality's business relationship (connection and commitment) to a management body of a specific special rating area –
 - (a) Upon written application signed by owners of the majority of properties within the boundaries of the special rating area who are liable for paying the additional rate; or
 - (b) After prior consultation by the CFO with the management body or the community, whereupon for any good cause he or she may cause the necessary steps or processes to terminate the business relationship with the management body.
 - (c) Upon the decision by the CFO to terminate the business relationship to the specific special rating area, notices shall be forwarded to the management body and to all the property owners of the specific special rating area presenting the reasons for the proposed termination and any other pertinent details.
- (2) Upon the approval by Council to terminate the business relationship with the management body the additional rates applicable to said special rating area will no longer be raised and the associated payments to the management body shall cease.

CHAPTER 5

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

17. REPEAL

The provisions of any By-laws relating to special rating areas by Stellenbosch Municipality are hereby repealed insofar as they relate to matters provided for in this By-law.

18. SHORT TITLE AND EFFECTIVE DATE

- (1) This By-Law is called the Special Rating Area By-Law of Stellenbosch Municipality and shall take effect on 01 July 2025.
- (2) No new special rating area determined in terms of this By-Law may implement its implementation plan prior to 01 July 2025.

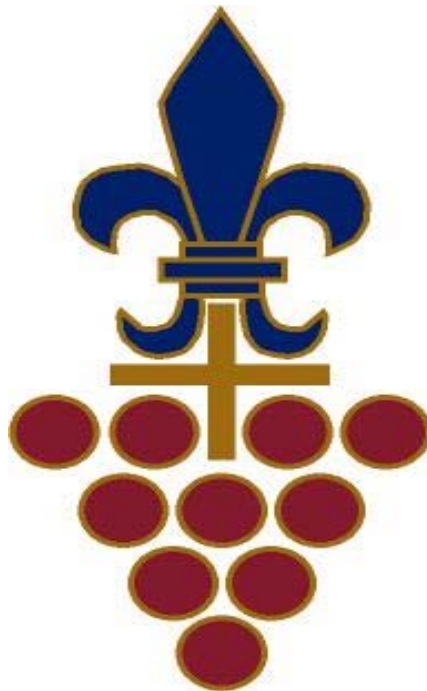
G. Mettler

Municipal Manager

Plein Street, PO Box 17, Stellenbosch, 7599

Telephone Number 021 808 8025

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET UNBUNDLING POLICY

2026/2027

UNCHANGED

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1 Introduction

This policy is intended to provide a framework for the unbundling of completed infrastructure services capital projects and financial asset year-end processes within the requirements of sections 60, 62, 63, 78, and 79 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA), and the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) as well as to promote good financial management practices.

It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to maintain a system of internal control over assets, including an accurate, valid, and complete asset register, and to ensure that appropriate accounting principles are applied to all assets.

This policy applies to all officials within the Stellenbosch Local Municipality who utilise and/or manage any type of infrastructure assets.

The Municipal Council of Stellenbosch have adopted an Asset Management Policy to regulate the effective management of all council's assets and wants to lay down broad guidelines for consistent, effective and efficient asset management principles of Stellenbosch Municipality

The Municipality of Stellenbosch have agreed to adopt an Infrastructure Unbundling Policy that will guide the Municipality with the effective, complete, and accurate capitalisation of their assets and complying with year-end processes relating to assets.

2 Definitions

In this Policy, unless the context indicates otherwise.

An **asset** means a resource:

- a) controlled by Stellenbosch Municipality;
- b) as a result of a past event;
- c) it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the assets will flow to the municipality;

Infrastructure assets are defined as assets that usually display some or all of the following characteristics:

- a) they are part of a system or network;
- b) they are specialised in nature and do not have alternative uses;
- c) they are immovable; and
- d) they may be subject to constraints on disposal.
- e) examples are road networks, sewer systems, water networks etc.

Capitalisation of assets means the recording of assets in the Fixed Asset Register. Assets may only be recorded in the Fixed Asset Register once the recognition criteria is complied with

in accordance with GRAP. That means the cost of an item shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if: It is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality; and the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Cost means the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognized in accordance with specific requirements of other Standards of Generally Recognized Accounting Practices (GRAP). Elements of cost are the following:

- a) The purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- b) Any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management; and
- c) The initial estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Current Replacement Cost (CRC) is the cost of replacing the service potential of an existing asset, by reference to some measure of capacity, with an appropriate modern equivalent asset. GRAP 17 defines CRC as the cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

Depreciation means the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Directly Attributable Costs are:

- a) cost of employee benefits arising directly from the construction or acquisition of an item;
- b) cost of site preparation;
- c) initial delivery and handling cost;
- d) cost of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling any items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition; and
- e) professional fees.

Expected Useful Life (EUL) is a measure of the estimated life of an asset or component, such as time, number of cycles, distance intervals, production units, etc.

Fixed Asset Register means a register for recording all municipal-owned and controlled assets in accordance with GRAP accounting standards.

Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) are accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) in terms of section 89 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA).

Impairment means a determined loss in future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation.

Estimated Remaining Useful Life (ERUL) is the period remaining over which economic benefits or service potential can be derived from an asset.

Useful life means the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by the municipality.

Work-in Progress Register (WIP) the list of projects still under construction and not available for use at reporting date.

3 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all assets are classified and capitalised using the GRAP accounting standards and are recorded accurately on the **FAR (Fixed Asset Register)**.

4 Objectives

The objectives of the policy are stipulated as follows:

- Specifying Council's practice regarding accounting for assets.
- To establish a framework for the accounting treatment of assets, including proper recognition, measurement, disposal and impairment thereof to assist officials in understanding their legal and managerial responsibilities with regard to key asset functions such as:
 - efficiently unbundling the assets from the project value to tangible assets;
 - acknowledge when an asset is available for use and ready for recognition in the FAR;
 - asset valuation principles in accordance with GRAP and Directive 7;
 - establishing and maintaining asset registers.

5 Statutory and Regulatory Framework

This policy aligns with the Municipality of Stellenbosch Asset Management Policy.

This policy must comply with the accounting standards specified by the Accounting Standards Board. The relevant approved and effective accounting standards include:

- GRAP 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- GRAP 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- GRAP 12 Inventory;
- GRAP 13 Leases;
- GRAP 16 Investment property;
- GRAP 17 Property, plant, or equipment;
- GRAP 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets;
- GRAP 21 Impairment of Non-cash generating assets;
- GRAP 26 Impairment of Cash-generating assets;
- GRAP 27 Agriculture;
- GRAP 31 Intangibles;
- GRAP 103 Heritage Assets;
- GRAP 110 Living and Non-living Resources.

6 Responsibilities & Accountability

The purpose of this section is to prescribe the responsibilities of the various functionaries within Stellenbosch Municipality.

The Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager)

The Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager) or his duly delegated representative is responsible to ensure implementation and compliance with the responsibilities prescribed in section 63 of the MFMA.

- The municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets of the municipality which includes the addition of new assets, and the disposal of old assets.

Asset Managers/ Directors

The manager referred to in Section 56 of the Municipal Systems Act is someone reporting directly to the Municipal Manager and has the functional accountabilities for the physical

management of a particular set of assets in order to achieve the municipality's strategic objectives relevant to their directorate.

Asset managers should:

- ensure that a complete asset verification of all inventory and asset items is performed annually;
- ensure that the Work-in Progress register (WIP) is up to date;
- ensure all new assets are categorised correctly and are added to the updated AR;
- ensure that all obsolete, damaged, and unused assets, supported by relevant asset and condemnation forms, are handed in at the Asset Management Department without delay.

Infrastructure Services Departments:

The head of the various engineering departments are responsible for:

- Ensure that departmental officials read and acknowledge the Unbundling Policy and know the processes to follow.
- Updating the WIP register when projects have been completed in a specific financial year.
- Providing project-related information for the categorisation of the assets.
- Assist in the annual ERUL assessment of assets.
- Identify any potentially impaired assets on an annual basis and report them to the Asset Management Department.
- Ensure that complete asset verification of infrastructure asset items is performed on a five (5) year rolling basis or as prescribed by the relevant managing department, i.e. all infrastructure assets are verified over a five (5) year period.

7 Asset Capitalisation

As stated in the Asset Management Policy 2021 - 2022;

“Stellenbosch Municipality does not capitalize an asset based on a capitalization cost threshold but recognizes an asset when it complies with the definition of an asset as stipulated in GRAP 17 and the cost of the asset to the municipality can be measured reliably.

Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition (GRAP 17.22).

Assets will only be capitalized in the asset register on completion or finalization of the project.”

Asset Capitalisation Procedures:

- i) The status of all the ongoing municipal projects within the jurisdiction of the municipality need to be updated accordingly on the FAR and WIP register at the end of each financial year:
 - Completed projects: Projects that have been signed off as completed and the assets are available for use.
 - Work-in progress: Projects that are still on-going in the next financial year and not completed in the current financial year.
- ii) Capitalise completed projects as per the GRAP standards
 - i. New assets: Assets that have previously not been captured on the FAR. Replacements or renewals: Assets capitalised on the FAR to replace existing old and damaged assets on the FAR. The asset that is replaced will have to be derecognised (removed from the FAR).
 - An asset categorisation (according to the GRAP asset classifications and CIDMS asset hierarchy) should be present.
 - The asset value as per project cost and apportionment during the unbundling process should be available. If the asset cost is not available, as the case might be with some donated assets, the fair value as at the date of the handover, will be recognised as the asset value.
 - Each asset component should have an Expected Useful Life (EUL) allocated to it. All new assets should have a EUL equal to their Estimated Remaining Useful Life (ERUL). In the case of a donated asset, the EUL and ERUL may differ if the donated asset was used before the transfer.
 - The acquisition date will be the date when the project was completed and became available for use. In the case of a donated asset, the handover date will be recorded as the take on date on the FAR.
 - The asset GIS ID needs to be assigned to each of the new assets before adding it to the FAR. Asset location information should be populated in the FAR for proper control and maintenance of the assets.
 - ii. Upgraded assets: Assets that are on the FAR but have been upgraded/improved:
 - Using the previously assigned GIS ID to get the correct location.
 - The new asset value associated with the upgrade should be linked to the existing asset.
 - In the case of upgrading an existing component, the acquisition date and ERUL of the existing component need to be assigned

to the upgraded component. The ERUL of the improved component should be reviewed for an increase in ERUL.

- In the case of upgrading an existing asset but with a new component, the steps as for a new asset should be followed.

- iii) The total of all asset additions in the FAR capitalised within a financial year should align with the total project cost transferred out of the WIP register at the reporting date.

Asset Classification

Assets must be classified according to the GRAP accounting standards and the CIDMS hierarchy. The municipality's hierarchy should be approved by Council and recorded in the Asset Management Policy. [Figure 1](#) below depicts the asset hierarchy as per CIDMS.

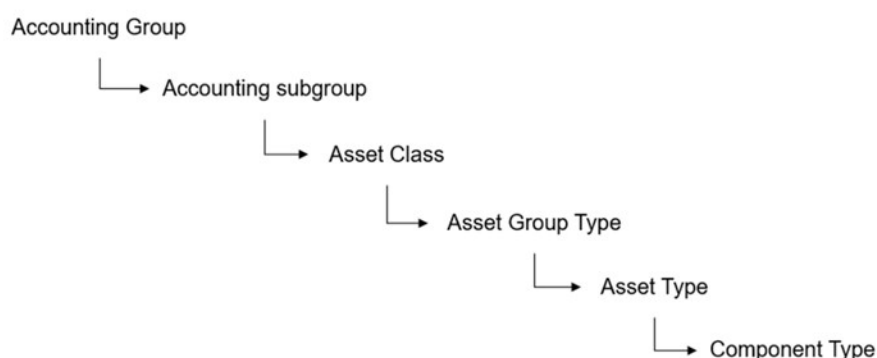


Figure 1 – CIDMS Asset Hierarchy

Asset Value

The value of the asset accounts for the cost of the asset including all associated costs such as preliminary & general costs, site clearance, excavation costs, material costs, and transport costs.

Where the acquisition cost of an asset is not available and the date on which control was handed over is also not available, the acquisition cost is measured using the deemed cost at the date the municipality adopted the Standards of GRAP in accordance with Directive 7. The deemed cost is determined as the fair value of the asset at the measurement date.

When an asset is donated to the municipality and the actual asset cost is not available, the asset will be recorded in the FAR at fair value on the date of donation.

8 Depreciation

Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately.

A significant part of an item of property, plant, and equipment may have a useful life and a depreciation method that are the same as the useful life and depreciation method of another significant part of that same item. Such parts may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge.

A variety of depreciation methods can be used to allocate the depreciable amount of an asset on a systematic basis over its useful life. These methods include the straight-line method, the

diminishing balance method, and the production unit method. The straight-line depreciation results in a constant charge over the useful life if the asset's residual value does not change.

The straight-line depreciation method is used to allocate the depreciable amount of infrastructure assets over their useful lives on a systematic basis.

9 Asset Impairments

Impairments are defined as “a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation”.

According to the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and GRAP, assets should be reviewed for impairments on an annual basis. There are two impairment accounting standards to be used by local government. If an asset is used with the objective to generate a commercial return, the Standard on Impairments of Cash-generating assets, GRAP 26, will be applicable. Local government assets are usually used to render a service rather than generating a commercial return. In the case of service delivery assets, the Standard on Impairment of Noncash generating (GRAP 21) assets was applied for the testing of impairments.

Recoverable amount is the amount that the municipality expects to recover from the future use of an asset, including its residual value on disposal.

The recoverable service amount or recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less the cost to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of individual assets, or groups of identical assets, is determined separately and the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount on an individual asset, or group of identical assets, basis. However, there may be circumstances when it may not be possible to assess the recoverable amount of an asset on this basis, for example when all of the plant and equipment in a sewerage purification work is used for the same purpose. In such circumstances, the carrying amount of each of the related assets is reduced in proportion to the overall decline in recoverable amounts of the smallest grouping of assets for which it is possible to make an assessment of recoverable amounts.

The following may be indicators that an asset is impaired, such assets should be tested for an impairment:

- a) The item has been damaged;
- b) The item has become technologically obsolete;

- c) The item remains idle for a considerable period of either prior to it being put into use or during its useful life;

The detail on external and internal impairment indicators is indicated in GRAP 21.23.

Reversal of an Impairment Loss

The same procedures as for the identification of impaired assets are followed to assess whether there is an indication that an impairment may have decreased or eliminated. If so, the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount should be debited to the asset's carrying amount. Therefore, the asset's value will increase to be equal to the recoverable amount.

The ERUL of the asset should be reviewed when a reversal of impairment occurs.

The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

Reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Depreciation must be adjusted for the reviewed ERUL of the asset.

10 Asset Derecognitions

The carrying amount of an asset shall be derecognised:

- a) on disposal (including disposal through a non-exchange transaction); or
- b) when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an asset shall be included in the surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

In terms of Section 14 of the MFMA the municipality may not dispose of any capital asset required to provide a minimum level of basic municipal services.

A municipality may dispose of any other capital asset, provided that:

- a) the Council, in a meeting open to the public, has first determined that the asset is not required to provide a minimum level of basic municipal services; and
- b) the Council has considered the fair market value of the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset.

The decision that a specific asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services, may not be reversed by the municipality after that asset had been sold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of.

11 Estimated Remaining Useful Life (ERUL) Assessment

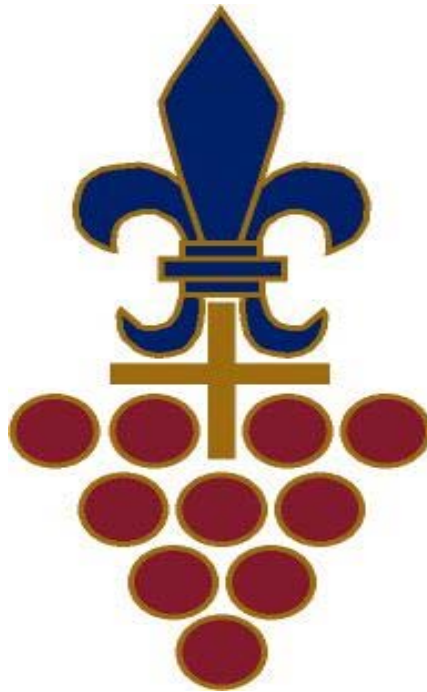
An ERUL assessment has to be conducted annually on assets that have an ERUL of 2 years or less to identify assets that have to be disposed of, impaired, and adjusted. Departments should also review the ERUL of any asset where indicators exist that there might be an increase or decrease in the life cycle of the asset. The ERUL might increase in the case of an asset upgrade or if an event occurred that affects the life cycle of the asset in a positive manner. Any event/ factor that affects the life cycle of an asset in a negative manner should be recorded, for the asset's ERUL to be review.

Procedure during an ERUL review:

- The Fixed Asset Register is to be reviewed annually and assets with an ERUL of 2 years or less need to be identified;
- The list of identified assets is to be discussed with all engineering department heads to determine the status of the assets;
 - a. Vandalised assets to be included on the impairment list;
 - b. Assets that are no longer in a working condition to be added to the disposed of list;

Assets that are still in working condition are to be noted and the ERUL is to be adjusted adequately.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



BORROWING, FUNDS AND RESERVES POLICY

2026/2027

UNCHANGED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

BORROWING, FUNDS AND RESERVES POLICY

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1. INTRODUCTION

The documented **Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy**, sets out the framework for the prudent use of Borrowing, Funds and Reserves available to the Municipality.

This Policy should be implemented in conjunction with the approved **Liquidity Policy**. The Liquidity Policy sets out the prudent level of cash to be maintained by the Municipality as one of several factors to ensure long term financial sustainability. It is however of equal importance to protect, maintain and extend the infrastructure of the Municipality to ensure the continued provision of services at an acceptable standard.

This policy is implemented to provide guidance on the appropriation of capital funding resources on a sustainable basis in the longer term.

2. BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

With reference to the applicable legislation as referred to in paragraph 3 below. Legislation exists and prescribes the framework of a Borrowing as well as Funds and Reserves Policy and these factors will all be addressed in this Policy.

Although legislation provides guidance as to the broader framework to ensure financial management of resources to ensure the Council meets all of its obligations timeously, it is not prescriptive with regards to quantifying not only the prudent level of Borrowing, Funds and Reserves but more so the optimal level hereof.

Therefore, in this Policy cognisance has been taken of the legislative guidelines whilst more prescriptive guidelines are set for the optimal management and monitoring of resources to the Municipality's avail based on sound financial practices.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The legislative framework governing borrowings, funds and reserves are:

- 1.1. Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) must be complied with; and

- 1.1.1. MFMA Circular 71 stipulates the following guidelines regarding borrowing:

Capital Cost (Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure

$(\text{Capital Cost (Interest Paid and Redemption)} / \text{Total Operating Expenditure}) \times 100$

Criteria: 6% - 8%

Debt (Total Borrowings) / Revenue

$(\text{Overdraft} + \text{Current Finance Lease Obligation} + \text{Non Finance Lease Obligation} + \text{Short Term Borrowings} + \text{Long Term Borrowings}) / \text{Total Operating Revenue}$

Criteria: Maximum 45%

1.2. Local Government Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation, Regulation 393, published under Government Gazette 32141, 17 April 2009.

4. FUNDING POLICY

The Local Government Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation, Regulation 393, published under Government Gazette 32141, 17 April 2009 stipulates:

8. (1) *Each municipality must have a funding and reserves policy which must set out the assumptions and methodology for estimating –*

- (a) *projected billings, collections and all direct revenues;*
- (b) *the provision for revenue that will not be collected;*
- (c) *the funds the municipality can expect to receive from investments;*
- (d) *the dividends the municipality can expect to receive from municipal entities;*
- (e) *the proceeds the municipality can expect to receive from transfer or disposal of assets;*
- (f) *the municipality's borrowing requirements;*
- (g) *the funds to be set aside in reserves.*

In terms of Section 18 and 19 of the MFMA an **annual budget** may only be funded from:

Cash backed accumulated funds from previous years' surpluses not committed for other purposes:

Transfers from the accumulated surplus to fund operating expenditure will only be allowed for specific once-off projects with no recurring operating expenditure resulting thereof.

Borrowed funds, but only for capital projects:

Actual capital expenditure may only be incurred on a capital project if the funding for the project has been appropriated in the Capital Budget but has also been secured from the financial source that is not committed for another purpose.

Realistically anticipated revenues to be collected:

Realistic anticipated revenue projections must take into account projected revenue for the current year based on actual collection levels in previous financial years.

4.1. OPERATING BUDGET

The Operating Budget should be cash funded. The Operating Budget is funded from the following main sources of revenue:

- a) Property Rates;
- b) Service Charges;
- c) Government Grants and Subsidies;
- d) Rental of facilities and Equipment;
- e) Other revenue, fines, interest received etc.;

The following guiding principles apply when compiling the Operating Budget:

- a) Growth parameters must be realistic taking into account the current economic conditions;
- b) Tariff adjustments must be in line with the following approved policies: ***Tariff Policy and Indigent Policy***;
- c) Revenue from Government Grants and Subsidies must be in line with allocations gazette in the Division of Revenue Act and provincial gazettes. Transfers of a conditional nature must be appropriated only as prescribed and should not be used to fund the Operating Budget;
- d) Revenue from public contributions, donations or any other grants may only be included in the Budget if there is acceptable documentation that guarantees the funds and if the transfers are unconditional of nature;

- e) Provision for revenue that will not be collected is made against the expenditure item provision for bad debt and based on actual collection levels for the previous financial year and the reasonably projected annual non-payment rate;
- f) Interest received from actual Long-term and or Short-term Investments are based on the amount reasonably expected to be earned on cash amounts available during the year according to the expected interest rate trends. The actual amount allocated for interest on investments is contributed to the Capital Replacement Reserve;
- g) A detailed salary budget is compiled on an annual basis. All funded positions are budgeted for in total as well as new and/or funded vacant positions. As a guiding principle the salary budget should not constitute more than 35% of annual Operating Expenditure;
- h) Depreciation charges are fully budgeted for according to the Asset Register.
- i) The annual cash flow requirement for the repayment of borrowings must fully be taken into consideration with the setting of tariffs;
- j) Sufficient provision must be made for the maintenance of existing infrastructure based on affordable levels. The maintenance budgets are normally lower than the recommended levels as a guiding principal repair and maintenance should constitute between 5% and 8% of total operating expenditure and should annually be increased incrementally until the required targets are achieved.
- k) Individual expenditure line items are to be revised each year when compiling the budget to ensure proper control over expenditure.

4.2. CAPITAL BUDGET

The capital budget provides funding for the municipality's capital programme based on the needs and objectives as identified by the community through the Integrated Development Plan and provides for the eradication of infrastructural backlogs, renewal and upgrading of existing infrastructure, new developments and enlargement of bulk infrastructure.

The capital budget is limited by the availability and access to the following main sources of funding:

- a) Accumulated cash backed internal reserves such as the Capital Replacement Reserve;
- b) External borrowings;
- c) Government Grants and Subsidies;
- d) Public Donations and Contributions.

The following guiding principles apply when considering sources of funding for the capital budget:

a) Government Grants and Subsidies:

- a. Only Government Gazetted allocations or transfers as reflected in the Division of Revenue Act or allocations as per Provincial Gazettes may be used to fund projects;
- b. The conditions of the specific grant must be taken into consideration when allocated to a specific project.

b) Public Donations and Contributions:

- a. In the case of public contributions, donations and/or other grants, such capital projects may only be included in the annual budget if the funding has been received by the municipality already.

c) External Borrowing:

- a. The borrowing requirements as contained in the **Borrowing Policy** in paragraph 6 are used as a basis to determine the affordability of external loans over the Medium Term Income and Expenditure Framework. The ratios to be considered to take up additional borrowings are as follows, unless in contravention with any loan covenants:
 - i. Estimated long-term credit rating of BBB and higher;
 - ii. Total Long-term Debt to Total Operating Revenue (excluding conditional grants and transfers) not to exceed 45%;

Capital Cost (Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure not to exceed the norm between 6 -8 %

d) Cash backed Reserves

- a. Allocations to capital projects from cash backed internal reserves will be based on the available funding for each ring-fenced reserve according to the conditions of each reserve. With reference to Paragraph 5, **Reserves Policy**.

All capital projects have an effect on future operating budget therefore the following additional cost factors should be considered before approval:

- a) Personnel cost to staff new facilities once operational;

- b) Contracted services, that is, security, cleaning etc.;
- c) General expenditure such as services cost, stationery, telephones, material etc.;
- d) Other capital requirements to the operate facility such as vehicles, plant and equipment, furniture and office equipment etc.;
- e) Costs to maintain the assets;
- f) Interest and redemption in the case of borrowings;
- g) Depreciation charges;
- h) Revenue generation as the additional expenses incurred may be offset by additional revenue generated to determine the real impact on tariffs.

5. RESERVES POLICY

All reserves are “ring fenced” as internal reserves within the accumulated surplus, except for provisions as allowed by the General Recognized Accounting Practices (GRAP):

- a) Housing Development Fund;

The municipality endeavours to effectively utilise and maintain the **Capital Replacement Reserve** for the funding of capital replacement and renewal for future financial years. This reserve needs to be cash backed. This will provide the Municipality with a more balanced capital funding approach in the longer term thereby reducing the risk of reaching its maximum gearing ability or depleting its free cash.

This Reserve can be generated as follows from the Operating Budget; the following methodology needs to be read in conjunction with the **Liquidity Policy**:

a) Cash generated from Operating Activities:

- a. The Municipality has maintained a strong ability to generate surplus operational cash flow which it has used to fund most of its capital spending in the past;
- b. In the past depreciation charges could be considered sufficiently cash backed based on the cash surplus generated prior to capital spending. However, going forward should capital spending increase sharply it will result simultaneously with Depreciation charges increasing sharply which may therefore in future not be fully supported by cash.
- c. Depreciation is a method to generate future cash. Therefore, it is prudent to annually measure the cash coverage for depreciation charges until it is fully funded from cash through tariff setting.

- d. As at year end it is to be determined whether the Municipality meets its **Minimum Liquidity Criteria** as stipulated in the **Liquidity Policy**, excess cash in addition to this prescribed level is to be calculated and appropriated to the Capital Replacement Reserve and no more than 80% of the balance of the Capital Replacement Reserve as at year end should be allocated to the following year's capital budget unless sufficient recommendations are made to Council to substantiate such a decision.

6. BORROWING POLICY

It is required that the Municipality comply with the guidelines of Chapter 6 of the MFMA with regards to Debt Disclosure as detailed in Sections 46, 47, 48 and 49. This section should be read in conjunction with point c) under paragraph 4.2. on page 6. External borrowings may only be incurred for approved capital programmes and may under no circumstances be allocated to fund the Operating Budget.

Municipal infrastructure has a long-term economic life and it is appropriate to fund assets of this nature with long term external borrowing. The economic life of assets should be equal to or longer than the tenure of the external borrowing.

The following needs to be taken into consideration when accessing external borrowing:

a) Types of loan financing

- a. Annuity Loans enable the Municipality to provide for the redemption of loans on an amortising basis which is generally the most cost effective method of financing often referred to as vanilla funding;
- b. Bullet Redemption Loans are attractive as interest on the loan is serviced with the capital redemption only taking place at the end of the tenure of the loan. However, this method is more costly as interest is paid on the full debt throughout the term as the Capital does not reduce. This type of loan also requires an annual contribution to a sinking fund, which in essence then mimics the traits of an annuity loan although at a higher cost. The use of such structure warrants a detailed motivation based on the benefits to the implementation of the capital project;
- c. Sculpted Repayment Loans offer a combination of the above two types, as loans are sculpted according to the potential cash flows to be generated from

the capital project in future. For example, the following can be included in a sculpted loan:

- i. A capital grace period in the first years of the development of the capital project;
- ii. An incremental annual increase in the repayment in relation to the projected growth in revenue from the project.

b) Interest Rate Risk Management

- a. The impact of interest and capital redemption payments on both the current and forecasted property rates and service charges through tariffs taking into consideration the current and future capacity of the consumer to pay therefore;
- b. Likely movement in interest rates for variable rate borrowings. There are benefits to be yielded from borrowing on a variable rate if rates are projected to decrease in future, however it is prudent for the Municipality to enter into fixed interest rate loans to accurately budget for expenses incurred.

c) Tenure of Borrowing

- a. The tenure of external borrowings should where possible match the economic useful life of the asset.

d) Security

- a. Unless sufficient motivation is provided and other than for the provision of a sinking fund for the redemption of a bullet loan, the provision of any security against external borrowings, should be specifically motivated by the CFO for approval.

e) Loan Covenants

- a. The Municipality is to maintain a Loan Covenants Register detailing the covenants entered into with each active loan agreement until date of maturity thereof;

- b. Compliance with all loan covenants are to be monitored and reported on semi-annually to ensure that the Municipality does not breach any covenants;
- c. Should a default be triggered based on non-compliance with loan covenants, the Municipality is to alert Council and send the related Financial Institutions a written commitment to address the matter within a reasonable timeframe.

f) Level of gearing

- a. As stipulated in point c) under paragraph 4.2. on page 6, gearing is not only limited by the level of debt against the Total Operating Income (excluding conditional grants) but also limited by other operational factors including compliance with the stipulations of the approved **Liquidity Policy**.

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (OVERSIGHT)

Compliance with the various stipulations as documented in this Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy need to be monitored by the Chief Financial Officer and reported on to the Municipal Manager on a monthly basis and to the Finance/Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

Where compliance has been breached the Chief Financial Officer must present an action plan to correct the non-compliance. The Finance Committee must monitor the successful implementation of the corrective action plans and report progress to Council.

8. TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Upon adoption of this policy by the Council, the Municipal Manager in conjunction with the Chief Financial Officer must determine the current performance levels of the Municipality against this Policy and present a plan of action towards achieving and maintaining the stipulation as set out in this policy thereby utilising a more blended funding mix for capital infrastructure investment.

The Council must approve an appropriate timeframe within which the Municipality must achieve the approved stipulations as set out in this Policy. The period between the date of the policy adoption by Council and the target date for compliance shall be known as the Transitional Period.

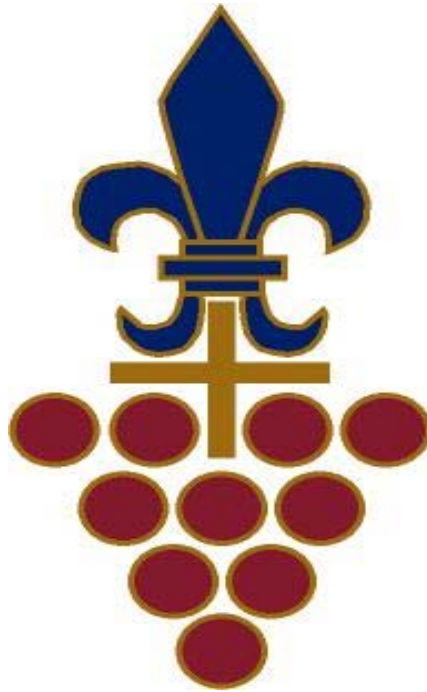
The Finance Committee must report progress during the approved Transitional Period to the Council.

9. POLICY MANAGEMENT

The *Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy* forms part of the Municipality's overall financial objectives and therefore forms part of approved Budget Policies. The policy must be reviewed at least annually during the budget revision and presented to Council for approval.

The policy is effective from the date it is approved by Council.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING POLICY

2026/2027

UNCHANGED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING POLICY

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1. PREAMBLE

In the spirit of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (No.56 of 2003) “ to modernize budget and financial management practices by placing local government finances on a sustainable footing in order to maximize the capacity of municipalities to deliver services to all residents customers, users and investors” and,

Whereas chapter 4 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (No 56 of 2003) determines that a municipality may, except where otherwise provided in the Act, incur expenditure only in terms of an approved budget; and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for the different votes in an approved budget,

Therefore the Stellenbosch Municipality revised its Budget Policy to give effect to the Budget and Reporting Regulations as set out in this policy.

2. OBJECTIVES OF POLICY

The objective of the budget policy is to:

- a) The policy sets out the budgeting principles which Stellenbosch Municipality will follow in preparing each annual budget or adjustments budget). The policy aims to give effect to the requirements and stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act in terms of the planning, preparation and approval of the annual budgets.
- b) The policy shall apply to all the relevant parties within the Stellenbosch Municipality that are involved throughout the budget process.
- c) A Budget Steering Committee will be established to guide the budget process.

3. BUDGET PRINCIPLES

3.1 Capital Budgets

The capital budget refers to the allocations made to specific infrastructural projects and the purchase of equipment and other forms of assets, as classified per the Stellenbosch Asset Management Policy.

3.1.1 Basis of Calculation

- a) The current three year MTREF budget, including two future planning years in terms of the 5 year IDP, is the departure point in preparing the subsequent annual capital budget.
- b) The annual capital budget shall be based on realistically anticipated revenue (capital loans to be taken up will be deemed to be part of this), which should be equal to the anticipated capital expenditure in order to result in a balanced budget.
- c) The impact of the capital budget on the current and future operating budgets in terms of finance charges to be incurred on external loans, depreciation of fixed assets, maintenance of fixed assets and any other operating expenditure to be incurred resulting directly from the capital expenditure, should be carefully analysed when the annual capital budget is being compiled.
- d) In addition, the council shall consider the likely impact of such operational expenses- net of any revenues expected to be generated by such item- on future property rates and service tariffs.

3.1.2 Financing

Own Financing Sources

The Council shall establish a Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR) for the purpose of financing capital projects and the acquisition of capital assets. Such reserve shall be established from the following:

- a) unappropriated cash-backed surpluses to the extent that such surpluses are not required for operational purposes;
- b) further amounts appropriated as contributions in each annual or adjustments budget; and
- c) net gains on the sale of fixed assets in terms of the fixed asset management and accounting policy.

Other Finance Sources

The Ad- Hoc capital budget shall be financed from external sources such as the following:

- a) Grants and subsidies as allocated in the annual Division of Revenue of Act;
- b) Grants and subsidies as allocated by Provincial Government;
- c) External Loans;
- d) Private Contributions;
- e) Contributions from the Capital Development Fund (developer's contributions);
and
- f) Any other financing source secured by the local authority.

3.1.3 Process and responsible parties

The process to be followed in the compilation of the capital budget is as follows:

- a. The current 3 year MTREF budget is the departure point in preparing the subsequent annual capital budget.

- b. The CFO, in conjunction with the Senior Manager: Financial Management Services and the Manager: Budget & Costing and after consultation with the Budget Steering Committee sets the reasonable growth level of the capital budget to be financed out of own and external sources and determines affordability.
- c. The draft capital budget is compiled based on the projects that emanated out of the engagements with the different stakeholders.
- d. The CFO, together with the Senior Manager: Financial Management Services, engage with the Directors and the Senior Managers in order to determine the priorities for a particular financial year and to determine the ranking of projects based on these priorities.
- e. The draft capital budget is submitted to the Budget Steering Committee for perusal and suggestions.
- f. The draft capital budget is tabled in Council at least 90 days (31 March) before the start of the new financial year.
- g. After the draft budget is tabled in Council, it is advertised for public comment for a period of 30 days.
- h. Once the comments from the public have been received, noted and considered, any amendments and the final budget are tabled in Council for final approval, at least 30 days (31 May) before the start of the financial year.

3.1.4 Implementation

The process to be followed in the compilation of the capital budget is as follows:

- a) After the budget has been approved, the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP) should be compiled.
- b) The SDBIP must be tabled to the Mayor within 28 days after aforementioned approval.
- c) Each director has to indicate the intended spending patterns of both their capital and operating budgets. (Cash flows)

- d) These listed cash flows are consolidated into the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan of the organisation.
- e) The SDBIP will be monitored on a monthly basis
- f) Each directorate can use their respective vote numbers as indicated on the capital budget

3.2 Operational Budget

The operational budget refers to the funds that would be raised in the delivery of basic services, grants & subsidies and any other municipal services rendered. These funds are in turn used to cover the expenses incurred in the day to day running of the organization.

3.2.1 Basis of Calculation

- a) A zero based approach is used by budget holders in preparing the annual operating budget, depending on the type of revenue or expenditure.
- b) The annual operating budget shall be based on realistically anticipated revenue, which should at least be equal to the anticipated cash operating expenditure in order to result in a balanced budget.
- c) An income based approach shall be used where the realistically anticipated revenue would firstly be projected. The level of operating expenditure will then be based on the projected revenue, thus resulting in a balanced budget.

3.2.2 Financing

The operating budget shall be financed from the following sources:

Agency Services - Compensation received by the municipality for cost to provide the agency service should be recognised as receipts and not set-off against the expenditure. This compensation maybe in the form of commission, agency fees, contract fees, etc.

Interest, Dividend and Rent on Land - Consist of the income associated with ownership of interest bearing financial instruments, such as bank deposits, loans extended to others, and bills and bonds issued by others. Dividends come in the form of receipts from shares and distribution of profits to the owner. Rent on land is the receipts due to ownership of land.

Operational Revenue - Operational revenue refers to all other income not elsewhere classified such as administrative fees, bad debts recovered, breakages, commission, discounts and early settlements, etc.

Rental from Fixed Assets - Operating lease income received by the municipality from external use. Distinction is made between rental income based on market related versus non-market related rates.

Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services - This category consist of sales and services rendered provided that the municipality produced or partially produced the good or service.

Service Charges - This group of accounts provides for the basic services delivered by municipalities.

Licences or Permits - Granting of licences or permits associated with a regulatory function by government. Fees recognised under this category must result from a principle agreement. If the municipality act as an agent on behalf of provincial or national government the transaction need to be treated accordingly. Judgment need to be applied in deciding whether the "licence or permits" need to be classified as exchange or non-exchange revenue.

Fines, Penalties and Forfeits - This item consists of all compulsory receipts imposed by a court or quasi-judicial body. Out-of-court settlements are also included in this category. As with taxes, this item consists of unrequited, compulsory transactions. Thus, the recipient municipality does not provide anything in return for these receipts.

Property Rates - Property Rates means a municipal rate on property envisaged in section 229 (1)(a) of the Constitution read with the Municipal Property Rate Act 6 of 2004 as amended by the Municipal Property Rates Amendment Act, 2014. Rateable property means property on which a municipality may in terms of section 8 levy a rate and excludes impermissible rates as per section 17 of the Act.

Transfers and Subsidies - This category provides for of all unrequited, voluntary receipts from other parties. Thus an entry should be made under this item when the municipality does not provide anything of similar value directly in return for the transfer from the other party and the transfer is voluntary. {GRAP 23: Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from nonexchange transactions, other than taxes.} This group of accounts provide for "operational and capital transfers and subsidies" received "in-kind or in monetary value".

Interest, Dividend and Rent on Land - Consist of the income associated with ownership non-exchange transactions.

3.2.3 Process

- a. The CFO, in conjunction with the Senior Manager: Financial Management Services and the Manager: Budget & Costing, and after consultation with the Budget Steering Committee, sets the reasonable growth level of the operational budget based on the current financial performance and the prevailing industry growth levels. (i.e. CPI).
- b. After the income has been determined, an acceptable growth level for the operating expenditure is determined and the draft operating budget is discussed with the relevant Directors for their perusal and amendments.
- c. The draft operating budget is compiled based on the submissions from the engagements with the different stakeholders.

- d. The draft operating budget serves before the Budget Steering Committee for perusal and suggestions.
- e. The draft operating budget is tabled in Council at least 90 days (31 March) before the start of the new financial year.
- f. The draft SDBIP is tabled in Council at least 90 days (31 March) before the start of the new financial year.
- g. After the draft budget is tabled in Council, it is advertised for public comment for a period of 30 days.
- h. Once the comments from the public have been received, noted and considered, the final budget (inclusive of any amendments) is tabled in Council for adoption, at least 30 days (31 May) before the start of the financial year.
- i. Sect 25(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003) states that “if a municipal council fails to approve an annual budget, including revenue raising measures necessary to give effect to the budget, the Council must reconsider the budget and again vote on the budget, or on an amended version thereof, within 7 days of the Council meeting that failed to approve the budget.”

3.2.4 Implementation

- a) After the budget has been approved, the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP) is compiled.
- b) The SDBIP must be tabled to the Mayor within 28 days after aforementioned approval.
- c) Each director has to indicate the intended spending patterns of both their capital and operating budgets. (Cash flows)

- d) These listed cash flows are consolidated into the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan of the organisation.
- e) The SDBIP will be monitored on a monthly basis.
- f) Each directorate can use their respective vote numbers as indicated on the operating budget.

3.2.5 Adjustments Budgets

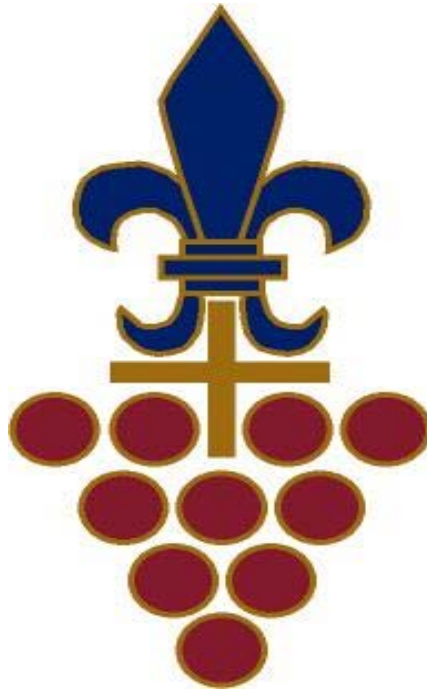
- (a) Each adjustments budget shall reflect realistic excess, however nominal, of current revenues over expenses.
- (b) The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that the adjustments budgets comply with the requirements of the National Treasury, reflect the budget priorities determined by the executive mayor, are aligned with the IDP, and comply with all budget-related policies, and shall make recommendations to the executive mayor on the revision of the IDP and the budget-related policies where these are indicated.
- (c) Council may revise its annual budget by means of an adjustments budget as regulated.
- (d) The Accounting Officer must promptly adjust its budgeted revenues and expenses if a material under-collection of revenues arises or is apparent.
- (e) The Accounting Officer shall appropriate additional revenues, which have become available but only to revise or accelerate spending programmes already budgeted for or any areas of critical importance identified by Council in compliance with Item 2 of Section 10.
- (f) The Council shall in such adjustments budget, and within the prescribed framework, confirm unforeseen and unavoidable expenses on the recommendation of the Executive Mayor.

- (g) Only the Executive mayor shall table an adjustment budget. Adjustments budget shall be done once as part of the mid-year budget performance assessment.
- (h) An adjustments budget must contain all of the following:
 - I. an explanation of how the adjustments affect the approved annual budget
 - II. appropriate motivations for material adjustments; and
 - III. an explanation of the impact of any increased spending on the current and future annual budgets.
- (i) Any unappropriated surplus from previous financial years, even if fully cash-backed, may not be used to balance any adjustments budget, but may be appropriated to the municipality's capital replacement reserve.
- (j) Municipal taxes and tariffs may not be increased during a financial year except if required in terms of a financial recovery plan and or per National Treasury Regulations.
- (k) Unauthorised expenses may be authorised in an adjustments budget.

4. REVIEW OF POLICY

- (a) This policy shall be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it is in line with the municipality's strategic objectives, good governance, prudent expenditure management and with relevant legislation.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



LIQUIDITY POLICY

2026/2027

UNCHANGED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

LIQUIDITY POLICY

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1. INTRODUCTION

The documented Liquidity Policy sets out the minimum risk management measures that Stellenbosch Municipality has to implement and adhere to in order to ensure that its current and future liquidity position is managed in a prudent manner.

Liquidity is the amount of cash and / or “near cash” (which refers to assets or security that can easily and quickly be converted to cash), available to be utilized to meet obligations and / or pay commitments. The marketability or ability to buy or sell an asset without incurring unacceptable large losses thus determines the liquidity of an asset or defines it as near cash.

This Policy is implemented to provide guidance on the minimum liquidity level that Stellenbosch Municipality has to maintain in order to comply with required legislative and / or National Treasury directives and within the overall financial management objectives as approved/reviewed by the Council from time to time.

2. BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

Various policies and procedures exist that direct the way in which the business of Stellenbosch Municipality is or should be conducted in a prudent manner. Generally these policies and procedures flow from the prescription made in Legislation i.e. the Municipal Finance Management Act (“MFMA”) and/or directives issued by a national department such as National Treasury.

Guidelines provided by National Treasury indicate that an acceptable level of cash resources needs to be available for working capital requirements (see below).

It is for this reason that the need to have an official Liquidity Policy was identified.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

3.1. The MFMA circular 71 stipulates the following two prescribed ratios to manage liquidity:

Cash/Cost Coverage Ratio (Excluding Unspent Conditional Grants) is calculated as:

$$\frac{((\text{Cash and Cash Equivalents} - \text{Unspent Conditional Grants} - \text{Overdraft}) + \text{Short Term Investment})}{\text{Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)}}$$

Criteria: 1 – 3 times

Current Ratio Current Assets / Current Liabilities

Criteria: 1.5 - 2:1

The above guidelines are noted but the proposed policy is more conservative to ensure that the municipality secures its strong financial position thereby providing comfort to investors.

4. LIQUIDITY POLICY

This policy provides guidance on the determination of the minimum liquidity requirement and the calculation of the liquidity available of Stellenbosch Municipality from time to time (see **Annexure 1**).

Notwithstanding the requirements as reflected in this policy, Stellenbosch Municipality should ensure that its Current Assets (excluding debtors older than 90 days) cover all of its Current Liabilities at least two times.

The policy encapsulates certain key aspects and considerations which have been outlined below:

4.1. KEY COMPONENTS OF MINIMUM LIQUIDITY REQUIRED:

The following constitutes the key elements to take into consideration when determining the liquidity requirement of Stellenbosch Municipality:

- 4.1.1. To comply with statutory requirements it is proposed that the following funds, reserves and provisions be fully covered by unencumbered cash and investments:
 - 4.1.1.1. *All earmarked or conditional grant transfers from spheres of Government or from Public Contributions made to Stellenbosch Municipality that have not yet been utilized;*
 - 4.1.1.2. *All commitments resulting from the legally entrenched rights and benefits employees have, with specific reference to the Council's short term commitment to staff retirement benefits and medical fund claims payable;*
 - 4.1.1.3. *All funds not yet been utilized in relation to agency services provided on behalf of Provincial or National Government should also be treated as earmarked funds;*
 - 4.1.1.4. *All reserves stated by Stellenbosch Municipality on its Statement of Financial Position that have been established for the purposes of making provisions for a defined purpose.*

- 4.1.2. Cognisance also needs to be taken of the external loan commitments and the servicing of capital and interest on these loans. Therefore provision should be made that Stellenbosch Municipality can meet its external loan/financial commitments together with the normal operational expenditure, as well as its liabilities to staff.
- 4.1.3. All investments ceded as security against long term loans need to be excluded from total cash and investment balances for calculation of the minimum liquidity level required.
- 4.1.4. In addition, a level of cash available for normal operational expenditure needs to be held in cash to ensure that, notwithstanding fluctuations in the monthly income levels of Stellenbosch Municipality, Stellenbosch Municipality will be in a position to meet its financial requirements. In this respect, the average monthly operational expenditure needs to be used as a guide of the minimum buffer required. One month's operational expenditure excluding debt impairments, depreciation and other non-cash expenses should be available for liquidity cover.
- 4.1.5. The "golden rule" should be to ensure that Stellenbosch Local Municipality will have adequate liquid assets (those that can be made into cash within 24 hours, weekly or monthly as the requirement might be) to meet its short term financial commitments.

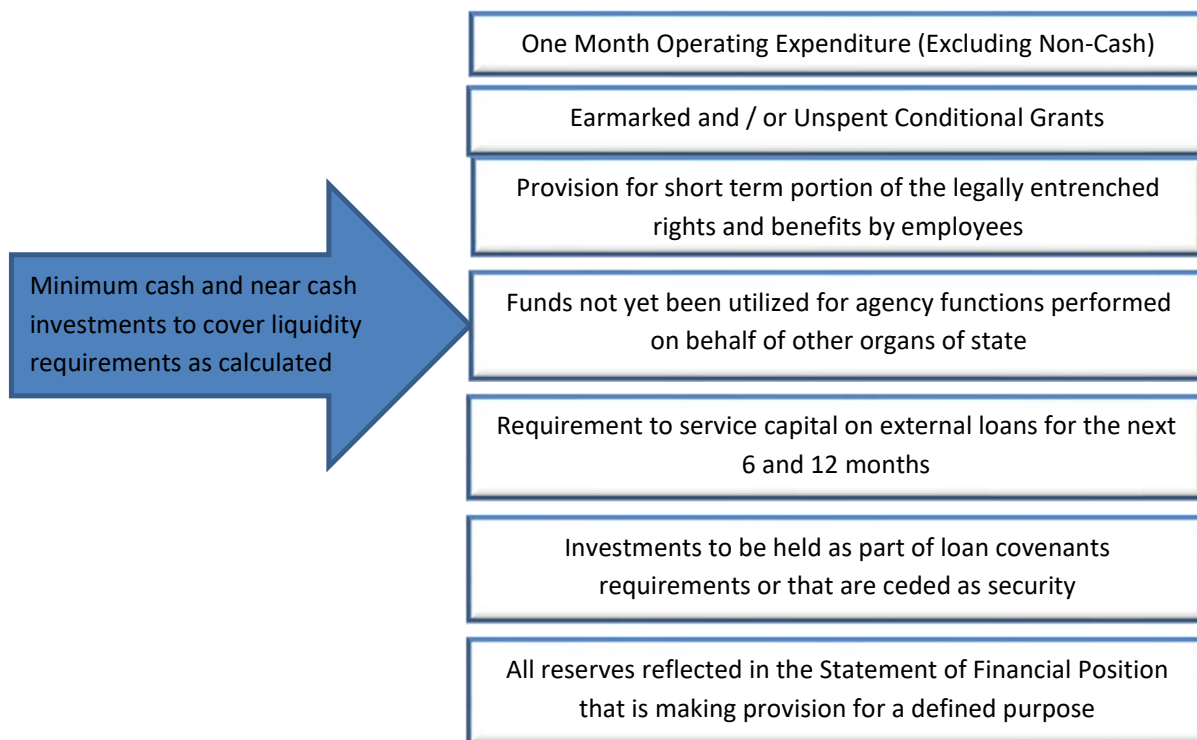
4.2. CALCULATION OF AVAILABLE LIQUIDITY

The amount of liquidity available should be determined from time-to-time. The following, should be regarded as cash and or near cash in calculating the available liquidity:

- 4.2.1. *All cash held in a bank account or invested with a money market fund;*
- 4.2.2. *95% of the value of all NCD's or other tradable instruments issued by a bank that are not already ceded;*
- 4.2.3. *90% of the market value of all listed bonds on the JSE in which Stellenbosch Municipality is allowed to invest in;*
- 4.2.4. *Consumer debtors aged current to 60 days;*
- 4.2.5. *Amount of unspent conditional grants and public contributions excluded from own funds held in bank accounts;*
- 4.2.6. *Funds provided to Council for expenditure on activities executed on behalf of other spheres of Government (Provincial and / or National) as part of an agency function, excluded from own funds held in bank accounts;*
- 4.2.7. *Funds ring-fenced for cash backed reserves that are excluded from own funds held in bank accounts;*
- 4.2.8. *Cash amounts that need to be held by Council resulting from loan covenants' that are part of the conditions of loans extended, but not ceded outright to lenders;*

4.2.9. *The undrawn portion of unconditional bank overdraft facility or liquidity facility available to Stellenbosch Municipality.*

The aforementioned in paragraphs 4.1. and 4.2. can schematically be reflected as follows:



4.3. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF COMPLIANCE WITH LIQUIDITY POLICY:

Once the policy is approved, the CFO is to be tasked to ensure that the required cash has to be maintained to continue meeting the requirements as set out in this policy.

Firstly, the minimum required liquidity level should be calculated based on audited annual financial statements. This level of liquidity required needs to be specifically budgeted for and on a quarterly basis be reported to the Finance Committee and / or other Committees as might be stipulated by Council as well as to Council.

Notwithstanding National Treasury's three months operational expenditure guideline and the one month operational expenditure buffer proposed as a minimum by the liquidity policy, it is recommended that Council set a target of one month's operational expenditure liquidity buffer to be achieved at the end of the transitional period (reference paragraph 6).

The cash provisions made to repay external loan commitments, if specifically earmarked, should also be added to this minimum working capital liquidity, to prevent

fluctuations in the working capital reserve that could put the minimum level of liquidity levels under pressure.

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (OVERSIGHT)

Compliance with this policy will be monitored by the Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer must present the liquidity compliance reports to the Finance Committee and the Audit Committee of the municipality.

Where compliance has been breached the Chief Financial Officer must present an action plan to correct the non-compliance. The Finance Committee must monitor the successful implementation of the corrective action plans and report progress to Council.

6. POLICY MANAGEMENT

The Liquidity Policy forms part of Stellenbosch Municipality overall financial objectives and therefore forms part of approved Budget Policies. The policy must be reviewed at least annually during the budget revision and presented to Council for approval.

The policy is effective from the date it is approved by Council.

ANNEXURE 1Liquidity Requirement as per Liquidity Policy

Financial Year End: _____

Liquidity Requirement Calculation [as stipulated in Paragraph 4.1.]

All earmarked and/or conditional grants received but not yet utilised	
Value of legally entrenched short term rights and benefits of employees related to Medical benefits & Retirement benefits	
Funds held for agency services not yet performed	
Reserve funds reflected in Statement of Financial Position that are assumed to be held in cash	
Capital redemption and interest payments on external loans not reflected as part of normal operational expenditure	
Onemonth operational expenditure excluding non-cash items	
Commitments resulting from contracts concluded as part of Capex Programme, not reflected in operational budget	
TOTAL LIQUIDITY REQUIREMENT	

Actual available liquidity held [reference paragraph 4.2.]

Bank Balance at e.g.:	
- ABSA, FNB, Standard Bank, Nedbank, Investec, Money Market	
Bank balance sub total	
95% of all other term investments with Banks	
90% of Market value of all Bonds on the JSE that are held	
Consumer debtors (current – 60 days)	
Other reserves held in cash not reflected in bank balances mentioned above for e.g.:	
- Unspent conditional grants	
- Payments received for agency functions not yet performed	
- The cash value of reserves held	
- Cash deposits held as part of loan covenants or ceded	
- Undrawn bank overdraft facility or committed liquidity lines available	
TOTAL LIQUIDITY AVAILABLE	

LIQUIDITY SURPLUS (SHORT FALL)

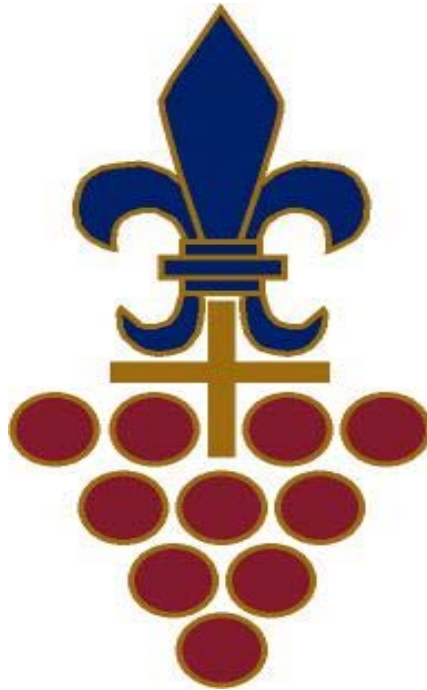
SURPLUS TO BE APPROPRIATED TO CAPITAL REPLACEMENT RESERVE

(See Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy)

Liquidity ratio:

Current Asset/Current Liabilities

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



INVENTORY MANAGEMENT POLICY

2026/2027

UNCHANGED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT POLICY

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1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 In this Policy, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following definitions are applied:

<i>“Accounting Officer”</i>	means the Municipal Manager for the Municipality as contemplated in section 60 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003
<i>“CFO”</i>	means the Chief Financial Officer designated in terms of section 80(2) (a) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003
<i>“Cost”</i>	shall comprise costs of purchase, costs conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition
<i>“Delegated authority”</i>	means the official who is given the authority for relevant functions in terms of the municipality’s written delegations;
<i>“Good received note”</i>	means a document which is used to acknowledge the receipt of goods in good condition and correct quantities
<i>“Inventories”</i>	are assets: In the form of material or supplies to be consumed in the production process, In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed or distributed in the rendering of services Held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations, or In the process of production for sale or distribution
<i>“Municipality”</i>	shall mean the Stellenbosch Municipality;
<i>“Net Realisable”</i>	Is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale exchange or distribution.

<i>“Obsolete inventory”</i>	means items that have expired, are redundant or damaged;
<i>“Re-order level”</i>	means the level of inventory at which inventory is re-ordered;
<i>“Requisition form”</i>	means a written request to supply specified inventory;
<i>“Store”</i>	means a place where inventory is stored and reserved for future use, or a source from which supplies may be drawn;
<i>“Inventory Controller”</i>	means an official responsible for the requisition, receipt, issue, recording, safeguarding of inventory and cost-effective and efficient management of inventory.
<i>“Stock Issue Register”</i>	means a document which is used to authorize the removal or issue of stock items from stores.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

2.1 The policy aims to achieve the following objectives which are to:-

- a) Provide guidelines that employees of the Municipality must follow in the management and control of inventory, including safeguarding and disposal of inventory.
- b) Procure inventory in line with the established procurement principles contained in the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy.
- c) Eliminate any potential misuse of inventory and possible theft.

3. SCOPE

3.1 This policy applies to Stellenbosch Municipality's inventory received by the Inventory Controller and issued to users.

3.2 This policy specifically excludes:

- a) Pharmaceutical inventory, livestock and face value forms; and
- b) Equipment and other assets not defined as inventory;

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 In terms of the MFMA, the Accounting Officer for a municipality must:

- a) Be responsible for the effective, efficient, economical and transparent use of the resources of the municipality as per section 62 (1)(a);
- b) Take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure and other losses as per section 62(1)(d);
- c) Be responsible for the management, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of the assets, and for the management of the liabilities, of the municipality as per section 63 (1)(a) and (b).

4.2 In terms of GRAP 12:

4.2.1 Inventories shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if,

- a) it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity ,and
- b) the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably.

4.3 MEASUREMENT AT RECOGNITION

4.3.1 Inventories that qualify for recognition as assets shall initially be measured at cost,

- 4.3.2 Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, their costs shall be their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

4.4 MEASUREMENT AFTER RECOGNITION

- 4.4.1 Inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and net realization value, except where paragraph .18 of GRAP 12 applies.
- 4.4.2 Inventories shall be measures at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for:
- a) distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge ,or
 - b) consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

4.5 RECOGNITION AS AN EXPENSE

- 4.5.1 When inventories are sold, exchanged or distributed, the carrying amount of those inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. If there is no related revenue, the expense is recognized when the goods are distributed, or related service is rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any writes –down of inventories arising from an increase in net realizable value, shall be recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.
- 4.5.2 Some inventories may be allocated to other assets accounts, for example, inventory used as a component of self-constructed property, plant or equipment. Inventories allocated to other assets in this way are recognized as an expense during the useful life of that asset.

5. INVENTORY PROCEDURES

- 5.1 The procedures for inventory must be followed to ensure that:
- a) Inventory is safeguarded at all times;
 - b) There are accurate records of quantities on hand at all times;
 - c) Optimum inventory levels are maintained to meet the needs of users;
 - d) Only authorised issues of inventory are made to users; and
 - e) Items placed in store are secured and only used for the purpose for which they were purchased.

5.2 APPOINTMENT OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS

- 5.2.1 The CFO must appoint, in writing, officials to perform the duties of an Inventory Controller in terms of this Policy.
- 5.2.2 Adequate segregation of duties between the requisition, receipt, recording, storage and safekeeping of inventory and the management and control thereof must be maintained to avoid the potential occurrence of errors and fraud.

5.3 ORDERING OF INVENTORY

Standard Supply Chain Management procedures as per approved Supply Chain Management policy are to be implemented.

5.4 RECEIPT OF INVENTORY

All inventory must be received by the completion of a goods received note and processed on the financial management system.

5.5 STORAGE OF INVENTORY

- 5.5.1 Inventory must be stored in a secured, exclusive use area, under lock and key, furthermore the inventory must be insured in terms of the Risk Management Policy of the municipality.
- 5.5.2 The area must be used exclusively for the storage of inventory, with limited authorised access only.
- 5.5.3 Inventory must be positioned to facilitate efficient handling and checking.
- 5.5.4 All items must be stored separately, with proper segregation.
- 5.5.5 Inventory must be clearly labeled for easy identification. Inventory tag/bin cards or inventory labels may be used to identify each item and to aid in the physical verification of the items.
- 5.5.6 Where practically possible, all items of the same type and reference must be stored together as per the description on the inventory records.
- 5.5.7 Items with limited shelf life must be rotated on a first in first out basis, in accordance with paragraph .35 of GRAP, to reduce the occurrence of expired or obsolete stocks.
- 5.5.8 Due diligence and care must be exercised to prevent damage of, or deterioration of inventory.

- 5.5.9 Due regard must be given to any safety standards which may apply to the storage of certain inventories.
- 5.5.10 Steps must be taken to ensure safe custody of items, including precautions against loss or theft.
- 5.5.11 The Inventory Controller or Delegated Official responsible for the custody and care of inventory must ensure that in his/her absence such items, where applicable, are securely stored.
- 5.5.12 The responsibility for the custody of the storeroom keys must be allocated by the delegated authority to an official who is accountable for its use.
- 5.5.13 No unauthorised persons/officials shall obtain entry to premises, buildings or containers where inventory is kept, unless accompanied by the responsible official.
- 5.5.14 Whenever a change in the Inventory Controller occurs, an inventory count must be conducted.
- 5.5.15 An independent official shall be nominated in writing by the delegated authority to assist the official handing and taking over with the checking of the inventory and any discrepancies.
- 5.5.16 Should the above not be complied with, the official taking over shall be liable for any discrepancies.
- 5.5.17 A handing-over certificate as prescribed by the CFO, must be completed by the handing and taking over officials and a copy retained for record purposes.
- 5.5.18 The following fire protection precautions must be adhered to:
- a) Inventories of an inflammable or dangerous nature shall be stored and handled in such a manner that persons or property are not endangered and in compliance with the requirements of any local authority;
 - b) The area must be clearly signposted; and
 - c) Fire extinguishing equipment must be placed in the area where inventories are held and must be serviced regularly.

5.6 ISSUE OF INVENTORY

- 5.6.1 Only the Inventory Controller is authorised to issue inventory from the storeroom.
- 5.6.2 Inventory must only be issued in terms of the approved requisition form of the Municipality.
- 5.6.3 All requisition forms must be ruled off immediately below the last item to prevent items being added once the requisition is authorised by the responsibility manager.

- 5.6.4 The Inventory Controller must prepare the Stock Issue Register once stock items to be issued have been picked up from the shelves
- 5.6.5 The official receiving the inventory must acknowledge the receipt of stock items requested, by signing the Stock Issue Register prepared by the Inventory Controller.
- 5.6.6 Inventories must be issued and used for official purposes only.

5.7 OBSOLETE INVENTORY

- 5.7.1 The preparatory work for the disposal of obsolete inventory must be undertaken by the Inventory Controller and verified by the Assets Accountant.
- 5.7.2 The Accounting Officer or delegated authority must convene a Disposal Committee for the disposal of obsolete inventory.
- 5.7.3 The Disposal Committee should consist of at least three officials, one of whom must act as the chairperson.
- 5.7.4 The delegated authority may approve the write-off of inventory, if satisfied that: -
 - a) The inventory has expired and is redundant;
 - b) The inventory is of a specialised nature and has become outdated due to the introduction of upgraded and more effective products;
 - c) The inventory cannot be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended; or
 - d) The inventory has been damaged and is rendered useless.
- 5.7.5 All disposed of items must be updated in the inventory records/register/database for the purposes of proper management and control.

5.8 INVENTORY COUNT

- 5.8.1 Items may be subject to an inventory count on a quarterly basis.
- 5.8.2 Where the quantity of inventory is too large for the count to be completed on a single occasion, inventory counts may be carried out on a rotational basis with a full inventory count at the end of each financial year.
- 5.8.3 All approved Municipal procedures and processes must be complied with during the inventory count.

- 5.8.4 The Inventory Controller must submit a report to the CFO after investigating any discrepancies between the inventory records/register/database, bin/tag cards or inventory labels and the physical inventory.
- 5.8.5 The CFO must submit a report with the findings to the Accounting Officer, in order to have the matter reported to the Council of the Municipality for the write-off of any inventories losses, or the write –up of surpluses.
- 5.8.6 The appropriate disciplinary action must be instituted when applicable.
- 5.8.7 The inventory record, register, database or system must be updated accordingly.

6. INVENTORY RECORDS

- 6.1. An inventory record/register/database must be maintained for all inventory items, either manually and / or electronically.
- 6.2 All relevant information must be included for the proper management and control of all inventory items. It is recommended that details include but are not limited to:
 - a) Order number/date;
 - b) Item description;
 - c) Quantity and value of stock on hand;
 - d) Quantity and value of stock received;
 - e) Quantity and value of stock issued;
 - f) Re-order level;
 - g) Optimum inventory level;
 - h) Quantity and value of obsolete stock; and
 - i) Opening/closing balance.
- 6.3 An inventory register/database must be printed monthly and the hard copy filed in a chronological order to maintain a proper audit trail.

7. REPORTING

- 7.1 A report must be submitted at least quarterly to the Chief Financial Officer and/or the Assets Manager detailing the following:
 - a) Any inventory shortages or surpluses and the reasons for such;
 - b) Any inventory deficits proposed to be written-off; and
 - c) Any obsolete inventory items.

- 7.2 Inventories purchased during the financial year must be disclosed at cost or net realizable value in the disclosure notes of the Financial Statements of the Municipality.
- 7.3 In terms of GRAP the financial statements shall disclose:
- a) the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories, including the cost formula used,
 - b) the total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity,
 - c) the carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell,
 - d) the amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the period,
 - e) the amount of any write-down of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in accordance with paragraph .43,
 - f) the amount of any reversal of any write-down that is recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in accordance with paragraph .43,
 - g) the circumstances or events that led to the reversal of a write-down of inventories in accordance with paragraph .43, and
 - h) the carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.

8. CLASSIFICATION OF INVENTORY

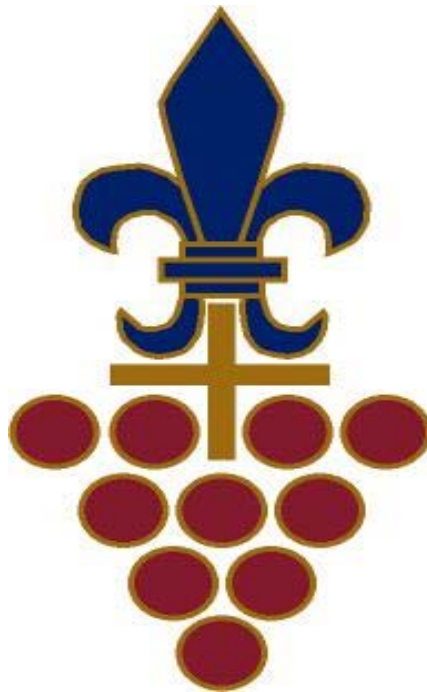
As per National Treasury Standard Chart of Accounts, inventory shall be classified as follows:

Inventory Categories	Consumable Categories
Ammunition & Security Supplies	Consumable Supplies (level 4)
Clothing Material & Accessories	Agricultural Supplies (level 5)
Farming & Gardening Supplies	Gifts & Awards
Fuel, Oil & Gas	Fuel Supplies
Crockery & Linen	Media Collections
Learning & Teaching Support Material	Building & Construction
Assets for Distribution	Contraceptives
Materials & Supplies	First Aid Kit
Medical Supplies	Laboratories
Medicines	Security Accessories
Military Stores	Bags & Accessories
Laboratory Chemicals & Supplies	Stationary

9. POLICY ADOPTION

This policy has been reviewed and approved by the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality and is applicable with effect from 1 July 2023.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



FINANCING OF EXTERNAL BODIES PERFORMING MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS

2026/2027

UNCHANGED



STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

FINANCING OF EXTERNAL BODIES PERFORMING MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS POLICY

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1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 In this policy unless the context indicates otherwise:

- 1.1.1 **“Accounting Officer”** means the Municipal Manager as referred to in section 60 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 (“MFMA”);
- 1.1.2 **“Approved Budget”** means the Municipality’s annual budget approved by the Council in terms of section 24 of the MFMA and include an adjustment budget in terms of Section 28 of the MFMA;
- 1.1.3 **“Community”** means the residents within the Stellenbosch WCO24 area;
- 1.1.4 **“Constitution”** means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;
- 1.1.5 **“Director”** means a person appointed in terms of section 56 of the Systems Act who is directly accountable to the Municipal Manager;
- 1.1.6 **“Executive Mayor”** means the councillor elected as the Executive Mayor in terms of section 55 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 32 of 2000 (“the Structures Act”);
- 1.1.7 **“Chief Financial Officer”** or “CFO” means an official as envisaged in section 80(2)(a) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 (“MFMA”);
- 1.1.8 **“Grant”** means a grant or allocation, as referred to in section 17(3)(j(ii) and 17(3)(j(iv) of the MFMA, made by the Municipality to any organisation or body referred to in section 67(1) and to be utilised to assist the Municipality in fulfilling its constitutional mandates including local tourism, municipal health services and such other municipal functions contemplated in Part B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution;
- 1.1.9 **“Grant Committee”** means the Committee established in terms of clause 7 of this policy;
- 1.1.10 **“official”** means an employee in the service of the Municipality;
- 1.1.11 **“organisation or body”** means those organisations or bodies outside any sphere of government making application for Grants in terms of this Policy, Which include associations, non-profit organisations or companies or trusts;
- 1.1.12 **“the Systems Act”** means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 32 of 2000;
- 1.1.13 **“the Structures Act”** means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998;
- 1.1.14 **“the MFMA”** means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003;
- 1.1.15 **“the Municipality”** means the Stellenbosch Municipality and reference to Council has a similar meaning;
- 1.1.16 **“the Policy”** means the Financing of External Organisation/Bodies Performing Municipal Function Policy as set out in this document.

- 1.1.17 **"service delivery agreement"** or "MOA" means the agreement entered into between the Municipality and any organisation or body which received a Grant in terms of this Policy.

1. PURPOSE, AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 The purpose of this Policy is to provide a framework for financial assistance by Stellenbosch Municipality ("the Municipality") to external organisations / bodies performing local government functions to the extent as set out in section 155(6)(a) and (7) of the Constitution as listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and 5.
- 1.2 The purpose of this Policy is to ensure the efficient performance of the municipal function entrusted to that external organisation/body in a manner which gives effect to the goals and objectives of the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan ("IDP") by establishing partnerships between the municipality and the organisations and bodies performing the functions on behalf of the Municipality.
- 1.3 The Municipality will favour grants for achievement of outcomes aligned to the IDP. The objective of the funding of external bodied performing municipal functions is primarily to ensure the achievement of agreed outcomes to improve the health and well-being of the citizens and not to cover administrative costs and salaries.

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In terms of section 156 of the Constitution, the Municipality has executive authority in respect of and the right to administer –
- 2.1.1 the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and 5; and
- 2.1.2 any other matters assigned to it by national and provincial legislation.
- 2.2 Section 16(2) of the MFMA provides that the Mayor of the Municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year. Section 17(3)(j)(ii) and 17(3)(j)(iv) provides that when an annual budget is tabled in terms of section 16(2) it must include particulars of any proposed allocation or grants by the municipality to any municipal entities and other external mechanism assisting the municipality in the exercise of its functions or power and any organisation or bodies referred to in section 67(1).
- 2.3 Immediately after the tabling of the annual budget the accounting officer must make public the annual budget and invite the local community to submit representations in connection with the budget before the budget is approved by Council in terms of section 24 of the MFMA.
- 2.4 Section 67 of the MFMA provides that the Municipality implement and sustain proper and effective controls and procedures when transferring funds of the Municipality to an organisation or body outside any sphere of government.
- 2.5 Section 67(1) provides that the accounting officer must be satisfied that the organisation or body has the capacity and agreed to comply with any agreement with the Municipality including all reporting, financial management and auditing requirements as may be stipulated in the agreement, to report at least monthly to the accounting officer on actual expenditure against such transfer and to submit audited financial statements for its financial year to the

accounting officer promptly. The organization must implement effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control systems to guard against fraud, theft and financial mismanagement and has the obligation to prove in terms of previous similar transfers that it has complied with all the requirements. The accounting officer must through contractual and other appropriate mechanism enforce compliance with this policy.

- 2.6 All transfer of funds in terms of this Policy shall comply with the Constitution, the Systems Act, the Structures Act, the MFMA and any other applicable legislation, regulations and policies that may govern the transfer of municipal funds and that are not in contradiction to the aforementioned legislation.

3. PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENT AND APPLICATION PROCEDURE

- 3.1 Applications for funding of external bodies performing municipal functions shall be considered where organisations or bodies have responded to advertisements published in the local newspapers distributed in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area calling upon organisations or bodies to submit proposals in the prescribed form, as set out 4.3 below, to perform a specific municipal function for a period up to 3 years. Such advertisements may be published quarterly by the accounting officer.
- 3.2 Advertisements should clearly specify the categories for which requests are called, the closing date for applications, who they should be addressed to, and where and how to obtain the relevant documentation pertaining to such applications, including the prescribed forms. Only applications made on the prescribed form (see Annexure A) may be considered.
- 3.3 The organisation/body must submit a detailed business plan with its application, confirming the envisaged outcomes their past achievements in the field and their commitment to performing that particular municipal function effectively and in line with Council's goals as set out in the IDP. Applications must be accompanied by a covering letter on the organisation/body letterhead, signed by the head of the organisation/body and must include the following information:
- 3.3.1 the organisation/body's legal name and a brief description of the organisation/body's business;
 - 3.3.2 the organisation/body's registration number, if any;
 - 3.3.3 the date of establishment, details of the organisation/body's members, founding documents, including constitution and certificates of incorporation;
 - 3.3.4 the contact name of the person signing the application, full street address, telephone number and email address of the organisation;
 - 3.3.5 if funding is required for a specific project, a brief description of the project and what it aims to achieve, as well as the detailed budget for and the duration of the project together with a written confirmation by the relevant municipal Director that the project is part of the IDP projects or programs;
 - 3.3.6 references, independent of the organisation/body and the head of the organisation/body;
 - 3.3.7 most recent audited financial statements not older than 24 months;
 - 3.3.8 a summary of its past achievements; and

- 3.3.9 a declaration by the head of the organisation/body to the satisfaction of the Municipal Manager that the organisation/body implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control mechanism to guard against fraud, theft and financial mismanagement and has in the past complied with requirements for similar transfers of funds.
- 3.4 Individuals will not be considered or appointed as an organisation/body to provide a municipal function as contemplated in this Policy.
- 3.5 Organisations or bodies whose directors, managers, major shareholders or trustees are in service of the state will not be considered or appointed as an organisation/body to provide a municipal function as contemplated in this Policy.
- 3.6 The appointment of a particular organisation/body to perform a municipal function for a period of three (3) years does not guarantee financial support by the Municipality, which will be determined annually when the municipal budget is approved by the Municipal Council.
- 3.7 No late applications received, in response to an advertisement as contemplated in clause 3.1 and 3.2 above will be considered and processed by the Grant Committee.

4. OBLIGATIONS OF THE ORGANISATION/BODY

- 4.1 The head of the organisation/body must acknowledge in writing to the Municipal Manager that the money allocated was received in its bank account and that the money will be utilised in accordance with the completed and signed MOA, the submitted application and this Policy within 30 days of transfer of funds / payment, failing which no future grants may be considered.
- 4.2 The organisation / body shall submit monthly reports on actual expenditure against such transfer, the ward within which activities are conducted as well as the number of people benefiting from the activity to the Municipal Manager.
- 4.3 The relevant municipal Director must co-sign each monthly report to confirm monthly management and oversight of the activities.
- 4.4 The beneficiary undertakes to provide the Municipality with the details of a separate bank account to deposit the funds directly into such bank account.
- 4.5 The beneficiary must ensure that the funds earn interest until such funds are used for the purpose it was approved.
- 4.6 Funds that are not used for intended purpose, must be refunded to the Municipality with all interest accrued.
- 4.7 The beneficiary must submit to the Municipality quarterly progress reports.

5. RIGHTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY, CONTROL AND MONITORING

- 5.1 The relevant municipal Director shall be entitled, at any reasonable time from time to time, to verify and inspect the existence and activities of the organisation/body. The relevant municipal Director or his delegate has the right to physically visit the premises where the organisation/body or funded project is based, to peruse the budgets and any progress report related to the project.

- 5.2 The relevant municipal Director shall manage the service delivery agreement entered into between the Municipality and the organisation / body by inter alia receiving and considering monthly reports, inspecting financial records including audited financial statement.
- 5.3 If the organisation / body fails to comply with the terms and conditions of its service delivery agreement with the Municipality, the accounting officer may in consultation with the relevant municipal Director terminate the agreement with reasonable notice or grant the organization / body an opportunity to rectify the breach within an agreed period of not more than 90 days, failing which the accounting officer may terminate the agreement with reasonable notice.
- 5.4 The Municipality has the right not to give a Grant to any or all organisations/bodies applying for such Grants or to give proportional or partial grants to give. Having been awarded a Grant previously does not give an organisation/body the right to receive a Grant again.
- 5.5 The relevant municipal Director shall ensure that those organisations or bodies, who have received Grants in terms of this Policy:-
 - 5.5.1 comply with all the provisions of the completed and signed MOA;
 - 5.5.2 comply with all reporting, financial management and auditing requirements as stipulated in the MOA;
 - 5.5.3 report at least monthly to the Municipality on actual expenditure against such transfer;
 - 5.5.4 promptly, or no longer than 4 months after the end of their financial year, submit their audited financial statements; and
 - 5.5.5 utilise the grant funding strictly in accordance with the approved business plan and approved budget.
 - 5.5.6 Submit quarterly records of funds allocated and its actual expenditure to the Municipality.
- 5.6 The requirements in paragraphs 5.5.1 to 5.5.4 above shall not apply to organisations where the transfer does not exceed R200 000,00 (two hundred thousand rand), provided the Accounting Officer takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the targeted beneficiaries, as identified by the organisation or body in its application, receive the benefit of such grants and it certifies that compliance by that organisation or body with 5.5.1 to 5.5.4 above is uneconomical or unreasonable.

6. GRANT COMMITTEE

- 6.1 A Grant Committee consisting of at least the Municipal Manager, the Chief Financial Officer and one director of the Municipality, as well as any other official whom the Municipal Manager may include, shall evaluate all applications received in response to the local advertisement.
- 6.2 The Grant Committee will have the power to make recommendations to Council for final appointments and financial allocations.
- 6.3 The Grant Committee must submit a report on its decisions to the Council for final approval.
- 6.4 The Grant Committee shall, in terms of the Systems Act, establish a programme for community consultation and information dissemination regarding the appointment of any organisation/body and the availability of the service delivery agreement for perusal will be communicated to the local

community through the media prior to any service delivery agreement being entered into between the Municipality and the organisation or body.

- 6.5 No payments in terms of the allocation will be made to any organisation / body until a service delivery agreement in the form approved by the accounting officer has been signed by the respective parties.
- 6.6 No payment can be made to an organisation/body until it has submitted its audited financial statements as contemplated in this Policy and a statement certified by its auditor that it has fully complied with its agreement with the Municipality.
- 6.7 Payments may be allocated as a once off amount or in tranches as determined by the CFO in consultation with the relevant municipal Director.

7. Funding acknowledgement of the Municipality

Successful applicants will be required to acknowledge the Municipality as the provider of Grant funding in their funding record as well as any public record in respect of Grants received in order to confirm that these transfers of funds are also part of the Municipality's endeavours to meet its strategic objectives and to assist it in carrying out its constitutional powers and functions.

8. COMMENCEMENT

This Policy called the **FINANCING OF EXTERNAL BODIES PERFORMING MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS POLICY** takes effect on the date on which it is adopted by the Council.



STELLENBOSCH
 STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK
 Municipality • Umasipala • Munisipaliteit

**APPLICATION : FUNDING OF EXTERNAL BODIES PERFORMING A MUNICIPAL
 FUNCTION**

NOTE: ONLY APPLICATIONS ON THIS PRESCRIBED FORM WILL BE CONSIDERED

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

A Registered name of organisation:

.....

B Date and year in which the organisation was founded or incorporated (include brief description of business or activities of organisation):

.....

.....

.....

.....

C Address:

(i) Street

(ii)

Postal

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Contact details:

Name and Surname:

Title/Position held:

Tel: E-mail:

D List **ALL** the directors / board / committee members / shareholders / trustees of the organization (use additional pages if necessary):

Name and Surname:

Position:

Contact Address and tel. no:

Name and Surname:

	<p>Contact Address and tel. no:</p> <p>Name and Surname:</p> <p>Position:</p> <p>Contact Address and tel. no:</p> <p>Name and Surname:</p> <p>Position:</p> <p>Contact Address and tel. no:</p> <p>Name and Surname:</p> <p>Position:</p> <p>Contact Address and tel. no:</p> <p>Name and Surname:</p> <p>Position:</p> <p>Contact Address and tel. no:</p>
D	<p>Indicate in which ward the organisation is active:</p> <p>Ward:_____</p> <p>Is the organisation a non-profit company? Yes No</p> <p>If yes, provide company registration number:_____ -</p> <p>Is the organisation a non-profit organisation as contemplated in section 13 of the Non-Profit Organisation Act, 1997? Yes No</p> <p>If yes, provide registration number:_____ -</p> <p>Is the organisation a public benefit organisation as contemplated in terms of the Income Tax Act, 1962? Yes No</p> <p>If yes, provide registration number:_____ -</p> <p>Is funding required for a specific project? Yes No</p> <p>If yes, attach details separately.</p> <p>Budget amount of projects:</p> <p>Duration of project:</p> <p>Is funding required for general support? Yes No</p> <p>If yes, attach a copy of the organisation's overall budget and business plan.</p>

E	<p>Category:</p> <p>Please categorise your application (mark with x):</p> <p>Tourism Destination Marketing & Visitors Information</p> <p>Tourism Development</p> <p>Animal Welfare</p> <p>Note: For more detail, see attached Funding of External Bodies Performing a Municipal Function Policy.(general guidelines and categories)</p> <p>Please indicate the specific type of project/programme, as per the Funding of External Bodies Performing a Municipal Function Policy</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
F	<p>The following <u>MUST</u> accompany this application:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A copy of the latest, audited financial statements. 2. A copy of the Organisation's Constitution or Memorandum of Incorporation as well as the resolutions/minutes adopting the Constitution or Memorandum of Incorporation. 3. A copy of a project/programme description and/or a business plan for the ensuing financial year. Including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full details of the proposal or project including its objectives, the number of people who will benefit and how the project will contribute or enhance the strategic objectives of Stellenbosch Municipality. • Commencement and completion dates of the project. • Information on the total cost of the project budget, including a breakdown of costs and an outline of any contribution by fundraising and/or own contribution. • A list of all other sources of funding together with the assessments. • A summary of past achievements. • References independent of the applicant and its executive. 4. An original copy of a correctly completed creditors control form of Stellenbosch Municipality. 5. If the Organisation received funding from Stellenbosch Municipality in the preceding financial year, you need to account for the expenditure of the funding received with your new application. 6. If the Organisation received funding from other bodies, please identify and list the amounts received;

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. If the Organisation is a non-profit company as defined in the section 1 of the Companies Act, 2008, a certificate/letter issued by the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) confirming registration must be attached; 8. If the Organisation has been registered as a “non-profit” organisation in terms of the Non-Profit Organisation Act, 1997, a certificate/letter issued by the Department of Social Development confirming registration as a non-profit organisation must be attached; 9. If the Organisation has been registered as a “Public Benefit Organisation” in terms of the Income Tax Act, 1962, a certificate/letter issued by SARS confirming the Organisation's tax exemption status must be attached; and 10. Valid Tax Clearance Certificate issued by SARS.
G	<p>The following shall apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The allocation of funds will only be considered if the application document has been fully completed and signed and is accompanied by the required and supporting documentation referred to therein. Applicants must in their submission clearly indicate / specify and motivate what the funding will be utilised for. 2. The funding must be exclusively utilised for the purpose defined and the successful applicant must submit the necessary undertaking to this effect. 3. Applicants must in their submission satisfy the Council of their ability to execute the project successfully. 4. Organisations who have already received financial or other assistance from the Council during the previous financial year <u>must</u> specify same in their application. 5. No funding will be considered for political groupings, church/sectarian bodies or ratepayers organisations. 6. No funding will be considered where only an individual will benefit or where a member of Council or an official of Stellenbosch Municipality will receive any financial or other gain. 7. Projects outside the boundaries of the Council will not be considered. 8. Subsequent requests from applicants to cover overspending on projects will not be considered. 9. Council will not pay any funds to anyone who has already procured against the perception that they will receive any municipal funds. 10. Successful applicants must at all times comply with the provisions of Section 67(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 which <i>inter alia</i> stipulates that the organisation or body has to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter into and comply with a Memorandum of Agreement with the Municipality as well as with all reporting, financial management and auditing requirements as may be contained in such agreement. This memorandum of agreement will bind the successful applicant to deliver on what the application speaks to, but also to commit to become involved with municipal programmes of the community where it functions. The Memorandum of Agreement will be made available to successful applicants for completion. • Report monthly on the actual expenditure of the amount allocated.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. The Council reserves the right not to give funding to any or all organisations applying. 12. Having been awarded funding previously does not give an applicant the right to receive a grant/funding again. 13. Funding will not be considered where a project or organisation is already receiving funds from Council in terms of Council's functions. Applicants are required to disclose other sources of funding, failing which such applicant will be disqualified. 14. Funding will not be considered where in Council's opinion, an organisation received sufficient funds from other sources to sustain its activities or the project applied for. For this purpose, organisations must submit financial statements and budget for the ensuing financial year. 15. Organisations having received funding from Stellenbosch Municipality during the previous financial year, are required to attached to any new application, a copy of the financial statements relating to the year in which the funding was received from Council, as required in terms of section 67(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA). <p>(The Funding of External Bodies Performing a Municipal Function Policy must be consulted for the sake of completeness)</p>
H	<p>Undertaking:</p> <p>I/We hereby verify that the information provided in this application is true and correct and that the conditions applicable to the allocation of funds as set out above have been read, understood and will be complied with.</p> <p>I/We also declare that the organisation implements effective, efficient and transparent financial management and internal control mechanisms to guard against fraud, theft and financial mismanagement and has in the past complied with requirements for similar transfer(s) of funds.</p> <p>This completed and signed at Stellenbosch on this.....day of 20....</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Chairperson / Authorised Representative</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Secretary / Duly Authorised Signatory</p>

I**Please take note:**

(i) That completed application forms together with all the required documentation must be delivered to:

**Director: Planning and Economic Development
P O Box 17
Stellenbosch
7599**

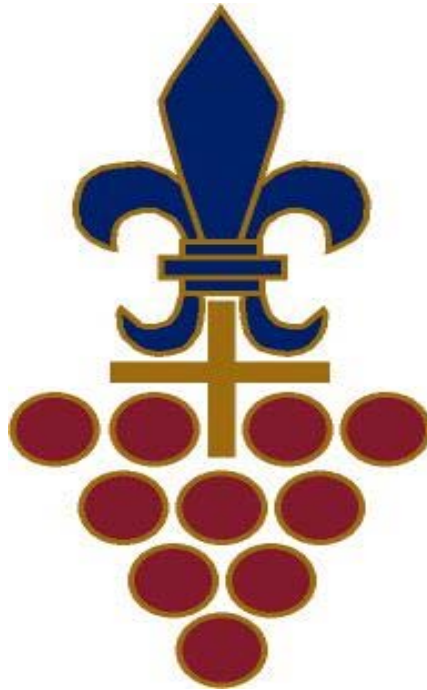
Or delivered to:

**58 Andringa Street
Stellenbosch
7600**

(ii) That the closing date for the submission of applications is: at
.....

(iii) That **neither late nor incomplete applications** shall be considered.

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



MFMA CIRCULAR NO.132

**MUNICIPAL BUDGET
CIRCULAR FOR THE 2026/2027
MTREF**



Municipal Budget Circular for the 2026/27 MTREF

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Introduction:

This budget circular provides guidance to municipalities on the compilation of the 2026/27 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). It is linked to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) and the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) and aims to support municipalities' budget preparation processes to ensure minimum requirements are met.

Among the objectives of this budget circular is to demonstrate how municipalities should undertake annual budget preparation in accordance with the budget and financial management reform agenda by focusing on key "game changers". These game-changers include ensuring that municipal budgets are funded, revenue management is optimised, assets are managed efficiently, supply chain management processes are adhered to, mSCOA is implemented correctly and that audit findings are addressed. Municipalities are reminded to refer to the annual budget circulars of the previous years for guidance in areas of the budget preparation that are not covered in this circular.

1. The South African economy and inflation targets:

South Africa's economy is expected to grow by 1.2 per cent in 2025/26, down from the 1.4 per cent estimated in the 2025/26 budget. Real GDP growth is forecast to strengthen, averaging 1.8 per cent over the medium-term, supported by a revival in investment as new infrastructure allocations take effect and reform implementation builds.

The following macro-economic forecasts must be considered when preparing the 2026/27 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2023 – 2029

Fiscal year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimate	Forecast		
CPI Inflation	6.9%	5.9%	4.4.%	3.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: National Treasury Budget Review 2025.

Note: the fiscal year referred to is the national fiscal year (April to March) which is more closely aligned to the municipal fiscal year (July to June) than the calendar year inflation.

Headline inflation declined to 4.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024/25, resulting in average inflation of 4.4 per cent for the year. Consumer inflation is projected to average 3.3 per cent in 2025/26 and 3.7 per cent in 2026/27. In the short term, reducing the inflation target to 3 per cent will result in more cuts in interest rates than would be the case under a 4.5 per cent target. Over time, a lower target will decrease inflation and inflation expectations, creating the space for permanently lower interest rates, which will support household spending and investment – boosting economic growth and job creation.

The lower inflation will support higher levels of real economic growth. South Africa's inflation target will be more in line with its trading partners and peer economies, making the economy more competitive. Household spending and private investment will rise due to higher real disposable income and lower borrowing costs.

2. Key focus areas for the 2026/27 budget process:

2.1 Local government allocations

Over the 2026 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the government proposes an allocation of 9.7 per cent to local government. Local government funding is projected to increase from R192.9 billion in 2026/27 to R204.9 billion in 2028/29. In 2026/27, this increase comprises R110.6 billion for the local government equitable share, R17.6 billion from the general fuel levy sharing with metropolitan municipalities, and R64.6 billion for both direct and indirect conditional grants. The increased allocations to local government reflect the government's commitment to social protection as a cornerstone of its fiscal strategy, ensuring ongoing support for indigent populations and the expansion of critical infrastructure through conditional grants. These figures represent the preliminary fiscal framework outlined in the 2025 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement; final details will be provided in the 2026 Budget Review.

Notable changes to the conditional grants system

The government has finalised its review of the conditional grant system and developed a range of reforms based on the results. These are reforms aimed at rationalising conditional grants and enhancing their effectiveness, and some have already been implemented in 2025/26 already. Reforms over the 2026 MTREF will include:

- **Electricity** – The merging of the Integrated National Electrification Programme grant and the Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management grant focuses on energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes that can lead to more sustainable energy provision and enable the achievement of long-term goals;
- **Water and sanitation** – The Water Services Infrastructure Grant, Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant and Municipal Infrastructure Grant will be reviewed to address overlaps in water services provision;
- **Transport** – The Public Transport Network Grant will be phased out over the MTEF, and new arrangements will be explored for integrated public transport and improvements to higher-density housing to maximise benefits;
- **National Treasury grants** – The Infrastructure Skills Development Grant and Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant will be discontinued and will be replaced with better-designed instruments that will simplify oversight, reduce administrative burden, and channel more resources to actual delivery;
- **Metro Trading Services** – An amount of R19.3 billion over the MTEF for infrastructure associated with municipal trading services will be shifted from the *Urban Settlements Development Grant* to the performance-based *Urban Development Financing Grant*; and
- **Municipal Infrastructure Grant** – there will be the introduction of a performance-based split delivery model (direct and indirect). An indirect delivery model will only be used to rebuild (not replace) municipal capacity. The role of MISA and DBSA in the indirect delivery models will be elevated, coupled with time-bound capability plans aimed at restoring direct funding.

We kindly advise municipalities to utilise the indicative numbers that were presented in the 2025 Division of Revenue Act when developing their 2026/27 MTREF calculations. It is also crucial to make considerations to the proposed amendments to baselines that were presented in the 2025 MTBPS, as they may have an impact. We recommend this be prioritised in all budgetary planning for the upcoming fiscal year. In terms of the outer year allocations (2028/29 financial year), it is proposed that municipalities conservatively limit funding allocations to the indicative numbers as presented in the 2025 Division of Revenue Act for 2026/27. The Division of Revenue Bill, 2025, which includes the annexures outlining allocations to each municipality is available at:

<https://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/National%20Budget/2025May/>

The Integrated National Electrification Programme and the Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management grant will be merged in the 2026 Budget to streamline electrification funding, while the Public Transport Network Grant will be discontinued due to its failure to meet intended

objectives. The phased changes arise from the review of local government conditional grants to address infrastructure delivery inefficiencies.

Division Of Revenue Amendment Bill, 2025 (DoRAB)

Changes to local government allocations –

Additional funding to the Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant: An additional R496 million is allocated to the Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant to support the reconstruction and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure that was damaged by the floods and storm surges that struck the Eastern Cape between March and June 2025.

Additional funding to the Urban Development Financing Grant: An additional R2.1 billion is provided to the Urban Development Financing Grant to strengthen the metro trading services component. This allocation had already been provisionally set aside on a provisional basis when the main budget was presented in May 2025.

Roll over of funds in the Public Transport Network Grant: An amount of R303 million is rolled over in the Public Transport Network Grant to enable the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality to proceed with essential work needed to operationalise Corridor 3 of its Integrated Public Transport Network operational.

Reprioritisation from the Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG) – R5.7 billion, R6.4 billion and R7.2 billion are shifted in the respective years of the 2026 MTEF period from the Urban Settlements Development Grant to the Metro Trading Services component of the Urban Development Financing Grant to strengthen core utility functions.

Rescheduling of BFI funding in the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) – Over the medium term, an additional R2.1 billion is allocated to the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant to finance the Polokwane wastewater treatment works project through the Budget Facility for Infrastructure.

Reforms in the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) – Government is reforming MIG to control underspending, misuse of funds and capacity constraints. Municipalities with proven capacity will retain direct transfers, while those with ongoing capacity or governance failures will shift to indirect transfers through entities such as the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), supported by time-bound capability plans to restore direct access. This approach accelerates service delivery while strengthening long-term municipal capability.

Changes to conditional grant frameworks and allocations –

The framework of the MDRG – Recovery will be amended to ring-fence the additional funds for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure damaged by the disasters that occurred in the Eastern Cape between March and June 2025.

The framework of the *Urban Development Financing Grant* – is amended to reflect the revised 2025/26 baseline following the additional R2.1 billion for metro trading services.

Details per municipality of the changes to allocations for the municipal disaster recovery grant, urban development financing grant, and the public transport network grant that have been described in Part 2 of the explanatory memorandum to the Division of Revenue Amendment Bill will be gazetted.

All amended frameworks will be gazetted in terms of section 15(2) of the 2025 DoRA, after consulting Parliament.

2.2 Reporting requirements for Disaster Allocations, Metro Trading Services Programme (MTSP) – Rollover and the stopping and re-allocation guidelines

Reporting requirements for Disaster Allocations

The Division of Revenue Act, 2025 (Act No. 2 of 2025) (DoRA) provides for the unallocated funds to local government through the Municipal Disaster Response Grant schedule 7B (MDRG 7B) and the Municipal Recovery Grant schedule 5B (MDRG 5B). The main purpose of the MDRG 7B is to provide for the immediate release of funds for disaster response if an occurrence cannot be adequately addressed in line with section 2(1)(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) while the MDRG 5B main goal is to rehabilitate and reconstruct municipal infrastructure damaged by a disaster.

These allocations remain unallocated until a declaration of a disaster by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) in terms of Section 23(1)(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002).

Section 25 of the 2025 DoRA provides that:

- (3) (a) The transferring officer may, with the approval of the National Treasury, make one or more transfers of a Schedule 7 allocation to a province or municipality for a classified disaster, within 100 days after the date of the classification of the disaster.*
- (c) The National Treasury must, within 21 days after the end of the 100-day period envisaged in paragraph (a), by notice in the Gazette, publish all transfers of a Schedule 7 allocation made for a classified disaster.*
- (f) The funds approved in terms of paragraph (a) must be included in municipal adjustments budgets.*

Any additional disaster funding that may be approved by the National Treasury also through section 19 (6) of the DoRA which states that “On a joint request by the transferring officer and the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), the National Treasury may approve that a conditional allocation in Schedule 4, 5 or 6, or a portion thereof, be reallocated to pay for the alleviation of the impact of a classified disaster or the reconstruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure damage caused by a classified disaster. Before the National Treasury approves a reallocation, the receiving officer of the conditional allocation in Schedule 4 or 5 or the transferring officer of a Schedule 6 allocation must confirm that the affected funds are not committed in terms of any statutory or contractual obligation”. These funds will then form part of the total disaster allocation for that financial year.

Upon approval by the National Treasury either through section 25(3)(a) or section 19(6), municipalities are then required to follow all reporting prescripts in terms of DoRA. Therefore, in terms of the duties of receiving officer in respect of schedule 5 or 7 allocations, section 12 requires municipalities to report expenditure and transfers received monthly, not later than 10 working days after the end of each month. Furthermore, a municipality must submit a quarterly non-financial performance report within 30 days after the end of each quarter. Lastly, municipalities must evaluate the financial and non-financial performance of the municipality, in respect of programmes partially or fully funded by a schedule 5 allocation and submit such evaluation to the transferring officer and the relevant provincial treasury within two months after the end of the 2025/26 financial year applicable to a municipality.

In addition to the reporting requirements outlined in section 12 of DoRA, municipalities must also adhere to the reporting guidelines specified in the disaster management frameworks. They are required to implement all approved projects and ensure that allocated funds are used for their intended purposes. Municipalities should submit disaster assessment reports and funding requests, signed by the Accounting Officer to the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) within fourteen (14) days of the disaster classification. Additionally, municipalities must provide a performance report, including supporting evidence (such as payment certificates, photographs, and invoices) demonstrating the progress of project implementation, to the PDMC within 30 days after the end of the quarter in which the funds were utilized.

Rollover of the Urban Development Financing Grant: Metro Trading Service Component

Rollover requests for the incentive grant and Metro Trading Services component will follow the standard conditional grant guidelines. However, cities are required to submit applications by 31 July 2026 rather than the usual 31 August deadline. Metros are additionally required to provide their bank balances / statements as at June 2026 to demonstrate that unspent funds are cash-backed (also see the additional in-year reporting requirements in paragraph 5.12 below). Further details on the criteria and guidelines will be provided in the March 2026 MFMA Circular.

2.3 Metro Trading Services Reform Incentive

Metro Trading Services Reform: Implications for the 2025/26 Adjustments Budget and 2026/27 Budget Preparation

The Metro Trading Services Reform (MTSR) is transitioning from early implementation in 2025/26 into its first full operational year in 2026/27. The reform introduces a performance-based financing incentive through the **Metro Trading Services component of the Urban Development Financing Grant (UDFG-MTS)**, designed to improve accountability, financial management, and operational performance in water and sanitation, electricity and energy, and solid waste management.

Metro trading services are participating in the reform in two cohorts, according to year of entry into the reform:

- **Cohort 1, entering the reform in 2025/26, includes:**
 - Water and Sanitation: Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, eThekweni and Mangaung
 - Electricity and Energy: Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and eThekweni
- **Cohort 2, entering the reform in 2026/27, includes:**
 - Solid Waste Management: all metros
 - Water and Sanitation: Ekurhuleni and Nelson Mandela Bay
 - Electricity and Energy: Mangaung and Nelson Mandela Bay

This section outlines the implications for the **2025/26 adjustments budget** and **2026/27 MTREF budget** and highlights key requirements for metros.

Implications for the 2025/26 Adjustments Budget (Cohort 1 metros)

For Cohort 1, 2025/26 is Year 1 of the MTSR, with an in-year allocation, based on independent verification of metro compliance with reform entry requirements, to participating Water and Sanitation and Electricity and Energy trading services following the national adjustments budget in November 2025.

Key requirements for Cohort 1 metro 2025/26 adjustments budget are:

- **Provision for the UDFG-MTS allocation:** Cohort 1 metros must include the in-year UDFG-MTS allocation in their 2025/26 adjustments budget, following its approval in the 2025 National Adjusted budget/DORA amendment bill. This is the performance reward for submission and Council approval of A3-PIAP v1 and the making of the Minimum Commitments;
- **Ring-fencing and alignment with PIAP activities:** Adjusted budgets must ensure incentive funds are used for MTSP-related operational and capital reforms only. Budget shifts may be required to align spending with PIAP implementation, especially early reform activity packages and organisational readiness measures; and
- **Updating A3-PIAP-linked spending profiles:** A3-PIAP v1 (approved June 2025) contains indicative spending plans. These must now be reflected in adjustments budgets, with corresponding procurement plan adjustments where necessary. It is expected that these funds in the adjustments budget reflect reform start-up and priority spending, such as those associated with the Minimum Commitments, identified through financial modelling and in updated trading service business and investment plans. As Year 1 has a typical reporting schedule, metros must ensure internal systems are aligned to enable two quarterly spending reports and one annual performance report.

Preparing the 2026/27 Budget (Cohort 1 and Cohort 2)

For Cohort 1 metro trading services, 2026/27 is the first implementation year, to achieve performance targets set in the A3-PIAP v2 (to be Council-approved by June 2026). That performance can only be verified during 2027/28. During 2026/27, Cohort 1 performance will be verified only on maintaining of the Minimum Commitments.

Budget preparation must include:

- **Funding full A3-PIAP implementation:** Operational and capital budgets must support Year 2 reform milestones, aligned with financial models and updated business and investment plans, including strengthening core management capacity, reducing technical and commercial losses, improving revenue performance, and undertaking priority network upgrades in support of the relevant A3 PIAP indicators;
- **Integrating expected incentive revenue:** Budgets must incorporate the **verified Year 1 incentive allocation for 2026/27**, reflected under the UDFG-MTS component and aligned with relevant mSCOA posting level accounts; and
- **Ensuring alignment between the A3-PIAP v2 and MTREF:** A3-PIAP v2 is the binding multi-year plan for performance measurement and should drive reprioritisation within the 2026/27 MTREF. Final sectoral allocation decisions (within the permissible Water and Sanitation, Electricity and Energy and Solid Waste Management ranges) must be reflected in the tables and adopted budgets; and

Cohort 2 metros entering the programme in 2026/27 must finalise and obtain Council approval of A3-PIAP v1 by June 2026 and budget for preparatory reform activities, including any diagnostic assessments, organisational restructuring, and development of business and investment plans.

Independent Verification: role and process

The Independent Verification Agent (IVA) verifies metro performance to inform a performance score. This score is used by the grant manager to determine each trading service's share of the incentive allocation. The IVA verifies **metro performance against the Minimum Commitments** (made, achieved and maintained) and **annual performance** against scalable performance indicators.

Metros must upload all performance claims and evidence to the National Treasury's MTSR online portal (in development and scheduled for rollout in early 2026). Metros must also prepare

internal data, reporting and governance arrangements to use this portal from the first 2026 submission cycle onward.

The IVA timeline relevant to 2026/27 budgeting is as follows:

- 15 August 2026: first performance evidence uploads for 2025/26;
- 30 September 2026: final evidence uploads for 2025/26;
- 31 October 2026: IVA submits verification outcomes to NT grant manager;
- November 2026: National Steering Committee confirms results; and
- February 2027: incentive allocations communicated via Budget Allocation Letters from NT grant manager.

Streamlined and Integrated Reporting Requirements

While the MTSR includes its **own quarterly and annual reporting requirements, which are** necessary for performance verification and incentive administration, the reform has been explicitly designed to **leverage existing metro reporting systems** to avoid duplication or unnecessary administrative burden.

The MTSR therefore aligns with and draws upon: **mSCOA implementation; Section 71 monthly and quarterly reporting; MFMA Circular No. 88; and conditional grant reporting.** MTSR seeks to **minimise additional reporting** and strengthen existing systems rather than create parallel processes.

Reference to Existing Guidance

This Circular should be read together with: **MTSR Guidance Notes 1–5, MTSR Guidance, Note 4 Addendum Indicator Definition Addendum, MTSR Sector Resource Documents (W&S, E&E, SWM), the forthcoming MTSP Programme Operations Manual (POM), 2025, UDFG Framework and any further technical guidance.**

2.3 Criteria for the release of the Equitable Share

The criteria for the release of the equitable as covered in MFMA Circular No. 122 remain relevant and are still applicable to the release of equitable share instalments in the 2026/27 financial year.

Failure to comply with the criteria will result in the National Treasury invoking section 38 of the MFMA which empowers National Treasury to withhold a municipality's equitable share if the municipality commits a serious or persistent breach of the measures established in terms of Section 216(2) of the Constitution which includes reporting obligations set out in the MFMA and National Treasury requests for information in terms of Section 74 of the MFMA.

The following criteria will be applied in relation to addressing **UIFWe** and the implementation of consequence management as required in terms of Chapter 15 of the MFMA, read with the Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings:

- The municipality's UIFWe balance (audited) as at 30 June 2025 has not decreased by 75 per cent in the unaudited 2025/2026 AFS as submitted to the AGSA;
- The municipality did not have a disciplinary board in place as at 30 June 2026; and/or
- Notwithstanding the municipality having a DC Board in place, not all UIFWe matters have been referred to the DC Board during the 2024/2025 financial period and/or
- Municipalities have not instituted disciplinary measures stemming from UIFWe incurred up to 30 June 2025 in the 2025/26 financial year.

The National Treasury will start using the prevention of UIFWe as required in terms of sections 62 and 78 as a criteria from the 2026/27 financial year. It is therefore crucial for municipalities

to start implementing measures to curb the incurrence of UIFWe as required in terms of sections 62 and 78 of the MFMA.

In addition, those municipalities currently under mandatory intervention in terms of Section 139(5) of the Constitution and who fail to comply with submitting monthly progress reports on the implementation of the financial recovery plan in terms of Section 146(1)(c) of the MFMA, will also be eligible to have their equitable share allocations withheld with effect from the 2026/27 financial year.

The Joint Circular issued by the Ministers of CoGTA and Finance on 8 September 2025 with regard to Free Basic Services will also be considered as a criteria going forward.

2.4 Stopping and re-allocation guidelines

Following the 2025/26 mid-year expenditure reports (second quarter) in terms of section 10 of the 2025 DoRA and section 72 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA), National Treasury intends to invoke section 18 of DoRA which provides that the National Treasury may in its discretion or on request of a transferring officer or a receiving officer stop the transfer of a schedule 4B or 5B allocation, or a portion thereof to a municipality if the National Treasury anticipates that a municipality shall substantially underspend on the allocation, or any programme, partially or fully funded by the allocation, in the 2025/26 financial year. Further, in terms of section 18(2) of DoRA, a request by a transferring officer or a receiving officer to stop the transfer of a schedule 4B or 5B allocation, or a portion thereof must be submitted to the National Treasury by **31 January 2026**.

As part of the annual process for the stopping of the grants that underperform, National Treasury will engage with transferring officers to identify municipalities that are at risk of underspending based on their in-year performance using both the performance reports submitted by transferring officers and the verified mSCOA data strings. While the process remains standardised across departments, a differential approach may be applied where justified. This recognises that certain grants may face distinct performance dynamics. However, this process will not compromise overall consistency, fiscal prudence or accountability.

Stopping criteria

National Treasury will within 14 days from receiving the recommendations from the transferring officers issue letters to municipalities with the intention to stop the allocations based on recommendations from transferring officers and/or at the National Treasury's own discretion/assessment. Municipalities are requested to submit representations to National Treasury, providing motivation for the following:

- Expenditure reported as at 31 December 2025 (40 per cent for allocations under R100 million and 45 percent for allocations over R100 million);
- Progress report against approved projects (provide list/names of approved projects);
- Representation on the cash coverage for grants transferred (ring fencing) (Liquidity ratio);
- Representation on the initial cash flow projections against actual performance;
- Progress report on any approved rollover for 2025/26 financial year;
- Commitment that the allocated funds are committed and that they will be fully spent by the end of the financial year, 30 June 2026, i.e., commitment that the municipality will not request rollovers against the funds proposed to be stopped;
- Representation on all projects awarded after the second quarter of the municipal financial year as at 31 December 2025;

- Representation on any commitments made against Supply Chain Management Regulation 32 projects in terms of the Supply Chain Management policy and chapter 11 of the MFMA and progress made against these projects;
- Declaration by the municipality on the amount that should be stopped by National Treasury where the municipality anticipates that it will not fully utilise grant funds before 30 June 2026;
- All reporting must be accurate and aligned to mSCOA system; and
- An acceleration plan against the 2025/26 approved implementation plan.

The National Treasury will then give notice in the Gazette of the stopping of an allocation or a portion thereof in terms of section 18 (5), and include in the notice, the effective date and reason for the stopping.

Reallocations:

According to section 19 of DoRA, when a schedule 4B or 5B allocation, or a portion thereof, is stopped in terms of section 18, the National Treasury may, after consultation with the transferring officer and the relevant provincial treasury, determine the portion of the allocation to be reallocated, as the same type of allocation as it was allocated originally, to one or more provinces or municipalities, on condition that the allocation must be spent by the end of the 2025/26 financial year.

Once stopping of funds has been confirmed through consultation, National Treasury reassesses the performance and reallocates funds to municipalities that demonstrate capacity to absorb additional allocations. Reallocation follows a structured sequence guided by the points mentioned below to preserve the benefit of funds within the original location. Funds are allocated:

- First within the same district;
- Then within the same province; and
- Only then nationally, in cases where no suitable recipient exists within the province.

Municipalities become eligible for additional funding if they have spent at least 70 per cent or more of their original allocation, have credible and shovel-ready projects, demonstrate strong compliance with MFMA and DoRA reporting requirements and maintain realistic cash-flow projections. Historical performance including their ability to manage additional allocations in previous years is also considered.

Where applicable, Water Services Authorities may be prioritised for water and sanitation projects due to service delivery imperatives, while non-WSA municipalities may receive priority for well-prepared and impactful roads projects.

3. 2026 Local Government Elections and the budget process

3.1 Transitional processes – development and adoption of IDPs during the 2026 election year

The 2025/26 municipal financial year represents the last year of the current municipal councils' electoral term. The the next municipal election to usher in new councils is expected to take place between November 2026 and January 2027 in terms of section 24(2) of the Municipal Structures Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA).

It is acknowledged that the period within which the coming election's date is expected takes place after the start of a new financial year. This scenario poses a latent challenge in so far as adherence to legislated timeframes regarding the adoption of the 5-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the subsequent implementation.

Given the fact that the IDP and budget would need to be reviewed and adopted by 30 June 2026, the current council has an obligation to ensure that these stipulations are complied with. In this regard, the current council is expected to continue reviewing the IDP and ensuring that it is adopted within the legislated timeframe.

Section 25 (3) of the MSA does allow the municipal council to adopt the IDP of the preceding council. However, should the incoming council be unhappy with the priorities set by the current council, in this case, municipal councils are advised to consider the existing adopted IDP and resolve to initiate or not to initiate an amendment procedure as guided by the MSA and the Municipal Performance and Planning Regulations (2001).

The Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG), through the Chief Directorate: Development Planning, is rolling out the revised IDP guidelines to municipalities. These guidelines are aimed amongst others, at guiding municipalities regarding the adoption of IDPs during an election year.

3.2 Hand-over reports for the newly elected councils

Each municipal manager, working together with the CFO and senior managers, is encouraged to prepare a hand-over report that can be tabled at the first meeting of the newly elected council. The purpose of this hand-over report is to provide the new councils with important orientation information regarding the municipality, the state of its finances, service delivery and capital programme, as well as key issues that need to be addressed.

It is proposed that the hand-over report should include:

- An overview of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the municipality;
- An overview of the organisational structure of the municipality, with the names and numbers of senior managers;
- An overview of key municipal policies that councillors need to be aware of, and where they can obtain the full text of such policies;
- An overview of issues that still need to be addressed in relation to the municipality's turnaround strategy (where applicable);
- An overview of the municipality's financial health, with specific reference to:
 - Its cash and investments, and its funding of commitments (Table A8);
 - Cash coverage of normal operations (see Supporting Table SA10);
 - Creditors outstanding for more than 30 days and the reasons for delayed settlement;
 - Current revenue collection levels and debtors outstanding for more than 30 days; and
 - The extent of existing loans and associated finance and redemption payments.
- The municipality's 2024/25 audit outcome and its strategy to address audit issues;
- An overview of the provision of basic services, including plans to address backlogs;
- An overview of the state of the municipality's assets, with particular reference to the asset management plan, and repairs and maintenance requirements;
- A list of the main infrastructure projects planned for the 2026/27 budget and MTREF;
- A list of key processes requiring council input over the next six months, e.g. revision of the IDP, approval of specific policies etc. and
- Any other information deemed to be important to the transitioning process.

In addition to the hand-over report, each new councillor should be given the municipalities' revised IDP, the adopted 2026/27 MTREF budget, the mid-year budget and performance

assessment report for 2026/27, the latest monthly financial statement, and the annual report for 2024/25.

Municipal managers should submit their municipality's hand-over report to the relevant provincial department responsible for local government, to the Department of Co-operative Governance (DCoG) and National and Provincial Treasuries.

4. Revenue Management

4.1 Prioritise funding the Electricity Revenue Protection Programme

Past years' increasing electricity tariffs continue to strain consumers' ability to afford this service. Municipalities (with the electricity function) as a result, at higher risk of non-technical losses, particularly related to theft and illegal by-passing. Many municipalities do not have dedicated Revenue Protection staff in place or have reduced their operational funding for Revenue Protection culminating in reduced collections and a related strain on cash flow and the ability to pay creditors. Municipalities are advised to prioritise the following Revenue Protection measures in 2026/27 and future MTREFs if not already implemented:

- A dedicated Revenue Protection Unit for Electricity, Water, Wastewater and Refuse services administered by the senior manager responsible for the municipal Electricity Infrastructure Directorate, taking into consideration the recommendations and standards set out in NRS055 (Code of Practice for Revenue Protection);
- Allocating adequate funds in the budget to fund the municipality's Electricity, Water, Wastewater and Refuse services and the Revenue Protection Unit's operational needs;
- In allocating funding, the business threat of increasing non-technical losses to the municipality's particular specifics must be considered to achieve a balance, while ensuring the Revenue Protection staff organogram and operational program is adequately funded and able to fulfil its role;
- The municipality to demonstrate in its MTREF submission (narrative and *mSCOA* data strings) that a percentage of the revenue from the Energy, Water, Wastewater and Refuse function is ring-fenced to fund the municipal Revenue Protection Programme operational need(s) towards developing the program to fruition; and
- The municipality must implement the Municipal Systems Act principle of consolidated billing and strengthen the revenue policies to use electricity and water (in Eskom supply areas or where the municipality does not have the electricity function) to collect on the consolidated municipal bill. The policies should explicitly provide for credit control in this manner.

4.2 Revenue Management Assessment Tool

Every municipality, in anticipation of the annual budget process and its review of critical revenue management related policies, should assess and review its revenue management value chain to identify any gaps, duplications, and / or inefficiencies, aligning with the approved organogram and related delegations. Refer to MFMA Budget Circular No. 126 (Annexure B: Submission checklist: Revenue Management Documents), MFMA Budget Circular No. 128 (Item 7.3 contained in Annexure A) and MFMA Budget Circular No.130 (Item 3.2 contained in Annexure A). The municipality is required to annually submit its assessment or review thereof to the National Treasury in the format of the Municipal Revenue Management Assessment Tool – to be uploaded to the National Treasury GoMuni upload portal annually as part of the Revenue Management Documents that are required.

The Revenue Assessment Tool was developed through the collaboration of the National Treasury, the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) to integrate and align our support in this area, prevent duplicated efforts and facilitate stronger and systemic change across municipalities through the Single Integrated Revenue Management Framework (SIRMF).

The SIRMF is a national framework for revenue management that guides and outlines the intervention and leadership role both municipalities and oversight bodies should play in addressing challenges relating to the revenue management value chain and ultimately financial sustainability. The SIRMF emphasises the significant role of National and Provincial Government in supporting municipalities in the process of revenue management improvement and how the relevant departments will coordinate their support and their monitoring and evaluation role(s).

The SIRMF aligns with the existing statutory framework and emphasises compliance. The related tasks and responsibilities set out in the SIRMF provides guidance on how municipalities can enhance revenue management as a key approach to increasing the municipality's viability and sustainability. Completing the Municipal Revenue Assessment Tool can assist the municipal council, senior management team and oversight bodies to assess, understand, and improve critical revenue management practices of the municipality.

The tool provides an indication of gaps, flaws, duplications, inefficiencies, and risks in the existing revenue value chain that could compromise or affect whether the revenue component of the budget sufficiently caters for long-term planning and is credible and funded. It further provides a comprehensive overview of current revenue management processes by identifying strengths, weaknesses, and areas that need improvement. The tool focuses on eighteen (18) critical areas within the revenue management value chain and helps pinpoint specific areas to optimise revenue collection processes ultimately.

All municipalities had to complete the tool during the 2025/26 MTREF and are required, as part of the upcoming 2026/27 MTREF preparation process to thoroughly review the revenue value chain and affect changes to the tool reflective of such review as may be needed. As part of the review, the municipality must record clear progress and corrective actions undertaken in relation to each focus area identified during the municipality's 2025/26 compilation of the tool. It is noted that municipalities with revenue collection rates below 85 per cent (per the 2024/25 annual financial statements (AFS) and all municipalities participating in both the Municipal (Eskom) and or Water Debt Relief programs must annually undertake the full exercise (not only a review) until they achieve an average annual collection of 95 per cent as outlined in MFMA Circular No. 71.

The National Treasury recently strengthened Functional Area nine (9) – Finance Department Functions of the tool to enable municipalities to capture comments under this functional area. With effect from December 2025, any municipality compiling and or reviewing its revenue value chain as required in terms of this circular must use the **updated Municipal Revenue Assessment Tool included as Annexure A to this Circular**. The entire tool must be uploaded together with all the required worksheets included.

4.3 Cost Reflective Tariff Tool

As part of the budget process, the municipality must annually undertake an assessment to determine if the intended and implemented tariffs are cost reflective, whether all critical cost components were considered in the tariff calculation(s), whether the Local Government Equitable Share component relating to basic services were allocated to the actual service(s) and to demonstrate that the Revenue Component of the budget is credible and funded; etc. To facilitate this exercise, the municipality must complete and submit this calculation(s) and or tariff assessment in the format of the National Treasury Tariff Tool as part of its tabled, adopted and adjusted MTREF submissions to the National Treasury GoMuni portal (refer MFMA Budget

Circular No. 129. The Cost Reflective Tariff Tool outcomes must also be reported to and approved by Council as part of the respective tabled and adopted MTREF submissions.

If the Tariff Tool indicates significant tariff shortfalls, any major tariff increases should be phased in over two to three years and can be approved for the outer years (2027/28, 2028/29 and 2029/30). Thus, the indicative tariffs should be phased in over a period of three years.

The National Treasury Tariff Tool was updated to provide alternative methods of wastewater tariff modelling and to allow municipalities to allocate the municipality-specific percentage of indirect cost allocated across the different services. The municipality must ensure that the percentage allocated to indirect costs used in the Tariff Tool compilation perfectly aligns with the municipality's Budget- and Tariff-related Policies submitted as part of the tabled, adopted, and adjusted MTREF submissions. With effect 2025/26 (Quarter 3), metropolitan- and secondary cities are also required to complete and upload the Cost Reflective Tariff Tool in the National Treasury Tariff Tool format to the GoMuni portal as part of the tabled, adopted, and adjusted MTREF submissions.

Should the municipality through the completion of the Tariff Tool identify major flaws and or gaps in any tariff, the National Treasury recommend it is prudent for the municipality to undertake a full Cost of Supply study (COS) for that service since tariff gaps may be indicative of an unfunded revenue component of the municipality's MTREF. With effect from 2025/26 (Quarter 3), all municipalities must use the **updated National Treasury Tariff Tool included as Annexure B to this Circular. A Tariff Tool procedural manual is also included in Annexure B to this Circular** to assist municipalities in undertaking the Tariff Tool exercise.

4.4 Electricity Tariffs

Cost of Supply Study (COS) and NERSA D-forms for electricity tariff applications

The submission of tariff applications is an obligation enshrined in the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 ('ERA') (as amended), read with the MFMA and incorporated in the licence conditions of licensees (also municipalities). Municipalities are therefore reminded that all municipal tariff applications for the 2026/27 financial year must be accompanied by the required Cost of Supply (COS) studies and **submitted to NERSA before the outer deadline of 12 December 2025**. Failure to comply with these requirements will result in the municipality being prohibited from making any adjustment to the electricity tariffs for the 2026/27 financial year. NERSA already confirmed to municipalities that only complete municipal applications received before 12 December 2025 will be processed and approved for implementation with effect from 01 July 2026.

Failure to apply to NERSA for approval of tariffs is a breach of the licence conditions and a violation of the provisions of the ERA. Section 15 of the ERA prevents any licensee from charging a tariff that is not approved by the Regulator. Licensed distributors should note that their current tariffs will expire on 30 June 2026 and that there will be no automatic extension, as the tariffs are approved annually.

To facilitate timely submissions to NERSA and the opportunity to supplement where NERSA identify any gaps in municipal submissions, the National Treasury urges municipalities to annually before 31 October submit to NERSA and subsequently upload to the GoMuni Portal, the municipality's:

- Latest **updated and or reviewed COS** (approved by Council) supporting its Electricity tariffs application for the MTREF to NERSA and parallel upload such to the GoMuni Revenue Portal. The COS must be uploaded to the GoMuni Revenue Portal in PDF format (the content must be in the NERSA content format), and include a file heading of: **"Demarcation Code_Municipality Name_Cost of Supply Study (period)";**

- **NERSA D-forms** submitted to NERSA, supporting its Electricity tariffs application for the 2026/27 MTREF to the GoMuni Revenue Portal in the Excel format required by NERSA, and include a file heading of: "**Demarcation Code_Municipality Name_NERSA D-form (period)**"; and
- **NERSA's letter approving the municipality's energy tariffs** for the MTREF annually with the tabled and adopted MTREFs. The municipality must upload the letter with the correct saving convention: "**Demarcation Code_Municipality Name_NERSA tariff approval (period)**".

4.5 Municipal Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool

Reference is made to MFMA Circulars No. 93 (paragraph 3), No.98 (paragraph 4.1), No. 123 (paragraph 5.1), No. 126, (paragraph 3.1), and No. 130 (paragraph 3.5). To ensure the municipality's rates base is complete, aligns with the Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA) section 23-Part A: Register of the latest consolidated general valuation roll (GVR), and the MPRA categories. With effect 2025/26 (Quarter 3), the municipality needs to monthly undertake the reconciliation in the format of the **updated National Treasury Municipal Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool included in Annexure C to this Circular**. Municipalities will note that although, the tool interface remained the same, changes were made to some formula calculations to simplify the municipal experience of the tool.

The municipality must submit the completed tool together with the related documentation to the National Treasury GoMuni portal as follows:		Timeframe
1.	The municipality's list of Property Rates tariffs approved by council for the financial year reported on, together with the Council resolution that approved such.	Annually, with the tabled and adopted MTREF's
2.	The municipality's time schedule for implementing its new general valuation roll (GVR) (aligned to the MPRA).	Annually
3.	The Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA) (section 23): Part A Register of the latest consolidated general valuation roll (GVR). **Note – The municipality to submit an updated Part A GVR to the GoMuni portal every time that it undertakes a supplementary GVR.	Annually or every time that a supplementary GVR is undertaken
4.	Municipality Valuation Roll Reconciliation – undertake monthly but only required to submit quarterly. The monthly reconciliation should be maintained and made available on request to the Treasuries and or the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG).	Quarterly and only upon request of NT / relevant PT / CoGTA monthly
5.	Property Rates Transaction List (for the 3rd month of every quarter) – in excel format.	Only upon request of NT / relevant PT

To assist municipalities in complying with these requirements, the National Treasury will provide follow-up training.

4.6 Prohibition on vending system(s) / third party vending solutions without consulting the National Treasury

Municipalities are cautioned on the iterations on private service offerings of vending system(s) / solution(s) offered to municipalities. These include service provider(s) funding metering solutions for municipalities, parallel to a pre-paid solution (requiring a vending platform) – these service providers then collect on behalf of the municipality in exchange for a fee. However, in several cases, the service provider does not remit to the municipality what is collected and /or claims a fee that is out of proportion to what is reasonable. This is worsened by many municipalities not undertaking weekly /monthly reconciliation of what they provide / sell (also via prepaid) vs. the revenue they receive from the service provider(s).

The MFMA, read together with the recently assented Public Procurement Act, provides a clear framework for procurement in local government. The MFMA regulatory framework, in terms of section 116, read with MFMA Circular No. 62, furthermore, provides clear guidance on how amendments to contracts should be undertaken. In our view, any offerings beyond the initial scope of the contract should not be considered a contract amendment but rather a material change or extension of scope, warranting a whole new separate procurement process.

The National Treasury therefore confirms that with immediate effect, no municipality may enter into or extend any related vending system(s) / solution(s) without the views of the provincial and National Treasury. Should any municipal official and / or political office bearer fail to honour this prohibition, she / he could render themselves personally liable for any related financial loss over and above potential criminal liability for financial misconduct.

Any municipality procuring must first request the National Treasury and relevant provincial treasury for written input. The municipality should send any request for the written input of the National Treasury together with the proposed contract for such a service offering to: both RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and RT29.LGBA@treasury.gov.za and Wayne.McComans@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Sadeshe Ramjathan, Director: Local Government Budget Analysis: Revenue Section, and Mr. Wayne McComans, Chief Director: MFMA Implementation and parallel to the relevant Provincial Treasury.

Municipalities are advised that the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) will soon initiate a tender process for a transversal contract establishing a panel of vending service providers. In the interim, until the panel is awarded and operational, municipalities must obtain prior written approval from National Treasury before procuring any new vending service providers. Permission to proceed with any such vending contract will only be authorized with the express written permission of National Treasury. Once the panel is awarded and operational, municipalities must procure vending services from the approved vendors. Should a municipality elect not to utilise the transversal contract, a comprehensive motivation, including full reasons, must be submitted to National Treasury for consideration.

4.6A Smart Meter end-to-end solutions

“Smart Meters” means meters that are components of an integrated end-to-end solution procured under the National Treasury’s transversal contract **RT29-2024**, or any future transversal contract replacing RT29-2024. This solution includes smart meter hardware, installation, the central platform, systems integration, training and skills transfer, support, and ongoing monitoring.

Municipalities are reminded that a smart meter is not just the physical device and are cautioned against only procuring the meter hardware. The latter is insufficient and will not deliver the intended benefits of smart metering. The full value is realised only when the meter is connected to a functioning platform, integrated with the billing system, supported by trained staff, and monitored continuously. Buying only the device is similar to purchasing a cell phone without a SIM card and network service: the handset exists, but the core functionality is unavailable. The same principle applies to smart metering.

The integrated solution under RT29-2024 is designed to support key municipal priorities:

- Improved service delivery through accurate, timely consumption data, fewer billing disputes, and quicker identification of faults and tampering;
- Financial sustainability through better revenue collection, reduced technical and non-technical losses, and more reliable cash flow; and
- Transparency and accountability through auditable metering data, consistent reporting, and better information for council, management, and oversight bodies.

An end-to-end solution ensures seamless data transfer from the meter to the back-office systems, enabling automated billing, exception reporting, and management dashboards. It also embeds structured training, and skills transfer so that municipal officials can operate and manage the system, rather than relying indefinitely on service providers. Support and monitoring components are essential to keep the system stable, secure and functional over time.

Municipalities are cautioned against partial procurement, such as buying only the meter hardware or bypassing the transversal contract for individual components. This often results in:

- Incomplete or manual integration with billing and finance systems;
- Limited or no training and skills transfer to municipal staff;
- Weak monitoring and reporting, undermining loss-reduction and revenue-enhancement efforts; and
- Poor value for money, project failures and potential audit concerns.

Municipalities are encouraged to use plain language when communicating smart metering projects internally and with council. Avoid unnecessary technical jargon and frame the discussion around strategic objectives: better service delivery, stronger revenue, and improved governance. It is useful to briefly explain to council as part of any decision-making process related to smart metering:

- why the full integrated solution is required;
- reference the terms and safeguards built into RT29-2024 or its successor;
- the components of the smart metering solution (meter, communication, platform, integration, training, support, monitoring); and
- The risks of procuring only one component versus an end-to-end system; etc.

It will assist non-technical stakeholders to better understand and assess the difference between a “device-only” purchase vs a true smart metering solution towards facilitating that any smart metering procurement is well planned, budgeted and implemented as a complete, integrated solution envisaged in RT29-2024.

4.6B Large Power Users (LPU) – Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)

Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) for Large Power Users (LPUs) is not a technical luxury. It is a core financial control that helps municipalities stabilise cash flow, protect the bulk supply (i.e. Eskom) account, and reduce audit findings related to billing and losses. The National Treasury urges municipalities to treat AMI as essential revenue infrastructure and to plan, fund and implement for such accordingly.

Municipalities manage a large number of meters and should invest in bulk intake points to reconcile the volume of electricity consumed. If the LPU (Three Phase Direct Connect and

Three Phase CT/VT Connect) are not measured accurately, the municipality will under-bill, lose revenue, and struggle to reconcile its bulk electricity (i.e. Eskom) account. AMI directly addresses this risk.

Three Phase Direct Connect Smart Electricity Meter and Three Phase CT/VT Connect Smart Electricity Meter requires Cellular Communication & Platform access – these smart meters require 2-way communication to transmit data from the meters to the Head-End System or Dashboards and vice versa.

A current transformer (CT) is a device that acts as a step-down transformer to be connected to metering devices. It is used with AMI to measure the large current for meters/ relays etc. LPU customers normally have potential transformers (PT's) also known as a Voltage Transformers (VT) as part of the customer metering. By capturing the full load of these customers, smart LPU meters close gaps where older or incorrect metering leads to under-registration and hidden revenue leakage. Three-phase meters are critical for industrial and commercial users with complex load profiles. They support correct billing for businesses, reduce disputes and manual corrections, and improve predictability of revenue from this important customer group.

Check meters at bulk intake points provide an independent reading against which bulk supply invoices can and should be reconciled. This strengthens the municipality's position when validating bulk charges, detecting errors quickly and supporting credible disputes where required. Zonal meters divide the distribution network into manageable areas and make it possible to identify where technical and non-technical losses are concentrated, instead of relying on system-wide estimates. Statistical meters provide the data needed for demand forecasting, tariff design, and investment planning, including time-of-use and other advanced tariff structures.

In combination, CT/VT direct connect meters, three-phase meters, check meters, zonal meters and statistical meters give municipalities the ability to eliminate billing anomalies, reduce losses and strengthen cash flow. For example, correcting even a modest under-billing of five per cent on the top twenty LPUs can generate additional annual revenue sufficient to cover a substantial portion of the capital or lease cost of the metering programme.

Over the 2026 MTREF and beyond, municipalities are expected to identify all LPUs, bulk intake points and key zones that must be brought onto AMI, and to prioritise funding for this rollout ahead of non-essential projects. AMI commitments should be clearly reflected in the capital budget, the revenue-enhancement or loss-reduction strategy, and in the assumptions used for medium-term revenue projections. AMI data must also be used to refine tariff models, update loss-reduction targets, and support the monthly MFMA Section 71 in-year monitoring and reporting.

National Treasury and sector stakeholders will increasingly rely on AMI-derived information to assess revenue performance, system losses and the risk of non-payment of bulk supply. Municipalities are therefore encouraged to plan and fund AMI as a central part of their financial recovery and sustainability agenda, rather than as a stand-alone ICT or technical project.

4.6C Request for Meter Statistical Information in terms of MFMA Section 74

The National Treasury, in terms of MFMA section 74 requests municipalities to provide certain minimum statistical meter information and in the format of the **“Meter Statistical information – Water and Electricity” workbook included as Annexure D to this Circular**. The template workbook is designed to help municipalities move from high-level smart metering decisions to concrete MTREF's, credible schedules, and monthly reporting. It brings together municipal details, meter requirements, trading services information, and budget information in one place so that electricity and water smart metering can be planned, costed, and monitored in a

consistent way. Municipalities are expected to complete and submit this template bi-annually (before the 10th working day of January and July) as part of the relevant MFMA Section 71 and or 72 statement(s). The submissions should cover meter data and key trading service information for the preceding six-month period.

The Municipal Meter Requirements:

- The electricity sheet of the template workbook that needs to be completed, gathers detailed information on existing and planned electricity meters. It records, by ward or area, the number of smart, conventional and prepaid meters, unmetered points, and new meter requirements. This part of the workbook establishes the baseline and the size of the gap that the smart metering project must address. It allows municipalities to see clearly where the largest shortfalls and opportunities are within their electricity network; and
- The water sheet of the template workbook performs the same function for water services. It records ward-level water meter data, including existing meters, unmetered connections and new meter requirements. Together, the electricity and water requirements sheets define the total scope of metering work that must be funded and implemented, rather than relying on rough estimates.

4.6D Smart Metering Financing Solutions

Municipalities are cautioned against concluding agreements with service providers that are offering smart meter solutions at unreasonable costs. The National Treasury LGBA Chief Directorate, in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) are developing alternative funding solutions that will be more affordable, equitable, fair, and transparent, while also protecting municipalities and their revenue sources. Official notification regarding these solutions will be communicated in due course. Municipalities are advised to wait for this official communication before finalising any smart meter-related agreements, or alternatively to formally request the National Treasury's input on such solutions before proceeding. Requests can be directed to RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr Sadesh Ramjathan.

4.6E Transversal Contract for the procurement of Smart Metering end-to-end solutions

Municipalities must note and consider the guidance and contact information to participate in the transversal contract RT29-2024. It contains compulsory documentation and a step-by-step participation guideline which can be accessed on the National Treasury website at <http://www.treasury.gov.za/divisions/ocpo/ostb/contracts/default.aspx> under RT29-2024. Municipalities must familiarise themselves with the RT29-2024 pricing schedule and related documentation published on the National Treasury before submitting their participation application.

Applications to participate will be assessed against the municipal MTREF and cash flow, with affordability and sustainability evaluated by the relevant Local Government Budget Analysis (LGBA) directorate, in consultation with the National Treasury Revenue Management directorate towards facilitating that smart metering procurement and implementation is planned, budgeted, and implemented as an integrated solution.

4.7 Training Tools of the National Treasury

Revenue Management Assessment Tool

Municipalities must submit the Revenue Management Assessment Tool annually, as set out above. Training was already undertaken across all provinces, and the National Treasury will facilitate follow-up training during 2026/27, upon request, only for municipalities, provincial treasuries, and technical advisors deployed to municipalities and provincial treasuries.

Municipalities and provincial treasuries can request training through the relevant Provincial Treasury, which is responsible for coordinating training requests. It is noted that any National Treasury-deployed technical advisor may directly request training from the National Treasury as may be required. Requests for training and any related queries must be directed to RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and Sadesh.ramjathan@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr Sadesh Ramjathan.

Tariff Tool

All municipalities, including metropolitan and secondary cities, must undertake a tariff assessment in the format of the updated National Treasury Tariff Tool, as explained above. The National Treasury will facilitate training during January to March 2026, and thereafter, upon request only, to municipalities, provincial treasuries, and technical advisors deployed to municipalities and provincial treasuries. Training must be scheduled for a **full day**, and would be more relevant towards municipal processes if scheduled:

- Before and/ or during the **Adjustments Budget preparation** (for re-allocations);
- Before and/ or during the **Tabled Budget process** (to evaluate tariff changes); or
- Before the **final MTREF submission** to Council for approval.

Municipalities and provincial treasuries can request training via the relevant Provincial Treasury. Any National Treasury deployed technical advisor may directly request training as may be required. Requests for training and any related queries must be directed to RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and Sadesh.ramjathan@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Sadesh Ramjathan.

Municipal Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool

The National Treasury confirms the guidance already provided in MFMA Circulars No. 130 and above to the effect that ALL municipalities must reconcile valuation rolls monthly and submit them quarterly to the National Treasury, together with the related documentation set out above. The latest format of the tool must be used as set-out above.

The National Treasury will facilitate follow-up training during January to March 2026, and thereafter, upon request, only to municipalities, provincial treasuries, and technical advisors deployed to municipalities and provincial treasuries on the Municipal Valuation Roll Reconciliation Tool. Training must be scheduled for at least **two full days** and can be facilitated at any time since municipalities perform this task monthly. Municipalities and provincial treasuries can request training via the relevant Provincial Treasury. Any National Treasury deployed technical advisor may directly request training as may be required. Requests for training and any related queries must be directed to RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and Sadesh.ramjathan@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr Sadesh Ramjathan.

4.8 GoMuni Portal – Revenue Management Document Uploads required

All municipalities are required to upload, annually, to the GoMuni Upload Portal, the Revenue Management-related documents included in Annexure E to this Circular, in the specified format and within the timeframes indicated. It is noted that **items 10 and 17 in Annexure E** are only relevant to Water Debt Relief participants, and items **13, 15 and 16** to Municipal (Eskom) Debt Relief participants. In relation to items **10, 13, 15, 16, and 17, all other municipalities must submit a zero (empty) form to prevent these items from reflecting as outstanding.**

4.9 Monitoring – Water Debt Relief

As outlined in paragraph 5.2 of the Water Debt Relief Guideline of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), the DWS in collaboration with the relevant Water Trading Entity (WTE) and or Water Board (WB) and or Water User Association (WUA), National Treasury, and Provincial Treasury, will closely monitor the municipality's compliance with the conditions of its water debt relief approval.

The relevant National Treasury (non-delegated municipalities) or provincial treasury (delegated municipalities)¹ monthly to assess the municipality's compliance with the conditions and issue **the compliance certificate in the format of Annexure F attached to this Budget Circular** to the DWS, and relevant WTE/WB/WUA via: munic.incentive@dws.gov.za and to the municipality in one email no later than 20 working days after month-end. It is the responsibility of the DWS to ensure that the certificate, together with any DWS input as may be relevant reaches the relevant WTE/WB/WUA within one (1) working day of the Treasuries submission.

The relevant WTE/WB/WUA is to consider any inputs as part of its own assessment and monthly report on any participating municipality's compliance via email to: munic.incentive@dws.gov.za and RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and to the municipality, including issuing a non-compliance letter at its sole discretion as may be relevant.

The National Treasury issued guidance to all Municipal (Eskom) and Water Debt Relief participants, guiding on the reporting required as part of the monthly MFMA section 71 statement. Municipalities must closely adhere to this guidance and the relevant Treasury assessments as part of the monthly compliance certification of any debt relief participant.

Municipalities must upload their Water Debt Relief application, together with the DWS approval letter, as a single PDF to the GoMuni Revenue Upload Portal.

4.10 Delivery Agency Agreement(s) (DAA) with Eskom

Municipalities intending to enter into Delivery Agency Agreement(s) with Eskom should take note of the following with immediate effect.

Step 1: The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) section 78 process is a requirement before the DAA can be concluded. The National Treasury and the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) legal services jointly confirm that the process in section 78 of the MSA must be followed before a municipality may enter into any DAA that proposes that Eskom take over the electricity function from and/or operate the service on behalf of the municipality. Section 78(1) of the MSA provides the process to be undertaken when deciding on a mechanism to provide a municipal service in the municipality or a part of the municipality, or to review any existing mechanism, and would need to be applied first.

The municipality may, before it decides on an appropriate mechanism, explore the possibility of providing the service through an external mechanism under MSA section 76(b). Once a municipality has decided to utilise an external mechanism, such as entering into an agreement with an organ of state to provide the service, it may do so, considering section 110(2)(b) of the MFMA in order to contract directly with an organ of state, in this case, Eskom.

The MSA section 78 criteria and process must be complied with regardless of whether the electricity license will remain that of the municipality in terms of the proposed DAA.

The MSA does not prescribe any period or deadlines within which this process must be concluded, and the municipality, planning diligently, may comply with this process within the shortest possible period without jeopardising or delegitimising it. DCoG and SALGA confirmed that they can assist municipalities with the MSA section 78 process and should partner to

¹ Refer MFMA Circular Number 20 (Delegations).

provide support in this regard. Concluding a DAA with Eskom without following the MSA section 78 required process will be illegal, and all expenditure incurred in terms of such a DAA will be irregular under the MFMA.

Step 2: A standardised DAA. The National Treasury, DCoG, and the Department of Electricity and Energy (DEE), working with Eskom and SALGA, are to agree on standardised terms and conditions for DAAs. It is important that municipalities maintain the standardised terms in the agreement and not deviate from them. Additional terms may be included based on municipal-specific circumstances. It will be necessary for the municipality to obtain comments from its respective provincial treasury and provincial CoGTAs before signing the DAA.

Step 3: Municipalities participating in Municipal (Eskom) Debt Relief must, in parallel to the MSA Section 78(3) process, inform and obtain the inputs of the Treasuries and DCoG, demonstrating that the proposed DAA will facilitate the municipality's compliance with the debt relief conditions set out in the National Treasury's 2023 approval letter.

The municipality should send any request (refer step 2 and or 3 above) for the written input of the National Treasury together with the feasibility study (MSA Section 78(3)(c)) and the proposed DAA (any additions and or deviations must clearly be highlighted in the request) to: both RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za and Wayne.McComans@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Sadesh Ramjathan, Director: Local Government Budget Analysis: Revenue Section, and Mr. Wayne McComans, Chief Director: MFMA Implementation and parallel to the relevant Provincial Treasury and DCoG.

Step 4: Submission of the DAA. All municipalities signing a DAA with Eskom must submit the signed DAA together with the municipal council resolution approving such to the National Treasury to: RevenueManagement@treasury.gov.za for the attention of Mr. Sadesh Ramjathan, Director: Local Government Budget Analysis: Revenue Section and parallel to the relevant Provincial Treasury and CoGTAs.

5. Budget and other management issues:

5.1 National Treasury Guideline on Budgeting for a Funded Budget

National Treasury is concerned by the many unfunded budgets adopted by municipalities. Municipal funding plans are not realistic or credible and there is insufficient effort to achieve financial turnaround and to progress from an unfunded budget to one that is funded. Municipalities are reminded to consult the National Treasury Guideline on budgeting for a funded budget issued during the 2018/19 MTREF to assist municipalities in preparing a funded MTREF budget and or use the guideline to develop credible funding plans. **For ease of reference the 2018/19 Guideline is included as Annexure G to this Circular.**

5.2 Employee related Costs

The salary and wage collective agreement was signed by the parties of the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) on Friday, 6 September 2024. It is a five-year agreement effective from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2029.

In respect of the 2026/27 financial year, all employees covered by this agreement shall receive, with effect from 1 July 2026, a salary increase linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus 0.75 per cent.

Municipalities should reflect these negotiated salary increases in the budget submissions.

5.3 Remuneration of Councilors

Municipalities are advised to budget for the actual costs approved in accordance with the Government Gazette on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act: Determination of Upper Limits of Salaries, Allowances and Benefits of different members of municipal councils published annually between December and January by the Department of Cooperative Governance. It is anticipated that this salary determination will also consider the fiscal constraints. Municipalities should also consider guidance provided above on salary increases for municipal officials during this process. Any overpayment to councilors contrary to the upper limits as published by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs will be irregular expenditure in terms of section 167 of the MFMA and must be recovered from the councilor(s) concerned.

5.4 Using section 67 transfers to pay for councillor funeral costs

In terms of MFMA Circular 131 – Funds Transferred by Municipalities to Organisations and Bodies Outside the Government, section 67 of the MFMA provides a mechanism for municipalities to make transfers to organisations or bodies outside of government.

National Treasury is aware that municipalities are erroneously applying the provisions of section 67 of the MFMA to pay for deceased councillors' funeral costs. This practice is not permissible and constitutes non-compliance to Section 67 of the MFMA; and such transfer of funds is deemed irregular expenditure. This practice must immediately be stopped.

Any council policy which makes provision for the use of section 67 of the MFMA to make payment for councillor funeral costs must be rescinded with immediate effect.

Municipalities must comply with section 167(1)(a) of the MFMA which provides that a municipality may remunerate its political office-bearers and members of its political structures, but only within the framework of the Public Office-Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998), setting the upper limits of the salaries, allowances and benefits for those political office-bearers and members.

5.5 Review of human resource policies, benefits not provided for in collective agreements

Municipalities face rising financial pressure from providing in-service and post-employment benefits that are not covered by any South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC) collective agreement or supported by a long-term affordability assessment. These benefits create long-term liabilities and spending that are not aligned with the MFMA while municipalities overreach by setting unaffordable tariffs to accommodate such expenses in the budget. To support financial sustainability, municipalities must review all benefits provided to current and former employees to identify benefits that fall outside SALGBC agreements and identify any practices or policies that create irregular, unnecessary, or unaffordable expenditure.

Examples of benefits not provided for in SALGBC agreements include annual leave encashment during service (not linked to termination of services) and post-employment medical aid contributions. These benefits strain operating budgets and expose municipalities to irregular, unauthorised, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure. They cost millions each year and, in the case of post-employment medical aid, create liabilities that run into billions for municipalities. When post-employment medical aid contribution is paid for former employees, the municipality receives no value in return.

For the 2026/27 budget, municipalities must accordingly identify all benefits paid to current or former employees that are not within the SALGBC agreements, or a valid council policy supported by a long-term affordability and compliance assessment. Where such benefits exist, for example, annual leave encashment during service, municipalities must consult with labour

unions and discontinue the expenditure. Another option is that municipalities may consider a phased approach to discontinue the expenditure over two or three years, subject to affordability.

In the case of post-employment medical aid benefits, these must not be granted to employees appointed from a future date, for example, from 1 July 2026. Where a municipality provides the benefit without a policy, it must adopt a policy that reflects existing practice while excluding future employees from receiving the benefit and setting upper limits on the municipality's contributions. The policy and council decision must specify the effective date of exclusion for future employees. Benefits such as post-employment medical aid should not be extended to senior managers or councillors covered by the annual upper-limits gazette notices.

Accounting officers must ensure that human resource policies, payroll practices, and benefit structures comply with the law, and that any unauthorised or unaffordable benefits are stopped in accordance with the correct procedure. All municipalities must, accordingly, as part of their annual review of their 2026/27 budget-related policies, review all human resource benefit policies to identify benefits the municipality should discontinue with effect from 1 July 2026, on affordability grounds. Accounting officers remain responsible for preventing irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure, and the contemplated policy reviews must be conducted by municipal staff, not consultants.

5.6 Submission of payroll information on Central Supplier Database

In recent years, more municipalities and municipal entities are incurring irregular expenditure due to awards made to persons in the service of the state, including municipal officials and councillors.

On 01 September 2015, the National Treasury launched the Central Supplier Database (CSD), which became fully effective for municipalities and municipal entities from 1 July 2016. The CSD provides a myriad of services, including the verification of state employees. Whilst information for National and provincial officials is available, municipalities and municipal entities are not consistent in submitting information to the CSD.

This lack of information has resulted in municipalities and municipal entities inadvertently making awards to persons in the service of the state, including awards made to their own officials and councillors. As such, municipalities and municipal entities are urged to submit all the relevant information to CSD.

This will enable all municipalities and municipal entities to be able to verify information and avoid possible non-compliance findings timeously.

5.7 Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure reduction and implementation of consequence management

As previously explained in MFMA Circular no. 129, municipalities are continuing to incur unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure (UIFWE) year-on-year. Whilst more municipalities are establishing disciplinary boards, such boards are not investigating matters as required, or where such investigations are undertaken, municipal councils are not implementing the disciplinary boards' recommendations.

Municipalities are required to submit an action plan which must address the period from 02 January 2025 to 31 August 2026. The action plan should include monthly calendar actions that will allow for the monitoring of the action plan implementation.

The action plan should include the following information:

- plan to process the UIFWE balances up to 30 June 2025 by 31 August 2025, and how future UIFWE will be prevented with specific UIFWE prevention controls;

- the key process changes (including administrative processes) the municipality will implement to ensure that the UIFWE balances are processed to adhere to the August 2025 deadline; and
- the process to be followed to establish and appoint members of the disciplinary board and address the backlog of financial misconduct referrals to the disciplinary board. This should include processes and procedures for the referral of matters to the disciplinary board.

This action plan must be uploaded to the *Muni eMonitor* as part of the evidence for UIFWE reporting.

5.8 Fruitless and Wasteful External Legal and Consultant Costs

National Treasury has observed that municipalities (including municipal entities) incur legal and consulting fees on matters that could have been avoided had officials followed proper procedures, or had officials or councillors not been negligent or acted deliberately, thereby causing legal disputes. These costs place pressure on operating budgets and provide no value to the municipality. Legal or consultant fees arising from non-compliance, negligence, inaction, deliberate conduct, flawed processes, or attempts to justify irregular decisions constitute fruitless and wasteful expenditure under the MFMA.

Legal costs linked to labour matters where procedures were not followed by the municipality, or for justified reasons, or to council matters involving unlawful meetings or invalid decisions, are avoidable and must be treated as wasted legal costs. Municipalities must also not incur legal costs to defend officials or councillors where there is clear negligence, misconduct, or deliberate misrepresentation of facts, including cases where material facts are withheld or altered, resulting in legal and consultant costs. Appointing lawyers or consultants to create a predetermined outcome, rationalise irregular conduct, or shield individuals from consequences exposes the municipality to irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Municipalities are reminded to exercise caution and prudence regarding such matters.

This section does not prevent a municipality from defending or instituting legal proceedings arising from a genuine and bona fide legal dispute. It also does not prevent a municipality from bringing self-review proceedings to set aside its own irregular or unlawful decisions.

5.9 Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure Audit Finding Disputes

A recent concern noticed is the use of external consultants or lawyers to oppose Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) audit findings, or to prepare opinions (including legal opinions) aimed at disputing audit findings that the municipality cannot justify in law or that do not align with the facts, or where material facts are distorted or have not been provided to the AGSA. Municipalities and municipal entities are forewarned not to use external lawyers and consultants to respond to or dispute AGSA audit findings but instead follow AGSA's dispute resolution procedures to address audit disputes. Municipal officials are also specifically warned not to provide misleading or incomplete information to the AGSA to obtain a specific outcome, as these actions or inactions will qualify as both financial misconduct under sections 171 (municipalities) and 172 (municipal entities) of the MFMA and as a financial offence in terms of section 173 of the MFMA.

5.10 Request for information regarding procurement spend, employee related data and audit management reports

The National Treasury aims to strengthen public trust and foster public accountability in the procurement systems of government. This initiative will be achieved by, amongst others, making the procurement systems more transparent through the publication of procurement information of institutions. An Instruction on Procurement Information Transparency has been issued by the National Treasury for the publication of the dashboard and requesting procurement information from procurement systems of all departments, public entities, and

constitutional institutions. The published information will include, but is not limited to, supplier and ownership details, the nature, value, quantity of procurement transactions, and payments made to suppliers.

One of the key principles underpinning the MFMA read with the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations is that of transparency. Therefore, a letter, signed by the Director General of the National Treasury in terms of section 74 of the MFMA, will be written to municipalities wherein similar information as referred to in the preceding paragraph is requested. The information requested is inclusive of personnel data within municipalities. The employee information requested should be available on the HR sub-systems of all municipalities. Municipalities should liaise with their respective system vendors to extract this information in the required template format directly from their relevant sub-systems.

5.11 Additional in-year reporting requirements

Reference is made to MFMA Circular No. 67 point 5.5. Municipalities must provide additional information and supporting documentation to the National Treasury as part of the submission of the Section 71 input forms. This information will assist in improving the quality of the quarterly published local government performance information. Additional information and supporting documentation include:

- An extract of the trial balances from the general ledger;
- Copies of the actual monthly bank statements (reflecting the opening and closing bank balances) for the primary bank account;
- Bank reconciliation for the reporting period in the primary bank account; and
- Copies of the quarterly tabled section 71 documents in the prescribed Schedule C format including the applicable council resolution.

6 Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (*mSCOA*):

6.1 Release of Version 7.1 of the Chart

Version 7.1 of the *mSCOA* chart is released with this circular and must be used to compile the 2026/27 MTREF. The linkages to chart version 7.1 can be downloaded from the Local Government Database and Reporting System (LGDRS) on the following link under the *mSCOA*/List *mSCOA* WIP account linkages menu option:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

The reports on the Local Government Database and Reporting System (LGDRS) are populated from financial and non-financial data strings. Municipalities must therefore use the linkages on GoMuni referred to above and not the formulas in the regulated Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation (MBRR) Schedules when generating their data strings.

The MBRR Schedules (A to F) and non-financial data string (A1S) will be aligned to chart version 7.1. A protected version of these Schedules for version 7.1 of the A1S will be available by 31 January 2026 on the MFMA Webpage and the LGDRS under GoPublic / Explore *mSCOA* on the links below:

<http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/RegulationsandGazettes/Municipal%20Budget%20and%20Reporting%20Regulations/Pages/default.aspx>

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/portal/Explore_mSCOA

Municipalities must verify that the A1S data string does not contain spaces and special characters prior to submission to the GoMuni Upload portal, as this will result in the data not pulling through on table A10 of the A1 system generated schedule.

To ensure that all integrated municipal system solutions have incorporated the required changes for *mSCOA* chart version 7.1, several municipalities across all systems will be required to submit test data to the LGDRS in January and February 2026. Communication in this regard will follow in January 2026.

For the National Treasury to consider a new chart change in version 7.2 of the chart, the issue must be logged with all relevant details and supporting documents on the *mSCOA* Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) portal by 31 August 2026. The *mSCOA* FAQ portal can be accessed by all registered GoMuni users on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

Importantly, when an FAQ is logged, it is considered by the FAQ committee after it has been investigated. If the FAQ members do not find grounds for a chart change, the FAQ will be closed with an explanation. If there is merit for a chart change in the next version of the chart, the matter is referred to the *mSCOA* Technical and Steering Committees for recommendation and approval. This process concludes annually by the end of October. The FAQ process will therefore not provide quick responses to queries.

If a query pertains to GoMuni related issues (such as the **A**, **B** and **C** Schedules) and not a chart change, then an email with all relevant detail, supporting documents and screenshots must be sent to lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za.

6.2 Important changes in *mSCOA* chart version 7.1

Capitalisation of conversion costs to water inventory

MFMA Budget Circular No 129 dated 6 December 2024 detailed the requirements for the accounting treatment of water inventory costs in terms of Generally Recognised Accounting Practises (GRAP) 1.104, 12 (paragraphs 19 to 28) and 17.22. *mSCOA* chart version 7.1 addresses the capitalisation of conversion cost from the nature of the expense to Water Inventory as required in terms of these GRAP standards.

In addition, the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) FAQ 3.3 guides the measurement of Water Inventory as follows:

- *Entities need to develop their own accounting policies to measure water using the principles in GRAP 12.*
- *After the entity demonstrates that it can recognise the water, it is initially measured as follows:*
 - *Costs incurred to bring the inventory to its current location and condition including related infrastructure costs. Some examples include costs of extraction and depreciation; plus*
 - *Costs of conversion.*

As per the guidance provided in the GRAP standards and ASB, the capitalisation of conversion costs should align with the principle applied to Employee Related Costs (Cost Capitalisation to PPE). Toward this end, the following credit accounts have been included in version 7.1 of the *mSCOA* chart:

Account	Change in chart version 7.1
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1	Basic Salary - Capitalisation of Costs to Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), Water Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit account adjusted • Updated the description and definition to include Water Inventory for all posting levels
2	Capitalisation of Electricity Costs	Credit account added
3	Contracted Services (Maintenance)	Credit accounts added for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalisation of Maintenance of Building and Facilities • Capitalisation of Maintenance of Equipment • Capitalisation of Maintenance of Unspecified Assets
4	Capitalisation of Depreciation of Water Treatment Works	Credit accounts added
5	Operational Costs	Credit accounts added for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalisation of Courier and Delivery Services Costs • Capitalisation of Vehicle Tracking Costs • Capitalisation of Wet Fuel Costs • Capitalisation of Licences Costs

The chart was also updated to allow for the accumulation of the following additions to water inventory: system input volume:

- Water Treatment Works: Acquisitions;
- Bulk Purchases: Acquisitions; and
- Natural Resources: Acquisitions.

Alignment of cash flow linkages

In terms of GRAP 2, cash flows should be classified in accordance with the nature of the activity to which they relate (operating, investing or financing) which requires that:

- The item for *Interest, Insurance Refund and Retentions* must be accounted for both operating and investing activities based on the nature of the transactions; and
- The *Interest on Short-Term investment* (greater than 90 days) and *Long-Term Investments* must be populated within investing activities. Short-Term Investments is disclosed on the Statement of Financial Performance.

To give effect to this GRAP standard, a new operational funding source, Insurance Refunds, has been created under the Investing Activities of MBRR tables A7 and SA30. Therefore, with effect from version 7.1 of the *mSCOA* chart:

- The VAT Receipts will be populated using the Bank Deposits (IA001001 – "DEPOSITS") and VAT Receipt funding source. The VAT Control account receipts will not be used for this purpose;
- Construction Contract Revenue will no longer form part of Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services. A new funding source was created to separately populate Construction Contract Revenue as part of Other Revenue on the MBRR supporting table SA30; and

- Development Charges will no longer form part of Operational Revenue. A new funding source was created to separately populate Development Charges as part of Other Revenue on MBRR supporting table SA30.

The structure of the MBRR table A7 and its related cash flow linkages has also been aligned with the *mSCOA* chart version 7.1. The updated linkages to the MBRR supporting table SA30 are attached as **Annexure H: Cash Flow Linkages**.

Intercompany Transfers

In terms of the MFMA, municipalities with entities must submit budgets, in-year Section 71 reports, annual financial statements and annual reports for the parent municipality, as well as consolidated documents for both the parent and its entity. Furthermore, in accordance with GRAP 35 paragraph 39, a controlling entity shall prepare consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

The consolidation procedures prescribed in GRAP 35 paragraph 41(a) and (c) state that consolidated financial statements combine like items of assets, liabilities, net assets, revenue, expenses, and cash flows of the controlling entity with those of its controlled entities. Consolidated financial statements should eliminate in full intra-economic entity assets, liabilities, net assets, revenue, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the economic entity (surpluses or deficits resulting from intra-economic entity transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intra-economic entity losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

To support the implementation of the process outlined in GRAP 35 paragraph 41(c), *mSCOA* chart version 7.1 has been revised to enable the proper recording and reporting of all intercompany and parent–subsidiary transactions. These revisions introduce new and updated items relating to assets, liabilities, net assets, and expenses, which may be found on the *mSCOA* chart version 7.1 and represented as follows:

- Assets: Non-current Assets: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions;
- Assets: Current Assets: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions;
- Liabilities: Non-current Liabilities: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions and Net Assets: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions; and
- Expenditure: Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions.

The intercompany items available on the chart makes provision for the elimination of transactions between the entity and the parent and should be considered where possible during the preparation of your respective budget to ensure budgeted financial information between municipalities and their entities is accurately reflected and remains consistent across all reporting levels.

In terms of MBRR No. 39, the annual budget and supporting documentation of a municipal entity must be in the format specified in Schedule D and include all the required tables, charts and explanatory information considering any guidelines issued by the Minister in terms of section 168(1)(a) of the MFMA. Municipalities with entities must submit the necessary documents to the GoMuni Upload portal in accordance with the prescribed Regulations.

6.3 Improving *mSCOA* implementation

mSCOA e-Road Map

Municipalities are required to develop and implement a *mSCOA* road map to address gaps in the implementation of the *mSCOA* Regulations and the minimum business processes and system specifications articulated in MFMA Circular No 80 and its Annexure B.

The *mSCOA* road map has been incorporated as a module into the web-based Financial Management Capability Maturity Model (FMCMM). From the 2026/27 MTREF, all municipalities will be required to prepare their *mSCOA* road maps on the FMCMM web-based platform. The web-based *mSCOA* Road Map assesses compliance with regards to *mSCOA* implementation for the following focus area:

- System landscape, i.e. the ICT architecture that enables compliance with the *mSCOA* requirements articulated in MFMA Circular No 80 and its Annexure B;
- Governance and institutional arrangements to drive compliance with the *mSCOA* requirements articulated in MFMA Circular No 80 and its Annexure B;
- The functionality of the integrated system solution, as per the requirements articulated in MFMA Circular No 80 and its Annexure B; and
- Proficiency of municipal officials in utilising the integrated financial system solution.

Gaps in implementation will require the development of an action plan in the FMCMM web-based platform. Progress on the implementation of the *mSCOA* road map will be monitored via the FMCMM platform by National and Provincial Treasuries. From the 2026/27 financial year, this will form the basis for decisions on the withholding of the equitable share pertaining to *mSCOA* non-compliance, as well as the *mSCOA* compliance certificate to be issued by the National Treasury in respect of the Metro Trading Services reform.

Regulation of the minimum business process and system specifications for *mSCOA*

The National Treasury will conclude the consultation and preparatory work to regulate the minimum business process and system requirements for *mSCOA* in 2026/27. Once promulgated, the regulations will be applicable to municipalities and their entities.

Municipalities are encouraged to start preparing for these regulations by addressing gaps in the current *mSCOA* implementation and resolving them prior to the promulgation of the regulations on the minimum business process and system requirements for *mSCOA*.

All consultation documents that were presented at the Integrated Consultative Forums (ICF) can be located on the MFMA Webpage under *mSCOA* – Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts/ Regulations on Minimum Business Processes and Technical Specifications for *mSCOA*/ Working Groups on the following link:

<https://mfma.treasury.gov.za/RegulationsandGazettes/MunicipalRegulationsOnAStandardChartOfAccountsFinal/mSCOA%20Minimum%20Requirements/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

The draft documents are also available on the *mSCOA* one drive for comments and inputs on the following link and provide sufficient guidance to municipalities and system vendors to prepare for the new regulations prior to promulgation:

[E1 Draft Regulations - Consultation - Shared](#)

All comments and submissions are requested **by 31 January 2026** and must be submitted to mscoa@treasury.gov.za to allow for consolidation and inclusion in the final regulations.

6.4 Improving *mSCOA* data string credibility

Introducing a 3rd validation rule

Currently, the LGDRS implements automated stage 1 and 2 validations to ensure that credible data strings are submitted to the GoMuni Upload portal. The stage 1 validations verifies that the file structure is correct, while the stage 2 validation verifies that the *mSCOA* chart has been used correctly across 18 validation areas. Details on the stage 2 LGDRS validations are attached as **Annexure I**.

A third stage automated validation will be introduced from the 2026/27 MTREF to validate the credibility of *mSCOA* data strings. Details in this regard will be communicated when available.

7 The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations:

7.1 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, specifically the budget documents or Schedule A, they should direct their enquiries to their respective provincial treasuries or to the following National Treasury officials:

Province	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape Buffalo City	Matjatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5553/ 0609242914 012-315 5171 012-315 5807/0661198036	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5079	Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg City of Ekurhuleni	Matjatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja Khanyisile Khosa Kgomotso Baloyi Lunathi Dumani	012-315 5553 012-315 7538 012-315 5830 012-315 5156 012-315 5866/082 887 2968	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khosa@treasury.gov.za Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal eThekweni uMhlathuze	Kgomotso Baloyi Lunathi Dumani Kevin Bell Sifiso Mabaso Matjatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane	012-315 5866 012-315 5725 012-315 5952/060 923 7343 012-315 5553/060 326 6885 012 315 7538	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za Kevin.Bell@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.mabaso@treasury.gov.za Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Sifiso Mabaso Jabulile Ngwenya	012-315 5952/060 923 7343	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za Jabulile.ngwenya@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
North West Mafikeng	Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja Khanyisile Khosa Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5830 012-315 5156 012-315 5079	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khosa@treasury.gov.za Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Western Cape Cape Town George	Willem Voigt Khanyisile Khoza Kgomotso Baloyi Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5830 012-315 5385 012-315 5866/082 887 2968 012-315 5952/ 060 923 7343	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khoza@treasury.gov.za Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za

Technical issues on GoMuni Website	Data management		lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za
Local government Conditional Grants			Sello.mashaba@treasury.gov.za Pretty.mavhungu@treasury.gov.za Marvin.ngobeni@treasury.gov.za Akanyang.modise@treasury.gov.za Sandra.admams@treasury.gov.za
Municipal (Eskom) and or Water Debt Relief and Smart Metering	LGBA: Revenue Section (Sadash Ramjathan)		revenuemanagement@treasury.gov.za

8 Submitting budget documentation and A schedules for the 2026/27 MTREF

8.1 Submissions to the National Treasury

Municipalities are reminded to submit documents and queries to the correct portals/ mailboxes. These portals/ mailboxes are:

- https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/welcome (GoMuni Upload Portal) – All documents required in terms of legislation by approved registered users, including: mSCOA Data Strings; Budget-related, in-year and year-end documents and schedules (A, B and C); Revenue and MFRS Documents (as per MFMA Circular No. 126) procurement spent reports, etc.;
- lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za – Database related and submission queries;
- lgdocuments@treasury.gov.za – Only Provincial Treasuries may send contact details to lgdocuments@treasury.gov.za; and
- [mSCOA Regulations@treasury.gov.za](mailto:mSCOA.Regulations@treasury.gov.za) – all inputs and comments relating to the intended mSCOA Regulations on the minimum business processes and system specifications; and
- Rolloverapplication@treasury.gov.za – all rollover applications and queries related to the conditional grants.

Any document/ queries that are submitted to the incorrect portal/ mailbox will not be processed and the submission status report will continue to reflect the documents as outstanding.

8.2 Time frames for submission

The LGDRS will be locked at 00:00 on the 10th working day of every month for the submission of data strings due, as required in terms of section 71 of the MFMA. Closed periods will not be opened to correct errors or to accommodate non-submission of data strings, regardless of whether a Schedule G application was done or not.

Municipalities must therefore verify the credibility and accuracy of the information in their financial system prior to closing the month on the ERP system and submitting the mSCOA data strings to the LGDRS.

The GoMuni Upload portal can be accessed by registered users on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

Since the 2020/21 MTREF, municipalities are no longer required to submit hard copies of all required documents, including budget-related documents, Annual Financial Statements, and Annual Reports, to the National Treasury via post or courier services. PDF versions of documents must be submitted to the GoMuni Upload portal.

8.3 Updating of contact details on GoMuni

Municipalities are reminded that it is their responsibility to ensure the minimum, that is, to update their contact details monthly on the LGDRS as and when changes occur. Often emails containing important information and deadlines are returned (“undeliverable”) and do not reach the intended LGDRS users because of outdated contact information. Updates to contact details made by municipal officials on the LGDRS are validated and approved for upload by the Contacts Administrators who were nominated by the Municipal Manager for this purpose within each municipality.

Registered LGDRS users can download the contact details for their municipality on the LGDRS by logging-in to GoMuni on the following link and then accessing the report under Database/Contacts/Reporting/Contact information:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/signin

The names of the respective Contact Administrators for each municipality are indicated in the contact information list on the LGDRS.

8.4 Training on GoMuni and mSCOA

The National Treasury training schedule and registration links for 2026 to assist municipalities, national and provincial government departments and other stakeholders that require new or refresher training on how to draw reports on the LGDRS and technical support on mSCOA, is available on the GoMuni/ Go Training portal on the following link:

https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/portal/GoMuni_Navigation

Contact



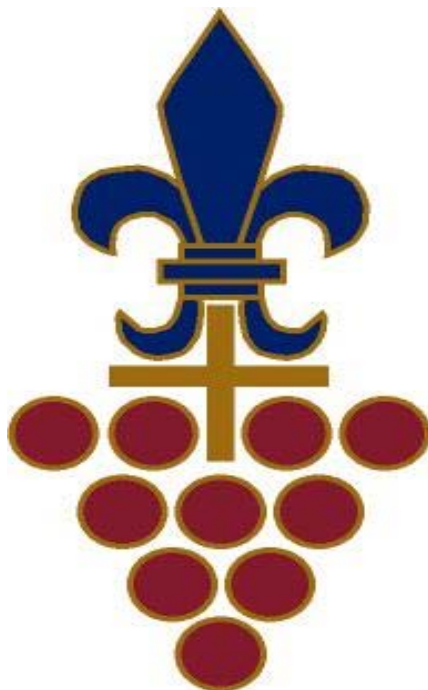
national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Post Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001
Phone 012 315 5009
Fax 012 395 6553
Website <http://www.treasury.gov.za/default.aspx>

JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
05 December 2025

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



MFMA Circular No.134

**MUNICIPAL BUDGET
CIRCULAR FOR THE 2026/2027
MTREF**



Municipal Budget Circular for the 2026/27 MTREF

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Introduction

This budget circular provides guidance to municipalities with their compilation of the 2026/27 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). It is linked to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) and the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) and strives to support municipalities' budget preparation processes so that the minimum requirements are achieved.

Among the objectives of this budget circular is to demonstrate how municipalities should undertake annual budget preparation in accordance with the budget and financial management reform agenda by focussing on key "game changers". These game-changers include ensuring that municipal budgets are funded, revenue management is optimised, assets are managed efficiently, supply chain management processes are adhered to, mSCOA is implemented correctly and that audit findings are addressed. Municipalities are reminded to refer to the annual budget circulars of the previous years for guidance in areas of the budget preparation that are not covered in this circular.

1. The South African economy and inflation targets

GDP growth is expected to average 1.8 per cent from 2026 to 2028. Medium-term growth will be underpinned by household consumption supported by further gains in real purchasing power, moderately stronger wage growth, easing inflation, wealth gains from rising asset prices, improved consumer sentiment and better credit conditions. Continued investments in renewable energy and easing structural constraints are expected to support higher investment. Key factors for achieving faster economic growth and creating much-needed jobs include greater collaboration with the private sector in energy and transport, rapid implementation of structural reforms, easing of regulatory constraints and increased infrastructure investment.

The following macro-economic forecasts must be considered when preparing the 2026/27 MTREF municipal budgets.

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2025 - 2029

Fiscal year	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Actual	Estimate	Forecast		
CPI Inflation	4.4%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%

Source: National Treasury Budget Review 2026.

Note: the fiscal year referred to is the national fiscal year (April to March) which is more closely aligned to the municipal fiscal year (July to June) than the calendar year inflation.

Inflation is expected to increase from 3.2 per cent in 2025 to 3.4 per cent in 2026, driven by higher food prices (particularly meat due to supply disruptions linked to foot-and mouth disease). Inflation is forecast to ease to 3.3 per cent in 2027 and 3.2 per cent in 2028, but risks from geopolitical tensions, exchange rate volatility, administered prices and animal disease outbreaks remain elevated. The reduction of the inflation target to 3 per cent with a 1 percentage point tolerance band will structurally reduce inflation, helping to protect real income levels.

In April 2024, the National Treasury initiated a comprehensive review of the budget process, with the goal of identifying and implementing reforms that would enhance the efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness of public resource allocation. It has resulted in a set of accountable reform proposals outlined below.

Targeted And Responsible Savings (TARS) and Spending Reviews

These MTEF guidelines introduce a new mechanism entitled Targeted and Responsible Savings (TARS), which is intended to identify and remove low-priority or underperforming programmes from the budget to reduce aggregate expenditure and, where appropriate, reallocate funding towards the priorities of governments outlined in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

In line with the government's commitment to identify wasteful, inefficient, underperforming, and low priority programmes and ensure a more streamlined and effective allocation of resources. At national level the following initiatives are being utilised for the identification of programmes to be included the TARS process:

- Spending reviews;
- Previous work should be updated where appropriate to inform implementation;
- Outcomes of new sectoral reviews such as the Active Labour Market Policy (ALMP) and the review of infrastructure conditional grants should be implemented;
- New data driven approaches;
- Use of technology to eliminate double dipping in social grants and other programmes (e.g. community works programme);
- Annual audit of ghost workers and payroll irregularities;
- Updated proposals on public entity and departmental rationalisation;
- Resolve inefficiencies in public sector wage bill;
- Implement personnel expenditure review completed by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA);
- Finalise extended review of public entities remuneration; and
- Technical baseline analysis and institutional reviews to ensure that departments and public entities are appropriately aligned to mandates.

All municipalities are encouraged as part of the annual municipal budget preparations process to progressively introduce the same approach which will enable the Council of a municipality to consider more appropriate the trade-offs when policy choices are made in conclude the budget for a specific cycle. Depending on the response observed by the National Treasury, further guidance will be issue in future.

2. Key focus areas for the 2026/27 budget process

2.1 Local government conditional grants and unconditional grants allocations

For the 2026/27 financial year, the overall direct allocations to local government amount to R182.3 billion, made up of R110.1 billion in the local government equitable share; R54.7 billion in direct conditional grants and R17.5 billion in the General fuel levy sharing with metros. These allocations alleviate some of the financial pressures, particularly in basic services, where the costs of providing services are rising. The overall direct allocations to local government grow by an annual average rate of 3.1 per cent and the local government equitable share and related allocations grow by 4.4 per cent over the 2026 MTEF period.

Notable changes to the conditional grants system

Given the ongoing review of the conditional grants system, there are several local government reforms proposed to conditional grants. The reforms are aimed at streamlining funding flows, reducing duplications, and aligning recurrent obligations with the appropriate funding base:

- The merger of the baselines of the integrated national electrification programme grant, and the energy efficiency demand side management grant in 2026/27 to focus on energy

- efficiency and renewable energy programmes that can lead to more sustainable energy provision and enable the achievement of long-term energy security goals;
- The Infrastructure Skills Development Grant (ISDG) will remain under the management of the National Treasury for the next three financial years when it will cease to exist as a conditional grant. To assist this transformation, the grant has ceased the intake of new graduates to allow the current graduate cohort to complete their training; and
 - To protect infrastructure investment from municipal dysfunction, a general clause has been introduced in the 2026 Division of Revenue Bill. It will enable the National Treasury to redirect infrastructure grants from local municipalities that have proven incapable of implementation to the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent or capable district municipalities.

2.2 Post 2025 MTBPS changes

There are a number of reductions, several further cuts beyond the CPI adjustments and reprioritisations proposed in the 2025 MTBPS and these are effected to make funds available for other government priorities. These include:

Reprioritisations

- A shift of R300 million in 2026/27 from the municipal infrastructure grant to the Department of Cooperative Governance's vote for the once-off gratuity payment to outgoing councillors after the local government elections;
- A shift of R536 million in 2026/27 from the direct component of the municipal infrastructure grant to the indirect component to address infrastructure delivery issues; and
- A shift of R19.2 billion (R5.7 billion in 2026/27, R6.4 billion in 2027/28 and R7.1 billion in 2028/29) from the urban settlements development grant to the metro trading services component of the urban development financing grant to strengthen core utility functions; and an additional incentive allocation of R8.6 billion over the MTEF period towards the metro trading services component of the urban development financing grant, confirmed from the provisional allocations made in 2025.

Reduction

- The public transport network grant will be reduced by R8.3 billion over the MTEF period as part of the Targeted and Responsible Savings (TARS) process. This total reduction includes the R3 billion saving previously identified during the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS), as well as further reprioritisations of R1.3 billion in 2026/27, R1.5 billion in 2027/28, and R2.5 billion in 2028/29. These additional funds are redirected to PRASA to accelerate the modernisation and replacement of critical rail signalling infrastructure.

Addition

- An addition of R2.1 billion over the MTEF period to the regional bulk infrastructure grant for a regional wastewater treatment works project in Polokwane, funded through the Budget Facility for Infrastructure.

Further reductions

- To make funds available and support the continuation of the implementation of the Presidential Employment Stimulus, reductions have been made on some conditional grants from the 2026 financial year. A reduction of R491 million in 2026/27 from the informal settlements upgrading partnership grant; a reduction of R784 million in 2026/27

from the integrated national electrification programme (Eskom) grant and a reduction of R921 million in 2026/27 from the municipal infrastructure grant.

Discontinuation

- The discontinuation of the indirect neighbourhood development partnership grant, with its baseline of R219 million over the MTEF shifted to the Vote of the National Treasury and earmarked to support government's infrastructure reforms.

Correction

- The correction of the BFI allocations for eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, allocated through the urban development financing grant. The full allocation of R379 million for the non-revenue water project was erroneously allocated to eThekweni instead of being split between the municipality and the Infrastructure Fund as per the agreed work package. eThekweni's allocation in the urban development financing grant is reduced by R144 million over the MTEF and allocated to the Infrastructure Fund.

2.3 Review of the local government fiscal framework

Government continues to be fully committed to a comprehensive review of the local government fiscal framework, and the Budget Forum has approved a detailed programme of action to guide this work, including detailed terms of reference and the procurement of specialist expertise to undertake the technical analysis. The review will consider the financial viability, effectiveness, stability and long-term sustainability of the local government fiscal framework, through a detailed examination of the policies, practices and mechanisms that govern how resources are allocated, managed and used at municipal level, because this examination is crucial to understanding the current state of local government finance. The work is organised around five core thematic areas: a national baseline profile of the local government fiscal framework, including distressed and better-performing municipalities, and refinement of the problem statement, the local government equitable share formula, local government expenditure reviews, fiscal leakages in local government, and additional revenue options, including undersubscribed existing instruments, new own-revenue sources and improved municipal borrowing to enhance infrastructure investment and maintenance.

Oversight and engagement structures have been established, including a Reference Group to provide expert input and validate findings, with four meetings aligned with key deliverables, a Working Group to coordinate technical inputs and monitor progress, with online meetings every two months, and a Core Project Management Group to manage execution, research and reporting, with fortnightly meetings. The review also provides for interviews and up to four online sessions with chief financial officers, municipal managers and senior planners from a sample of 32 municipalities, to ensure that the findings are credible, evidence-based and grounded in municipal realities.

The work will be undertaken over the 2026 MTEF period, and therefore, for this review to succeed and to reflect the realities on the ground, it is essential that all municipalities provide the requested data as a matter of urgency, including complete and reliable personnel information. Consequently, we urge those municipalities that have not yet submitted the required datasets to do so without delay, so that the analysis can be robust, comparable and fully representative of the sector.

2.4 Update on the review of the conditional grants

The review process has been underpinned by extensive consultation processes since July 2024 during which the National Treasury presented the findings and recommendations of the review.

Most of the proposed reforms are intended for medium- to long-term implementation, while a select few have been prioritised for short-term introduction within the 2025 MTEF period. Further consultations have been conducted following the tabling of the 2025 Budget, focusing on reforms earmarked for medium- to long-term implementation. These ongoing engagements include impact assessments and preparatory work aimed at ensuring the successful rollout of the proposed changes. Over the 2026 MTEF period, government will roll out several local and provincial government reforms aimed at streamlining funding flows, reducing duplication, and aligning recurrent obligations with the appropriate funding base. These reforms are detailed in part 5 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the 2026 Division of Revenue under the relevant conditional grants.

2.5 Water crisis in South Africa

Water services across South Africa are becoming increasingly unreliable. Too many communities now experience intermittent supply, infrastructure failures and declining water quality.

105 out of 144 Water Service Authorities (WSAs) scored poor or critical in terms of the performance of their drinking water systems (Blue Drop) and/or wastewater systems (Green Drop) in the most recent reports. This means that water and sanitation services are failing in 73 per cent of WSAs – widespread failure of municipal water and sanitation services indicates a systemic problem. By September 2025, 53 out of the 105 worst performing WSAs had not yet produced corrective action plans to address their 2023 Blue, Green and No Drop report results.

At the same time, water demand is expected to exceed supply in several regions due to population growth, urbanisation, inefficient water use and climate change.

These pressures are already evident in major economic centres across the country, impacting on development and economic growth. Although South Africa is naturally water-scarce, the current crisis is primarily driven by municipal infrastructure and governance failures, while the uncertainty introduced by climate change multiplies all water related risks.

High water losses, ageing and poorly maintained infrastructure, weak financial management as well as growing municipal debts to water boards are placing the entire water value chain at risk. Water revenues are rarely reinvested into maintaining and upgrading infrastructure.

The Department of Water and Sanitation is advancing legislative and policy reforms. In parallel, the Metro Trading Services Reform, which was initially conceptualised around water services, utilises a performance-linked incentive grant to reward metros for improved governance, financial and operational performance. This reform will ensure that revenues from water and sanitation are reinvested directly into critical infrastructure to turnaround the vicious cycle of deteriorating water services in all eight metros (**Annexure A – Water Scarcity issues dealt with in previous budget circulars**).

2.6 Impact of infrastructure degradation on the economy

Widespread infrastructure failures, ageing assets and persistent underinvestment are increasingly constraining economic growth and service delivery across South Africa. Water, sanitation, electricity and transport infrastructure has been particularly affected.

The absence of functional and well-maintained basic service infrastructure disrupts business operations, increases operating costs and undermines investor confidence, stifling development and GDP growth. Industries that depend on reliable bulk services, such as mining, manufacturing, agriculture and logistics are impacted, with outages and service interruptions reducing productivity and raising the cost of doing business.

Deteriorating infrastructure also places growing fiscal pressure on municipalities, as emergency repairs and service backlogs drive a deteriorating and reinforcing negative cycle of increasing costs and decreasing service outcomes. Without sustained investment in maintenance, rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure, these constraints will continue to weaken local economies, limit job creation and reduce the competitiveness of key economic centres.

To address these challenges, National Treasury has introduced a R54 billion performance-based incentive for metropolitan municipalities to support reforms in their trading services: water, sanitation electricity and solid waste services. The Metro Trading Services Reform is designed to ensure that revenue generated from these services is reinvested into maintaining and improving core infrastructure, strengthening the reliability and sustainability of municipal water services. Once trading services are ring-fenced and operating as viable utilities, can sustainably transfers to the rates account support other municipal functions such as roads, security and community services. The performance grant has been designed to incentivise metros to provide additional investment from their own revenues and loans to double the value of the reform to R108 billion. This investment in improved infrastructure will not only boost local economies but also unlock new investment opportunities.

2.7 Metro Trading Services Reform (MTSR)

The Metro Trading Services Reform (MTSR) is implemented through the Metro Trading Services component of the Urban Development Financing Grant (UDFG). This component of the UDFG provides a performance-based incentive to strengthen accountability, financial sustainability and operational performance in the water and sanitation, electricity and energy, and solid waste management trading services of metropolitan municipalities.

All metros must ensure that their 2026/27 MTREF reflects the indicative allocations published in the 2026 Division of Revenue Bill/Act and confirmed through Budget Allocation Letters issued by National Treasury. These performance-based incentive allocations may only be spent in support of the relevant trading services reform strategy and must be reported on accordingly.

Metro trading services participate in the reform in two cohorts, with differentiated requirements in 2026/27:

- **Cohort 1, entered the reform in 2025/26, includes:**
 - *Water and Sanitation:* Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane, eThekweni and Mangaung.
 - *Electricity and Energy:* Buffalo City, City of Cape Town, City of Ekurhuleni, City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and eThekweni.
- **Cohort 2, entering the reform in 2026/27, includes:**
 - *Solid Waste Management:* all metros.
 - *Water and Sanitation:* Ekurhuleni and Nelson Mandela Bay.
 - *Electricity and Energy:* Mangaung and Nelson Mandela Bay.

2.7.1 Cohort 1: Programme Year-2 (2026/27)

For Cohort 1 trading services, 2026/27 constitutes Year-2 (first full year of implementation).

In advance of 2026/27:

Prior to the commencement of the 2026/27, Cohort 1 metros were required to finalise, cost and obtain Council approval for each trading service's A3-PIAP v2.

Draft A3-PIAP v2 documents must:

- Be presented at the 2025/26 Mid-Year Budget Review (MYBR) in January/February 2026;

- Be presented again during the 2026/27 Benchmarking Engagements (April/May 2026); and
- Demonstrate alignment between the costing of reform activity packages and the draft 2026/27 MTREF.

The final Council-approved A3-PIAP v2 (by 30 June 2026) must:

- Reflect the metro's final sectoral allocation decision within the permissible ranges; and
- Be fully costed and consistent with the 2026/27 Council-approved budget tables.

During 2026/27:

- Metros must maintain all eight Minimum Commitments (M1-M8); and
- Metros must report against the full set of indicators as defined in Guidance Note 4, Annexure A (and in the Programme Operations Manual (POM)).

For Cohort 1, 2026/27 is the first year in which trading services performance is assessed against Council-approved targets. It is not a preparatory or "dry run" year. Achievement against these targets will be assessed between July-Sept 2026.

Failure to achieve or maintain Minimum Commitments may result in withholding and reallocation of incentive funds in accordance with DoRA and the POM.

2.7.2 Cohort 2: Programme Year-1 (2026/27)

For Cohort 2 trading services, 2026/27 constitutes Year-1 (entry year).

In advance of the 2026/27 year:

- Cohort 2 metros received indicative allocations for their trading services for 2026/27 in the 2026 DoRB;
- Metros must finalise and obtain Council approval of A3-PIAP v1 by 30 June 2026;
- The eight Minimum Commitments (M1–M8) must be formally made by 30 June 2026; and
- Cohort 2 trading services should allocate their 2026/27 incentive to reform-related expenditure (e.g. reform start-up costs and reform-related capital expenditure).

During 2026/27:

- The eight Minimum Commitments (M1–M8) must be achieved by 30 June 2027; and
- Preparatory reforms, institutional restructuring, financial modelling, and business and investment planning must be completed by 30 June 2027.

2.7.3 Reporting and Independent Verification

The Independent Verification Agent (IVA) verifies compliance with Minimum Commitments and performance against programme indicators.

Metros need to plan and budget for the forthcoming financial year, taking account of any positive or negative variance in expected incentive grant allocations for the forthcoming financial year. In other words:

- Performance for the **2025/26 financial year** will be independently verified between July-September 2026. The result of this verification **may affect Cohort 1's 2027/28 budget allocation and cohort 2's 2026/27 adjustments budget.**
 - Cohort 1's performance for 2025/26 will be assessed on a binary basis (in place / not in place), rather than through weighted proportional scoring, since the expected deliverable is a complete PIAP v2 with firm targets, supported by the business plan and budget which are two of the minimum commitments (M5 and M6).

- Cohort 2's performance for 2025/26 will be assessed based on submission of Council resolution to achieve the Minimum Commitments and approval of the A3: PIAP v1.
- Performance for the **2026/27 financial year** will be independently verified during July-September 2027. The result of this verification **may affect the metro's 2028/29 budget allocation**.

Metros are required to upload all performance claims and supporting evidence to the National Treasury MTSR online portal, scheduled to become operational in early 2026. Metros must ensure that internal data governance, reporting systems and management arrangements are aligned to enable timely and complete evidence submissions.

While the MTSR requires quarterly and annual reporting necessary for performance verification and incentive administration, these requirements are designed to leverage existing municipal reporting systems, including *mSCOA* financial reporting; Section 71 monthly and quarterly reporting; MFMA Circular No. 88 performance indicators; and standard conditional grant reporting frameworks. The reform seeks to strengthen existing systems rather than create parallel reporting processes or impose unnecessary administrative burdens.

2.7.4 Guidance documents and Programme Operations Manual (POM)

The Metro Trading Services Reform Programme Operations Manual (POM) will be released following the 2026 National Budget. The POM sets out the detailed institutional, financial, reporting, verification, governance and risk management procedures for implementation of the MTSR and administration of the UDFG-MTS component. The POM defines Minimum Commitments and performance indicators; specifies reporting templates and timelines; details IVA processes; and clarifies disbursement, stopping and reallocation provisions.

A number of Guidance Notes and related Annexures have been prepared to guide metros on the expectations of the MTSR performance incentive. These guidance documents set out what metros are expected to achieve in line with the reform to qualify for the incentive.

The Grant Framework in the 2026 DORB for the UDFG (MTS component) provides the expected outcomes, outputs, conditions and responsibilities for the performance incentive grant.

Metros must therefore implement the MTSR in accordance with the Grant Framework in the DoRB, the DoRA, the MFMA, its regulations and Circulars (including this Circular), related national legislation and policy, as well as MTSR Guidance Notes and their annexures and the POM.

2.8 Criteria for the release of the Equitable Share

The criteria for the release of the equitable share which were covered in MFMA Circulars No. 122 remain relevant and are still applicable for the release of equitable share instalments in the 2025/26 financial year.

Municipalities must put systems and processes in place to comply with the criteria for the release of the equitable share. For example, to formally assign/delegate this to a responsible official, include it in performance agreements, have a council policy, create a standard operating procedure, and add this requirement as a SDBIP indicator.

Failure to comply with the criteria will result in National Treasury invoking Section 38 of the MFMA which empowers National Treasury to withhold a municipality's equitable share if the municipality commits a serious or persistent breach of the measures established in terms of

Section 216(2) of the Constitution which includes reporting obligations set out in the MFMA and National Treasury requests for information in terms of Section 74 of the MFMA.

2.9 Criteria for the rollover of conditional grant funds

In terms of Section 21 of the Division of Revenue Act, 2025 (Act No. 2 of 2025) (DoRA) in conjunction with the Division of Revenue Amendment Act, 2025 (Act No. 12 of 2025), any conditional allocation or a portion thereof that is not spent at the end of the 2025/26 financial year reverts to the National Revenue Fund (NRF), unless the rollover of the allocation is approved in terms of subsection (2) of the DoRA. Furthermore, the receiving officer, provincial treasury and national transferring officer is required to prove to National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects, in which case the funds may be rolled over.

When requesting a rollover in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2025 DoRA, municipalities must include the following information with their submission to National Treasury. Municipalities must submit all rollover applications and queries related to the conditional grants to Rolloverapplication@treasury.gov.za.

1. A formal letter, signed by the accounting officer addressed to the National Treasury requesting the rollover of unspent conditional grants in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2025 DoRA;
2. A list of all the projects that are linked to the unspent conditional grants and a breakdown of how much was allocated, spent and the balance per project;
3. The following evidence indicating that work on each of the projects has commenced, as applicable to the specific rollover(s):
 - a) Proof that the service provider was appointed for delivery of the project before 31 March 2026;
 - b) Proof of project tender and tender submissions published and closed before 31 March 2026 or with the appointment of contractor or service provider for delivery of service before 30 June 2026 in cases where additional funding was allocated during the course of the financial year of the project;
 - c) Incorporation of the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts; and
 - d) Evidence that all projects linked to an allocation will be fully utilised by 30 June 2026 (attach cash flow projection for the applicable grant);
 - e) A progress report (also reflecting percentages) on the status of each project's implementation that includes an attached legible implementation plan);
 - f) The value of the committed project funding and the conditional allocation from the funding source;
 - g) Reasons why the grants were not fully spent during the year on the original allocation per the DoRA. This includes the Municipal Disaster Recovery and Response grants for transfers made during the 2025/26 financial year and not fully spent by 30 June 2026;
 - h) Rollover of rollovers will not be considered. Municipalities must therefore not include previous year's unspent conditional grants as rollover request;
 - i) An indication of the time period within which the funds are to be spent if the rollover is approved; and
 - j) Proof that the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer are permanently appointed.

No rollover requests will be considered for municipalities with vacant or acting Chief Financial Officers and Municipal Managers for a period exceeding 6 months from the date of vacancy; this also includes acting appointments because of suspensions of either MM or CFO that are more than 12 months.

If any of the above information is not provided or the application is received by National Treasury (Intergovernmental Relations Division) after 31 August 2026, the application will be declined.

In addition, National Treasury will also consider the following information when assessing rollover applications; and reserves the right to decline an application should there be non-performance by the municipality in any of these areas:

1. Compliance with the in-year reporting requirements in terms of Sections 71 and 72 of the MFMA and Section 12 of the 2025 DoRA, including the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer signing-off on the information sent to National Treasury;
2. Submission of the pre-audited Annual Financial Statements to National Treasury by 31 August 2026;
3. Accurate disclosure of grant performance in the 2025/26 pre-audited Annual Financial Statements, (i.e., correct disclosure of grant receipts and spending in the notes to the AFS);
4. Despite the fact that local government is required to comply with different norms and standards prescribed by different legislations, municipalities are expected to fully comply with the provisions of DoRA that relate to rollover processes and disclose conditional grant performance in the 2025/26 pre-audited Annual Financial Statements (i.e. Cash coverage and unspent conditional grants in the Statement of Financial Position) in order to verify grant expenditure; and
5. Cash available reflected in the Statement of Financial Position and Cash Flow Statements and the bank (net position including short-term investments) as at 30 June 2026 is equivalent to, or exceeds, the unspent amount at the end of the financial year. If the amount that is requested for rollover is not entirely cash-backed, such a rollover will not be approved. National Treasury will also not approve portions of rollover requests based on what is available in the bank.

It should be noted that under no circumstances will the National Treasury consider requests to rollover:

1. The entire 2025/26 allocation to the municipality. In cases where the rollover request is more than 50 per cent of the total allocation, National Treasury will approve the rollover amount up to 50 per cent of the 2025/26 allocation;
2. Rollover request of the same grant for the third consecutive time. In a case where a municipality is applying for rollover as a result of additional funding, the application will be carefully considered;
3. Funding for projects procured through Regulation 32 and 37 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations (Gazette No.27636) – Projects linked to additional funding and disasters are exempted; and
4. A portion of an allocation where the proof of commitment for the rollover application is linked to invoices that were issued before or on 31 March 2026. All invoices issued to the municipality before 31 March 2026 should be paid within the same year against the allocated conditional grants. i.e., invoices must be paid within 30 days.

2.10 Unspent conditional grant funds for 2025/26

The process to ensure the return of unspent conditional grants for the 2025/26 financial year will be managed in accordance with Section 21 of the DoRA. In addition to the previous MFMA Circulars, the following practical arrangements will apply:

Step 1: Municipalities must submit their June 2026 conditional grant expenditure reports according to Section 71 of the MFMA reflecting all accrued expenditure on conditional

- grants and further ensure that expenditure reported to both National Treasury and national transferring officers reconciles;
- Step 2: When preparing the Annual Financial Statements, a municipality must determine the portion of each national conditional grant allocation that remained unspent as at 30 June 2026. The unspent grant values must be determined based on the guidance that was provided in mSCOA Circular No. 13 in as far as VAT, retention and interest is concerned; and
- Step 3: If the receiving officer wants to motivate in terms of Section 21(2) of the 2025 DoRA that the unspent funds are committed to identifiable projects, the rollover application pack must be submitted to National Treasury by no later than 31 August 2026.

National Treasury will not consider any rollover requests that are incomplete or received after this deadline.

- Step 4: National Treasury will confirm in writing whether or not the municipality may retain any of the unspent funds as a rollover based on criteria outlined above by 23 October 2026;
- Step 5: National Treasury will communicate the unspent conditional grants amount by 16 November 2026. A municipality must return the remaining unspent conditional grant funds that are not subject to a specific repayment arrangement to the National Revenue Fund (NRF) by 24 November 2026; and
- Step 6: Any unspent conditional grant funds that should have but have not been repaid to the National Revenue Fund (NRF) by 24 November 2026, and for which a municipality has not requested a repayment arrangement, will be offset against the municipality's 09 December 2026 equitable share allocation.

All other issues pertaining to Appropriation Statement and reporting on approved rollovers are addressed in the Annexure to MFMA Circular No. 86.

2.11 Rollover of the Urban Development Financing Grant: metro trading services component

The normal rules regarding rollovers will apply to the incentive grant. Essentially the Budget allocated during the National MTEF and reflected in the annual Division of Revenue Act will make provision that the cash flows be synchronised to achievements in line with the Annexure A3: Performance Improvement Action Plan (A3: PIAP).

While deadline for the submission of the rollovers, dates 31 August, earlier submission in the case of the Urban Development Financing Grant will receive a response promptly.

3. Budget and other management issues

3.1 2026/27 Municipal Budget Tabling Timelines

The 2026 National Budget was tabled by the Minister of Finance on 25 February 2026, which implies that Provincial Governments have two weeks thereafter to table the 2026 Provincial Budgets in the Provincial Legislators, i.e., 12 March 2026. This is in line with the PFMA – Treasury Regulations. Municipalities have sufficient time to accommodate the allocations in the DOR Bill in their 2026/27 MTREF Budgets before tabling on 31 March 2026.

The transfers from provinces to municipalities which are supposed to be included in provincial budgets and gazetted by provinces, should for all practical reasons also be available. Given that municipalities have 10 months to prepare their upcoming budgets prior to tabling it in Council for consideration, National Treasury have always advised municipalities to use the outer years

of the Annual DoRA as projections, add inflation to calculate the third year of the MTREF, when finalising the tabled budget.

For those municipalities where the budget was already in an advanced stage of preparations, they will have between tabling and the adoption stage (end of May 2026) to include and accommodate all the transfers for both national and provincial governments. This will allow National and Provincial Treasuries to verify and reconcile the transfers with the DoR Bill and provincial Gazettes.

3.2 Timeline for approving the revised Service Delivery and Budget Implementation plan (SDBIP) following the approval of the adjustment budget

Section 54(1)(c) of the MFMA provides that the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) may be revised following the approval of an adjustments budget. However, the MFMA and the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR) do not explicitly prescribe the timeframe within which the revised SDBIP must be approved after the adjustments budget has been approved by council. The absence of a specified timeframe may result in inconsistent interpretations and practices across municipalities. To address this gap and ensure consistent application, the National Treasury provides the following guidance to ensure that the approved adjustments budget informs the revised SDBIP:

- Council must approve the revised SDBIP during the same council meeting where the adjustments budget is approved, if there are no structural changes to the SDBIP; and
- If the adjustments budget results in structural changes to service delivery targets or key performance indicators (KPIs), the council must approve the revised SDBIP within ten (10) working days of the adjustments budget's approval. This will ensure that any changes to service delivery targets or KPIs stemming from the adjustments budget are included in the revised SDBIP within the ten (10) working days.

Although the MFMA allows municipalities to revise the SDBIP after the adjustments budget has been approved, these revisions should not result in excessive or unnecessary changes. Significant KPI changes must be clearly justified and must follow the criteria set out in paragraph 7 of the MFMA Circular No. 129.

The National Treasury discourages excessive changes to KPIs during mid-year adjustments, as these changes may undermine effective performance monitoring and accountability.

3.3 Caution to manage transition risk

Municipalities are cautioned to adhere to the guidance provided in paragraph 3 (pages 4 and 5) of the Budget Circular No. 107 as the outgoing council may be tempted to prepare budget with unrealistically low tariff increases, additional absorption of unskilled staff, writing off debtors which can still be pursued and an over-ambitious capital expenditure programme. The outcome of this approach will undoubtedly be an unfunded municipal budget that threatens the municipality's financial sustainability and service delivery for the incoming Council after the elections".

National and Provincial Treasuries will be closely monitoring tabled budgets, collection rates and expenditure for any indications that the above guidance is not adhered to and appropriate consequences will be applied.

Municipal officials and councillors are reminded that interference in the implementation of the municipality's approved credit control policy may constitute an offence in terms of section 173(5)(a) of the MFMA. Offences in terms of the MFMA can result in a fine or imprisonment for up to five years, if convicted. In addition, the failure to properly implement the approved credit

control policy of the municipality by an official may constitute financial misconduct in terms of section 171 of the MFMA. In such a case, the municipality must investigate and, where necessary, institute disciplinary proceedings.

3.4 Warning not to enter into contracts having future budgetary implications as part of electioneering

Various municipal Councils in the past had entered into long-term contracts towards the end of their term therefore unfairly and carelessly financially committing the new Council.

Therefore, the current outgoing Council must not enter into such contacts and if there is a need, the Council should follow Section 33 of the MFMA in full. Failure to comply with such will lead to Section 216(2) being imposed until such a contract is nullified.

3.5 Cost reflective tariffs

In line with the guidance provided in MFMA Circular No. 132, municipalities need to complete the cost reflective tariff tool. If tariffs are not cost reflective already, the municipality needs to set out a path to achieve cost-reflective tariffs over the 2026/27 MTREF period.

At the time of issuing this circular NERSA has not yet confirmed the approved bulk costs municipalities must provide for in 2026/27. Municipalities must communicate clearly to the public that the electricity tariffs communicated in their tabled budgets may need to be adjusted once these are confirmed. Municipalities are advised to closely follow further guidance from NERSA.

3.6 Budgeting for a Funded Budget

National Treasury has observed over the years that many municipalities that adopt unfunded budgets are adopting **budget funding plans** as a mere compliance exercise. There is very little progress made to turn around from an unfunded budget position, to a funded one. As communicated before with the release of MFMA Circular No. 129 (issued during December 2024), this will be the last year than a funding plan as an instrument to facilitate measurable progress will be allowed. The enforce of compliance with Section 18 of the MFMA will now start taking precedence.

4. Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)

4.1 Alignment of cash flow linkages

In terms of GRAP 2, cash flows should be classified in accordance with the nature of the activity to which they relate (operating, investing or financing) which requires that:

- Both operating and investing activities for *Interest, Insurance Refund and Retentions* must be accounted for based on the nature of the transactions; and
- The *Interest on short-term investment* (greater than 90 days but less than 12 months) and *long-term investments* (more than 12 months) must be populated within investing activities. Short-term investments are disclosed on the Statement of Financial Performance on table A4 of the A1 Schedule.

To give effect to this GRAP standard:

- A new operational funding source, namely *Insurance Refunds*, has been created under the Investing Activities of tables A7 and SA30 of the A1 Schedule in version 7.1 of the mSCOA chart;

- The VAT Receipts will be populated using the Bank Deposits (IA001001 – "DEPOSITS") and VAT Receipt funding source. The VAT Control account receipts will not be used for this purpose; and
- *Construction Contract Revenue* will no longer form part of *Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services and Development Charges* will no longer form part of *Operational Revenue*. A new funding source was created to allow for the separate population of *Construction Contract Revenue* and *Development Charges* as part of *Other Revenue* on table SA30 of the A1 Schedule.

The structure of table A7 of the A1 Schedule and relevant cash flow linkages has also been aligned to the *mSCOA* chart version 7.1. The updated linkages to supporting table SA30 that populated table A7 are attached as **Annexure B: Cash Flow Linkages**.

4.2 Guidance on submission of *mSCOA* roadmaps

Municipalities are reminded that the municipal *mSCOA* Road Maps must be revised annually as part of the annual budget process. The draft and final *mSCOA* Road Maps must be:

- Tabled and adopted in Council as part of the supporting documents to the budget; and
- Submitted in PDF format to the GoMuni Upload portal for review by National and Provincial Treasuries.

Going forward, municipalities are required to utilise the FCMCM web-based system to conduct self-assessments of their *mSCOA* road maps. This high-level self-assessment will identify gaps in *mSCOA* implementation that should be incorporated into and addressed through the municipal *mSCOA* Road Map. The e-road map must align with the objectives, tasks, and activities outlined in the municipality's comprehensive (traditional) *mSCOA* road map.

Accordingly, in addition to the draft and final *mSCOA* road maps submitted by municipalities as part of their tabled and adopted budget documents, the *mSCOA* e-road map (i.e. the high-level action plan generated through the FCMCM system) must be attached to the comprehensive (traditional) *mSCOA* road maps. The *mSCOA* road map and annexed e-road map must be submitted as a single consolidated PDF document and not as separate documents.

As articulated in MFMA Circular No 112 dated 6 December 2021, municipal *mSCOA* Road Maps should cover the following implementation areas:

- **System landscape** – does the municipality has access to updated ICT hardware, software and licenses that is sufficient to run the chosen financial management systems solution?
- **Governance and institutional arrangements** – are there a functional *mSCOA* steering committee or equivalent structure consisting of representatives from all business units, that meet regularly to monitor and report on *mSCOA* related issues to Management Committee (MANCO), Executive Committee (EXCO) and Council? Furthermore, did the municipality appoint a suitably qualified System Administrator and the required IT securities are in place?
- **System functionality** – is the functionality of the system complying with the minimum business processes and system specifications articulated in MFMA Circular No 80; is the municipality utilising the core financial system solution and its modules optimally; and are 3rd party sub-systems seamlessly integrating with the *mSCOA* enabling financial system?
- **Proficiency** of municipal officials to use the financial system – are the relevant municipal officials sufficiently capacitated on all system modules and functionalities to use the financial systems solution; are relevant officials in the organisation familiar with the *mSCOA* chart, balance sheet budgeting, and movement accounting; and have change

management taken place to ensure that *mSCOA* is institutionalised as an organizational reform and not only a financial reform?

Importantly, the municipal *mSCOA* Road Map should not be confused with the roadmaps used by system vendors for system upgrades, new developments, error-correction patches, updates, or training. The municipal *mSCOA* Road Map is broader than system functionality and must be developed and owned by the municipality. It should therefore not be prepared or driven by system vendors or external consultants.

The e-road map is intended to enhance oversight and monitoring by municipalities and provincial treasuries with respect to the implementation of *mSCOA* at municipal level.

4.4 Stage 3 validation

The development and piloting of the stage 3 validation to verify the credibility of *mSCOA* data strings submitted to the Local Government Database and Reporting System (LGDRS) has not been concluded and will only be introduced in the 2027/28 MTREF. This validation will automate the data string analysis currently undertaken by the National and Provincial Treasuries, and data string submissions that fail this validation will be rejected.

In preparation for the implementation of the stage 3 validation and ensure that credible data strings are submitted to the GoMuni Upload portal, municipalities should request their system vendors to incorporate additional validation rules within their municipal system solutions. At a minimum, these validation rules should address and resolve the following common errors identified in the submitted data strings:

- **Correct usage of the funding segment:** Some municipalities are not utilising the funding segment as per the guidance in the Project Summary Document (PSD), e.g. funded transactions are linked to non-funding transactions. The National Treasury will implement an addition validation to ensure the adherence of the principles of the PSD and ensure accurate populating of the Cash Flow Statement in chart version 7.2.
- **Unbundling of the Salary Clearing and Control Account:** A number of municipalities are not correctly unbundling the salary clearing and control accounts in accordance with the accounts prescribed in the *mSCOA* Chart of Accounts. This results in reporting inaccuracies relating to outstanding salary payments and third-party liabilities associated with payroll transactions;
- **Population of the cash flow tables:** The cash flow tables (A7, SA30, B7, SB30, C7 and SC30) in the A1 Schedules are not being fully and correctly populated by municipalities during the budgeting and transactional processes. Guidance on the updated linkages to supporting table SA30 that populated table A7 are attached as **Annexure B: Cash Flow Linkages** of this circular;
- **Opening balances:** Currently, the opening balances at year end (M12 as at 30 June) of the previous financial year are not being correctly rolled over to the first month (M01 as at 01 July) of the new financial year. In addition, these balances are not being updated to reflect the pre-audited (PAUD) and audit (AUDA) adjustments in the current financial year within the applicable open period(s). This validation rule(s) should test whether the opening balances have been rolled over correctly and balances off to zero. National Treasury will implement a validation rule to ensure that opening balances equal to zero in the third stage validation in chart version 7.2;
- **Function:** Currently, the use of the function segment by municipalities is not aligned with the guidance provided in the PSD for the function segment. Each function should net off to zero and should reflect a mini trial balance (Identified Revenue, Assets, Liabilities, Expenditure and Net Assets) (i.e., identified revenue, assets, liabilities, expenditure, and net assets) linked to the appropriate function and sub-function. The stage three validation should identify where budget allocations have not been allocated to the correct item within

a function or sub-function. In addition, all sub-functions are expected to balance to zero; and

- **Region:** The usage of the regional segment by municipalities is not aligned with the guidance provided in the PSD for the regional segment. Municipalities must ensure that each regional segment used balances to zero. Furthermore, each region should reflect a mini trial balance i.e., identified revenue, assets, liabilities, expenditure, and net assets) linked to the appropriate region or ward.

4.5 Retentions

In accordance with GRAP 19.18, accruals represent liabilities for goods or services that have been received or supplied but have not yet been paid, invoiced, or formally agreed with the supplier. For financial reporting and contract management purposes, once work has been certified as completed, the municipality becomes legally obligated to pay the full value of the work performed, inclusive of VAT, to the supplier.

A retention represents a delayed payment and not a reduction in the amount payable for the work performed. It therefore reflects only a timing difference in the settlement of the liability and does not reduce the contract price. Consequently, the full certified amount must be recognised, with the retention portion recorded as a liability until it becomes contractually due for release.

Accordingly, when work has been completed, the retention amount must be recognised inclusive of VAT and recorded to the Retention Liability account, with the VAT portion allocated to the Input VAT Accrual account, as this reflects the municipality's full obligation for the work performed.

However, given that most municipalities account for VAT on a payment basis with the South African Revenue Service (SARS), the claiming of VAT can only occur once the retention invoice has been received, recognised and paid. The VAT should therefore be processed against Input Tax General (for operational projects) or Input Tax Capital (for capital projects), as applicable.

Where a municipality accounts for VAT on an invoice basis with the South African Revenue Service (SARS), the VAT may only be claimed once the retention invoice has been received and recognised. In such cases, the VAT must also be processed against Input Tax General (for operational projects) or Input Tax Capital (for capital projects), as applicable.

4.6 Virement data strings and report

From the 2025/26 MTREF, municipalities report on their virements through the submission of a separate data string and report on virements to the GoMuni Upload portal.

mSCOA Circular No. 8, dated 24 April 2020 (as revised on 29 April 2020) has been updated to include the requirements of the virement data string and virement report. In accordance with the key principles set out in *mSCOA* Circular No. 8, municipalities are reminded of the following:

- **Virement Policy Alignment:** Municipalities must review their virement policies annually to ensure alignment with the principles and guidance contained in the circular and the broader *mSCOA* regulatory framework;
- **Multi-Dimensional Budgeting:** As a business reform, *mSCOA* requires multi-dimensional budgeting and the recording of transactions across the seven *mSCOA* segments. The circular provides guidance on how virements (budget transfers) must be managed within this framework;
- **Restrictions on Virements:** Virements may only take place within a function or its sub-functions and must utilise the same source of funding;

- **Adjustments Budget Requirement:** Where a proposed virement results in a change to an mSCOA segment (for example, the introduction of a new project, a change in region, or a change in the funding source), such a change is not permitted as a virement and must instead be processed through a formal adjustments budget approved by council; and
- **Prohibition on Certain Virements:** Municipal virement policies must explicitly prohibit virements from the repairs and maintenance project within the project segment.

4.7 The Urban Development Financing Grant

The Urban Development Financing Grant (UDFG) *is a new incentive-based financing grant supporting investment in urban development and resilient infrastructure and is targeted at the eight metropolitan municipalities.* The grant has been established to support Metro's in line with the Metro Trading Services Reform.

As of 2026/27 MTEF the UDFG will be administered through the following components, namely:

- Metro Trading Services component (MTS);
- Neighbourhood Development Partnership component (NDP);
- Programme for Project Preparation Support component (PPPS); and
- Public Employment Programme (PEP).

The chart has been amended in version 7.1 (2026/27) to include an Operational Project within the Project Segment for UDFG with a breakdown for the components, namely, MTS, NDP, PPPS and PEP. More details must be provided for Capital Projects. Metros must ensure that the naming of individual capital projects funded from the UDFG includes the standardised codes e.g. Substation – UDFG (MTS). The standardised codes are as follow:

UDFG – Metro Trading Services (MTS)

UDFG – Neighborhood Development Partnership (NDPG)

UDFG – Project and Programme Preparation Support (PPP)

UDFG – Public Employment Programme (PEP)

This will enable ring fencing of expenditure funded from the UDFG per component.

Herewith an example of the reporting done during disaster reporting:

PROJECTCODE	Account Name	INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS
PC00100100200100000000000000000000	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing:Renewal:Solid Waste Infrastructure:Landfill Sites	G46247 : Bisasar Road Landfill: Closure Preparation
PC00100100200100000000000000000000	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing:Renewal:Solid Waste Infrastructure:Landfill Sites	G46247 : Bisasar Road Landfill: Closure Preparation
PC00100100200100000000000000000000	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing:Renewal:Solid Waste Infrastructure:Landfill Sites	G46247 : Bisasar Road Landfill: Closure Preparation
PC00100100200100000000000000000000	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing:Renewal:Solid Waste Infrastructure:Landfill Sites	G46247 : Bisasar Road Landfill: Closure Preparation
PC00100100200100000000000000000000	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing:Renewal:Solid Waste Infrastructure:Landfill Sites	G46247 : Bisasar Road Landfill: Closure Preparation
PC00100100200100000000000000000000	Capital:Infrastructure:Existing:Renewal:Solid Waste Infrastructure:Landfill Sites	G46247 : Bisasar Road Landfill: Closure Preparation

4.8 Reporting pertaining to the Metro Trading Services Reform

The MTSR aims to restore and sustain electricity, water, sanitation, and waste services in Metros through institutional and financial reforms. Towards this end, a 6-year, R54 billion performance-linked incentive grant with technical assistance is provided to Metros to:

- Strengthen accountability and financial transparency;
- Unlock R108 billion in total infrastructure investment, leveraging improved revenue and borrowing capacity;
- Improve service reliability, quality, and sustainability; and

- Enable spatial transformation, economic inclusion, and growth.

To participate in the reform, Metros must maintain eight minimum commitments. The National Treasury's annual *mSCOA* Compliance Assessment (previously referred to as the *mSCOA* ICU desktop assessment), which has been incorporated into the FMCMM web-based system from the 2026/27 MTREF, will be used to validate compliance with Indicator A2 relating to *mSCOA* compliance.

The intention is that each Metro, based on its current level of compliance, will implement plans and targets to achieve full compliance by Year-6 (Y6) of the reform. In the first year of the reform (Y0), the score obtained in the 2024/25 *mSCOA* Compliance Assessment, which was shared with metros during the mid-year budget and performance engagements, will serve as the baseline position. Thereafter, year-on-year improvements in the *mSCOA* Compliance Assessment scores will be expected as Metros progress towards achieving their targets.

The results of the *mSCOA* Compliance Assessment (downloaded from the FMCMM web-based system), together with the *mSCOA* Road Map submitted to GoMuni Upload platform to address gaps in implementation, will be used by the Independent Verification Agent (IVA) as evidence of achievement for this indicator.

Metros are also reminded that Indicator M7 requires that separate financial statements, prepared in the *mSCOA* aligned Specimen AFS format, must be compiled and submitted for each trading service, aggregated to the consolidated Metro AFS.

5. Submitting documents to the GoMuni Upload Portal

5.1 Submission of additional information

In line with its commitment to improving transparency and accountability, the National Treasury requested the following information from municipalities via a letter from the Director-General of the National Treasury:

Procurement Spend Information

An *Instruction on Procurement Information Transparency* has been issued by the National Treasury for the publication of the dashboard and requesting procurement information from procurement systems of all departments, public entities and constitutional institutions. The published information will include, but is not limited to, supplier and ownership details, the nature, value, quantity of procurement transactions, and payments made to suppliers. It is intended that similar procurement information will be published in respect of local government in the procurement payments dashboard. The prescribed template is attached as **Annexure C**.

Employee Information

The National Treasury has additionally committed to improving transparency and accountability in personnel systems. A data driven ghost worker audit has been initiated at national and provincial government. It is intended that the ghost worker audits will be extended to local government. The information requested will be used for this initiative. The prescribed template is attached as **Annexure D**.

Audit management reports

Municipalities are required to upload all the communication of findings (COFAFS), as well as the final audit management report issued by the Auditor General to the LGDRS. With effect

from the 2026/27 MTREF, the COFAFS will be added as an upload option on GoMuni Upload. Please note that these reports, as issued by the Auditor-General, must not be altered in any way.

The National Treasury understands the sensitivity associated with the Auditor-General's management report. Municipalities are assured that the management reports are exclusively for internal use by National and Provincial Treasuries to determine the key areas that our municipal support programmes should target.

Should your municipality not be in possession of the management report, kindly provide us with a formal letter of permission to obtain the said report directly from the Office of the Auditor-General South Africa. The letter of permission must be on an official letterhead of the municipality and signed by the Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager).

All enquiries should be directed to:

INFORMATION REQUIRED		SUBMISSION PLATFORM	SUBMISSION DATE	QUERIES
1	Procurement Spend Report	GoMuni Upload Portal at https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/welcome	Within 10 working days after the end of each month	Thys Blom at Thys.Blom@treasury.gov.za
2	Employee Related Data	Central Supplier Database (CSD) at www.csd.gov.za	Templates available under the GoPublic / Template Library portal	csdoos.support@treasury.gov.za
3	Management Reports and COFAFS		By no later than the 10th working day in January annually	

The templates are can also be accessed under the GoPublic / Template Library portal on https://lg.treasury.gov.za/ibi_apps/portal/Template_Library.

The procurement spend and employee information should be available on municipal procurement systems and HR sub-systems of all municipalities. Municipalities should liaise with their respective system vendors to extract this information in the required templates format directly from their relevant systems.

This information is requested in terms of sections 5(2)(c), 33(3) and 74 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA).

6. The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations

6.1 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

If municipalities require advice with the compilation of their respective budgets, specifically the budget documents or Schedule A, they should direct their enquiries to their respective provincial treasuries or to the following National Treasury officials:

Province	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape Buffalo City	Matjatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5553/ 0609242914 012-315 5171 012-315 5807/0661198036	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5079	Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg City of Ekurhuleni	Matjatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja Khanyisile Khosa Kgomotso Baloyi Lunathi Dumani	012-315 5553 012-315 7538 012-315 5830 012-315 5156 012-315 5866/082 887 2968	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khoza@treasury.gov.za Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal eThekweni uMhlathuze	Kgomotso Baloyi Lunathi Dumani Kevin Bell Sifiso Mabaso Matjatji Mashoeshoe Pitso Zwane	012-315 5866 012-315 5725 012-315 5952/060 923 7343 012-315 5553/060 326 6885 012 315 7538	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Lunathi.dumani@treasury.gov.za Kevin.Bell@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.mabaso@treasury.gov.za Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za Pitso.Zwane@Treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Sifiso Mabaso Jabulile Ngwenya	012-315 5952/060 923 7343	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za Jabulile.ngwenya@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
North West Mafikeng	Willem Voigt Makgabo Mabotja Khanyisile Khosa Cethekile Moshane	012-315 5830 012-315 5156 012-315 5079	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khoza@treasury.gov.za Cethekile.moshane@treasury.gov.za
Western Cape Cape Town George	Willem Voigt Khanyisile Khoza Kgomotso Baloyi Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5830 012-315 5385 012-315 5866/082 887 2968 012-315 5952/ 060 923 7343	WillemCordes.Voigt@treasury.gov.za khanyisile.khoza@treasury.gov.za Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues on GoMuni Website	Data management		lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za
Local government Conditional Grants			Sello.mashaba@treasury.gov.za Pretty.mavhungu@treasury.gov.za Marvin.ngobeni@treasury.gov.za Akanyang.modise@treasury.gov.za Sandra.admams@treasury.gov.za
Municipal (Eskom) and or Water Debt Relief and Smart Metering	LGBA: Revenue Section (Sadesh Ramjathan)		revenuemanagement@treasury.gov.za

Contact



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Post Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001
Phone 012 315 5009
Fax 012 395 6553
Website <http://www.treasury.gov.za/default.aspx>

JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
20 March 2026

Annexure A – Previous MFMA Circulars

Water scarcity issues dealt with in previous MFMA Circulars

Municipalities were reminded in the following MFMA budget Circulars to treat water as a scarce resource as follows:

MFMA Circular	Reference no. and Description	Comments
MFMA Circular No: 51	3.2 Water tariffs must be cost-reflective	South Africa faces similar challenges with regard to water supply as demand growth outstrips supply. Better maintenance of infrastructure, new dam construction and cost-reflective tariffs will ensure that the supply challenges are managed in future.
MFMA Circular No: 54	5.2 Water tariffs must be cost-reflective	There continues to be an urgent need to promote the careful use of water. Ensuring that water is correctly priced is the most effective means getting households and businesses to conserve water.
MFMA Circular No: 55	3.3 Water tariffs must be cost-reflective	To mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place an appropriate strategy to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by its own operations is charged to the relevant service and not simply attributed to water 'losses'.
MFMA Circular No: 58	3.4 Water and sanitation tariffs must be cost-reflective	To mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place an appropriate strategy to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by its own operations is charged to the relevant service and not simply attributed to water 'losses'.
MFMA Circular No: 67	5.6 Municipal water infrastructure grant and non-revenue water	According to the latest National Non-Revenue Water Assessment Report (The state of nonrevenue water in South Africa, Report TT522-12: www.wrc.org.za); recently released by the Water Research Commission and the Department of Water Affairs, more than 50 per cent of municipalities cannot provide a water balance. These municipalities cannot determine whether demand for water exceeds supply or quantify the extent to which non-revenue water influences water security and financial sustainability.
MFMA Circular No: 74	Water and sanitation tariffs must be cost-reflective	To mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place an appropriate strategy to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by its own operations is charged to the relevant service and not simply attributed to water losses.
MFMA Circular No: 78	5.2 Water and sanitation tariff increases	In light of the current drought being experienced across large parts of the country, and to mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place appropriate strategies to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by its own operations is charged to the relevant service and not simply attributed to water losses.
MFMA Circular No: 79	4. Revenue management	Demand management is becoming increasingly necessary as the country faces water shortages and an unstable electricity supply. The approach to tariff setting should consider all these factors and strive to achieve an equitable balance. It is anticipated that the cost of providing municipal services will grow at a faster rate than the transfers from national government. Resource scarcity will most likely increase the cost of bulk purchases in respect of water and electricity beyond the country's inflationary targets.

MFMA Circular No: 85	4.3 Water and sanitation tariff increases	In light of the current drought experienced across large parts of the country, water is now a scarce resource that must be conserved. Municipalities must put in place appropriate strategies to curb water losses as a result of leakages. The ageing infrastructure is a contributing factor as many municipalities have historically inadequately provided for repairs and maintenance and renewal of water infrastructure.
MFMA Circular No: 89	3.3 Water tariff increases	The prevailing drought makes it difficult for some municipalities to improve revenue generation from this service. It is now more important to improve demand management, infrastructure maintenance, loss management, meter reading and tariff setting in respect of water services.
MFMA Circular No: 91	1. The South African economy and inflation targets	The drought experienced in several provinces poses significant risks to agriculture and tourism for the period ahead, and this may threaten jobs in these sectors. The current water crisis in the Western Cape and other provinces will affect economic growth. While the drought's impact is uncertain much depends on how long it will prevail; the extent to which specific catchment areas are affected; and the success of mitigation measures.
MFMA Circular No: 93	3.3 Water tariff increases	Drought conditions make it difficult for some municipalities to improve revenue generation from this service. It is now more important to improve demand management, infrastructure maintenance, loss management, meter reading and tariff setting in respect of water services.
MFMA Circular No: 98	4.2 Setting cost reflective tariffs	Technical losses are related to physical losses out of the system. In the case of water, this is due to pipe bursts and leakages or due to overflows on storage tanks.
MFMA Circular No: 99	1. The South African economy and inflation targets	The declining economic growth which might be impacted on further by the Corona virus pandemic and international companies closing down as a result, the deteriorating state of the finances for state-owned entities, continued high unemployment and water and electricity shortages will put pressure on the ability of municipalities to raise revenue. Municipalities are therefore advised to follow a conservative approach when projecting their revenue and to eliminate any waste and unnecessary expenditure.
MFMA Circular No: 112	7. Funding choices and management issues	Strictly control the use of costly water tankers and fix the water infrastructure to enable the sustainable provision of water. Curbing the consumption of water and electricity by the indigents to ensure that they do not exceed their allocation.
MFMA Circular No: 115	7. Funding choices and management issues	Strictly control the use of costly water tankers and fix the water infrastructure to enable the sustainable provision of water; Curbing the consumption of water and electricity by the indigents to ensure that they do not exceed their allocation.
MFMA Circular No: 126	3.7 Pro-actively managing collection of municipal revenue in Eskom supplied areas	Until ERA is amended it is critical that municipalities update their By-laws and policies to facilitate and legally allow the restriction of water as part of proper credit control for municipal revenue collection in Eskom supplied areas.

MFMA Circular No: 128	2.6. Reforms to improve the efficiency and financial sustainability of metro's trading services	Due to years of neglect and inadequate infrastructure maintenance, South Africa's municipalities face severe utility services issues, including in water, wastewater, and electricity. A loss of essential management and technical skills has also contributed to the decline in service quality and reliability. Metro water services alone suffer from an investment gap of R9 billion per year. These inefficiencies threaten economic growth and job creation and increases poverty. Government transferred substantial monetary allocations to local government in the successive Budgets to support water services, but the outcome and value for money of these transfers is low. To address this, an incentive grant system is being explored for 2025/26 to increase investments, change management and governance structures, promote professional management, and ensure transparency, starting with metros.
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8.6	MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUTORY REPORTING: DEVIATIONS FOR 12 FEBRUARY 2026 TO 11 MARCH 2026
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUTORY REPORTING: DEVIATIONS FOR 12 FEBRUARY 2026 TO 11 MARCH 2026

2. PURPOSE

To comply with Regulation 36(2) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and Section 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy 2025/2026 to report the deviations to the Council.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

For noting.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regulation 36(2) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and Section 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy (2025/2026) stipulate that SCM deviations be reported to the Council. In compliance thereto, this report presents to the Council the SCM deviations that occurred during 12 February 2026 to 11 March 2026.

5. RECOMMENDATION

that Council notes with the deviations approved for the month of 12 February 2026 to 11 March 2026.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1. Background/Legislative Framework

The regulation applicable is as follows:

GNR.868 of 30 May 2005: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations

Deviation from and ratification of minor breaches of, procurement processes

36. (1) A supply chain management policy may allow the accounting officer.

(a) To **dispense with the official procurement processes** established by the policy and to procure any required goods or services through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only

(i) in an emergency.

(ii) if such goods or services are produced or available from a single provider only.

(iii) for the acquisition of special works of art or historical objects where specifications are difficult to compile.

(iv) acquisition of animals for zoos; or

(v) in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes; and

(b) to ratify any minor breaches of the procurement processes by an official or committee acting in terms of delegated powers or duties which are purely of a technical nature.

(2) The accounting officer must record the reasons for any deviations in terms of sub regulation (1) (a) and (b) and **report them to the next meeting of the council**, or board of directors in the case of a municipal entity and include as a note to the annual financial statements.

6.2. Discussion

Reporting the deviations as approved by the Accounting Officer for 12 February 2026 to 11 March 2026:

The following deviations were approved as indicated below:

DEVIATION NUMBER	CONTRACT DATE	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT DESCRIPTION	REASON	SUBSTANTIATION WHY SCM PROCESS COULD NOT BE FOLLOWED	TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE R
D/SM 12/26	2026/02/10	Enderstein Malumbete Attorneys		Exceptional case and it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes	The current Legal Tender B/SM 111/25 was implemented on the 30th of October 2025. However, Enderstein Malumbete was not listed under the labor law category of the approved service providers in terms of the said tender. Notwithstanding the above, Enderstein Malumbete was duly appointed on 6 October 2025 by way of deviation in terms of section 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy, as the tender process had not yet been finalized at the time and the services were urgently required. The appointment was necessary to investigate allegations. Enderstein Malumbete possesses the relevant background and institutional knowledge to attend to this matter. The investigation concluded that there are sufficient grounds to proceed with formal disciplinary proceedings. Considering their direct involvement in the investigation, their comprehensive understanding of the facts, the findings made, and considerations of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, it would be impractical to appoint an alternative law firm. Accordingly, Enderstein Malumbete is best suited to act as initiators in the contemplated disciplinary proceedings. If a different attorney is appointed it will lead to additional reading, preparation and likely higher cost overall.	R100 933.20 (Incl.Vat)
D/SM 13/26	2026/02/27	LRMG (Pty) Ltd	Procurement – Organizational structure software licences	Goods or services are produced or available from a single provider	The organizational structure was developed by Agito Minds in 2017, and they used their own software or a program to develop the program. They have not left copy of the software or program and the WORD document which they produced cannot be electronically changed as	R102 126.00 (Inc. Vat)

					<p>it gives distorted views when data is captured.</p> <p>The structure changes on a continued basis and we therefore need to make amendments regularly. Currently the updating is manually done, and the finished product looks very unprofessional. National Treasury and the Auditor General also made negative comments about the changes made to our organizational structure.</p> <p>The department needs to constantly update the organizational structure to ensure that it is current and professional. The department has investigated software that would be compatible with our existing software. Research took place with other municipalities to find comparable software which could be incorporated with the Payday Employee software proved fruitless as there were various systems and software in use at municipalities.</p> <p>The Payday software was recently (from 1 July 2024) renewed for a three-year period ending 30 June 2027. Since we will be using Payday software for this period it makes good business sense that we procure Org-plus software to ensure smooth incorporation and a professional look on our organizational structure.</p> <p>LRMG (Pty) Ltd can provide the necessary software to incorporate information on Payday and can then enable Human Resources to update the organizational structure electronically to reflect the updated compatible organizational structure. LRMG (Pty) Ltd is the sole provider of the Org-plus software and has been accredited by the main developer, Altula, to distribute the software in South Africa.</p>	
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6.3 Legal Implications

The regulation applicable is:

GNR.868 of 30 May 2005: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations: Deviations from and ratification of minor breaches of, procurement processes.

6.4 Staff Implications:

No staff implications.

6.5 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

None.

6.6 Risk Implications

That the market may not be tested.

The measures in place to deal with deviations mitigate the risk to an acceptable level.
The auditor general also audit the deviations during the yearly audit.

6.7 Comments from Senior Management:

The item was not circulated for comment except to Municipal Manager.

6.7.1 Municipal Manager

Supports the recommendations.

**RECOMMENDATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE
EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 6.4**

that Council notes with the deviations approved for the month of 12 February 2026 to 11 March 2026.

NAME	<i>Dalleel Jacobs</i>
POSITION	<i>Senior Manager SCM</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Finance</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021 808 8137</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	<i>Dalleel.Jacobs@ Stellenbosch.gov.za</i>
REPORT DATE	<i>03 March 2026</i>

AGENDA**39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
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9.	ITEMS FOR NOTING
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9.1	REPORT/S BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR
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NONE

9.2	REPORT/S BY THE SPEAKER
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NONE

9.3	REPORT/S BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER [MS G METTLER]
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NONE

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10.	CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR: [CLLR J FASSER]
10.1	COMMUNITY & PROTECTION SERVICES: (PC: CLLR S HENEKE)
10.1.1	2026/2027 GRANT IN AID APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDED DONATIONS

Collaborator No: 802083
 IDP KPA Ref No: Dignified Living
 Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

- 1. SUBJECT: 2026/2027 GRANT IN AID APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDED DONATIONS**
- 2. PURPOSE**
To obtain Council's approval for Grant-in-Aid (GiA) applications and recommended donations for the financial year 2026-2027.
- 3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY**
FOR DECISION BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

In terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act (56 of 2003) Section 17. (3) (e) relating to content of annual budgets and supporting documents.
- 4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
The Grant-in-Aid policy aims to provide a framework for Grant-in-Aid to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), non-profit organisations (NPOs) or non-profit companies (NPC), Public Benefit Organisations (PBO's) and bodies that are used by government as an agency to serve the poor, marginalised or otherwise vulnerable as envisaged by the Grant in Aid Policy approved at the Council Meeting in May 2025.
Grant in Aid is made possible through provisions in the MFMA and associated National Treasury Circular 131 using public funds. Legislation and municipal policy guiding Grant in Aid donations must meet all control measures as required by law when dealing with public funds. All decisions and processes relating to Sect 67 donations must be transparent and accountable to the public.
The recommendations were supported by the Grants Committee on 19-01-2026.
- 5. RECOMMENDATIONS**
 - (a) that Council notes the organisations that are receiving funding are organisations or bodies serving the poor;
 - (b) that Council notes that the Cat A donation allows for a maximum amount of R40 000 to be allocated per organisation;
 - (c) that organisations who have NPO registration status as non-compliant, but which can be corrected be given the opportunity to do so;
 - (d) that Council considers and approves the recommended donations to organizations as per attached detailed register; and
 - (e) that the Accounting Officer certifies to the Auditor General that the compliance requirements in terms of section 67 (1) (a) of the MFMA are uneconomical and unreasonable for organisations receiving Cat A donation.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENT**6.1 BACKGROUND**

In terms of Council's Grant-in-Aid Policy, proposals were called for by means of advertisement in the press on 02 October 2025 (Eikestad Nuus) and on the municipal website and Facebook page.

The advertisement included an invitation to attend one of three compulsory workshops on either 27-29 October 2025 to assist and give guidance on the policy and application procedure. Two hundred and eight (208) persons attended the workshops.

A voluntary workshop to assist with capacity building of small, emerging organisations was conducted during September 2025 focussing on financial management and organisational governance. The workshop was attended by thirty-five (35) persons.

By the closing date (28 November 2025), 101 applications were received.

The Grant in Aid policy requires from organisations to provide proof of registration if the applicant claims to be registered as an NPO/PBO/NPC. The following new information was gained relating to registration of non-government organisations:

- a. The Companies Act 71 of 2008 regulates registration for for-profit and not-for-profit companies. The regulatory body for this Act is the Companies and Intellectual Properties Commission who indicates that registration in terms of the NPO Act 71 of 1997 is required should a Non-Profit Company wish to receive grants of donor-funding. (See extract from https://www.cipc.co.za/?page_id=2132 accessed on 15/12/2025 below.)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'cipc.co.za/?page_id=2132'. The page title is 'NON-PROFIT COMPANY'. The header includes the CIPC logo and navigation links: HOME, ABOUT, ENTERPRISE REGISTRATION, ENTERPRISE MAINTENANCE, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, RESOURCES, and CONTACT. The main content area defines a non-profit company and provides information on registration requirements, including the Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI) and the need for a name. A sidebar on the right lists 'Related links' such as 'Register as a Customer', 'Banking details', 'B-BBEE Certification', 'Domain Name Registration', and 'Log a query'. Social media icons for Facebook, X, and YouTube are also present.

NON-PROFIT COMPANY

A non-profit company is a company incorporated for public benefit or other objective relating to one or more of cultural, social activities, communal or group interest.

The income and property of a non-profit company is not distributed to its incorporators, members, directors, officers or persons relating to any of them and must be used to advance the purpose for which it was created, as set out in its memorandum of incorporation. A non-profit company must have at least three incorporators and three directors and may be registered with or without members. A non-profit company is not required to have members. The members of a non-profit company are persons who participate in the activities of the non-profit company, such as members of a church or a pension fund. Non-profit companies registered without members, may be registered with a standard or a customized Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI). There are three types of non-profit companies that can be registered at CIPC.

All companies must have a **Memorandum of Incorporation (MOI)** which sets out the rules agreed to for the management and maintenance of the business. The standard MOI is provided by law and is integrated into the company registration process ([click here](#) to preview a standard MOI).

A Non-Profit Company must have a name and cannot register with its registration number with (South Africa) as suffix as its name.

Note: If you wish to receive grants or donor-funding, you are required to register with the [Department of Social Development](#). Non-profit companies registered with the Department of Social Development can apply for funding at the [National Lottery Board](#).

Related links

- Register as a Customer
- Banking details
- B-BBEE Certification
- Domain Name Registration
- Log a query

- b. Public Benefit Organisations (PBO) are registered in terms of the Income Tax Act 58 of 1962 is approved by the South African Revenue Service (SARS) and complies with the requirements set out on the Income Tax Act. Once registered as a PBO, it is required to also register as a Non-Profit Organisation.
- c. The Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) Act 71 of 1997 regulates registration for NPO's and are regulated by the National Department of Social Development. The compliance requirements for NPO registration are the annual submission of Annual Financial Statements, a Narrative Report on the activities of the organisation for the year and a Chairperson's Report.

During the financial management and governance workshops hosted in collaboration between the municipality and the Department of Social Development, the above was explained to those in attendance.

The municipality further collaborated with the Department of Social Development (DSD) when hosting the compulsory clarification workshops for Grant in Aid during which prospective applicants were again informed of the requirements of the NPO Act 71 of 1997. Attendees were informed about the current process of de-registration of NPO's currently being undertaken by the Department of Social Development. To date about 100 of the 600 registered NPO's in Stellenbosch has been de-registered. Organisations were invited to visit the local DSD offices for assistance with the compliance status of their organisations. Organisations were also informed of the new website where organisations can attend to their registration compliance themselves.

6.2 Discussion

The Department of Social Development assisted with the assessment of NPO compliance by categorising applicants as follow:

1. De-registered
2. Registered and compliant
3. Registered and non-compliant but with only small items outstanding which should be easy for the applicant to correct by April 2026. (Marked in green)
4. Registered and non-compliant with many years of non-compliance which will require huge effort on behalf of the organisation to become compliant. (Marked in Red)

The Department of Social Development indicated that their new online compliance and registration system is not running smoothly yet, and that they will not penalise organisations for late submissions which can easily be rectified. Organisations who were found to be non-compliant, but indicated as easily remedied, who complies with all other requirements of the GiA policy were thus conditionally recommended for a donation.

The Department Community Development and the Sport and Recreation Department scrutinized and evaluated one hundred and one (101) applications representing the following categories:

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Table 1: Applications received and draft grant recommendations per category

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	APP's RECEIVED	APP's RECOMMENDED/ CONDITIONALLY RECOMMENDED	WARDS SERVED THROUGH THE ORGANIZATIONS	RECOMMENDED AMOUNT (2026-2027)
Social Development	General	11	1	14	40 000.00
	Partial Care	41	13	All	520 000.00
	Disability	4	3	All	120 000.00
	Elderly	4	2	1, 2, 9	80 000.00
	Youth	8	2	4, 12-15	80 000.00
	Substance Abuse	2	1	4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 20	40 000.00
	Gender	1	0	All	0.00
	Food Security	5	1	1-6, 8, 9, 12-21	40 000.00
	People Living on the Street	2	2	All	3 025 160.11
	Skills Development	5	2	All	80 000.00
Environment	Environment	1	0	4	0.00
Health	Physical and Psychological	5	2	All	80000
Sport, Art and Culture	Sport Clubs	11	0	All	0.00
	Art and Culture	7	1	4	40 000.00
Total		101	30		4 255 240.11

The Municipality would like to support as many as possible organizations delivering valuable services within our communities but cannot disregard requirements of the MFMA (56 of 2003) Section 67 stipulating the responsibility of council to ensure donations are made to organizations who has the capacity to govern itself according to accepted financial practises and who can deliver the services for which the donation is required and benefiting the intended target audience.

Declarations of Interest:

Where officials were indicated as linked to an applicant, either directly or indirectly and said official formed part of the Grant in Aid assessment team, the official was excused from any assessment or discussions relating to the application in question. The following municipal officials and councillors linked to applicants are noted:

Applicant	Person	Organisation Capacity	Municipal Capacity
ABBA	Wilfred Frederick Pietersen	Chairperson	PR Councillor
Blue Stars United RFC	JC Anthony	Patron	Ward 18 Councillor
Hospice NPC	Wilfred Frederick Pietersen	Director	PR Councillor
Isibane Sempumelelo	Mary Nkopane	Chairperson	Ward 13 Councillor
Klapmuts Sport Forum	JC Anthony	Patron	Ward 18 Councillor
Kylemore Secondary School	Gerrit Africa	Additional Member	General Worker, Community and Protection Services
	Franklin Peceur	Additional Member	Fire Fighter, Community and Protection Services
Legacy Community Development	Nono Khulela	Director	PMU
Stellenbosch Work Centre for Adult Persons with Disabilities	Portia Jansen	Manager	Community Development Coordinator (Niece of Manager)

National Treasury Circular 131

Item 7 of the above circular reads as follows: *“Section 67(1)(a)(iv) of the MFMA requires an NGO that will be receiving a transfer in terms of section 67 to submit its audited financial statement to the municipality. Given the various legal forms an NGO can take, not all NGO's are compelled to have audited financial statements. If the organisation is a nonprofit organisation, then the municipality may, subject to compliance with section 67(4) of the MFMA enter into an agreement with the relevant organisation requiring that organisation to submit financial statements that comply with the requirements of the Nonprofit Organisation Act 71 of 1997 (NPO Act) instead of submitting audited financial statements as required by section 67(1)(a)(iv) of the MFMA. Note that the possible exemption from submitting audited financial statements is limited to NGO's serving the poor, as contemplated in and subject to section 67(4) of the MFMA.”*

Transfers to organisations exempted from submitting audited financial statements are subject to the following:

1. The transfer may not exceed a prescribed limit;
2. All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the targeted beneficiaries receive the benefit of the transferred funds and
3. The accounting officer must certify to the Auditor General that compliance by the NGO is unreasonable and uneconomical.

It must be noted that the certification to the Auditor General must include the following minimum considerations which must be fact based:

1. Factors relevant to the accounting officers conclusion;
2. Why compliance is uneconomical or unreasonable; and
3. Compensatory compliance measures the municipality requires from the NGO.

Below listed applications have been either recommended or conditionally recommended for a donation without having audited financial statements. The reasons can be found in the last column. Once final approval has been granted a certificate for the AG will be prepared.

Applicant	Type of Statement	Amount	Recommendation
GENERAL			
Songo Trust	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.00	Recommended for approval. AFS independently reviewed providing sufficient cause to support sound financial management and internal controls.
PARTIAL CARE			
ABC 99 Educare Center	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.00	Conditional upon compliance with the NPO Act. Independent reviewed AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.
Dwarsrivier Valley Initiative T/A Aitsa ! Aftercare Centre	AFS Compiled by independent accountant.	40 000.00	Conditional upon compliance with the NPO Act. Compiled AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.
Imizekeliso Educare	AFS Compiled by ECD.	40 000.00	Recommendation for approval. ECD was established in 2023. AFS provided was signed and approved by two persons as allowed by current GiA policy for emerging organisations. Annual Financial turnover amounts to R 95 000 with expenditure of R 90 000.00

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Kylemore ECD	AFS Compiled by independent accountant.	40 000.00	Conditional recommendation for approval based on submission of final feedback report. AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.
Okuhle Connie's Educare Centre	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.000	Conditional recommendation for approval based on compliance to NPO Act and submission of final feedback report. AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.
Phakamani Educare Centre	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.00	Conditional recommendation for approval based on compliance to NPO Act and submission of final feedback report. AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.
Simni Educare	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.00	Conditional recommendation for approval based on and submission of final feedback report. AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.
Sivuyise Creche	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.00	Conditional recommendation for approval based on compliance to NPO Act. AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.
Wandi Educare Centre	AFS Compiled by ECD	40 000.00	Conditional recommendation for approval based on AFS submitted for the 2 months since applicant started with getting the concern going which is in line with the GiA policy for emerging organisations. Condition placed on donation for applicant to provide enrolment list for 2026.
Wielie Walie	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.00	Conditional recommendation for approval based on provision of final feedback report. AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.
YOUTH			
Kylemore Secondary School	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.00	Conditional recommendation based on submission of final feedback report. AFS independently reviewed providing sufficient cause to support sound financial management and internal controls.
ELDERLY			
Franschhoek Elderly Club	AFS Compiled by Club	40 000.00	Conditional recommendation for approval based on submission of final feedback report on previous funding. Club was established in 2024. AFS provided was signed and approved by two persons as allowed by current GiA policy for emerging organisations. Club does not have sufficient annual financial turnaround to allow for audited statements. Annual total income 24/25 was R 40 722.00.
ARTS AND CULTURE			
Pniel Erfenis en Kultuur Trust	Independently Reviewed AFS	40 000.00	Recommended for approval. Independent reviewed AFS satisfies in terms of sound financial management and internal controls.

Criteria for Conditional Approval

The following criteria is applicable to conditional approvals. Final approval of the donation is dependent on meeting the condition placed on the approval process by the end of April 2026.

1. Applications meeting all Grant in Aid policy requirements who confirmed that their feedback reports will be submitted at a later date due to the donation not yet spent in full.
2. Applications meeting all Grant in Aid policy requirements who confirmed that their Annual Financial Statements will be submitted at a later date due to it not yet released by their auditors.
3. Applications meeting all Grant in Aid policy requirements which NPO registration status is not compliant but are deemed by DSD to be able to become compliant easily.

6.3 Financial Implications

This report has the following financial implications:

2026-2027 (Cat A)
1 040 000.00

2026-2027 (Cat B)	2027-2028 (Cat B)	2028-2029 (Cat B)
3 215 240.11	1 518 885.00	204 600.00

DRAFT BUDGET TOTAL	4 255 240.11
2026-2027	

6.4 Legal Implications

The recommendations in this report comply with Council's policies and all applicable legislation.

6.5 Staff Implications

This report has no staff implications to the Municipality.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

32ND COUNCIL MEETING: 2025-05-30: ITEM 10.11.1

Before deliberations on the matter, Cllr WF Pietersen recused himself from the Chamber for the duration of the matter.

RESOLVED (nem con)

- (a) that Council notes the organisations that are receiving funding are organisations or bodies serving the poor;
- (b) that Council supports the continuation of the food garden project and approve the donation to SA Institute for Entrepreneurship to conclude the final year of the three-year Cat B donation;
- (c) that Council supports the implementation of day services for persons who are homeless and approve the deferment of the approved 2024/2025 Cat B application to commence in 2025/2026;
- (d) that Council notes that the Cat A donation allows for a maximum amount of R40 000 to be allocated per organisation;

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- (e) that Council considers and approve the recommended donations to organizations as per attached detailed register inclusive of public comments and feedback received as part of the draft budget public participation process; and
- (f) that the Accounting Officer certifies to the Auditor General that the compliance requirements in terms of section 67 (1) (a) of the MFMA are uneconomical and unreasonable for organisations receiving Cat A donation.

6.7 Risk Implications

This report has no risk implications for the Municipality.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management**6.8.1 Chief Financial Officer:**

Financial Services agree with the recommendations. The funding for the Grant in Aid donations will be provided for in the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF/Budget).

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.1.1

- (a) that Council notes the organisations that are receiving funding are organisations or bodies serving the poor;
- (b) that Council notes that the Cat A donation allows for a maximum amount of R40 000 to be allocated per organisation;
- (c) that organisations who have NPO registration status as non-compliant, but which can be corrected be given the opportunity to do so;
- (d) that Council considers and approves the recommended donations to organizations as per attached detailed register; and
- (e) that the Accounting Officer certifies to the Auditor General that the compliance requirements in terms of section 67 (1) (a) of the MFMA are uneconomical and unreasonable for organisations receiving Cat A donation.

ANNEXURES

ANN A: Grant in Aid 2026-2027 Register of applications and recommended donations

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	<i>Michelle Aalbers</i>
POSITION	<i>Manager: Community Development</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Community and Protection Services</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>8408</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	<i>Michelle.aalbers@ Stellenbosch.gov.za</i>
REPORT DATE	<i>18/12/2025</i>

ANNEXURE A

61	28_41	STELLENBOSCH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	NO AFS. LANES OF DREAMS, STELLENBOSCH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, STELLENBOSCH ENTREPRENEURIAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING SERVICES, DWARSRIVER HOUSE OF KHOI. APPLICATIONS COMPLETED BY SAME PERSON WHO IS DIRECTOR FOR ALL FOUR. REFERENCE LETTERS BY SAME DIRECTOR FOR ALL FOUR ORGANISATIONS. NPC REQUIRED TO REGISTER AS NPO IF APPLYING FOR FUNDING.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
62	29_50	TRAINING 4 CHANGES	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. MUST SUBMIT FEEDBACK REPORT.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUBSTANCE ABUSE					Youth	80 000,00	Youth			0,00	0,00	0,00
63	27_01	ABBA STELLENBOSCH	(AFS AUDITED) COMMIT TO PROVIDE FINAL FEEDBACK BY FEBRUARY 2026.	CONDITIONAL	40 000,00	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
64	27_10	CHRISTIAN DEPENDANCY MINISTRIES STELLENBOSCH	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. GENERAL APPLICATION WITHOUT OVERALL BUDGET. (LETTER CONFIRMING THAT AFS WILL BE AVAILABLE JAN 2026 AS AUDITORS HAVE NOT COMPLETED THE PROCESS.)	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GENDER					Substance Abuse	40 000,00	Substance Abuse			0,00	0,00	0,00
65	27_2_22	L'BRIE DE DIEU SAFE HOUSE	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. NO AFS	NOT RECOMMENDED	0,00	0,00	155 000,00	155 000,00	155 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FOOD SECURITY					Gender	0,00	Gender			0,00	0,00	0,00
66		ALUTHA SOUP KITCHEN	NO OVERALL BUDGET FOR GENERAL APPLICATION. INTERIM (NOT REVIEW - NO MINUTES) CONSTITUTION SIGNED ON 27/11/2025. (DAY BEFORE APPLICATION IS DUE - HOW DID THEY OBTAIN NPO CERTIFICATION?) NO AFS.	NOT RECOMMENDED	30 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
67	28_15	IDA'S FEEDING SCHEME NPC	NO OVERALL BUDGET FOR GENERAL APPLICATION. SPECIFIC PROJECT EXP BUDGET SUBMITTED. NO AFS.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
68	27_22	KAYAMANDI EMPOWERMENT	AFS SIGNED BY TWO PERSONS. NOT RELIABLE. NO INDICATION OF INCOME TYPE AND SIGNED OFF PRIOR TO YEAR END DATE.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
69	28_30	SA INSTITUTE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. NOT LATEST AFS (END MARCH 2024) CAT B WITHOUT DIRECT LINK TO WARD PRIORITIES.	NOT RECOMMENDED	0,00	0,00	3 109 812,11	2 934 882,69	2 955 323,80	0,00	0,00	0,00
70	28_45	STELLENBOSCH VOEDINGSAKSIE	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. CONDITIONAL UPON COMPLIANCE BY APRIL 2026. (AFS AUDITED)	CONDITIONAL	40 000,00	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PEOPLE LIVING ON THE STREET					Food Security	40 000,00	Food Security			0,00	0,00	0,00
71	29_40	STELLENBOSCH NIGHT SHELTER	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. (AFS AUDITED)	CONDITIONAL	0,00	0,00	1 840 880,11	0,00	0,00	1 840 880,11	0,00	0,00
72	27-B	U TURN HOMELESS MINISTRIES	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. CONDITIONAL UPON COMPLIANCE BY APRIL 2026. AWAITING START OF SERVICES AFTER PLANNING APPROVALS AND LEASE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED. (AFS AUDITED)	CONDITIONAL	0,00	0,00	1 184 280,00	1 277 900,00	0,00	1 184 280,00	1 277 900,00	0,00
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT					People Living on the Street	0,00	People Living on the Street			3 025 160,11	1 277 900,00	0,00
73	28_4	BERGZICHT TRAINING	(AFS AUDITED)	RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
74	29_2	CAPE CRAFT SCHOOL NPC	NO OVERALL BUDGET FOR GENERAL APPLICATION.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
75	29_11	FRANSCHHOEK HOSPITALITY ACADEMY AND LEARNING CENTRE	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
76	29_38	STELLENBOSCH ENTREPRENEURIAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING SERVICES	CONSTITUTION NOT SIGNED. CONSTITUTION REQUIRES 4 EXEC MEMBERS. APPLICATION LIST ONLY 3. NO AFS. LANES OF DREAMS, STELLENBOSCH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, STELLENBOSCH ENTREPRENEURIAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING SERVICES, DWARSRIVER HOUSE OF KHOI. APPLICATIONS COMPLETED BY SAME PERSON WHO IS DIRECTOR FOR ALL FOUR. REFERENCE LETTERS BY SAME DIRECTOR FOR ALL FOUR ORGANISATIONS. NPC REQUIRED TO REGISTER AS NPO IF APPLYING FOR FUNDING.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
77	27_37	STELLEMPLOY NPC	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. CONDITIONAL UPON COMPLIANCE BY APRIL 2026. (AFS AUDITED)	CONDITIONAL	40 000,00	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUBTOTAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					Skills Development	80 000,00	Skills Development			0,00	0,00	0,00
						R 920 000,00				R 3 025 160,11	R 1 277 900,00	R 0,00

ENVIRONMENT												
78	27_2_27	MORE RECYCLING	COMMIT TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK BY APRIL 2026. CONSTITUTION NOT SIGNED. NO AFS	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00
SUBTOTAL ENVIRONMENT					R 0,00				R 0,00		R 0,00	R 0,00
HEALTH												
79		BENCORP FOUNDATION	DID NOT ATTEND COMPULSORY CLARIFICATION. NO CONSTITUTION. REGISTRATION CERT OR AFS SUBMITTED.	NOT RECOMMENDED	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
80	28_14	GOOD HOPE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. (AFS AUDITED) CONDITIONAL UPON COMPLIANCE BY APRIL 2026.	CONDITIONAL	40 000,00	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
81	27_15	HEALTH HOUSE CENTRE	NO AFS	NOT RECOMMENDED	60 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
82	29_35	SP(I)EEL ARTS THERAPIES COLLECTIVE	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. (AFS AUDITED) CONDITIONAL UPON COMPLIANCE BY APRIL 2026.	CONDITIONAL	0,00	0,00	190 080,00	204 985,00	204 600,00	190 080,00	240 985,00	204 600,00
83	29_39	STELLENBOSCH HOSPICE NPC	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. (AFS AUDITED) CONDITIONAL UPON COMPLIANCE BY APRIL 2026. COMMIT TO PROVIDE FEBR 2026	CONDITIONAL	40 000,00	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUBTOTAL HEALTH					R 80 000,00				R 190 080,00		R 240 985,00	R 204 600,00
SPORT ARTS AND CULTURE												
SPORT CLUBS												
84	27_2_3	BLUE STAR UNITED	GENERAL APPLICATION WITHOUT OVERALL BUDGET. (NO INCOME INDICATED.) LIST EXEC POSITION NOT LISTED IN CONSTITUTION. (INDICATE AFS ARE AT AUDITORS TO BE SUBMITTED IN JANUARY 2025)	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
85	29_07	CORONATION CRICKET CLUB	EXEC COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION NOT ALIGNED WITH REQUIREMENTS OF CONSTITUTION. AFS COMPILED AND NOT REVIEWED. ONLY SIGNED BY ONE CLUB MEMBER.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
86	29_13	GLEN EAGLES SOCCER CLUB	EXEC LISTED NOT ALIGNED WITH CONSTITUTION. NO AFS.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
87	27_2_19	KLAPMUTS SPORT FORUM	INDICATE APPLICATION IS NOT FOR THE INSUING FIN YEAR. GENERAL APPLICATION WITHOUT OVERALL BUDGET.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
88	29_A	LANQUEDOC ALL STARS	GENERAL APPLICATION WITHOUT OVERALL BUDGET. EXEC COMMITTEE OF NPC DOES NOT ALIGN WITH CONSTITUTION. NO AFS	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
89	28_26	LANQUEDOC FLAMES	INDICATE BOTH SPECIFIC AND GENERAL APPLICATION. NO OVERALL BUDGET. EXEC COMMITTEE NOT ALIGNED WITH CONSTITUTION. NO AFS	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
90	29_26	NEWTONS AFC	EXEC COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION NOT ALIGNED WITH REQUIREMENTS OF CONSTITUTION. AFS COMPILED BY TREASURER NOT APPROVED BY CHAIRPERSON.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
91	27_2_45	PADDLESPOORT SOUTH AFRICA	EXEC LISTED NOT ALIGNED WITH CONSTITUTION. AFS NOT SIGNED BY CHAIRPERSON.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
92	27_2_31	SPES BONA AFC	EXEC MEMBGERS LISTED NOT ALIGNED WITH CONSTITUTION.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
93	27_38	STELLENBOSCH SPORT AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION	3 YEAR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BUDGET WITHOUT DETAILED BUSINESS PLAN. EXEC MEMBERS LISTED NOT ALIGNED TO CONSTITUTION. NO AFS. FEEDBACK REPORT ON PREVIOUS FUNDING REFLECT DIFFERENT AMOUNTS	NOT RECOMMENDED	0,00	0,00	444 500,00	488 950,00	537 845,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
94	27_2_4	VAN DER STEL BLIND CRICKET (EVERGREEN)	AFS IN DRAFT AND NOT SIGNED OFF. NO OVERALL BUDGET FOR GENERAL APPLICATION.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
					Sport	0,00			Sport	0,00	0,00	0,00

ARTS AND CULTURE												
95	27_2_02	AMAGODUKA TRADITIONAL GROUP	AFS COVERING JUL-DEC 2025. NOTE SUBMISSION DATE WAS NOV 2025.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
96	28_08	CELEBRATION GOSPEL CHOIR	NPO REGISTRATION STATUS = NOT COMPLIANT. COMMIT TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK BY APRIL 2026.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
97	28_10	DWARSRIVIER VALLEY HOUSE OF KHOI	CONSTITUTION NOT SIGNED. AGM MINUTES NOT SIGNED. NO AFS. LANES OF DREAMS, STELLENBOSCH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, STELLENBOSCH ENTREPRENEURIAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING SERVICES. DWARSRIVIER HOUSE OF KHOI: APPLICATIONS COMPLETED BY SAME PERSON WHO IS DIRECTOR FOR ALL FOUR. REFERENCE LETTERS BY SAME DIRECTOR FOR ALL FOUR ORGANISATIONS. NPC REQUIRED TO REGISTER AS NPO IF APPLYING FOR FUNDING. MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE ON BOARD NOT DECLARED.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
98	27_11	e'BOSCH	NO BUSINESS PLAN/PROPOSAL/BUDGET. NO CONSTITUTION. NPO NON-COMPLIANT.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
99	28_29	PNIEL ERFENIS EN KULTUUR TRUST	INDEPENDLY REVIEWED AFS. PROPOSAL 2026 FOR WRITERS WORKSHOPS APPROVED.	RECOMMENDED	42 200,00	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
100	28_36	STELLENBOSSE HEEMKRING	AFS DOES NOT OFFER OPINION	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
101	29_43	STELLENBOSCH UNITED MUSIC GROUP	CONSTITUTION NOT SIGNED. INDICATES 6 BOARD MEMBERS. LISTED ONLY TWO ON APPLICATION. AFS OFFERS NO OPINION. NOT REGISTERED WITH DSD.	NOT RECOMMENDED	40 700,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
				Arts and Culture	40 000,00				Arts and Culture	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUTOTAL SPORT ARTS AND CULTURE					R 40 000,00					R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00
				TOTAL CAT A	R 1 040 000,00				TOTAL CAT B	R 3 215 240,11	R 1 518 885,00	R 204 600,00

2026-27 GRANT IN AID DRAFT BUDGET TOTAL 4 255 240,11

10.1.2	REQUEST FOR DEVIATION: STELLENBOSCH NIGHT SHELTER
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Collaborator No: 802086
 IDP KPA Ref No: Dignified Living
 Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR DEVIATION: STELLENBOSCH NIGHT SHELTER**2. PURPOSE**

To consider and make a recommendation on the request by the Stellenbosch Night Shelter to deviate from the council approved business plan and subsequent approved Grant in Aid donation for 2025/26.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

For approval by Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Category B Grant in Aid application was approved for the Stellenbosch Night Shelter for the 2025/26 financial year to the value of R1 646 121,12. The donation was based on a business plan submitted by the applicant and included activities to ensure continuous services at the shelter which were in line with the municipal Grant in Aid Policy. One of the activities were bookkeeping.

The committee of the Night Shelter has since made a decision that changed operations at the shelter. A request (**ANNEXURE A**) to deviate from the approved business plan to support their operational decision was received.

The Grants Committee considered the request (19-01-2026) and support the recommendation to Council.

5. RECOMMENDATION

that the request to deviate from the approved business plan not be approved.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS**6.1 Background**

The approved business plan includes an amount of R 78 100 for cost related to bookkeeping fees and payroll. These tasks were to date implemented by PWC and WC Payroll.

The deviation request is for the same total amount made up of fees for WC Payroll and the remainder for the salary cost to pay a bookkeeper. The bookkeeping function will henceforth reside with an existing employee of the Stellenbosch Night Shelter who will be taking on this additional task at an annual increase in salary of R 60 000.00.

The following restrictions are placed on Grant in Aid donations as per the approved Grant in Aid Policy:

6.1.5. Funding of projects and to organisations shall exclude travel costs, subsistence, accommodation, food or entertainment expenses of any kind, staff salaries, bursaries, payments in lieu of rates or other municipal charges except for where the transport and nutrition is intended for beneficiaries/participants in the projects in question. The Municipality may also exercise their discretion to allow funding to extend to the above costs on a needs basis for the organisation or body clearly motivated for in the application.

6.2 Discussion

Applications are made 7 months prior to the funds becoming available, hence the Grant in Aid policy provides for changes to the approved business plan. It reads as follow:

8.5. If successful with the application, the applicant must spend funds according to the approved Grant-in-Aid funding request. Should the need change over the funding period, written consent needs to be obtained from the municipality prior to spending the funds on alternative needs. Failure to spend funding on approved projects will result in the applicant being required to return the funding and/or (at the discretion of the municipality depending on the nature and seriousness of the discrepancy) the applicant being excluded from future applications for a period of up to 5 (five) years.

The Stellenbosch Night Shelter decided to make operational changes re the implementation of their bookkeeping function. They are requesting the municipality to approve the change in their operations by allowing grant funding to be used for salary related cost. Although the Grant in Aid policy prohibits using the donation towards salary costs, provision is made to exercise discretion to allow funding for this purpose if clearly motivated. The reason for making the decision is, however, not clear. A request to obtain clarity was sent to the Night Shelter during December 2025. **(ANNEXURE B)**

A response indicating that including the bookkeeping function in the responsibilities of an existing staff member due to the documents being filed at the organisation was received in February 2026. **(ANNEXURE C)** This motivation was not considered to be sufficient motivation to allocate grant funding towards salary expenditure.

6.3. Financial Implications

Financial implications as per approved budget.

6.4 Legal Implications

The recommendation is within the legal framework of the municipal policy.

6.5 Staff Implications

This report has no additional staff implications to the Municipality.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

No previous decisions were made in relation to a request for deviation.

6.7 Risk Implications

Risks are addressed through the content of the report.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management:**6.8.1 Director Community and Protection Services:**

Support Item and Recommendation.

6.8.2 Director Planning and Economic Development

Support Item and Recommendation.

6.8.3 Chief Financial Officer:

Support Item and Recommendation.

6.8.4 Municipal Manager:

Support Item and Recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.1.2

that the request to deviate from the approved business plan not be approved.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Stellenbosch Night Shelter request for deviation

Annexure B: Request for additional motivation

Annexure C: Motivation for deviation request

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Michelle Aalbers
POSITION	Manager Community Development
DIRECTORATE	Community and Protection Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	8408
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Michelle.aalbers@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	09/12/2025

ANNEXURE A



021 886 6173
info@stellenboschnightshelter.co.za
www.stellenboschnightshelter.co.za
TENNANTSTRAAT 3 TENNANT STREET

13 November 2025

The Manager: Community Development
Stellenbosch Municipality
21 Simonsberg Road
Stellenbosch

Dear Madam

Re: Request to deviate from approved Grant in Aid proposal

The Stellenbosch Night Shelter thanks the municipality for the Grant in Aid donation approved for the 2025/ 2026 financial year. It is much appreciated. This letter serves to request permission to deviate from the approved Grant in Aid donation proposal as provided for in paragraph 8.4 of the approved Grant in Aid Policy.

The following circumstances has led to a change in need at the organization:

The Stellenbosch Night Shelter and Annex have decided to handle the monthly bookkeeping in-house and make use of PWC Incorporated for audit purposes and the preparation of the financial statements. A person has been appointed to handle the administration and bookkeeping. We kindly request that the salary costs related to bookkeeping be claimed on the operational budget, under BOOKKEEPING & PAYROLL.

The original request was for:

FEES: bookkeeping fees + Payroll – R78 100 (PWC Inc + WC Payroll)

The new request is for:

bookkeeping fees + Payroll – R78 100 (Bookkeeper + WC Payroll)

We hope that this request will be assessed favorably.

Kind regards

Antoinette Bruwer
Chairperson

ANNEXURE B

Michelle Aalbers

From: Michelle Aalbers
Sent: Wednesday, 10 December 2025 08:09
To: Melrisha-STB Night Shelter
Subject: RE: [EX] Re: sin

Hello Melrisha

Sien onderstaande uittreksel uit die GiA beleid.

8.5. If successful with the application, the applicant must spend funds according to the approved Grant-in-Aid funding request. Should the need change over the funding period, written consent needs to be obtained from the municipality prior to spending the funds on alternative needs. Failure to spend funding on approved projects will result in the applicant being required to return the funding and/or (at the discretion of the municipality depending on the nature and seriousness of the discrepancy) the applicant being excluded from future applications for a period of up to 5 (five) years.

Is dit moontlik dat julle die rede vir die besluit beter kan motiveer?

Jammer dat ek so kort-kort vra, ek doen dit maar soos my gedagtes vorder met die skryf van die item.

Michelle

From: Melrisha-STB Night Shelter <info@stellenboschnightshelter.co.za>
Sent: Tuesday, 09 December 2025 16:19
To: Michelle Aalbers <Michelle.Aalbers@stellenbosch.gov.za>
Subject: [EX] Re: sin

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Michelle
See sentence below-

"The bookkeeping function will henceforth reside with an existing employee of the Stellenbosch Night Shelter who will be taking on this additional task at an annual cost of R60 000."

Please also find attached the communication with PWC based on this matter.

Kind regards/ Vriendelike groete

Melrisha Williams

Contact Person/ Social Worker

Stellenbosch Nagskuiling/Night Shelter

Phone number: 021 8866173/0661643377(wapp available)

E-mail: info@stellenboschnightshelter.co.za

Website: www.stellenboschnightshelter.co.za

Address: 3 Tennant Street, Stellenbosch

The Stellenbosch Night Shelter takes all reasonable measures to comply with the **Protection of Personal Information Act**, Act 4 of 2013. A copy of our Privacy Policy is available at office

On Tue, Dec 9, 2025 at 2:31 PM Michelle Aalbers <Michelle.Aalbers@stellenbosch.gov.za> wrote:

The bookkeeping function will henceforth reside with an existing employee of the Stellenbosch Night Shelter who will be taking on this additional task at an annual cost of



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHOOER

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASHIPALA • MUNICIPALITY



About Stellenbosch Municipality

Our mission is to deliver cost-effective services that will provide the most enabling environment for civil and corporate citizens.



Our head office is at Town House Complex, Plein Street, Stellenbosch, 7600, South Africa. For more information about Stellenbosch Municipality, please call +2721-808-8111, or visit www.stellenbosch.gov.za

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this communication from michelle.aalbers@stellenbosch.gov.za sent at 2025-12-09 14:31:15 is confidential and may be legally privileged. It is intended solely for use by info@stellenboschnightshelter.co.za and others authorized to receive it. If you are not info@stellenboschnightshelter.co.za you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking action in reliance of the contents of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful. Powered by [IOCO](#)

ANNEXURE C

Michelle Aalbers

From: Karin - Stellenbosch Night Shelter <sns@stellenboschnightshelter.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 05 February 2026 11:12
To: Michelle Aalbers
Cc: Melrisha Williams
Subject: Re: [EX] Re: sin

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good day Michelle

Regarding your request to motivate the change in the bookkeeping services of the Stellenbosch Night Shelter Annex, the budgeted amount remains the same as approved by the Stellenbosch Municipality.

The accounting and preparation of the financial statements of the Stellenbosch Night Shelter and Annex were handled by PWC. The Management then decided that the monthly bookkeeping would be done at their offices, as this is more practical due to documents and information that are more easily accessible on site. The financial statements are, however, still prepared by PWC.

The bookkeeping function is now performed by an existing employee of the Stellenbosch Night Shelter who will be taking on this additional responsibility at an annual cost of R60,000.

It would be appreciated if this request could be approved, as the Stellenbosch Night Shelter ANNEX did not claim for bookkeeping services for the previous five months, since September 2025.

Kind regards

Karin Basson

Stellenbosch Nagskuiling/Night Shelter

Phone number: 021 8866173/0661643377(wApp available)

Website: www.stellenboschnightshelter.co.za

Address: 3 Tennant Street, Stellenbosch, 7600

The Stellenbosch Night Shelter takes all reasonable measures to comply with the **Protection of Personal Information Act**, Act 4 of 2013. A copy of our Privacy Policy is available at our office.

On Thu, Feb 5, 2026 at 10:20 AM Melrisha-STB Night Shelter <info@stellenboschnightshelter.co.za> wrote:

Goeie more Karin

Karin kan weer 'n epos stuur.

Sien aangeheg die laaste epos na Michelle Aalbers toe.

Kind regards/ Vriendelike groete

Mrs/ Mev Melrisha Williams

Social Worker/ Maatskaplike werker

Stellenbosch Nagskuiling/Night Shelter

Phone number: 021 8866173/0661643377(wapp available)

E-mail: info@stellenboschnightshelter.co.za

Website: www.stellenboschnightshelter.co.za

10.1.3	USE OF A PORTION OF MOUNTAIN BREEZE CARAVAN PARK TO ESTABLISH THE CANINE UNIT KENNELS AS WELL AS DEPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR CANINE HANDLERS AND TRAINING AREA FOR THE TACTICAL RESPONSE UNIT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No:

Meeting Date:

Good governance and compliance

25 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: USE OF A PORTION OF MOUNTAIN BREEZE CARAVAN PARK TO ESTABLISH THE CANINE UNIT KENNELS AS WELL AS DEPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR CANINE HANDLERS AND TRAINING AREA FOR THE TACTICAL RESPONSE UNIT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

2. PURPOSE

To request Council approval for the use of a portion of Mountain Breeze caravan park for:

1. The establishment of a K9 Unit Deployment Facility and training area for the Tactical Response Unit (TRU).
2. The construction of:
 - Purpose-built kennels
 - A canine dip tank
 - A service dog training area
 - A Tactical Response training area
 - A deployment office
3. The connection of municipal services (water, sewage and electricity).
4. The phased establishment of a municipal service dog breeding programme to support internal capacity and other municipal K9 units, as requested by the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS).
5. The portion of land identified will not impact on the current use of the caravan park and can still go ahead as council envisage.
6. The identified portion used for the K9 kennels and TRU training area, to operate as a stand-alone with no impact on established park.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

For decision by Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipality continues to experience increasing operational demands relating to:

- Theft and vandalism of municipal infrastructure
- Drug-related activity
- Public order incidents
- High-risk law enforcement operations
- Illegal occupation and trespassing

The K9 Unit and Tactical Response Unit play a critical role in addressing these challenges. However, the absence of a dedicated, purpose-built operational facility limits the efficiency, training capacity and sustainability of these specialised units.

A portion of Mountain Breeze Caravan Park has been identified as a strategically suitable municipal site for the establishment of a K9 Unit and training facility for the Tactical Response and serve as a deployment hub.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that Council approves the establishment of a K9 Unit deployment Facility and Tactical Response Unit training facility at Mountain Breeze Caravan Park;
- (b) that Council approves the construction of kennels, dip tank, service dog training area, Tactical Response training area, and K9 deployment office;
- (c) that Council Approves the connection of water, sewage and electricity services to the site;
- (d) that Council Supports the phased implementation of a municipal service dog breeding programme to strengthen internal capacity and assist other municipal K9 units, as discussed and requested by POCS; and
- (e) that Council Mandates the relevant departments to submit detailed costing and implementation timelines for inclusion in the municipal budget process.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 BACKGROUND

The K9 Unit and Tactical Response Unit play a critical role in addressing these challenges. However, the absence of a dedicated, purpose-built operational facility limits the efficiency, training capacity and sustainability of these specialised units.

6.2 STRATEGIC LOCATION

Mountain Breeze Caravan Park offers:

- Suitable positioning within the municipal area
- Direct access to major transport route
- Controlled entry and exit points

6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

The proposed facility will include:

(a) Kennels

- Secure and hygienic accommodation for service dogs
- Compliance with animal welfare standards
- Proper separation of patrol, detection and breeding dogs

(b) Dip Tank

- Essential parasite control
- Maintenance of canine health
- Prevention of operational downtime

(c) Service Dog Training Area

- Obedience and patrol training
- Detection exercises
- Scenario-based simulations
- Continuous operational readiness

(d) Tactical Response Training Area

- Crowd management drills
- Tactical formation exercises
- High-risk scenario training
- Joint K9/TRU integration exercises

(e) K9 Deployment Office

- Command and control point
- Equipment storage
- Administrative and K9 management

6.4 Security Benefits to Mountain Breeze Caravan Park

The permanent presence of the K9 and Tactical Response Units will:

- Act as a visible deterrent against theft and vandalism
- Reduce criminal activity within and around the park
- Prevent illegal occupation
- Improve asset protection
- Provide 24-hour occupation and oversight

The transformation of the site into an operational base will significantly enhance its security profile and reduce maintenance and repair costs linked to vandalism.

6.5 Municipal Services Connection

For the facility to operate effectively, the following services are required:

- Water connection (for kennels, sanitation and dip tank use)
- Sewage connection (for hygienic waste management)
- Electricity connection (for lighting, security systems and office operations)

These services are critical to ensure compliance with occupational health, safety and animal welfare standards.

6.6 Canine Breeding Programme

Upon full establishment, the facility will enable the development of a structured municipal service dog breeding programme.

This initiative will:

- Reduce external procurement costs
- Ensure suitable genetic selection for operational needs
- Improve sustainability of the K9 Unit
- Provide service dogs for procurement or donation to other municipal K9 units, as discussed and requested by POCS
- Position the Municipality as a regional centre of excellence in municipal canine development.

7. Financial Implications

Financial implications include:

- Clearing of identified area
- Construction of kennels and associated infrastructure
- Installation of dip tank
- Development of training areas
- Establishment of deployment office
- Connection of municipal services

A detailed costing framework will be submitted through the appropriate budget adjustment or capital allocation process.

Long-term cost savings are anticipated through:

- Reduced vandalism and theft
- Lower external canine procurement costs
- Reduced reliance on external training facilities

8. Legal Implications

The establishment of this facility falls within the Municipality's constitutional mandate relating to:

- Municipal public safety
- Municipal law enforcement
- Protection of municipal assets
- Crime prevention within municipal jurisdiction

All infrastructure development will comply with applicable municipal planning, building regulations, and animal welfare standards.

9. Staff Implications

One Kennel hand to clean kennels and feed K9's.

10. Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

None.

11. Risk Implications

Failure to establish a dedicated facility may result in:

- Reduced operational readiness
- Increased infrastructure vandalism
- Higher long-term procurement and maintenance costs
- Limited expansion capacity of specialised units

12. Comments from Senior Management:

Director Infrastructure Services: Water and Sanitation to be installed. None currently available.

Director Planning and Economic Development: Once approved by Council, a Land Use Application to be completed.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.1.3

- (a) that Council approves the establishment of a K9 Unit deployment Facility and Tactical Response Unit training facility at Mountain Breeze Caravan Park;
- (b) that Council approves the construction of kennels, dip tank, service dog training area, Tactical Response training area, and K9 deployment office;
- (c) that Council Approves the connection of water, sewage and electricity services to the site;
- (d) that Council Supports the phased implementation of a municipal service dog breeding programme to strengthen internal capacity and assist other municipal K9 units, as discussed and requested by POCS;
- (e) that Council Mandates the relevant departments to submit detailed costing and implementation timelines for inclusion in the municipal budget process; and
- (f) that a Land Use Application be submitted after Council Approval to change the land use of the portion.

Attachments:

- 1. Schematic layout of K9 facility and TRU training area. For Illustration purposes only
- 2. Arial photograph of the caravan park indicating the portion to be used by K9 and TRU.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	<i>Charl Kitching</i>
POSITION	<i>Senior Manager: Protection Services</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Community and Protection Services</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021 808 8815</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	charl.kitching@stellenbsoch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	<i>24 February 2026</i>

ANNEXURE 1



SECURE PERIMETER FENCE

QUARANTINE /
BREEDING KENNES

TRAINING & SEARCH AREA
AGILITY & NARROCTICS TRAINING

• Tunnels

• Tunnels

• Weave Poles

• Weave Poles

• A-Frame

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

- Office
- Briefing Room
- Restrooms

LARGE DIPPING TANK

STANDARD KENNELS
12 KENNELS WITH RUNS

ANNEXURE 2



10.1.4	CONSIDERATION BY SENIOR MANAGEMENT FOR THE PRIVATISATION OF THE STELLENBOSCH VEHICLE TESTING STATION AT STELLENBOSCH TRAFFIC SERVICES, IN STELLENBOSCH
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Collaborator No: 802598
 IDP KPA Ref No: Safest Valley
 Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION BY SENIOR MANAGEMENT FOR THE PRIVATISATION OF THE STELLENBOSCH VEHICLE TESTING STATION AT STELLENBOSCH TRAFFIC SERVICES, IN STELLENBOSCH

2. PURPOSE

To obtain Council's approval to lease the VTS for ten (10) years and to consult with the public of Stellenbosch Municipality on the proposed leasing of the VTS.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

For decision by the Stellenbosch Municipal Council in terms of Section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000 stipulates that: (1) "A municipal council must develop a system of delegations that will maximize administrative and operational efficiency and provide for adequate checks and balances and in accordance with that system.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stellenbosch VTS currently operates at a financial loss to the municipality. The budget deficiencies over the past financial years for the Traffic Department can in part be attributed to the loss-making VTS. This is so as Regulation 139(1)(b) prohibits Local Government from setting its own tariffs. The Regulation gives the authority to the Provincial Minister responsible for transport. The relatively low tariffs imposed by the MEC resulted in losses incurred by the Municipality as the tariffs do not take the running cost of the facility into account.

Private testing stations are pardoned from predetermined tariffs set by the MEC, hence private operators' appetite to run VTSS.

If our recent visit to the Vredendal Municipality is anything to go by, Stellenbosch Municipality could make a profit from the facility for the first time. Vredendal Municipality has been leasing its facility to the private sector for more than 10 years.

Furthermore, another municipality, namely Mossel Bay Municipality, has also been leasing its facility to the private sector for more than 20 years.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that the Council approves leasing the facility using a tender process in terms of the Supply Chain Management Regulations and Policy for a period of 10 years to be utilized for a VTS;
- (b) that Council consult the community of Stellenbosch in terms of section 16 of the MSA, act 32 of 2000, before going out on tender by placing a notice in the local newspaper and on the Municipality's website; and
- (c) that both license holders and non-license holders are invited to tender, but that preference will be given to license holders through a point system.

6. DISCUSSION

The purpose of this Communication is to submit a report to the senior management in respect of the Vehicle Testing Station status quo and to seriously consider privatizing the facility.

This is a grade A Vehicle Testing Station, situated on the premises of the Traffic Department at No.1 Joubert Street, Stellenbosch, which is authorized to test all vehicle categories.

The VTS was built in 1982, and at the inception period the Vehicle Testing Station was equipped with Millitron Equipment. With the departure of Millitron, a vacuum was created insofar as the maintenance and the quality of technical maintenance and was a concern. This compromise led to the deterioration of services. A new company, namely Clifford Technical Services, took over the maintenance of the equipment at VTS. After a short period of services and maintenance of the VTS, Clifford Technical Services closed, and the department struggled to retain equipment and services of quality. Since then, the department made use of a service provider that found it difficult to service the outdated equipment, struggled to source quality parts and to render maintenance on this outdated equipment required in terms of compliance.

Currently most of our equipment is older than 10 years and the department experiences maintenance challenges with the equipment needing to be repaired on a continuous basis.

A further challenge is the water that has risen in the pits during heavy rains.

6.1. Financial Implications

The financial implication for Stellenbosch Municipality is that it required of the Municipality to hand over a SABS approved facility, which might involve major costs to bring the equipment and the building in line with SABS requirements.

6.2. Legal Implications

- Section 16 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (Act 32 Of 2000) obliges municipalities to involve communities in the affairs of a Municipality. Therefore, this item seeks the Council's approval to consult the communities of Stellenbosch to lease the VTS to the private sector for a period of 10 years.
- In terms of section 110 of the MFMA, Municipalities may procure or dispose of services from or to qualifying contractors to render such services to the Municipality. Section 38 of the National Road Traffic Act 93/1996 provides that any person who wishes to operate a VTS must apply for authorisation with the MEC concerned, and only after the application is processed and the applicant is vetted can permission be granted. To avoid such a long and dragged out process, it is advised that the Stellenbosch Municipality calls for tenders from licensed VTS Operators.

6.3. Staff Implications

The recommendation has no staff implications for the municipality.

6.4. Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

None.

6.5. Risk Implications

None

6.6 Directors to comment on this item**6.6.1 Directorate: Infrastructure Services**

No comments received.

6.6.2 Directorate: Financial Services

No comments received.

6.6.3 Directorate: Corporate Services

No comments received.

6.6.4 Municipal Manager

No comments received.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.1.4

- (a) that the Council approves leasing the facility using a tender process in terms of the Supply Chain Management Regulations and Policy for a period of 10 years to be utilized for a VTS;
- (b) that Council consult the community of Stellenbosch in terms of section 16 of the MSA, act 32 of 2000, before going out on tender by placing a notice in the local newspaper and on the Municipality's website; and
- (c) that both license holders and non-license holders are invited to tender, but that preference will be given to license holders through a point system.

ANNEXURES:

- Annexure A: Memorandum to the Director: Community and Protection Services
- Annexure B: Annexure A and B (quotations) and (terms and condition documents)
- Annexure C: Best practice excursion to a private VTS in the Matzikama Municipality in Vredendal
- Annexure D: Correspondence between the office of the Traffic Chief's and the Director: Transport Administration and Licensing

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Gavin Solomons
POSITION	Chief: Traffic Services
DIRECTORATE	Community and Protection Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8801
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Gavin.Solomons@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	25 February 2026

ANNEXURE A



MEMO

Page 2157

Municipality - Munisipaliteit
Stellenbosch

11 DEC 2025

Office of the Municipal Manager
Kantoor van die Munisipale Bestuurder

TO : MUNICIPAL MANAGER : GERALDINE METTLER
FROM : DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES, GARY BOSHOF

DATE : 11 DECEMBER 2025

RE : ROUTING OF ITEM: THE PRIVATISATION OF THE STELLENBOSCH VEHICLE TESTING STATION AT TRAFFIC SERVICES IN STELLENBOSCH

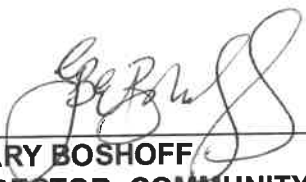
Dear Municipal Manager

This memorandum serves to request direction regarding the attached item: The Recommendation to Privatisise the Stellenbosch Vehicle Testing Station at the Traffic Services Department in Stellenbosch.

Kindly advise on whether the attached item should be submitted to the Directors Meeting for recommendation, or whether it should be routed directly to a specific Committee Meeting for consideration.

Your guidance in this regard will be appreciated.

Sincerely,


GARY BOSHOF
DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Please prepare an item and allow the directorates to comment on it.
Finance and corporate service, legal ect.

From: Gavin Solomons <Gavin.Solomons@ Stellenbosch.gov.za>

Sent: Monday, August 18, 2025 2:34 PM

To: Randal Barreiro <Randal.Barreiro@westerncape.gov.za>; Randal.Barreiro@westerncape.gov; Charlton Majiedt <Charlton.Majiedt@westerncape.gov.za>

Cc: Joan Felix <Joan.Felix@ Stellenbosch.gov.za>; Charl Kitching - Stellenbosch <charl.kitching@ Stellenbosch.gov.za>

Subject: Consideration for the privatization of the Stellenbosch municipal VTS

Good day Director Barreiro

The subject refers: ***Consideration for the privatization of the Stellenbosch municipal VTS***

The Stellenbosch municipal VTS currently operates at a financial loss to the municipality. The budget deficiencies over the past financial years for the Traffic Department can in part be attributed to the loss-making VTS.

This is so as Regulation 139(1)(b) prohibits Local Government from setting its own tariffs. The Regulation gives the authority to the Provincial Minister responsible for transport.

The relatively low tariffs imposed by the MEC resulted in losses incurred by the Municipality as the tariffs do not take the running cost of the facility into account.

The fees for testing stations are not determined by the MEC since 2010 but rather the National Minister. However, these fees were not increased since 2010, despite numerous requests by the Department to the National Minister to do so.

Due to the outdated VTS equipment, the municipality is strongly considering the privatization of the said facility.

The department are hereby seeking guidance from the department of Mobility in this respect, before we start the internal processes.

As you know in terms of Section 38 of the National Road Traffic Act 93/1996 provides that any person who wishes to operate a VTS must apply for authorization with the MEC concerned, and only after the application is processed and the applicant is vetted can permission be granted. The procedure we followed with the other 2 municipalities, was that they **followed their Supply Chain Management (SCM) tender procedures to find a service provider to render the service on behalf of the municipality. In the tender document provision must be made that the successful bidder must obtain approval from the Department in terms of the application process. For this the successful bidder can contact Ms Naomi De Wet to assist with requirements for this process. The Department will then follow the process to determine suitability of the applicant and testing station (compliance to NRTA and SANS codes). This could be a lengthy process and should be catered for in the tender document (no liability for the Department and Municipality).**

Greetings



Gavin Solomons

Traffic Chief

Traffic Services

Directorate: Community &
Protection Services

T: +27 21 808 8801 |

C: +27 731842169

1 Joubert Street, Stellenbosch, 7600

www.stellenbosch.gov.za



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PHIL • PRANSKHOEK
MUNICIPALITEIT • UMASHALA • MUNICIPALITY



About Stellenbosch Municipality

Our mission is to deliver cost-effective services that will provide the most enabling environment for civil and corporate citizens.



Our head office is at Town House Complex, Plein Street, Stellenbosch, 7600, South Africa. For more information about Stellenbosch Municipality, please call +2721-808-8111, or visit www.stellenbosch.gov.za

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this communication from gavin.solomons@stellenbosch.gov.za sent at 2025-08-18 14:34:21 is confidential and may be legally privileged. It is intended solely for use by randal.barreiro@westerncape.gov.za and others authorized to receive it. If you are not randal.barreiro@westerncape.gov.za you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking action in reliance of the contents of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful. Powered by IOCO

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ANNEXURE B

A



CLIFFORD TECHNICAL SERVICES CC
A DIVISION OF WORKSHOP ELECTRONICS

UNIT 6, MANFELD PARK
12-14 DAWN ROAD
MONTAGUE GARDENS 7441

Tel: 083 777 0792 : Email: cape@brakes.co.za : Rob Braham

Contact Name: STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Client Company Name: AYANDA ROYI

Address: STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Phone: 021 808 8111

Email: [Avanda Royi' <Avanda.Royi@ Stellenbosch.gov.za>](mailto:Avanda.Royi@ Stellenbosch.gov.za)

ESTIMATE
20250414

DATE

22 April 2025

DESCRIPTION		QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	A Grade Brake tester Wecc 50	1	392500.00	R392 500.00
2	Steel installation foundation frame	1	45000.00	R45 000.00
3	Axle play detector A Grade	1	185000.00	R185 000.00
4	Steel installation foundation frame	1	18500.00	R18 500.00
5	Scuff gauge/Wheel alignment	1	37500.00	R37 500.00
6	Steel installation foundation frame	1	7500.00	R7 500.00
7	Pit Jacks A Grade	1	125000.00	R125 000.00
8	Steel installation foundation frame	1	35000.00	R35 000.00
9	Headlight aimer	1	19200.00	R19 200.00
10	Hand Tools & Bag	1	16500.00	R16 500.00
11	Quality procedure	0	33500.00	R0.00
12	Rubber Stamps as prescribed	0	8500.00	R0.00
13	Prescribed legislation (RTA)	0	28880.00	R0.00
14	Second Display 32" inch	1	15000.00	R15 000.00
15	Construction of suitable pit area	1	25000.00	R25 000.00
16	Installation of equipment	1	35000.00	R35 000.00
17	Delivery of equipment to site	1	15000.00	R15 000.00
18	Travelling to site & accomodation	1	5025.00	R5 025.00
SUBTOTAL				R976 725.00
DISCOUNT				R76 725.00
SUBTOTAL LESS DISCOUNT				R900 000.00
VAT RATE				15.5%
VAT TOTAL				R139 500.00
Balance Due				R1 039 500.00



04/09/2025

Stellenbosch Municipal VTS

Mr Solomons

This quotation is for the Upgrade of your slow speed roller testing machine. The upgrade consists of a Solid State Soft Start motor control to reduce mechanical stresses on the roller set, PLC based CPU with panel installed NUC PC assistance and data base storage (including visual image of vehicle being tested) of all tests performed. Any specific test can be recalled and re-printed. The report includes a visual image of the vehicle being tested.

This upgrade consists of an integrated camera with automatic image capture and image save onto data-base.

This upgrade will be started within 2 weeks from receipt of order and will take a week to complete.

Your machine will be upgraded to our reliable system as in use at around 90% of the Municipal VTS around the Cape Provinces.

Wall mounted automatic static camera & hand held camera linked to NUCR 42 422,00

Panel mounted PLC complete with analogue input peripheral and printer R 39 750,00

Panel mounted 24 V Omron Power supply for PLC and accessories R 3 600,00

NUC PC and relevant PLC software R 28 550,00

32" Flat Screens, Mouse and Keyboard, panel mounted camera R 20 500,00

Screen brackets, VGA cables, wiring, remote and other accessories R 3 150,00

New wired panel including soft start units and peripherals R 65 000,00

Total Excluding VAT R202 972,00

VAT 15% R 30 449.25

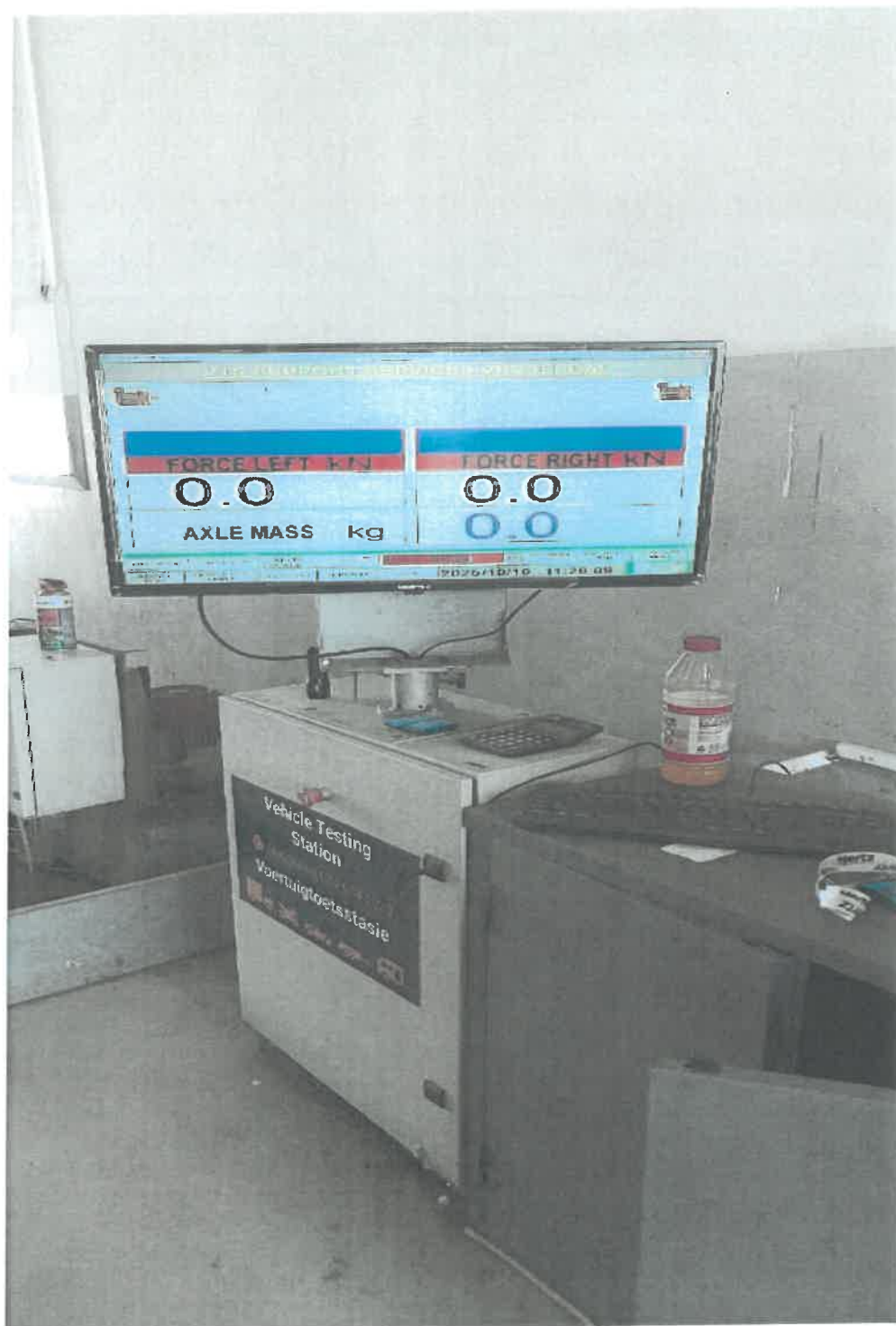
Total Including VAT ~~R~~ R233 421.25

Peter Siegling 081 359 9536

ANNEXURE C









ANNEXURE D



MEMO

To: Director: Community and Protection Services: Mr. G Boshoff
CC: Senior Manager: Protection Services: Mr. C Kitching
From: Chief: Traffic Services: Mr. G Solomons
Date: 08/12/2025
Re: **RECOMMENDATION: THE CONSIDERATION BY COUNCIL FOR THE PRIVATISATION OF THE STELLENBOSCH VEHICLE TESTING STATION AT TRAFFIC SERVICES, IN STELLENBOSCH**

1. INTRODUCTION

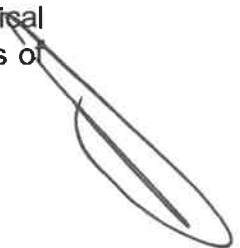
Due to many challenges experienced at the Stellenbosch vehicle testing station, the department strongly recommends that the municipality consider the lease of this portion of the municipal building (the vehicle testing station, also called the VTS) situated in Joubert Street, Stellenbosch Traffic Department. The proposed privatization can be in the form of a lease agreement for a period of either 5 or 10 years, by means of the tender process in terms of the Supply Chain Management Regulations and Policy, since it is not required for basic municipal purposes, and to be utilized for vehicle testing station purposes.

This portion of the property (the vehicle testing station) and the buildings thereto can be utilized by a successful bidder exclusively for vehicle testing station purposes, and no other activities will be allowed without prior written approval of the Municipal Manager

2. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this Communication is to submit a report to the senior management in respect of the Vehicle Testing Station status quo. This is a grade A Vehicle Testing Station, situated on the premises of the Traffic Department at No.1 Joubert street, Stellenbosch, which is authorized to test all vehicles categories.

The VTS was built in 1982, and at the inception period the Vehicle Testing Station was equipped with Millitron Equipment. With the departure of Millitron, a vacuum was created insofar as the maintenance and the quality of technical maintenance and was a concern. This compromise led to the deterioration of services. A new company, namely Clifford Technical Services, took over the maintenance of the equipment at VTS. After a short period of services and maintenance of the VTS, Clifford Technical Services closed, and the department struggled to retain equipment and services of



quality. Since then, the department made use of a service provider that found it difficult to service the outdated equipment, struggled to source quality parts and to render maintenance on this outdated equipment required in terms of compliance. Currently most of our equipment is older than 10 years and the department experience maintenance challenges with the equipment needing to be repaired on a continuous basis.

3. FUNCTIONALITY

Stellenbosch Traffic Services performs 3 functions on behalf of the Provincial Department of Transport, namely, Registration and Licensing of vehicles, Vehicle Roadworthy Tests and Diver/Learner Testing. Unfortunately, with the manpower and other challenges at the Vehicle Roadworthy Testing Station, it is impossible to achieve the objectives as set out in section 152 of the Constitution.

The VTS is one functionality that we struggled to operate optimally due to its many challenges listed above.

The core function of the Department Traffic Services is to ensure road safety by changing driver behavior and see that vehicles are roadworthy and compliant with the Traffic Laws and Regulations for road safety.

4. PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CHALLENGES

- The Department has a historical file of complaints to the Property Management Department, amongst others, regarding the replacement of the VTS roof that was partially addressed by replacing the roof panels.
- In winter the roof leaks and the blocking of water pipes are some of the challenges which were identified previously and were simultaneously addressed, however, leaks are still observed when it is raining. Water also pushes up from the ground and floods the pits, where no staff member can perform duties.
- The doors and the condition of our VTS building are not up to standard for compliance purposes. Industrial doors that are used for the entrance to the building are outdated and cannot be fixed and need to be replaced. Furthermore, the width of the doors needs to widen as certain heavy vehicles cannot enter the VTS through the doors.
- Initially we could not proceed with the replacement of doors without first looking at the structural changes that were envisaged for the building. It was observed that widening the doorway as required, would mean that structural changes are required.
- The financial implications for such were found to be too exorbitant, and it was decided that it will be cost effective to consider such alterations on the project of rebuilding the entire structure.
- It must be noted that the project of building new premises for Traffic Services was stopped to fund other projects and buildings.

5. VEHICLE TESTING STATION EQUIPMENT CHALLENGES

With reference to the required roadworthy testing equipment, our equipment is outdated and breaks down on a continuous basis, which hinders services to the public. The contracted technicians in June 2021 visited the Vehicle Testing Station (VTS) and inspected the brake tester and confirmed the following.

- that the GPi PC Board was blown, due to the water dripping on the testing machinery. However, the situation was addressed by repairing the GPi PC Board and recommending the replacement of roadworthy testing equipment.
- The VTS is in urgent need of repainting, to be in compliance with SANS requirements for testing of vehicles for roadworthiness (SANS 10047:2009) and the requirements for the evaluation of vehicle test stations (SANS 10216:2010)
- The water problem is experienced on a continuous basis, as there is no water pump machine available at the building to address water that re-surface from underneath the testing lines.

6. REPLACEMENT OF OLD EQUIPMENT

The department went on a best practice excursion / visitation to Swartland Municipality and Drakenstein Municipalities in February 2025.

Both the abovementioned municipalities use either Clifford Technical Services CC or Fulcrum CC, or both

In April the department asked both companies to visit the VTS and to give us a quotation.

The quotation details are reflected as illustrated below.

The department asked the following companies to provide quotations for the refurbishment and replacement of the existing outdated VTS equipment	Company A Clifford Technical Services CC	Company B Fulcrum CC
Quotations Received	<p>New complete VTS system</p> <p>Total Quotation: R1039 500 (Vat Inclusive)</p>	<p>This quotation is for the Upgrade of your slow speed roller testing machine. The upgrade consists of a Solid State Soft Start motor control to reduce</p>

		<p>mechanical stresses on the roller set, PLC based CPU with panel installed NUC PC assistance and data base storage (including visual image of vehicle being tested) of all tests performed. Any specific test can be recalled and re-printed. The report includes a visual image of the vehicle being tested.</p> <p>Total Excluding VAT R202 972,00</p> <p>VAT 15% R 30 449.25</p> <p>Total Including VAT R233 421.25</p>
--	--	---

7. BEST PRACTISE EXCURSION

The Traffic Chief and the Senior Superintendent: Traffic Operations went on a best practice excursion to a private VTS in the Matzikama Municipality in Vredendal on Friday the 10th of October 2025.

VTS Support Services was the company that is currently running private VTS.

We have inspected the current equipment, administration, VTS layout and the operations. We have requested that the Traffic Chief of Matzikama and the contractor explain the steps to be taken, and the department noted the process to privatize a municipal VTS.

Communication to the mobility department were made a confirmation of the privatization process were confirmed.

On the 18th of August the Office of the Traffic Chief wrote to Director R Barreiro of the Mobility Department Transport Administration and Licensing and his response are quoted below:

"Good afternoon Mr Solomons

As the legislation allows private individuals to operate a Testing Station, the Stellenbosch Municipality as the owner of the Testing Station can decide if they want to outsource the management thereof. There are already other municipalities in the Western Cape that have gone this route viz Mossel Bay and Matzikama. You are welcome to engage them on the process they followed to do so".

8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The table below illustrates the revenue collected versus the expenditure and the financial loss due to the VTS being none operational and losing revenue as the result of the challenging experience.

1. Revenue collected	Expenditure costs	Calibration of Equipment
For the period as for 01 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 R7100 (VAT inclusive)	Maintenance of equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 2022 supply new GPI Board costs = R16 201. 60 VAT inclusive. • Supply new loader // Feb 2022 = R15 752. 93 VAT inclusive. Total Expenditure: R31 954(Vat Inclusive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R15 193.80 May 2023 • R13 942. 60 March 2022 Total Expenditure: R29 135.60 VAT inclusive

- If the Municipality cannot afford to address all these challenges, it is ideal to consider the option of privatising the VTS.
- The department also looked at the best practices at other municipalities that have looked at privatizing their VTS's that have experienced more or less the same challenges as experienced at our VTS.
- The department may seek any model that will be in favour of the Municipality in terms of their decision.

9. STAFF CONSTRAINS:

- The VTS is non-compliant with minimum standards to retain the registration and grading, as there is no management representative appointed, nor an appointed examiner of vehicles for the full functioning of the VTS.
- The Department has advertised the post of vehicle examiner several times and were unable to select and appoint a suitable and qualified examiner of vehicles.
- For operationalization and compliance, the VTS requires a Management Rep and an Examiner of Vehicles.
- The department makes use of operational traffic officers from the enforcement teams to assist at the VTS.

10. RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Stellenbosch municipality urgently consider privatizing the Vehicle Test Station in the form of a tender process and allow bidders to bid for the leasing of the Test Station property and facilities, or
2. The municipality allocates funding of either one of the quotations of R29 135.60 for quotation B or the R 1,039 500.00 for quotation A.
3. The new or upgraded VTS system will enable the department to take full responsibility for updating, upgrading and procurement of new testing equipment.
4. Allocate funding to upgrade the current VTS building to ensure that the VTS facilities and building are in a good condition and to be complaint with legislation, for the provision of services to the residents in the WCO24.

Annexure A and B (quotations) and (terms and condition documents)

Best practice excursion to a private VTS in the Matzikama Municipality in Vredendal

Correspondence between the office of the Traffic Chief's and the Director: Transport Administration and Licensing

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2025 -12- 09

G Solomons
Chief: Traffic Services

Office of the Chief: Traffic Services

J Felix
Manager: Traffic and Law Enforcement Services


C Kitching
Senior Manager: Protection Services

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
11 DEC 2025
Office of the Snr Manager
Protection Services


G Boshoff
Director: Community and Protection Services



[EX] RE: Consideration for the privatization of the Stellenbosch municipal VTS

From Randal Barreiro <Randal.Barreiro@westerncape.gov.za>

Date Wed 8/20/2025 2:49 PM

To Gavin Solomons <Gavin.Solomons@stellenbosch.gov.za>

Cc Joan Felix <Joan.Felix@stellenbosch.gov.za>; Charl Kitching <Charl.Kitching@stellenbosch.gov.za>;
Charlton Majiedt <Charlton.Majiedt@westerncape.gov.za>; Brandon Ellie
<Brandon.Ellie@westerncape.gov.za>; Naomi De Wet <Naomi.DeWet@westerncape.gov.za>

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good Afternoon Mr Solomons

As the legislation allows for private individuals to operate a Testing Station, the Stellenbosch Municipality as the owner of the Testing Station can decide if they want to outsource the management thereof. There are already other municipalities in the Western Cape that has gone this route viz Mossel Bay and Matzikama. You are welcome to engage them on the process they followed to do so.

For clarity on a few items mentioned, please see my comments below.

Regards

Randal Barreiro
Director: Transport Administration and Licensing
Western Cape Mobility Department
WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT

Address: 1st Floor, 34 Roeland Street, Cape Town, 8001, PO Box 2603, Cape Town, 8000

Tel: +27 21 483 2061

E-mail: Randal.Barreiro@westerncape.gov.za

Website: www.westerncape.gov.za



**Western Cape
Government**
FOR YOU



From: Gavin Solomons <Gavin.Solomons@ Stellenbosch.gov.za>
Sent: Monday, August 18, 2025 2:34 PM
To: Randal Barreiro <Randal.Barreiro@westerncape.gov.za>; Randal.Barreiro@westerncape.gov; Charlton Majiedt <Charlton.Majiedt@westerncape.gov.za>
Cc: Joan Felix <Joan.Felix@ Stellenbosch.gov.za>; Charl Kitching - Stellenbosch <charl.kitching@ Stellenbosch.gov.za>
Subject: Consideration for the privatization of the Stellenbosch municipal VTS

Good day Director Barreiro

The subject refers: ***Consideration for the privatization of the Stellenbosch municipal VTS***

The Stellenbosch municipal VTS currently operates at a financial loss to the municipality. The budget deficiencies over the past financial years for the Traffic Department can in part be attributed to the loss-making VTS.

This is so as Regulation 139(1)(b) prohibits Local Government from setting its own tariffs. The Regulation gives the authority to the Provincial Minister responsible for transport.

The relatively low tariffs imposed by the MEC resulted in losses incurred by the Municipality as the tariffs do not take the running cost of the facility into account.

The fees for testing stations are not determined by the MEC since 2010 but rather the National Minister. However, these fees were not increased since 2010, despite numerous requests by the Department to the National Minister to do so.

Due to the outdated VTS equipment, the municipality is strongly considering the privatization of the said facility.

The department are hereby seeking guidance from the department of Mobility in this respect, before we start the internal processes.

As you know in terms of Section 38 of the National Road Traffic Act 93/1996 provides that any person who wishes to operate a VTS must apply for authorization with the MEC concerned, and only after the application is processed and the applicant is vetted can permission be granted. The procedure we followed with the other 2 municipalities, was that they **followed their Supply Chain Management (SCM) tender procedures to find a service provider to render the service on behalf of the municipality. In the tender document provision must be made that the successful bidder must obtain approval from the Department in terms of the application process. For this the successful bidder can contact Ms Naomi De Wet to assist with requirements for this process. The Department will then follow the process to determine suitability of the applicant and testing station (compliance to NRTA and SANS codes). This could be a lengthy process and should be catered for in the tender document (no liability for the Department and Municipality).**

Greetings

Gavin Solomons

Traffic Chief

Traffic Services

Directorate: Community &
Protection Services

T: +27 21 808 8801 |

C: +27 731842169

1 Joubert Street, Stellenbosch, 7600

www.stellenbosch.gov.za

STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • FRIEL • FRANSCHBURG
MUNICIPALITEIT • UMASHOHLA • MUNICIPAALITEIT

**About Stellenbosch Municipality**

Our mission is to deliver cost-effective services that will provide the most enabling environment for civil and corporate citizens.



Our head office is at Town House Complex, Plein Street, Stellenbosch, 7600, South Africa. For more information about Stellenbosch Municipality, please call +2721-808-8111, or visit www.stellenbosch.gov.za

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this communication from gavin.solomons@stellenbosch.gov.za sent at 2025-08-18 14:34:21 is confidential and may be legally privileged. It is intended solely for use by randal.barreiro@westerncape.gov.za and others authorized to receive it. If you are not randal.barreiro@westerncape.gov.za you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution or taking action in reliance of the contents of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful. Powered by

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AGENDA

39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2026-03-31

10.2	SPORT, YOUTH AND CULTURE: (PC: CLLR N OLAYI)
------	--

NONE

10.3	CORPORATE SERVICES: (PC: CLLR L NKAMISA)
------	--

10.3.1	RETURN ITEM: DISPOSAL OF ERF 748 FRANSCHHOEK
--------	--

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance

Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: RETURN ITEM: DISPOSAL OF ERF 748 FRANSCHHOEK**2. PURPOSE**

To provide feedback and obtain Council's final approval for the sale of Erf 748 Franschhoek situated in Cabriere Street in Franschhoek.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 30 July 2024 Council considered an application by GH Building Supplies to lease Erf 748 Franschhoek for private business purposes. It was however resolved that the property was not needed to provide basic municipal services and that same should be sold on auction and a valuation needs to be obtained to determine a fair market value. A valuation report was obtained, and the auctioneer was instructed to proceed with the auction.

On 31 March 2025 an auction was held at the property by Ikapa Auctioneers and the highest bid received on the day was from Space Link Capital (Pty) Ltd in the amount of R2.55 million. The purchaser was able to pay the deposit on the day to secure the purchase.

An item was before Council for consideration of the offer on 30 April 2025. Council resolved, *inter alia*, that the offer cannot be accepted as it is not market related and granted the purchaser the opportunity to make a higher offer. The purchaser initially indicated that they are willing to make a higher offer but, in the end, decided to not make a higher offer.

A further auction was held on 13 July 2025 and the highest bid received on the day was R2 950 000.00, which offer is market related. The purchaser has made the offer subject to the following three conditions:

1. The Municipality needs to ensure that there is water services supplied to the property;
2. Confirmation that 3-phase power (80kVA) will be provided to the property; and
3. The cell phone tower on the property needs to be removed within three months of accepting the offer.

Council needs to consider whether or not they are accepting the offer and suspensive conditions and continuing with the sale of the property, alternatively provide guidance on the way forward with the property. It is important to note that the connection of services is usually for the account of the owner of the property and not the Municipality.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that Council takes note of the auction of Erf 748 Franschhoek which was held on 31 March 2025;
- (b) that Council accepts the offer received from Altitude Property Investments (Pty) Ltd which is attached to the item as APPENDIX 2 and approves the sale of Erf 748 Franschhoek, subject to the costs of the connection of the required services being for the account of the buyer; and
- (c) that Council confirms that Helios Towers be informed that the lease agreement is terminated and that the telecommunications tower needs to be deconstructed.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENT

6.1 Background

Erf 748 Franschhoek is for the most part an undeveloped property situated in Cabriere Street in Franschhoek. It has a telecommunications tower on the property which Helios Towers is currently paying rent for. In July 2024 an item was prepared for consideration by the Executive Mayoral Committee for GH Building supplies to lease the property to make use of the premises for business purposes. The Executive Mayoral Committee recommended to Council that the property be sold on auction and on 30 July 2024 Council resolved that the property be sold to the highest bidder based on a valuation report to be obtained by the administration.

On 31 March 2025 an auction was held at the property by Ikapa Auctioneers and the highest bid received on the day was from Space Link Capital (Pty) Ltd in the amount of R2.55 million. The purchaser was able to pay the deposit on the day to secure the purchase.

An item was before Council for consideration of the offer on 30 April 2025. Council resolved, *inter alia*, that the offer cannot be accepted as it is not market related and granted the purchaser the opportunity to make a higher offer. The purchaser initially indicated that they are willing to make a higher offer but, in the end, decided to not make a higher offer.

A further auction took place on 13 July 2025 and a new offer, subject to suspensive conditions, was received.

6.2. DISCUSSION

6.2.1 Valuation Report and Offer to Purchase

A valuation report was obtained and is attached hereto as **APPENDIX 1**. The valuation report indicates that the fair market value for the property is R 2 995 000.00. The zoning of the property is Light Industrial and there are not many other Light Industrial zoned properties in the area that the valuator could make use of to determine the fair market value. It appears from the valuation report that it was mostly compared to residential sales in the area.

On date of the second auction the highest bid that was received was R 2 950 000.00 which is in line with the market value indicated on the valuation report. A copy of the Offer to Purchase is attached hereto as **APPENDIX 2**.

6.2.2 Property description

Erf 748 Franschhoek is situated in Cabriere Street in Franschhoek as indicated below in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

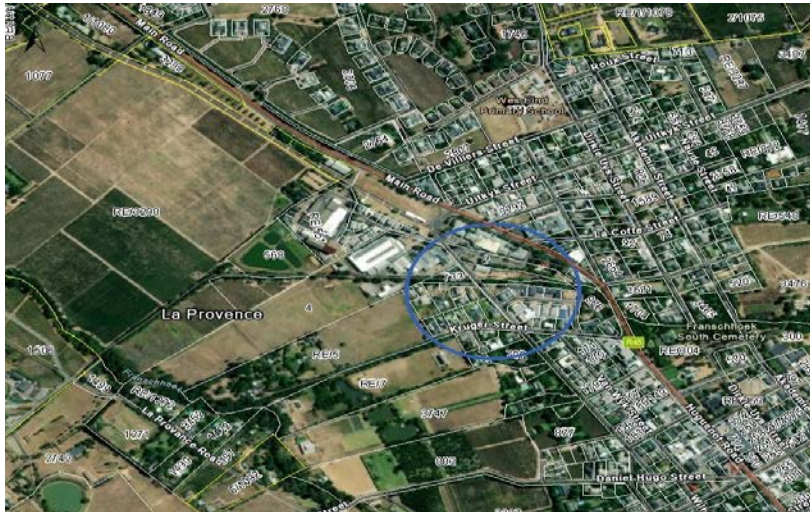


Fig. 1 Location and Context



Fig 2. The site

6.2.3 Ownership and Zoning

The ownership of the property vests with Stellenbosch Municipality since 1990 and the current zoning is Light Industrial.

6.2.4 Legal Framework**6.2.4.1: Municipal Finance Management Act, no 56 of 2003 (MFMA)**

In terms of section 14(1) of the MFMA *“a municipality may not transfer ownership as a result of a sale or other transaction or otherwise permanently dispose of a capital asset needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services.”*

Further, in terms of sub-section (2) "a municipality may transfer ownership or otherwise dispose of a capital asset other than one contemplated in subsection (1), but only after the municipal council, in a meeting open to the public—

- (a) has decided on reasonable grounds that the asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services; and
- (b) has considered the fair market value of the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset."

In terms of subsection (5) "any transfer of ownership of a capital asset in terms of subsection (2) must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and consistent with the supply chain management policy which the municipality must have and maintain in terms of section 111."

6.2.4.2 Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations (ATR)

In terms of Regulation 5 of the ATR :-

"1) A municipality may transfer or dispose of a non-exempted capital asset only after—

- (a) the accounting officer has in terms of regulation 6 conducted a public participation process to facilitate the determinations a municipal council must make in terms of section 14(2)(a) and (b) of the Act; and
- (b) the municipal council—
 - (i) has made the determinations required by section 14(2)(a) and (b)* and
 - (ii) has as a consequence of those determinations approved in principle that the capital asset may be transferred or disposed of.
- (2) Sub-regulation (1)(a) must be complied with only if the capital asset proposed to be transferred or disposed of is a high value *capital asset.

* i.e. in excess of R50M

6.2.4.3 Property Management Policy

In terms of par.7.2.1 of the policy, "**unless otherwise provided for in this policy***, the disposal of Viable Immovable property shall be effected-

- (a) by means of a process of **public competition**; and
- (b) **at market value** except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands

Further, in terms of par.7.2.3, before alienating Immovable property or rights in Immovable property the Municipality shall be satisfied that **alienation is the appropriate methodology and that reasonable economic, environmental and social return cannot be derived whilst ownership of the Immovable property or Property rights is retained by the Municipality.**

In term of par.9.1 of the Policy, the Municipality may use any of the following methods, depending on the circumstances pertaining the specific Immovable property:

- a) The type of a formal tender may vary, depending on the nature of the transaction:

-
- i) *Outright tender may be appropriate where the Immovable property ownership is not complex, and the Municipality is seeking obligations to be placed on the successful tenderer which are clear and capable of specification in advance.*
 - ii) *Qualified tenders/call for proposals will be appropriate where the Immovable property ownership position is complex or the development proposals for the Immovable property are insufficiently identified or otherwise incapable of detailed specification at the pre-tender stage.*
 - iii) *Call for proposals on a build-operate transfer (B.O.T) basis will be used if a developer is required to undertake the construction, including the financing, of a facility on Municipal-owned land, and the operation and maintenance thereof. The developer operates the facility over a fixed term during which it is allowed to charge facility users appropriate fees, rentals and charges not exceeding those proposed in its bid or as negotiated and incorporated in the contract, to enable the developer to recover its investment and operating and maintenance expenses in the project. The developer transfers the facility to the municipality at the end of the fixed term.*
 - b) *The nature of the formal tender process is that a legally binding relationship is formed between the parties when the Municipality accepts a tender in writing. It is essential therefore that every aspect of the disposal is specified in the tender documents. The tender documents could include a contract for sale or lease which could be completed with the tenderer's details, the tender price and be signed by the tenderer. A binding legal agreement is created upon the acceptance of the writing of a tender by the Municipality.*
 - c) *Such a process may, depending on the nature of the transaction, include a two-stage or two- envelope bidding process (proposal call) in terms of which only those bidders that meet the pre-qualification criteria specified in the first stage are entitled to participate in the second stage.*

6.2.4.4 Public Auction

- a) *Disposal by public auction may be appropriate where there is no obvious potential purchaser and where speed and the best price can be obtained by auction.*
- b) *The decision to dispose of Immovable property by way of public auction must be recorded in writing and must include-*
 - (i) *the reasons justifying a disposal by public auction;*
 - (ii) *the reserve price, if any, for the auction;*
 - (iii) *the authority for a staff member to attend the auction and to act on behalf of the Municipality.*
- c) *The contract for sale or lease must be ready for exchange at the auction.*
- d) *The binding contract will be made on the acceptance of the highest bid providing it has reached the reserve price. Contracts for the sale or lease will immediately be signed and exchanged.*
- e) *The terms and conditions of each auction shall be determined on a project-by-project basis, appropriate to the specific characteristics and attributes of the Immovable property, and to the Municipality's strategic objectives.*

- f) *Where the services of an auctioneer are utilised, the auctioneer's commission shall be payable by the successful bidder and shall not form part of the financial offer to the Municipality.*

6.3 Financial Implications

The offer received on the day of the auction was for R2.95 million. The purchaser will pay all the transfer fees and auctioneer's commission. As this was on public auction no further Public Participation process is required, and Treasury's views also do not have to be solicited.

The requirement for the provision of water and electricity services will have to be investigated.

6.4 Legal Implications

The legal implications are discussed in the item and complied with.

6.5 Staff Implications

No additional staff implications at this stage.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

24TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2024-07-30: ITEM 10.3.2

RESOLVED (majority vote with 1 abstention)

- (a) that the land be identified as not required for the provision of basic Municipal Services;
- (b) that the erf be sold on auction and that the market related price to be determined as the base price for the auction;
- (c) that application to lease the property by GH Building Supplies is not approved.

31ST COUNCIL MEETING: 2025-04-30: ITEM 10.3.1

RESOLVED (majority vote)

Amended recommendations

- (a) That Council notes the outcome of the auction, and the offer received;
- (b) That Council rejects the offer received as it is not in line with the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations and Council's Supply Chain Management Policy; and
- (c) That Council affords the current bidder an opportunity to revise the offer to be compliant with the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations; failing which property be re-auction with the current valuation as base price or alternative be made available for long term rental.

6.7 Risk Implications

The risk of not accepting the offer is that the property will remain partially vacant (excluding area where cell phone tower is currently located) and could be used as a dumping site or subjected to illegal invasion.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management**6.8.1 Director: Infrastructure**

- We confirm that there is an existing 3 phase network in the area.
- The Tower mast to be removed, is fed from a nearby kiosk with 3 Phase, 80A supply.
- The nearby kiosk is fed from a 500kVA mini substation with spare capacity of 100A.
- The flood lines must be taken in consideration when building plans are submitted.
- Therefore, the municipality confirms that it will be able to provide a 3 Phase 80A supply should the need arise.

With respect to Water, Sewer and Electrical Connections, we confirm that the Municipality will make the connections available to the boundary line as per the normal process.

The buyer would then need to pay the published connection fee for his/her building, which is the standard process, and will be responsible for the works within his/her property.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.3.1

- that Council takes note of the auction of Erf 748 Franschhoek which was held on 31 March 2025;
- that Council accepts the offer received from Altitude Property Investments (Pty) Ltd which is attached to the item as APPENDIX 2 and approves the sale of Erf 748 Franschhoek, subject to the costs of the connection of the required services being for the account of the buyer; and
- that Council confirms that Helios Towers be informed that the lease agreement is terminated and that the telecommunications tower needs to be deconstructed.

ANNEXURES:

Appendix 1: Valuation Report

Appendix 2: Offer to Purchase

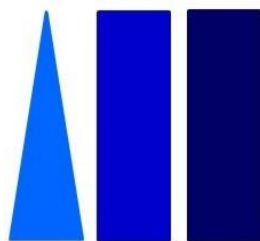
FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Yolande van den Berg
POSITION	Head: Contract Management
DIRECTORATE	Corporate Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	021-8088073
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Yolande.vandenberg@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	23/02/2026

APPENDIX 1

VALUATION REPORT

ERF 748
FRANSCHHOEK



HCB Property Valuations

35 Long Street
Moorreesburg
7310

Tel: 022 433 2035

Email: admin@hcb.co.za

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

This valuation report has been made with the following general assumptions:

1. No responsibility is assumed for the legal description or for matters including legal or title considerations. Title to the property is assumed to be good and marketable unless otherwise stated.
2. The property is valued free and clear of any or all liens or encumbrances unless otherwise stated.
3. Responsible ownership and competent property management are assumed.
4. The information furnished by others is believed to be reliable. However, no warranty is given for its accuracy.
5. All engineering information is assumed to be correct. The plans and illustrative material in this report are included only to assist the reader in visualizing the property.
6. It is assumed that there are no hidden or unapparent conditions of the property, subsoil, or structures that render it more or less valuable. No responsibility is assumed for such conditions or for arranging for engineering studies that may be required to discover them.
7. It is assumed that there is full compliance with all applicable state and local environmental regulations and laws unless non-compliance is stated, defined and considered in the valuation report.
8. It is assumed that all applicable zoning and use regulations and restrictions have been complied with, unless non-compliance is stated, defined and considered in the valuation report.
9. It is assumed that all required licenses, certificates of occupancy, consents or other legislative or administrative authority from any local or national government or private entity or organization have been or can be obtained or renewed for any use on which the value estimate contained in this report is based.
10. It is assumed that the utilization of the land and improvements is within the boundaries or property lines of the property described and that there is no encroachment or trespassing unless noted in this report.



Signature

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

This valuation report has been made with the following general limiting conditions.

1. The apportionment, if any, of the total valuation figure in this report between land and improvements applies only under the stated client instructions and is hypothetical. The separate allocations for land and buildings must not be used in conjunction with any other valuation and are invalid if so used.
2. Possession of this report, or a copy thereof, does not carry with it the right of publication. It may not be used for any purpose by any person other than the party to whom it is addressed without the written consent of the valuer, and in any event only with proper written qualification and only in its entirety.
3. The valuer herein by reason of this valuation is not required to give further consultation, testimony, or be in attendance in court with reference to the property in question unless arrangements have been previously made.
4. Neither all nor part of the contents of this report (especially conclusions as the value, the identity of the valuer, or the firm with which the valuer is connected) shall be disseminated to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales, or other media without the prior written consent and approval of the valuer.
5. Neither the whole nor any part of this valuation report or certificate or any reference thereto may be included in any published document, circular or statement, or published in any way without the valuer's written approval of the form and context in which it may appear. The publication shall deem to include references in company accounts and/or director's reports or any other company statement or circular.
6. The valuation is prepared on the basis that full disclosure of all information and facts which may affect the valuation, has been made to the valuer and no liability or responsibility will be accepted whatsoever for the valuation unless such full disclosure has been made.
7. This valuation is solely for the use of the party to whom it is addressed in accordance with the instructions. Reliance on it by any third party cannot be regarded as reasonable and no responsibility to any third party is or will be accepted for the whole or any part of the valuation.
8. The valuer has no personal interest in the property.
9. In the unlikely event of the client incurring any losses due to negligence of the valuers, valuers in training and assistants, the aggregate amount of the damages recoverable against the valuer shall not exceed the fee for providing the service.



Signature

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1. INTRODUCTION

I, Coenraad Botha, registered as a Professional Valuer in terms of the Property Valuers Profession Act 47 of 2000, do hereby certify that I have identified the subject properties referred to in this report and have obtained all the necessary information to determine the market value thereof.

➤ *See Annexure 1 for Valuer Certificates*

1.1 Instruction

An instruction was received from Mrs Yolande van den Berg of Stellenbsoch Municipality to attend to the valuation of Erf 748, situated in Franschhoek. The purpose of the valuation is to determine the open market valuation of the Subject Portion as on 1 February 2025.

➤ *See Annexure 2 for Instruction*

1.2 Date of Valuation

The date of valuation as instructed by the client is 1 February 2025.

1.3 Date of Inspection

The property was inspected on 21 February 2025 by Helen Louwrens, Property Valuation Student at CPUT.

2. TITLE DEED DESCRIPTION

➤ *See Annexure 3 for Copy of Property Report*

2.1 Title Deed

The property report indicates the title deed number as; T70535/1990.

2.2 Description

The portion can be described as “Erf 748, Franschhoek, Western Cape”. Hereafter in the report we will refer to this portion as “subject portion”.

2.3 Owner

The property report indicates the owner of the subject portion as Mun Stellenbsoch.

2.4 Extent

The full extent of the subject property as per the property report is 849m².

2.5 Purchase Price

Not relevant to this report, because it will not have an impact on Market Value.

2.6 Surveyor General Information

HCB could not find any discrepancies regarding the ground layout with the Surveyor General Information.

2.7 Title Deed Conditions

We could not find any special conditions on subject property that may affect the market value.

3. LOCAL, PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION**3.1 Local Authority**

This property falls under the jurisdiction of the Stellenbosch Municipality, situated in the Western Cape.

3.2 Zoning

Industrial – as received on instruction from Stellenbosch Municipality.

Use Zone Table

INDUSTRIAL ZONES		
Industrial Zone 1 (IZ1)		
<i>The objective of this zone is to accommodate industry uses and service trades that may be carried out without nuisance to other properties or the general public. These uses may be located next to business uses and in close proximity to residential areas, and do not present a potential negative impact on the character or amenity of such areas.</i>	Primary use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light industry 	Consent uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult entertainment • Adult services • Adult shop • Aqua-culture • Caretaker's quarters • Convenience shop • Liquor store • Office • Place of entertainment • Place of leisure • Place of worship • Renewable energy infrastructure on dedicated structure or carport • Rooftop base telecommunication station • Truck stop • Truck stop accommodation

3.3 Municipal Valuation

Valuation of Subject portion on 01 July 2021 was R880 000-00. Valuation was done using MASS Appraisal and due to this and date of valuation this is not a true reflection of current value.

4. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

4.1 Location

Subject property is located in the industrial area of Franschhoek, on Cabriere Street. When standing in Cabriere street, erven to the right-hand side of the subject property are predominantly Industrial properties. Erven across the road are all used for residential purposes.

It is my opinion that the subject property should be associated with the industrial/commercial properties, due to location, access and current zoning.

➤ See Annexure 4 for Locality Plan

4.2 Infrastructure

Definition: The infrastructure and services available to a property include essential utilities like water, electricity, sewage, internet, roads, public transport, and amenities such as schools, healthcare, and shopping facilities.

It was noted that all infrastructure is available to the surrounding erven and services are available.

4.3 Land

Subject property is flat and ground conditions are good, therefore our findings that the topography will not affect market value.



4.4 Improvements

The Subject Property is valued as Vacant. Instruction indicated that telecommunication tower will be removed once property is sold.

5. MARKET ANALYSIS

The definition “Market Value” as laid down by the International Valuation Standards Committee is: *“The estimated amount for which an asset should exchange, on the date of valuation, between a willing buyer and a willing seller, in an arms-length transaction, after proper marketing, wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.”*

6. METHOD OF VALUATION

The Comparable Method of valuation is the most suitable method to apply to establish the market value of the subject property. In applying the Comparable Method, it is necessary to investigate the sales of similar types of properties that have been sold.

The below information (see 7.2) is compared to the subject property, which involves judgments as to the degree of similarity regarding value factors such as location, shape of erf and use to which the subject property can be put.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMPARABLES

7.1 Highest and Best use

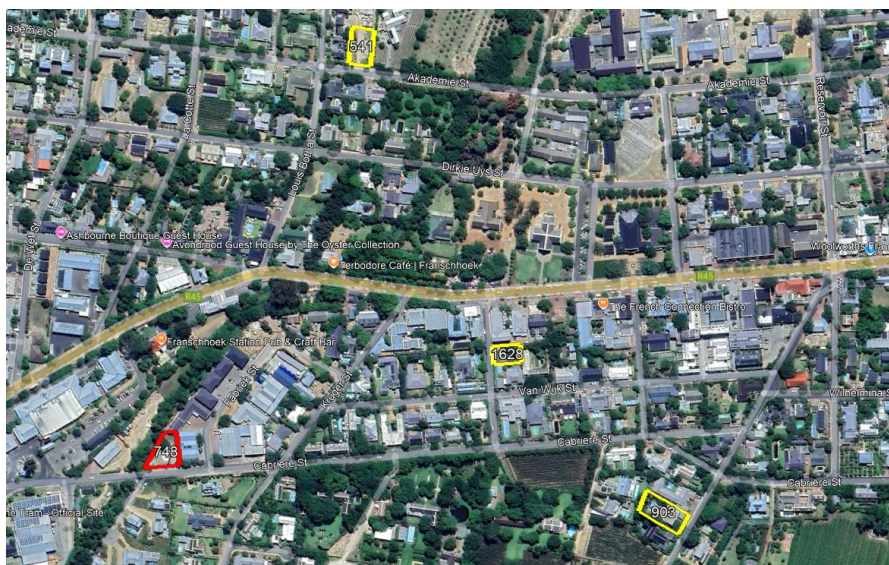
Definition: *“The most probable use of a property which is physically possible, appropriately justified, legally permissible, financially feasible and which result in the highest value of the property being valued”*. Therefore, it could be argued that the highest and best use of a property is, which is physically possible, appropriately justified, legal permissible, financially feasible and which result in the best value of the property to be valued.

I believe, due to zoning, industrial usage would achieve highest and best use.

7.2 Comparable Properties

The following sales were noted and used to arrive at an Open Market Valuation of the Subject Property on 1 February 2025.

Erf	Area	Extent	Date	Sale Price	Comment
903	Franschhoek	352m ²	2024/07/05	R2 800 000	Residential
541	Franschhoek	802m ²	2023/02/08	R5 706 875	Residential
1628	Franschhoek	524m ²	2022/11/22	R3 565 000	Residential



7.3 Conclusion

Vacant residential land in the area sells for between R6 800-00/m² and R7 900-00/m², providing a reliable benchmark for land values in the absence of vacant industrial land sales. While residential and industrial properties serve different purposes, both land types share fundamental market drivers, including location, demand, and development potential. Adjustments will be made to account for zoning differences, permissible bulk, infrastructure requirements, and market-specific demand to ensure an accurate and justified valuation. This approach aligns with industry best practices, ensuring a market-supported estimate when direct industrial land comparables are unavailable.

Due to the location of the subject property, the shape, and current usage, it is my opinion to adjust the lowest tariff with 50%.

I believe a rate/m² of R3 400-00 is applicable to the subject property.

8 CERTIFYING OF VALUE

I hereby certify that I have identified the subject property and obtained all the necessary information to determine the market value thereof.

Accordingly, I hereby certify that in my opinion, to the best of my knowledge, skill and expertise, the value of the subject property on 1 February 2025 to be R2 995 000-00 (two million nine hundred and ninety-five thousand rand) VAT EXCLUDED.



Hendrik Coenraad Botha
Professional Valuer
Registration Number: 5601

21 February 2025

Date of Signature

9 CAVEATS

This valuation has been prepared on the assumption that full disclosure of all relevant information and factors that may impact the valuation has been provided. We accept no liability or responsibility for the valuation in instances where such full disclosure has not been made.

9.1 Valuation Standard

This valuation has been conducted in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the South African Institute of Valuers for valuation reports.

9.2 Statutory Notices and Unlawful Use

In cases where Title Deeds have not been reviewed, we have assumed that the property and its value are unaffected by any statutory notices or conditions of Title. Additionally, we assume that neither the property, its condition, its current use, nor its intended use is or will be unlawful.

9.3 Confidentiality

This valuation report has been prepared exclusively for Stellenbosch Municipality for the specific purpose stated herein. It may be shared with your professional advisors assisting in this matter. However, we accept no responsibility to any third party who may rely on this valuation.

9.4 non-Publication

No part of this report, nor any reference to it, may be included in any published document, circular, or statement, nor disclosed publicly in any form, without our prior written consent regarding the form and context in which it will appear.

10 ANNEXURES**10.1****Annexure 1 – Valuer Certificates**

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR THE
**PROPERTY VALUERS
 PROFESSION**

This is to certify that

HENDRIK COENRAAD BOTHA

is registered as

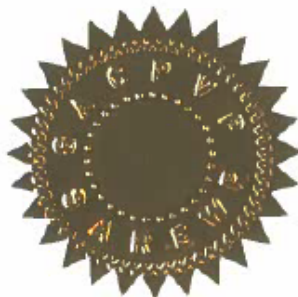
Professional Valuer

In terms of section 20(2)(a) of the
 Property Valuers Profession Act, 2000

DATE OF REGISTRATION AS: Professional Valuer: 28 January 2020

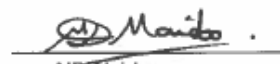
DATE OF ISSUE: 25 July 2024

PERIOD OF VALIDITY: 1 July 2024 - 30 June 2029




 JF Cloete
 President

REGISTRATION No: 5601


 ND Naidoo
 Registrar

10.2 Annexure 2 – Instruction

HCB

Valuations and Services (Pty) Ltd
HEAD OFFICE

38 Long Street, Moorreesburg, 7310

 T: +27(0)22 433 2035 M: +27(0)83 663 2140 E: admin@hcb.co.za

**HCB would like to assist with your valuation request.
Kindly complete below to the best of your ability in order for us to provide you with a
quotation and subsequent valuation report.**

Erf/Farm Number:	Erf 748
Town/Region:	Franschhoek
Owner:	Stellenbosch Municipality
Zoning and Usage:	Industrial
Date of Valuation:	16/01/2025
Reason for valuation:	For property to be sold on auction.
Any other information you feel is pertinent to the valuation:	Telecommunications Tower on site will be Removed when property is sold.
Expected Delivery Date:	ASAP

Should you have any questions or concerns contact:

Helen: 081 4733 707 / helen@hcbval.co.za

Coenraad: 083 663 2140 / coenraad@hcb.co.za

10.3 Annexure 3 – Copy of Property Report

Hcb Valuations
Moorreesburg
Helen Louwrens

E-mail: helenlowrens@gmail.com
Cell: 081 473 3707

Tel: 022 433 2035



Tel: 022 433 2835
Email: admin@hcb.co.za
PO Box 247, Moorreesburg, 7410

**PROPERTY INFORMATION**

Erf	748	GPS	19.115028°E 33.907447°S
Township	FRANSCHHOEK	Extent	851 m²
Address	CABRIERE STREET	Cadastral extent	849 m²
Suburb	FRANSCHHOEK	Usage	Municipal
Municipality	STELLENBOSCH	Type	
Province	WESTERN CAPE	Zoning	
		Zoning Desc	

MUNICIPAL VALUATION

Total Value	R 880 000
Valuation Year	2021

SALE INFORMATION

Owner	MUN GEBIED VAN FRANSCHHOEK	Title Deed	T70535/1990
Sale Price	R 20 000	Bond Holder	-
Sale Date	1990/09/13	Bond Amount	-
Registered	1990/11/23	Sale Type	PRIVATE TREATY

ACCOMMODATION

Condition	-	Age	-	Building Extent	-
Bed Rooms	-	Reception Rooms	-	Alarm	-
Bath Rooms	-	En Suite	-	Pool	-
Study	-	Domestic Accom.	-	Garden	-
Garages	-	P Bays/C Ports	-	Borehole	-
Special Features				Perim Security	-
				Tennis Court	-
				Sprinkler System	-
				Outside Accom.	-

10.4 Annexure 4 – Locality Plan

10.5 Annexure 5 – CSG Diagram of Subject Portion

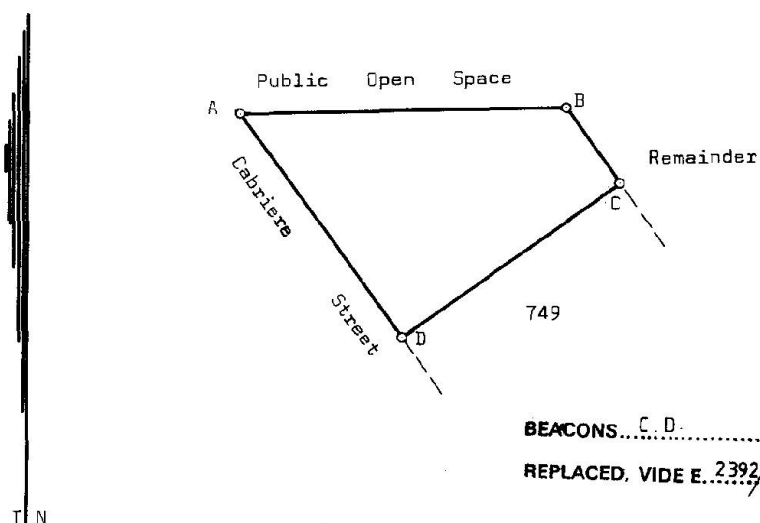
VAN DER MERWE, DUXBURY & DUNN
Land Surveyors

REPLICA COPY

	SIDES Metres	ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES			S.G. No.
			Y	System	Lo 19 ⁰ X	
		Constant	±	0,00	+3 700 000,00	2 8 2 5 / 7 2
AB	42,22	268.39.00	A	10 676,93	+ 53 097,95	Approved <i>[Signature]</i> Surveyor-General 29.9.72
BC	12,50	324.39.00	B	10 719,14	+ 53 096,96	
CD	35,00	54.39.00	C	10 726,38	+ 53 107,15	
DA	36,10	144.39.00	D	10 697,83	+ 53 127,40	
		French Hoek	▲	9 267,35	+ 47 936,71	
		Middenberg	▲	6 881,61	+ 52 965,39	

Beacons:

A B C D: 12mm round iron peg

BEACONS... C. D.
REPLACED, VIDE E. 2392/91

Scale: 1/750

The figure A B C D

represents

851 square metres

of land, being

ERF 748 (portion of Erf 422) FRANSCHHOEK

situate in the Municipality of Franschhoek

Administrative District of Paarl

Province of Cape of Good Hope.

Surveyed in September 1971 - January 1972

by me, us,

[Signature]
Land Surveyor

This diagram is annexed to

The original diagram is

File No. S/7042/25

No. dated T. 39916/89

No. 8519/1953 annexed to

S.R. No. E. 871/72

i/o

~~Transfer/Grant~~ C.U.T.

Comp. BI - TCA /X54

No. 1954-238-11894

Registrar of Deeds

10.6 Annexure 6 – Valuation Certificate**HCB****Valuations and Services (Pty) Ltd****HEAD OFFICE**

35 Long Street, Moorreesburg, 7310

T: +27(0)22 433 2035 M: +27(0)83 663 2140 E: admin@hcb.co.za***Valuation Certificate***

Client: Stellenbosch Municipality
Erf Number: 748
Title Deed Number: T70535/1990
Area/Town: Franschhoek
Owner: Mun Stellenbosch
Erf Extent: 849m²
Date of Valuation: 1 February 2025
Reference Number: STELL/FH/748
Valuation Amount: **R2 995 000-00 (VAT Excluded)**
Zoning: Industrial

Comments:**Note:** this certificate must be read in conjunction with the valuation report.

Hendrik Coenraad Botha
Professional Valuer
Registration Number:
5601

APPENDIX 2

2 2,950,000,00

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ERF 748 FRANSCHHOEK AND SITUATED AT CABERIERRE STREET, FRANSCHHOEK

AGREEMENT OF SALE

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1 SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

- 1.1 The sale shall be by the rise, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale. The Seller reserves the right to decline to sell to the highest or any bidder.
- 1.2 The Auctioneer shall have the right to refuse or accept any bid. If any dispute arises between bidders or between any bidder and the Auctioneer, the decision of the Auctioneer shall be final and binding.
- 1.3 If the Auctioneer makes any mistake, it shall not be binding, but shall, if practicable, be rectified as soon as possible and the Auctioneer shall not on any grounds whatsoever (whether contractual, delictual or otherwise) be responsible therefor or for any loss or damage suffered as a result thereof, or for the fulfilment of these conditions of sale.

2 INTERPRETATION

- 2.1.1 In these conditions of sale and in the schedule and any annexes thereto -
- 2.1.2 clause headings are for convenience and are not to be used in their interpretation;
- 2.1.3 unless the context indicates a contrary intention an expression which denotes -
 - 2.1.3.1 any gender includes the other genders;
 - 2.1.3.2 a natural person includes a juristic person and *vice versa*;



- 2.1.3.3 the singular includes the plural and *vice versa*.
- 2.2 In these conditions of sale, unless the context indicates a contrary intention, the following expressions bear the meanings assigned to them below and cognate expressions bear corresponding meanings -
- 2.2.1 **"Auctioneer"** means **IKAPA EXPRESS AUCTIONEERS(PTY)LTD per Johan Kotze**
- 2.2.2 **"property"** means **ERF 748 FRANSCHHOEK AND SITUATED AT CABERIERRE STREET, FRANSCHHOEK**, together with all improvements thereon;
- 2.2.3 **"purchase price"** means the auction purchase price, exclusive of any value-added tax, (if applicable) at which the property is sold;
- 2.2.4 **"Purchaser"** means the Purchaser specified in the schedule;
- 2.2.5 **"schedule"** means the schedule to the conditions of sale;
- 2.2.6 **"Seller"** means **STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY**
- 2.3 Any substantive provision conferring rights or imposing obligations on any party in the interpretation clause shall be given effect to as if it were a substantive provision in the body of the agreement.
- 2.4 Words and expressions defined in any clause shall, unless the application of any such word or expression is specifically limited to that clause, bear the meaning assigned to such word or expression throughout this agreement.
- 2.5 The terms "holding company" and "subsidiary" shall bear the meanings assigned to them in the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973).
- 2.6 Reference to months or years shall be construed as calendar months or years.
- 2.7 No provision herein shall be construed against or interpreted to the disadvantage of any party by reason of such party having or being deemed to have structured or drafted such provision.

- 2.8 The *eiusdem generis* rule shall not apply and whenever the term "including" is used followed by specific examples, such examples shall not be construed so as to limit the meaning of that term.
- 2.9 Unless specifically otherwise provided, any number of days prescribed shall be determined by excluding the first and including the last day or, where the last day falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the next succeeding business day.
- 2.10 A reference to any statutory enactment shall be construed as a reference to that enactment as at the signature date and as amended or re-enacted from time to time.
- 2.11 This agreement incorporates the annexes which annexes shall have the same force and effect as if set out in the body of this agreement. In this agreement the word "**agreement**" refers to this agreement and the words "**clause**" or "**clauses**" and "**annexe**" or "**annexes**" refer to clauses of and annexes to this agreement.
- 2.12 Unless specifically otherwise provided, all amounts in this agreement are exclusive of value-added tax as contemplated in the Value-Added Tax Act, 1991 (Act No 89 of 1991). It is specifically noted that the sale is not a VAT transaction.

3 SALE

The property is sold subject to all the conditions and servitudes mentioned or referred to in the current and/or prior title deeds of the property and to all such other conditions and servitudes as may exist in regard thereto, including the provisions of any applicable town planning scheme. The sale is subject to Council's final approval of the disposal of the property.

The property is currently zoned as "industrial".

4 VOETSTOOTS SALE

- 4.1 The property is sold *voetstoots* as it stands and in the condition in which it now is. The Seller has no claim in respect of any excess over the measurements appearing in the title deeds, nor is the Seller answerable in damages or otherwise to the Purchaser should the area of the property be less than such measurements.

- 4.2 The Purchaser acknowledges having inspected the property.
- 4.3 The Seller is not obliged to point out any pegs or beacons relating to the property nor is the Seller responsible for the cost of locating them.
- 4.4 The Seller is not responsible for obtaining any certificate or other evidence that the property is free from infestation by woodborers, termites, white ants, or any other timber destroying or boring insects, and should any such certificate or other evidence be required by the Purchaser it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to obtain such certificate or other evidence at the Purchaser's cost.
- 4.5 It is recorded that the Seller is not in possession of a certificate of compliance as contemplated in the Regulations deemed to be promulgated in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993), in respect of the electrical installation on the property. The Purchaser acknowledges that the Purchaser is obliged to be in possession of a certificate of compliance by not later than the date of transfer of the property into the name of the Purchaser, and it is the responsibility of the Purchaser to obtain such certificate at the Purchaser's cost.

5 PURCHASE PRICE

The purchase price of the property is R 2,950,000 (being the highest bid at the auction or subsequent improved offer in terms of this agreement). This is not a VAT transaction.

The purchase price of the property together with any value-added tax, is payable by the Purchaser as follows -

- 5.1 an amount equal to 10% (ten percent) of the purchase price shall be paid to the Auctioneer upon signature of these conditions of sale by the Purchaser and held in trust until the date of registration of transfer of the property into the name of the Purchaser;
- 5.2 the balance of the purchase price, shall be payable against registration of transfer of the property into the name of the Purchaser. As security for the payment of such amount the Purchaser will within 30 (Thirty) days after the date of the auction, furnish the Seller's conveyancers with a bank guarantee or guarantees as required and approved of by the Seller or the Seller's conveyancers, payable to the Seller or the Seller's nominee upon registration of transfer at such place or places as the Seller stipulates.

- 5.3 On acceptance of an offer by the seller, the deposit then becomes NON – Refundable.
- 5.4 The property sale is subject to a final Council resolution confirmation the disposal of the property, which the seller will endeavour to obtain within 60 days of the sale, as same has to be approved by Council.
- 5.5 Should the offer not be accepted by the seller, the deposit shall be refunded.

6 POSSESSION AND RISK

Possession of the property will be given to the Purchaser on registration of transfer, or on an earlier date as agreed upon by the parties in writing. As from the date of possession or occupation by agreement the property will be at the sole risk, loss or profit of the Purchaser, and the Purchaser will from such date be entitled to the rentals (if any) and be liable for all rates, taxes and other charges in respect of the property. If the Seller has paid any such charge or charges for any period subsequent to the date of possession, the Purchaser will refund to the Seller the charge or charges so paid, and the Purchaser will likewise be entitled to a refund from the Seller of the rentals (if any) collected prior to the date of possession in respect of any period subsequent to the date of possession.

7 TRANSFER AND COSTS

- 7.1 Transfer of the property will be given to the Purchaser within a reasonable time after the Purchaser has paid the costs and charges referred to in clause 7.2 and has otherwise complied with the provisions of the conditions of sale. Transfer will be effected by the Seller's conveyancers.
- 7.2 The Purchaser will on demand from the Seller's conveyancers -
- 7.2.1 pay all costs and charges of and incidental to the transfer of the property, including transfer duty, if applicable;
- 7.2.2 sign all documents required to be signed by the Seller's conveyancers in order that transfer may be effected.



- 7.3 The Purchaser shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the property, nor cede any right or assign any obligation under the conditions of sale prior to the registration of transfer.

8 OCCUPATION AND OCCUPATIONAL RENTAL

- 8.1 Occupation of the property will be given to the Purchaser on the date of possession.
- 8.2 In the event that occupation and/possession is granted by the seller to the purchaser prior to the date of registration of transfer, the Purchaser will pay to the Seller, or the Seller's nominee, interest on the full purchase price at the rate of 10% (Ten per cent) *per annum*, payable monthly in advance, from the date of possession to the date of registration of transfer of the property into the name of the Purchaser, both days inclusive.

9 OBLIGATIONS OF THE PURCHASER

With effect from the date of possession should possession/occupation be granted by the Seller to The Purchaser -

- 9.1 the Purchaser will keep all buildings, fences and other improvements on the property in good order, repair and condition to the satisfaction of the Seller, and should the Purchaser fail to do so, the Seller will be entitled to have effected any repairs the Seller deems necessary to maintain the property in good order, repair and condition, and to recover the cost thereof from the Purchaser on demand, without prejudice to any other rights the Seller may have;
- 9.2 the Purchaser will not make any alterations or additions to any buildings or improvements on the property before transfer without the Seller's prior written consent, and will submit to the Seller for prior approval plans of any proposed buildings, alterations or improvements. It is a condition of any approval the Seller may give in respect of such plans that the Purchaser procures, before building operations are commenced, a waiver by the contractor of any lien to which such contractor might otherwise become entitled;
- 9.3 the Seller or the Seller's duly authorised agent is entitled to inspect the property at all reasonable times; and

- 9.4 the Purchaser will be obliged to vacate the property upon termination of the conditions of sale for any reason whatsoever, it being agreed that no tenancy is created by any prior possession or occupation.

10 AGENT'S COMMISSION

- 10.1 Subject to the provisions of clause 10.2, the Purchaser shall be liable for payment of the Auctioneer's commission equal to 5.75 % VAT INC of the purchase price, together with value-added tax thereon, and shall affect payment of such commission forthwith upon conclusion of the auction whereupon these conditions of Sale are to be signed in full and initialled on all appropriate pages by the Purchaser, Auctioneer and witnesses.
- 10.2 The Auctioneer may appropriate the payment in respect of Auctioneers Commission immediately upon receipt of the Sellers notification of acceptance of the Purchasers offer (hereinafter referred to as the "effective date").
- 10.3 Should the offer not be accepted by the seller, the commission shall be refunded to the purchaser.

11 BREACH

Should the Purchaser commit a breach of the conditions of sale, the Seller is entitled to give the Purchaser notice in writing calling upon the Purchaser to remedy the breach. Should the Purchaser fail to comply with such notice within 7 (Seven) days of receipt of such notice, then without prejudice to any other rights the Seller may have in law, the Seller is entitled -

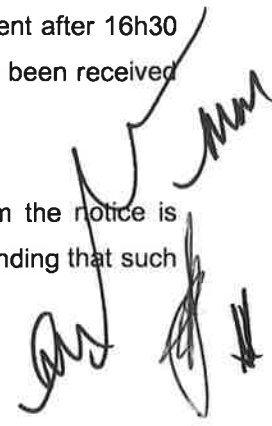
- 11.1 to cancel the conditions of sale comprising this agreement and thereupon -
- 11.1.1 to retain the deposit paid in terms of clause 5.1, either as *rouwkoop* or by way of a penalty or as agreed liquidated damages, or as a payment in respect of the prejudice agreed as suffered by the Seller as a result of the Purchaser's breach; or
- 11.1.2 to recover such damages as the Seller may be able to prove the Seller has sustained in lieu of the amount contemplated in clause 11.1.1, in which event the Seller will be entitled to retain any deposit in trust until the actual amount of damages has been determined by a court, and thereupon set off such damages against the amount in trust; or

- 11.2 to enforce performance in terms of the conditions of sale, including payment of the full balance of the purchase price owing at the date of the Purchaser's breach, without prejudice to any right the Seller may have to claim damages from the Purchaser.

12 VALUE-ADDED TAX ACT, 1991 (ACT No 89 of 1991) (where applicable)

- 12.1 THERE IS NOT VAT APPLICABLE ON THIS TRANSACTION, VAT only payable on Buyers Commission.

13 NOTICES AND DOMICILIUM

- 13.1 The parties choose as their respective *domicilium citandi et executandi* for the purpose of legal proceedings and for the purposes of giving or sending any notice provided for or necessary in terms of this agreement, their respective addresses set out in the schedule, provided that a party may from time to time change any address to any other physical address, postal address or telefax address within the Republic of South Africa by written notice to the other party to that effect. Such change of address will be effective 7 (Seven) days after receipt of notice of the change of *domicilium*.
- 13.2 All notices to be given in terms of this agreement will be in writing and -
- 13.2.1 if delivered by hand during normal business hours, be rebuttably presumed to have been received on the date of delivery;
- 13.2.2 if sent by prepaid registered post from within the Republic of South Africa be rebuttably presumed to have been received within 7 (Seven) business days of posting;
- 13.2.3 if sent by telefax before 16h30 on a business day be rebuttably presumed to have been received on the date of successful transmission of the telefax. Any telefax sent after 16h30 or on a day which is not a business day will rebuttably be presumed to have been received on the following business day.
- 13.3 Notwithstanding the above, any notice actually received by the party to whom the notice is addressed will be deemed to have been properly given and received, notwithstanding that such notice has not been given in accordance with the provisions of this clause.
- 

14 GENERAL

- 14.1 This agreement constitutes the whole of the agreement between the parties hereto relating to the matters dealt with in this agreement and save to the extent otherwise provided herein no undertaking, representation, term or condition relating to the subject matter of this agreement not incorporated in this agreement shall be binding on any of the parties.
- 14.2 No variation, addition, deletion, or agreed cancellation will be of any force or effect unless in writing and signed by or on behalf of the parties hereto.
- 14.3 No waiver of any of the terms and conditions of this agreement will be binding or effectual for any purpose unless in writing and signed by or on behalf of the party giving the same. Any such waiver will be effective only in the specific instance and for the purpose given. No failure or delay on the part of any party hereto in exercising any right, power or privilege hereunder will constitute or be deemed to be a waiver thereof, nor will any single or partial exercise of any right, power or privilege preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, power or privilege.
- 14.4 Save as otherwise herein provided, neither this agreement nor any part, share or interest herein nor any rights or obligations hereunder may be ceded, assigned, or otherwise transferred without the prior written consent of the other parties.
- 14.5 Any consent or approval required to be given by any party in terms of this agreement will, unless specifically otherwise stated, not be unreasonably withheld.
- 14.6 This agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same agreement as at the date of signature of the party last signing one of the counterparts. The parties undertake to take whatever steps may be necessary to ensure that all counterparts are duly signed by all of them without delay.

15 SUSPENSIVE CONDITION

- 15.1 The conditions of sale are subject to the following suspensive conditions, namely that -

- 15.1.1 If the sale requires the consent of the Master of the High Court of South Africa, such consent is obtained within a reasonable time;
- 15.1.2 the final sale of the property is approved by a Council Resolution which the seller will endeavour to obtain within 60 (Sixty) days of the date of the auction.
- 15.2 Should the aforesaid suspensive conditions not be fulfilled within the period specified above then, the Seller may extend the confirmation period due to circumstances beyond his control.
- 15.3 In the event that the property is sold to a person acting in the capacity of trustee for a juristic person to be formed and incorporated for the purpose of purchasing the property, should such juristic person to be formed not be registered and thereafter ratify and adopt this agreement, within 7 (Seven) days after the date of signature of the auction, then the Trustee will be and become the Purchaser of the property, and will be bound and obliged to comply with all the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale and imposed on the Purchaser.
- 15.4 In the event of the Purchaser ratifying and adopting this agreement, the Trustee binds and obliges itself as surety and co-principal debtor *in solidum* for all the obligations of the Purchaser in terms of the conditions of sale, and hereby renounces the benefits of exclusion and division, the meaning of which the Trustee declares itself to be fully acquainted with.

16 TRUSTEE AS SURETY

In the event of the Purchaser ratifying and adopting this agreement, the Trustee binds and obliges himself as surety and co-principal debtor *in solidum* for all the obligations of the Purchaser in terms of this agreement, and hereby renounces the benefits of exclusion and division, the meaning of which the Trustee declares himself to be fully acquainted with.

17 AUTHORITY AND LEGAL CAPACITY (*where applicable*)

- 17.1 In the event that the property is sold to any person who acts or purports to act in a representative capacity, other than that of Trustee, such person shall forthwith upon conclusion of the auction disclose the identity of the principal that he represents and thereupon furnish documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Auctioneer, or the Seller, as the case may be, of the capacity of the principal to purchase the property and such person's authority to represent and bind the principal concerned.

Should the property be sold to a person contemplated in clause 17.1 and should such person fail to comply with the requirements of clause 17.1, such person will be and become the Purchaser of the property in his personal capacity, and be bound and obliged to comply with all the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale and imposed on the Purchaser.

18 SIGNATURE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE

- 18.1 The Purchaser shall forthwith upon conclusion of the auction sign the conditions of sale and provide all such information as may be specified in the schedule.
- 18.2 If the Purchaser fails, for whatever, reason to sign the conditions of sale or furnish any information as aforesaid, the Auctioneer or the Seller, as the case may be, will be entitled but not obliged immediately to declare the sale cancelled without prejudice to any of the Seller's rights, and again to put the property up for auction.

*15. Suspensive Condition

1. Water will be supply on erf 748
2. Cellphone tower must be removed in 3 months from acceptance of offer
3. Confirmation that 3 phase power (80KVA) will be provided on site (erf 748)



SCHEDULE

The conditions of sale, having first been read out aloud in full and a copy thereof prominently displayed at the auction venue, the property described as -

Erf 748 Franschhoek

and situated at -

Caberrië Street, Franschhoek

was put up for sale by public auction At

13 July 2025

On

And sold for (purchase price)

R 2,950,000,00

Purchase price in words

Two million nine hundred and fifty thousand

Deposit 10% of Purchase Price

295000,00

Commission 5.75% of Purchase price

169,625,00

VAT thereon at 15%

—

Total Received

464,625,00

To (full name of Purchaser)

ALTITUDE PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
(PTY LTD)

On (date of auction)

Identity / Registration Number

Directors: M P MACASKILL

Of (physical address)

: MARIAN MACASKILL

Postal Address

191 MAIN ROAD

Telefax Address

FRANSCHOEK

Telephone Numbers

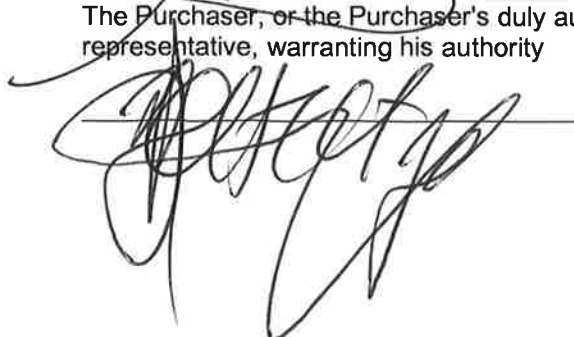
—

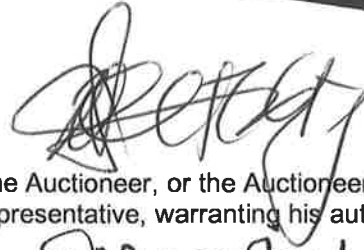
Signature of Purchaser

 M. Macaskill

The Purchaser, or the Purchaser's duly authorised representative, warranting his authority

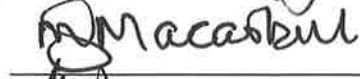
Signature of Auctioneer





The Auctioneer, or the Auctioneer's duly authorised representative, warranting his authority

Signature of Witnesses

1.  Macabul
2. 

Particulars of Purchaser

IKAPA EXPRESS AUCTIONS FIRST FLOOR, CASCADES TERRACES, WATERFRONT WAY TYGER WATERFRONT, WESTERN CAPE
CELL: 082 854 4685

CONFIRMATION BY SELLER

Name of Seller

STELLENBOSCH MUNISIPALITYOf (*physical address*)Town House Complex • Plein Street, Stellenbosch, 7600
STELLENBOSCH

Postal Address

Telefax Address

Telephone Numbers

Signature of Seller

The Seller, or the Seller's duly authorised
representative, warranting his authority

Signature of witnesses

1.

2.

Date of confirmation by Seller

COR21.1

**Certificate issued by the Companies and Intellectual Property
Commission on Monday, March 11, 2019 06:06
Certificate of Confirmation**



Companies and Intellectual
Property Commission
a member of the SAG group

Registration number	2019 / 090556 / 07
Enterprise Name	ALTITUDE PROPERTY INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD
Enterprise Shortened Name	None provided.
Enterprise Translated Name	None provided.
Registration Date	20/02/2019
Business Start Date	20/02/2019
Enterprise Type	Private Company
Enterprise Status	In Business
Financial year end	February
Main Business/Main Object	BUSINESS ACTIVITIES NOT RESTRICTED.
Postal address	P O BOX 261 FRANSCHHOEK FRANSCHHOEK WESTERN CAPE 7690
Address of registered office	191 MAIN ROAD FRANSCHHOEK FRANSCHHOEK WESTERN CAPE 7690



The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
of South Africa

P.O. BOX 429, PRETORIA, 0001, Republic of South Africa. Docex 256, PRETORIA.

Call Centre Tel 086 100 2472, Website www.cipc.co.za



COR21.1

**Certificate issued by the Companies and Intellectual Property
Commission on Monday, March 11, 2019 06:06
Certificate of Confirmation**



Registration number **2019/090556/07**
Enterprise Name **ALTITUDE PROPERTY INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD**

Name
Postal Address

Active Directors / Officers:

Surname and first names	ID number or date of birth	Director type	Appoint-ment date	Addresses
MACASKILL, MICHAEL PHILIP	8603245094084	Director	28/02/2019	Postal: P O BOX 261, FRANSSCHHOEK, FRANSSCHHOEK, WESTERN CAPE, 7690 Residential: 191 MAIN ROAD, FRANSSCHHOEK, FRANSSCHHOEK, WESTERN CAPE, 7690
MAC ASKILL, MARIAN	6303150114082	Director	28/02/2019	Postal: P O BOX 875, HOWICK, HOWICK, KWA-ZULU NATAL, 3290 Residential: THE COACH HOUSE, 87 OLD MAIN ROAD CURRYS POST, HOWICK, KWA-ZULU NATAL, 3290



The Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
of South Africa
P.O. BOX 429, PRETORIA, 0001, Republic of South Africa. Docex 256, PRETORIA.
Call Centre Tel 086 100 2472, Website www.cipc.co.za



10.3.2	COUNCIL TO CONSIDER THE STATUS OF THE IN PRINCIPLE LEASE APPROVALS
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance

Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: COUNCIL TO CONSIDER THE STATUS OF THE IN PRINCIPLE LEASE APPROVALS**2. PURPOSE**

For Council to consider the status of the in principle lease approvals, since no competitive process was followed.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2025 the Municipality received written comments from National Treasury on one of the applications to lease Municipal owned land. In essence Treasury is saying the following:

1. The fact that the Policy on the Management of Stellenbosch Municipality's Immovable Property makes provision for deviation from the competitive process is not in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations. In terms of legislation deviation from the competitive process is not allowed and all disposals of Municipal land should have been dealt with in a fair and competitive manner; and
2. The delegation given to the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee to decide on the disposal of Municipal owned property for a period less than ten years is in contradiction with the Municipal Finance Management Act. This delegation was created and accepted by Council in the updated System of Delegations in June 2022. This delegation is unlawful and should be removed from the System of Delegations as the decision to dispose of municipal land can only be made by Council.
3. The delegation has allowed for the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee to make decisions which should have been dealt with under the Supply Chain Management Regulations. This delegation allowed for councillors to make decisions on supply chain processes which is strictly prohibited in terms of Section 117 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

Several applications to lease Municipal land was considered by the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee and two by Council, and in-principle approvals were given pending the finalisation of a public participation process. All these approvals were given in contradiction with the Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations and therefore needs to be reviewed and rescinded. Due to severe staff shortages in the Property Management Department over the last four years the public participation processes were not finalised and/or return items have not been prepared for final approval. Due to the fact that these approvals are not legal they cannot be implemented and therefore have to be rescinded. These in-principle approvals are for the following properties:

1. Stellenbosch Flying Club (Portion of Farm 502 Stellenbosch);
2. Stellenbosch Riding Club (Portion of Farm 502 Stellenbosch);
3. Technopark Parking (Portion of Erf 9190 Stellenbosch);
4. Happy Folks Parking (Portion of Erf 8116 Stellenbosch);
5. L'Abri Safehouse (Portion of Erf 3363 Stellenbosch);
6. Stellenbosch Animal Welfare (Portion of Farm 183 Stellenbosch);
7. New Apostolic Church La Motte (Erf 4 La Motte);
8. Joleen Pedro Shop (Portion of Erf 104 La Motte);
9. U-turn Homeless Shelter (Portion of Erf 235 Stellenbosch);
10. Mercedes Benz parking (Erf 52 Stellenbosch); and
11. Hanna Charity (Portion of Erf 7271 Stellenbosch); and
12. FLX-EV Mini-Bus Taxi Electric Charging Station (Portion of Erf 235 Stellenbosch)

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that Council takes note of the comments received from National Treasury in that the Policy on the Management of the Stellenbosch Municipality's Immovable Property provides for the Municipality to deviate from a competitive process, which is not in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations;
- (b) that Council takes note of the comments from National Treasury in that the delegations created in June 2022 allowing for the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee to decide over disposal of municipal land for a period of less than ten years is not in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act and that this could not have been delegated to the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee;
- (c) that the Property Management Department be tasked with the immediate update of the Property Management Policy;
- (d) that the delegation (EM85) to the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee be removed with immediate effect;
- (e) that the following in-principle approvals be rescinded:
 - 5.1 Stellenbosch Flying Club (Portion of Farm 502 Stellenbosch);
 - 5.2 Stellenbosch Riding Club (Portion of Farm 502 Stellenbosch);
 - 5.3 Technopark Parking (Portion of Erf 9190 Stellenbosch);
 - 5.4 Happy Folks Parking (Portion of Erf 8116 Stellenbosch);
 - 5.5 L'Abri Safehouse (Portion of Erf 3363 Stellenbosch);
 - 5.6 Stellenbosch Animal Welfare (Portion of Farm 183 Stellenbosch);
 - 5.7 New Apostolic Church La Motte (Erf 4 La Motte);
 - 5.8 Joleen Pedro Shop (Portion of Erf 104 La Motte);
 - 5.9 U-turn Homeless shelter (Portion of Erf 235 Stellenbosch);
 - 5.10 Mercedes Benz parking (Erf 52 Stellenbosch); and
 - 5.11 Hanna Charity (Portion of Erf 7271 Stellenbosch); and

5.12 FLX-EV Mini-Bus Taxi Electric Charging Station (Portion of Erf 235 Stellenbosch)

- (f) that the Property Management Department be tasked with bringing the items for these properties back as soon as the Policy has been finalised.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENT

6.1 Background

6.1.1 Property Management Policy

The policy was first tabled before the Executive Mayoral Committee as far back as 2013, whereafter the policy was workshopped and the draft policy was approved by Council on 23 April 2014 as a Draft Policy, subject to Public Participation. A public participation process was followed and after considering the inputs received a second draft was placed before Council for consideration on 20 August 2014. Council referred the matter back to the Administration.

On 23 September 2014 the policy was re-submitted to Council and Council resolved that an Ad Hoc Committee be established which committee, under the guidance of experts will investigate the policy before bringing same back to Council. This was done and on 15 June 2016 a third draft of the policy was before Council. During this period the law firm Webber Wentzel was approached and asked for input, which they gave.

The updated draft Policy was approved subject to a further round of public participation. Webber Wentzel again filed inputs on the Policy. The third draft of the Policy was approved by Council with immediate effect on 13 March 2018 and has been in operation and implemented since then.

National Treasury has suggested in their comments on the application for extension of the lease for the Flying Club that the Municipality review and update this Policy, which process is underway.

6.1.2 Delegation to the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee

The current System of Delegations was first approved by Council on 25 September 2019. It was re-adopted on 23 November 2021.

On 22 June 2022 an amended version was accepted by Council. It is in this version that the delegation is given to the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee to make decisions on the disposal of Municipal land for a period less than ten years.

6.2 Discussion

6.2.1 In-principle approvals to be set aside

Since the inception of the Policy and the delegation several in-principle approvals were given by the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee and two others in-principle approvals were given by Council. All of these resolutions included a public participation process whereafter the items should have returned to the Executive Mayoral Committee meeting or Council meeting. Due to the fact that there has been a severe staff shortage in the Property Management Department these public participation processes did not take place or return items have not been finalised.

As these approvals were given in contradiction with legislation it can't be implemented and needs to be set aside. These in-principle approvals are for the following leases:

1. Stellenbosch Flying Club (Portion of Farm 502 Stellenbosch);
2. Stellenbosch Riding Club (Portion of Farm 502 Stellenbosch);
3. Technopark Parking (Portion of Erf 9190 Stellenbosch);
4. Happy Folks Parking (Portion of Erf 8116 Stellenbosch);
5. L'Abri Safehouse (Portion of Erf 3363 Stellenbosch);
6. Stellenbosch Animal Welfare (Portion of Farm 183 Stellenbosch);
7. New Apostolic Church La Motte (Erf 4 La Motte);
8. Joleen Pedro Shop (Portion of Erf 104 La Motte);
9. U-turn Homeless shelter (Portion of Erf 235 Stellenbosch);
10. Mercedes Benz parking (Erf 52 Stellenbosch);
11. Hanna Charity (Portion of Erf 7271 Stellenbosch); and
12. FLX-EV Mini-Bus Taxi Electric Charging Station (Portion of Erf 235 Stellenbosch)

6.2.2 Deviation from competitive process and delegation to Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee:

The Property Management Policy which was adopted in 2018 allowed for the Municipality and Council to deviate from a competitive process. In terms of paragraph 9.2.2 of the Policy, the Municipal Council may dispense with the prescribed, competitive process, and may enter into a private treaty agreement through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only in specific circumstances, and only after having advertised Council's intention so to act. Should any objections be received as a consequence of such a notice, such objections first be considered before a final decision is taken to dispense with the competitive process established in this policy. However, should any objections, be received from potential, competitive bidders, then a public competitive process must be followed.

This is in direct contradiction with the requirements set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act, the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations and the Constitution which all indicate that the disposal of Municipal land should be done by way of a fair, equitable, transparent, cost effective and competitive process.

In June 2022 the amended System of Delegations was adopted by Council. A new delegation was added as delegation EM85 which reads that the "approval of lease agreement of Council properties for a period shorter than 10 years and a contract value of less than R5 million" is delegated from Council to the Executive Mayor in consultation with the Executive Mayoral Committee. This also includes cessions of such agreements to other parties within the original contract period.

This is in direct contradiction with the requirements set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations, which clearly dictates that the disposal of Municipal properties cannot be delegated and is always a Council decision. (Please note that in the definitions in the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations "disposal" includes long-term leases and "long-term" is defined as a period of longer than three years.)

A further issue is that it is in contradiction with the Municipal Finance Management Act in that it has allowed for councillors to make decisions on supply chain processes. Section 117 of the Municipal Finance Management Act specifically state that no councillor may be a member of a municipal bid committee or any other committee evaluating or approving tenders, quotations, contracts or other bids, nor attend any such meeting as an observer. The granting of lease agreements should be dealt with in accordance with the Supply Chain Management Regulations and Supply Chain Management Policy as it is seen as a supply chain process which is an administrative function and no councillor may therefore be involved. Council can only make the decision that the land is not needed to provide the minimum level of municipal services and that a competitive process should be followed to determine who the successful bidder is. Council can't determine WHO the successful bidder is.

Based on the above the in-principle decisions listed above all have to be rescinded.

6.2.5 Legal requirements

6.2.5.1 Asset Transfer Regulations

6.2.5.1.1 Granting of rights to use, control or manage a capital asset

In terms of Regulation 34, a municipality may grant a right to use, control or manage a capital asset only after:

- 1)a) The accounting officer has, in terms of Regulation 35, concluded a public participation process regarding the proposed granting of the right; and
- b) The municipal Council has approved in principle that the right may be granted.
- 2)Sub-regulation (1)(a) must be complied with only if:
 - a) the capital asset in respect of which the proposed right is to be granted has a value in excess of R10m; and
 - b) a long-term right is proposed.
- 3)a) Only a Municipal Council may authorise the public participation process referred to in sub-regulation (a)
- b) a request to the Municipal Council for the authorisation of a public participation process must be accompanied by an Information Statement*, stating:
 - i) the reason for the proposal to grant a long term right to use, control or manage the relevant capital asset;
 - ii) any expected benefit to the municipality that may result from the granting of the right;
 - iii) any expected proceeds to be received by the municipality from the granting of the right; and
 - iv) any expected gain or loss that will be realised or incurred by the municipality arising from the granting of the right.

6.2.5.1.2 Public participation process for granting of long-term rights

In terms of Regulation 35, if a Municipal Council has in terms of Regulation 34(3)(a) authorised the Accounting Officer to conduct a public participation process in connection with any proposed granting of a long term right of use, control or manage a capital asset with a value in excess of R10 million, the Accounting Officer must, at least 60 days before the meeting of the Municipal Council at which the decision referred to in Sub-regulation 34(1)(b) is to be considered (i.e. in principle decision)

- a) In accordance with Section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act:
 - i) Make public the proposal to grant the relevant right together with the Information Statement referred to in Reg 34(3)(b); and
 - ii) invite the local community and interested persons to submit to the municipality comments or representations in respect of the proposed granting of the right; and
- b) solicit the views and recommendations of National Treasury or the relevant Provincial Treasury on the matter.

6.2.5.1.3 Consideration of proposals

In terms of Regulation 36, the Municipal Council must, when considering in terms of Regulation 34(1)(b) the approval of any such right, take into account:

- a) whether such asset may be required for the municipality's own use during the period for which such right is to be granted;
- b) the extent to which any compensation to be received will result in a significant economic or financial benefit to the municipality;
- c) the risks and rewards associated with such right to use;
- d) any comments received from the local community and other interested persons;
- e) any written views and recommendations by National and Provincial Treasury;
- f) the interests of any organ of state, the municipality's own strategic, legal and economic interests and the interests of the local community; and
- g) compliance with the legislative regime applicable to the proposed granting of the right.

6.2.5.1.4 Conditional approval of rights

In terms of Regulation 40, an approval in principle in terms of Regulation 34(1) (b) that a right to use, control or manage a capital asset may be granted, may be given subject to any conditions, including conditions specifying: -

- a) The type of right that may be granted, the period for which it is to be granted and the way in which it is to be granted;
- b) The minimum compensation to be paid for the right, and
- c) A framework within which direct negotiations *for the granting of the right must be conducted.

6.2.5.1.5 Granting of rights to be in accordance with disposal management system

In terms of Regulation 41, if an approval in principle has been given in terms of regulation 34 (1)(b), the municipality may grant the right only in accordance with the disposal management system* of the municipality, irrespective of:-

- a) the value of the asset; or
- b) the period for which the right is granted; or
- c) whether the right is to be granted to a private sector party or organ of state.

6.2.5.2 Municipal Finance Management Act

In terms of Section 14(2), a Municipality may transfer ownership or otherwise dispose of a capital asset, but only after the Municipal Council, in a meeting open to the public –

- a) has decided on reasonable grounds that the asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services; and
- b) has considered the fair market value of the asset.

In terms of sub-section (5) any transfer of ownership of a capital asset in terms of sub-section (2) or (4) must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and consistent with the supply chain management policy which the municipality must have and maintain in terms of section 111.

In terms of Section 117 no councillor of any municipality may be a member of a municipal bid committee or any other committee evaluating or approving tenders, quotations, contracts or other bids, nor attend any such meeting as an observer.

6.2.5.3 Policy on the Management of Council owned property**6.2.5.3.1 Competitive process**

In terms of paragraph 7.2.1, unless otherwise provided for in the policy, the disposal of viable immovable property shall be affected by means of a process of public competition.

In terms of paragraph 9.1.1 of the Policy, the type of a formal tender may vary, depending on the nature of the transaction:

- i) Outright tender may be appropriate where the Immoveable property ownership is not complex, and the Municipality is seeking obligations to be placed on the successful tenderer which are clear and capable of specification in advance.
- ii) Qualified tenders/call for proposals will be appropriate where the Immoveable property ownership position is complex or the development proposals for the Immoveable property are insufficiently identified or otherwise incapable of detailed specification at the pre-tender stage.
- iii) Call for proposals on a build-operate transfer (B.O.T) basis will be used if a developer is required to undertake the construction, including the financing, of a facility on Municipal-owned land, and the operation and maintenance thereof. The developer operates the facility over a fixed term during which it is allowed to charge facility users appropriate fees, rentals and charges not exceeding those proposed in its bid or as negotiated and incorporated in the contract, to enable the developer to recover its investment and operating and maintenance expenses in the project. The developer transfers the facility to the municipality at the end of the fixed term.

6.2.5.3.2 Deviation from competitive process

In terms of paragraph 9.2.2 of the Policy, the Municipal Council may dispense with the prescribed, competitive process, and may enter into a private treaty agreement through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only in specific circumstances, and only after having advertised Council's intention so to act. Should any objections be received as a consequence of such a notice, such objections first be considered before a final decision is taken to dispense with the competitive process established in this policy. However, should any objections, be received from potential, competitive bidders, then a public competitive process must be followed.

The advertisement referred to above should also be served on adjoining landowners, where the Municipal Manager is of the opinion that such transaction may have a detrimental effect on such adjoining landowner(s):

- a) Due to specific circumstances peculiar to the property under consideration, it can only be utilized by the one person/organisation wishing to enter into the Property Transaction;
- (e) in exceptional cases where the Municipal Council is of the opinion the public competition would not serve a useful purpose or that it is in the interest of the community and the Municipality. In such cases reasons for preferring such out of hand sale or lease to those by public competition must be recorded".
- l) lease contracts with existing tenants of immovable properties, not exceeding ten (10) years, may be renegotiated where the Executive Mayor is of the opinion that public competition would not serve a useful purpose or that renewal is aligned with the Municipality's strategic objectives and in the interest of the Community, subject to such renewal being advertised calling for public comment. The existing tenant shall give notice of the intention to renegotiate the lease at least six months before the date of termination;

The reasons for any such deviation from the competitive disposal process must be recorded.

*This section of the Policy is the section that National Treasury is suggesting to be reviewed and brought in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations.

6.3 Financial Implications

The lease agreements will not be implemented and therefore no income will be received for some these properties.

6.4 Legal Implications

The legal implications are discussed throughout the item.

6.5 Staff Implications

The Property Management Department will have to update the Policy, and the Director Corporate Services will have to update the delegations.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions**16TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2018-03-28: ITEM 7.5.1 RESOLVED (nem con)**

that the Draft Policy on the Management of Stellenbosch Municipality's Immoveable Property, hereto attached as APPENDIX 3 as amended, be approved with immediate effect.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING: 2022-06-22: ITEM 9.2.3 RESOLVED (nem con)

- (a) that Council adopts the attached amended System of Delegations as set out in APPENDIX 1 as the primary source of the delegations from 1 July 2022;
- (b) that Council takes note that by-laws or policies which are in the process of being revised and that is not included in the delegations, will be taken up in the delegations administratively after the approval of the amended by-law or policy and the current delegations attached to those bylaws and policies remains in affect till such time it is revised; and
- (c) that all political office bearers, political structures, the Municipal Manager, Directors, Senior Managers, Managers, Heads of departments and all other identified officials be hereby authorised to exercise on behalf of Council the delegated powers designated to them in terms of APPENDIX 1

6.7 Risk Implications

The risks are addressed in the item.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management

No comments received.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.3.2

- (a) that the Municipal manager and the Executive Mayor as a matter of urgency, engage with National Treasury through the office of the MEC for local government in the western cape;
- (b) that with the assistance of the office of the MEC deliberations be facilitated with National Treasury; and
- (c) that the outcome of these deliberations and the way forward be presented to Council.

ANNEXURES:

Annexure 1: Comments received from National Treasury

NAME	Yolande van den Berg
POSITION	Head: Contract Management
DIRECTORATE	Corporate Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	021-8088073
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Yolande.vandenberg@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	2026/03/09

ANNEXURE 1

**national treasury**

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X115, Pretoria, 0001 • 40 Church Square, PRETORIA, 0002 • Tel: +27 12 315 5111, Fax: +27 12 406 9055 • www.treasury.gov.za

Email: mfma@treasury.gov.za

The City Manager
Stellenbosch Municipality
PO Box 17
STELLENBOSCH
7600

For Attention: Ms Geraldine Mettler

Fax: (021) 808 8111

Dear Madam

RE: PROPOSED AWARDING OF LONG-TERM RIGHTS: LEASE FARM 502L, STELLENBOSCH: STELLENBOSCH FLYING CLUB

The letter received on 19 May 2025 requesting the National Treasury's comments on the municipality's intention to lease a municipal capital asset has reference.

We have noted the contents of the documents. The municipality intends to lease Farm 502L, to the Stellenbosch Flying Club. We have noted that there is currently a lease which was concluded in 2021 and the municipality was approached by the same lessee to enter into a lease for a longer period. According to the information provided, the public notice included a call for alternative proposals. It is not clear whether any such proposals were received and how these were addressed. We draw your attention to section 14(5) of the MFMA read with regulation 40 of the Municipal SCM Regulations.

Section 14 of the MFMA read with the Municipal Asset Transfer Regulations (MATR) sets the legal framework for the disposal and the granting of rights to use, control or manage municipal capital assets. In this instance, Chapter 4 of the MATR is applicable as the municipality intends to grant the right to use, control or manage a municipal capital asset.

The council item refers to an information statement, however, this was not provided. Kindly ensure that a copy of the information statement is submitted for our records. According to the information provided, a 2017 valuation indicated that the property was valued at R20.3 million. The current lease agreement sets the rental amount at R30 080 (inclusive of VAT), with an annual escalation of 6% effective from March 2022. The municipality has indicated that two valuers will assess a new market



rental for the proposed lease extension. Kindly ensure that a copy is provided for our records and that same is retained for audit purposes. It is important that council ensures that it receives maximum compensation in exchange for its assets.

We draw your attention to regulation 35 of the MATR which sets out the process which must be followed if the proposed granting of a long term right to use, control or manage a capital asset with a value in excess of R10 million.

Regulation 36 of the MATR sets out matters to be considered for any proposal of granting of the right to use, control or manage a capital asset. One of the matters to be considered is whether the capital asset may be required for the municipality's own use during the period for which the right is to be granted. The municipality has not addressed this in its correspondence. We trust that this matter will be addressed accordingly in line with section 14(2)(a) of the MFMA.

Regulation 45 of the MATR sets out the minimum requirements for the ensuing lease agreement, including the requirement for the private sector party to whom the right has been granted to maintain and safeguard the asset for its intended purpose. The municipality received several objections during the public participation process in relation to excessive aircraft noise affecting nearby residents.

However, the council item merely noted these objections without clear consideration or a proposed response to address the concerns raised. Regulation 36 requires the municipal council to take into account, any comments or representations on the proposed granting of the rights received from the local community. In terms of Sections 152 of the Constitution, municipalities are obliged to promote a safe and healthy environment. A 30-year lease implies long-term, possibly, exclusive use of the property, and if this contributes to harmful noise levels, it may undermine the municipality's constitutional duties. We urge the municipality to consider and implement possible measures to mitigate the noise impact.

The municipality has provided a copy of the current lease agreement. We have noted that the lease agreement does not address all the minimum terms and conditions outlined in regulation 45 of the MATR. Any new lease agreement must fully address the minimum terms and conditions as noted above. It is important for the municipality to ensure full compliance with all applicable legislation including regulation 40 of the Municipal SCM Regulations.

We have noted that the municipality has a council approved policy titled "management of council owned property" wherein both the municipal council and the Executive Mayor have been given certain powers to decide on deviations from public competition. The municipality is advised to review



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

this policy taking into account regulation 40 of the Municipal SCM Regulations, read together with sections 115 and 117 of the MFMA.

We trust that you will be guided accordingly.

Yours sincerely

Wayne McComans
Chief Director: MFMA Implementation
Date: 27 June 2025

Cc: Chief Financial Officer
Cc: Executive Director: Corporate Services
Cc: MFMA Coordinator: Western Cape Provincial Treasury

AGENDA

39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2026-03-31

10.4	FINANCIAL SERVICES: (PC: ALD JC ANTHONY)
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NONE

10.5	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: (PC: CLLR R DU TOIT)
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10.5.1	ESTABLISHMENT OF A RENTAL HOUSING INFORMATION OFFICE (RHIO) AT STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
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Collaborator No: 802594
 IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance
 Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF A RENTAL HOUSING INFORMATION OFFICE (RHIO) AT STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2. PURPOSE

To submit to Council for consideration the proposal by Western Cape Department of Infrastructure: Human Settlements Branch for the Stellenbosch Municipality to establish a Rental Housing Information Office (RHIO) (**APPENDIX 1 & 2**).

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

The delegated authority for the approval of establishment of additional functions on the organisational structure is Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Western Cape Department of Infrastructure: Human Settlements Branch through the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal (WCRHT) had various correspondence with the Office of the Municipal Manager and conducted a presentation to Directorate: Planning and Economic Development on the establishment of the Rental Housing Information Office (RHIO) by the Municipality. The WCHRT in their presentation explained that:

- WCHRT as a legislated institution whose role is to resolve rental housing disputes between landlords and tenants and to educate landlords and tenants about their rights and obligations.
- With the amendment of section 14 of the Rental Housing Act 50 of 1999, it is required that every local municipality establishes RHIOs to bring the services of the Tribunal closer to the citizens.
- They seek to identify areas of collaboration between WCHRT and the Municipality to market the services of the Tribunal through conducting public awareness sessions and community outreach programs.

5. RECOMMENDATION

that Council do not support the establishment of the Rental Housing Information Office in Stellenbosch Municipality.

6. BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION**6.1 Background:**

The Western Cape Department of Infrastructure: Human Settlements Branch through the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal (WCRHT) approached the Stellenbosch Municipality with a proposal to establish a Rental Housing Information Office (RHIO) to assist the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal to bring their services closer to citizens. A meeting with the officials of the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal was held first on 18 August 2022 with officials from the Department: Housing Administration.

The decision of that meeting was that the matter should be presented to Director: Planning and Economic Development, and this presentation was done on 17 August 2023. The Director: Planning and Economic Development, at that engagement, made it clear that this proposal will have serious financial implications for the Stellenbosch Municipality as this will require the creation of an additional section/unit which will require additional staff and additional capital and operational expenses. The Director then proposed that the WCRHT should organise a presentation to the Stellenbosch Municipality Senior Management team, which they never did.

6.2 Discussion:

The communication and request from Western Cape Department of Infrastructure: Human Settlements Branch sent to the office of the Municipal Manager was discussed by Senior Management and it was resolved that the matter be referred to Council for consideration.

6.3 Financial implications

Additional staff members will have to be appointed, with additional capital and operational expenditure requirements and the Western Cape Department of Infrastructure will not be providing any funding for the establishment of the Stellenbosch Rental Housing Information Office.

6.4 Legal implications

No legal implications as the public already have access to the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal.

6.5 Staff implications

Approval of the establishment of a Stellenbosch Rental Housing Information Office will have significant financial implications for the Municipality. This needs to be considered against the current context of staff shortages within the Section: Housing Administration and will require additional staff members to be appointed.

6.6 Risk implications

Lack of funding to establish the Rental Housing Information Office.

6.7 Previous council resolutions

None.

6.8 Comments from Senior management**6.8.1 Director: Infrastructure**

No objection to the item.

6.8.2 Director: Planning and Economic Development

Drafter of the item. Does not support the establishment of the Stellenbosch Housing Rental Information Office due to the financial implications.

6.8.3 Director: Community and Protection Services

No objection to the item.

6.8.4 CFO

No provision has been made in the current budget for the staffing component and associated operational and capital expenditure required for the establishment of the Rental Housing Information Office. Furthermore, the proposed unit is not included in Council's approved organisational structure.

Council's consideration of this matter must therefore include an assessment of the financial implications for the Municipality, including both immediate and ongoing costs. In addition, the structural amendments required to formally establish and sustain the unit within the organisational framework must be clearly defined.

6.8.5 Director: Corporate Services

No objection to the item.

6.8.6 Municipal Manager

Supports the item.

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.5.1

that Council do not support the establishment of the Rental Housing Information Office in Stellenbosch Municipality.

ANNEXURES

Appendix 1: Letter from Western Cape Department of Infrastructure

Appendix 2: Memorandum of Understanding

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	<i>Anthony Barnes</i>
POSITION	<i>Director Planning and Economic Development</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Planning and Economic Development</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	<i>021-808 8493</i>
E-MAIL ADDRESS	<i>Anthony.Barnes@stellenboch.gov.za</i>
REPORT DATE	<i>16 March 2026</i>

APPENDIX 1



**Western Cape
Government**

Department of Infrastructure

Adv Chantal Smith

Head of Department

HOD.Infrastructure@westerncape.gov.za | Tel: 021 483 3959

Ref: DOI 25/2/RHT Information Offices

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

ATT: THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER: Ms Geraldine Mettler

CC: THE MAYOR: Adv Gesie Van Deventer

Per email: municipal.manager@ Stellenbosch.gov.za; / Geraldine.Mettler@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

CC: Mayor@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Dear Madam

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RENTAL HOUSING INFORMATION OFFICE (RHIO) AT STELLENBOSCH LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The above matter, and particularly the various engagements between the officials of the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal (WCRHT) and your municipality refers.

1. BACKGROUND

In previous engagements, the officials of the WCRHT explained the purpose of meeting with Stellenbosch Local Municipality, i.e.:

- To introduce the WCRHT as a legislated institution that is there to resolve rental housing disputes between landlords and tenants and to educate landlords and tenants about their rights and obligations.
- To sensitise all municipalities in the Western Cape about the effect of the amendment to section 14 of the Rental Housing Act 50 of 1999, which requires the establishment of RHIOs at every local municipality to bring the services of the Tribunal closer to the citizens.
- To seek and identify areas of collaboration between the WCRHT and the Municipality to market the services of the Tribunal (i.e., public awareness sessions and/or community outreach programs).

2. FUNCTIONS OF THE RHIOs

In the abovementioned discussions, it was emphasised that the RHIOs will have the following functions in terms of section 14(3) of the Rental Housing Act 50 of 1999:

- Educate, provide information and advice to tenants and landowners about their rights and obligations in relation to dwellings within its area of jurisdiction.
- Provide advice to disputing parties on reaching solutions to problems relating to dwellings.
- Refer parties to the Tribunal.
- Comply with any request of the tribunal in terms of section 13 of the Rental Housing Act 50 of 1999.
- Keep records of enquiries received by the office and submit reports in relation thereto to the Tribunal on a quarterly basis.

It must be noted that the Department of Infrastructure, together with the National Department of Human Settlements have a responsibility to capacitate, train and upskill RHIOs.

3. THE PROCESS THUS FAR

The WCRHT and the Stellenbosch Local Municipality (Human Settlements management team) have thus far engaged in exploratory discussions and meetings on the benefits of the establishment of the RHIO within this constituency. Those engagements have culminated in the municipal officials holding the view that there is a definite need to establish a RHIO within Stellenbosch Local Municipality to assist the citizens from the Municipality with rental housing disputes. The Department of Infrastructure and the Stellenbosch Municipality need to:

- Conclude a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Department of Infrastructure (Head of Department) and Stellenbosch Local Municipality (Municipal Manager).

4. THE WAY FORWARD

In this regard, please find attached hereto the draft MOU for your office to process internally. Kindly liaise directly with the relevant official at the WCRHT: Mr Sithembele Tyutula (Assistant Director) on email: Sithembele.Tyutula@westerncape.gov.za.

Regards,



ADV CHANTAL SMITH

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE

DATE: 29/1/2024

APPENDIX 2



**Western Cape
Government**



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

entered into and between

WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT VIA ITS DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

(herein represented by **Adv. Chantal Smith** in her capacity as
Head of Department, duly authorised thereto)

(hereinafter referred to as "the Department")

And

STELLENBOSCH LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

(herein represented by **Ms. Geraldine Mettler** in her capacity as
Municipal Manager, duly authorised thereto)

(hereinafter jointly referred to as "the Parties")

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and a small circle at the bottom right.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Member of Executive Council has by notice in the *Western Cape Provincial Gazette Extraordinary* number 5822, 1 February 2002, established a Tribunal in the Province of the Western Cape to be known as the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal as per Section 7 of the Rental Housing Act, 1999 (Act No 50 of 1999), which is responsible for, amongst others, free resolution of disputes between the landlords and tenants within the Province of the Western Cape;

AND WHEREAS disputes between landlords and tenants often remain unresolved largely due to what some might experience to be an inaccessible and costly legal system;

AND WHEREAS the Municipality's Directorate of Human Settlements is accessible to the landlords and tenants within its jurisdiction and has the relevant infrastructure and resources to render rental housing tribunal services, thereby rendering the Municipality a suitable institution to establish a Rental Housing Information Office ("RHIO") as contemplated by the provisions of Section 14 of the Rental Housing Act, 1999 (Act No 50 of 1999), as amended;

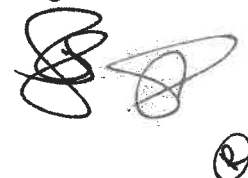
NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:**1. INTERPRETATION**

1.1 In this Agreement, Unless the context indicates a contrary intention, an expression which denotes:

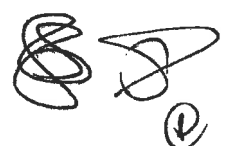
1.1.1 Any gender includes the other gender.

1.1.2 A natural person includes a juristic person and vice versa.

1.1.3 The singular includes the plural and vice versa.

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- 1.2 The headings to the paragraphs in this agreement are for reference purposes only and shall not affect the interpretation of any part thereof.
- 1.3 In this Agreement the following expressions bear the meanings assigned to them below and cognate expressions bear corresponding meanings:
- 1.3.1 **"Agreement"** means this Memorandum of Understanding, together with any other annexures hereto and any amendments to this agreement, executed by the parties in writing, and **"this Agreement"** has a corresponding meaning;
- 1.3.2 **"Business Days"** means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the Republic of South Africa and **"Business Days"** shall have a corresponding meaning;
- 1.3.3 **"Calendar Days"** means ordinary weekdays according to the Gregorian calendar including Saturdays, Sundays, and any other day officially recognised as a public holiday in the Republic of South Africa;
- 1.3.4 **"Commencement Date"** means the date on of signature of this Memorandum of Understanding by the Party signing last in time;
- 1.3.5 **"The Department"** means the Western Cape Government via its Department of Infrastructure; situated at ISM Building, 27 Wale Street, Cape Town;

Handwritten signature and initials in black ink, located at the bottom right of the page.

- 1.3.6 **"Rental Dispute"** means disagreements arising out of a lease agreement between the landlords and tenants which may include amongst others, disagreements on terms and conditions of leases, failure to refund deposits, failure to pay rent, unlawful evictions, failure to do maintenance of leased premises, etc., unless the context indicates otherwise;
- 1.3.7 **"Landlord"** means the owner of a dwelling situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality and includes his or her duly authorised agent or lawful possessor of the dwelling and where the context indicates, each party hereto in its capacity as landlord;
- 1.3.8 **"The Municipality"** means Stellenbosch Local Municipality and "the Directorate Human Settlements" shall have a corresponding meaning;
- 1.3.9 **"Tenant"** means a lessee of a dwelling situated in the municipality's area of jurisdiction leased to him by the landlord and where the context indicates, includes each party hereto in its capacity as a tenant;
- 1.3.10 **"The Act"** means the Rental Housing Act, Act No 50 of 1999, as amended, read together with its regulations;
- 1.3.11 **"Rental Housing Coordinating Committee"** means the committee contemplated in clause 7 of this agreement;



1.3.12 "**Rental Housing Information Offices**" means offices established by the Municipality in terms of clause 5 of this agreement;

1.3.13 "**Tribunal**" means the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal established under the Act;

1.3.14 "**Unresolved Disputes**" means disputes between landlords and tenants that remain unresolved by the rental housing information office after mediation.

2. DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT

2.1 This Agreement shall commence on the Commencement Date and shall unless otherwise provided for in this Agreement, continue for an indefinite period, subject to either party's right to cancel the agreement.

2.2 In the event that the parties elect to cancel this Agreement, cancellation is subject to 3 (three) months' written notice.

3. OBLIGATIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

3.1 The Municipality undertakes to:

3.1.1 Subject to the provision of clause 5 of this Agreement, establish a RHIO in its area of jurisdiction, in terms of Section 14 of the Act;

3.1.2 The main functions of the RHIO are outlined in Section 14(3) of the Act. namely, to:

(a) Educate, provide information, and advise tenants and

landlords with regard to their rights and obligations in relation to dwellings within its area of jurisdiction;

- (b) Provide advice to disputing parties on reaching solutions to problems relating to dwellings;
- (c) Refer all the unresolved disputes to the Department's Rental Housing Tribunal for hearing in accordance with the procedure which is more fully set out in clause 6 of this agreement;
- (d) Adhere to any request from the Tribunal as stipulated in Section 13(3) of the Act. This section empowers the Tribunal to seek information from Information Officers regarding hearings conducted by the Tribunal related to unfair practices; and
- (e) Keep records of enquiries received by the office and submit reports in relation thereto to the Tribunal on a quarterly basis.

3.2 The Municipality is obliged to guarantee the presence of Information Officers within all RHIOs encompassed by its Directorate of Human Settlements.

3.3 It is imperative that the Municipality oversees the reporting of Information Officers to their respective Line Managers, detailing their compliance with the various obligations outlined in this Agreement.

3.4 The Municipality shall strive to enable the Information Officers to diligently carry out their duties as specified in clause 6 of this Agreement.

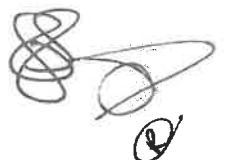


4. OBLIGATIONS OF THE THE DEPARTMENT: -

- 4.1 The Department shall provide support to the Municipality in the establishment of rental housing information offices, notably by facilitating the training of Information Officers.
- 4.2 It is incumbent upon the Department to ensure that the pertinent rental housing information office is furnished with a copy of the award pertaining to all disputes referred to the Tribunal.
- 4.3 The Department shall oversee the comprehensive implementation (roll-out) of the case management system in all the established rental housing information offices.
- 4.4 The Department shall duly acknowledge and accept all referrals of unresolved disputes from the Municipality. Furthermore, the Department pledges to engage in the resolution of these referred disputes in strict conformity with the stipulations outlined in clauses 6 and 7 of this Agreement.

5. DUTIES OF THE INFORMATION OFFICERS

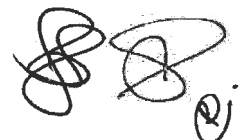
- 5.1 The Municipality shall designate an Information Officer at an established RHIO who shall:-
 - (a) Advise the tenants and landlords on the manner and procedure for lodging complaints;
 - (b) Receive and register complaints lodged by the tenants and landlords;



- (c) Earnestly strive to facilitate the amicable resolution of disputes between tenants and landlords through informal means;
- (d) In instances where disputes persist unresolved in accordance with clause 6.2.3, the Information Officer shall expeditiously refer such matters to mediation, following the precise procedure outlined in clause 7 of this Agreement;
- (e) Maintain comprehensive records of all submitted complaints and pertinent statistical data, employing an approach mutually agreed upon by the involved parties; and
- (f) Undertake any additional responsibilities as may be assigned by the parties from time to time, ensuring the fulfillment of their duties as outlined in this Agreement.

6. REFERRAL AND INFORMAL RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

- 6.1 Either the tenant or landlord shall initiate a formal complaint by submitting the requisite form, accompanied by all pertinent supporting documentation, as stipulated.
- 6.2 Upon the complaint being lodged, the Municipality shall, through its Information Officer, endeavor to informally resolve the dispute within 7 (seven) business days.
- 6.3 In the event that the dispute persists unresolved after the initial 7 (seven) business days from the formal complaint submission, the Information Officer shall take proactive steps to initiate mediation within the subsequent 10 (ten) business days. This mediation process shall be meticulously coordinated in collaboration with the Western Cape Rental Housing Tribunal



Secretariat. The arrangement shall encompass, but not be restricted to, the following:

- 6.3.1 Securing the mediator from the Department;
- 6.3.2 Coordinating dates and venues for the mediation process; and
- 6.3.3 Notifying the impacted landlord and tenant.
- 6.4 Should the dispute remain unresolved through mediation, then the complaint shall be referred to the Tribunal for a hearing through the Department's Rental Housing Tribunal Secretariat.
- 6.5 Upon receipt of the referred complaint, the Department's Rental Housing Tribunal shall formally acknowledge receipt of the complaint within 7 (seven) business days from the date of receipt of such referral.
- 6.6 The Department's Rental Housing Tribunal shall ensure that the referred disputes are resolved within 3 (three) calendar months from the date of referral by the Municipality.

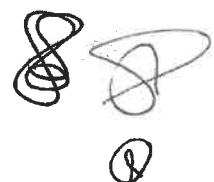
7. RENTAL HOUSING COORDINATING COMMITTEE

- 7.1 The parties shall collaboratively establish a Rental Housing Coordinating Committee, composed of the following key members:
 - 7.1.1 2 (two) Representatives from the Department, at the level of Assistant Director;
 - 7.1.2 2 (two) Representatives from the Directorate of Human Settlements within the Municipality, at the level of Senior Housing Administrator.

- 7.2 The designation of the Chairperson of the Rental Housing Coordinating Committee shall be appointed by the members representing the Department.
- 7.3 The primary mandate of the committee shall encompass:
- 7.3.1 Consider and oversee the implementation of all strategic issues arising out of this agreement;
 - 7.3.2 Ensure that the terms and conditions of this agreement are adhered to by the parties;
 - 7.3.3 Addressing all escalated matters presented to it by the Information Officers;
 - 7.3.4 Resolve any other issues that are critical for the successful and timeous resolution of disputes between parties.
- 7.4 The convening of the Committee's sessions shall take place on a quarterly basis.

8. MEDIATION

- 8.1 In the event of a dispute arising between the parties, which they cannot resolve amongst themselves, such dispute shall be referred to mediation and in particular to a single mediator appointed by agreement between the parties. Should the parties be unable to reach an agreement as to the mediator within a period of 14 (fourteen) business days, or should the agreed mediator be unable to bring the parties to an amicable resolution of the dispute, then either party may elect to cancel the Agreement in accordance with clause 2.2 of this Agreement.



- 8.2 Reference to mediation in clause 8.1 is confined to mediation of disputes between the parties arising out of the conditions of this Agreement and does not in any way refer to mediation in the context of resolution of landlord and tenant disputes as prescribed in the Act.

9. WAIVER

- 9.1. No waiver of any terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be binding unless expressed in writing and signed by the Party giving same, and any waiver shall be effective only in the specific instance and for the purpose given.
- 9.2. No failure or delay on the part of either Party in exercising a right, power, or privilege precludes any other or further exercising thereof or the exercising of any other right, power, or privilege.
- 9.3. No indulgence, leniency, or extension of time which any Party may grant or show the other Party shall in any way prejudice the Grantor or preclude the Grantor from exercising any of its rights in terms of this Agreement.

10. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

- 10.1 This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties and no amendment, alteration, addition, or variation of any right, term, or condition of this Agreement will be of any force or effect unless reduced to writing and signed by the Parties.

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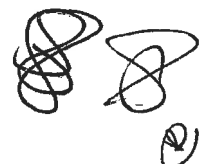
- 10.2 The Parties agree that there are no conditions, variations, or representations, whether oral or written and whether expressed or implied or otherwise, other than those contained in this Agreement.
- 10.3 Save as otherwise herein provided, neither this Agreement nor any part, share, or interest therein nor any rights or obligations hereunder may be ceded, assigned, or otherwise transferred without the prior written consent of the other Party.

11. NON-BINDING MOU

- 11.1 This agreement is being signed by the Parties to evidence their in principle non-binding intentions.
- 11.2 The Parties acknowledge that no legally binding obligations are intended to arise between them as a result of the signing of this document.
- 11.3 Binding obligations are only intended to arise upon signing by the parties of a formal written agreement. Any action taken by any party in anticipation of approvals will be at the sole risk of that Party.

12. NOTICES AND DOMICILIA

- 12.1 The parties select as their respective *domicilia citandi et executandi* for the purpose of giving or sending any notice provided for or necessary in terms of this agreement, the following addresses:

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THE DEPARTMENT:

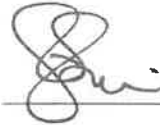
The Accounting Officer
Department of Infrastructure
Rental Housing Tribunal
9 Dorp Street
Cape Town
8001
E-mail: Chantal.Smith@westerncape.gov.za

THE MUNICIPALITY:

The Municipal Manager
Stellenbosch Local Municipality
Plein Street, Stellenbosch
7600
E-mail: Geraldine.Mettler@stellenbosch.gov.za

- 12.2 All notices to be given in terms of this Agreement shall be given in writing and be delivered or sent by electronic mail to the Party's chosen *domicilium citandi et executandi*.
- 12.3 If delivered by hand, a notice shall be presumed to have been received on the date of delivery, or, if sent by e-mail, be presumed to have been received 48 (forty- eight) hours after time of transmission.
- 12.4 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Agreement, a written notice or communication actually received by one of the Parties from the other Party shall be adequate written notice of communication to such Party.

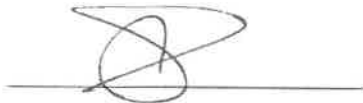
SIGNED AT Cape Town ON THIS 23 DAY OF August 2024.



THE DEPARTMENT

(Signed by **Adv. Chantal Smith**,
on behalf of the Department, in
her capacity as **Head of**
Department, duly authorised
thereto)

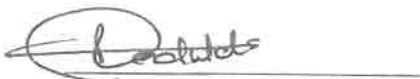
AS WITNESSES:



Signature

WENOL KIVA

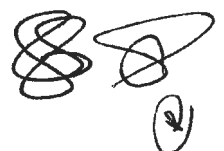
Name in capital letters



Signature

R.

Name in capital letters



SIGNED AT _____ ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 2024.

THE MUNICIPALITY

(Signed by **Ms. Geraldine Mettler**,
on behalf of the Municipality, in
her capacity as **Municipal
Manager**, duly authorised
thereto)

AS WITNESSES:

Signature

Name in capital letters

Signature

Name in capital letters

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AGENDA

39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2026-03-31

10.6	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES : (PC : R PHEIFFER)
10.6.1	DRAFT WASTE RECLAIMER STRATEGY FOR STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Green & Sustainable Valley

Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: DRAFT WASTE RECLAIMER STRATEGY FOR STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY**2. PURPOSE**

Is to obtain approval for the Draft Waste Reclaimer Strategy to be implemented by the Municipality.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Municipal Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality, like other Municipalities in the country have informal waste reclaimers who reclaim waste from bins at households and businesses. These waste reclaimers can also be found on landfill, as in the case with Stellenbosch Municipality.

The National Government has accepted that waste reclaimers are a sector within waste management that needs to be formally recognised, supported, and integrated into the formal waste management sector. For this, national legislative requirements, particularly the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (2008), the National Waste Management Strategy (2020), and the Waste Reclaimer Integration Guideline for South Africa, mandates the progressive integration of informal waste reclaimers into formal waste and recycling systems

Waste reclaimers already play a critical and indispensable role in Stellenbosch's waste economy by recovering high-value recyclable materials from households, businesses and the municipal landfill, thereby reducing landfill disposal volumes, extending landfill lifespan and contributing to environmental protection and climate change mitigation. Despite this contribution, most reclaimers currently operate on the margins of the formal waste management system, without legal recognition, adequate infrastructure, occupational health and safety protection, or structured engagement with the Municipality.

The Draft strategy proposes a structured and phased approach to waste reclaimer integration, centred on strengthening and expanding the role of reclaimers through separation at source, improved market access and formal recognition. Key strategic interventions include the registration and accreditation of reclaimers, provision of identifiable uniforms and PPE, allocation of defined collection routes, establishment of safe and appropriately located sorting facilities, upgrading of landfill-based reclaimer facilities, and enhanced collaboration with Producer Responsibility Organisations, buy-back centres and private sector partners. The strategy also emphasises public awareness campaigns, by-law alignment, data sharing and inclusion of reclaimers as recognised stakeholders in municipal planning and decision-making processes.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that the Portfolio Committee accept the draft Waste Reclaimer Strategy and approves that the Strategy be circulated for public comments;
- (b) that the draft Waste Reclaimer Strategy be recommended to MayCo and Council to approve the public participation process ; and
- (c) that the relevant comments be incorporated into the document and resubmitted to Council for adoption.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS**6.1 Background**

The Stellenbosch Local Municipality (SLM) appointed Delta Built Environment Consultants (Delta BEC) to develop a Waste Reclaimer Strategy (WRS) to guide the formal recognition, support and integration of waste reclaimers into the municipal solid waste management system. This strategy responds to national legislative requirements, particularly the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (2008), the National Waste Management Strategy (2020), and the Waste Reclaimer Integration Guideline for South Africa, which mandate the progressive integration of informal waste reclaimers into formal waste and recycling systems.

Waste reclaimers already play a critical and indispensable role in Stellenbosch's waste economy by recovering high-value recyclable materials from households, businesses and the municipal landfill, thereby reducing landfill disposal volumes, extending landfill lifespan and contributing to environmental protection and climate change mitigation. Despite this contribution, most reclaimers currently operate on the margins of the formal waste management system, without legal recognition, adequate infrastructure, occupational health and safety protection, or structured engagement with the municipality.

The situational analysis confirms that waste reclaimer activity within SLM occurs through two primary groups: reclaimers operating at the Stellenbosch landfill working face and reclaimers collecting recyclables within residential and commercial areas of Stellenbosch town and surrounding neighbourhoods. A single buy-back centre, CL Trading, currently serves as the main outlet for recyclable materials and reports approximately 2 500 registered reclaimers on its system, although the exact number of active reclaimers operating within the municipality remains uncertain. The report identifies growing waste generation pressures within the municipality, driven by population growth and consumption patterns, underscoring the importance of improved waste diversion and recycling. Without effective separation at source and structured recycling systems, increasing volumes of recyclable material will continue to be disposed to landfill. Waste reclaimers are therefore central to achieving municipal waste minimisation, recycling targets and compliance with national policy objectives.

Stakeholder engagement highlighted both strong support for waste reclaimer integration and several operational and social challenges. These include public perceptions of disorderly waste sorting, safety risks associated with informal collection and transport, lack of identifiable uniforms and PPE, limited access to formal sorting areas and the absence of structured registration and accreditation mechanisms. At the same time, reclaimers expressed general satisfaction with existing arrangements but indicated a clear willingness to participate in improved systems that provide safer working conditions, access to infrastructure and better market opportunities.

The strategy proposes a structured and phased approach to waste reclaimer integration, centred on strengthening and expanding the role of reclaimers through separation at source, improved market access and formal recognition. Key strategic interventions include the registration and accreditation of reclaimers, provision of identifiable uniforms and PPE, allocation of defined collection routes, establishment of safe and appropriately located sorting facilities, upgrading of landfill-based reclaimer facilities, and enhanced collaboration with Producer Responsibility Organisations, buy-back centres and private sector partners. The strategy also emphasises public awareness campaigns, by-law alignment, data sharing and inclusion of reclaimers as recognised stakeholders in municipal planning and decision-making processes. A detailed SWOT analysis confirms that Stellenbosch has a strong foundation for successful integration due to existing reclaimer activity, policy alignment and recycling markets, while also identifying risks related to funding constraints, social stigma, safety concerns and potential resistance to change. These risks are addressed through targeted action plans, clear performance indicators and partnership-based implementation.

The Waste Reclaimer Strategy provides Stellenbosch Local Municipality with a practical, policy-aligned framework to formalise and strengthen the contribution of waste reclaimers. Effective implementation will support improved recycling performance, compliance with national legislation, reduced landfill dependence and enhanced social and economic inclusion. By recognising waste reclaimers as partners rather than informal actors, the municipality can advance a more efficient, inclusive and sustainable waste management system that delivers long-term environmental, social and economic benefits.

6.3 **Financial Implications**

Operational budget will be utilised to assist some of the interventions to the estimated value of R500 000.

Most of the funding will be sourced from Producer Responsibility Organisations.

6.4 **Legal Implications**

In terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)

National Waste Management Strategy; 2020

6.5 **Staff Implications**

Senior Technician: Waste Management post needs to be filled which is currently unfunded.

6.6 **Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:**

None.

6.7 **Risk implications**

None.

6.8. **Comments from Management:**

6.8.1 **Director: Infrastructure Services**

Author of the item.

6.8.2 Director: Planning and Economic Development :

6.8.3 Director: Community and Protection Services:

6.8.4 Acting Director: Corporate Services:

6.8.5 Chief Financial Officer:

6.8.6 Municipal Manager:

**RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING TO MAYORAL COMMITTEE:2026-03-06:ITEM 5.1.1**

- (a) that the Portfolio Committee notes the draft Waste Reclaimer Strategy and supports that the Strategy be circulated for public comments;
- (b) that the draft Waste Reclaimer Strategy be recommended to MayCo and Council to approve the public participation process ; and
- (c) that the relevant comments be incorporated into the document and resubmitted to Council for adoption.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE
EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.6.1**

- (a) that the Mayoral Committee notes the draft Waste Reclaimer Strategy and supports that the Strategy be circulated for public comments;
- (b) that the draft Waste Reclaimer Strategy be recommended to Council to approve the public participation process; and
- (c) that the relevant comments be incorporated into the document and resubmitted to Council for adoption.

ANNEXURES: Draft Waste Reclaimer Strategy

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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REPORT DATE	25 February 2026

ANNEXURE A



Prepared for:
Stellenbosch Local Municipality

Contact person:
Clayton Hendricks



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STELLENBOSCH WASTE RECLAIMER STRATEGY

DRAFT REPORT
REVISION 00

MARCH 2026



Prepared by:
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CONSULTANT:	Delta Built Environment Consultants (Pty) Ltd P.O. Box 35703 Menlo Park 0102		
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REV. NO.	STATUS	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	REV. DATE
00	Draft	Issued for comments	22/01/2026
01	Final	Issued to Client	27/02/2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stellenbosch Local Municipality (SLM) appointed Delta Built Environment Consultants (Delta BEC) to develop a Waste Reclaimer Strategy (WRS) to guide the formal recognition, support and integration of waste reclaimers into the municipal solid waste management system. This strategy responds to national legislative requirements, particularly the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (2008), the National Waste Management Strategy (2020), and the Waste Reclaimer Integration Guideline for South Africa, which mandate the progressive integration of informal waste reclaimers into formal waste and recycling systems.

Waste reclaimers already play a critical and indispensable role in Stellenbosch's waste economy by recovering high-value recyclable materials from households, businesses and the municipal landfill, thereby reducing landfill disposal volumes, extending landfill lifespan and contributing to environmental protection and climate change mitigation. Despite this contribution, most reclaimers currently operate on the margins of the formal waste management system, without legal recognition, adequate infrastructure, occupational health and safety protection, or structured engagement with the municipality.

The situational analysis confirms that waste reclaimer activity within SLM occurs through two primary groups: reclaimers operating at the Stellenbosch landfill working face and reclaimers collecting recyclables within residential and commercial areas of Stellenbosch town and surrounding neighbourhoods. A single buy-back centre, CL Trading, currently serves as the main outlet for recyclable materials and reports approximately 2 500 registered reclaimers on its system, although the exact number of active reclaimers operating within the municipality remains uncertain. The report identifies growing waste generation pressures within the municipality, driven by population growth and consumption patterns, underscoring the importance of improved waste diversion and recycling. Without effective separation at source and structured recycling systems, increasing volumes of recyclable material will continue to be disposed to landfill. Waste reclaimers are therefore central to achieving municipal waste minimisation, recycling targets and compliance with national policy objectives.

Stakeholder engagement highlighted both strong support for waste reclaimer integration and several operational and social challenges. These include public perceptions of disorderly waste sorting, safety risks associated with informal collection and transport, lack of identifiable uniforms and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), limited access to formal sorting areas and the absence of structured registration and accreditation mechanisms. At the same time, reclaimers expressed general satisfaction with existing arrangements but indicated a clear willingness to participate in improved systems that provide safer working conditions, access to infrastructure and better market opportunities.

The strategy proposes a structured and phased approach to waste reclaimer integration, centred on strengthening and expanding the role of reclaimers through separation at source, improved market access and formal recognition. Key strategic interventions include the registration and accreditation of reclaimers, provision of identifiable uniforms and PPE, allocation of defined collection routes, establishment of safe and appropriately located sorting facilities, upgrading of landfill-based reclaimer facilities, and enhanced collaboration with Producer Responsibility Organisations, buy-back centres and private sector partners. The

strategy also emphasises public awareness campaigns, by-law alignment, data sharing and inclusion of reclaimers as recognised stakeholders in municipal planning and decision-making processes. A detailed SWOT analysis confirms that Stellenbosch has a strong foundation for successful integration due to existing reclaimer activity, policy alignment and recycling markets, while also identifying risks related to funding constraints, social stigma, safety concerns and potential resistance to change. These risks are addressed through targeted action plans, clear performance indicators and partnership-based implementation.

The Waste Reclaimer Strategy provides Stellenbosch Local Municipality with a practical, policy-aligned framework to formalise and strengthen the contribution of waste reclaimers. Effective implementation will support improved recycling performance, compliance with national legislation, reduced landfill dependence and enhanced social and economic inclusion. By recognising waste reclaimers as partners rather than informal actors, the municipality can advance a more efficient, inclusive and sustainable waste management system that delivers long-term environmental, social and economic benefits.

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DRAFT

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARO	African Reclaimers Organisation
Delta BEC	Delta Built Environment Consultants (Pty) Ltd
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DSI	Department of Science and Innovation
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management Waste Act
NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRO	Producer Responsibility Organisation
SAWPA	South African Waste Picker Association
SAWPRS	South African Waste Picker Registration System
SLM	Stellenbosch Local Municipality
WRS	Waste Reclaimer Strategy
WPIG	Waste Reclaimer Integration Guideline

1 INTRODUCTION

Delta Built Environment Consultants (Pty) Ltd (Delta BEC) has been appointed by Stellenbosch Local Municipality (SLM) to develop a Waste Reclaimer Strategy (WRS). This WRS aims to guide the SLM in working with waste reclaimers in the future and serve as a document to be presented during community engagements to improve awareness regarding waste reclaimer integration.

The Waste Picker Integration Guideline of South Africa, developed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment in 2020 (DFFE & DSI, 2020), defines what waste reclaimer integration means in the context of South Africa. It furthermore sets out a list of ten principles to underpin all integration strategies or initiatives and provides guidance for municipalities on how to partner with reclaimers to develop formally planned recycling systems. As per the 2020 National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS, 2020), all municipalities in South Africa are required to integrate waste reclaimers in line with the guidelines. The nationally mandated integration of waste reclaimers into the municipal solid waste system has provided legitimacy to reclaimers through partnerships with the private/public sector. These partnerships have given reclaimers secure access to recyclables and secured greater participation by the informal sector in recycling markets.

Not only in South Africa do waste reclaimers play an important role, but it is also seen as an essential solid waste service in municipalities across the globe. The success of the waste reclaimer strategy in the SLM can be achieved through its integration and inclusion into municipal solid waste systems.

1.1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to outline the way forward to formally acknowledge the waste reclaimers within Stellenbosch Local Municipality and provide recommendations that benefit the waste reclaimers, residents and the municipality among other stakeholders.

1.2 STRUCTURE OF REPORT

The report comprises the following sections:

- Section 2: Literature review
- Section 3: Situational Analysis
- Section 4: Conclusion
- Section 5: References

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 WASTE RECLAIMER OVERVIEW

The informal waste sector fulfils an integral part in all municipal solid waste management systems through collecting waste materials for recycling purposes, resulting in the reduction of collection and disposal costs (Hidalgo-Crespo *et al*, 2023). Ultimately, the environment benefits from the activities reclaimers undertake.

The term waste “reclaimer” emphasises that these workers are rescuing items with potential value from being wasted and engaging in multiple, complex forms of labour to revalue them, while waste “picker” associates them with rubbish and reduces their work to the simple act of “picking” (Samson, 2020). These waste reclaimers could be viewed as experts in their field as they source the most valuable discarded materials for reprocessing (Hidalgo-Crespo *et al*, 2023).

Globally, waste is a crisis that requires policy coordination and various technological solutions to improve the broader system of waste management during each life cycle stage (Buch *et al*, 2021). It is estimated that globally there are 20 million people actively engaged in recycling; these people are known as waste reclaimers who undertake the collection, washing and sorting of waste materials from streets, watercourses and WDF’s (Buch *et al*, 2021). The main reason people engage in waste reclamation activities is economic in nature due to the financial vulnerability of the waste reclamation groups (Milic *et al*, 2025). Matter *et al* (2013) argue that improvement in the practice of waste management activities would require the integration of the informal sector into the formal waste management sector.

2.1.1 Waste Minimisation

Waste minimisation is accomplished by waste reclaimers who perform the crucial first step in extracting recyclable and reusable materials from the waste stream and initiating their revalorisation. Part of the value chain is the private sector, on the basis of opportunities to generate revenue by reusing and recycling waste or to reduce production costs by avoiding waste or substituting recycled and recovered materials for virgin materials where recovered materials are less expensive (DFFE, 2020).

In the absence of formal systems for separation at source of recyclable waste, it has emerged that reclaimers contribute significantly to the collection of recyclables from households and businesses (NWMS, 2020), directly contributing to the minimisation of waste disposal to landfill. The 2020 NWMS (DFFE, 2020) aimed for cities and towns to initiate waste separation at source programmes by 2016. Ultimately, this objective was not reached (Godfrey, 2021).

The majority of recyclable material processing in South Africa is undertaken by the private sector, for example, buy-back centres that purchase recyclables from waste reclaimers for further processing (NWMS, 2020).

2.1.2 National Waste Management Strategy

As the shift was made from the 2011 National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) to adopt the 2020 NWMS, the focus was placed on addressing key waste management-related challenges in municipalities (NWMS, 2020). These challenges include the incorporation of waste reclaimers/reclaimers (informal economy) into the circular economy.

The 2020 NWMS promotes waste separation at source through a concentrated effort to raise public awareness and private sector investment in the delivery of infrastructure and services such as kerb-side collection, drop-off centres and buy-back centres linked to a national awareness campaign around recycling, EPR programmes, and, where feasible, economic incentives.

As a focus area of Pillar 2 of the 2020 NWMS highlights, waste separation is a critical tool to enable waste reclaimers into formal waste management systems (NWMS, 2020).

2.1.3 Waste Reclaimer Integration Guideline for South Africa

The Waste Picker Integration Guideline for South Africa (2020), developed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) and the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI), provides nationally endorsed guidance to municipalities and industry on integrating informal waste reclaimers into formal waste management and recycling systems. The Guideline gives effect to existing legislation and national policy commitments and is intended to support implementation at the local government level.

Constitutional and Legislative Mandate

Local government has a constitutional responsibility for refuse removal, waste management, and disposal services. National waste legislation requires municipalities to progressively divert waste away from landfills and toward reuse, recovery, and recycling. Waste reclaimer integration is recognised as a necessary mechanism to achieve these objectives, given that informal waste reclaimers already perform the majority of recycling collection activities in South Africa.

National Environmental Policy and Waste Legislation

The Guideline is grounded in South Africa's core waste legislation and policy framework, including:

- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
This Act establishes the legal basis for waste minimisation, recycling and recovery, and obliges all spheres of government to promote the waste hierarchy. Integrating waste reclaimers supports compliance with the Act's objectives by strengthening recycling systems and reducing landfill disposal.
- National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS), 2020: The 2020 NWMS (DFFE, 2020) promotes separation at source through a concerted effort to

raise public awareness and private sector investment in the delivery of infrastructure and services such as kerb-side collection, drop-off centres and buy-back centres linked to a national awareness campaign around recycling, EPR programmes, and, where feasible, economic incentives.

Integrated Waste Management Planning

Municipalities are legally required to develop and implement Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs). The Guideline confirms that waste reclaimer integration must be incorporated into IWMPs, including:

- Recognition of waste reclaimers as service providers within municipal recycling systems.
- Inclusion of waste reclaimers as partners in planning, implementation and review processes.
- Alignment of waste reclaimer integration plans with municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

Extended Producer Responsibility

South Africa is implementing mandatory Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations, which require producers to take responsibility for the post-consumer phase of their products. The Guideline highlights that:

- Waste reclaimers already recover an estimated 80–90% of post-consumer paper and packaging collected for recycling.
- EPR schemes must integrate waste reclaimers to ensure legal compliance, cost-effective collection and social inclusion.
- Municipalities and Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) are expected to align EPR implementation with waste reclaimer integration.

Landfill Regulation and Licensing

Waste reclaimer activity at landfill sites is governed by waste management licences. The Guideline notes that:

- Landfill licences may need to be amended to lawfully permit and regulate waste picking.
- Municipalities are encouraged to develop social transition plans for landfill waste reclaimers where landfill operations change or close, in line with environmental authorisation conditions.

Occupational Recognition and Labour Protection

The Guideline supports the development of an occupational classification for waste reclaimers, which would:

- Improve legal recognition and data accuracy.
- Facilitate access to social protection, health and safety measures.

- Support municipalities in formalising service agreements without undermining waste reclaimers' livelihoods.

Alignment with National Development and Socio-Economic Policy

Waste reclaimer integration advances broader national policy objectives, including:

- National Development Plan (NDP) 2030, particularly poverty alleviation, job creation, inequality reduction and inclusive economic growth.
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably goals on poverty reduction, decent work, reduced inequality and sustainable cities.
- The transition to a circular economy, as promoted in national science, technology and innovation policy.

Implications for Municipalities

In legislative terms, the Guideline clarifies that municipalities are expected to:

- Recognise waste reclaimers as integral actors within the waste management system.
- Integrate waste reclaimers into separation-at-source and recycling programmes.
- Ensure participatory planning processes that include waste reclaimer organisations.
- Align municipal by-laws, contracts and operational systems with national waste legislation and policy.

2.1.4 South African Waste Reclaimer landscape

The informal waste sector in South Africa, comprising of waste reclaimers, fulfils a critical role in waste management by diverting post-consumer recyclable materials from landfill (GreenCape, 2020:11). Nonetheless, the majority of waste reclaimers in South African municipalities operate at the edge of formal waste management systems.

The informal waste sector, with specific reference to waste reclaimers, forms the backbone of the South African recycling economy. It is estimated that more than half of the paper and packaging collected in South Africa is undertaken by waste reclaimers (Godfrey, 2021), thus diverting waste from WDF's. In fiscal terms, the informal waste economy, in 2017, earned roughly R872 million from the private sector, including buy-back centres (Godfrey, 2021). Unfortunately for waste reclaimers, in the majority of cases, they are forced to sell their collected materials at lower prices to middlemen who have funds and infrastructure available to sell the materials at higher prices to processors (Chvatal, 2010).

South Africa has approximately 204 active plastic recyclers who supports between 60 000 - 90 000 waste reclaimers (DEA, 2018), but this number is not confirmed and could be exceeding 200 000 reclaimers. The number of reclaimers in recent years has risen, and is partly attributed to rising unemployment in South Africa, forcing

people to seek a livelihood in the informal sector (DEA, 2018). Waste picker integration includes not only the integration of waste pickers' work, but also the political, economic, social, legal, and environmental integration of waste pickers.

Municipalities should view reclaimers as partners and view them as assets to the municipal waste management system rather than on the false assumptions made about reclaimers as nuisances and criminals (Samson et al, 2022; Hidalgo-Crespo et al, 2023). Municipalities and surrounding communities should aim to stop the stigmatization of waste reclaimers by giving recognition to their work in communities (Samson et al, 2022). A case study by Samson et al (2022) found that when reclaimers are issued with clearly identifiable uniforms and PPE, the perspective shifted to a more formal view of reclaimers and higher levels of trust.

2.1.4.1 South African Waste Reclaimer Association

The South African Waste Reclaimer Association (SAWPA) started in 2007, and it was constituted in 2009 during the first national meeting of waste reclaimers in Africa. SAWPA has between 4 000 to 6 000 registered waste reclaimers, registered through the South African Waste Picker Registration System, from all nine provinces of South Africa. Members are based on WDF's and on the streets of cities and towns across the country. They play a key role in environmental justice and mitigating climate change by collecting and selling waste as a livelihood strategy. They divert materials such as plastic, cardboard, paper and metals away from waste dumps and recycle them – thereby reducing GHG emissions from waste dumpsites and reducing reliability on virgin material.

3 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The information contained in this section was sourced during engagements within the Stellenbosch Local Municipality during the week of 03-07 November 2025 and a desktop study, which will include, but is not limited to:

3.1 AREAS OF OPERATION

Current operations in the Stellenbosch Local Municipality (SLM) occur through two separate groups of waste reclaimers. One group of a maximum of 40 reclaimers gains daily access to the Stellenbosch Landfill, and the remaining reclaimers operate within the town of Stellenbosch in the more affluent areas to reclaim valuable materials.

The reclaimers operating on the working face of the landfill sell the collected materials from the working face to four private buyers collecting waste from the landfill to sell to a third party (buy-back centre). Thus, the four buyers act as middlemen between the reclaimers and the buy-back centre.

The reclaimers operating within neighbourhoods and Stellenbosch Central collect materials from households or businesses and subsequently sell the materials to buy-back centres within the SLM. The exact number of reclaimers operating in the SLM is not known.

The main areas of operation in the SLM are surrounding the town of Stellenbosch and its related neighbourhoods, including but not limited to:

- Simonswyk
- Mostersdrift
- Karindal
- Uniepark
- Rozendal
- Kayamandi
- Stellenbosch Central
- Kromrivier
- Die Rand
- La Colline
- Devon Park
- Papegaaiberg
- Die Boord
- Krigeville
- Dalsig
- Welgelegen
- Coetzenburg.

3.2 BUY-BACK CENTRE

CL Trading Stellenbosch serves as a buy-back centre for the greater Stellenbosch Local Municipality. CL Trading is a private entity located at 5 Planken Street, Plankenbrug, Kayamandi, Stellenbosch. Figure 3-1 below illustrates the location of CL Trading in the Kayamandi industrial area.



Figure 3-1: Aerial view of CL Trading location

Through engagement with CL Trading, it was reported that approximately 2 500 waste reclaimers were registered on the company's system as waste reclaimers. Reclaimers are compensated per kilogram of material sold to CL Trading; these transactions are cash-based.

3.3 WASTE TYPES AND GENERATION RATES

Table 3-1 illustrates the typical types of waste generated in local municipalities.

It must be noted that waste reclaimers will typically only source high-value recyclable materials from the general waste stream.

Table 3-1: Types of waste generated in municipalities

CATEGORIES	DESCRIPTION
General waste	Domestic general waste: Disposable materials generated by households. This waste usually contains recyclable materials and non-recyclables. Non-recyclables were referred to as the fraction of waste disposed of. after household separation. This includes the following:

CATEGORIES	DESCRIPTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food waste • Food-tainted items (such as used paper plates or boxes, paper towels, or paper napkins) • Ceramics and kitchenware • Household Medicine boxes • Paper and cardboard • Polystyrene • Metals (tins & cans) • Cleaning chemical containers • Plastic toys or sporting goods equipment • Ash, etc.
	<p>Business general waste:</p> <p>Business general waste includes all waste produced by supermarkets and businesses that is non-hazardous. This waste usually contains high quantities of recyclable materials such as cardboard and plastic packaging.</p>
Organic waste	Garden refuse and food waste.
Construction and demolition waste (C&D)	Concrete, mortar, bricks, wood, insulation materials, gypsum, etc., generated from construction and demolition sites.
Health care risk waste (HCRW)	Discarded blood and human tissue, sharps, infectious materials, expired pharmaceuticals, etc.
Hazardous waste	Used mineral oils, solvent residues, paint and resin waste, organic chemical residues, putrescible waste (slaughterhouse), batteries, sewage sludge and used agricultural chemicals.
Other waste types	This includes agriculture, abattoirs and tyre waste.

3.3.1 Determining Current Domestic Waste Generation Per Capita

Waste generation per income category for the Stellenbosch Municipality was calculated using the percentage of the population per income group. Waste generation rates per person per year, according to the Guidelines for the development of Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs), are assumed to be for domestic waste only (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2006):

- Low income = 149.65 kg/person/year = 0.14 tonnes/person/year
- Middle income = 270.1 kg/person/year = 0.27 tonnes/person/year
- High income = 470.85 kg/person/year = 0.47 tonnes/person/year

The contribution of each income group was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Waste generation}_i = p \times r$$

where i = income group

p = percentage of population in income group

r = waste generation rates per person per year.

Equation 1: Income Group Calculation

The estimated domestic waste generation per income group¹ is shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Stellenbosch Local Municipality estimated current (2025) annual domestic waste generation rate per income group in tonnes

INCOME GROUP (PER YEAR)	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION PER INCOME GROUP (STAS SA 2011)	POPULATION PER INCOME GROUP	WASTE GENERATION/ PERSON - YEAR	ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED IN 2023 (T/ANNUM)
Low income (R0 - R150K)	79.9%	170 505	0.14	23 871
Middle income (R150K- R600K)	15.1%	32 223	0.27	8 700
High income (R600K- Over R2.5m)	5.0%	10 670	0.47	5 015
Total	100%	213 398	-	37 586

The population estimates were sourced from Statistics South Africa from the results of the 2022 Census.

The waste generation for the town of Stellenbosch was also calculated using the same method above and is shown in the table below.

Table 3-3: Stellenbosch town waste generation rates

INCOME GROUP (PER ANNUM)	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION PER INCOME GROUP	POPULATION PER INCOME GROUP	WASTE GENERATION/ PERSON - YEAR	ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED IN 2025 (T/ANNUM)
Low income (R0 - R150K)	79.9%	19 291	0.14	2 701
Middle income (R150K-R600K)	15.1%	3 646	0.27	984
High income (R600K- Over R2.5m)	5.0%	1 207	0.47	567
Total	100%	24 143		4 252

¹ Note: The 2011 Stats SA (as extracted from the IDP 2023) data for household income distribution was used due to the unavailability of updated information.

3.3.2 Estimate Future Waste Generation Rates and Quantities

The future waste generation was calculated based on the 2022 Stats SA population data. The assumption was made that the population growth rate of 1.7% will remain unchanged. The future waste generation for 2025 – 2031 is illustrated in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Future waste generation for MLM

YEAR	POPULATION	TOTAL ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATION (T/ANNUM)
2025	213 398	4 252
2026	228 336	4 550
2027	244 319	4 868
2028	261 422	5 209
2029	279 721	5 574
2030	299 302	5 964
2031	320 253	6 381

3.4 WASTE RECLAIMER OPERATIONS

CL Trading (buy-back centre) serves as the main hub for buying recyclable materials from waste reclaimers in the SLM. Waste reclaimers operating within the respective neighbourhoods and areas of Stellenbosch make use of waste trolleys as a mode of transporting their materials to CL Trading. The majority of the waste reclaimers will have to cross the R310 to access CL Trading, posing a risk to their safety and that of motorists.

Figure 3-2 below illustrates the route taken by the four buyers at the Stellenbosch WDF to CL Trading to sell reclaimed materials. The buyers at the Stellenbosch WDF buy reclaimed materials from the waste reclaimers operating on the WDF working face; the compensation is paid in cash.

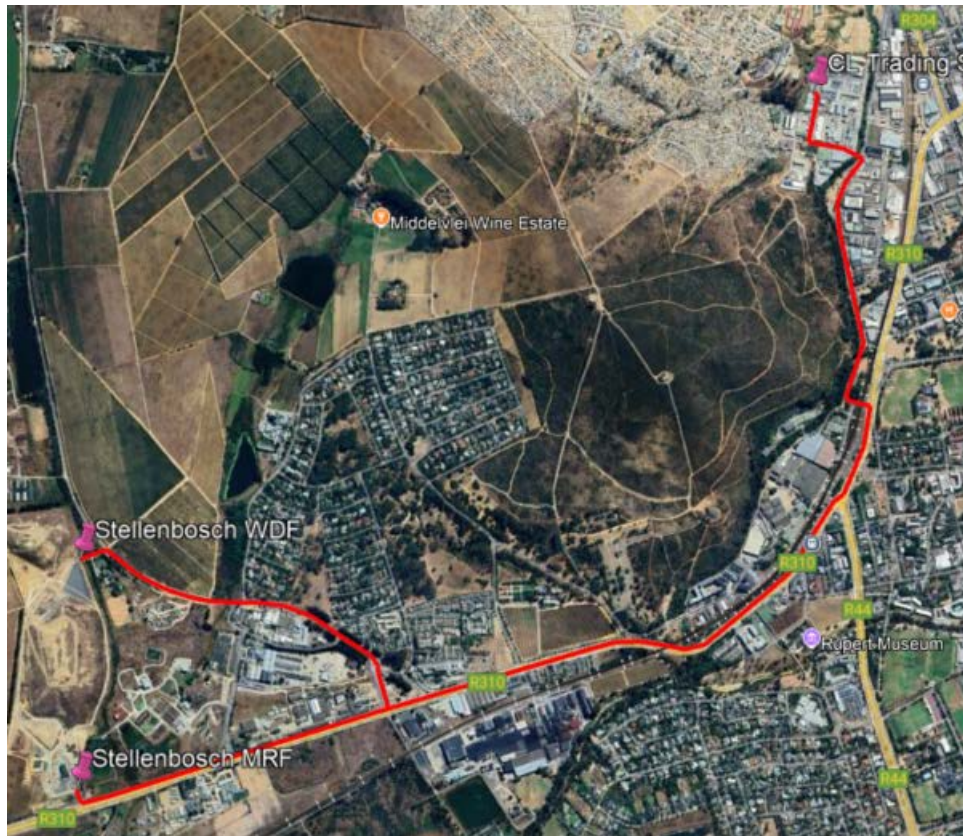


Figure 3-2: Routes from the Stellenbosch WDF to CL Trading

3.5 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholders include representatives of affected communities, waste reclaimers, municipal departments, political representatives, etc. The following stakeholders were engaged during the situational analysis phase.

- 1) Companies that support recycling and waste reclaimer integration through corporate social responsibility programmes.
- 2) Companies that collect waste.
- 3) Buyers and buy-back centres that purchase recyclables from waste reclaimers.
- 4) Municipal officials, elected representatives, consultants and professionals who work on issues related to no-waste management and recycling, and who develop plans and make decisions that affect waste reclaimers.
- 5) Waste reclaimer representatives.
- 6) Landfill operators.

The following stakeholders were visited in the SLM.

3.5.1 Waste Representatives/ Buyers

- 1) Paul Klaasen - Vlottenburg Ward 20 and Devon Valley Ward 11
Contact number: 064 634 6344
- 2) Jasmine Flink - Kayamandi Enkanini Ward 12
Contact number: 073 333 3114

3.5.2 Ward numbers and Councillors

- Ward 11 Cllr Johannie Serdyn
Email: johanna.serdyn@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
- Ward 1 Cllr Reginald Pheiffer
Email: reginald.pheiffer@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
- Ward 22 Cllr Esther Groenewald
Email: esther.groenewald@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
- Ward 23 Cllr Lwando Nkamisa
Email: Lwando.nkamisa@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

3.5.3 Municipal Officials

- 1) Michelle Aalbers
Manager: Community Development
Email: michelle.aalbers@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

3.5.4 Buy Back Centre

CL Waste Scrap Metal (Pty) Ltd

Physical Address:

5 Planken Street, Plankenbrug, Stellenbosch, 7600

- Shaun Styger; Email: shaun@cltrading.org, Tel : 082 566 9789
- Jean- Mari; Email: jeanmari@cltrading.org

3.5.5 Other Stakeholders engaged

- University of Stellenbosch
 - o Christine Groenewald
 - o Yaariq Fakier
 - o Banothile Khuboni
- University of the Western Cape
 - o Catherina Schenck
- Aquila Environmental
 - o Charlotte Nell
 - o Monique Coetzee

3.5.6 Stakeholder engagement feedback summary

The comments received during the site visits and in-person meetings conducted between 04 – 06 November 2025 are shown below.

Table 3-5: Stakeholder feedback summary

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENTS
Councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges experienced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waste collection done by waste reclaimers is at times messy; ○ Un-uniformed waste reclaimers make residents uneasy; ○ Recyclable generation from households is cyclical and thus waste reclaimers are selective of the type of recyclable waste; ○ Waste reclaimers are generally perceived as vagrants or homeless people, which is not the case. • Waste reclaimers should be formalised and given identifiable “uniforms” to be more identifiable by the general public and promote waste reclaimers to have a “self-image”, with the possibility of a new “uniform” annually. • Waste reclaimers should be registered with either SAWPA or ARO. • Enforce waste reclaimer registration through legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buy-back centres must only be allowed to accept waste from registered waste reclaimers; ○ Allow buy-back centres to serve as modes of registration; ○ Ensure registration process is easy and quick; • Unlawful sorting sites are an “eye-sore” to the public. • Availability of a formal sorting area that is roofed and has a concrete floor for the reclaimers would benefit them and improve public perception. • Separation at source for businesses and ultimately residences would benefit the recycling industry and assist the waste reclaimers. • Waste reclaimer awareness campaigns would be beneficial for both the residents and reclaimers. • Public participation will be essential in obtaining “buy-in” from residents, waste reclaimers and businesses alike. • Purpose built trolleys for reclaimers. • Limit a certain number of reclaimers per area to foster relationships.
Buy-Back centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently has ~2 500 waste reclaimers on their system • Receives an estimated 25 tonnes of recyclable waste from waste reclaimers on a monthly basis. <i>These values are only speculative and have not been confirmed.</i> • Handles an estimated 50 tonnes of recyclable waste on average per month. <i>These values are only speculative and have not been confirmed.</i>

STAKEHOLDER	COMMENTS
Waste Reclaimers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reclaimers are content with how things are. • Would appreciate an area to perform sorting that is roofed and floored. • Will look after the sorting area and keep it clean. • If such an area is made available, skips should be added to dispose of material not deemed valuable to reclaimers. • These skips can then be serviced by the Municipality and taken to the MRF for extraction of materials. • If such an area was made available it should ideally be between the high-income areas and the buyback centre • Would like to sell materials to the MRF at the Stellenbosch landfill. • Some do not necessarily want to “work” for someone • Eagerness was displayed by most waste reclaimers to be part of representative group. • Possibility of access to purpose-built trolleys to assist with reclaiming
General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicated “messy” sorting of waste outside homes when reclaimers were going through the waste. • Indicated littering around the river running through Stellenbosch, which is an “eyesore”. • Waste reclaimers going through bins around the mall area is not ideal.
University of Stellenbosch (Christine Groenewald, Yaariq Fakier, Banothile Khuboni) University of the Western Cape (Catherina Schenck) Aquila Environmental (Charlotte Nell, Monique Coetzee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No waste reclaimers allowed on campuses. • Possibility to incorporate reclaimers at designated waste storage areas prior to collection. • Possibility of providing sorting area for reclaimers • Separation at source initiatives on campuses to raise awareness. • Registration of waste reclaimers with SAWPA or ORA • Recognisable PPE for reclaimers

3.6 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND KEY INITIATIVES

Table 3-6: Strategic Objective and Key Initiative

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KEY INITIATIVES	TIMEFRAME
Strengthening and expanding the role of waste reclaimers: through integrated separation at source, supporting markets for source-separated recyclables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign defined collection areas or routes linked to residential and commercial separation-at-source programmes. Require waste collection and recycling contractors to work alongside accredited waste reclaimers. Include contractual clauses that protect reclaimer access to source-separated recyclables. Upgrade landfill-based facilities to improve safety and efficiency for on-site reclaimers. 	Short Term (0-2 Years)
Supply waste reclaimers with clearly identifiable overalls/uniforms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with PROs, local businesses and organisations to provide overalls & PPE to registered waste reclaimers in the SLM. Issue uniforms only to registered and accredited waste reclaimers. Maintain a simple database linking uniform issuance to individual reclaimers or cooperatives. Use uniforms as visible proof of participation in municipal separation-at-source systems. 	Short Term (0-2 Years)
Liaise with PROs to facilitate the registration of waste reclaimers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify & register reclaimers on the South African Waste Picker Registration System (SAWPRS). Collaboration between SLM and the SAWPRS to keep updated records of reclaimers. Partner with PROs to fund waste reclaimer initiatives – procuring equipment for waste management activities (balers, shredders, grinders). 	Short Term (0-2 Years)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KEY INITIATIVES	TIMEFRAME
Undertake awareness campaigns regarding separation at source behaviour and the role of waste reclaimers in the SLM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public participation through conducting awareness campaigns at schools, businesses, and in respective wards- promote the role of waste reclaimers in recycling and environmental protection. • Recognise organised reclaimers as formal municipal stakeholders - establish trust by showcasing the reliability of reclaimers to deliver a service. • Improve compliance with separation-at-source requirements by updating municipal by-laws. 	Short Term (0-2 years)
Promote cooperation between the public and private sectors for waste management-related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with buy-back centres to share recyclable material data with the SLM to determine the quantities of waste diverted from WDFs. • Provide hands-on training in the operation and maintenance of upcycling technologies through partnerships with TVET colleges, NGOs and universities. • Introduce incentives linked to diversion from landfill. • Promote co-investment in infrastructure such as buy-back centres, sorting hubs, and upcycling facilities. • Share data between the municipality and private partners to improve planning and investment decisions. 	Short Term (0-2 years)
Provide access to technologies and markets that enable waste reclaimers to manufacture upcycled products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate direct linkages between waste reclaimers and recyclers or processors. • Improve price transparency through regular market information sharing. • Inclusion of reclaimers in activities at the WDF MRF. • Leverage EPR funding, green economy grants, and private sector sponsorship to finance equipment and start-up costs. • Provide shared access to small-scale, low-cost technologies that enable waste reclaimers to convert recovered materials into value-added products (e.g., plastic shredders, extruders, moulds, and basic woodworking or metalworking tools). 	Medium Term (2-4 Years)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KEY INITIATIVES	TIMEFRAME
Identify a safe area in Stellenbosch for waste reclaimers to sort/process materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partner with community members, businesses & PROs to identify suitable land for reclaimer separation activities.• Prioritise sites with appropriate zoning or the potential for rezoning to support waste-related activities.• Pilot the sorting area with a defined group of waste reclaimers before scaling up.• Ensure proximity to main waste generation areas and transport routes to minimise logistical costs.• Design the site to meet minimum occupational health and safety requirements.• Enable temporary storage to allow bulk selling and improved pricing.	Long Term (4+ Years)

3.7 SWOT ANALYSIS

The table below contains the SWOT analysis for waste reclaimers in the SLM.

Table 3-7: SWOT Analysis

SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Vast contribution to recycling activities & waste diversion:</i> waste reclaimers are responsible for reclaiming a significant portion of recyclable materials and diverting waste from the municipal WDF – this contributes to cost savings for the SLM by reducing WDF usage and extending the operational lifespan. <i>Existing local knowledge and coverage:</i> reclaimers already operate widely throughout the greater Stellenbosch area, covering households, businesses, and informal spaces — this represents an established “field network” that can be maximised operationally. Reclaimers at the WDF have a good understanding of the waste streams at the WDF. <i>Social and economic impact:</i> integration of reclaimers can support livelihoods, reduce poverty, and create jobs in an area with high unemployment. Possibility of transforming informal work into a recognised economic contribution. <i>Policy alignment:</i> alignment with the National Waste Picker Integration Guideline by the SLM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Informal status:</i> many reclaimers operate outside of formal structures without contracts, social protection or legal recognition, making integration into municipal systems difficult. Varying literacy, education levels, and organisational structures among pickers can make communication, training, and compliance harder to achieve. <i>Health, safety & working conditions:</i> Reclamation activities on WDFs expose reclaimers to poor sanitation and health hazards (biological, chemical, physical risks) if not issued with proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Reclaimers often lack equipment (carts) and safe sorting spaces, impacting efficiency & environmental health. <i>Institutional and operational challenges:</i> Integration efforts can be slowed or poorly implemented if detailed planning, monitoring, and dispute resolution mechanisms are not well established. Limited municipal capacity, staff training, and budget constraints may impede operational support for integration (e.g., training, monitoring, enforcement). Limited awareness campaigns surrounding waste separation at source. <i>Lack of organisation amongst reclaimers:</i> Many reclaimers are independent; low rates of organised cooperatives can hinder formal engagement, contracting, or inclusion in municipal programs. <i>View of public:</i> Negative perspective from community members surrounding waste reclaimers.

SWOT ANALYSIS

OPPORTUNITIES

- *Enhanced Municipal Recycling and Circular Economy Development:* A structured integration plan can significantly improve recycling rates, reduce waste management costs, and support circular economy models, especially with future EPR frameworks emerging.
- *Formal support structures:* Provision of resources such as trolleys, sorting facilities, protective equipment, access to training, and formal registration systems can uplift productivity and safety.
- *Partnership & funding:* Collaboration with NGOs, private recyclers, universities and national programmes can unlock technical and financial support. Local partnerships can also facilitate education campaigns to improve waste separation at source and raise public awareness of pickers' roles.
- *Social inclusion and community engagement:* Integration of reclaimers can strengthen municipal-community relations, improve public participation in waste separation programs and reduce the stigma associated with informal recycling/reclaimers. Structured inclusion offers opportunities to build multi-stakeholder platforms where reclaimers have a voice in planning and decision-making.

THREATS

- *Resistance to Change:* Possibility of internal resistance from municipal workers, contractors, or private waste service providers who view integration as a threat to existing business models or job roles. Some reclaimers may resist formal structures, preferring independence over regulated employment or cooperative membership.
- *Limited funding and resources:* budget constraints could delay implementation of integration programs or lead to incomplete support (e.g., protective gear, sorting space, transportation methods).
- *Social stigma & safety risks:* Community stigma and lack of public understanding of waste reclaimer contributions can undermine support for integration. Safety and security risks at landfill sites and in public spaces remain a barrier and could exacerbate health costs or liabilities for the municipality. Overregulation by enforcement authorities results in the bullying of reclaimers.
- *Policy implementation gaps:* National policy guidelines exist, but gaps in translation to local actionable programs, monitoring, and enforcement could lead to inconsistent results, as seen in other municipalities' experiences.

3.8 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS & ACTION PLANS

The table below illustrates the strategic objectives for the SLM waste reclaimer strategy with key performance indicators and action plans set to achieve the key initiatives identified.

Table 3-8: Key performance indicators and action plans

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY INITIATIVES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTION PLAN	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Strengthening and expanding the role of waste reclaimers: through integrated separation at source, supporting markets for source-separated recyclables.	Assign defined collection areas or routes linked to residential and commercial separation-at-source programmes.	% increase in source-separated recyclables.	Map separation-at-source areas and formally allocate routes to accredited reclaimers	Short Term (0-2 Years)	R40 000
	Require waste collection and recycling contractors to work alongside registered waste reclaimers.	Number of contracts amended. Contractor compliance rate.	Amend tender and contract conditions to include reclaimer collaboration	Short Term (0-2 Years)	Internal
	Include contractual clauses that protect reclaimer access to source-separated recyclables.	Clauses included in all new contracts.	Review and update SCM documentation and service-level agreements.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	Internal
	Upgrade landfill-based facilities to improve safety and efficiency for on-site reclaimers.	Reduction in injuries incurred at the WDF. Improvement in waste diversion rates.	Allow access to basic sanitation, PPE and improve access control.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	R100 000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY INITIATIVES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTION PLAN	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Supply waste reclaimers with clearly identifiable overalls/uniforms.	Partner with PROs, local businesses and organisations to provide overalls & PPE to registered waste reclaimers in the SLM.	Number of reclaimers issued with PPE & overalls.	Secure sponsorships and PRO-funded PPE support.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	Internal
	Issue uniforms only to registered and accredited waste reclaimers.	% of registered reclaimers issued uniforms.	Link uniform distribution to registration status.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	R50 000
	Maintain a simple database linking uniform issuance to individual reclaimers or cooperatives.	Establishment of database with registered reclaimers.	Integrate with the existing municipal system and SAWPRS records.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	R10 000
	Use uniforms as visible proof of participation in municipal separation-at-source systems.	Public recognition of reclaimers.	Awareness campaigns with communities and businesses to advance reclaimer recognition.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	R50 000
Promote cooperation between public and private sectors for waste management-related activities.	Liaise with buy-back centres to share recyclable material data with the SLM to determine the quantities of waste diverted from WDFs.	Information sharing agreements.	Establish information reporting systems.	Short Term (0-2 years)	Internal

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY INITIATIVES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTION PLAN	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET
	Provide hands-on training in the operation and maintenance of upcycling technologies through partnerships with TVET colleges, NGOs and universities.	Number of reclaimers trained.	Implement skills development programmes.	Short Term (0-2 years)	R50 000
	Introduce incentives linked to diversion from landfill.	Increased waste diversion rates.	Identify incentives to increase waste diversion from landfill.	Short Term (0-2 years)	Internal
	Promote co-investment in infrastructure such as buy-back centres, sorting hubs, and upcycling facilities.	Facilities developed through co-funding initiatives.	Engage in private-public funding initiatives.	Short Term (0-2 years)	Internal
	Share data between the municipality and private partners to improve planning and investment decisions.	Improved planning outcomes.	Formalise information-sharing platforms.	Short Term (0-2 years)	Internal
Liaise with PROs to facilitate the registration of waste reclaimers.	Identify & register reclaimers on the South African Waste Picker Registration System (SAWPRS).	Number of reclaimers registered in SLM.	Joint registration drives with PROs and Buy-back centres.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	R10 000
	Collaboration between SLM and the SAWPRS to keep updated records of reclaimers.	Continuous updating of reclaimer database.	Establishment of information-sharing agreements between relevant parties.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	Internal

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY INITIATIVES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTION PLAN	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET
	Partner with PROs to fund waste reclaimer initiatives – procuring equipment for waste management activities (balers, shredders, grinders).	Equipment procured and used in operations	Apply for EPR funding and manage procurement of equipment.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	Internal
Undertake awareness campaigns regarding separation at source behaviour and the role of waste reclaimers in the SLM.	Increase public participation through conducting awareness campaigns at schools, businesses and in respective wards - promote the role of waste reclaimers in recycling and environmental protection.	Number of awareness campaigns initiated. Level of community buy-in achieved.	Undertake awareness campaigns regarding waste reclaimers and their role in separation at source.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	R50 000
	Recognise organised reclaimers as formal municipal stakeholders - establish trust by showcasing reliability of reclaimers to deliver a service.	Establishment of formal engagement structures.	Include reclaimers in municipal forums.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	Internal
	Improve compliance with separation-at-source requirements by updating municipal by-laws.	Promulgation of amended by-laws.	Review and amend waste management by-laws to include role of waste reclaimers.	Short Term (0-2 Years)	R30 000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY INITIATIVES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTION PLAN	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Provide access to technologies and markets that enable waste reclaimers to manufacture upcycled products.	Facilitate direct linkages between waste reclaimers and recyclers or processors.	Number of formal off-take agreements.	Facilitate access to recycling markets for waste reclaimers by partnering with organisations and businesses.	Medium Term (2-5 Years)	Internal
	Improve price transparency through regular market information sharing.	Price updates issued on a quarterly basis.	Share pricing data via meetings or notices with reclaimers.	Medium Term (2-5 Years)	R20 000
	Inclusion of reclaimers in activities at the WDF MRF.	Number of reclaimers participating in MRF activities.	Adjust MRF access and operational rules.	Medium Term (2-5 Years)	R50 000
	Leverage EPR funding, green economy grants, and private sector sponsorship to finance equipment and start-up costs.	EPR funds secured.	Prepare funding applications.	Medium Term (2-5 Years)	R30 000
	Provide shared access to small-scale, low-cost technologies that enable waste reclaimers to convert recovered materials into value-added products (e.g., plastic shredders, extruders, moulds, and basic woodworking or metalworking tools).	Number of reclaimers with access to equipment.	Secure funds for equipment, procure equipment and make available to reclaimers for use.	Medium Term (2-5 Years)	R100 000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY INITIATIVES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTION PLAN	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Promote cooperation between public and private sectors for waste management-related activities.	Liaise with buy-back centres to share recyclable material data with the SLM to determine the quantities of waste diverted from WDFs.	Information sharing agreements.	Establish information reporting systems.	Short Term (0-2 years)	Internal
	Provide hands-on training in the operation and maintenance of upcycling technologies through partnerships with TVET colleges, NGOs and universities.	Number of reclaimers trained.	Implement skills development programmes.	Short Term (0-2 years)	R50 000
	Introduce incentives linked to diversion from landfill.	Increased waste diversion rates.	Identify incentives to increase waste diversion from landfill.	Short Term (0-2 years)	Internal
	Promote co-investment in infrastructure such as buy-back centres, sorting hubs, and upcycling facilities.	Facilities developed through co-funding initiatives.	Engage in private-public funding initiatives.	Short Term (0-2 years)	Internal
	Share data between the municipality and private partners to improve planning and investment decisions.	Improved planning outcomes.	Formalise information-sharing platforms.	Short Term (0-2 years)	internal

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY INITIATIVES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTION PLAN	TIMEFRAME	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Identify a safe area in Stellenbosch for waste reclaimers to sort/process materials.	Partner with community members, businesses & PROs to identify suitable land for reclaimer separation activities.	Identification and approval of a suitable site.	Undertake site assessments with all relevant stakeholders.	Long Term (5+ Years)	R50 000
	Prioritise sites with appropriate zoning or the potential for rezoning to support waste-related activities.	Achievement of zoning compliance.	Engage planning and land-use departments to obtain suitable zoning permits.	Long Term (5+ Years)	R50 000
	Pilot the sorting area with a defined group of waste reclaimers before scaling up.	Successful pilot project.	Implement pilot project before upscaling the project.	Long Term (5+ Years)	R50 000
	Ensure proximity to main waste generation areas and transport routes to minimise logistical costs.	Reduction in transport costs.	Conduct logistic feasibility planning & assessments.	Long Term (5+ Years)	R50 000
	Design the site to meet minimum occupational health and safety requirements.	Compliance with OHS standards.	Procurement of basic services infrastructure, and improved safety equipment and measures.	Long Term (5+ Years)	R200 000
	Enable temporary storage to allow bulk selling and improved pricing.	Improved pricing on recyclable materials.	Provide covered & lockable storage area.	Long Term (5+ Years)	R200 000

4 CONCLUSION

The Waste Reclaimer Strategy confirms that waste reclaimers already play a critical and indispensable role in recycling and waste diversion within the Stellenbosch Local Municipality. The situational analysis, stakeholder engagement and policy review demonstrate that integrating waste reclaimers into the formal waste management system is both a legislative requirement and a practical opportunity to improve waste minimisation, extend landfill lifespan, and advance social and economic inclusion.

The Strategy presents a structured and practical framework to guide the municipality in the formal recognition, support and integration of waste reclaimers. Key focus areas include registration and accreditation, improved occupational health and safety conditions, access to appropriate infrastructure and equipment, the implementation of separation-at-source programmes, and strengthened collaboration with the private sector and Producer Responsibility Organisations. These interventions are aligned with national waste legislation and policy directives and are designed to support the transition towards a more inclusive and circular waste economy.

Effective implementation of the Strategy will require coordinated institutional action, ongoing stakeholder participation and alignment with the Municipality's Integrated Waste Management Plan and other relevant planning instruments. Through the phased implementation of the proposed strategic objectives, key initiatives and performance measures, Stellenbosch Local Municipality will be positioned to improve recycling performance, ensure compliance with national policy requirements, and establish a more efficient, inclusive and sustainable waste management system that delivers environmental, social and economic benefits for the municipality and waste reclaimers.

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10.6.2	APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT WATER SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2025-2027 FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
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Collaborator No: 802672
 IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance & Compliance
 Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT WATER SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 2025-2027 FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

2. PURPOSE

To submit the proposed draft 2025-2027 Update of the Water Services Development Plan to Council for approval of the public participation process.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Water Services Development Plan contains provisions in support of basic human services, replacement and upgrading of old infrastructure, cleaned piped water, sanitation services and procedures relating to service connections to consumers, services specifications, compliance regulations and obligation matters relating to municipality's Constitutional obligation to effective service delivery, to all relevant legislation.

The Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) must be updated every five years in line with the 5th Generation IDP (Integrated Development Plan) (2022-2027) and 2022-2025 SDF (Spatial Development Framework) as directed by the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) and regulations relating to the Revised Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Services Standards. Sections 12 and 13 of the Water Services Act (Act No 108 of 1997) place a duty on Water Services Authorities (WSA's) to prepare and maintain a WSDP, as part of the process of preparing and maintaining an IDP.

The attached version of the WSDP (2025-2027) aligns the previous WSDP with changes brought about by the continuous development and changes to the 5th Generation IDP and SDF.

A new WSDP will be designed once the new Council has debated and accepted the 6th Generation IDP in 2027 and will align to a 2027–2032-time span.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that the content of the 2025-2027 WSDP be noted;
- (b) that the attached Draft Water Service Development Plan (2025-2027) be approved by Council for the purposes of public participation;
- (c) that the Department: Water and Wastewater Services invite public comment on the Water Services Development Plan (2025-2027) by means of a notice in the local media for 21 days;
- (d) that the draft WSDP be made available on the Municipal website for the public participation process; and

- (e) that Water Services Development Plan (2025-2027) return to Council after public comment has been considered and incorporated as necessary.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 Background

The Water Services Act (No. 108 of 1997) - Section 12-15 place a duty on all Water Services Authorities to prepare a Water Services Development Plan for its area of jurisdiction. This plan must be developed every five years. The Stellenbosch Municipality is an authorised Water Services Authority (WSA) and as such must adhere to the relevant sections of the Water Services Act (No. 108 of 1997).

Sections 12 and 13 of the Water Services Act (Act No 108 of 1997) place a duty on WSAs to prepare and maintain a WSDP, as part of the process of preparing an IDP. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) has developed a new set of WSDP guidelines to assist WSA's with the WSDP process and to provide a framework for the capturing of the data. The topics included in the guidelines and addressed in detail in Stellenbosch Municipality's WSDP are as follows:

- Settlements and Demographics
- Service Levels
- Water Services Infrastructure Management (Infrastructure)
- Water Services Infrastructure Management (O&M)
- Conservation and Demand Management
- Water Resources
- Financial
- Institutional Arrangements and Customer Care

The primary instrument of planning in the water services sector is the WSDP. The following principles apply to the WSDP:

- All WSA's must develop a WSDP. A new plan must be developed every five years, and the plan should be updated as necessary and appropriate in the interim years.
- The WSDP must be integrated with the IDP of the municipality, as required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.
- The WSDP must integrate water supply planning with sanitation planning.
- The WSDP must integrate technical planning with social, institutional, financial and environmental planning. The planning of capital expenditures must also be integrated with the associated operation and maintenance requirements and expenditures.
- The WSDP must be informed by the business plans developed by water services providers and with the plans of any regional water services providers, as relevant.
- The plan must consider the impact of HIV/Aids on future water demand.
- The WSDP must integrate with the catchment management strategy.

-
- The planning process must consider the views of all important stakeholders, including communities, through a consultative and participatory process. Every effort must be made to ensure the adequate and meaningful participation of women in consultation forums.
 - The draft plan must be made available for public and stakeholder comment and all comments made must be considered when preparing the final plan.
 - The contents of the WSDP must be communicated to all important stakeholders, including the Department of Water and Sanitation.

6.2 **Discussion:**

This updated WSDP (2022-2027) for 2025-2027 years includes the following sections:

- Administration, Information and Comprehensive Overview Report.
- Future Demand and Functionality Requirements Report.
- Water Services Development Plan – Executive Summary.

The following Topics are covered in the above WSDP documents for perusal:

- Administration (Process, Sector Integration, Strategic Focus Areas, etc.)
- Settlement Demographics and Public Amenities
- Service Levels Profile
- Water Services Asset Management (All water and sewerage infrastructure)
- Water Services Operation and Maintenance
- Conservation and Demand Management
- Water Resources
- Financial Profile (O&M, Capital and Tariffs)
- Water Services Institutional Arrangements and Customer Services (18 Key Service Areas)
- Existing Needs Perspective, Water Master Plan Perspective and Overall Topic Strategies.

The Revised Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Services Standards in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Water Services Act (Act No.108 of 1997), as gazetted on the 6th of June 2025 (No.52814), and included in the WSDP include various compliance requirements. Some of these requirements include the following:

- Bulk flow meters for all sewer pump stations and water distribution zones.
- An updated Water Conservation and Water Demand Strategy.
- Water Treatment Works (WTW) and Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) Condition assessments and Process Audits, Water Services Audit, Water Safety Plan and Wastewater Risk Abatement Plan requirements.
- Minimum education qualifications and necessary competencies for persons appointed to Head up the Water Services Authority function, Water Services Provision function, Operation and Maintenance function and Water Services Planning function.

- Interim water and sanitation services in informal areas.
- Budgets allocated for Operations and Maintenance (O&M) for water and sanitation services need to be adequate. Insufficient budget allocations will result in an increased infrastructure backlog, which will impact future service delivery negatively.

6.3 **Financial Implications**

Current budget allocations for the refurbishment / replacement of old water and sewerage infrastructure needs to be increased. An annual budget of approximately R110 000 000 per annum is proposed for the 2025 to 2027 years on refurbishment / replacement of old water and sewerage infrastructure. This is 2% of the Current Replacement Cost of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure (Best Practice).

Proposed projects as included in the WSDP need to be budgeted for in order to ensure adequate water resources and water and sewerage infrastructure to meet future service delivery requirements.

6.4 **Legal Implications**

The Water Service Development Plan is a Sectoral Plan of the IDP and must be compiled by every Water Services Authority (WSA) in terms of the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997).

The recommendations in this report comply with Council's policies and all applicable legislation.

6.5 **Staff Implications**

Number and Class of Process Controllers at the various Water Treatment Works and Wastewater Treatment Works need to comply with Regulation 3630 requirements with regards to the Class of treatment Plant. The vacancies within the Water and Wastewater Services Department will need to be funded and prioritised, with possibly a targeted recruitment drive to fill such positions.

6.6 **Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:**

None.

6.7 **Risk Implications**

Current number and qualifications of water and sanitation personnel cannot ensure compliance with all the legal requirements at present and will require a targeted intervention.

6.8 **Comments from Senior Management:**

6.8.1 **Director: Infrastructure Services**

Author of the item.

6.8.2 **Director: Planning and Economic Development**

"The DPED supports that the matter be subjected to public participation. The DPED requests that during the public participation period internal engagements occur to ensure alignment with the Municipal Spatial Development Framework and the Capital

Expenditure Framework and that the item also be discussed at the Capital Planning Forum before it serves at Council, after the public participation. (16 March 2026)

6.8.3 Director: Community and Protection Services:

6.8.4 Acting Director: Corporate Services:

6.8.5 Chief Financial Officer:

Supported.

6.8.6 Municipal Manager:

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.6.2

- (a) that the content of the 2025-2027 WSDP be noted;
- (b) that the attached Draft Water Service Development Plan (2025-2027) be approved by Council for the purposes of public participation;
- (c) that the Department: Water and Wastewater Services invite public comment on the Water Services Development Plan (2025-2027) by means of a notice in the local media for 21 days;
- (d) that the draft WSDP be made available on the Municipal website for the public participation process; and
- (e) that Water Services Development Plan (2025-2027) return to Council after public comment has been considered and incorporated as necessary.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: Draft Water Services Development Plan

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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REPORT DATE	<i>22 February 2026</i>

ANNEXURE A



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STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Water Services Development Plan Executive Summary

For IDP incorporation as directed by the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997)

2022-2027

**DRAFT
NOVEMBER 2025**

Prepared by:	Sub-consultant to:	Prepared for:
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STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Disclaimer

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Version Control:

Status	Description	Date	Reference
Version 1	Draft WSDP Executive Summary	October 2025	Draft Document
Approval	Final WSDP Executive Summary	Will be submitted to Council	Council Resolution for approval will be forwarded by the Municipality to the DWS.

Prepared by:

Designation	Name	Contact No.	E-mail
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PROJECT P08356 - STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY'S WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

REV	DESCRIPTION	ORIG	REVIEW	IX ENGINEERS	DATE	CLIENT APPROVAL	DATE
Draft	Draft issued for external review	R Kuffner Author	JT Human A Reviewer	Approval		Approval	
Final	Final for Council approval	R Kuffner Author	JT Human A Reviewer	Approval		Approval	

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2022-2027 WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

AADD	Average Annual Daily Demand
AC	Asbestos Cement
AMP	Asset Management Plan
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
BA	Breathing Apparatus
BD	Blue Drop
BDRR	Blue Drop Risk Rating
BGWMA	Breede-Gouritz Water Management Agency
BH	Borehole
BOWMA	Breede-Olifants Water Management Area
BRVAS	Berg River Voëlklei Augmentation Agency
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CBD	Central Business District
CCT	City of Cape Town
CMA	Catchment Management Agency
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
CRC	Current Replacement Cost
CRR	Cumulative Risk Ratio
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Government
DMA	District Metered Area
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DRC	Depreciated Replacement Cost
DWQ	Drinking Water Quality
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FCV	Flow Control Valve
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
GD	Green Drop
GDIP	Green Drop Improvement Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HH	Household
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ILI	Infrastructure Leakage Index
IMQS	Infrastructure Management Query System
IRIS	Integrated Regulatory Information System
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IWA	International Water Association
KI	Kilolitre
Kl/d	Kilolitre per Day
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
l/c/d	Litre per Capita per Day
l/p/d	Litre per Person per Day
l/s	Litre per Second
LGTAS	Local Government Turn Around Strategy
LM	Local Municipality

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

m	Metre
MBR	Membrane Biological Reactor
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MISA	Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent
MI	Mega Litre
MI/a	Mega Litre per Annum
MI/d	Mega Litre per Day
Mm ³ /a	Million Cubic Metre per Annum
MNF	Minimum Night Flow
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue Expenditure Framework
MuSSA	Municipal Strategic Self-Assessment
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
NSSS	Non-sewered Sanitation Systems
NWA	National Water Act
NWRS	National Water Resource Strategy
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAT	Progress Assessment Tool
PC	Process Controller
PDD	Peak Daily Demand
PRP	Pipe Replacement Potential
PRV	Pressure Reducing Valve
PS	Pump Station
RAS	Return Activated Sludge
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RR	Risk Ratio
RUL	Remaining Useful Life
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANS	South African National Standard
SBR	Sequencing Batch Reactor
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SFA	Strategic Focus Area
SFWS	Strategic Framework for Water Services
SIV	System Input Volume
SLM	Stellenbosch Local Municipality
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SST	Secondary Settling Tank
TW	Treated Water
UPVC	Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride
UV	Ultra Violet
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WARMS	Water Authorisation Registration and Management System
WaSP	Water Safety Plan
WC/WDM	Water Conservation / Water Demand Management
WCWSS	Western Cape Water Supply System
WDM	Water Demand Management

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

WESS	Water Efficient Sanitation Solutions
WISA	Water Institute of South Africa
WMA	Water Management Area
WSA	Water Services Authority
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
WSDP-IDP	Water Services Development Plan – Integrated Development Plan
WSI	Water Services Institution
WSIG	Water Services Infrastructure Grant
WSP	Water Services Provider
WSS	Water Supply System
WTW	Water Treatment Works
WULA	Water Use License Application
W ₂ RAP	Waste Water Risk Abatement Plan
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works

KEY TERMS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Climate Change	Changes in climatic conditions due to natural causes or to anthropogenic (man-made) effects such as emissions of greenhouse gases, e.g. carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane, from industry, transport, farming and deforestation, which are expected to have significant consequences for rainfall and water availability on earth.				
Current replacement cost (CRC)	The cost of replacing the service potential of an existing asset, by reference to some measure of capacity, with an appropriate modern equivalent asset. GAMAP defines CRC as the cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date.				
Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC)	The replacement cost of an existing asset after deducting an allowance for wear or consumption to reflect the remaining economic life of the existing asset.				
Financial Year	Financial year means in relation to- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a national or provincial department, the year ending 31 March; or• a municipality, the year ending 30 June.				
Global Warming	The increase in the average surface temperatures across the globe, usually measured over long periods of time; reported to have increased by 1°C over the past hundred years.				
Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	An IDP is a legislative requirement for municipalities, which identifies the municipality's key development priorities; formulates a clear vision, mission and values; formulates appropriate strategies; shows the appropriate organisational structure and systems to realise the vision and the mission and aligns resources with the development priorities.				
National Water Resource Strategy 2	Sets out how we will achieve the following core objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water supports development and the elimination of poverty and inequality.• Water contributes to the economy and job creation, and• Water is protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled sustainably and equitably.				
International Water Association (IWA) Water Balance	System Input Volume	Authorised Consumption	Billed Authorised Consumption	Billed Metered Consumption	Revenue Water
				Billed Unmetered Consumption	
		Water Losses	Unbilled Authorised Consumption	Unbilled Metered Consumption	Non-Revenue Water
				Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	
			Commercial Losses	Unauthorised Consumption	
			Physical Losses	Customer Meter Inaccuracies and Data Handling Errors	
				Leakage on Transmission and Distribution Mains	
	Leakage and Overflows from the Utilities Storage Tanks				
			Leakage on Service Connections up to the Customer Meter		
System Input Volume	The volume of treated water input to that part of the water supply system to which the water balance calculation relates.				
Authorised Consumption	The volume of metered and/or un-metered water taken by registered customers, the water supplier and others who are implicitly or explicitly authorised to do so by the water supplier, for residential, commercial and industrial purposes. It also includes water exported across operational boundaries. Authorised consumption may include items such as fire-fighting and training, flushing of mains and sewers, street cleaning, watering of municipal gardens, public fountains, frost protection, building water, etc. These may be billed or unbilled, metered or unmetered.				
Water Losses	The difference between System Input and Authorised Consumption. Water losses can be considered as a total volume for the whole system, or for partial systems such as transmission or distribution schemes, or individual zones. Water Losses consist of Physical Losses and Commercial Losses (also known as Real Losses and Apparent Losses).				
Billed Authorised Consumption	Those components of Authorised Consumption which are billed and produce revenue (also known as Revenue Water). Equal to Billed Metered Consumption plus Billed Unmetered Consumption.				
Unbilled Authorised Consumption	Those components of Authorised Consumption which are legitimate but not billed and therefore do not produce revenue. Equal to Unbilled Metered Consumption plus Unbilled Unmetered Consumption.				
Commercial Losses	Includes all types of inaccuracies associated with customer metering as well as data handling errors (meter reading and billing), plus unauthorised consumption (theft or illegal use). Commercial losses are called “Apparent Losses” by the International Water Association and in some countries the misleading term “Non-Technical Losses” is used.				

KEY TERMS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Physical Losses	Physical water losses from the pressurized system and the utility's storage tanks, up to the point of customer use. In metered systems this is the customer meter, in unmetered situations this is the first point of use (stop tap/tap) within the property. Physical losses are called "Real Losses" by the International Water Association and in some countries the misleading term "Technical Losses" is used.
Billed Metered Consumption	All metered consumption which is also billed. This includes all groups of customers such as domestic, commercial, industrial or institutional and also includes water transferred across operational boundaries (water exported) which is metered and billed.
Billed Unmetered Consumption	All billed consumption which is calculated based on estimates or norms but is not metered. This might be a very small component in fully metered systems (for example billing based on estimates for the period a customer meter is out of order) but can be the key consumption component in systems without universal metering. This component might also include water transferred across operational boundaries (water exported) which is unmetered but billed.
Unbilled Metered Consumption	Metered Consumption which is for any reason unbilled. This might for example include metered consumption by the utility itself or water provided to institutions free of charge, including water transferred across operational boundaries (water exported) which is metered but unbilled.
Unbilled Unmetered Consumption	Any kind of Authorised Consumption which is neither billed nor metered. This component typically includes items such as fire-fighting, flushing of mains and sewers, street cleaning, frost protection, etc. In a well-run utility it is a small component which is very often substantially overestimated. Theoretically this might also include water transferred across operational boundaries (water exported) which is unmetered and unbilled – although this is an unlikely case.
Unauthorised Consumption	Any unauthorised use of water. This may include illegal water withdrawal from hydrants (for example for construction purposes), illegal connections, bypasses to consumption meters or meter tampering.
Customer Metering Inaccuracies and Data Handling Errors	Commercial water losses caused by customer meter inaccuracies and data handling errors in the meter reading and billing system.
Leakage on Transmission and /or Distribution Mains	Water lost from leaks and breaks on transmission and distribution pipelines. These might either be small leaks which are still unreported (e.g. leaking joints) or large bursts which were reported and repaired but did obviously leak for a certain period before that.
Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks	Water lost from leaking storage tank structures or overflows of such tanks caused by e.g. operational or technical problems.
Leakage on Service Connections up to point of Customer Metering	Water lost from leaks and breaks of service connections from (and including) the tapping point until the point of customer use. In metered systems this is the customer meter, in unmetered situations this is the first point of use (stop tap/tap) within the property. Leakage on service connections might be reported breaks but will predominately be small leaks which do not surface and which run for long periods (often years).
Revenue Water	Those components of Authorised Consumption which are billed and produce revenue (also known as Billed Authorised Consumption). Equal to Billed Metered Consumption plus Billed Unmetered Consumption.
Non-Revenue Water	Those components of System Input which are not billed and do not produce revenue. Equal to Unbilled Authorised Consumption plus Physical and Commercial Water Losses.
Remaining useful life (RUL)	The time remaining over which an asset is expected to be used.
Re-use	Utilisation of treated or untreated wastewater for a process other than the one that generated it. For instance, the re-use of municipal wastewater for agricultural irrigation. Water re-use can be direct or indirect, intentional or unintentional, planned or unplanned, local, regional or national in terms of location, scale and significance. Water re-use may involve various kinds of treatment (or not) and the reclaimed water may be used for a variety of purposes.
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	The SDBIP is a management, implementation and monitoring tool that enable the City Manager to monitor the performance of senior managers, the Mayor to monitor the performance of the City Manager, and for the community to monitor the performance of the municipality.
Strategic Framework for Water Services	The Strategic Framework provides a comprehensive summary of policy with respect to the water services sector in South Africa and sets out a strategic framework for its implementation over the next ten years.
Water Conservation	The minimisation of loss or waste, the care and protection of water resources and the efficient and effective use of water.
Water Demand Management	The adaptation and implementation of a strategy by a water institution or consumer to influence the water demand and usage of water in order to meet any of the following objectives: economic efficiency, social development, social equity, environmental protection, sustainability of water supply and services, and political acceptability.

KEY TERMS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Water Services Authority (WSA)	A water services authority means a municipality with the executive authority and the right to administer water services as authorised in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No.117 of 1998). There can only be one water services authority in any specific area. Water services authority area boundaries cannot overlap. Water services authorities are metropolitan municipalities, district municipalities and authorised local municipalities.
Water Services Development Plan (WSDP)	A plan to be developed and adopted by the WSA in terms of the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No.108 of 1997)
WSDP Guide Framework	Modular tool which has been developed by the DWS to support WSAs in complying to the Water Services Act with respect to Water Services Development Planning and which is also used by the DWS to regulate such compliance.
Water Services Provider (WSP)	A WSP means any person or institution that provides water services to consumers or to another water services institution, but does not include a water services intermediary.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Every WSA has a duty to progressively ensure efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable access to water services to all customers or potential customers in its area of jurisdiction, in order to promote sustainable livelihoods and economic development.

Sections 12 and 13 of the Water Services Act (Act No 108 of 1997) place a duty on WSAs to prepare and maintain a WSDP, as part of the process of preparing an IDP. The DWS has developed a new set of WSDP guidelines to assist WSAs with the WSDP process and to provide a framework for the capturing of the data. The topics included in the guidelines and addressed in detail in Stellenbosch Municipality's WSDP are as follows:

- Settlements and Demographics
- Service Levels
- Water Services Infrastructure Management (Infrastructure)
- Water Services Infrastructure Management (O&M)
- Conservation and Demand Management
- Water Resources
- Financial
- Institutional Arrangements and Customer Care

The primary instrument of planning in the water services sector is the WSDP. The following principles apply to the WSDP:

- All WSAs must develop a WSDP.
- A new plan must be developed every five years and the plan should be updated as necessary and appropriate in the interim years.
- The WSDP must be integrated with the IDP of the municipality, as required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.
- The WSDP must integrate water supply planning with sanitation planning.
- The WSDP must integrate technical planning with social, institutional, financial and environmental planning. The planning of capital expenditures must also be integrated with the associated operation and maintenance requirements and expenditures.
- The WSDP must be informed by the business plans developed by water services providers and with the plans of any regional water services providers, as relevant.
- The plan must take into account the impact of HIV/Aids on future water demand.
- The WSDP must integrate with the catchment management strategy.
- The planning process must take into account the views of all important stakeholders, including communities, through a consultative and participatory process. Every effort must be made to ensure the adequate and meaningful participation of women in consultation forums.
- The draft plan must be made available for public and stakeholder comment and all comments made must be considered when preparing the final plan.
- The contents of the WSDP must be communicated to all important stakeholders, including the DWS.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

- A WSA must report annually and in a public way on progress in implementing the plan (Annual WSDP Performance- and Water Services Audit Report).

The purpose of this report is to provide relevant and summarised WSDP inputs for incorporation into Stellenbosch Municipality's IDP process and is structured as follows:

Section A: Status Quo Overview: Provides a summarised overview of the water services status quo in terms of the water services functional business elements as aligned to the WSDP framework.

Section B: State of Water Services Planning: Presents the status of- and references the water services planning within Stellenbosch Municipality.

Section C: Water Services Existing Needs Perspective: Gives an overview of Stellenbosch Municipality's assessment and interpretation of its water services, with specific focus on problem definition statements.

Section D: Water Services Objectives and Strategies: Outlines the 5-year water services objectives and strategies as developed through the WSDP process for incorporation in terms of the IDP and aligned to the water services functional business elements.

Section E: Water Services MTEF Projects: The agreed water services projects for the medium-term expenditure framework and inclusive of funding sources.

Section F: WSDP Projects: Presents the projects identified during the WSDP process in order to meet the water services strategies of Stellenbosch Municipality, as aligned to the outflow from the situation analysis per water services business element.

SECTION A: STATUS QUO OVERVIEW

Stellenbosch Municipality is situated within the Breede-Olifants Water Management Area (WMA) and is located within the Cape Winelands District of the Western Cape Province, in which the following local municipalities are also located:

- Drakenstein Municipality;
- Witzenberg Municipality;
- Breede Valley Municipality and
- Langeberg Municipality.

Stellenbosch Municipality consists of 22 individual wards and is the only WSA within the Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area. The Municipality is also the Water Services Provider (WSP). Stellenbosch Municipality's responsibility as WSA also extends to the rural areas within its boundary, which prior to July 2003 had fallen under the jurisdiction of the former Boland District Municipality. Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area includes the following towns and **Water Distribution Systems**.

- The large town of Stellenbosch (including Kayamandi) – **Stellenbosch System**

Stellenbosch mainly relies on its own water supply from the Eerste River in the Jonkershoek Valley which is treated at the Idas Valley WTW. During summer when shortfalls occur, water is drawn from the WCWSS, obtained from the Theewaterskloof Dam and treated at Paradyskloof WTW.

- Franschhoek, Groendal, La Motte, Wemmershoek and Robertsvlei – **Franschhoek System**

The eastern part of Franschhoek is currently supplied with water from the Municipality's own source in the adjacent mountains, the so-called Perdekloof source. The raw water from the Perdekloof source is treated at the Franschhoek WTW (Package plant). The western part of Franschhoek, La Motte and Wemmershoek are supplied with potable water purchased from the CCT, which is supplied from the Wemmershoek WTW.

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- Pniel, Kylemore, Lanquedoc, Johannesdal and Groot Drakenstein – **Dwars River System**
 The Dwars River system obtains potable water from the Wemmershoek pipeline, operated by the CCT and which forms part of the WCWSS. The water is treated at the Wemmershoek WTW.
- Klapmuts – **Klapmuts System**
 The Klapmuts system obtains potable water from the Wemmershoek pipeline, operated by the CCT and which forms part of the WCWSS. The water is treated at the Wemmershoek WTW.
- **Rural Systems**
 - **Faure / Raithby / Jamestown System:** The system, owned and operated by Stellenbosch Municipality, supplies potable water to the urban users in Raithby, rural consumers along the pipeline and can also supply water to the De Zalze Estate and Jamestown in Stellenbosch. The system is supplied with bulk potable water by the CCT from their Faure WTW.
 The town of Raithby is serviced with a formal sewer reticulation system consisting of ±5.0km gravity sewer pipelines. The hydraulic capacity of the Raithby WWTW (Activated Sludge) is 0.150 ML/d.
 - **Polkadraai System:** The system, owned and operated by Stellenbosch Municipality, supplies potable water to the rural consumers in the Polkadraai area along the pipeline. Water can also in emergency conditions be supplied from the Faure system to the Polkadraai system. The system is supplied with bulk potable water by the CCT from their Blackheath WTW.
 - **Koelenhof System:** The system, owned and operated by Stellenbosch Municipality, supplies potable water to the urban users in the Koelenhof rural area. The system is supplied with bulk potable water by the CCT from their Wemmershoek scheme.
 - **Muldersvlei System:** The system, owned and operated by Stellenbosch Municipality, supplies potable water to the urban users in the Muldersvlei rural area. The system is supplied with bulk potable water by the CCT from their Bloekombos reservoir (supplied from the Wemmershoek pipeline).
 - **Meerlust, Croydon and Helderberg Systems:** These systems supply potable water to the urban users in these areas. Bulk potable water is supplied by the CCT. The Meerlust area is supplied with bulk water from the Wemmershoek scheme and the Helderberg and Croydon areas with bulk water from the Steenbras dam through the CCT's reticulation network.

Physical Perspective:

Climate change: It is necessary for WSAs to develop climate response strategies and include these in their WSDPs, implement WC/WDM and reduce levels of non NRW. Water-related climate change adaptation and mitigation planning should be incorporated into all WSDPs and IDPs. The implementation of WC/WDM is a critical element of adapting to climate change. This must be implemented by all water sector institutions and water users, and should include the optimisation of dam and groundwater operation, as well as the reduction of physical water losses and the introduction of water-efficient appliances, processes and crops.

In terms of adapting for climate change, water systems will need to be more robust and new / alternative sources of supply may need to be found. Increased skills will be required from water managers and long-term water projections may be required. Although an overall decrease in rainfall is generally not forecasted, increased variability in the climate and frequency of extreme events, as well as increased temperature and wind could have an impact on water sources, particularly surface waters.

It is therefore advisable for Stellenbosch Municipality that a conservative approach be followed regarding the management of water sources. It is proposed that the following approach be adopted to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change:

- All resources, especially surface water resources, need to be re-evaluated, especially where demand is close to the safe one in twenty year yields. It is therefore important to establish assurance of supply levels of all water sources;

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- increase assurance of supply of the water resources by ensuring that there is at least 10% additional capacity (headroom), when considering the maximum 24 hour demand on the peak month of the year;
- do not undertake new developments unless a proper investigation of the implication on water sources and sustainability in the long term has been undertaken;
- vigorously implement WDM measures, especially in terms of the following:
 - increased water efficiency
 - frequent monitoring of the water supply system, from the sources to the consumers; and
 - regular and adequate system maintenance and repairs.
- Diversify water resources, e.g. surface water, groundwater, wastewater re-use and sea water desalination.

Floods: One of the climate change threats in some parts of the Western Cape is the likelihood of floods with greater intensity and longer-term impacts. There is likely to be increases in the severity and unpredictability of weather patterns. Flooding and storms are predicted which could have devastating effects on agricultural production. It is important for Stellenbosch Municipality to ensure that Stormwater Management Plans are in place for all the towns.

Natural Environment: Significant portions of Stellenbosch Municipality fall within globally recognized biosphere areas and designated public and private conservation areas. Eleven public conservation areas cover some 28 741 ha or 34,6% of the municipal area, with a further 3 000 ha managed as private conservation areas. The municipality's landscape consists of a series of valleys on a base of rolling hills to the west culminating in steep and dramatic mountain backdrops to the east and south-east, highly valued for its scenic beauty and sense of place.

Stellenbosch Municipality falls within the Cape Floral Kingdom, internationally recognised as one of the six floral kingdoms of the world (occupying 0,06% of the earth's surface). The Cape Floral Kingdom is the only floral kingdom contained within a single country and characterised by its exceptional richness in plant species and its endemism.

Critical and vulnerable habitats are mostly found in the mountainous south-eastern parts of the municipality, where large tracts of land are already formally protected. However, within the municipal area nearly all the remaining vegetation is Critically Endangered or Vulnerable (SDF, June 2023).

TOPIC 1: SETTLEMENTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The tables below gives an overview of the settlements, population and households in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area for 2023/2024. The number of settlements were done according to the grouping of the different areas in DWS's GeoDatabase.

Table A.1.1: Settlement Summary		
Section	Number	Assessment Score
1.1 Total Population (Permanent)	228 426	80%
1.2 Total Number of Households (Permanent)	64 492	80%
1.3 Average Household Size	3.6	80%
1.4 Total Number of Settlements (GeoDatabase)	74	80%

Note: The score of 80% in the above table is Excellent, which is the highest score in DWS's eWSDP website.

Table A.1.2 Summary by Settlement Group (Urban / Rural Split)				
Settlement Type	Settlements	Population	Households	Assessment Score
Rural	17	47 125	10 797	80%
Urban	57	181 301	53 695	80%
Total	74	228 426	64 492	80%

Note: The score of 80% in the above table is Excellent, which is the highest score in DWS's eWSDP website.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

Table A.1.3 Assessment Score by Settlement Type						
Main Type	Settlement Type	Settlements	Population	Households	Average Household Size	Assessment Score
Rural	Farming	1	42 423	9 719	4.4	80%
Rural	Scattered Rural Village	3	489	112	4.4	80%
Rural	Small Village <= 5000	9	8 117	2 239	3.6	80%
Rural	Informal Settlements (Squatter Camp)	3	950	269	3.5	80%
Urban	Formal Town	41	131 399	40 376	3.4	80%
Urban	Informal Settlements (Squatter Camp)	11	43 086	11 183	3.3	80%
Urban	Working Towns and Service Centres - Mines, Prisons etc.	6	1 961	594	3.3	80%
Total		74	228 426	64 492	3.5	80%

Note: The score of 80% in the above table is Excellent, which is the highest score in DWS's eWSDP website.

Table A.1.4 Amenities Summary (Health & Educational facilities)		
Amenity Type	Number of Amenities	Assessment Score
Health Facilities	16	80%
Educational facilities	55	80%

Note: The score of 80% in the above table is Excellent, which is the highest score in DWS's eWSDP website.

The 2025/26 IDP of Stellenbosch Municipality and the 2024 Socio Economic Profile of Stellenbosch Municipality indicate the 2024 population at 209 831 persons and the 2024 permanent households at 57 520, with an estimated population of 231 712 by 2029, at an annual growth rate of 1.7%.

The published 2022 Census population for Stellenbosch Municipality was 175 411 persons (Annual growth rate of 1.1% over the period 2011 to 2022) and the number of permanent households was 59 626. The 2022 Census data is not yet available per town and it was therefore not possible to update Stellenbosch Municipality's projected population and households per town (system) according to the 2022 Census data.

The 2023/2024 population for the various water distribution systems were estimated by applying the annual growth rates as indicated in the table below to the 2011 Census data. The current projected population figures and the annual population growth percentages, as indicated in the table below, are aligned with the figures used in DWS's GeoDatabase. The future estimated annual population growth percentages, as listed in the table below, were agreed with the Engineering Department during January 2014.

Table A.1.5: Estimated Future Annual Population Growth Percentages, Population and Households per Distribution System			
Town	Estimated future annual population growth %	Projected 2023/2024 population	Projected 2023/2024 households
Stellenbosch	3.5%	121 363	36 767
Franschhoek	5.0%	28 044	9 216
Dwars River	3.0%	16 395	3 771
Klapmuts	6.0%	15 500	3 942
Raithby	2.0%	1 152	275
Farms	1.5%	45 973	10 521
Stellenbosch Municipality	3.3%	228 426	64 492

The current 2023/2024 population for Stellenbosch Municipality is therefore estimated at 228 426 persons and the permanent households at 64 493, as indicated in the table above.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

The table below gives an overview of the projected population and permanent number of households and the water and sanitation service levels in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

Table A.1.6: Water Services Overview (Water)																								
Settlement Type	2011/2012		2023/2024		Water category								Sanitation category											
	Households	Population	Households	Population	Adequate: Formal	Adequate: Informal	Adequate: Shared Services	Water resources needs only	O&M needs only	Infrastructure needs only	Infrastructure & O&M needs	Infrastructure, O&M & Resource need	No Services: Informal	No Services: Formal	Adequate: Formal	Adequate: Informal	Adequate: Shared Services	Water resources needs only	O&M needs only	Infrastructure needs only	Infrastructure & O&M needs	Infrastructure, O&M & Resource need	No Services: Informal	No Services: Formal
URBAN																								
Metropolitan Area					Adequate	Below RDP			None	Adequate	Below RDP			None										
Sub-Total	0	0	0	0																				
Formal Town					Adequate	Below RDP			None	Adequate	Below RDP			None										
Stellenbosch	16 206	47 712	28 012	86 343	P	P									P	P								
Franschhoek	3 497	9 076	7 321	20 463	P	P									P	P								
Dwars River	2 615	11 379	3 538	15 463	P	P									P	P								
Klapmuts	1 703	6 679	3 373	13 224	P	P									P	P								
Raithby	217	908	275	1 152	P	P									P	P								
Sub-Total	24 238	75 754	42 519	136 645																				
Townships					Adequate	Below RDP			None	Adequate	Below RDP			None										
Sub-Total	0	0	0	0																				
Informal Settlements					Adequate	Below RDP			None	Adequate	Below RDP			None										
Stellenbosch	8 461	33 844	8 755	35 020		P									P									
Franschhoek	1 635	6 540	1 895	7 580		P									P									
Dwars River	30	120	233	932		P							P		P							P		
Klapmuts	256	1 024	569	2 276		P									P									
Sub-Total	10 382	41 528	11 452	45 808																				
Working towns & service centres					Adequate	Below RDP			None	Adequate	Below RDP			None										
Sub-Total	0	0	0	0																				
Sub-Total: (Urban)	34 620	117 282	53 971	182 453																				
RURAL																								
Rural / Farming					Adequate	Below RDP			None	Adequate	Below RDP			None										
Stellenbosch Rural	8 800	38 451	10 521	45 973	P	P							P	P	P								P	
Sub-Total	8 800	38 451	10 521	45 973																				
Informal Settlements					Adequate	Below RDP			None	Adequate	Below RDP			None										
Sub-Total	0	0	0	0																				
Sub-Total (Rural)	8 800	38 451	10 521	45 973																				
TOTAL	43 420	155 733	64 492	228 426																				

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

TOPIC 2: SERVICE LEVELS

The National Norms and Standards for Domestic Water and Sanitation Services, as published in the Government Gazette No.41100 of 8 September 2017, make provision for the following norms and standards for levels of water supply and sanitation services:

Table A.2.1: Norms and Standards for Levels of Water Supply Services		
Full level of service: People access and pay for more than 90 l/c/d at high pressure.	Interim Full	Full provision: People access a minimum of 50 l/c/d of SANS241 quality water on demand at the boundary of the yard, metered and tarified.
Middle level of service: People access and pay for 51-90 l/c/d at medium pressure.	Interim Upper	Upper provision: People access a maximum of 90 l/c/d of SANS241 quality water from an improved source at the boundary of the yard, metered and tarified.
	Interim Intermediate	Intermediate provision: People access more than 50 l/c/d but less than 90 l/c/d of SANS241 quality water from an improved source at the boundary of the yard, metered and tarified.
Minimum level of service: People access 25-50 l/c/d at low to medium pressure, use of more than 25 l/c/d is paid for.	Interim Basic Plus	Basic Plus provision: People access more than 25 l/c/d but less than 50 l/c/d of SANS241 quality water from an improved source at the boundary of the yard, metered and tarified.
	Interim Basic	Basic provision: People access a minimum of 25 l/c/d of SANS241 quality water from an improved source at the boundary of the yard, metered and tarified.
	Interim Free Basic	Free basic provision: People access a minimum of 25 l/c/d of SANS241 quality water from an improved source at the boundary of the yard, metered.
	Intermittent	Intermittent provision: People access a minimum of 1500 l/household/week of acceptable quality water on a weekly basis within 100m, which is metered.
Bulk service: Source of potable water to be provided to people, which is metered in all circumstances.		
No service / provision = backlog: People access water from insecure or unimproved sources, or sources that are too distant, too time consuming or are of poor quality.		

Interim provision: People access a minimum of 25 l/c/d of acceptable quality water within 24 hours of disruption, normal service to be restored within 7 days.

Table A.2.2: Norms and Standards for Levels of Sanitation Services		
Hygiene promotion; Prevention of pollution; Re-use / recycle; Operation and Maintenance; Metering and tariffing; Solid Waste Management; Asset Management		
Full level: Full concern for human health, environment and sustainability of interconnected systems.	Full services	In-house facility: Storm water, wastewater/excreta, greywater, solid waste are collected and managed to achieve maximum benefits from treatment and re-use of water and nutrients. In-house facility: Access to a pleasant, safe, reliable and properly maintained facility for 24 hours a day, with control of nutrients in human excreta, wastewater and greywater.
Basic level: Remove excreta from the environment through treatment, pathogen reduction, resource recovery and nutrient reuse.	Free basic services	Toilet with functional hand washing facility in the yard: Access to a pleasant, safe and reliable facility for 24 hours a day, including privacy, personal safety and shelter through a subsidy for free. Maintenance of the facility is for free and is the responsibility of services provider.
	Basic services	Toilet with functional hand washing facility in the yard. Access to a pleasant, safe and reliable facility for 24 hours a day, including privacy, personal safety and shelter through a capital subsidy. Maintenance of the facilities is not for free and is the responsibility of the household / owner.
Interim level: Blocking the spread of faecal-oral diseases through proper excreta containment at a fixed point.	Excreta containment	Household, shared or communal toilets with functional hand washing facilities: Access to safe, reliable and properly maintained toilet and hand washing facility, free of charge, within 200m of the dwelling, which at a minimum safely contains human excreta. Maintenance is the responsibility of the services provider. To be phased out by 2030.
No service / provision = backlog: People practice open defecation or access an unimproved sanitation facility, such as pit toilets and bucket toilets. To be completely eliminated by 2030.		

Proper disposal, clean platform, vector and rodent control, resource use and health protection.

Emergency level: People access pleasant, safe, reliable and properly maintained improved toilets and hand washing facility on the premises in close proximity to the temporary dwelling within 24 hours and for duration of event.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

All the households on formal erven in the urban areas of Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are provided with water and sewer connections inside the erven. Informal areas are supplied with shared services (Communal standpipes and toilets) as an intermediary measure. Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to support the private landowners as far as possible in order to ensure that at least basic water and sanitation services are provided to those households in the rural areas with existing services still below basic standard.

The table and graph below give an overview of the water service delivery access profile of Stellenbosch Municipality.

Table A.2.3: Residential Water Services Delivery Access Profile: Water							
Census Category	Description	Year 0 FY2023/24		Year - 1 FY2022/23		Year - 2 FY2021/22	
		Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
	WATER (ABOVE MIN LEVEL)						
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	House connections	28 450	44%	29 011	47%	27 561	46%
Piped (tap) water inside yard	Yard connections	23 899	37%	21 373	34%	20 710	34%
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	Standpipe connection < 200 m	11 861	18%	11 596	19%	11 614	19%
	Sub-Total: Minimum Service Level and Above	64 210	100%	61 980	99%	59 885	99%
	WATER (BELOW MIN LEVEL)						
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	Standpipe connection: > 200 m < 500 m	94	0%	94	0%	94	0%
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	Standpipe connection: > 500 m < 1 000 m	18	0%	18	0%	18	0%
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	Standpipe connection: > 1 000 m	8	0%	8	0%	8	0%
No access to piped (tap) water	No services	162	0%	217	0%	217	0%
	Sub-Total: Below Minimum Service Level	282	0%	337	1%	337	1%

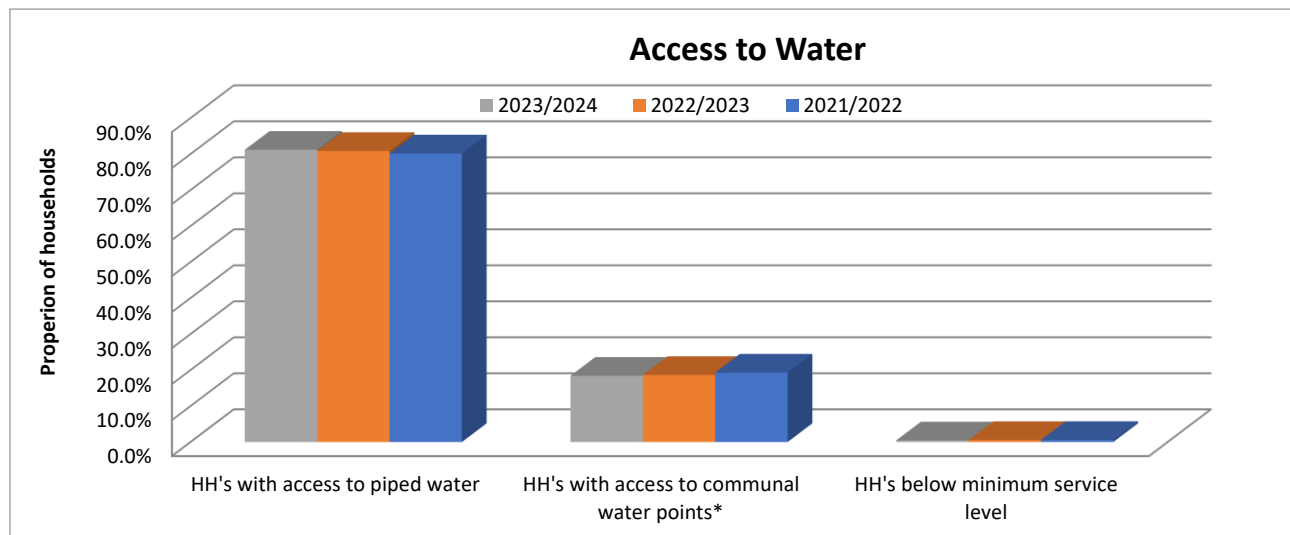


Figure A.2.1: Access to Water Services.

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The existing residential water service levels in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are estimated as follows (June 2024).

Table A.2.4: Residential water service levels (Residential Consumer Units)						
Service Level	Stellenbosch	Franschhoek	Klapmuts	Dwars River	Farms	Total
No Water Services	0	0	0	0	92 ²⁾	92
Below RDP: Infrastructure Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: Infrastructure Extension	0	0	0	0	120 ³⁾	120
Below RDP: Infrastructure Refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: O&M Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: Water Resource Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: Infrastructure and O&M Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: Infrastructure, O&M and Water Resource Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Basic Need (RDP)	0	0	0	0	212	212
Below Housing Interim ⁴⁾	2 492	-	61	70	0	2 623
Adequate Housing Permanent ⁵⁾	6 263	1 895	508	163	0	8 829
Total Housing Need	8 755	1 895	569	233	0	11 452
Standpipes	-	-	-	-	479	479
Yard Connections ⁶⁾	15 226	4 972	1 190	1 547	964	23 899
House Connections ¹⁾	12 786	2 349	2 183	1 991	9 141	28 450
Total Adequate	28 012	7 321	3 373	3 538	10 584	52 828
Total Residential Consumer Units for the Municipality	36 767	9 216	3 942	3 771	10 796	64 492

Notes: 1) Number of residential consumer units for the urban areas for 2023/2024, as taken from the financial system.

2) Census 2011: Number of households with no access to piped (tap) water 92.

3) Census 2011: Number of households with communal services (200m – 500m) 94, (500m – 1000m) 18 and (>1000m) 8.

4) Below Housing Interim in the above table is the number of households in informal areas without basic water services or with a ratio above 1 communal tap per 25 households as confirmed by the Municipality for June 2024.

5) Adequate Housing Permanent in the above table is the number of households in informal areas with communal water services at a ratio of 1 communal tap per 25 households or less as confirmed by the Municipality for June 2024.

6) Estimated number of backyard dwellers (Projected number of households – residential CUs – households in informal areas).

Table A.2.5: Improvement in Eradicating the Water Backlog					
Settlement	Urban / Rural	2023/24		2022/23 (-Y1)	
		Water backlog HH	Water Backlog Population	Water backlog HH	Water Backlog Population
Stellenbosch	Urban	2 492	8 226	2 723	8 988
Franschhoek	Urban	0	0	0	0
Dwars River	Urban	70	304	44	191
Klapmuts	Urban	61	240	261	1 026
Farms	Rural	212	926	212	926
Total		2 835	9 696	3 240	11 131

Table A.2.6: Water Supply Level Profile (Households)		
Section: Residential water services infrastructure supply level profile	Totals	Assessment Score
Total households with a water need (Irrelevant the type of need)	2 835	80%
Total households below RDP	212	80%
Piped water inside the dwelling/house	28 450	80%
Piped water inside yard	23 899	60%
Piped water distance <200m	9 308	60%
Piped water distance >200m	2 743	60%
Water other (Include no water)	92	60%
Total	64 492	80%

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Note: The scores of 60% and 80% in the above table is Good and Excellent. 80% is the highest score in DWS's eWSDP website.

Table A.2.7: Water Reliability Profile (Households)		
Section: Water Reliability Profile	Totals	Assessment Score
Total Number of Households having Reliable Service	61 657	80%
Total Number of Households NOT having Reliable Service	2 835	60%

Note: The scores of 60% and 80% in the above table is Good and Excellent. 80% is the highest score in DWS's eWSDP website.

The projected figures in the previous tables for water services for the farms are still based on the 2011 Census data and can only be updated once the 2022 Census data becomes available per town or subplace.

The table and graph below give an overview of the sanitation service delivery access profile in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

Table A.2.8: Residential Water Services Delivery Access Profile: Sanitation							
Census Category	Description	Year 0 FY2023/24		Year - 1 FY2022/23		Year - 2 FY2021/22	
		Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
	SANITATION (ABOVE MIN LEVEL)						
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Waterborne	42 519	66%	40 709	65%	38 749	64%
	Waterborne: Low Flush	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Septic tanks / Conservancy	8 950	14%	8 795	14%	8 669	14%
Chemical toilet	Non-waterborne (above min. service level)	415	1%	415	1%	388	1%
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)		165	0%	165	0%	165	0%
Other / Communal Services		11 227	17%	11 198	18%	11 144	19%
	Sub-Total: Minimum Service Level and Above	63 276	98%	61 282	98%	59 115	98%
	SANITATION (BELOW MIN LEVEL)						
Pit toilet without ventilation	Pit toilet	148	0%	148	0%	148	0%
Bucket toilet	Bucket toilet	278	0%	278	0%	278	0%
Other toilet provision (below min. service level)	Other	210	0%	210	0%	210	0%
No toilet provisions	No services	580	1%	399	1%	471	1%
	Sub-Total: Below Minimum Service Level	1 216	2%	1 035	2%	1 107	2%
	Total number of households	64 492	100%	62 317	100%	60 222	100%

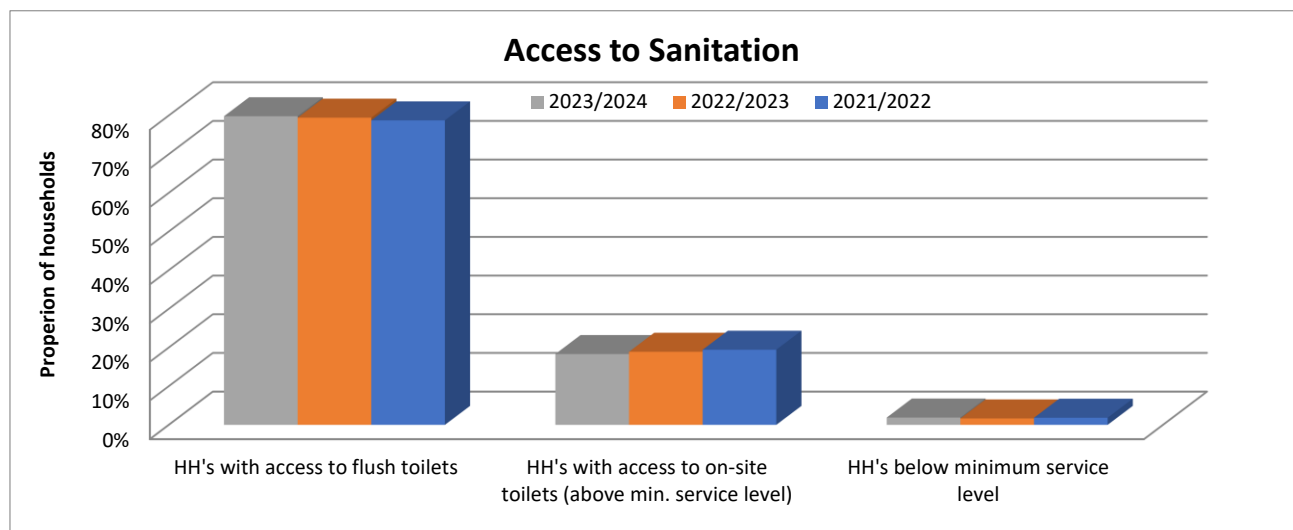


Figure A.2.2: Access to Sanitation Services.

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The existing sanitation service levels in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are estimated as follows (June 2024).

Table A.2.9: Residential sanitation service levels (Residential Consumer Units)						
Service Levels	Stellenbosch	Franschhoek	Klapmuts	Dwars River	Farms	Total
No Sanitation Services	0	0	0	0	355 ²⁾	355
Below RDP: Infrastructure Upgrade	0	0	0	0	915 ³⁾	915
Below RDP: Infrastructure Extension	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: Infrastructure Refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: O&M Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: Water Resource Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: Infrastructure and O&M Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below RDP: Infrastructure, O&M and Water Resource Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Basic Need (RDP)	0	0	0	0	1 270	1 270
Inadequate Housing Interim ⁴⁾	4 948	861	286	225	0	6 320
Inadequate Housing Permanent ⁵⁾	3 807	1 034	283	8	0	5 132
Total Housing Need	8 755	1 895	569	233	0	11 452
No Waterborne (VIP)	0	0	0	0	165	165
Septic Tanks / Conservancy Tanks	0	0	0	0	9 086	9 086
Waterborne	28 012	7 321	3 373	3 538	275	42 519
Total Adequate ¹⁾	28 012	7 321	3 373	3 538	9 526	51 770
Total Residential Consumer Units for the Municipality	36 767	9 216	3 942	3 771	10 796	64 492

Notes: 1) Include Backyard dwellers

2) Census 2011: Number of households with no toilet facility 355.

3) Census 2011: Number of households with existing buckets 278, chemical toilets 279, pit toilets without ventilation 148 and "other" 210.

4) Below Housing Interim in the above table is the number of households in informal areas without basic sanitation services or with a ratio above 1 communal toilet per 5 households as confirmed by the Municipality for June 2024.

5) Adequate Housing Permanent in the above table is the number of households in informal areas with communal ablution facilities at a ratio of 1 communal toilet per 5 households or less as confirmed by the Municipality for June 2024.

Table A.2.10: Improvement in Eradicating the Sanitation Backlog					
Settlement	Urban / Rural	2023/24		2022/23 (-Y1)	
		Sanitation backlog HH	Sanitation Backlog Population	Sanitation backlog HH	Sanitation Backlog Population
Stellenbosch	Urban	4 948	16 333	4 973	16 416
Franschhoek	Urban	861	2 620	861	2 620
Dwars River	Urban	225	978	44	191
Klapmuts	Urban	286	1 125	386	1 518
Farms	Rural	1 270	5 554	1 270	5 554
Total		7 590	26 610	7 534	26 299

Table A.2.11: Sanitation Level of Service (Households)		
Section: Residential sanitation services infrastructure supply level profile	Totals	Assessment Score
Bucket toilet	278	60%
Pit without ventilation	148	60%
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	165	60%
Chemical Toilet	279	60%
Flush toilet (with septic / conservancy tank)	9 086	80%
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	47 651	80%
None	6 885	60%
Total	64 492	60%

Note: The scores of 60% and 80% in the above table is Good and Excellent. 80% is the highest score in DWS's eWSDP website.

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Table A.2.12: Sanitation Reliability Profile (Households)		
Section: Residential sanitation reliability profile	Totals	Assessment Score
Total number of households having reliable service	56 902	80%
Total number of households not having reliable service	7 590	60%
Infrastructure to be upgraded: None to VIP	565	60%
Infrastructure requirement: Bucket to VIP	278	60%
Infrastructure requirement: None to waterborne	6 320	60%
Infrastructure to be upgraded: Pit to VIP	148	60%
Number of households NOT having reliable service due to: Functionality	279	60%

Note: The scores of 60% and 80% in the above table is Good and Excellent. 80% is the highest score in DWS's eWSDP website.

The projected figures in the previous tables for sanitation services for the farms are still based on the 2011 Census data and can only be updated once the 2022 Census data becomes available per town or subplace.

Table A.2.13: Direct Backlog (Water and Sanitation)		
Direct Backlog (Water & Sanitation)	Totals	Assessment Score
Direct settlement backlog water households. Total household of settlement with a water need (irrelevant the type of need)	2 835	60%
Direct settlement backlog water population. Total population of settlement with a water need (irrelevant the type of need)	9 696	60%
Direct settlement backlog sanitation households. Total household of settlement with a sanitation need (irrelevant the type of need)	7 590	60%
Direct settlement backlog sanitation population. Total population of settlement with a sanitation need (irrelevant the type of need)	26 610	60%

The current number of informal dwellings in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area is 11 452. Stellenbosch Municipality's works towards a ratio of at least one communal standpipe for every five households and one communal toilet to every twenty five households. The table below gives a summary of the communal services levels in the informal areas in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

Table A.2.14: Communal service levels in informal areas (June 2024)													
No.	Informal Settlement	No. of informal dwellings	Sanitation						Water				
			Number of Toilets currently provided		HH / Toilet	Broken Toilets	Backlog *		Number of Taps currently provided	HH / Tap	Backlog **		Broken Taps
							HH	Add. Toilets Required			HH	Add. Taps Required	
Stellenbosch													
1	Transit Camp (Devon Valley)	17	0	10	1.7	7	0	0	2	8.5	0	0	2
2	Longlands Farm	81	0	76	1.1	0	0	0	76	1.1	0	0	0
3	Mountain View (Jamestown)	237	100	40	1.7	40	0	0	22	10.8	0	0	0
4	Jonkershoek / Fisheries / Compound / Assegaaibos	128	15	5	6.4	5	28	6	4	32.0	28	2	4
5	Ma Tops	1	0	1	1.0	1	0	0	1	1.0	0	0	0
Total Stellenbosch		464	115	132	1.9	53	28	6	105	4.4	28	2	6
Kayamandi													
6	Enkanini Kayamandi	3 172	0	160	19.8	40	2 372	475	63	50.3	1 597	64	26
7	Watergang Informal Settlement	1 420	10	41	27.8	0	1 165	233	27	52.6	745	30	0
8	Zone A	606	0	164	3.7	1	0	0	81	7.5	0	0	31
9	Zone D	107	0	4	26.8	0	87	18	3	35.7	32	2	0
10	Zone F	183	0	37	4.9	0	0	0	21	8.7	0	0	6
11	Zone I	160	0	41	3.9	1	0	0	17	9.4	0	0	1
12	Zone J	425	0	73	5.8	0	60	12	39	10.9	0	0	2
13	Zone K	196	0	11	17.8	0	141	29	6	32.7	46	2	3

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Table A.2.14: Communal service levels in informal areas (June 2024)													
No.	Informal Settlement	No. of informal dwellings	Sanitation						Water				
			Number of Toilets currently provided		HH / Toilet	Broken Toilets	Backlog *		Number of Taps currently provided	HH / Tap	Backlog **		Broken Taps
							HH	Add. Toilets Required			HH	Add. Taps Required	
14	Zone L	241	0	52	4.6	2	0	0	22	11.0	0	0	18
15	Zone M	50	0	21	2.4	1	0	0	13	3.8	0	0	13
16	Zone P	59	0	5	11.8	0	34	7	5	11.8	0	0	0
17	Zone O	1 427	0	103	13.9	5	912	183	86	16.6	0	0	38
18	Siyahlala	219	0	14	15.6	10	149	30	7	31.3	44	2	3
Total Kayamandi		8 265	10	726	11.2	60	4 920	987	390	21.2	2 464	100	141
Cloetesville													
19	Slabtown (under the bridge)	26	0	10	2.6	2	0	0	8	3.3	0	0	4
Total Cloetesville		26	0	10	2.6	2	0	0	8	3.3	0	0	4
Dwars River													
20	Erf 64 Kylemore	8	6	0	1.3	0	0	0	2	4.0	0	0	0
21	Ghiff Pniel	11	0	0	0.0	0	11	3	0	0.0	11	1	0
22	Meerlust Simondium	59	0	0	0.0	0	59	12	0	0.0	59	3	0
23	Covid Camp	155	0	0	0.0	0	155	31	8	19.4	0	0	0
Total Dwars River		233	6	0	38.8	0	225	46	10	23.3	70	4	0
Klapmuts													
24	La Rochelle	33	0	40	0.8	0	0	0	14	2.4	0	0	0
25	Mandela City	536	0	50	10.7	0	286	58	19	28.2	61	3	0
Total Klapmuts		569	0	90	6.3	0	286	58	33	17.2	61	3	0
Franschhoek													
26	Mooiwater Office	24	0	2	12.0	2	14	3	2	12.0	0	0	1
27	Klein Mooiwater	64	5	16	3.0	10	0	0	8	8.0	0	0	6
28	Langrug	1 807	0	192	9.4	52	847	170	100	18.1	0	0	32
Total Franschhoek		1 895	5	210	8.8	64	861	173	110	17.2	0	0	39
Total Stellenbosch Municipality		11 452	136	1 168	8.8	179	6 320	1 270	656	17.5	2 623	109	190

Notes: No Services, Ratios above Targets, Ratios meeting Targets

* Backlog Sanitation: Households where the ratio of one toilet seat for every 5 households is exceeded.

** Backlog Water: Households where the ratio of one communal tap for every 25 households is exceeded.

It can be noted from the above table that an additional 1 270 toilets and 109 communal taps are required for the informal areas in order to comply with the ratios of one toilet for every five households and one communal tap for every twenty-five households. 179 Toilets and 190 communal taps also need to be repaired. Some of the challenges experienced by Stellenbosch Municipality with regard to the informal areas and the provision of services to these areas include the following:

- Lack of space for new facilities;
- Lack of access for maintenance and emergency vehicles (narrowed roads);
- Uncooperative community members, don't want to move to create space for services;
- Vandalism of existing infrastructure, budget for new infrastructure must be used to maintain existing infrastructure; and
- Illegal water connections that must be removed.

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Consumer units in the two tables below refer to number of billed metered consumers within the Municipality. It may well be that an entire residential development (e.g. a block of flats) consisting of many households, is metered with one bulk meter (One consumer). Consequently, the term "billed metered consumer units" does not necessarily equate to the number of households. The number of user connections in each user sector as calculated from the financial data (Billed Metered Consumers), for the various water distribution systems in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area, are as indicated in the table below.

Table A.2.15: Total number of billed metered consumers per category and water distribution system					
Distribution System	Year	Residential	Business	Other	Total
Stellenbosch	21/22	12 510	694	221	13 425
	22/23	12 593	699	234	13 526
	23/24	12 786	699	244	13 729
Franschhoek	21/22	2 341	138	52	2 531
	22/23	2 347	141	55	2 543
	23/24	2 349	143	55	2 546
Dwars River	21/22	1 991	11	18	2 020
	22/23	1 990	10	20	2 020
	23/24	1 991	10	20	2 021
Klapmuts	21/22	2 161	22	12	2 195
	22/23	2 177	22	11	2 210
	23/24	2 183	21	11	2 216
Total	21/22	19 003	865	303	20 171
	22/23	19 107	872	320	20 299
	23/24	19 310	873	330	20 512

The total number of billed metered consumers per distribution system and the percentage annual growth over the period 2021/2022 to 2023/2024 are indicated in the table below.

Table A.2.16: Total number of billed metered consumers per system and percentage annual growth from 21/22 to 23/24				
Distribution System	Annual Growth % 21/22 – 23/24	21/22	22/23	23/24
Stellenbosch	1.13%	13 425	13 526	13 729
Franschhoek	0.30%	2 531	2 543	2 546
Dwars River	0.02%	2 020	2 020	2 021
Klapmuts	0.48%	2 195	2 210	2 216
Total	0.84%	20 171	20 299	20 512

The graph below provides an overview of the number of billed metered consumers per water distribution system.

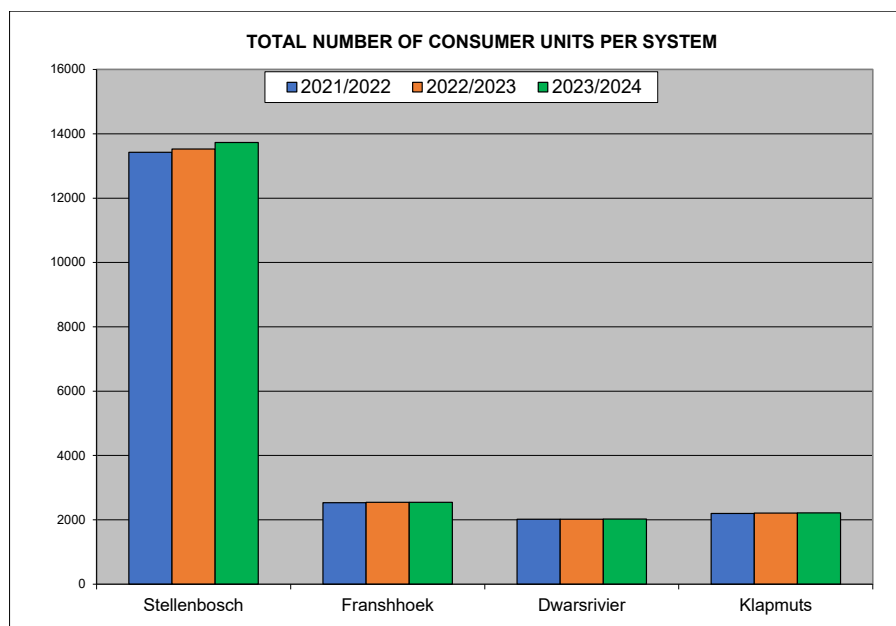


Figure A.2.3: Consumer Units per System (Billed Metered Consumers)

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The graph below provides an overview of the number of billed metered consumers per category for all the water distribution systems.

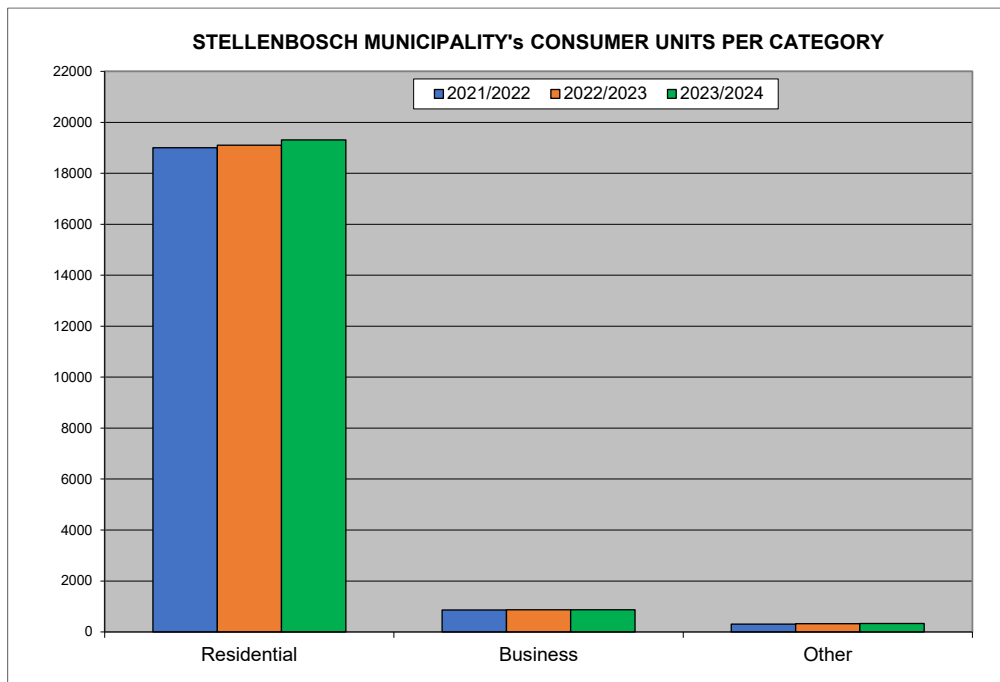


Figure A.2.4: Consumer Units per Category Type (Billed Metered Consumers)

Public Amenities

All schools, tertiary- and health facilities in the urban areas of Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are supplied with adequate water and sanitation services. The water and sanitation service levels of the educational and health facilities in the rural areas need to be verified.

The water service levels of the health and education facilities in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are indicated in the table below.

Table A.2.17: Water Services at Education and Health facilities					
Associated services facility	Number of facilities	Facilities with adequate services	Facilities with no services	Facilities with inadequate services	Total potential cost (basic level) (Rmil)
Education Plan					
Primary school	28	20	8 (To be verified)		Unknown
Secondary school	12	11	1 (To be verified)		Unknown
Tertiary	8	8	-	-	-
Combined	5	2	3 (To be verified)		Unknown
Special needs	2	2	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	55	43	12 (To be verified)		Unknown
Health Plan					
Hospitals	2	2	-	-	-
Health Centers	1	1	-	-	-
Clinics	13	10	3 (To be verified)		Unknown
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16	13	3 (To be verified)		Unknown

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The sanitation service levels of the health and education facilities in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are indicated in the table below.

Table A.2.18: Sanitation services at Education and Health facilities					
Associated services facility	Number of facilities	Facilities with adequate services	Facilities with no services	Facilities with inadequate services	Total potential cost (basic level) (Rmil)
Education Plan					
Primary school	28	20	8 (To be verified)		Unknown
Secondary school	12	11	1 (To be verified)		Unknown
Tertiary	8	8	-	-	-
Combined	5	2	3 (To be verified)		Unknown
Special needs	2	2	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	55	43	12 (To be verified)		Unknown
Health Plan					
Hospitals	2	2	-	-	-
Health Centers	1	1	-	-	-
Clinics	13	10	3 (To be verified)		Unknown
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16	13	3 (To be verified)		Unknown

TOPIC 3: WATER SERVICES ASSET MANAGEMENT

The table below provides a summary of the operational water and sewerage infrastructure of Stellenbosch Municipality.

Table A.3.1: Infrastructure Components										
Assets	Boreholes	Abstraction Points	WTW	Water Pump Stations	Sewer Pump Stations	Water Bulk Pipelines	Sewer Bulk Pipelines	Reservoirs	WWTW	Assessment Score
Total number of components / km of pipeline / units	3	4	6	33	18	122.523 606.148	20.643 464.754	43	5	80%

The table below gives an overview of the existing water infrastructure components, for the various distribution systems, in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

Table A.3.2: Existing water infrastructure							
Water Distribution System	Bulk Water Resources and Water Services Provider	Water Treatment Works	Network Bulk and Reticulation		Number of Water PS		Municipal Reservoirs and Towers (Total Storage)
			Bulk (km)	Ret. (km)	RW	TW	
Stellenbosch	Eerste River, WCWSS, CCT	Idas Valley WTW and Paradyskloof WTW	75.865	345.335	2	12	18 (56.950 MI)
Franschhoek	Perdekloof and CCT	Franschhoek WTW and Wemmershoek WTW	21.014	68.015	-	5	8 (10.900 MI)
Dwars River	CCT	Wemmershoek WTW	14.232	38.042	-	5	6 (9.800 MI)
Klapmuts	CCT	Wemmershoek WTW	2.779	29.522	-	1	3 (9.400 MI)
Raithby	CCT	Faure WTW	3.916	5.187	-	1	1 (0.180 MI)
Faure	CCT	Faure WTW	-	10.640	-	2	-
Polkadraai	CCT	Blackheath WTW	0.983	49.787	-	1	4 (16.736 MI)
Koelenhof	CCT	Wemmershoek WTW	2.910	47.646	-	3	3 (6.127 MI)
Muldersvlei	CCT	Wemmershoek WTW	-	7.768	-	-	-
Meerlust	CCT	Wemmershoek WTW	0.824	0.763	-	-	-
Helderberg / Croydon	CCT	Steenbras	-	3.443	-	1	-
Total			122.523	606.148	2	31	43 (110.093 MI)

Note: The number of PS in the above table exclude decommissioned and private pump stations

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The table below gives an overview of the existing sewerage infrastructure components, for the various sewer drainage systems, in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

Table A.3.3: Existing sewerage infrastructure						
Sewer Drainage Systems	Sewer Drainage Network		Number of Municipal Sewer Pump Stations	Waste Water Treatment Works		
	Rising Pipelines	Gravity Pipelines		Name of WWTW	Capacity	
	km	km			Hydraulic Ml/d	Organic Kg COD/day
Stellenbosch	13.791	320.721	10	Stellenbosch	35.000	35 000
Franschhoek	1.813	73.863	1	Wemmershoek	3.600	4 350
Dwars River	3.627	37.376	4	Pniel	4.500	4 500
Klapmuts	1.412	27.189	3	Klapmuts	2.400	2 700
Raithby	-	5.605	-	Raithby	0.150	53
Faure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polkadraai	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koelenhof	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muldersvlei	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meerlust	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helderberg / Croydon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20.643	464.754	18	-	45.650	46 603

The table below gives an overview of the refurbishment needs and O&M occurrence of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure.

Table A.3.4: Refurbishment Need and O&M Occurrence												
Component	Refurbishment Need				O&M Occurrence				Observation			
	High	Medium	Low	None	Regular	Periodic	Sporadic	None	Dysfunctional	Operational	Prime Condition	Vandalised
Boreholes	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Abstraction points	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Bulk water pipelines	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Reservoirs	3	3	34	3	43	0	0	0	2	36	5	0
Water pump stations	3	2	15	13	33	0	0	0	2	16	14	1
WTW	0	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Bulk sewer pipelines	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Sewer pump stations	0	0	17	1	18	0	0	0	0	13	5	0
WWTW	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0

Asset Management Plan: An updated Asset Management Policy (2025/2026) is in place, which includes the following objectives:

- Specifying Council's practice regarding accounting for assets;
- Ensure consistency in accounting treatment; and
- To assist officials in understanding their legal and managerial responsibilities with regard to key asset functions such as safeguarding of assets; maintaining assets; establishing and maintaining a management, accounting and information system; that accounts for the assets of the municipality; asset valuation principles in accordance with GRAP; establishing and maintaining systems of internal controls over assets; establishing and maintaining asset registers and clarifying responsibilities and accountabilities for the asset management process.

Each Directorate must develop a maintenance strategy that will ensure that the assets of Stellenbosch Municipality are maintained at an adequate operational level or standard by ensuring that all statutory, technical and operational objectives are achieved. This strategy must ensure that tangible assets under the custody and control of the relevant directors are properly maintained and repaired so that their possible maximum useful lives are realised.

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Stellenbosch Municipality updated their current Asset Register after June 2024, in order to include the new assets constructed during the 2023/2024 financial year. The tables that follow give an overview of the current water and sewerage infrastructure included in Stellenbosch Municipality's Asset Register.

Water Infrastructure: The Opening Cost and Book Value of the water infrastructure of Stellenbosch Municipality is summarised in the table below (June 2024).

Asset Type	Opening Cost	Book Value	Book Value / Opening Cost
Borehole	R86 227 551	R61 774 220	71.64%
Water Mains	R225 179 114	R178 123 277	79.10%
Dams and Weirs	R16 166 313	R12 038 177	74.46%
Water Reticulation Pipeline	R1 305 772 600	R919 260 997	70.40%
Water Pump Station	R2 905 428	R679 144	23.37%
Reservoirs & Tanks	R214 592 898	R188 575 179	87.88%
WTW	R107 159 498	R88 391 666	82.49%
Total	R1 958 003 402	R1 448 842 660	74.00%

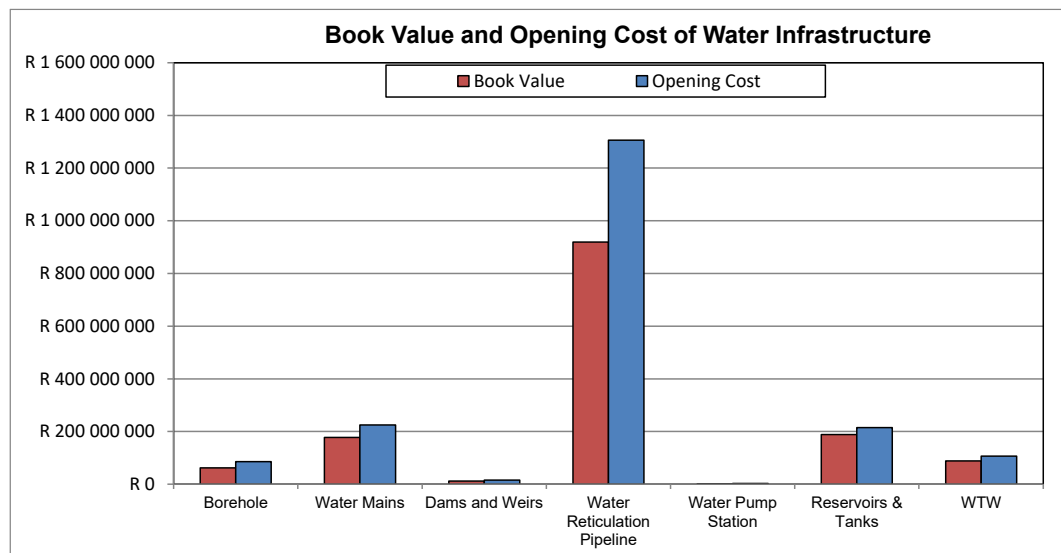


Figure A.3.1: Book Value and Opening Cost of the Water Infrastructure

The information in the previous table indicates that 26.00% of the value of the water infrastructure has been consumed.

The following table gives an overview of the remaining useful life by facility type for the water infrastructure (Opening Cost).

Asset Type	0 – 5 yrs	6 – 10 yrs	11 – 15 yrs	16 – 20 yrs	> 20 yrs
Borehole	R433 575	R477 147	R85 196 336	R120 493	R0
Water Mains	R1 169 274	R22 027 529	R13 168 950	R39 192 240	R149 621 121
Dams and Weirs	R0	R0	R14 687 500	R1 478 813	R0
Water Reticulation Pipeline	R52 767 127	R30 269 629	R24 052 697	R81 907 639	R1 116 775 508
Water Pump Station	R202 905	R2 667 956	R0	R34 567	R0
Reservoirs & Tanks	R37 232 699	R45 221 682	R11 788 266	R10 586 802	R109 763 449
WTW	R4 649 565	R15 782 149	R27 861 781	R5 311 334	R53 554 669
Total	R96 455 145	R116 446 092	R176 755 530	R138 631 888	R1 429 714 747

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

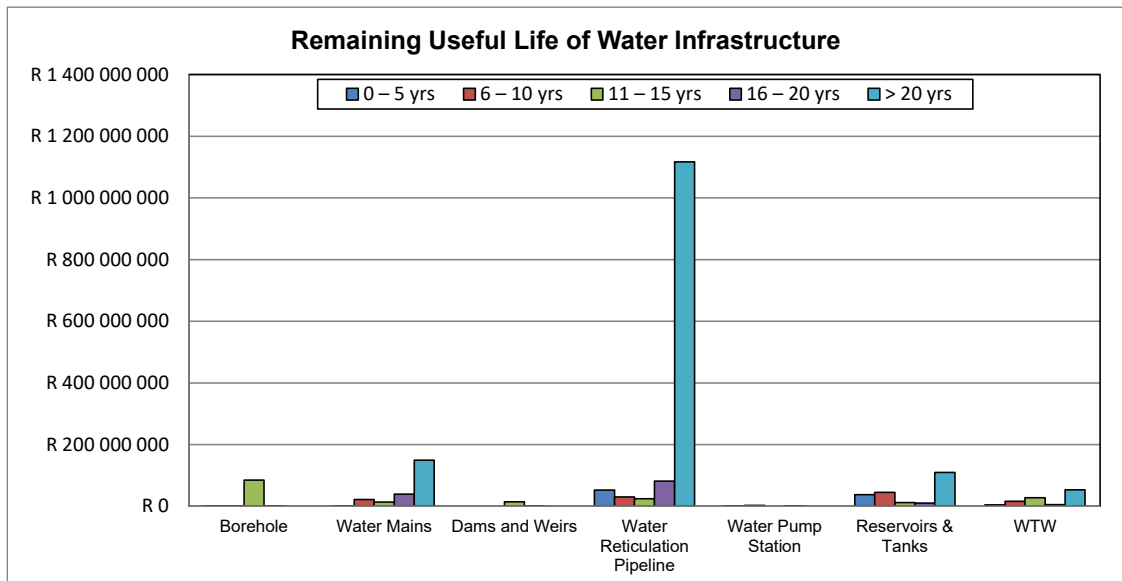


Figure A.3.2: Remaining Useful Life of the Water Infrastructure

The following table gives an overview of the age distribution by facility type for the water infrastructure (Opening Cost).

Table A.3.7: Overview of the age distribution by facility type for the water infrastructure (Opening Cost):					
Asset Type	0 – 5 yrs	6 – 10 yrs	11 – 15 yrs	16 – 20 yrs	> 20 yrs
Borehole	R85 032 002	R867 954	R327 595	R0	R0
Water Mains	R67 305 313	R91 795 484	R66 078 317	R0	R0
Dams and Weirs	R0	R0	R16 166 313	R0	R0
Water Reticulation Pipeline	R157 356 210	R183 991 257	R964 397 481	R0	R27 652
Water Pump Station	R0	R0	R2 905 428	R0	R0
Reservoirs & Tanks	R89 026 085	R16 018 469	R109 548 344	R0	R0
WTW	R34 630 531	R71 728 967	R800 000	R0	R0
Total	R433 350 141	R364 402 131	R1 160 223 478	R0	R27 652

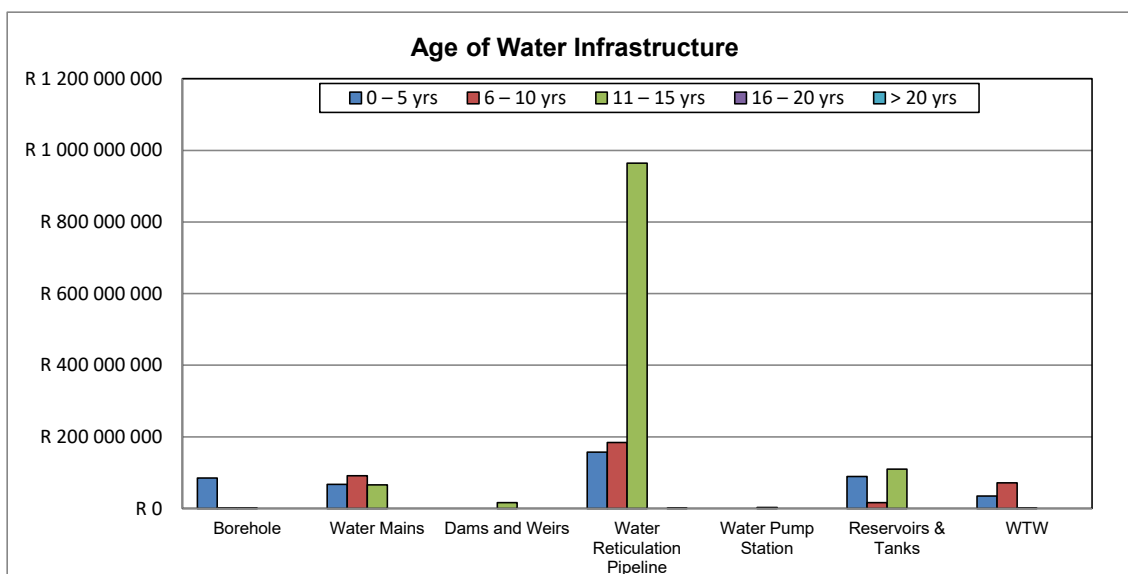


Figure A.3.3: Age Distribution of the Water Infrastructure

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

Sewer Infrastructure: The Opening Cost and Book Value of the sewerage infrastructure of Stellenbosch Municipality is summarised in the table below (June 2024).

Asset Type	Opening Cost	Book Value	Book Value / Opening Cost
Outfall sewers	R356 008 567	R293 722 404	82.50%
WWTW	R185 948 308	R289 122 875	155.49%
Sewer Reticulation Pipeline	R760 668 957	R448 129 150	58.91%
Sewer Pump Station	R11 921 015	R2 042 856	17.14%
Toilet Facilities	R2 048 200	R1 921 640	93.82%
Totals	R1 316 595 047	R1 034 938 925	78.61%

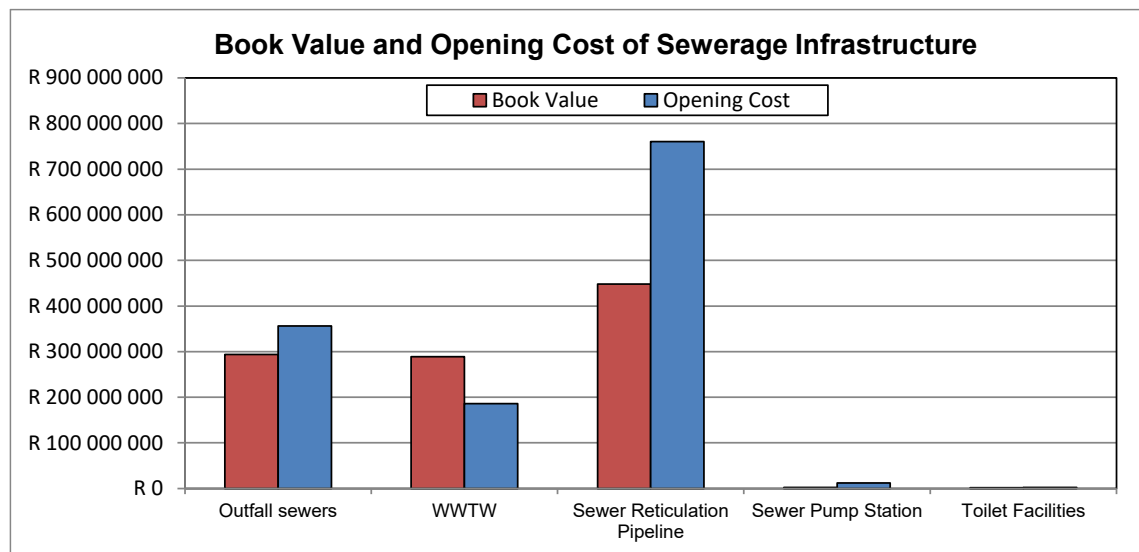


Figure A.3.4: Book Value and Opening Cost of the Sewerage Infrastructure

The information in the previous table indicates that 21.39% of the value of the sewerage infrastructure has been consumed.

The following table gives an overview of the remaining useful life by facility type for the sewerage infrastructure (Opening Cost).

Asset Type	< 5 yrs	6 – 10 yrs	11 – 15 yrs	16 – 20 yrs	> 20 yrs
Outfall sewers	R0	R36 767	R13 544 782	R4 623 797	R337 803 221
WWTW	R0	R11 691 518	R37 274 403	R9 070 973	R127 911 414
Sewer Reticulation Pipeline	R13 748 631	R25 813 118	R227 224 801	R76 903 940	R416 978 467
Sewer Pump Station	R5 047 249	R295 787	R6 227 923	R58 218	R291 838
Toilet Facilities	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2 048 200
Totals	R18 795 880	R37 837 190	R284 271 909	R90 656 928	R885 033 140

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

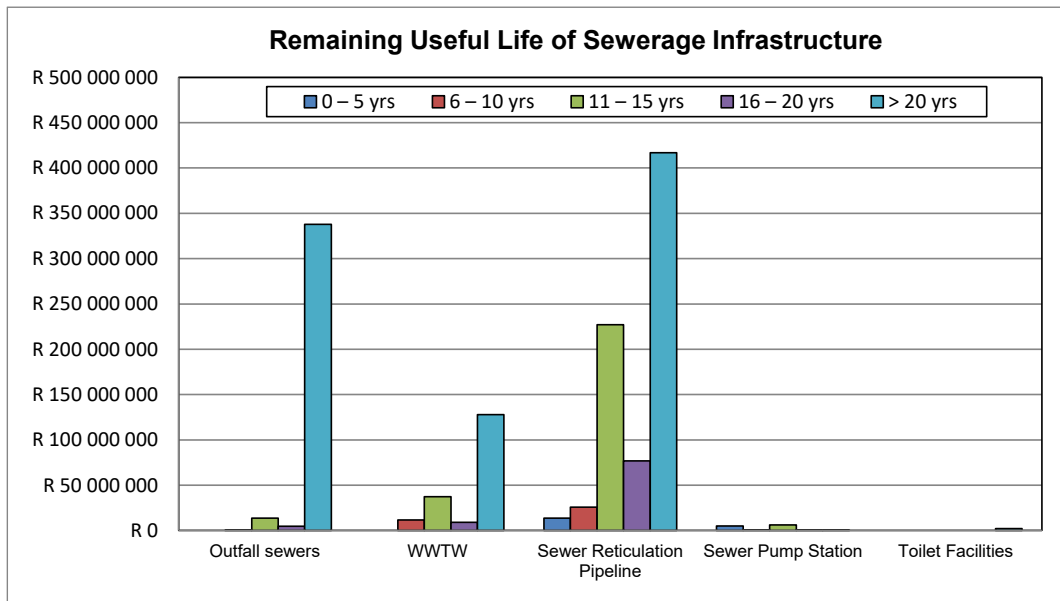


Figure A.3.5: Remaining Useful Life of the Sewerage Infrastructure

The following table gives an overview of the age distribution by facility type for the sewerage infrastructure (Opening Cost).

Asset Type	< 5 yrs	6 – 10 yrs	11 – 15 yrs	16 – 20 yrs	> 20 yrs
Outfall sewers	R204 327 475	R2 265 506	R149 415 586	R0	R0
WWTW	R98 691 377	R38 604 143	R48 652 788	R0	R0
Sewer Reticulation Pipeline	R182 572 984	R441 865 583	R136 230 390	R0	R0
Sewer Pump Station	R268 338	R0	R11 652 677	R0	R0
Toilet Facilities	R2 048 200	R0	R0	R0	R0
Totals	R487 908 374	R482 735 232	R345 951 441	R0	R0

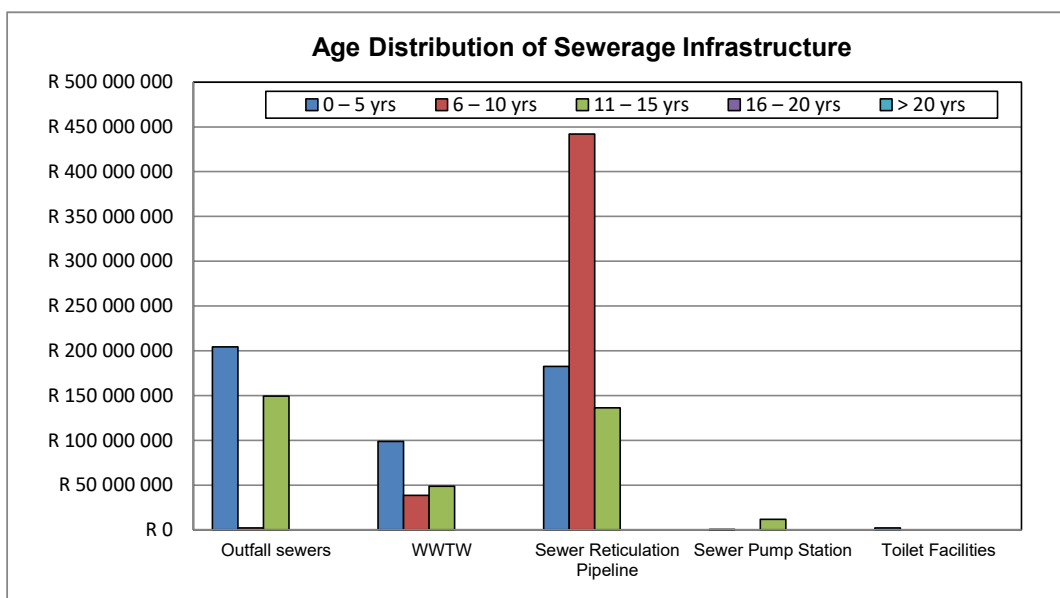


Figure A.3.6: Age Distribution of the Sewerage Infrastructure

Most of the maintenance work currently carried out on the water and sewerage infrastructure are re-active and it is critical for the Municipality to increase their maintenance budget for water and sewerage infrastructure in order to ensure that the required preventative maintenance work is also carried out. The Asset Management Plan needs to indicate the risks associated with the inadequate refurbishment and maintenance of the various water and sewerage infrastructure.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

Disaster Management Plan: The purpose of Stellenbosch Municipality Disaster Management is to ensure coordination of multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial risk reduction through the integrated institutional capacity for disaster risk management, risk assessment, response and recovery, and implementation of measures aimed at:

- Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters;
- Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters;
- Emergency preparedness;
- Rapid and effective response to disasters; and
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

Stellenbosch Municipality's Disaster Management Plan is reviewed annually and:

- anticipates the types of disasters that are likely to occur in its area of jurisdiction and their possible effect;
- places emphasis on measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas, communities, and households at risk;
- promotes disaster management research;
- identifies and addresses weaknesses in capacity to deal with disasters;
- provides for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
- facilitates a rapid and effective response to disaster; and
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

Untreated Effluent Management Plan: All effluent discharged in the urban areas in Stellenbosch Municipality are treated at the existing WWTWs and there is no known untreated effluent discharged to the environment. W₂RAPs were prepared for all the WWTWs and sewer drainage networks.

TOPIC 4: WATER SERVICES OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is usually practiced in two forms, preventative maintenance and corrective maintenance. A third form is called design-out maintenance, which is rather an aspect of the design considerations when the infrastructure is planned.

Pipe bursts and other serious damage to pipes immediately interrupts services to the affected area and is rapidly addressed by Stellenbosch Municipality. O&M is a continuous process for Stellenbosch Municipality involving various activities, with the ultimate purpose of delivering good quality services to all customers at all times and keeping the percentage of water lost through pipe bursts and other serious damage to pipes as low as possible. Stellenbosch Municipality's O&M Plan depends on a range of factors such as the age and condition of the water and sewerage infrastructure, requirements of the Municipality and DWS as the regulating authority, the availability of staff, plant, equipment, spares, money and other resources.

Stellenbosch Municipality also have standby teams available after hours and over weekends, besides the planned and scheduled O&M activities, in order to allow for unscheduled responses to service breakdowns due to mal-functioning equipment, vandalism, emergency situations, etc. This allows Stellenbosch Municipality to be able to quickly assess service breakdowns and re-allocate staff and resources to do unscheduled repairs, and then quickly return to the regular and scheduled O&M activities. The technical personnel ensure that sufficient repair materials, consumables and back-up equipment are also readily available in the stores.

Table A.4.1: Operation and Maintenance								
Compliance	Existing Groundwater Infrastructure	Existing Surface Water Infrastructure	Existing WTW Infrastructure	Existing WWTW Infrastructure	Existing Pump Station Infrastructure	Existing Bulk Pipeline Infrastructure	Existing Tower & Reservoir Infrastructure	Existing Reticulation Infrastructure
Resources	Min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement
Information	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement	Above min. requirement
Activity Control & Management	Min. requirement	Min. requirement	Min. requirement	Min. requirement	Min. requirement	Min. requirement	Min. requirement	Min. requirement

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

TOPIC 5: CONSERVATION AND DEMAND MANAGEMENT

The implementation of the Municipality's WC/WDM measures over the last number of years and the water restrictions during the drought periods has been extremely successful, with an average annual decrease of 0.22% of the raw water volume for all the systems over the last fifteen financial years, from 13 233 MI in 2008/2009 to 12.807 MI in 2023/2024. **The overall NRW for all the systems for the 2023/2024 financial year was 3 931.556 MI (31.3%). The overall water losses for the last financial year were 3 529.523 MI (28.1%). The Municipality is committed to continue with the implementation of specific WC/WDM measures to further reduce the current NRW and Water Losses.**

The current WC/WDM measures implemented by Stellenbosch Municipality are mostly through their Operation and Maintenance Budgets. The main water demand management interventions implemented by Stellenbosch Municipality over the last number of years, include the following:

- Meter and record all bulk water supply for the various distribution systems and improve the billed metered consumption data (Financial Department) in order to carry out more detail IWA water balances for the various distribution systems.
- Customer Services and Complaints System is implemented by the Municipality for burst pipes, leaks, etc. Standby teams are available after hours and over weekends for immediate repairs of any burst pipes or leaks.
- Strict municipal services standards for the installation of new water reticulation networks for own and private developments.
- Implementation of pressure management, continuous operation and maintenance of various PRV zones.
- Implementation of a seven-block step water tariff structure that promotes the efficient use of water and discourage wastages. Water restrictions are also implemented when required.
- Regular updating of the Water Master Plans for the various water distribution systems.
- Implementation of a Water Pipeline Replacement Programme.

A contractor was also appointed to assist the municipality with various demand management activities during the 2022/2023 financial year. The scope of works comprises of the following key components:

- The inspection and repair of plumbing defects to selected existing residential properties including the repair of leaks associated with pipes, toilets, geysers, taps and other general plumbing components;
- Removal of existing water meters and installation of new programmable domestic (Smart) water meters;
- Replacement of faulty domestic and bulk water meters;
- Installation of new pressure reducing valves and electromagnetic flow meters in the municipal water network;
- Construction of valve and bulk water meter chambers; and
- Connecting pipework to the municipal water network.

The total expenditure over the period 2018/2019 to 2023/2024 for the implementation of these WC/WDM measures over the last six financial years was R20 016 391 (Vat Excluded).

A Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Strategy was drafted for Stellenbosch Municipality in February 2012, but is outdated and requires review and updating.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

The table below gives a summary of the treatment losses, NRW, water losses and ILIs for the various distribution systems in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

Table A.5.1: Treatment Losses, NRW, Water Losses and ILIs for the various water distribution systems								
Description	Component	Unit	Record: Prior (Ml/a)					23/24
			18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
Stellenbosch	Treatment Losses	Volume	308.690	584.229	75.350	297.562	214.613	243.699
		Percentage	5.6%	9.1%	1.1%	3.8%	2.9%	2.8%
	NRW	Volume	1 335.677	1 460.955	2 324.201	2 395.113	1 963.333	3 012.827
		Percentage	22.6%	22.0%	29.0%	28.4%	24.1%	30.7%
	Water Losses	Volume	1 146.352	1 248.653	2 068.119	2 125.005	1 702.594	2 698.690
		Percentage	19.4%	18.8%	25.8%	25.2%	20.9%	27.5%
	ILI					4.40	4.15	6.59
Franschhoek	NRW	Volume	223.419	320.059	245.181	502.650	522.748	365.275
		Percentage	24.1%	30.0%	21.3%	37.1%	38.6%	28.9%
	Water Losses	Volume	193.738	285.914	208.410	459.351	479.437	324.854
		Percentage	20.9%	26.8%	18.1%	33.9%	35.4%	25.7%
	ILI					5.21	6.85	4.71
Dwars River	NRW	Volume	452.219	259.493	213.959	242.515	317.222	345.836
		Percentage	56.9%	31.0%	23.5%	34.5%	41.9%	40.8%
	Water Losses	Volume	426.788	232.721	184.796	220.032	293.001	318.743
		Percentage	53.7%	27.8%	20.3%	31.3%	38.7%	37.6%
	ILI					5.29	7.05	7.30
Klapmuts	NRW	Volume	84.730	164.563	123.001	160.903	144.782	207.618
		Percentage	20.3%	29.4%	22.6%	26.3%	26.4%	32.6%
	Water Losses	Volume	71.377	146.649	105.556	141.330	127.223	187.236
		Percentage	17.1%	26.2%	19.4%	23.1%	23.2%	29.4%
	ILI					3.08	2.76	3.84
TOTAL	NRW	Volume	2 096.045	2 205.070	2 906.342	3 301.181	2 948.085	3 931.556
		Percentage	26.0%	24.2%	27.4%	29.7%	27.3%	31.3%
	Water Losses	Volume	1 838.255	1 913.936	2 566.882	2 945.718	2 602.255	3 529.523
		Percentage	22.8%	21.0%	24.2%	26.5%	24.1%	28.1%

Note: Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) for Developed Countries = 1 – 2 Excellent (Category A), 2 – 4 Good (Category B), 4 – 8 Poor (Category C) and > 8 – Very Bad (Category D)

Category A = No specific intervention required.

Category B = No urgent action required although should be monitored carefully.

Category C = Requires attention

Category D = Requires immediate water loss reduction interventions

The Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) in the previous table is the most recent and preferred performance indicator for comparing leakage from one system to another. It is a non-dimensional index representing the ratio of the current real leakage and the "Unavoidable Annual Real Losses". A high ILI value indicates a poor performance with large potential for improvement while a small ILI value indicates a well-managed system with less scope for improvement. Attaining an ILI = 1 is a theoretical limit, which is the minimum water loss in an operational water reticulation system. A value of less than 1 should not occur since this implies that the actual leakage is less than the theoretical minimum level of leakage.

The table below gives an overview of the System Input Volume, Average Billed Metered Consumption and NRW in litre per connection per day for the various water distribution systems for 2023/2024.

Table A.5.2: System input volume, average billed metered consumption and non-revenue water in litre per connection per day for the various water distribution systems for 2023/2024.				
Water Balance Component	Stellenbosch	Franschhoek	Dwars River	Klapmuts
System Input Volume	1 959	1 359	1 148	787
Average Billed Metered Cons.	1 358	966	679	531
Non-Revenue Water	601	393	469	257

Stellenbosch is the town with the highest system input volume per connection per day, the highest average billed metered consumption per connection per day and the highest NRW per connection per day.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

The table below gives an overview of the various WC/WDM measures and whether the measures are adequately addressed by Stellenbosch Municipality.

Table A.5.3: Reducing Water Losses		
Reducing Water Losses and water inefficiencies		Assessment Score
Night flow metering	Partially	60%
Day flow metering	Yes	80%
Reticulation leaks	Yes	80%
Illegal connections	Yes	80%
Un-metered connections	Yes	80%
Leak and meter repair programmes. Consumer units targeted by:		
Leak repair assistance programme	Partially	60%
Retro-fitting of water inefficient toilets	Partially	60%
Meter repair programme	Yes	80%
Consumer/end-use demand management: Public Information & Education Programmes		
Schools targeted by education programmes	No	20%
Consumers targeted by public information programmes	Yes	80%

DWS's scorecard for assessing the potential for WC/WDM efforts was completed for Stellenbosch Municipality. The aim of the scorecard was to establish areas where the municipality has made good progress in relation to WC/WDM and where there is still room for improvement. It can be seen from the Scorecard that there are 25 questions each of which carries a maximum of 4 points providing a possible maximum score of 100. If the Municipality has the specific item completely under control, it receives the maximum points and if it is neglecting the item completely it receives no points. There are various levels between the maximum and the minimum number of points assigned to the municipality for each item depending on the level of completeness or lack thereof. **The status quo score for Stellenbosch Municipality is 69 out of 100 suggesting that the Municipality is making good progress with regard to the implementation of specific WC/WDM activities.**

TOPIC 6: WATER RESOURCES

The Western Cape experienced a severe drought over the period 2015 to 2017, with some relief during the winter months of the following years. The drought over the period 2015 to 2017 reduced the assurance of supply from the WCWSS to Stellenbosch Municipality and also reduced the yield of the Municipality's own existing surface water resources. The Municipality therefore continued with the implementation of specific WC/WDM measures to lower the current water requirements and the planning for the augmentation of the existing water resources. A Bulk Water Resources: Drought Intervention Projects Study was completed in June 2019 for Stellenbosch Municipality. The Study included various recommended future resource augmentation projects for Stellenbosch Municipality. The table below gives an overview of the current water resources, the current volumes abstracted and authorised and whether the abstractions are registered and recorded.

Table A.6.1: Current water sources and volumes							
Current Water Sources							
Source Type	Scheme	Number of Sources	Current 23/24 Abstraction or Returns (Mm³/a)	Licensed Abstraction / Returns (Mm³/a)	Community Water Supply		Assessment Score
					Rural	Urban	
Groundwater	Stellenbosch	Various	0.000000	2.040905	0%	100%	60%
Surface Water	Stellenbosch	1	4.333228	7.224000	0%	100%	80%
	Franschhoek	1	0.188309	0.576648	0%	100%	60%
External Sources (Bulk Purchase)	Stellenbosch	2	5.727256	6.988.864	0%	100%	80%
	Franschhoek	1	1.074850	1.890048	0%	100%	80%
	Dwars River	1	0.846636	1 486.016	0%	100%	80%
	Klapmuts	1	0.636939	1 123.072	0%	100%	80%
Water Returned to Source	Stellenbosch WWTW	1	7.358376	12.775000	-	-	40%
	Wemmershoek WWTW	1	1.353311	1.872450	-	-	40%
	Pniel WWTW	1	0.813672	1.642500	-	-	40%
	Klapmuts WWTW	1	0.532870	0.547500 (Application)	-	-	40%
	Raithby WWTW	1	0.022636	Unknown	-	-	40%
Conjunctive use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

The table below indicates the potential additional future water resources for Stellenbosch Municipality.

Table A.6.2: Additional water resources and volumes				
Source Type	Schemes	Number of Sources	Potential Volume (Mm ³ /a)	Licensed Abstraction (Mm ³ /a)
Groundwater	Stellenbosch	To be determined	1.598	WULAs will only be submitted when boreholes are developed.
	Dwars River	To be determined	0.365	
	Franschhoek	To be determined	1.054	
	Klapmuts	To be determined	0.473	
	Meerlust	To be determined	0.024	
	Koelenhof	To be determined	0.151	
Surface Water	-	-	-	-
Wastewater Reclamation	Stellenbosch	1	1.825	Detail investigations required first.
	Dwars River	1	0.365	
	Franschhoek	1	0.730	
	Klapmuts	1	0.255	
External Sources (Bulk Purchase)	Stellenbosch (CCT, Blackheath WTW)	1	1.140	Increased allocation from CCT
	Stellenbosch (WCWSS, Second Phase)	1	2.710	Increased allocation from WCWSS
	Other areas (CCT)	1	3.920	Increased allocation from CCT

The table below gives an overview of the various water quality monitoring measures and whether it is in place for Stellenbosch Municipality.

Table A.6.3: Monitoring of abstraction volumes, water levels and water quality		
Monitoring	Assessment Score	
% of water abstracted monitored: Surface water	100%	
% of water abstracted monitored: Ground water	Currently not in use	
% of water abstracted monitored: External Sources	100%	
Monitoring	Interval	Assessment Score
Surface water levels (1: daily, 2: weekly, 3: monthly, 4: annually, 5: never)	Daily and Weekly	80%
Ground water levels (1: daily, 2: weekly, 3: monthly, 4: annually, 5: never)	Not in use	80%
Water quality for formal schemes? (1: daily, 2: weekly, 3: monthly, 4: annually, 5: never)	Hourly, Two Hourly, Six Hourly, Daily, Bi-Weekly	80%
Water quality for rudimentary schemes? (1: daily, 2: weekly, 3: monthly, 4: annually, 5: never)	Cape Winelands District Municipality on request	-
Borehole abstraction? (1: daily, 2: weekly, 3: monthly, 4: annually, 5: never)	Daily when in use	80%

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

The graph below gives an overview of the average daily raw water supply to all the towns in Stellenbosch Municipality. The impact of the drought experienced over the period 2015 to 2018 can be noted on the graph.

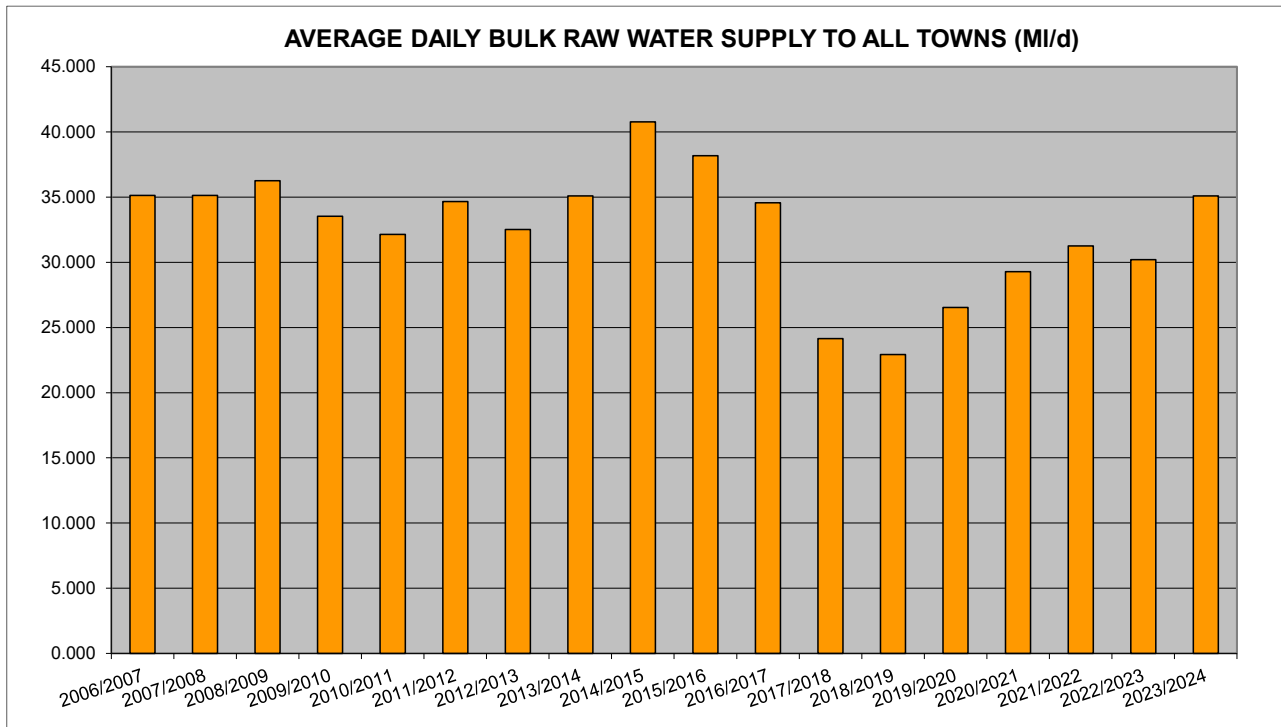


Figure A.6.1: Average daily bulk raw water supply volumes for all the water distribution systems

The graph below gives an overview of the total annual system input volumes and the NRW for the various water distribution systems in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

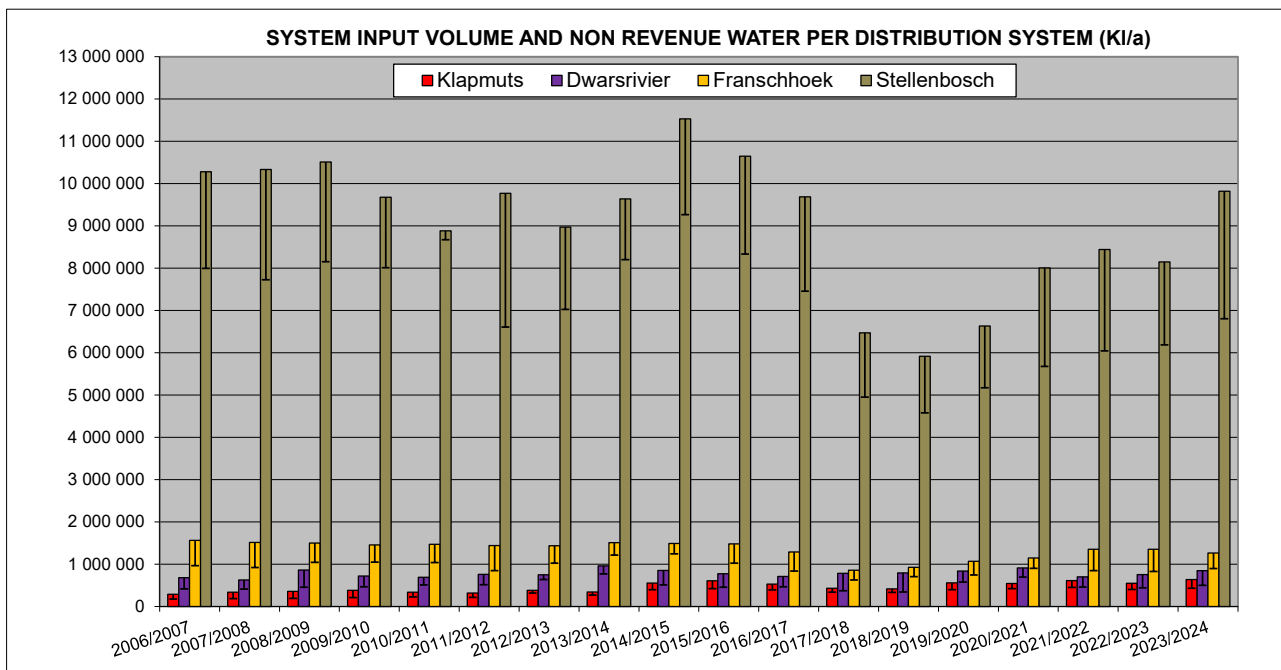


Figure A.6.2: Annual system input volumes and NRW per water distribution system

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All water sources are supplied with bulk water meters and accurate records are kept of all bulk water meter readings. The table below gives an overview of the annual volume of bulk potable water supplied (System Input Volume) for each of the water distribution systems within Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

Table A.6.4: Bulk potable water supplied for the various water distribution systems (System Input Volume)							
Distribution System	Source	Record: Prior (Ml/a)					
		18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
Stellenbosch	Eerste River, WCWSS, CCT	5 916.404	6 634.438	8 002.551	8 440.869	8 148.090	9 816.785
Franschhoek	Perdekloof and Wemmershoek (CCT)	927.535	1 067.033	1 149.087	1 353.083	1 353.457	1 263.159
Dwars River	Wemmershoek (CCT)	794.708	836.630	911.330	702.596	756.910	846.636
Klapmuts	Wemmershoek (CCT)	417.291	559.826	545.150	611.660	548.730	636.939
Total		8 055.938	9 097.927	10 608.118	11 108.208	10 807.187	12 563.519

Water Quality: Stellenbosch Municipality makes use of an accredited external laboratory to conduct the drinking water compliance sampling and analysis. Samples are taken at various locations in each system and analysed to evaluate the compliance. The water quality results are loaded onto DWS's IRIS via the internet. Once entered the data is automatically compared to SANS241. This real-time system allows for immediate intervention to rectify any problems.

The table below gives an overview of the various water quality monitoring measures and whether it is in place for Stellenbosch Municipality.

Table A.6.5: Water Quality			
Water Quality	In place	Status Quo	Assessment Score
Is there a Water Safety Plan in Place?	Yes	40%	40%
Reporting on quality of water taken from source: Urban and Rural	Yes	80%	80%
Quality of water returned to the resource: Urban	Yes	60%	60%
Quality of water returned to the resource: Rural	No	Not Applicable	80%
Is there a pollution contingency measures plan in place?	Yes	60%	60%
Quality of water taken from source: Urban - % monitored by WSA self?	Yes	80%	80%
Quality of water taken from source: Rural - % monitored by WSA self?	No	Not Applicable	80%
Quality of water returned to the source: Urban - % monitored by WSA self?	Yes	60%	60%
Quality of water returned to the source: Rural - % monitored by WSA self?	No	Not Applicable	80%
Are these results available in electronic format?	Yes	80%	80%
% Time within SANS241 standards per year	Yes	80%	80%
Abstraction IS registered with DWS	Yes	80%	80%
The abstraction IS NOT registered with DWS	-	-	-
The abstraction IS recorded	Yes	80%	80%
The abstraction IS NOT recorded	-	-	-

The overall percentage of compliance of the water quality samples taken over the period July to June for the last three financial years is summarised in the table below per distribution system.

Table A.6.6: Percentage compliance of the water quality samples for the last three financial years per performance indicator						
Performance Indicator	Performance Indicator categorised as unacceptable Yes / No (Table 4 of SANS 241-2:2015)			% Sample Compliance according to SANS 241-2015 Limits		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Stellenbosch System (Above 100 000 persons)						
Acute Health Microbiological	No (Excellent)	No (Good)	Yes (Unacceptable)	99.28%	97.24%	96.21%
Acute Health Chemical	No (Excellent)	No (Good)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	97.72%	100.00%
Chronic Health	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	99.78%	100.00%
Aesthetic	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	97.99%	97.61%	96.12%
Operational Efficiency	Yes (Unacceptable)	Yes (Unacceptable)	Yes (Unacceptable)	92.23%	91.69%	86.51%
Blackheath System (Above 100 000 persons)						

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Table A.6.6: Percentage compliance of the water quality samples for the last three financial years per performance indicator						
Performance Indicator	Performance Indicator categorised as unacceptable Yes / No (Table 4 of SANS 241-2:2015)			% Sample Compliance according to SANS 241-2015 Limits		
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Acute Health Microbiological	Yes (Unacceptable)	Yes (Unacceptable)	No (Excellent)	92.31%	96.00%	100.00%
Acute Health Chemical	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Chronic Health	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Aesthetic	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	99.40%
Operational Efficiency	No (Good)	Yes (Unacceptable)	No (Good)	93.10%	88.10%	93.18%
Faure System (Below 100 000 persons)						
Acute Health Microbiological	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	98.57%	100.00%
Acute Health Chemical	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Chronic Health	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Aesthetic	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	99.77%	98.61%	99.77%
Operational Efficiency	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	97.93%	96.89%	96.14%
Franschhoek System (Below 100 000 persons)						
Acute Health Microbiological	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Good)	97.67%	100.00%	96.80%
Acute Health Chemical	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Chronic Health	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Aesthetic	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	97.84%	100.00%	97.78%
Operational Efficiency	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	93.44%	95.35%	94.09%
Wemmershoek System (Below 100 000 persons)						
Acute Health Microbiological	No (Excellent)	Yes (Unacceptable)	Yes (Unacceptable)	97.07%	90.63%	93.13%
Acute Health Chemical	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Chronic Health	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	100.00%	100.00%	99.80%
Aesthetic	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	No (Excellent)	99.00%	98.39%	99.20%
Operational Efficiency	No (Good)	Yes (Unacceptable)	No (Good)	90.35%	85.04%	92.40%

Notes: The compliance percentages for the Stellenbosch and Blackheath distribution system were calculated against Table 4 of SANS241-2:2015 with a population above 100 000 persons.

The table below gives an overview of the four categories under which the risks posed by micro-organism, physical or aesthetic property or chemical substance of potable water is normally classified:

Table A.6.7: Four categories under which the risks posed by Micro-organism, Physical or Aesthetic Property or Chemical Substance of potable water is normally classified	
Category	Risk
Acute Health	Determinand that poses an immediate unacceptable health risk if present at concentration values exceeding the numerical limits specified in this part of SANS 241.
Aesthetic	Determinand that taints water with respect to taste, odour and colour and that does not pose an unacceptable health risk if present at concentration values exceeding the numerical limits specified in SANS 241.
Chronic Health	Determinand that poses an unacceptable health risk if ingested over an extended period if present at concentration values exceeding the numerical limits specified in SANS 241.
Operational	Determinand that is essential for assessing the efficient operation of treatment systems and risks from infrastructure

The following additional operational monitoring parameters are recommended for Stellenbosch Municipality in order to comply with the minimum monitoring requirements of SANS:241-2: 2015 (Table 1: Minimum monitoring for prescribed process risk indicators) for the various WTWs and distribution systems.

- Stellenbosch: Acute Health Microbiological: Additional monthly sampling.
- Stellenbosch: Operational Efficiency: Additional monthly sampling
- Wemmershoek: Acute Health Microbiological: Additional monthly sampling

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The table below indicates the compliance of the monthly E.Coli monitoring frequency in the water distribution systems of Stellenbosch Municipality, in terms of the minimum requirements of SANS:241-2: 2015 (Table 2). The period assessed was for samples taken from July 2023 to June 2024.

Table A.6.8: Stellenbosch Municipality's compliance of the monthly E.Coli monitoring frequency in the water distributions systems in terms of the minimum requirements of SANS 241-2:2015 (Table 2).			
Distribution System	Population served	Required number of monthly samples (SANS 241-2:2015: Table 2)	Number of monthly E.Coli samples taken by Municipality during 2023/2024 (According to Sampling Programme)
Stellenbosch	121 363	24.3	48
Franschhoek	28 044	5.6	14
Dwars River	16 395	3.3	6
Klapmuts	15 500	3.1	2

It can be noted from the above table that the number of monthly E.Coli samples taken according to the Sampling Programme for the 2023/2024 financial year was more than the required number of samples for all the water distribution systems, except for Klapmuts, where one additional sample per month is required. The current compliances were calculated against the Sampling Programme, but the Municipality needs to measure their future compliance against the actual number of samples taken in each financial year for each of the systems.

Effluent quality: The overall Microbiological, Chemical and Physical compliance percentages of the final effluent samples taken over the last three financial years at the various WWTWs in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are summarised in the table below.

Table A.6.9: Percentage microbiological compliance of the compliance samples taken at the various WWTWs for the last three financial years.			
WWTW	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Stellenbosch 1	9.1	16.7	0.0
Stellenbosch 2	16.7	0.0	0.0
Wemmershoek	15.4	16.7	33.3
Raithby	58.3	45.5	33.3
Pniel	83.3	11.1	0.0
Klapmuts	53.8	33.3	50.0
Total	39.7	21.0	22.2

Table A.6.10: Percentage chemical compliance of the compliance samples taken at the various WWTWs for the last three financial years.															
WWTW	2021/2022					2022/2023					2023/2024				
	Ammonia	Nitrates	COD Filtered	Ortho Phosphate	Overall	Ammonia	Nitrates	COD Filtered	Ortho Phosphate	Overall	Ammonia	Nitrates	COD Filtered	Ortho Phosphate	Overall
Stellenbosch 1	54.5	72.7	45.5	45.5	54.5	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Stellenbosch 2	91.7	8.3	91.7	25.0	54.2	58.3	25.0	83.3	25.0	47.9	58.3	25.0	75.0	41.7	50.0
Wemmershoek	0.0	92.3	0.0	0.0	23.1	16.7	58.3	0.0	0.0	18.8	16.7	75.0	8.3	8.3	27.1
Raithby	8.3	58.3	100.0	100.0	66.7	72.7	100.0	90.9	100.0	90.9	50.0	83.3	83.3	91.7	77.1
Pniel	0.0	91.7	0.0	16.7	27.1	33.3	33.3	11.1	11.1	22.2	91.7	8.3	75.0	16.7	47.9
Klapmuts	46.2	100.0	92.3	84.6	80.8	8.3	100.0	100.0	91.7	75.0	0.0	100.0	58.3	91.7	62.5
All WWTWs	32.9	71.2	54.8	45.2	51.0	33.9	66.1	54.8	41.9	49.2	41.3	60.3	57.1	47.6	51.6

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Table A.6.11: Percentage physical compliance of the compliance samples taken at the various WWTWs for the last three financial years.												
WWTW	2021/2022				2022/2023				2023/2024			
	pH	Electrical Conductivity	Total Suspended Solids	Overall	pH	Electrical Conductivity	Total Suspended Solids	Overall	pH	Electrical Conductivity	Total Suspended Solids	Overall
Stellenbosch 1	0.0	100.0	36.4	45.5	83.3	16.7	0.0	33.3	100.0	33.3	0.0	44.4
Stellenbosch 2	50.0	100.0	83.3	77.8	50.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	41.7	100.0	66.7	69.4
Wemmershoek	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7
Raithby	83.3	100.0	75.0	86.1	100.0	100.0	81.8	93.9	100.0	100.0	63.6	88.6
Pniel	100.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	11.1	70.4	100.0	100.0	75.0	91.7
Klapmuts	100.0	100.0	15.4	71.8	100.0	100.0	16.7	72.2	100.0	100.0	33.3	77.8
All WWTWs	74.0	100.0	34.2	69.4	88.7	91.9	33.9	71.5	88.9	96.8	45.2	77.1

The percentage wastewater quality compliance for the various WWTWs, as included in DWS's 2022 Green Drop Report and DWS's 2023 Green Drop Progress Report, were as follows.

Table A.6.12: Microbiological, Chemical, Physical and Overall compliance percentages, as included in DWS's 2022 Green Drop Report and DWS's 2023 Green Drop Progress Report.						
WWTW	2022 Green Drop Report			2023 Green Drop Progress Report (July 2021 – June 2022 data)		
	Microbiological	Chemical	Physical	Microbiological	Chemical	Physical
Stellenbosch	9%	54%	61%	4.5%	38.6%	73.8%
Wemmershoek	0%	31%	54%	23.1%	34.2%	69.2%
Pniel	92%	52%	66%	53.3%	53.8%	74.4%
Klapmuts	54%	80%	69%	60.0%	72.9%	79.5%
Raithby	58%	54%	80%	53.3%	67.5%	87.2%

Industrial Consumers: The quality of the industrial effluent discharged into the Municipality's sewer system is monitored monthly by Stellenbosch Municipality.

TOPIC 7: FINANCIAL

Capital Budget: The table below gives an overview of Stellenbosch Municipality's historical water and sewerage capital expenditure over the last three financial years.

Table A.7.1: Historical Capital expenditure of the water and sewerage infrastructure projects						
Financial Year	Water Infrastructure			Sewerage Infrastructure		
	Budget	Expenditure	% Spend	Budget	Expenditure	% Spend
2021/2022	R49 250 028	R35 797 206	73%	R73 524 472	R64 838 150	88%
2022/2023	R82 858 090	R73 907 194	89%	R43 409 482	R40 100 719	92%
2023/2024	R75 162 071	R72 954 522	97%	R29 244 591	R18 960 932	65%

Operational Budget: The table below gives a summary of the O&M expenditure and income for Water Management and Waste Water Management for the last five financial years.

Table A.7.2: Summary of Operational and Maintenance expenditure and income budgets for water and sanitation services						
Service	Expenditure / Income	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Water	Expenditure	R129 425 045	R133 103 899	R130 660 076	R139 981 129	R188 693 168
	Income	R197 988 808	R155 977 202	R159 947 375	R174 277 325	R219 897 784
	Surplus / (Deficit)	R68 563 763	R22 873 303	R29 287 299	R34 296 196	R31 204 616
Sanitation	Expenditure	R121 738 318	R141 130 178	R136 010 638	R151 856 835	R168 251 439
	Income	R149 969 988	R143 373 736	R142 903 845	R149 401 570	R169 299 629
	Surplus / (Deficit)	R28 231 670	R2 243 558	R6 893 207	R2 455 265	R1 048 190

Water Management generated operating surpluses for the last five financial years. Waste Water Management also generated surpluses for four of the last five financial years, except for the 2022/2023 financial year. The surpluses are used to subsidise other services that do not generate enough own revenue to sustain themselves.

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Tariff and Charges: Stellenbosch Municipality's current (2024/2025) water and sewer tariffs are based on the following:

- A seven-block step rising residential water tariff structure, with the first 6 kl/month being free for all indigent registered households (Subsidised).
- A fix tariff per KI for Commercial, Business and Industrial consumers.
- A fix tariff per KI for Miscellaneous and All Other users (Schools, Sport Bodies, Churches and Charity Organisations).
- A three block step rising water tariff structure for Municipal usage.
- Water restriction tariffs (10%, 20%, 30% and 40%) are also in place.
- The annual sanitation tariffs are based on either one of the following:
 - The size of the erf for properties utilised for dwelling purposes, all vacant erven and all other developed erven.
 - Levies based on the usage and floor areas of the buildings (Offices, Halls, Shops, Educational and Research buildings, Hospitals, etc.).

The cost residential consumers had to pay for their water in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area, for the various financial years, is presented on the graphs below.

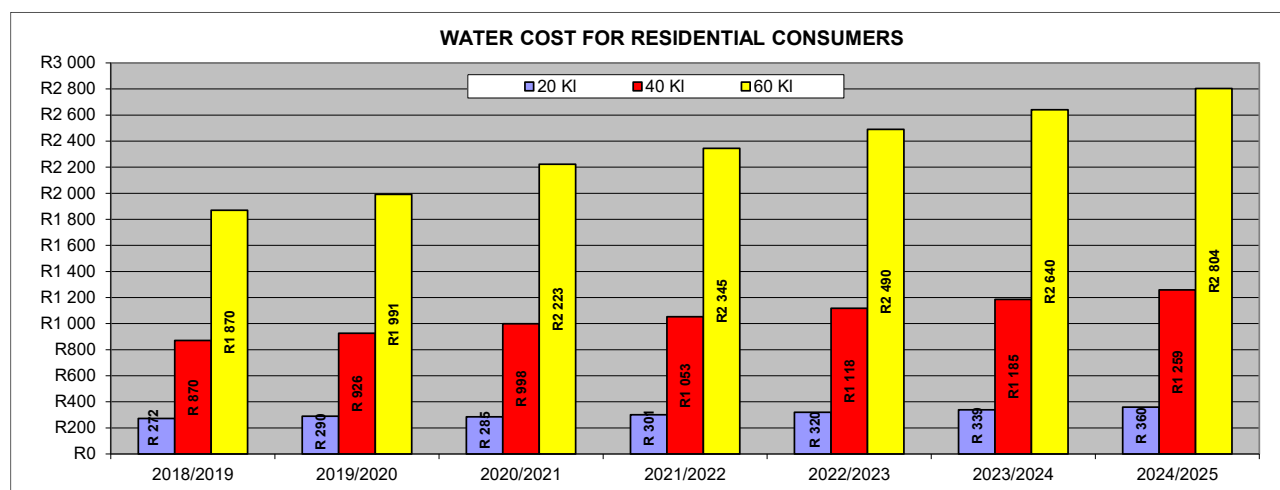


Figure A.7.1: Water Cost for Residential Consumers

TOPIC 8: WATER SERVICES INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CUSTOMER SERVICES

Stellenbosch Municipality is the WSA and Water Services Provider for the various towns in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area. Raw water is supplied from the WCWSS to the Paradyskloof WTW and bulk potable water is also supplied by the CCT to the greater Stellenbosch system, the Franschhoek system, the Klipmuts system and the Dwars River system. The areas in Stellenbosch Municipality supplied with potable water by the CCT from their WTWs are as follows:

- Wemmershoek WTW: Portion of Franschhoek, La Motte, Wemmershoek, Pniel, Boschendal, Johannesburg, Kylemore, Lanquedoc, Klipmuts, Koelenhof, Elsenburg, Devon Valley and Mudersvlei.
- Blackheath WTW: Polkadraai, Spier and Vlootenburg.
- Faure WTW: Faure, Jamestown, De Zalze, Raithby and Lynedoch.

The existing Water and Sewer Master Plans of Stellenbosch Municipality were updated during 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 and were incorporated into the WSDP. All forward planning for water and sanitation services and water and sewerage infrastructure is guided by the Water and Sewer Master Plans.

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

W₂RAPs are in place for all the WWTWs and sewer drainage networks (August 2021). Detail WWTW Process Audits were also compiled during June 2021. A Water Safety Plan was also previously drafted (February 2013), which requires updating. The Municipality annually compile the WSDP Performance- and Water Services Audit Report, as required by the Water Services Act and the DWS.

Stellenbosch Municipality is currently effectively managing their water and sanitation services. Special focus is however required to ensure adequate rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure, with adequate operational personnel.

The IDP is the Municipality's single most strategic document that drives and directs all implementation and related processes. The Municipality's budget is developed based on the priorities, programmes and projects of the IDP, after which a Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) is developed, to ensure that the organisation actually delivers on the IDP targets.

The SDBIP is the process plan and performance indicator / evaluation for the execution of the budget. The SDBIP is being used as a management, implementation and monitoring tool that assists and guide the Executive Mayor, Councillors, Municipal Manager, Senior Managers and the community. The plan serves as an input to the performance agreements of the Municipal Manager and Directors. It also forms the basis for the monthly, quarterly, mid-year and the annual assessment report and performance assessments of the Municipal Manager and Directors.

Municipal Strategic Self-Assessment (MuSSA): Overseen by the DWS the MuSSA conveys an overall business health of municipal water business and serves as a key source of information around municipal performance. The MuSSA also identifies key municipal vulnerabilities that are strategically important to DWS, the Department of Cooperative Government (DCoG), National Treasury, the planning Commission/Office of the Presidency, the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and the municipalities themselves. The MuSSA team continues to engage (1) DWS directorates and their associated programmes (e.g. Water Services Development Plan, Water Services Regulation), and (2) other sector departments and their associated programmes (e.g. LGTAS, MISA) to minimize duplication and ensure alignment. Through the tracking of current and likely future performance, the key areas of vulnerability identified, allow municipalities to effectively plan and direct appropriate resources that will also enable DWS and the sector to provide support that is more effective.

The Spider Diagram below effectively indicates the vulnerability levels of Stellenbosch Municipality across the eighteen key service areas, as identified through the Municipal Strategic Self-Assessment of Water Services process (2023).

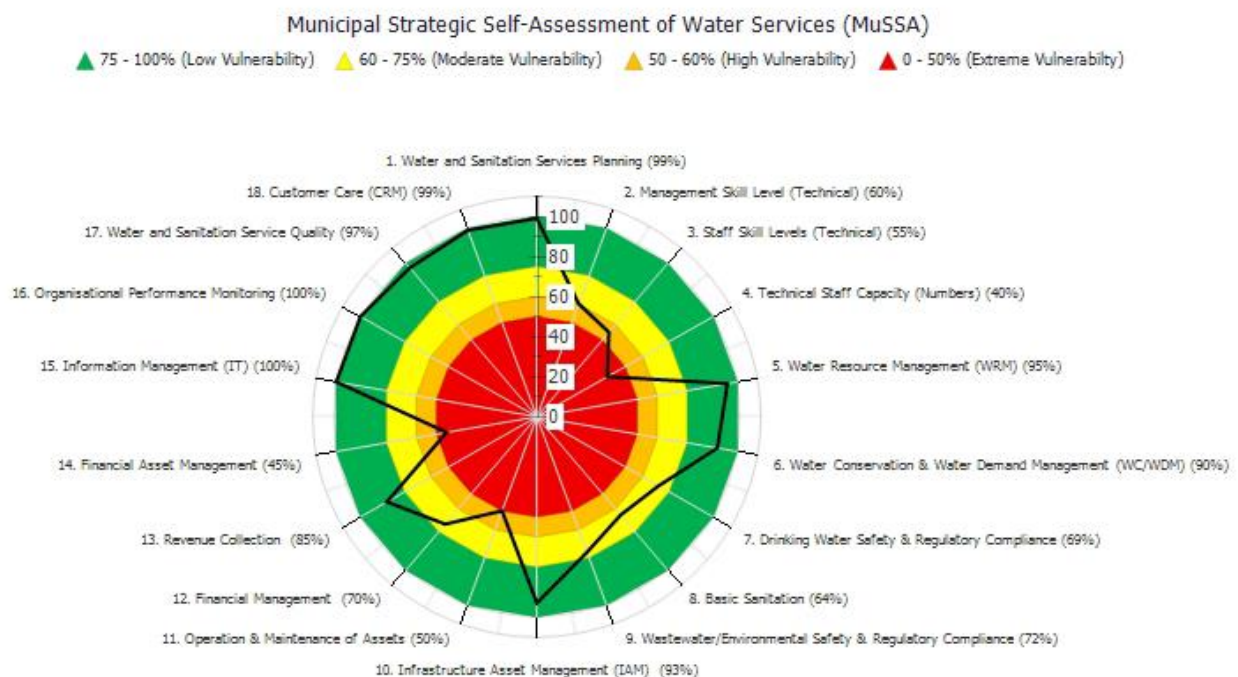


Figure A.8.1: Spider Diagram of the Vulnerability Levels of Stellenbosch Municipality for 2023

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

Stellenbosch Municipality's Vulnerability Index for 2023 was indicated as 0.44 "Moderate Vulnerability". The areas of concern evident from the 2021 assessment are Operation & Maintenance of Assets (50.0%), Financial Management (45.0%), Staff Skill Levels (Technical) (55.0%) and Technical Staff Capacity (Numbers) (40.0%).

A comprehensive Customer Services and Complaints system is in place at Stellenbosch Municipality and the Municipality has maintained a high and a very consistent level of service to its urban water consumers. A Customer Care Service Charter is also in place.

DWS's No Drop Process: Stellenbosch Municipality also received their 2023 No Drop Score, as calculated through the 2023 Assessment done by the DWS. The 2023 No Drop assessments were performed using a reduced set of No Drop Criteria. These criteria were selected to assess a WSA's understanding of their WC/WDM status, the plans, strategies, budgets, and implementation of remedial projects.

Below is a brief description of the Criteria used for the 2023 assessment.

Table A.8.1: Description of No Drop Criteria	
Criteria 1	WC/WDM status quo, plans and strategies, budgets, and implementation of projects (Water Resource Diagram, Water Balance, Council approved WC/WDM strategies and budgets)
Criteria 2	Asset management as it relates to meter replacement. Monitoring, analysis, and action of high loss District Metered Areas (DMAs) in metropolitan municipalities
Criteria 3	Technical skills of WC/WDM team
Criteria 5	Compliance and Performance based on the water loss and efficiency Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and year on year improvement there-of

The purpose of the 2023 No Drop Assessments was twofold:

- To complete the consultative assessment of the 144 WSAs as per the No Drop Requirements based on the 2021/22 financial year.
- To update the water balance and water loss benchmarking for the 2022/23 financial year. This is reported on in the Status of Water Loss, Water Use Efficiency and Non-Revenue Water in South African Municipalities (2012/13 to 2022/23).

Table A.8.2: No Drop Performance of the Municipality (DWS's 2023 No Drop Report)		
No Drop Score (2021/2022)		57%
Criteria	Weight	Score
1: WC/WDM Strategy, Planning and Implementation	45%	55% (Average)
2: Asset Management	10%	40% (Poor)
3: Technical Skills	10%	20% (Critical)
5: Compliance and Performance	35%	46% (Poor)
Weighted Sub-Total		47%
Bonus		10%
Score		57% (Average)
Penalty 1: No evidence of approved budget		0.0%
Penalty 2: Section 82 of the Water Servies Act		0.0%
Criteria 1 Sub-Items: WC/WDM Strategy, Planning and Implementation		
Item		Score (Max = 1)
1.1: Water Resources		1.0 (Excellent)
1.2: Water Balance		0.8 (Good)
1.2: WC/WDM Strategy and Business Plan		0.0 (Critical)
Penalty 1: No evidence of approved budget		0.0
Criteria 5 Sub-Items: Compliance and Performance		
Item		Score (Max = 1)
5.1: Reticulation Leak Repair		0.3 (Poor)
5.2: Physical Water Losses		0.4 (Poor)
5.3: Commercial Water Losses		0.5 (Average)
5.4: Non-Revenue Water		0.4 (Poor)
5.5: Water Use Efficiency		0.7 (Average)
Water Balance Integrity		High (Excellent)

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Regulatory Impression: The score of 57% indicates an average performance for Stellenbosch Municipality.

- There is ample room for improvement. Stellenbosch Municipality has demonstrated some understanding of its water use situation and WC/WDM Strategy.
- The IWA water balance did not include all the required components and/or did not cover the supply area. The integrity of the water balance was considered to be high.
- Proof of some consumer meter maintenance and replacements was provided, but an insufficient number of interventions were implemented during the 2021/22 audit period.
- There are staff at the WSA responsible for water loss management, but there were shortcomings in the team and/or the related documentation.
- Leak repairs were proven, but an insufficient number of repairs were completed in the 48-hour response time.
- The regulator calculated the key performance indicators for physical water losses (ILI), commercial water losses, NRW, water use efficiencies based on the water balance.

DWS's Blue Drop Process: The DWS completed the Blue Drop process for the WSAs in 2023. Blue drop status is awarded to those towns that comply with 95% criteria on drinking water quality management. The blue drop performance of Stellenbosch Municipality was summarised as follows in the DWS's 2023 Blue Drop Report.

Table A.8.3: Blue Drop Performance of the Municipality (DWS's 2023 Blue Drop Report)	
Municipal Blue Drop Score	2011 – 95.74%, 2012 – 95.56%, 2014 – 80.12% and 2023 – 84.65%
<p>Introductions: Stellenbosch Local Municipality supplies approximately 126 795 people with potable water through a total of 5 water supply systems and one water service provider. The municipality is responsible for operating and maintaining the water supply network, treatment systems and distribution of 2 systems: Franschhoek and Stellenbosch CBD. The Stellenbosch CBD system is supplied by 2 WTWs (Idas Valley WTW and Paradyskloof WTW), which are operated and maintained by the Stellenbosch LM. The two water supply systems withdraw water from dams and a fountain in the Berg-Olifants catchment area.</p> <p>The Water Service Provider (WSP), City of Cape Town, supplies treated water to three of the municipality's systems for distribution, namely: Blackheath, Faure and Wemmershoek. In the distribution and delivery systems, Stellenbosch LM contributes a total SIV of 22 907 kl/d and City of Cape Town 8 933 kl/d (1 675 kl/d via Blackheath WTW; 1 990 kl/d via Faure WTW and 5 268 kl/d via Wemmershoek WTW), accounting for 100% (31 840 kl/d) distributed by Stellenbosch LM.</p> <p>Regulatory Impression: The Stellenbosch Local Municipality team exhibited a positive attitude towards the Blue Drop assessment process and recognized the value of the assessments in assisting them with improving the management of their water supply systems and optimisation of their operational efficiency. Unfortunately, the position of Manager for Water was vacant at the time of the assessments and the team was not well prepared in terms of uploading documentation on IRIS in advance of the main audit. The audit team acknowledges the involvement and support of the Senior Manager for Water & Wastewater Services, as well as the Manager for Wastewater in rectifying the situation, so that a meaningful assessment can be conducted. The Blue Drop scores for the systems supplied by the City of Cape Town, namely, Blackheath, Faure and Wemmershoek, are consistent with those in 2014, with Wemmershoek showing an improvement. Regrettably, the Blue Drop scores for Franschhoek and Stellenbosch CBD have decreased since the last Blue Drop audit in 2014. The main reasons for this deterioration are the lack of implementation of a coordinated water safety planning process with the associated compliance monitoring programmes, no evidence of operational monitoring programmes and actual operational monitoring and no process audits informing the risk management process. However, despite the deterioration in these scores, the WSA should be lauded for supplying drinking water of excellent quality to its consumers. Overall, both chemical and microbiological compliance is excellent, although the audit team noted a relatively poor microbiological compliance in the Blackheath distribution system managed by the Stellenbosch LM.</p> <p>Despite not attaining Blue Drop status, the Stellenbosch team should be commended for their actions in several key areas. Design capacities of the WTWs, water balances for all the supply systems and daily flow measurement data are available for the full 12 months of the assessment period. However, flow meters are not calibrated, and the team is encouraged to ensure the meters are calibrated regularly to ensure accuracy of flow measurements. Process controllers for all the WTWs are compliant with the Blue Drop requirements. The WSA employs a full contingent of engineering staff and a professional scientist.</p> <p>There are, however, several areas identified for improvements. The team is encouraged to focus on enhancing their management processes and procedures to ensure compliance with relevant norms and regulations. Supervisors need to be employed, trained, and registered to ensure compliance with Blue Drop requirements. The WSA has a full multi-disciplinary maintenance team, but a coordinated maintenance programme (preferably informed by a comprehensive asset register) should be developed, implemented and the maintenance records should be formalised to ensure longevity of equipment and infrastructure, as well as reducing the risk of equipment failure. The Stellenbosch Municipality's team is encouraged to review the WaSP that was completed in 2020 and focus on the implementation of a risk-management process supported by associated compliance and operational monitoring programmes. Comprehensive process audits are essential for efficient operation and risk mitigation. The findings and recommendations of the process audits should be integrated into the Water Safety Planning process. Regular inspections and condition assessment of all water reticulation systems need to be undertaken, the findings need to be formally reported and recommendations should be implemented. For the Franschhoek and Idas Valley WTWs the WSA needs to obtain water use authorisations for raw water abstraction. The WSA should review its existing Incident Management Protocols and maintain incident registers and logbooks. The WSA should also improve its supply chain management procedures.</p>	

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

Table A.8.3: Blue Drop Performance of the Municipality (DWS's 2023 Blue Drop Report)

The audit team firmly believes that the Stellenbosch team has the necessary managerial and technical competence to strive for Blue Drop status during the next Blue Drop audit cycle. This will be achieved by focusing on the abovementioned areas of improvement.

Several capital projects are planned for the Stellenbosch CBD WSS to improve asset condition and operational efficiency:

Stellenbosch CBD:

- R1,193,075 Refurbishment - Idas Valley Water Treatment Works
- R500,000 Bulk Water Supply Pipeline and Reservoir – Jamestown
- R11,851,547 New Reservoir – Rosendal.

Blue Drop Findings:

- While process controllers for all Stellenbosch LM's WTW's comply with Blue Drop requirements, supervisors do not comply with regulatory requirements. The WTWs are not officially registered on IRIS in terms of Regulation 2834.
- Although the WSA provided proof of a full maintenance team, there is no evidence of coordinated maintenance plans and maintenance logbooks.
- The WSA employs qualified engineering staff and a professional scientist.
- Water Safety plans were compiled in 2020 but have not been implemented and have not been reviewed. There is no proof of a risk-based compliance monitoring programme.
- There is no evidence of compliant operational monitoring programmes and no proof that operational monitoring is taking place.
- The WSA uses an external laboratory which is fully accredited.
- Incident Management Protocols were compiled in 2020 but have not been formally implemented and reviewed. There is no evidence of any incident registers or logbooks.
- Partial system-specific operational cost determinations are done, including costs of raw water and employee remunerations, but excluding costs for electricity, chemicals, and maintenance.
- Global water specific operational budgets and expenditure systems for water treatment and supply are in place but can be further refined to allow more accurate financial planning and control.
- Supply chain management is lacking. Approved contracts for chemicals and treatment consumables are in place, but there are no service agreements for spares, maintenance, or calibration of flow meters.
- Water use authorisations are only available for the Paradyskloof WTW.
- Design capacities for all WTWs are available and WTWs are operating within their design capacities. While daily flow measurements are taken on all WTWs, flow meters need to be calibrated. Water balances are available for all water supply systems.
- The WSA has not conducted any process audits. Condition assessments by internal staff are available for the Franschhoek and Stellenbosch CBD WTWs; however, findings and recommendations have not been implemented and incorporated in the Water Safety planning and risk management process.
- The WSA does not undertake regular inspections of the reticulation systems for any of the water supply systems.
- Although an asset register is in place, it needs to be expanded to inform maintenance plans and schedules.
- Microbiological and chemical compliance is excellent for all systems, except for the Blackheath distribution system managed by Stellenbosch LM, which has a relatively poor microbiological compliance. While chemical monitoring compliance is adequate for Franschhoek and Stellenbosch CBD, there is room for improvement.

Technical Site Assessment:

The **Paradyskloof WTW** was inspected to determine the condition and functionality of infrastructure, to assess operational performance on site and to verify the Blue Drop audit findings. The WTW received a technical site score of 71% with a VROOM estimated cost of R1 406 900 required to restore the system to full functionality. The WTW is relatively new, and the infrastructure is generally in very good condition and well maintained. A serious concern is that free chlorine is not measured in the final treated water. The WSA relies on intermittent E.coli count measurements in various reservoirs to determine microbiological quality compliance. This is a major risk and the WSA should address this urgently. Refer to the Blue Drop Watch Report 2023 for more detail.

Performance Area		Blackheath (CCT)	Faure (CCT)	Franschhoek	Stellenbosch CBD	Wemmershoek (CCT)
Bulk/WSP		City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	-	-	City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
Capacity Management	15%	94.00%	94.00%	65.00%	65.00%	94.00%
DWQ Risk Management	20%	73.00%	74.00%	43.00%	43.00%	74.00%
Financial Management	10%	70.15%	70.15%	55.75%	65.75%	73.90%
Technical Management	20%	74.00%	74.00%	35.00%	35.00%	74.00%
DWQ Compliance	35%	79.80%	97.80%	75.50%	75.50%	91.80%
Bonus	10%	90.00%	90.00%	62.50%	62.50%	90.00%
Penalties	10%	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Disqualifiers		None	None	None	None	None
Blue Drop Score (2023)	%	84.20%	89.45%	62.04%	63.04%	87.72%
Blue Drop Score (2014)	%	88.52%	81.51%	70.50%	77.63%	88.14%

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

Table A.8.3: Blue Drop Performance of the Municipality (DWS's 2023 Blue Drop Report)						
Blue Drop Score (2012)	%	95.28%	95.28%	84.21%	98.25%	95.28%
Blue Drop Score (2011)	%	96.36%	96.79%	75.02%	97.11%	93.40%
System Design Capacity	kl/d	430 000	500 000	2 000	49 000	250 000
System Available Capacity	kl/d	400 000	500 000	2 000	44 000	170 000
System Input Value	kl/d	1 675	1 990	357	22 550	158 228
Capacity utilization	%	71.75%	39.00%	17.85%	51.84%	93.08%
Average Daily Consumption	l/p/d	1 288	321	63	272	5 158
Resource Abstracted From		Theewaterskloof dam via the Kleinplaas balancing dam	Riviersonderend, Theewaterskloof dam	Mount Rochelle Fountain	Riviersonderend, Theewaterskloof dam	Wemmershoek dam and Theewaterskloof dam
Microbiological Compliance	%	98.29%	99.33%	97.48%	99.22%	97.87%
Chemical Health Compliance	%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%
Risk Defined Compliance	%	96.63%	98.13%	92.93%	92.87%	96.18%
VROOM	Rand	R1 505 000	R1 500 000	-	R1 405 800	R2 875 000
BDRR 2023	%	29.46%	19.66%	17.98%	23.25%	27.31%
BDRR 2022	%	23.50%	22.50%	26.30%	39.90%	35.20%

The average daily consumption (l/p/d) for the last three financial years are summarised in the table below.

Table A.8.4: Average residential daily consumption (l/p/d) for the last three financial years.									
Distribution System	2021/2022			2022/2023			2023/2024		
	Estimated Permanent Population	Aver. Daily Residential Billed Metered. Consumption (kl)	Aver. Daily consumption (l/p/d)	Estimated Permanent Population	Aver. Daily Residential Billed Metered. Consumption (kl)	Aver. Daily consumption (l/p/d)	Estimated Permanent Population	Aver. Daily Residential Billed Metered. Consumption (kl)	Aver. Daily consumption (l/p/d)
Stellenbosch	114 400	16 564	145	117 259	9 830	84	121 363	11 129	92
Franschhoek	25 437	2 330	92	26 709	1 657	62	28 044	1 696	60
Dwars River	15 454	1 260	82	15 917	1 141	72	16 395	1 215	74
Klapmuts	13 795	1 235	90	14 623	971	66	15 500	1 021	66

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DWS's Green Drop Process: The DWS completed the new Green Drop assessment for the WSAs in 2021 and the results were received early in 2022. Green drop status is awarded to those WSAs that comply with 90% criteria on key selected indicators on wastewater quality management. The green drop performance of Stellenbosch Municipality is summarised as follows in the DWS's 2022 Green Drop Report.

Table A.8.5: Green Drop Performance of the Stellenbosch Municipality (DWS's 2022 Green Drop Report)	
Average Green Drop Score	2009 – 53%, 2011 – 71%, 2013 – 40%, 2021 – 84%
<p>Regulator's Comment: Stellenbosch Local municipality has delivered a sterling performance during the 2021 audit cycle, as is evident from an 84% Green Drop score. This marks a progressive upwards movement from the 2013 baseline score of 40%. The Regulator noted the change being brought about by a highly committed and qualified team, coupled by systematic improvements made over several years since the last Green Drop assessments. Four (4) of the 5 systems have scored >80%, and all 5 systems reside in medium- and low risk CRR positions.</p> <p>An outstanding feature by Stellenbosch has been the persistent refurbishments and amendments to the Stellenbosch WWTW (the largest size plant). Senior management commitment and attention to their staff's needs seems to make a markable difference and is evident in terms of financial and technical support to the staff and systems. Nevertheless, further improvements can be made to move the municipality to Green Drop Certification status in 2023, if they are addressed. These include but are not limited to finalisation of pending authorisations for the works that are still outstanding, implementing plans for using the generated and classified sludge to the benefit of the municipality.</p> <p>Linking process audits/conditional assessment findings of the works to the respective W₂RAPs and provide practical implementation plan of all the risks identified.</p> <p>Stellenbosch is appraised for its high standard and modern equipped laboratory that is used for inhouse operational monitoring and river health monitoring. The laboratory renders a professional scientific service to all WWTWs of the municipality. Furthermore, the municipality has a fully-fledged pollution control unit department that focuses on all the industrial discharges and thereby enforcing bylaws. Stellenbosch sets an example for professionalisation of wastewater services and the Regulator is pleased to acknowledge Stellenbosch for its service and performance, notably in the office and in the field, as can be seen by the 84% Green Drop score and 80% TSA score for the Stellenbosch system. Well done.</p> <p>Green Drop findings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More than 90% has been achieved against KPAs A and B for all systems, except Raithby. 2. Pniel exceeds its design capacity, all other WWTWs are well below. 3. Work is required to classify and allocate Process Controllers to specific systems, or define their allocations across different systems. 4. Zero out of 5 WWTWs complied with all effluent quality categories (i.e., Microbiological, Chemical and Physical) – this was the single reason for not achieving Green Drop excellence status. The good microbiological compliance by Pniel is acknowledged. 5. Energy efficiency management is not practiced; hence, recommendations were made to tap in with existing initiatives by SALGA, DMRE, GIZ and WISA. 6. Most of the licenses/permits are outdated and engagement with DWS must be intensified to resolve this before the next audit. 7. Wemmershoek WWTW is currently undergoing planned upgrades and it is expected to resolve the effluent compliance issues. 8. No plants in the high or critical risk positions. 9. Bonusses have been maximised by offering additional evidence, only one penalty applied for the Pniel system. 10. Budget had been secured for capital projects for replacement, upgrades, and addition of new unit process at some of the WWTWs and associated infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o R989,000: Stellenbosch WWTW upgrades through internal funding and capital replacement reserves. o R90,000,000: Wemmershoek WWTW upgrades through internal funding and capital replacement reserves. o R47,000,000: Pniel WWTW upgrades through internal funding and capital replacement reserves. o R16,000,000: Klapmuts WWTW upgrades through internal funding and capital replacement reserves. o R5,000,000: Raithby WWTW upgrades through internal funding and capital replacement reserves. <p>The Stellenbosch WWTW was inspected to verify the Green Drop Audit Findings: Technical Site Assessment Score 80%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant's installed and design capacity is 35 MI/day and consist of: 27 MI/d MBR (submerged membrane bioreactor) plant (new plant commissioned in 2019) and 8 MI/d conventional activated sludge plant (old plant but recently refurbished and amended configuration). • A combined inlet works (mechanical screens, vortex degritters and flow measurement) provides preliminary treatment for both parts of the works (new and old). There is no primary settlement, but there are fine screens for the new works to protect the submerged membranes. The final effluent streams are again blended, and disinfection is via UV. 	

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Table A.8.5: Green Drop Performance of the Stellenbosch Municipality (DWS's 2022 Green Drop Report)

- The flow to the plant is only 16 Ml/d which has decreased since the recent water restrictions and COVID (less students at Stellenbosch university). The works appear to be in very good condition and despite a few minor teething problems, appears to be well operated.
- The discharge requirements are 'special limits' which is currently under dispute with DWS, in particular the UV disinfection, noting that the receiving river is under general limit conditions.
- Good quality sludge was produced, as product of aerobic digestion and belt presses. The sludge is taken to the landfill site which will have to be reviewed in future under new legislation.
- The MBR plant and aerobic digestion is (inherently) power intensive and the works SPC and energy efficiency could potentially be further optimized.
- The works has a Dissolved Air Flotation unit that is currently not utilised.

GREEN DROP REPORT CARD						
Key Performance Area	Weight	Stellenbosch	Wemmershoek	Pniel	Klapmuts	Raithby
A. Capacity Management	15%	92.0%	92.0%	92.0%	94.0%	80.0%
B. Environmental Management	15%	92.5%	92.5%	92.5%	92.5%	78.5%
C. Financial Management	20%	81.0%	81.0%	81.0%	81.0%	81.0%
D. Technical Management	20%	87.0%	79.5%	87.0%	75.5%	79.5%
E. Effluent & Sludge Compliance	30%	46.0%	46.0%	66.0%	37.0%	21.0%
F. Bonus		67.5%	67.5%	67.5%	75.0%	67.5%
G. Penalties		0.0%	0.0%	-50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
H. Disqualifiers		None	None	None	None	None
Green Drop Score (2021)		84%	83%	83%	82%	73%
2013 Green Drop Score		41%	37%	40%	39%	32%
2011 Green Drop Score		72%	70%	58%	72%	62%
2009 Green Drop Score		55%	47%	52%	59%	52%
System Design Capacity (Ml/d)		35.000	5.000	1.350	2.500	0.150
Design Capacity Utilisation (%)		46%	52%	117%	44%	41%
Resource Discharged into		Veldwachters River	Berg River (Sensitive)	Dwars River	Klapmuts River	Raithby River
Microbiological Compliance (%)		9%	0%	92%	54%	58%
Chemical Compliance (%)		54%	31%	52%	80%	54%
Physical Compliance (%)		61%	54%	66%	69%	80%
Wastewater Risk Rating (CRR% of CRRmax)						
2011 CRR (%)		74.1%	58.8%	64.7%	58.8%	47.1%
2013 CRR (%)		81.8%	76.5%	82.4%	94.1%	76.5%
2021 CRR (%)		55.6%	63.3%	58.8%	41.2%	64.7%

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Stellenbosch Municipality also received their 2023 Green Drop Risk Ratings, as calculated from the 2023 assessment done by the DWS.

Table A.8.6: Green Drop Risk Rating of Stellenbosch Municipality (DWS's 2023 Green Drop Progress Report)						
Municipal CRR% 2023 (%CRR/CRRmax)				84.1%		
Introduction: Stellenbosch Local Municipality is responsible for the management and operation of the five (5) WWTWs using various technologies and various sizes from the Activated Sludge plant at Stellenbosch (20 400 kl/day) to the 150 kl/day Rotating Biological Contactors at Raithby. Regulator's Comments: Stellenbosch Local Municipality failed to provide any information at all to the regulator to verify the accuracy of the information on the IRIS and to allow the review of the CRR scores. This dismal performance is of great concern to the regulator as the WWTWs are all high-risk sites due to the high CRR scores. There is a significant lack of correct design capacity information for all sites which has impacted on the successful registration of these sites on the IRIS. No information on the operational flow is available for any of the sites and this represents a critical risk as a lack of flow measurement information impacts on the CRR score significantly. The WSA must confirm the operational capacity of all works with accurate flow records. In addition, the WSA must ensure that inflow meters are installed and that daily flow readings are recorded. Annual flow meter calibration should also be performed to ensure that the operational capacity of the works does not exceed its design capacity. The final effluent quality at all sites is of concern. Most concerning is the effluent quality from the Stellenbosch and Wemmershoek WWTWs as the effluent from both these sites fails to meet the discharge limits for most of the required parameters including very poor microbiological quality. This presents a significant risk to downstream users. No information on sludge quality is available. The poor effluent quality is a reflection on the lack of skilled operational and maintenance staff at these sites and presents a critical risk for SLM. These positions should be prioritized as effective operation cannot take place without competent staff to operate and maintain the treatment works. The lack of registered skilled process controllers and supervisors at many of the sites is concerning. On a positive note, the availability of a qualified supervisor and sufficient process control staff at Stellenbosch WWTW is to be commended. The WSA should ensure that the other sites area also provided with competent and qualified supervisors and process control staff to ensure effective operation and management of the treatment works including Klappmuts, Pniel, Raithby and Wemmershoek. No information on the maintenance team is available, which is a critical risk to the effective management of a WWTWs. The lack of a maintenance team with required competencies presents a high risk of as this will negatively impact on functionality of the WWTWs. No information was provided by the WSA for Wastewater Risk Abatement Planning (W ₂ RAP) and no GDIP or Corrective Action Plan (CAP) documentation was provided. No descriptions of current projects or future capital projects are available as the WSA did not provide any evidence for the GD PAT via the municipal information spreadsheet (MIS) or on the IRIS system. The WSA is encouraged to develop or review and implement the risk-based methodology of the W ₂ RAP as this ensure minimizing the overall risk rating and improvement in effluent quality compliance. The WSA must also develop and implement a GDIP plan which identifies the shortcomings for all Green Drop criteria and allocates responsibility, budget and time frames to address the gaps. Overall, the lack of interest exhibited by the SLM during the GD PAT does not inspire confidence in the ability of the WSA to manage these treatment works effectively, and it is hoped that the WSA will engage with the Regulator in future to ensure effective wastewater management.						
Risk Assessment Areas	Weight	Klappmuts	Pniel	Raithby	Stellenbosch	Wemmershoek
Class of Works		E: Incomplete	Incomplete	D: Incomplete	A: Incomplete	C: Incomplete
Treatment Technology		None	None	None	None	None
A: Total Design Capacity	Kl/d	2 500	1 350	150	20 400	5 000
B: Operational Capacity (% inflow/design)	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
C: Effluent Quality Non-compliance	#	4	5	4	7	6

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Table A.8.6: Green Drop Risk Rating of Stellenbosch Municipality (DWS's 2023 Green Drop Progress Report)						
% Microbiological Compliance	%	60.0%	53.3%	53.3%	4.5%	23.1%
% Physical Compliance	%	79.5%	74.4%	87.2%	73.8%	69.2%
% Chemical Compliance	%	72.9%	53.8%	67.5%	38.6%	34.2%
D: Technical Skills Compliance	%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	50.0%
Process Controller Compliance	%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%
Supervisor Compliance	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Maintenance Team Compliance	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CRR (2023)	%	70.6%	82.4%	76.5%	86.4%	82.4%
CRR (2021)	%	41.2%	58.8%	64.7%	55.6%	63.6%
CRR (2013)	%	94.1%	82.4%	76.5%	81.8%	76.5%
CRR (2011)	%	58.8%	64.7%	47.1%	74.1%	58.8%
W ₂ RAP Status: 2022 Green Drop Report		No Proof	No Proof	No Proof	No Proof	No Proof
W ₂ RAP Status: 2023 Green Drop PAT		No Proof	No Proof	No Proof	No Proof	No Proof
Capital and Refurbishment Projects (Rand)		NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Description of Capital and Refurbishment Projects		NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
2022 GD Score	%	82.0%	83.0%	73.0%	84.0%	83.0%
GD Improvement Plan (GDIP)	Y/N	No	No	No	No	No
Corrective Action Plan (CAP)	Y/N	No	No	No	No	No

SECTION B: STATE OF WATER SERVICES PLANNING

This updated WSDP is for the 2022-2027 five year cycle. The Municipality also annually compile the WSDP Performance- and Water Services Audit Report, as required by the Water Services Act and the DWS. The last WSDP Performance- and Water Services Audit Report was compiled for the 2023/2024 financial year. The Municipality will continue to compile annual WSDP Performance- and Water Services Audit Reports, as required by the Water Services Act and the DWS. The annual draft WSDP Performance- and Water Services Audit Report needs to be available before the end of October during each financial year and needs to be taken to Council with the Municipality's Annual Report.

W₂RAPs are in place for all the WWTWs and sewer drainage networks (August 2021). Detail WWTW Process Audits were also compiled during June 2021. A Water Safety Plan was also previously drafted (February 2013). Both the existing Water Safety Plan and the W₂RAPs need to be updated. WTW and WWTW Process Audits also need to be compiled regularly.

Water Safety Plans are a form of water quality assurance through a comprehensive risk assessment and risk management approach that encompasses all steps in water supply from catchment to consumer. The multiple barrier principle implies that actions are required at all stages in the process of producing and distributing water in order to protect water quality.

The W₂RAP is an all-inclusive risk analysis tool by which risks associated with the management of collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater are identified and rated (quantified). The W₂RAP is used by Stellenbosch Municipality to manage the identified risks according to its potential impacts on the receiving environment / community / resources.

Stellenbosch Municipality updated their Water and Sewer Master Plans. The Water and Sewer Master Plan process entails the establishment of computer models for the water systems and the sewer systems in Stellenbosch Municipality, the linking of these models to the stand and water meter databases of the treasury financial system, evaluation and master planning of the networks and the posting of all the information to IMQS. The Water and Sewer Master Plans lists the analyses and findings of the study on Stellenbosch Municipality's water distribution and sewer drainage systems.

The existing Water and Sewer Master Plans, which were available for inclusion in Stellenbosch Municipality's WSDP, were as follows:

- Water Master Plan, Stellenbosch Municipality, July 2025, GLS Consulting
- Sewer Master Plan, Stellenbosch Municipality, July 2025 GLS Consulting

The following water and sanitation related investigations were successfully completed during the 2023/2024 financial year.

- The Water Services Audit Report for the 2022/2023 financial year was finalised and approved by the Council as part of the Annual Report. The water balance models were also updated for each of the distribution systems (Up to the end of June 2023) as part of the WSDP Performance- and Water Services Audit Process.
- Stellenbosch Municipality continues with the monitoring of the Minimum Night Flows at various locations in order to identify the areas with unrealistic high night flows. The SCADA system is used to monitor the flows for the different areas.
- Stellenbosch Municipality continues with the implementation of their Drinking Water Quality and Effluent Quality Sampling Programmes (Both Operational and Compliance Monitoring). The effluent discharged by industrial consumers into the Municipality's sewer system is also monitored by Stellenbosch Municipality.
- The water and sewerage infrastructure constructed during the 2023/2024 financial year were added to the Asset Register and the Asset Register was updated.

SECTION C: WATER SERVICES EXISTING NEEDS PERSPECTIVE

The existing needs perspective as presented below was developed through a systematic and comprehensive review of the water services function in terms of the WSDP Guide Framework. The output from this process is presented below and includes compliance assessment in terms of:

- The intervention required to address the gap;
- The proposed solution to address the gap; and
- The Future plan / identified project that would meet the requirement.

The water services situation analysis prompted the development of problem statements which formed the input for the development of the water services objectives and strategies which follows in Section D.

The Vision statement of Stellenbosch Municipality is **“An Integrated Valley of Opportunity and Innovation”**

Stellenbosch Municipality’s mission is to deliver services in an enabling environment through sustainable, cost-effective and accountable services for our community.

Stellenbosch Municipality’s Strategic Focus Areas and Pre-determined Objectives, as included in the 3rd Review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, May 2025, are as follows:

- Valley of Possibility (SFA 1).
 - Create an environment conducive to business development and job creation.
 - To facilitate and coordinate support to emerging entrepreneurs by utilising internal SCM processes and linking SMMEs with opportunities in the market.
 - To provide, upgrade and maintain an effective engineering infrastructure to support effective service delivery.
 - To ensure the provision of non-motorised transport routes as a functional mode of transport
- Green and Sustainable Valley (SFA 2)
 - Managing human use of the biosphere and its resources.
 - Enhancing the integrity of the environment is imperative for long-term sustainability.
 - Incorporating biodiversity into the environment as an imperative for long-term sustainability.
 - Ensuring spatial sustainability.
 - Facilitate efficient use of all forms of capital available to Stellenbosch.
 - Building Human capacity and ability.
 - Efficient information management.
- Safe Valley (SFA 3)
 - To implement an integrated safety strategy that incorporates multi-stakeholder engagements and social crime preventions.
 - To develop and implement institutional crime prevention strategies, with the focus on improved law enforcement and neighbourhood watches.
- Dignified Living (SFA 4)
 - To develop and maintain sustainable human settlements that will deliver in the diverse range of housing needs.
 - To develop and implement a social infrastructure master plan for the upgrading and maintenance of social facilities in all wards.
 - To involve and build the capacity of stakeholders in the planning and management (governance) of the areas where they live (Promote participatory planning and integrated implementation).

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- To provide access to basic services for households in the WC024 area.
- Good Governance and Compliance (SFA 5)
 - To develop, align and implement effective management information systems.
 - An effective asset management system to optimise the use of municipal assets.
 - To manage integrated development planning and the efficient measurement of predetermined objectives as per regulatory framework.
 - To involve the community in the planning and management of programmes and projects impacting their ward(s),
 - To review municipal governance processes as per the Risk-Based Audit Plan
 - A skilled and capable workforce that supports the growth objectives of the municipal area
 - A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system
 - To implement an effective revenue management system.
 - To provide accurate and relevant financial information for decision-making.
 - To develop and implement a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient customer care structure and system.

The **Strategic Risks** identified for Stellenbosch Municipality, as included in the 3rd Review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, May 2025 are as follows:

- Availability and cost of electricity;
- Increased risk of a land invasion;
- Economic downturn due to civil unrest and crime;
- Climate change;
- Scarcity of Landfill Space; and
- Increase in community unrest since the growth in demand for housing exceeds the resources available for development.

The **Operational Risks** identified for Stellenbosch Municipality, as included in the 3rd Review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, May 2025 are as follows:

- Timeous Capital Spending;
- Insufficient burial space in the greater Stellenbosch;
- Water Security;
- High Vacancy Rate; and
- Material misstatements in the AFS that constitute noncompliance with Section 122 of the MFMA. System errors, transactions and events not recognised as they occur and accordingly not recorded in the financial period.

Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area falls within the Breede-Olifants Catchment Management Area. The Breede-Olifants Catchment Management Agency was established by extending the boundary and area of operation of the Breede-Gouritz CMA Water Management Area (Government Gazette No.47559, 25 November 2022).

The area of operation of the Breede-Olifants Catchment Management Agency includes the previous Breede-Gouritz and Berg-Olifants water management areas as pronounced in the National Water Resource Strategy second edition, 2013.

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A Catchment Management Strategy is not yet available for the Breede-Olifants Water Management Area (BOWMA), but the Catchment Management Strategy of the former Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area (BGWMA), July 2017, included the following Vision and three Strategic Focus Areas.

“Healthy water resources, for all, forever,”

- **Strategic Area 1: Protecting for People and Nature:** Focusing primarily on management of streamflow, water quality, habitat and riparian zones related to riverine, wetland, estuarine and groundwater resources, to maintain important ecosystem goods and services and biodiversity.
- **Strategic Area 2: Sharing for Equity and Development:** Focusing primarily on management of water use from surface and groundwater resources through the operation of infrastructure, in order to provide water for productive and social purposes within and outside of the WMA.
- **Strategic Area 3: Co-operating for Compliance and Resilience:** Focusing primarily on co-operation and management of institutional aspects to enable and facilitate the protection and sharing of water, including the more co-operative stakeholders, partnerships, information sharing, disaster risk and adaptation elements of the strategy.

TOPIC 1: SETTLEMENTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Table C.1.1: Settlement Demographics and Public Amenities						
Section	Intervention Required	% ⁽¹⁾	Solution description as identified by Master Plan	% ⁽²⁾	Is there an Existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring % ⁽³⁾
Settlements Summary	No	100	Continue with the implementation of the spatial and non-spatial proposals for the various areas as included in the SDF of 2023 and Stellenbosch Municipality's Housing Pipeline and ensure that all new developments are aligned with these proposals.	100	Yes	78.6
	No	100	All resources, especially surface water resources, need to be re-evaluated, especially where demand is close to the safe one in twenty year yields. Establish assurance of supply levels of all water sources. Ensure that the provision of bulk water and sewerage infrastructure are aligned with the Housing Pipeline and that housing projects only continue once the required bulk water and sewerage infrastructure are in place, as indicated in the Water and Sewer Master Plans and this WSDP.	100	Yes	78.6
Summary by Settlement Group	No	100	-	100	-	100
Assessment Score by Settlement Type	No	100	-	100	-	100
Amenities Summary	No	100	-	100	-	100

Notes: (1) Is this section addressed in the WSDP?

(2) Were solutions identified for the possible gaps?

(3) Percentage calculated based on the above two percentages and whether there is an existing project/activity addressing this problem?; Does this current listed project/activity address the problem totally?; Project/Activity approved by Council as part of WSDP database?; Approved by Council in project activity database and part of 5yr IDP cycle projects?; Project/Activity listed in 3yr MTEF Cycle?

Stellenbosch and Klapmuts are the settlements where significant development over the short to medium term is foreseen. The potential of Klapmuts for economic development and associated housing is particularly significant, located as it is on the metropolitan area's major freight route. Over the longer term, the Muldersvlei / Koelenhof and Vlotenburg / Lynedoch areas can potentially develop into significant settlements. Although considerably smaller than Stellenbosch and Klapmuts, these expanded settlements are nevertheless envisaged as balanced, inclusive communities. Over the longer term, these expanded settlements are foreseen to fulfil a role in containing the sprawl of Stellenbosch town, threatening valuable nature and agricultural areas. Importantly, they should not grow significantly unless parallel public transport arrangements can be provided.

The remainder of settlements are not proposed for major growth, primarily because they are not associated with movement routes and other opportunity than can support substantial livelihood opportunity for all community groups. The focus in these settlements should be on on-going improvements to livelihood opportunity for residents, and the management of services and places. The largest of these settlements is Franschhoek, a significant tourism destination.

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The Engineering Services Department supports the focus on Stellenbosch and Klipmuts as priority development areas as appropriate bulk service networks exist which could be expanded upon. The secondary investment areas identified along Baden Powell Drive and the R304 will require significant bulk infrastructure development. Extensive development is not supported in these areas until sufficient capital funding is available to fund the required infrastructure.

Engineering Services also support the principle that development in these secondary areas should only be supported once appropriate public transport services are available.

The **objective of Stellenbosch Municipality's Housing Pipeline** is to place more emphasis on the following housing types of programmes:

- Social housing (the National Minister of Human Settlements approved Stellenbosch as a restructuring town and restructuring zones in November 2016);
- Provision of serviced sites;
- Access to affordable housing (GAP housing);
- Upgrading of informal settlements; and
- Mixed-use housing (which includes formalised homeownership, especially employer housing).

The estimated cost of this programme will be approximately R10 billion over 15 years.

- Upgrading of informal settlements (La Rochelle, Klipmuts, Langrug, and Franschhoek);
- Access to basic services (ABS);
- Jamestown, Farm 527 (Phases 2, 3, and 4);
- Upgrading of Zone O, Kayamandi;
- Enumeration of people on farms and backyarders;
- Erf 64, Kylemore;
- Erf 7001, Cloeteville (known as "Soek-mekaar");
- Upgrade of the Kayamandi CBD;
- Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 (Northern Extension); and
- Social Housing.

Upgrading of Informal Settlements: The Municipality manages and coordinates the upgrading of informal settlements through the following broad objectives:

- In-situ upgrading of informal settlements;
- Upgrade informal settlements through the provision of basic services;
- Develop emergency housing sites geared to accommodate evictees;
- Enumerate / undertake demographic surveys of identified informal settlements;
- Facilitate tenure security in informal settlements;
- Assist in short-term job creation through linkages with the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and longer-term job creation through upgrading programmes;
- Facilitate capacity-building and training for residents and stakeholders through direct service provision and partnerships with outside agencies; and
- Manage the provision of services and development programmes to informal settlements.

Informal Backyard Dwellings: The municipality, through the Housing Pipeline, is actively attempting to address the needs and plight of backyard dwellers within the municipal area. Currently, it is required to be registered on the Housing Demand Database, and hopefully, this will result in a permanent dwelling in one of the Council's housing projects. This process is long and tedious, and the chance of actually obtaining a formal house is very slim. Therefore, the Council is actively researching ways in which the service (and basic services) to backyard dwellers can be improved through its various housing programmes, especially Social Housing (affordable rental).

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Social Housing: Stellenbosch Municipality was approved as a Restructuring Town in March 2017 by the National Minister of Human Settlements. This approval included the confirmation of the various Restructuring Zones within the municipality, and the latter culminated in a Council decision instructing the administration to attract social housing institutions (SHIs) and / or other development agencies (ODAs) to effect the municipality's social housing programme.

This programme aims to ensure improved quality of life for communities through a rental housing programme. This process of integration speaks to the importance of:

- Economic sustainability: affordability, access to economic opportunities, and promoting job creation via the multiplier effect associated with building medium-density housing stock, etc.;
- Social sustainability: social integration between various income groups, access to educational, recreational, and health facilities, etc.; and
- Ecological sustainability: conservation of scarce resources.

The aim and objective of Social Housing is to offer safe and affordable rental units for families with monthly incomes ranging from R1 850 to R22 000.

Stellenbosch Municipality's housing pipeline and existing housing projects, as summarised in the Priority Housing Projects and Upgrading of Informal Settlements Implementation Plan is summarised in the table below (2025/2026 IDP).

Key Activity/ Project/ Programme/ Initiative	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target 2022 - 2027
Construction of Longlands, Vlothenburg (144 Serviced sites)	Percentage of the Longlands, Vlothenburg Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Construction	144	90%
Rectification of Cloetesville: The Steps / Orlean Lounge Houses	Percentage of Cloetesville: The Steps / Orlean Lounge Houses rectification capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Construction	161	90%
Upgrading of Zone O in Kayamandi	Percentage of the Zone O (in Kayamandi) capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Construction will be dealt with in phases	711	90%
Development of the Kayamandi Town Centre	Percentage of the Kayamandi Town Centre development capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Implementation	±1 854	90%
Development of Erf 64 Kylemore	Percentage of the Erf 64 Kylemore development capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Implementation	±171	90%
Development of Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klampmuts	Percentage of Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klampmuts development capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning (service sites)	±100	N/A
Development of the Stellenbosch Extension	Percentage of Stellenbosch extension, development Capital Budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning (Mix-used development)	± 5 000 - 6 000	90%
To obtain development rights on Erf 7001, Cloetesville to establish GAP housing	Percentage of the Erf 7001, Cloetesville annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning	360 GAP housing	90%
Finalise the sub-division plan for Jamestown (Phase 2 and 3)	Percentage of the Jamestown, Phase 2 and 3 annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning	±2 000 housing opportunities (to be determined per phase)	90%
Obtain development rights for mixed-use development for Jamestown Phase 4	Percentage of the Jamestown, Phase 4 annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning		90%
Submit status reports on Social Housing (affordable rental accommodation) on Farm 81/2 and 81/9, Stellenbosch to the Executive Mayor	Number of quarterly status reports on Social Housing submitted to the Executive Mayor	Planning (SHIs and / or ODAs attract)	±250	20
Submission of Land Use Rights Application for the Northern Extension to the Municipal Planning Terminal (MPT)	Number of Land Use Rights Applications for the Northern Extension submitted to MPT by 30 June	Planning (Mix-used development)	± 5 000 - 6 000	1
Submission of Land Use Rights Applications for the Kayamandi Town Centre to the MPT.	Number of Land Use Rights Applications for the Kayamandi Town Centre submitted to MPT by 30 June	Planning (Mix-used development)	±1 854	1
To obtain development rights for Erf 64 Kylemore	Percentage of the Erf 64 Kylemore annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning	±171	90%

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Table C.1.2: Priority housing projects and upgrading of informal settlements in Stellenbosch Municipality.

Key Activity/ Project/ Programme/ Initiative	Description of Unit of Measurement	Project Phase	Number of Housing Opportunities	5-year target 2022 - 2027
To obtain development rights La Motte: Farm 1339, Farm 1158 and Farm 1158/1	Percentage of the La Motte: Farm 1339, Farm 1158 and Farm 1158/1 annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning (Mix-used development)	±1 100	90%
To obtain development rights Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klappmuts	Percentage of the Erf 2183, La Rochelle, Klappmuts annual capital budget actually spent by 30 June	Planning (service sites)	±100	N/A

TOPIC 2: SERVICE LEVELS

Topic C.2.1: Service Levels Profile

Section	Intervention Required?	% ⁽¹⁾	Solution description as identified by Master Plan	% ⁽²⁾	Is there an Existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring % ⁽³⁾
Direct Backlog Water	Yes	100	Install communal water services for the informal areas in order to ensure that the ratio of number of households per facility complies with the target of 25 or less households per tap.	100	Yes	78.6
	Yes	100	Assist private landowners as far as possible with the provision of basic water services to all the households in the Municipality's Management Area with existing water service levels below basic water supply services.	100	No	57.1
Direct Backlog Sanitation	Yes	100	Install communal sanitation services for the informal areas in order to ensure that the ratio of number of households per facility complies with the target of 5 or less households per toilet facility.	100	Yes	78.6
	Yes	100	Assist private landowners as far as possible with the provision of basic sanitation services to all the households in the Municipality's Management Area with existing sanitation service levels below basic sanitation services	100	No	57.1
Water Services Infrastructure Supply Level Profile	No	100	-	100	-	100
Water Reliability Profile	Yes	100	Install communal water services for the informal areas in order to ensure that the ratio of number of households per facility complies with the target of 25 or less households per tap.	100	Yes	78.6
	Yes	100	Assist private landowners as far as possible with the provision of basic water services to all the households in the Municipality's Management Area with existing water service levels below basic water supply services.	100	No	57.1
Sanitation Service Infrastructure Supply Level Profile	No	100	-	100	-	100
Sanitation Reliability Profile	Yes	100	Install communal sanitation services for the informal areas in order to ensure that the ratio of number of households per facility complies with the target of 5 or less households per toilet facility.	100	Yes	78.6
	Yes	100	Assist private landowners as far as possible with the provision of basic sanitation services to all the households in the Municipality's Management Area with existing sanitation service levels below basic sanitation services	100	No	57.1
Water Services: Education	Yes	100	Confirm the water service levels of the schools in the rural areas. Provide basic water services to the schools if the current water service levels are below basic water supply services.	100	No	57.1
Water Services: Health	Yes	100	Confirm the water service levels of the clinics in the rural areas. Provide basic water services to the clinics if the current water service levels are below basic water supply services.	100	No	57.1
Sanitation Services: Education	Yes	100	Confirm the sanitation service levels of the schools in the rural areas. Provide basic sanitation services to the schools if the current sanitation service levels are below basic sanitation services.	100	No	57.1
Sanitation Services: Health	Yes	100	Confirm the sanitation service levels of the clinics in the rural areas. Provide basic sanitation services to the clinics if the current sanitation service levels are below basic sanitation services.	100	No	57.1

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Topic C.2.1: Service Levels Profile						
Section	Intervention Required?	% ⁽¹⁾	Solution description as identified by Master Plan	% ⁽²⁾	Is there an Existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring % ⁽³⁾
Health and Educational Facilities	No	100	-	100	-	100

Notes: (1) Is this section addressed in the WSDP?

(2) Were solutions identified for the possible gaps?

(3) Percentage calculated based on the above two percentages and whether there is an existing project/activity addressing this problem?; Does this current listed project/activity address the problem totally?; Project/Activity approved by Council as part of WSDP database?; Approved by Council in project activity database and part of 5yr IDP cycle projects?; Project/Activity listed in 3yr MTEF Cycle?

A separate water and sanitation service level policy is not in place, but the water and sanitation service levels to be provided by the Municipality to the consumers in their Management Area are, however, included in the Water Services By-law. All water services provided by Stellenbosch Municipality to consumers within the Municipal Management Area are linked to the Municipality's Tariff Policy and poor households are incorporated through Stellenbosch Municipality's Indigent Policy.

The large number of residents in the lowest income groups (living in informal areas) places a major challenge on Stellenbosch Municipality to provide suitable housing. Stellenbosch Municipality works towards providing all households in the towns with a water connection inside the erven and connecting all households to a waterborne sanitation system. It is however important to consider the Municipality's capacity (financial and institutional) to operate and maintain complex sewage systems if opting for higher service levels and in particular waterborne sanitation.

Water and Sanitation Services on Privately Owned Land Policy (November 2023)

The roles and responsibilities of the WSA are as follows:

- The role of the WSAs is to comply with the regulatory and support mandates of DWS over provision of water services and resources to residents living on privately owned land.
- WSAs must integrate this policy with their respective local mandates in terms of the Strategic Framework for Water Services.
- WSAs must ensure Water Service Providers perform their responsibilities, which include Operation, maintenance and capital development of water and sanitation services infrastructure outside the boundary and / or within the servitude / of the end user.
- WSAs must identify, register and regulate Water Service Intermediaries / Providers according to their policies, bylaws, national norms and standards.

The roles and responsibilities of the Private Landowner / Water Services Intermediary are as follows:

- Private landowners must provide basic water services to their employees (and the families of employees) living on their land.
- WSAs must ensure that this policy is implemented and must identify, register and regulate water services intermediaries according to their bylaws and national norms and standards.
- Landowners must make an appropriate contribution to the capital cost of basic services.
- While water and sanitation assets, which WSAs install, remain under the ownership of the State, landowners will however have economic rights to the infrastructure once they become intermediaries, and those economic rights will be linked to a contract term.
- Operations and maintenance (and capital development of water and sanitation services on privately owned land) remain the responsibility of property owners.

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- The private landowner is encouraged to enter into a contract with the WSA and perform the duties of a Water Services Provider as stipulated in Section 25(1) and (2) of the Water Services Act.
- Private Landowners / Water Services Intermediaries / Water Services Providers should:
 - Support the regulatory and support mandates of DWS over the water services and resources provided to residents living on privately owned land.
 - Integrate and implement this policy in terms of their planning and implementation to ensure compliance with all relevant legislation concerning provision of water services on private land; and to
 - Ensure that this policy is communicated to any person, party or organization affiliated to the “private land” sector.
 - The employers is responsible for providing water and sanitation services to their labourers / employees as per Section 8(1) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993).

National Sanitation Policy, 2016.

Problem Statement: The ineffectual interpretation and implementation of the Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) process has contributed to municipalities primarily keeping the sanitation provision function in-house, even when the capacity to do so adequately was lacking. They are not appropriately implementing Section 78 provisions. WSAs are not responding to key responsibilities assigned to them in legislation and the SFWS.

Where a WSA has contracted a WSP to provide sanitation services, the responsibility of the two parties is not always clear in the contracts. There is a need for effective contract regulation.

A WSA have the following responsibility:

- Implementation of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) provisions.
- Prepare sanitation plans such as WSDPs etc., aligned to national sanitation planning.
- Ensure the realisation of the right to access to sanitation services, particularly basic sanitation services, subject to available resources. This includes people living on privately-owned land, in recognised permanent informal settlements and vulnerable groups and others who are provided services by Water Services Intermediaries. Wherever practical and sustainable, Water Services Authorities are expected to plan for and provide higher levels of service.
- Ensure the provision of effective, efficient and sustainable sanitation services. The provision of sanitation services also includes communication activities related to, amongst other things, Hygiene Education, end-user education and the wise use of water.
- Develop an asset management strategy, a maintenance and rehabilitation plan and a register of sanitation services assets and must then put in place a system to manage these assets.
- Provide information concerning the provision of sanitation services as reasonably requested by the Provincial or National governments, end-users and / or organisations.
- Develop an appropriate institutional structure to adequately respond to key WSA functions and responsibilities.
- Account, as per the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003), to the province and National Treasury for resource allocation (financial, human etc.).
- Provide sanitation hygiene and end user education.

WSAs have a right but not an obligation to accept industrial, agricultural and mining wastewater within their area of jurisdiction.

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WSAs must adhere to the following requirements in a transparent manner and in close contact with end-users:

- Sanitation services must be designed, planned and implemented to consider operations and maintenance requirements and to reduce the environmental impact of unmanaged grey-water, human excreta and wastewater disposal.
- Sanitation services must be appropriate and minimise impact on and use of water resources. WSA should strive for systems which utilise minimal water resources.
- Sanitation technologies which consider settlement types.
- Geo-hydrological testing before use of on-site groundwater sources or on-site sanitation services. Exceptional situations may require independent review and advice.
- Technology choices must be appropriate and affordable.
- Roles and responsibility for payments for operations and maintenance must be clear.
- Only appropriate sanitation technologies must be adopted.
- The quality of all building materials used for construction must be durable and fully compliant with the requirements, norms and standards
- Local availability of materials and skills must be part of the choice of technology or construction method. The design of sanitation services facilities must maximise the use of local resources.
- Sanitation technology selection should include resources to develop the necessary local institutional capacity to manage the day to day and future operational needs. In some circumstances there may be considerable merit in engaging a sanitation services provider to carry out certain functions on behalf of a local authority. Government does encourage local authorities to consider various options in this regard.
- Social and cultural practices and preferences should be considered in the selection of appropriate sanitation technology.

WSA must have the billing systems in place to raise sufficient revenue for sanitation services.

WSA must ensure sufficient funds are transferred for a WSP to perform the agreed functions.

WSA must regulate all aspects of sanitation services provision locally.

The WSA is accountable to its citizens.

Sanitation services planning by WSAs should be in conjunction with municipal Environmental Health Practitioners, as well as other stakeholders and departments involved in the sector.

The Revised Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Standards, as published in the Government Gazette No.52814 of 6 June 2025, make provision for the following standards for basic water and sanitation supply services.

Table C.2.2: Basic water and sanitation supply services
Basic water supply services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A WSA is responsible for the provision of basic water supply services to all consumers or potential consumers in its jurisdictional area inclusive of people residing on privately owned land as guided by the Water and Sanitation Services Policy on Privately Owned Land (2023). • The minimum standard for basic water services must consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Within two years of promulgation of these regulations an access or delivery point which must be at least at the end boundary of the yard (user connection point) of the existing settlement. ➢ A minimum quantity of drinking water of 6 kl/household per month - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at a minimum flow rate of not less than 10 litres per minute. • with an effectiveness such that water is made available for at least 358 days per year.

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Table C.2.2: Basic water and sanitation supply services

- not interrupted for longer than 48 consecutive hours.
- at no cost to indigent households, upon depletion of the initial 6 kl per month allocation, qualifying indigent household will be subject to usage restrictions and will be responsible for payment based on the adopted tariff policy for any additional water consumed.
- Water provided which complies with the requirements of SANS 241.
- Maintenance of the infrastructure up to the user connection is the responsibility of the Water Services Institution and the maintenance of the infrastructure within the boundary of the property is the responsibility of the owner.
- All new users applications for water connections must be completed within 21 calendar days by a WSA in areas where the infrastructure allows or exist.
- All user connections for water supply must be metered or measured, controlled and tarified by the relevant Water Services Institution.
- A Water Services Institution must replace stolen meters and or repair or replace damaged meters within 30 days of it being reported or detected.
- Water meters must be managed and replaced within their asset lifespan.
- The Water Services Institution must ensure the provision of appropriate education in respect of safe, effective and efficient water use, hygiene and groundwater use management.
- Within two years after promulgation of these Regulations, WSA must submit plans to the Department, using the WSDP platform as part of their WSDP on how they are going to upgrade all consumers in formal settlements to basic services (yard connection; user connection point).

Basic sanitation supply services

- A WSA is responsible for the provision of basic sanitation services to all consumers or potential consumers in its jurisdictional area inclusive of people residing on privately owned land as guided by the Water and Sanitation Services Policy on Privately Owned Land (2023).
- The standard for basic sanitation services must include the provision of a toilet with functional hand washing facility in the yard, which is safe, reliable for 24 hours a day, environmentally sound, easy to keep clean, provides privacy and protection against the weather, well ventilated, keeps smells to a minimum and prevents the entry and exit of flies and other disease-carrying pests, providing for an effective and acceptable sanitation technology.
- A WSA must ensure that human excreta and wastewater is safely contained at all times, throughout the sanitation service chain.
- Faecal sludge management must be an integral part of the sanitation service.
- Each household must have uninterrupted access to an adequate, appropriate sanitation facility.
- Hygiene and user education must be an integral part of sanitation service. Households should be supported with knowledge and any other relevant resources to take responsibility for the correct and consistent use of the sanitation service, including but not limited to the toilet facility.
- In providing basic sanitation service, a WSA must consider the following requirements:
 - The need for everyone, including persons with a disability to have a reasonable quality of life.
 - Water efficient sanitation solutions.
 - Groundwater pollution risks in accordance with the Protocol to manage the potential groundwater contamination from on-site sanitation (2003).
 - Water use authorisation in terms of the NWA.
 - Surface water pollution risks and the management thereof.
 - Population density.
 - Economies of scale.
- Subject to the above, a WSA must consider-
 - In high and medium density formal settlements:
 - waterborne sewerage sanitation provided that the wastewater treatment system and works have adequate capacity and is performing to acceptable standards under the National Water Act (read with regulation 10); or
 - alternative water efficient sanitation solutions instead of waterborne sewerage systems in areas of dense formal and medium settlement where there is resource scarcity and or inadequate capacity or functionality in the sewer system and or the wastewater treatment works.
 - In low density or sparsely populated settlements: water efficient sanitation solutions.
- Water efficient sanitation solutions, as described above, must be shown to include off-grid, on-site sanitation options such as Non-sewered Sanitation Systems (NSSS) as well as Decentralised Wastewater Treatment Systems (DWWTS).
- A WSA may not unreasonably decline a property development to have a water efficient sanitation solution that is not connected to the central system where development will manage the system as a Water Services Intermediary and where the water uses of the system is authorised under the National Water Act.
- Whenever a Water Services Institution is providing new innovative non-sewered sanitation systems, such must be guided by the requirements of SANS 30500 for Non-Sewered Sanitation Systems or the "SANS 24521:2020 Guidelines for the management of basic on-site domestic wastewater services", whichever is applicable.

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Table C.2.2: Basic water and sanitation supply services

- WSA must monitor and regulate safe emptying, transportation, treatment and disposal of faecal sludge to faecal sludge treatment facilities or any other authorised facility.
- Faecal sludge treatment plants must be guided by ISO 31800 for prefabricated units or similar standards for non-prefabricated faecal sludge treatment units.
- WSA must have community participation procedures of informing communities about the emptying processes, routes and health risks.
- Within two years after promulgation of these Regulations, the WSA must submit plans as part of their WSDP, using the WSDP platform, on measures to eradicate unimproved pit toilets and open defaecation in human settlements.

The Revised Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Standards, as published in the Government Gazette No.52814 of 6 June 2025, also make provision for the following standards for interim water and sanitation supply services.

Table C.2.3: Interim water and sanitation supply services

Interim water supply services

- A WSA must take reasonable measures to provide interim water supply services in informal settlements.
- Upon realisation of a new informal settlement, the WSA must provide interim water supply services within 90 days of becoming aware thereof.
- A WSA is responsible for the capital, operation, maintenance and refurbishment actions and cost pertaining to interim water services.
- Where an informal settlement is formalised, a WSA must ensure access to basic water services.
- The minimum standard for interim water services must consist of:
 - An access or delivery point which must be a communal standpipe, within a reasonable walking distance of no more than 200m from the furthest household.
 - A minimum quantity of drinking water of 6 kl/household per month -
 - at a minimum flow rate of not less than 10 litres per minute.
 - with an effectiveness such that water is made available for at least 358 days per year.
 - not interrupted for longer than 48 consecutive hours.
 - Water provided which complies with the requirements of SANS 241.
- All areas supplied with interim water supply services must have zonal meters and measured by the relevant Water Services Institution.
- Whenever interim water supply services are provided through water tankers, it must not exceed 12 consecutive months and WSAs need to keep accurate records as specified in Regulation 4(3)(c).

Interim sanitation supply services

- A WSA is responsible for the capital, operation, maintenance and refurbishment actions and cost pertaining to interim sanitation services including the management of faecal sludge in the entire sanitation service chain.
- A WSA must take reasonable measures to provide appropriate interim sanitation services in informal settlements and during a disaster.
- Upon realisation of a new informal settlement, the WSA must provide interim sanitation services within 90 days.
- Interim sanitation services must provide at least the following:
 - Communal and shared facilities in accordance with the following:
 - Communal toilet: Toilet seat – 1 seat per 10 households; Urinal units – 1 unit per 20 households; Hand washing – 1 basin per 10 households.
 - Shared toilets: Toilet seat – 1 unit per 4 households; Urinal units – 1 unit per 10 households; Hand washing – 1 basin per 4 households.
 - The WSA must put measures in place to keep the toilets hygienic.
 - The toilets must be separated according to gender to meet the needs for women, girls and persons with disability.
 - All portable and mobile toilets must be emptied at least twice a week to appropriate licensed facilities for treatment.
- If the sanitation facility is communal, the maximum walking distance should be 100m, wherever possible.
- Parents and care givers must be provided with information by the Water Services Institution regarding safe disposal of infant's faeces, laundering practices and use of nappies, potties or scoops for effectively managing safe disposal.
- A WSA through its Environmental Health Practitioners are responsible for promoting hygiene and user education for ensuring an environmentally safe approach to sanitation and for monitoring the impact of sanitation processes on the environment.

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All the formal households in the urban areas of Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are provided with water and sanitation connections inside the erven. Areas without waterborne sewer systems are required to make use of conservancy tanks. Standpipes and communal ablution facilities are provided in the informal areas as a temporary emergency service. The current water and sanitation service levels are included under Sections 2.1 and 2.2 of the Administration, Information and Comprehensive Overview Report.

Communal standpipes represent probably the weakest part of a network's water supply services. Standpipes must be constructed in ways that can withstand excessive use and should not be neglected in terms of operation and maintenance. Malfunctioning standpipes may adversely affect the health of its already vulnerable and poor users. Communal standpipes are also used by poor households who normally don't pay for water. Poor people are the ones that suffer the most from water-related diseases due to:

- Poor quality and maintenance of standpipes and their surroundings. Standpipes are often leaking and poor drainage around standpipes results in standing pools of water and muddy soil.
- Standpipes are not protected and animals lick the taps.
- When people have to walk long distances to fetch water, it is used sparingly and not enough water is used for hygiene.
- Even if water is clean when it leaves the standpipe tap, it is often contaminated by dirty containers used for carrying and storage.

Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to support the private landowners as far as possible with regard to addressing the basic water services backlog that might still exist on the farms in the rural areas once the 2022 Census data becomes available for the farms and the locations of households without basic water services are known. Water Service Levels in the WSDP for the farms are based on the 2011 Census data, because the 2022 Census Community Profiles per subplace are not yet available.

The Cape Winelands District Municipality takes various water quality samples on the farms in the rural areas of Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area and the water quality information needs to be shared with the private landowners and any Water Services Intermediaries, also the risks associated with storage of water in open reservoirs or tanks and where no filtration or disinfection takes place.

Stellenbosch Municipality is faced with various challenges with regard to the provision of services on private owned land in a financial sustainable manner (enabling the on-going operation of services and adequate maintenance and rehabilitation of the assets), which include the following:

Free basic water policy:

- The provision of the infrastructure (facilities) necessary to provide access to water to all households in a sustainable and economically viable manner.
- The development of subsidy mechanisms which benefit those who most need it.

Free basic sanitation policy:

- Provision of the most viable sanitation facility to the poor household.
- Health and hygiene promotion must be provided in a co-ordinated manner and must be properly managed and adequately funded if free basic sanitation is to become a reality. This requires close collaboration between the EHPs of the Cape Winelands District Municipality responsible for environmental health and Stellenbosch Municipality.
- Subsidising the operating and maintenance costs. If the basic service is to be provided free to the poor then Stellenbosch Municipality must ensure that the costs of providing the service are covered by the local government equitable share and / or through cross-subsidies within Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.

The ownership of water services assets may be in the hands of the person owning the land where an "on-site" water or sanitation facility is provided to a household. There is no legal impediment to the use of government grants to fund infrastructure for a poor household on private land not owned by that household, provided that the intermediary (the private land owner) makes a financial contribution (This is because the intermediary

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becomes the owner of the infrastructure once it is installed). Government is looking at specific policies with regard to the appropriate level of contribution.

Stellenbosch Municipality needs to put the following measures in place with regard to water and sanitation services in their Management Area:

- A Water and Sanitation Service Level Policy needs to be compiled, which is aligned with the requirements of the National Sanitation Policy (2016), Water and Sanitation Services on Privately Owned Land Policy (November 2023) and the Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Services Standards, 2024 (Gazette No.52814, 6 June 2025).
- Stellenbosch Municipality must comply with the regulatory and support mandates of DWS over provision of water services and resources to residents living on privately owned land.
- Stellenbosch Municipality must ensure that the “Water and Sanitation Services on Privately Owned Land Policy” is implemented and must identify, register and regulate Water Service Intermediaries / Providers according to their policies, bylaws, national norms and standards.
- Stellenbosch Municipality must make provision for private landowners to enter into a contract with them to perform the duties of a Water Services Provider as stipulated in Section 25(1) and (2) of the Water Services Act.
- Stellenbosch Municipality must comply with the Basic water and sanitation supply services requirements as included in Table 2.4 and the Interim water and sanitation supply services requirements as included in Table 2.5 (Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Services Standards, 2024, Gazette No.52814, 6 June 2025).
- Stellenbosch Municipality must ensure the realisation of the right to access to water and sanitation services, particularly basic water and sanitation services, subject to available resources. This includes people living on privately-owned land, in recognised permanent informal settlements and vulnerable groups and others who are provided services by Water Services Intermediaries. Wherever practical and sustainable, WSAs are expected to plan for and provide higher levels of service.
- Stellenbosch Municipality must ensure the provision of effective, efficient and sustainable water and sanitation services. The provision of sanitation services also includes communication activities related to, amongst other things, hygiene education, end-user education and the wise use of water.
- Provide information concerning the provision of water and sanitation services as reasonably requested by the Provincial and National governments, end-users and / or organisations.
- Provide sanitation hygiene and end user education.
- Stellenbosch Municipality must adhere to the sanitation requirements listed on page 2.7 in a transparent manner and in close contact with end-users.
- The billing system must make provision for the sufficient raising of revenue for water and sanitation services. Stellenbosch Municipality must ensure sufficient funds are transferred for a WSP to perform the agreed functions when it becomes applicable.
- Stellenbosch Municipality must regulate all aspects of water and sanitation services provision locally and is accountable to their citizens.
- The provision or distribution of bucket toilets to communities in both formal and informal settlements are prohibited.
- Stellenbosch Municipality is prohibited from approving bulk user connections to existing water and wastewater systems without having the necessary capacity to service such user connections. This means that a municipality may not approve new / additional bulk user connections to an existing water or wastewater treatment system unless that system has the capacity to deal with the additional load (ability to operate according to technical specifications).

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- Stellenbosch Municipality may not approve any new developments that will connect to an existing wastewater treatment system unless such a system has the capacity to deal with the load from the development.
- Stellenbosch Municipality must only accept the quantity and quality of industrial wastewater or any other substance into a sewerage system that the sewage treatment works linked to that system is capable of purifying or treating to ensure that any discharge to a water resource complies with the required authorisation and standard prescribed under the National Water Act.
- Stellenbosch Municipality shall prescribe pre-treatment of any effluent to the required standard its wastewater treatment systems can process prior to it being disposed into municipal infrastructure.

All the clinics and hospitals in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area have adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services. All the tertiary education facilities and schools in the urban areas of Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area have adequate and safe water supply and sanitation services. The water and sanitation service levels of the primary schools in the rural areas need to be verified.

It is important for the schools to focus on Water Demand Management activities and for Stellenbosch Municipality to support the schools with WDM initiatives. This will not only aid in Stellenbosch Municipality's demand management initiative directly by reducing the water consumption, but the education of learners at a young age regarding wise water use is a key component for sustainable supply in the long term.

TOPIC 3: WATER SERVICES ASSET MANAGEMENT

Topic C.3.1: Water Services Asset Management						
Section	Intervention Required?	% ⁽¹⁾	Solution description as identified by Master Plan	% ⁽²⁾	Is there an Existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring % ⁽³⁾
General Information	Yes	100	Develop an Asset Management Plan.	100	Partially	64.3
	No	100	Implement Groundwater Management Plan for all production boreholes (Water levels, abstraction volumes and water quality).	100	Partially	78.6
Operation	No	100	Implement recommendations from the Water Safety Plans and WTW Process Audits. Implement proposed interim solutions for improving the operation of the WTW, as well as proposed refurbishment and upgrade and extension work. Ensure adequate budget is allocated for the future upgrading and refurbishment work.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Implement recommendations from the W ₂ RAPs and WWTW Process Audits. Implement proposed interim solutions for improving the operation of the WWTW, as well as proposed refurbishment and upgrade and extension work. Ensure adequate budget is allocated for the future upgrading and refurbishment work.	100	Partially	85.7
Functionality Observation	No	100	Provide additional reservoir storage capacity for the towns with inadequate storage capacity. Upgrade existing water pump stations and provide new water pump stations for the identified areas. Upgrade existing WTWs and WWTWs as recommended. Upgrade existing sewer pump stations and provide new sewer pump stations for the identified areas.	100	Partially	85.7
Asset Assessment Spectrum	No	100	Increase O&M budget for repairs and maintenance of infrastructure. A budget of approximately 2% of the total asset value per annum should be allocated towards the replacement of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure (Best Practice). In the case of operations and maintenance of the system, a budget of approximately 1% to 2% of the value of the system is typically required to ensure that the system remains in good condition (Best Practice).	100	Partially	85.7
Water and Sanitation schemes	No	100	Upgrade sections of the water reticulation network and sewer drainage network as proposed in the Water and Sewer Master Plans.	100	Partially	85.7

Notes: (1) Is this section addressed in the WSDP?

(2) Were solutions identified for the possible gaps?

(3) Percentage calculated based on the above two percentages and whether there is an existing project/activity addressing this problem?; Does this current listed project/activity address the problem totally?; Project/Activity approved by Council as part of WSDP database?; Approved by Council in project activity database and part of 5yr IDP cycle projects?; Project/Activity listed in 3yr MTEF Cycle?

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Asset Management Plan: Stellenbosch Municipality's Asset Register needs to be updated to include all the water and sewerage infrastructure as included in the WSDP and the CRC of the assets also needs to be included in the Asset Register. It is essential for any service delivery organisation to compile an Asset Management Plan (AMP) to ensure efficient, effective and optimal management, operation and maintenance of all assets, which includes treatment plants, reservoirs, structures, buildings, pipelines, sites, etc. The purpose of the AMP is to:

- Ensure the operation and maintenance functions are well planned.
- Demonstrate responsible management.
- Justify and communicate funding requirements.
- Service provisioning complies with regulatory requirements.

An AMP normally includes the following:

- documents the nature, extent, age, utilisation, condition, performance and value of the infrastructure work;
- identifies existing and target levels of service, as well as expected changes in demand;
- identifies the life-cycle management needs of the infrastructure (development, renewal, operations and maintenance);
- assesses capital and operational budget needs; and
- identifies infrastructure asset management improvement needs.

Stellenbosch Municipality needs to differentiate between budget allocated towards the operation and maintenance of the water and sewerage infrastructure and the budget allocated towards the replacement of the water and sewerage infrastructure (Best Practice). A budget of approximately 2% of the total asset value per annum should be allocated towards the replacement of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure. In the case of operations and maintenance of the system, a budget of approximately 1% to 2% of the value of the system is typically required to ensure that the system remains in good condition (Best Practice).

The objective of an Asset Management Plan is to support the achievement of the strategic goals of the Municipality and facilitate prudent technical and financial decision-making. It is also a vehicle for improved internal communication and to demonstrate to external stakeholders the Municipality's ability to effectively maintain its existing infrastructure as well as the new infrastructure to be developed over the next 20 years.

Priority should be given to rehabilitating existing infrastructure as this generally makes best use of financial resources and can achieve an increase in (operational) services level coverage's most rapidly. The preparation of maintenance plans and the allocation of sufficient funding for maintenance are required to prevent the development of a large condition backlog. The potential renewal projects for water and sanitation infrastructure need to be identified from the Asset Register. All assets with a condition grading of "poor" and "very poor" need to be prioritised.

The Asset Management Plan must be based on the principle of preventative maintenance in order to ensure that, as far as this is practical, damage to assets is prevented before it occurs. Stellenbosch Municipality must ensure that the maintenance and rehabilitation plan is part of the WSDP and that the plan is implemented. Assets must be rehabilitated and / or replaced before the end of their economic life and the necessary capital funds must be allocated for this purpose.

One of the key challenges of Stellenbosch Municipality is to identify adequate funds for the rehabilitation and maintenance of their existing infrastructure, which is critical to ensure the sustainability of the services that are provided by the Municipality. It is important for the Municipality to secure adequate funding for major refurbishment and maintenance work, the provision of bulk water and sewerage infrastructure and the augmentation of the existing water resources in order to keep up with the high demand for services.

Disaster Management Plan: A Disaster Management Plan is in place for Stellenbosch Municipality.

Untreated Effluent Management Plan: There are no known untreated effluent discharge to the environment. The W₂RAPs include Management Procedures and Incident Response and Emergency Protocols for the management of all effluent.

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Future Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Requirements: The Water and Sewer Master Plans indicate the future water and sewerage requirements to accommodate the future developments and are regularly updated by the Municipality. The sections below indicate the future water and sewerage requirements, as included in the 2025 Water and Sewer Master Plans, but it is important to note that it can change as the Municipality might reprioritise some of the developments.

GROUNDWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Stellenbosch Municipality will implement a Groundwater Monitoring Programme for all their production boreholes when these boreholes are utilised in the future. The groundwater monitoring data will then be processed, analysed and reported on by an experienced hydrogeologists in order to ascertain whether the resources are being sustainably utilised and to ensure compliance with the approved Groundwater Monitoring Programmes and water use licenses. Managing groundwater for water supply purposes should have the following three main functions:

- Ensure that the aquifer is used optimally: The aquifer should not be over-pumped as that would negatively impact on its long-term sustainable yield or on the environment. It also means that if the aquifer is being under-utilised, this will become known.
- Ensure that the water quality in the aquifer is not negatively affected: This may be as a result of high abstraction from the aquifer, or from poor groundwater protection (from latrines, animal enclosures, etc.).
- Optimise borehole pumping rates so that the pumping equipment operates efficiently: Pumping rates are frequently set too high and this cause unnecessarily high pumping heads, a waste of energy, and at times, pump failure.

An additional function, which is usually captured in the first two points, is to ensure that environmental integrity is maintained. A botanical and streamflow monitoring programme is therefore also required. It is important for Stellenbosch Municipality to focus on aquifer protection, groundwater monitoring and wellfield management, in order to meet the town's future water requirements. The table below gives an overview of the key groundwater management functions.

Activity	Responsible Person	Skills and qualifications required	Resources, tools and equipment	Remarks
Measuring and recording of water levels.	Pump operator	Literacy, numeracy, trained in taking water levels	Dip meter, ruler, log book, pen.	Done as part of operators' regular O&M activities.
Measuring and recording abstraction	Pump operator	Literacy, numeracy, trained in reading water meters.	Log book, pen	Done as part of operators' regular O&M activities.
Providing data to the authority that is responsible for water supply on a regular basis.	Pump operator and pump operator supervisor	Literacy, numeracy, keeping records.	Postal service or public transport.	Including as part of the reporting requirements of the pump operator.
Taking water samples	The authority that is responsible for water supply.	Trained in taking water samples, driving license.	Transport, sample bottles, cooler box.	Sampling routine defined by sampling plan.
Sending water samples for testing.	The authority that is responsible for water supply.	Keeping records.	Transport to laboratory	Sent to nearest accredited laboratory.
Defining the monitoring requirements of an individual borehole.	Technical manager of operations or hydrogeologist.	Hydrogeological degree or diploma, experience of hydrogeological conditions.	Reports and records on borehole, monitoring data.	
Ensuring that boreholes are equipped with piezometer tubes for measuring water levels and water meters for measuring abstraction.	The authority that is responsible for water supply.	Project management	In house technical staff, suppliers, contractors, specifications.	
Ensuring that operators have the equipment and skills to do monitoring.	The authority that is responsible for water supply.	Project management	Trainers, suppliers, specifications.	

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Table C.3.2: Key Groundwater Management Functions (Best Practice)				
Activity	Responsible Person	Skills and qualifications required	Resources, tools and equipment	Remarks
Monitoring the pump operator's competence to collect and record data.	Pump operator supervisor	Staff supervision, knowledge of pump operators' tasks.	Transport	Done as part of the supervision of O&M activities.
Processing data collected at the local level	Data clerk	Data capture, record keeping, filing, trained in operating software.	Computer, spreadsheet or groundwater management software, files.	Maintains an electronic and physical record of data.
Studying water level, water quality and abstraction data on a regular basis.	Technical manager of operations.	Technical training, operations experience.	Project files, monitoring data	Done as part of the management of O&M
Revising pumping recommendations, and adjusting the monitoring requirements. Ensuring the recommendations are carried out and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations.	Technical manager with hydrogeologist as required.	Technical training, operations experience.	Reports and records on borehole, monitoring data, operational information.	Ongoing management of operations and groundwater resources.
Reporting to council and pump operator, providing summary data to the CMA.	Data clerk with supervision from technical manager.	Training in operating software.	Computer, spreadsheet or groundwater management software, printer.	Summary data defined by license (frequency, what data, form of data)

The Future groundwater infrastructure required is indicated in the table below.

Table C.3.3: Future groundwater infrastructure required					
System	Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Capacity	Year	Estimated Cost
Stellenbosch	Potential new production borehole for system, detailed investigation required first	SSW.B56	864 m ³ /d @ 60m EGL	2035	R614 000
	Potential new production borehole for system, detailed investigation required first	SSW.B57	864 m ³ /d @ 60m EGL	2035	R614 000
	Potential new production borehole for system, detailed investigation required first	SSW.B58	864 m ³ /d @ 60m EGL	2035	R614 000
Total					R1 842 000

SURFACE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE (ABSTRACTION POINTS)

The preventative maintenance activities, as included under Section 4.1.2 of the Future Demand and Functionality Requirements Report, are to be implemented by Stellenbosch Municipality for their surface water infrastructure.

BULK WATER PIPELINE AND RETICULATION NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

The Water Master Plan (June 2025) has indicated that based on the most likely land-use development scenario, the following future bulk water pipeline and water reticulation infrastructure components will be necessary.

Table C.3.4: Future bulk water pipeline and water reticulation infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
Stellenbosch					
Required to control inflow into reservoir.	SSW.B13	200	FCV	2025	R489 000
Required to augment supply to Paradyskloof no. 2 reservoir.	SSW.B8	400	37	2025	R601 000
Supply pipe to network.	SSW13.1	315	126	2025	R652 000
Required to improve network conveyance when new 7.0 Ml reservoir in constructed.	SSW14.1	160	39	2025	R111 000
Remove old PRV from the network.	SSW8.6	160	8	2025	R59 000
Dedicated supply from Idas Valley to Papegaaiberg.	SSW.B20a	450	4582	2026	R45 218 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SSW4.1	700	443	2026	R9 189 000
Required to improve network conveyance (Item can be implemented earlier with item SPW.B7).	SSW4.2	550	956	2026	R14 082 000
Inter-connection pipe.	SSW4.3	355	10	2026	R383 000

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Table C.3.4: Future bulk water pipeline and water reticulation infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
Inter-connection pipe.	SSW4.4	250	6	2026	R119 000
Required to improve network conveyance (Item can be implemented earlier with item SPW.B7).	SSW4.5	500	173	2026	R2 256 000
Inter-connection pipe to improve network conveyance in Central zone.	SSW6.1	200	25	2026	R115 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SSW6.11	315	445	2026	R1 892 000
Inter-connection pipe to improve network conveyance in Central zone.	SSW6.2	200	21	2026	R110 000
Network upgrade to improve network conveyance to area (Replace existing 90Ø).	SSW6.3	200	577	2026	R1 199 000
Required to improve network conveyance (Replace existing 90Ø and 100Ø).	SSW6.5	160	226	2026	R382 000
Replace existing 75Ø pipe to improve fire flow capacity.	SSW6.6	160	260	2026	R473 000
Required to augment supply from Idas Valley to Papegaaiberg.	SSW6.8a	450	238	2026	R1 950 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SSW6.8b	450	1556	2026	R11 298 000
Required when future areas S77 to S79 develop.	SSW1.4	200	241	2027	R522 000
Required when future areas S77 to S79 develop.	SSW1.5	160	237	2027	R397 000
Required to reduce high pressure in Techno Park.	SSW3.7	100	PRV	2027	R291 000
Required to reduce high static pressures in Uniepark 1 zone.	SSW7.1	100	PRV	2027	R291 000
Required to rezone network.	SSW7.2g	100	Valve	2027	R114 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SSW7.4	160	134	2027	R245 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SSW7.6	110	47	2027	R84 000
Dedicated bulk supply pipe to Uniepark and Helshoogte reservoirs	SSW.B11	450	1088	2028	R10 707 000
Supply pipe from Helshoogte reservoir to Papegaaiberg system.	SSW.B20b	450	854	2028	R8 515 000
Required to augment supply from Helshoogte to Rosendal.	SSW.B35	450	687	2028	R4 698 000
Inter-connection pipe to Uniepark reservoirs.	SSW.B36	450	48	2028	R824 000
Required to augment bulk supply to Rozendal reservoir.	SSW.B37	400	338	2028	R2 341 000
Inter-connection pipe to Arbeidslus supply.	SSW.B38	315	19	2028	R238 000
Network upgrade to improve network conveyance to area (Replace existing 150Ø AC pipe).	SSW15.3	200	260	2028	R614 000
Network upgrade to improve network conveyance to area (Replace existing 50Ø pipe).	SSW15.4	160	16	2028	R72 000
Network upgrade to improve network conveyance to area (Replace existing 160Ø pipe).	SSW15.5	200	406	2028	R919 000
Network upgrade to improve network conveyance to area (Replace existing 110Ø pipe).	SSW15.6	160	55	2028	R136 000
Required to reduce pressure in the Brandwacht area.	SSW22.4	100	PRV	2028	R291 000
Replace existing network pipe (Existing pipe reported to be in disrepair).	SSW23.1	110	163	2028	R227 000
New supply pipe to supply Plankenburg from Papegaaiberg reservoir	SSW4.18	355	1194	2028	R5 939 000
Network upgrade to improve network conveyance to area	SSW4.19	315	528	2028	R2 214 000
Inter-connection pipe	SSW4.22a	160	4	2028	R53 000
Inter-connection	SSW1.9b	200	14	2030	R95 000
Required when future areas S1 & S2 develop.	SSW13.10	110	135	2030	R180 000
Required when future areas S1 & S2 develop.	SSW13.11	160	131	2030	R260 000
Required when future area S120 develops (Replace existing 75Ø).	SSW13.15	110	184	2030	R252 000
Required to improve network conveyance (Replace existing 110Ø).	SSW13.16	160	122	2030	R246 000
Required when future area S5 develops.	SSW13.9a	110	269	2030	R354 000
Required when future area S5 develops.	SSW13.9b	110	85	2030	R134 000
Required when Kayamandi A develops.	SSW15.10	200	297	2030	R628 000
Required to accommodate Kayamandi town centre redevelopment (Replace existing 50Ø and 75Ø).	SSW15.12	160	123	2030	R248 000
Required to accommodate Kayamandi town centre redevelopment (Replace existing 50Ø and 75Ø).	SSW15.13	200	233	2030	R558 000
Inter-connection pipe required to accommodate Kayamandi town centre redevelopment.	SSW15.14	200	76	2030	R229 000
Required to accommodate Kayamandi town centre redevelopment (Replace existing 75Ø and 100Ø AC pipes).	SSW15.7	160	228	2030	R389 000
Required to accommodate Kayamandi town centre redevelopment (Replace existing 75Ø).	SSW16.1	160	293	2030	R526 000
Required to accommodate Kayamandi town centre redevelopment (Replace existing 50Ø and 75Ø).	SSW16.2	160	312	2030	R558 000
Required when future areas S15, S17, S80 & S82 develop.	SSW18.1	400	203	2030	R1 436 000
Required when future areas S15, S17, S80 & S82 develop.	SSW18.2	400	206	2030	R1 453 000
Required when future areas S17, S81 & S82 develop.	SSW18.3	200	851	2030	R1 669 000
Required when future areas S15 and S99 develop.	SSW18.4	355	115	2030	R818 000
Required when future areas S15 and S99 develop.	SSW18.5	250	827	2030	R2 152 000
Required when future areas S15, S17, S80 & S82 develop.	SSW18.6	200	986	2030	R1 921 000
Required when future areas S15, S17, S80 & S82 develop.	SSW18.7	160	331	2030	R538 000
Require to reduce high static pressures.	SSW19.1a	200	PRV	2030	R489 000
Require to reduce high static pressures.	SSW19.1b	150	PRV	2030	R376 000

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Table C.3.4: Future bulk water pipeline and water reticulation infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
Required when future areas S15 and S99 develop.	SSW19.2	250	443	2030	R1 201 000
Required when future area S15 develops.	SSW19.3	150	PRV	2030	R376 000
Required when future areas S15 and S99 develop.	SSW19.4	250	243	2030	R706 000
Required when future area S81 develops.	SSW20.1	160	66	2030	R143 000
Required when future areas S56 & S57 develop.	SSW3.2a	200	106	2030	R4 184 000
Required as interim connection until supply from Adam Tas corridor development is constructed.	SSW3.2b	100	PRV	2030	R291 000
Required when future areas S56 & S57 develop.	SSW3.3	200	510	2030	R1 028 000
Required when future area S58 develops.	SSW3.4	200	1110	2030	R2 155 000
Required when future area S55 develops.	SSW4.10	250	501	2030	R1 346 000
Required to improve network conveyance to future area S91.	SSW4.14	200	1095	2030	R2 304 000
Required when future areas S115 and S133 develop.	SSW4.16	200	131	2030	R316 000
Required when future area S115 develops.	SSW4.17	110	185	2030	R235 000
Required when future area S131 develops.	SSW5.3	160	342	2030	R554 000
Required when future area S36 develops.	SSW7.5	110	368	2030	R435 000
Required when higher lying erven of future area S34 develops.	SSW8.1	160	431	2030	R686 000
Required when higher lying erven of future area S34 develops.	SSW8.2	110	492	2030	R571 000
Isolate 200Ø from network (200Ø to be utilised as bulk pipeline for groundwater from boreholes)	SSW.B48	200	Valve	2035	R194 000
Inter-connection pipe to improve network conveyance & redundancy when 200Ø is isolated from the network.	SSW.B49	160	8	2035	R67 000
New raw water pipeline between boreholes in Stellenbosch Centre wellfield and existing 225Ø to Papegaaiberg reservoir site.	SSW.B50	200	628	2035	R1 386 000
Required to accommodate supply from Van der Stel & Stb Centre BH1 boreholes.	SSW.B51	160	164	2035	R315 000
Required to dedicate existing 225Ø pipe to Papegaaiberg borehole scheme.	SSW.B54	250	Valve	2035	R239 000
Required to accommodate supply from Stb Centre BH10 & Stb Centre BH12 boreholes.	SSW.B55	160	371	2035	R655 000
Required to improve network conveyance when future area S79 develops.	SSW1.3	315	246	2035	R1 011 000
Required to improve network conveyance when area S74 develops.	SSW1.6	160	153	2035	R297 000
Required to improve network conveyance when area S74 develops.	SSW1.7	160	1007	2035	R1 698 000
Required when Snake Valley is formalised	SSW15.1	100	PRV	2035	R291 000
Required when Snake Valley is formalised	SSW15.2	100	PRV	2035	R291 000
Required to improve network conveyance (Replace existing 150Ø AC pipe).	SSW22.2	200	435	2035	R945 000
Required to improve network conveyance (Replace existing 150Ø AC pipe).	SSW22.3	200	266	2035	R590 000
Required to improve network redundancy.	SSW3.5	200	682	2035	R1 500 000
Required to reduce high pressure in Techno Park.	SSW3.6	100	PRV	2035	R291 000
Required when future area S79 develops.	SSW1.8	200	485	2040	R980 000
Required when future area S14 develops.	SSW16.3	160	403	2040	R707 000
Required when future areas S49 - S52, S55, S57 & S58 develop.	SSW4.6	450	503	2040	R6 184 000
Required when future areas S50 & S52 develop.	SSW4.7	160	1087	2040	R1 659 000
Required when future areas S51, S55, S57 & S58 develop.	SSW4.8	315	186	2040	R804 000
Required when future areas S51, S55, S57 & S58 develop.	SSW4.9	250	889	2040	R2 307 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SSW5.1	250	253	2040	R730 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SSW5.2	200	284	2040	R603 000
New supply pipe from borehole to old Kayamandi sump & PS.	SSW.B64	160	233	2045	R372 000
New supply pipe from borehole to proposed package plant.	SSW.B69	160	74	2045	R155 000
Required when future area S99.1 develops	SSW18.9	100	PRV	2045	R291 000
Required when future areas S55, S57 & S58 develop.	SSW4.11	200	768	2045	R1 512 000
Required when future area S58 develops.	SSW4.12	160	812	2045	R1 250 000
Network upgrade to improve network conveyance to area.	SSW4.20	200	110	2045	R299 000
Network upgrade to improve network conveyance to area.	SSW4.21	160	119	2045	R241 000
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW.B16	160	1062	2055	R2 801 000
Required to control inflow into reservoir (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW.B17	100	FCV	2055	R291 000
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW11.1	250	371	2055	R1 024 000
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW11.2	250	615	2055	R1 629 000
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW12.1	150	PRV	2055	R376 000
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW12.2	200	40	2055	R145 000
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW12.3	160	380	2055	R609 000

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Table C.3.4: Future bulk water pipeline and water reticulation infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW12.4	110	100	2055	R142 000
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW13.6	200	56	2055	R1 547 000
Required when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW13.7	200	Valve	2055	R194 000
Required when future areas S66 & S67 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW2.1	200	283	2055	R601 000
Required when future area S67 develops (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW2.2	160	402	2055	R642 000
Required when future area S66 develops (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item).	SSW2.3	160	289	2055	R476 000
Required when higher lying areas of future areas S66 & S67 develop.	SSW22.1	160	182	2055	R317 000
Telemetry at reservoirs, PRVs and bulk water meters	SSW.M1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R800 000
Sub-Total					R201 808 000
Klapmuts					
Replace existing 200Ø PS inlet manifold (to Lower & Upper pumps).	SKW.B2a	500	10	2026	R657 000
Replace existing 200Ø PS inlet & outlet manifold (Upper pump).	SKW.B2b	400	17	2026	R511 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SKW1.18	200	398	2028	R1 303 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SKW1.19	200	224	2028	R2 068 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SKW1.20	200	39	2028	R142 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SKW1.35	200	437	2028	R986 000
Inter-connection pipeline from Klapmuts boreholes to Koelenhof PS.	SKW.B19	160	1025	2030	R1 567 000
Required when future areas K24.1 and K24.2 develop.	SKW1.10	250	674	2030	R1 773 000
Required when future areas K24.1 and K24.2 develop.	SKW1.11	200	735	2030	R1 450 000
Required when future area K24.1 develops.	SKW1.15	250	166	2030	R514 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SKW1.16	200	261	2030	R559 000
Required when future area K24.1 develops.	SKW1.27	160	353	2030	R570 000
Required when future areas K13 and K22 develop.	SKW1.28	160	415	2030	R661 000
Required when future area K1.4 develops.	SKW1.31	250	133	2030	R432 000
Required when future area K1.3 develops.	SKW1.34	200	356	2030	R739 000
Required when future areas K24.1 and K24.2 develop.	SKW1.9a	315	160	2030	R713 000
Required when future area K24.1 develops.	SKW1.9b	250	140	2030	R451 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SKW2.3	200	134	2030	R321 000
Required when future areas K24.1 and K24.2 develop.	SKW3.1	355	377	2030	R1 905 000
Required when future areas K15.2, K17 and K24.2 develop	SKW3.12	250	54	2030	R237 000
Required when future areas K16 and K24.2 develop.	SKW3.2	355	639	2030	R2 992 000
Required when future area K24.2 develops.	SKW3.3	250	311	2030	R874 000
Required when future area K24.2 develops.	SKW3.4	160	606	2030	R945 000
Replace existing 200Ø bulk pipe to Klapmuts Upper reservoir.	SKW.B4a	250	68	2040	R364 000
Inter-connection between existing 200Ø and existing 250Ø Klapmuts Upper reservoir feeder main.	SKW.B4b	250	4	2040	R118 000
Isolate existing 250Ø from Klapmuts Lower reservoir zone.	SKW.B4c	250	Valve	2040	R239 000
Inter-connection between existing 200Ø and existing 250Ø Klapmuts Upper reservoir feeder main.	SKW.B4d	250	3	2040	R113 000
Replace existing 200Ø feeder main to Klapmuts Upper reservoir.	SKW.B4e	250	355	2040	R1 092 000
Required to improve network conveyance (parallel reinforcement).	SKW1.13	200	255	2040	R548 000
Required when future areas K8, K9, K11, K12 and K24.1 develop.	SKW1.21	250	310	2040	R2 177 000
Required when future areas K8, K11 and K12 develop.	SKW1.22	250	591	2040	R1 568 000
Required when future area K12 develops.	SKW1.26	200	501	2040	R1 011 000
Required when future areas K15.2 and K17 develop	SKW3.14	250	924	2040	R2 393 000
Required when future areas K14.1, K21.1 and K21.2 develop.	SKW1.23	200	471	2045	R955 000
Required when future area K9 develops.	SKW1.25	160	161	2045	R285 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SKW1.7	250	152	2045	R481 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SKW2.4	200	546	2045	R1 095 000
Required when future areas K15.2 and K17 develop.	SKW3.15	200	401	2045	R822 000
Required when future areas K15.2 and K20 develop.	SKW3.16	160	1567	2050	R2 371 000
Telemetry at reservoirs, PRVs and bulk water meters	SKW.M1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R460 000
Sub-Total					R38 462 000
Franschhoek					
Required to utilise storage capacity in Franschhoek reservoir for Groendal zone.	SFW1.2	250	728	2025	R1 907 000
Required as interim connection until Central Lower reservoir is constructed.	SFW1.6	100	PRV	2025	R291 000
Required when future area FH5 develops.	SFW1.7	200	253	2025	R544 000

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Table C.3.4: Future bulk water pipeline and water reticulation infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
New PRV installation.	SFW11.1	100	PRV	2026	R291 000
Required to implement Franschhoek PRV 1 zone.	SFW11.13	110	6	2026	R38 000
New PRV installation.	SFW11.2	100	PRV	2026	R291 000
Required to implement Franschhoek PRV 2 zone.	SFW12.10	150	Valve	2026	R153 000
Inter-connection pipe.	SFW12.13	160	14	2026	R67 000
Required to implement Franschhoek PRV 2 zone	SFW12.2	75	Valve	2026	R100 000
Required to implement Franschhoek PRV 2 zone	SFW12.7	150	Valve	2026	R153 000
Move connection over to higher pressure zone when Franschhoek PRV 1 zone is implemented.	SFW2.11	110	12	2026	R44 000
New bulk supply pipeline to new reservoir.	SFW.B24	200	267	2028	R570 000
Required when Langrug Upper reservoir is constructed.	SFW.B7	110	331	2028	R395 000
Required when future area LM3 develops.	SFW13.1	160	386	2028	R619 000
Required when future area LM4 develops.	SFW13.2	160	473	2028	R748 000
Required when Langrug Upper reservoir is constructed.	SFW7.1	160	337	2028	R546 000
New supply pipe for network.	SFW7.2	160	253	2028	R421 000
Inter-connection pipe for Upper reservoir network.	SFW7.3	110	15	2028	R48 000
Required to implement Langrug Upper reservoir zone.	SFW7.4	110	Valve	2028	R114 000
Required to implement Langrug Upper reservoir zone.	SFW7.5	110	Valve	2028	R114 000
Required when La Motte Upper reservoir is constructed.	SFW9.1	250	272	2028	R779 000
Implement with construction of new reservoir.	SFW9.2	250	259	2028	R745 000
Required to improve flow through the PS inlet/outlet manifold	SFW.B12	355	31	2030	R469 000
Required to augment bulk supply to Franschhoek.	SFW.B18	450	4158	2030	R35 072 000
Required when future area FH4 develops.	SFW1.9	160	153	2030	R274 000
Required to supply sufficient fire flow to Wemmershoek (after old supply to town is transferred to the raw water system).	SFW10.1a	250	86	2030	R316 000
Required to supply sufficient fire flow to Wemmershoek (after old supply to town is transferred to the raw water system).	SFW10.1b	200	306	2030	R644 000
Required to supply sufficient fire flow to Wemmershoek (after old supply to town is transferred to the raw water system).	SFW10.2	200	256	2030	R550 000
Required when future areas WH2 and WH3 develop.	SFW10.3	200	316	2030	R663 000
Insert valve and close to transfer network pipe to raw water system.	SFW10.5	200	Valve	2030	R194 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SFW2.2	160	38	2030	R103 000
Replace existing 750 pipe.	SFW2.3	160	61	2030	R137 000
Required to improve network conveyance and redundancy.	SFW2.4	110	240	2030	R295 000
Inter-connection pipe.	SFW6.4	160	13	2030	R65 000
Required when future areas FH19 and FH20 develop.	SFW8.1	200	198	2030	R441 000
Required when future area FH19 develops.	SFW8.2	200	216	2030	R475 000
Required when future area FH22 develops.	SFW8.3	160	120	2030	R223 000
Required when future areas LM1 to LM6 develops.	SFW9.3	250	254	2030	R733 000
Required to augment bulk supply to Franschhoek.	SFW.B11	355	2909	2035	R12 413 000
Bulk pipe to transfer water from Bagatelle reservoir to FH Estate reservoirs.	SFW.B27	160	1349	2035	R2 047 000
Replace existing 1000 feeder main to Bagatelle reservoir.	SFW2.1	160	114	2035	R215 000
Dedicated bulk supply from Franschhoek Lower reservoir to old Franschhoek Upper reservoir.	SFW.B10	250	14	2040	R138 000
Required to control flow into Groendal reservoir when Franschhoek Lower reservoir is constructed.	SFW.B39	200	FCV	2040	R489 000
Inter-connection pipe for dedicated bulk supply to Franschhoek Lower reservoir	SFW.B4	250	19	2040	R151 000
Inter-connection pipe to pump directly from La Motte bulk PS to new Franschhoek Lower reservoir.	SFW.B40	315	20	2040	R240 000
Required when Franschhoek Lower reservoir is constructed.	SFW1.10	315	662	2040	R2 441 000
Inter-connection pipe.	SFW1.3	160	42	2040	R109 000
Required when Franschhoek Lower reservoir is constructed.	SFW1.8	200	898	2040	R1 757 000
Required when future area LM2 develops.	SFW14.1	110	132	2040	R176 000
Required when future areas LM2, LM5 and LM6 develop.	SFW14.2	200	168	2040	R385 000
Required when future areas LM5 and LM6 develop.	SFW14.3	200	316	2040	R662 000
Required when future areas LM1 to LM6 develops.	SFW9.4	200	306	2040	R643 000
Required when future area LM6 develops.	SFW14.4	200	1079	2045	R2 097 000
Required when future area FH22 develops (Replace existing 2000 AC pipe).	SFW2.5	160	325	2045	R528 000
Telemetry at reservoirs, PRVs and bulk water meters	SFW.M1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R860 000
Sub-Total					R74 983 000
Dwars River					
Replace existing 150 Ø CCT connection.	SDW.B20	400	45	2026	R670 000
Replace existing 250Ø PS inlet manifold.	SDW.B4	300	8	2026	R143 000

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Table C.3.4: Future bulk water pipeline and water reticulation infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
Required to improve flow through the PS outlet manifold.	SDW.B7	300	14	2026	R157 000
Replace existing supply to Pniel Upper reservoir.	SDW.B29	110	124	2027	R181 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SDW9.1	110	191	2027	R241 000
Required bulk supply to Lanquedoc reservoir.	SDW.B23	250	3238	2028	R9 114 000
Emergency connection from Lanquedoc reservoir to Kylemore PS 3.	SDW.B8	315	80	2028	R440 000
Emergency connection from Lanquedoc reservoir to Kylemore PS 3.	SDW.B9	200	PRV	2028	R489 000
New Lanquedoc PRV.	SDW10.1	200	PRV	2028	R489 000
Required when future areas DR19 - 21 & DR27 - 29 develop.	SDW10.10	200	440	2028	R896 000
Required when future areas DR19 - 21 & DR27 - 29 develop.	SDW10.11	200	586	2028	R1 171 000
New supply pipeline to Boschendal Village.	SDW10.2	315	1616	2028	R5 725 000
New supply pipeline to Boschendal Village.	SDW10.3	315	774	2028	R2 826 000
Required to reduce high static pressures.	SDW6.1	100	PRV	2028	R291 000
Required to rezone network.	SDW6.2	110	Valve	2028	R114 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SDW6.3	160	33	2028	R95 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SDW6.4	110	152	2028	R198 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SDW7.1	160	267	2028	R442 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SDW7.2	160	220	2028	R373 000
New supply pipe from Lanquedoc reservoir.	SDW8.0	400	536	2028	R3 114 000
New supply pipe from Lanquedoc reservoir.	SDW8.1	355	1116	2028	R4 972 000
New supply pipeline to Boschendal Village.	SDW8.2	315	699	2028	R2 570 000
Required when future areas DR14 & DR20 develop.	SDW10.8	200	366	2030	R756 000
Required when future area DR14 develops.	SDW10.9	160	603	2030	R940 000
New supply pipeline to Lanquedoc.	SDW8.3	200	625	2030	R1 244 000
New supply pipeline to Lanquedoc.	SDW8.4	160	452	2030	R716 000
New supply pipeline to Lanquedoc.	SDW8.5	200	499	2030	R1 007 000
New supply pipeline to Lanquedoc.	SDW8.6	160	306	2030	R548 000
Required to improve network redundancy when future area DR4 develops.	SDW2.4	160	33	2035	R95 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	SDW5.1	160	447	2035	R709 000
Replace existing 300Ø supply pipeline when it reaches capacity or reaches end of operational life.	SDW.B21	400	2887	2040	R16 872 000
Required when future areas DR3 & DR5 develop.	SDW1.1	200	416	2040	R851 000
Required when future area DR15 develops.	SDW10.13	110	381	2040	R450 000
Required when future areas DR16 - 18 & DR21 develop.	SDW10.14	200	389	2040	R800 000
Required when future area DR16 develops.	SDW10.15	110	265	2040	R322 000
Required when future areas DR17, DR18 & DR21 develop.	SDW10.16	160	407	2040	R650 000
Required when future area DR21 develops.	SDW10.17	160	382	2040	R613 000
Required when future areas DR13 & DR25 develop.	SDW8.7	200	615	2040	R1 224 000
Required when future area DR31 develops.	SDW10.18	160	294	2045	R482 000
Required when future area DR29 develops.	SDW10.4	160	174	2045	R304 000
Required when future areas DR27, DR28 and DR31 develop.	SDW10.5	200	326	2045	R937 000
Required when future area DR28 develops.	SDW10.6	160	51	2045	R122 000
Required when future area DR27 develops.	SDW10.7	160	275	2045	R454 000
Telemetry at reservoirs, PRVs and bulk water meters.	SDW.M1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R580 000
Sub-Total					R65 387 000
Raithby					
Required to improve network conveyance (Replace existing 75Ø pipes).	SRW1.3	200	695	2026	R1 375 000
Inter-connection pipe to booster zone (after Raithby reservoir & booster PS are decommissioned).	SRW1.4	160	16	2026	R70 000
Close supply but maintain for emergencies.	SRW.B2	150	Valve	2030	R153 000
Dedicated bulk supply to CCT Faure service reservoir from Raithby bulk PS.	SRW.B3	160	219	2030	R616 000
Inter-connection pipe with bulk meter from Faure service reservoir to Raithby supply pipe.	SRW1.1	250	9	2030	R138 000
Required when future area R5 develops.	SRW1.6	110	118	2030	R161 000
Replace existing 150Ø pipe when pressure problems occur.	SRW1.2	250	3414	2045	R8 564 000
Telemetry at bulk water meter to town.	SRW.M1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R20 000
Sub-Total					R11 097 000
Faure					
Required when Welmoed future area develops.	RFW1.1	250	254	2030	R812 000
Required when Welmoed future area develops.	RFW1.2	200	1534	2030	R3 286 000
Required when Welmoed future area develops.	RFW1.5	160	287	2030	R517 000
Required when Welmoed future area develops.	RFW1.6	200	23	2030	R118 000
Sub-Total					R4 733 000
Polkadraai					

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

Table C.3.4: Future bulk water pipeline and water reticulation infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
New supply pipe to Papegaaiberg from Polkadraai.	SPW.B7	400	5210	2026	R41 264 000
Network upgrade to accommodate development along Vlothenburg Road.	SPW1.8	315	1070	2027	R4 319 000
Implement new PRV to manage high static pressures.	SPW1.7	200	PRV	2030	R489 000
Required when Welmoed future area develops.	SPW3.1	200	2116	2030	R4 506 000
Required when Welmoed future area develops.	SPW3.2	100	PRV	2030	R291 000
Required when Welmoed future area develops.	SPW3.3	200	257	2030	R609 000
Emergency supply to Welmoed from Skilpadsvelei.	SPW3.4	200	137	2030	R356 000
Required when future area PD4.1 develops.	SPW4.1	160	209	2030	R390 000
Telemetry at reservoirs, PRV and bulk water meters.	SRW.M1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R120 000
Sub-Total					R52 344 000
Koelenhof					
Required to augment bulk supply to Koelenhof area.	RKW.B6a	560	4143	2028	R57 387 000
Required to augment supply to Sonop and Devon Valley reservoirs.	RKW2.2	315	1206	2030	R4 844 000
Required when future area KP6 develops.	RKW2.5	160	219	2030	R370 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	RKW4.1	110	518	2030	R600 000
Required to improve network conveyance.	RKW4.2	110	763	2030	R870 000
Required when future area KP20 develops (Replace existing 75Ø pipe).	RKW5.1	110	680	2030	R779 000
Required when future area KP20 develops (Replace existing 50Ø pipe).	RKW5.2	110	237	2030	R292 000
Bulk supply pipeline to Kriekbult reservoir.	RKW.B10	315	1446	2035	R5 777 000
Required to control flow into the Kriekbult sump.	RKW.B7	300	FCV	2035	R797 000
Supply pipeline from Kriekbult reservoir to network.	RKW2.1	355	1463	2035	R6 411 000
Isolate Koelenhof and Kriekbult zones.	RKW2.4a	200	Valve	2035	R194 000
Isolate Koelenhof and Kriekbult zones.	RKW2.4b	355	Valve	2035	R335 000
Isolate Koelenhof and Kriekbult zones.	RKW2.4c	315	Valve	2035	R335 000
Isolate Kriekbult and Sonop zones.	RKW2.7a	160	10	2035	R62 000
Isolate Kriekbult and Sonop zones.	RKW2.7b	160	Valve	2035	R153 000
Isolate Kriekbult and Sonop zones.	RKW2.7c	300	Valve	2035	R285 000
Inter-connection pipe required to supply areas east of R304 from Kriekbult reservoir.	RKW2.8	315	9	2035	R200 000
Isolate Kriekbult and Sonop zones.	RKW2.9a	200	Valve	2035	R194 000
Inter-connection bulk pipeline between Koelenhof and Kayamandi systems.	RKW.B14	355	7578	2040	R35 885 000
Required when future areas KP10 & KP11 develop.	RKW1.2	250	89	2040	R323 000
Required when future areas KP10 & KP11 develop.	RKW1.3	200	968	2040	R1 888 000
Second bulk connection for Koelenhof rural water scheme.	RKW.B1	560	-	2045	R2 175 000
Required to isolate the bulk supply from existing Koelenhof system.	RKW.B16	250	Valve	2045	R239 000
Dedicated bulk supply to Koelenhof.	RKW.B2	560	934	2045	R13 539 000
Required to control flow from CCT.	RKW.B3	300	FCV	2045	R797 000
Dedicated bulk supply to Koelenhof.	RKW.B6b	560	1154	2045	R16 541 000
Telemetry at reservoirs, PRVs and bulk water meters.	SRW.M1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R700 000
Sub-Total					R151 972 000
Muldersvlei					
Inter-connection pipe between Koelenhof and Muldersvlei systems to improve residual pressure in the Muldersvlei system.	RMW1.1	160	423	2026	R740 000
Sub-Total					R740 000
Total					R601 526 000

WATER TREATMENT WORKS INFRASTRUCTURE

The table below gives a summary of the existing hydraulic design capacities and average daily flows and peak month average daily flows for the 2023/2024 financial year for each of the WTWs.

Table C.3.5: Existing hydraulic design capacities and average flows at each of the WTWs and water quality failures in network					
WTW	Existing Hydraulic Capacity	Peak Month Average Daily Flow (2023/2024)	Average Daily Flow (Jul 2023 – Jun 2024)	Required Treatment Capacity (1.5 x AADD10yr)	2023/2024 Water Quality Failures for Network (SANS0214:2015)
	MI/d	MI/d	MI/d	MI/d	
Idas Valley	21.000	16.309 (Oct)	11.872	21.708	Microbiological, Operational
Paradyskloof	17.000	15.040 (Jan)	12.004	22.001	Microbiological, Operational
Franschhoek	2.000	0.680 (Dec)	0.516	0.943	Microbiological

Note: The Idas Valley WTW was originally designed for a hydraulic capacity of 27.0 MI/d, but due to the age of the plant the current available hydraulic capacity is only 21.0 MI/d.

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The Idas Valley WTW was operating at 56.5% (AADD) of its design capacity of 21.0 MI/d for the 2023/2024 financial year. 42.9% of the 2023/2024 System Input volume of the Greater Stellenbosch system was treated at the Idas Valley WTW. The peak monthly flows at the WTW for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 financial years were 10.979 MI/d (Aug.) and 19.991 MI/d (Oct). The existing reduced hydraulic capacity of 21.0 MI/d for the Idas Valley WTW is inadequate for the future required treatment capacity.

The Paradyskloof WTW was operating at 70.6% (AADD) of its design capacity of 17.0 MI/d for the 2023/2024 financial year. 43.5% of the 2023/2024 System Input volume of the Greater Stellenbosch system was treated at the Paradyskloof WTW. The peak monthly flows at the WTW for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 financial years were 11.358 MI/d (Febr.) and 15.040 MI/d (Jan.). The existing hydraulic capacity of 17.0 MI/d for the Paradyskloof WTW is inadequate for the future required treatment capacity.

The upgrading of both the Idas Valley WTW and the Paradyskloof WTW depends on increased allocations from the Eerste River and the WCWSS and no costs were therefore linked to these upgrades at this stage.

The Franschhoek WTW was operating at 25.8% (AADD) of its design capacity of 2.0 MI/d for the 2023/2024 financial year. 14.9% of the 2023/2024 System Input volume of the Franschhoek system was treated at the Franschhoek WTW. The peak monthly flows at the WTW for the 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 financial years were 0.772 MI/d (Nov.) and 0.602 MI/d (Febr). The existing hydraulic capacity of 2.0 MI/d for the Franschhoek WTW is adequate for the future treatment requirements.

The WTWs are all operational and the treatment plants are in a good condition, with no non-functional treatment processes. Some of the minor items to be addressed at the WTWs, as identified through the WSDP inspection process during May 2023, are as follows.

Idas Valley WTW:

- Inadequate water quality testing equipment.
- Raw water inflow meters faulty for Tower 1 and Tower 3. No final water outflow meter.
- Valve of Filter No.13 is problematic.
- Lime stone tank No.2 not in use. Safety railings of lime stone tanks to be repaired, safety risk.

Paradyskloof WTW:

- Lime feeder for filters No.5-8 not operational.
- No final water outflow meter.
- Only one of the sodium aluminate dosing pumps is operational.

Franschhoek WTW: No access.

The following upgrades are required with regard to the WTWs.

Table C.3.6: Future upgrades of the WTWs			
WTW	Short description	Time Frame	Estimated cost
All WTWs	Upgrade chlorination installations	2025-2027	R750 000
Idas Valley WTW	Upgrade Idas Valley WTW	2025-2028	R52 000 000
Total			R52 750 000

WATER PUMP STATIONS

The water pump stations, as inspected during the WSDP site visits in May 2023, are all operational and well maintained. Duty and Standby pumps are available for most of the pump stations. Leaks were observed at some of the pumps during the site visits. The pump stations are fenced and locked and some are supplied with alarms to prevent any possible theft or vandalism. Key issues to be addressed at the water pump stations, as identified through the WSDP inspection process, are as follows:

- Pump stations without any standby pumps: Brandwacht PS (at WTW), Paradyskloof PS, Pniel PS and Winery Booster PS.

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- Pump No.2 of the Rozendal PS was removed for repairs.
- Ceiling of Welgelegen PS building needs to be replaced.
- Motor No.2 at Blackheath PS not connected.
- Pump stations with leaks: Kylemore PS No.3, Pniel PS, Uniepark PS, Pappegaaiberg and Kleinvallei PS, Blackheath PS, De Zalze PS, Koelenhof PS and Devon Valley PS.
- Kleinvallei and Kayamandi PS: Not fenced and electrical installations were vandalised.

The Water Master Plan (June 2025) has indicated that based on the most likely land-use development scenario, it will be necessary for the following future water pump stations.

Table 3.7: Future water pump stations required						
System	Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Year	Capacity (l/s)	Head (m)	Cost (R Million)
Stellenbosch	170 L/s to new Helshoogte reservoir	SSW.B10a	2028	170	71	R10 323 000
	80 L/s to Rozendal reservoir	SSW.B10b	2028	80	15	R1 191 000
	Required to augment bulk supply to Polkadraai (Pumps only)	SSW.B26	2030	50	35	R4 132 000
	Required when future area S81 develops	SSW20.2	2030	7	30	R2 843 000
	Required when future areas S17 and S82 develop	SSW21.1	2030	7	30	R2 843 000
	Sub-Total					R21 332 000
Klapmuts	Add second pump as standby for Upper pump	SKW.B3	2026	60	40	R1 616 000
	Upgrade capacity of pumps to 185 L/s	SKW.B7	2035	185	55	R4 259 000
	Sub-Total					R5 875 000
Franschhoek	Existing pump station at capacity	SFW.B2	2025	40	50	R749 000
	Required when Langrug Upper reservoir is constructed	SFW.B6	2028	10	55	R3 039 000
	Required to augment bulk supply to Franschhoek	SFW.B13	2030	185	56	R3 242 000
	Required to augment bulk supply to Franschhoek	SFW.B19	2030	160	123	R5 517 000
	Pump station to pump water from Bagatelle reservoir to FH Estate reservoirs	SFW.B26	2035	6	110	R3 148 000
	Dedicated bulk supply from Franschhoek Lower reservoir to Franschhoek Upper reservoir	SFW.B9	2040	50	57	R4 676 000
	Sub-Total					R20 371 000
Dwars River	Required to augment bulk supply to Pniel & Johannesburg	SDW.B11	2026	66	60	R2 144 000
	Required to augment bulk supply to Pniel & Johannesburg	SDW.B6	2026	70	70	R1 847 000
	Required when existing pump station reaches capacity	SDW.B28	2027	5	12	R839 000
	Required bulk supply to Lanquedoc reservoir	SDW.B22	2028	64	155	R7 371 000
	Required when existing pump station reaches capacity	SDW.B15	2035	12	77	R413 000
	Sub-Total					R12 614 000
Raithby	Decommission Raithby booster (Raithby is supplied from Faure service reservoir)	SRW1.7	2026	2	30	R2 771 000
	Required for dedicated bulk supply to CCT Faure service reservoir	SRW.B1	2030	10	40	R3 897 000
	Sub-Total					R6 668 000
Koelenhof	Upgrade/refurbish Sonop and Devon Valley pumps (Sonop pumps currently not operational)	RKW.B12	2026	45	100	R2 327 000
	New sump for Kriekbult pump station	RKW.B8	2035	100	150	R1 408 000
	Required when Kriekbult reservoir is constructed	RKW.B9	2035	90	76	R6 874 000
	Required to supply bulk water from the Koelenhof system to the Kayamandi system	RKW.B15	2040	60	120	R3 252 000
	New sump for Koelenhof bulk pump station no. 2	RKW.B4	2045	100	150	R1 408 000
	New Koelenhof bulk PS	RKW.B5	2045	150	30	R7 328 000
	Sub-Total					R22 597 000
Total						R89 457 000

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RESERVOIR INFRASTRUCTURE

Most of the reservoirs and water towers in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are in a good condition and well maintained. The levels of the reservoirs are monitored through the scada systems. No leaks were noticed at any of the reservoirs during the WSDP site visits in May 2023. Most of the reservoir sites are fenced and locked, the reservoir covers are locked and the air vents are covered.

Some of the issues to be addressed at the water reservoirs and towers, as identified through the WSDP inspection process, are as follows.

- Reservoirs not fenced: La Motte and Pniel Upper.
- Reservoirs with covers not locked: Wemmershoek, La Motte, Bagatelle, Pniel Lower and Upper and Uniepark No.2
- Roof of Uniepark No.1 vandalised and needs to be repaired.

The 2023/2024 storage factors of the total reservoir storage capacity for the various systems, based on 1 x PDD (24 hours storage capacity), are 1.31 for Stellenbosch, 1.86 for Franschhoek, 2.27 for Dwars River and 3.05 for Klappmuts. Even though the overall storage capacity might be adequate for all of the towns there can be distribution zones within some of the towns with inadequate storage capacity, which require additional reservoirs.

The Water Master Plan (June 2025) has indicated that based on the most likely land-use development scenario, it will be necessary for the following future reservoirs.

Table 3.8: Future reservoir storage capacities required					
System	Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Capacity (ML)	Year	Estimated Cost
Stellenbosch	Additional reservoir capacity at Cloeteville	SSW.B14	7.000	2025	R25 308 000
	Required to augment bulk supply to Stellenbosch	SSW.B19	30.000	2028	R79 170 000
	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Papegaaiberg zone (20.0 ML as first phase, additional 20.0 ML required in future))	SSW.B21	20.000	2028	R58 290 000
	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Papegaaiberg zone (Phase 2)	SSW.B22	20.000	2045	R58 290 000
	Required when future areas S19, S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term item)	SSW.B18	1.500	2055	R8 255 000
	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Brandwacht zone	SSW.B32	1.500	2055	R8 255 000
	Additional reservoir capacity at Paradyskloof 2 (Potential longer term upgrade)	SSW.B6	1.500	2055	R8 255 000
	Sub-Total				R245 823 000
Klappmuts	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Klappmuts Lower reservoir site	SKW.B10	9.000	2035	R30 798 000
	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Klappmuts Upper	SKW.B5	5.000	2040	R19 575 000
	Sub-Total				R50 373 000
Franschhoek	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Langrug (Existing storage capacity insufficient. Additional 1.0 ML higher lying reservoir also proposed for Langrug area)	SFW.B3	1.000	2025	R6 192 000
	New reservoir storage capacity for La Motte (can be phased)	SFW.B25	3.000	2028	R13 398 000
	Decommission existing La Motte reservoir once La Motte Upper reservoir is constructed.	SFW.B23	0.500	2028	-
	Reservoir storage capacity for Langrug Upper zone (required to service higher lying structures in Langrug)	SFW.B8	1.000	2028	R6 192 000
	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Wemmershoek	SFW.B17	0.750	2030	R5 132 000
	Additional reservoir capacity for future areas	SFW.B5	5.000	2040	R19 575 000
	Sub-Total				R50 489 000
Dwars River	Additional reservoir capacity for Pniel area	SDW.B27	1.000	2027	R6 192 000
	Reservoir storage capacity for Lanquedoc reservoir development area (3.5 ML as phase 1; 5.0 ML as phase 2)	SDW.B5	3.500	2028	R15 149 000
	Additional reservoir capacity for future areas	SDW.B16	1.500	2035	R8 255 000
	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Lanquedoc reservoir development areas (Longer term)	SDW.B24	5.000	2040	R19 575 000
	Sub-Total				R49 171 000
Raithby	Decommission Raithby reservoir (Raithby is supplied from Faure service reservoir)	SRW.B5	0.180	2026	-

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Table 3.8: Future reservoir storage capacities required					
System	Recommendations included in the Water Master Plan	Item	Capacity (Ml)	Year	Estimated Cost
	Sub-Total				-
Koelenhof	Additional reservoir storage capacity for Devon Valley (replace old Devon Valley tank)	RKW.B13	0.500	2030	R3 886 000
	Required to augment bulk supply to Koelenhof	RKW.B11	4.000	2035	R16 762 000
	Sub-Total				R20 648 000
Total					R416 504 000

BULK SEWER PIPELINE AND SEWER DRAINAGE NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

The Sewer Master Plan (June 2025) has indicated that based on the most likely land-use development scenario, it will be necessary for the following bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network infrastructure.

Table 3.9: Future bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Sewer Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
Stellenbosch WWTW					
Investigate existing Gravity pipelines	SSS12.1, SSS12.2, SSS12.3, SSS14.3, SSS14.4, SSS17.12, SSS17.13, SSS17.14, SSS17.6, SSS18.10, SSS18.14, SSS18.6, SSS18.7, SSS19.4, SSS19.5, SSS19.7, SSS19.8, SSS20.12, SSS20.4, SSS20.8, SSS26.2, SSS26.4, SSS9.1, SSS9.5	-	-	2025	R96 000
Investigate existing Flow Diversion	SSS17.3	-	-	2025	R11 000
Investigate existing Rising pipelines	SSS23.1, SSS24.1, SSS6.1, SSS8.1, SSS8.3	-	-	2025	R20 000
Upgrade existing 225mm dia. outfall gravity sewer to a 315mm uPVC sewer	SSS1.8	315	183	2026	R886 000
Upgrade existing 160mm dia. outfall gravity sewer to a 315mm dia. uPVC sewer	SSS1.9	315	427	2026	R1 830 000
Replace existing rising main (Existing pipe in bad state of repair)	SSS14.1	315	325	2026	R3 442 000
Upgrade existing 160mm dia. gravity section to 250mm dia. uPVC. Replace existing 200mm dia. Vitrified Caly pipe to a 250mm dia. uPVC if existing pipe is in a bad state of repair.	SSS19.2a	250	317	2027	R1 192 000
Upgrade existing 250mm dia. gravity Vitrified Caly pipe with a 250mm dia. uPVC pipe if the existing pipe is in a bad state of repair.	SSS19.2b	250	367	2027	R1 358 000
Upgrade existing Gravity (To address operational problems)	SSS19.3	200	844	2027	R2 520 000
New gravity sewer when future areas S64, S65 and S66 develop.	SSS17.1	160	463	2028	R1 030 000
Upgrade existing bulk Gravity when existing outfall sewer reaches capacity.	SSS1.2	600	757	2030	R7 141 000
Upgrade existing Flow Diversion	SSS1.4	-	-	2030	R638 000
Upgrade existing bulk Gravity when existing outfall sewer reaches capacity	SSS1.5	600	186	2030	R1 952 000
Upgrade existing Flow Diversion	SSS1.6	-	-	2030	R638 000
Upgrade existing bulk Gravity when existing outfall sewer reaches capacity	SSS1.7	600	449	2030	R4 339 000
New gravity sewer when future areas S36 develops	SSS17.18	160	379	2030	R856 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector sewer reaches capacity.	SSS19.1	400	875	2030	R4 532 000
New bulk rising main when future areas in the Fleurbaix PS drainage area develop.	SSS2.1	400	29	2030	R373 000
New gravity sewer when future area S58 develops	SSS2.17	250	1329	2030	R3 622 000
New rising main to divert flow to the Fleurbaix PS	SSS2.4	355	19	2030	R261 000
New gravity sewers when Kayamandi Northern extensions develop	SSS27.10	160	679	2030	R1 473 000
	SSS27.11	160	708	2030	R1 533 000
	SSS27.13	160	650	2030	R1 413 000
	SSS27.2	160	307	2030	R708 000
	SSS27.3	400	198	2030	R915 000
	SSS27.4	315	891	2030	R2 940 000
	SSS27.5	250	411	2030	R1 177 000
	SSS27.6	200	433	2030	R1 072 000
	SSS27.8	200	206	2030	R553 000

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Table 3.9: Future bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Sewer Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
New gravity sewer when future areas S47 and S91 develop.	SSS3.3	160	111	2030	R305 000
New gravity sewer when future area KP19 develops	SSS30.10	160	2053	2030	R4 299 000
New gravity sewer when future area KP17 develops	SSS30.11	160	350	2030	R797 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when overflow problems occur.	SSS30.3	250	17	2030	R221 000
Investigate existing Gravity	SSS30.4	-	-	2030	R4 000
New gravity sewer when future areas KP8.1, KP8.2, KP9, KP10 and KP11 develop	SSS30.5	250	278	2030	R823 000
New gravity sewer when future areas KP8.1, KP8.2 and KP11 develop	SSS30.6	160	190	2030	R469 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas KP8.2 and K9 develop	SSS30.8	200	323	2030	R820 000
New gravity sewer when future areas PD3.1 and PD3.2 develop	SSS4.4	160	1066	2030	R2 268 000
New gravity sewer when future areas PD4.1 to PD4.3 develop.	SSS4.5	160	380	2030	R859 000
New rising main when future areas in the Welmoed PS drainage area develop	SSS5.1	160	4084	2030	R6 082 000
New gravity sewers when future areas in the Welmoed PS drainage area develop	SSS5.3	200	8	2030	R98 000
	SSS5.5	160	554	2030	R1 216 000
	SSS5.6	200	395	2030	R985 000
	SSS5.7	160	116	2030	R316 000
	SSS5.8	160	236	2030	R562 000
	SSS5.9	160	382	2030	R863 000
New gravity sewers when future area S78 develop	SSS7.5	160	263	2030	R618 000
	SSS7.6	160	338	2030	R772 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector reaches capacity	SSS9.2	200	35	2030	R257 000
New gravity sewers when future areas S115 and S133 develop	SSS9.6	200	37	2030	R165 000
	SSS9.7	160	300	2030	R694 000
Upgrade existing gravity (Investigate first)	SSS19.6	250	561	2030	R1 982 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector sewer reaches capacity	SSS17.2	250	42	2035	R300 000
Investigate existing Flow Diversion when existing collector sewer reaches capacity	SSS17.4	-	-	2035	R11 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector sewer reaches capacity	SSS17.5	200	545	2035	R1 685 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector sewer reaches capacity	SSS18.1	200	75	2035	R368 000
New gravity bulk sewer required when future areas in the Fleurbaix PS drainage area develop.	SSS2.5	600	918	2035	R6 981 000
New gravity sewer Eerste River crossing from Droe Dyke to Fleurbaix drainage area	SSS2.6	525	154	2035	R4 117 000
New gravity sewer required when future area S127 develops	SSS2.7	450	418	2035	R2 506 000
New gravity sewer when future area S127 develop	SSS2.8	400	247	2035	R1 119 000
New gravity sewer when future area S126 develop	SSS2.9	355	909	2035	R3 392 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when future areas S1 and S3 develop.	SSS22.1	355	130	2035	R750 000
New gravity sewer. Rail crossing required when future areas S1 and S3 develop	SSS22.2	160	57	2035	R474 000
Upgrade existing Gravity (Investigate first) when Kayamandi E is formalised.	SSS25.3	315	49	2035	R372 000
	SSS25.4	250	279	2035	R1 070 000
	SSS25.5	200	49	2035	R302 000
	SSS25.6	200	68	2035	R355 000
New gravity sewer when Kayamandi H is formalised.	SSS26.5	160	243	2035	R577 000
New gravity sewer required when Kayamandi Northern extensions develop.	SSS27.9	160	366	2035	R831 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector reaches capacity	SSS7.1	315	535	2035	R2 253 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector reaches capacity	SSS7.2	250	174	2035	R731 000
New gravity sewer when future areas S40.1 and S40.2 develop	SSS9.4	160	432	2035	R965 000
Decommission existing rising when the outfall sewer to Fleurbaix PS is complete.	SSS3.1	-	-	2040	R11 000
New gravity sewers when future area S127 develop	SSS2.12	315	769	2040	R2 550 000
	SSS2.13	250	80	2040	R296 000

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Table 3.9: Future bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Sewer Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
New gravity sewer when future area S127 develop and to by-pass the Wood Mill PS	SSS2.15	200	203	2040	R545 000
New gravity sewer required to by-pass the Wood Mill PS	SSS2.16	160	99	2040	R280 000
New rising main when future areas in the Droë Dyke PS drainage area develop.	SSS2.23	160	1085	2040	R1 634 000
New gravity sewers when future areas S52.1, S52.2 and S127 develop.	SSS2.25	250	21	2040	R140 000
	SSS2.26	200	302	2040	R772 000
	SSS2.29	200	263	2040	R684 000
Investigate existing Rising capacity of Plankenburg pumping system, potentially upgrade pump station.	SSS25.1	-	-	2040	R4 000
New gravity sewer when future area S14 develops	SSS26.1	160	526	2040	R1 159 000
New gravity sewer when future are KP11 develop	SSS30.7	160	327	2040	R749 000
New gravity sewer when future area KP10 develop	SSS30.9	200	53	2040	R203 000
New gravity sewer when future area PD1 develop.	SSS4.6	160	139	2040	R364 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector reaches capacity.	SSS7.3	200	606	2040	R1 858 000
New gravity sewer required when area S78 develop.	SSS7.7	160	453	2040	R1 009 000
New gravity sewer when future area S42 develop	SSS9.3	160	298	2040	R691 000
New gravity sewers required when future area S67 develops (Outside urban edge, potential longer term)	SSS14.6	250	87	2045	R314 000
	SSS14.7	200	241	2045	R632 000
	SSS14.8	160	1045	2045	R2 226 000
	SSS14.9	160	1052	2045	R2 241 000
New gravity sewer when future areas S55, S57 and S58 develop.	SSS2.18	200	1121	2045	R2 650 000
New rising main discharge at WWTW when Fleurbaix PS is upgraded to 285 l/s	SSS2.2	400	2464	2045	R14 257 000
New gravity sewer when future areas S55, S57 and S58 develop	SSS2.20	160	270	2045	R633 000
New gravity sewer when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop (Outside urban edge, potential longer term)	SSS20.7	160	260	2045	R611 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when existing collector sewer reaches capacity.	SSS20.9	200	238	2045	R825 000
New gravity sewer when future area S1 develops	SSS22.3	160	159	2045	R404 000
	SSS22.4	160	207	2045	R504 000
New gravity sewer when future area S99.1 develop.	SSS28.1	250	180	2045	R563 000
	SSS29.1	110	346	2045	R396 000
Upgrade existing Gravity required when overflow problems occur.	SSS30.2	450	74	2045	R637 000
New gravity sewer when future area S74 develops	SSS7.4	160	150	2045	R386 000
Upgrade existing gravity when existing collector sewer reaches capacity when future areas S20.1 and S20.2 develop.	SSS1.10	315	319	2050	R1 412 000
Upgrade/install telemetry at existing PSs and install bulk meters	SSS.T1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R760 000
Sub-Total					R145 555 000
Wemmershoek WWTW					
Upgrade existing Gravity when overflow or operational problems occur at existing 160mm dia. outfall sewer.	SFS1.8	200	941	2028	R2 795 000
New gravity required to decommission La Motte PS	SFS3.1	200	280	2028	R722 000
Abandon existing rising. Decommission La Motte PS & rising main when item SFS3.1 is implemented.	SFS3.3	-	-	2028	R11 000
New gravity sewer required when future area FH25 develop	SFS1.12	160	324	2030	R744 000
New gravity sewer when future area LM7 develop	SFS2.4	160	117	2030	R318 000
New rising required when future area LM1, LM2, LM5 and LM6 develop	SFS4.1	110	239	2030	R279 000
New gravity sewer when future area LM2, LM5 and LM6 develops.	SFS4.3	160	532	2030	R1 172 000
New gravity sewer when future area LM5 and LM6 develops	SFS4.4	160	256	2030	R603 000
New gravity sewer when future area LM6 develops	SFS4.5	160	1023	2030	R2 181 000
New gravity sewer when future area LM4 develops	SFS4.6	160	573	2030	R1 256 000
New gravity sewer when future areas FH4, FH16 and FH17 develop.	SFS1.1	160	202	2035	R494 000
	SFS1.3	160	352	2035	R802 000
	SFS1.4	160	245	2035	R581 000
New gravity sewer when future areas FH13 and FH18 develop	SFS1.5	160	124	2035	R332 000
New gravity sewer when future area FH19 develop	SFS1.6	160	118	2035	R320 000

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Table 3.9: Future bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Sewer Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
New gravity sewer to divert incoming flow from Akademie street midblock sewer.	SFS1.7	160	45	2035	R170 000
New gravity sewer required when future area FH22 develop.	SFS1.9	160	103	2035	R288 000
New gravity sewer when future area FH18 develops	SFS1.2	160	786	2040	R1 693 000
Upgrade/install telemetry system	SFS.T1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R100 000
Sub-Total					R14 861 000
Pniel WWTW					
New rising main required when future Boschendal PS is constructed.	SDS4.13	200	2694	2026	R5 098 000
New gravity sewer when Boschendal Village area develops	SDS4.7	315	211	2026	R763 000
New gravity sewer for future development areas	SDS4.8	160	471	2026	R1 046 000
New gravity sewer to new Banhoek bulk PS	SDS8.1	315	390	2026	R1 336 000
New gravity sewer to Dwars River WWTP when Banhoek PS is commissioned.	SDS8.4	450	837	2026	R4 071 000
New 200mm dia. rising main as first phase when Banhoek PS is constructed, reinforce with parallel 200mm dia. rising main in the future.	SDS8.3a	200	2954	2026	R5 586 000
Decommission rising mains when proposed Banhoek PS is commissioned.	SDS2.7	-	-	2027	R11 000
	SDS3.1	-	-	2027	R11 000
New gravity by-pass for Pniel and Sports Field PSs	SDS8.6	315	876	2027	R2 894 000
New gravity by-pass for Pniel and Sports Field PSs (river crossing)	SDS8.7	315	71	2027	R541 000
New gravity by-pass for Pniel and Sports Field PSs	SDS8.8	200	512	2027	R1 255 000
	SDS8.9	160	383	2027	R865 000
Upgrade existing Gravity when overflow problems occur when upstream PS is operational	SDS1.2	200	269	2028	R915 000
Decommission rising main when proposed Banhoek PS is commissioned.	SDS7.1	-	-	2028	R11 000
Upgrade existing gravity by-pass for Lanquedoc PS	SDS8.10	200	642	2028	R1 632 000
New gravity sewer when future area DR1 develops	SDS1.3	160	426	2030	R952 000
Upgrade existing Gravity sewers (Investigate first). Required when existing outfall sewers reaches capacity	SDS2.1	250	402	2030	R1 470 000
	SDS2.2	200	870	2030	R2 597 000
New gravity sewer when future area DR22 develops	SDS4.2	160	344	2030	R785 000
New gravity sewer when future areas DR14, DR20 and DR25 develops	SDS4.3	160	513	2030	R1 132 000
New gravity sewer when future area DR25 develops	SDS4.4	160	1 361	2035	R2 875 000
Upgrade existing Gravity. Required when collector sewer reaches capacity when upstream areas DR1, DR2 and DR5 develop.	SDS1.1	200	528	2035	R1 008 000
New gravity sewer when future area DR5 develops	SDS1.4	160	503	2035	R1 112 000
	SDS1.6	160	1103	2035	R2 346 000
	SDS1.7	160	935	2035	R2 000 000
New gravity sewer for future development areas	SDS4.1	200	340	2035	R861 000
Interim PS and rising main to service upstream areas (decommission PS and rising main when flow is diverted in future to Allee Bleue PS)	SDS9.1	90	801	2035	R822 000
New gravity collector sewers for future development areas	SDS9.3	160	39	2035	R157 000
	SDS9.4	160	821	2035	R1 766 000
New gravity sewer to re-direct flow from interim PS to Allee Bleue PS (after proposed Allee Bleue PS is commissioned)	SDS9.7	160	852	2035	R1 856 000
New rising main required when future Allee Bleue PS is constructed (including main road crossing)	SDS5.1	160	1052	2040	R1 584 000
New gravity sewer when future area DR11 develops	SDS8.5	160	521	2040	R1 149 000
New gravity collector sewers for future development areas	SDS9.5	160	638	2040	R1 390 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas DR27, DR28 and DR29 develop	SDS5.3	250	43	2040	R197 000
	SDS5.4	200	119	2040	R352 000
New gravity sewers when future area DR27 develops	SDS5.5	160	203	2040	R495 000
	SDS5.6	160	271	2040	R634 000
New gravity sewer required to decommission Meerlust CT	SDS5.7	160	297	2040	R689 000
New gravity sewer when future area DR14 develops	SDS4.5	160	852	2045	R1 830 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas DR27, DR28 and DR29 develop.	SDS6.1	160	165	2045	R416 000
New gravity sewer when future area DR29 develops	SDS6.2	160	315	2045	R724 000

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Table 3.9: Future bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Sewer Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
Parallel 200mm dia. rising main as second phase when pumping rate from PS exceeds 40 l/s.	SDS8.3b	200	2954	2045	R6 230 000
New gravity collector sewers for future development areas	SDS9.6	160	1449	2045	R3 056 000
Upgrade/install telemetry at existing PSs and install bulk meters	SDS.T1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R540 000
Sub-Total					R67 060 000
Klapmuts WWTW					
New rising main when Rozenmeer bulk PS is constructed	SKS1.14	315	1267	2026	R4 444 000
New bulk gravity sewers to decommission Klapmuts PSs 2 and 3	SKS1.8	400	319	2026	R1 418 000
	SKS1.9	450	443	2026	R2 204 000
New gravity sewer required to divert flow to proposed Rozenmeer bulk PS	SKS5.2	160	42	2026	R163 000
Abandon existing rising sewers. Decommission when by-pass to Rozenmeer PS is complete.	SKS5.1	-	-	2026	R11 000
	SKS6.1	-	-	2027	R11 000
New gravity bulk sewer to decommission Klapmuts PS2	SKS1.7	400	216	2027	R991 000
New gravity sewer required to divert flow to Rozenmeer bulk PS	SKS6.2	315	61	2027	R326 000
New gravity sewer required to decommission Klapmuts PS1	SKS1.12	250	1043	2028	R2 860 000
New gravity rail crossing: Klapmuts	SKS1.12R	160	30	2028	R201 000
New gravity sewer required to by-pass Anura package plant	SKS5.9	160	547	2028	R1 202 000
New gravity road crossing: Simondium Road	SKS5.9R	160	25	2028	R179 000
Abandon existing rising sewer. Decommission when by-pass to Rozenmeer PS is complete.	SKS7.1	-	-	2028	R11 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K6, K24.1 and K24.2 develop.	SKS12.2	315	229	2030	R823 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K6 and K24.2 develop.	SKS12.3	250	516	2030	R1 456 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K17, K24.1 and K24.2 develop.	SKS14.1	315	282	2030	R992 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K1.4, K2 and K15.2 develop.	SKS18.1	160	303	2030	R701 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K14.4 and K20 develop.	SKS19.1	160	805	2030	R1 733 000
New gravity sewer required when future area K22 develop	SKS20.1	160	95	2030	R272 000
Upgrade existing Gravity required when existing collector sewer reaches capacity.	SKS10.1	355	435	2035	R2 084 000
Upgrade existing Gravity. Road crossing Old Paarl Road (R101)	SKS10.1R	355	47	2035	R593 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K24.1 and K24.2 develop.	SKS14.2	250	145	2035	R469 000
Upgrading existing Gravity. Required when existing collector sewer reaches capacity when upstream future development areas develop.	SKS16.2	200	791	2035	R2 375 000
New gravity required when future areas K2 and K15.2 develop.	SKS17.1	160	178	2035	R444 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K24.2 develops	SKS14.3	200	354	2040	R891 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K17 and K24.1 develop.	SKS15.1	160	710	2040	R1 538 000
Upgrading existing Gravity. Required when existing collector sewer reaches capacity when upstream future development areas develop.	SKS16.4	315	280	2040	R1 261 000
New gravity sewer when future areas K21.1 and K21.2 develop.	SKS20.2	160	125	2040	R335 000
New gravity sewer when future areas K21.1 and K21.2 develop.	SKS20.4	160	377	2040	R853 000
New gravity sewer when future areas K18 and K19 develop	SKS21.1	160	916	2040	R1 960 000
New rising main required if future areas K8, K9, K11 or K12 develop prior to the new Klapmuts WWTW and outfall sewer.	SKS8.1	110	262	2040	R304 000
New rising main required when future areas K21.1 and K21.2 develop.	SKS20.6	110	199	2040	R235 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K8, K9 and K12 develop.	SKS9.1	200	120	2040	R355 000
New gravity sewer required when future area K8 develops	SKS9.2	160	444	2040	R991 000
New gravity sewer. Road crossing Old Paarl Road (R101)	SKS9.2R	160	62	2040	R334 000
New gravity sewer required when future areas K9 and K12 develop.	SKS9.3	160	495	2045	R1 095 000
New gravity sewer when future area K21.2 develops	SKS20.3	160	213	2045	R514 000

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Table 3.9: Future bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network infrastructure required					
Recommendations included in the Sewer Master Plan	Item	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year	Estimated Cost
New gravity sewers when future area K19 develops	SKS21.2	160	252	2045	R595 000
	SKS21.3	160	82	2045	R246 000
New gravity sewer. Road crossing: Adam Tas Road (R44)	SKS21.3R	160	44	2045	R257 000
New gravity sewer required to divert flow to Regional WWTP for larger Klapmuts area.	SKS1.1	675	364	2050	R3 498 000
	SKS1.2	525	2954	2050	R19 251 000
	SKS1.2R	525	97	2050	R2 621 000
	SKS1.3	525	3217	2050	R20 953 000
	SKS1.3R	525	171	2050	R4 560 000
Upgrade/install telemetry at existing pump stations and install bulk meters and install bulk meters at rising main outlets and measure sewage inflow at WWTP.	SKS.T1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R540 000
Sub-Total					R89 150 000
Raithby WWTW					
New gravity sewer when future area R5 develop	SRS1.1	160	171	2030	R429 000
Upgrade / install telemetry (Measure sewage inflow at WWTP)	SRS.T1	-	-	Next 3 yrs	R100 000
Sub-Total					R529 000
Total					R317 155 000

SEWER PUMP STATIONS

Most of the sewer pump stations, as inspected during the WSDP site visits in May 2023, are operational and well maintained. Duty and Standby pumps are available for most of the pump stations. No spillages were observed at any of the sewer pump stations during the site visits. Most of the pump stations are also fenced and locked and some are supplied with alarms to prevent any possible theft or vandalism. Some of the issues to be addressed at the sewer pump stations, as identified through the WSDP inspection process, are as follows.

- Pump Stations where the electrical fence is not working: Klapmuts PSs No.1, No.2 and No.3.
- Mechanical screen at Klapmuts PS No.2 not operational.
- Erosion and part of fence at Digteby PS to be repaired.

The Sewer Master Plan (June 2025) has indicated that based on the most likely land-use development scenario, it will be necessary for the following future sewer pump stations.

Table 3.10: Future sewer pump stations required					
Drainage System	Recommendations included in the Sewer Master Plan	Item	Capacity (l/s)	Year	Estimated Cost
Stellenbosch WWTW	Investigate existing Pump Station (Distell 1 system)	SSS10.3	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (KWV system)	SSS12.4	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (Distell 2 system)	SSS13.3	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (Stellentia (Gilbeys) system)	SSS16.2	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (Nuutgevonden system)	SSS21.1	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (Welgevonden 2 (Stellenvista) system)	SSS23.2	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (Welgevonden 1 system)	SSS24.2	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (De Zalze 3 system)	SSS6.2	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (Audacia PS 2 system)	SSS8.2	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (Audacia PS 1 system)	SSS8.4	-	2025	R32 000
	Investigate existing Pump Station (Die Boord system, potentially downsize pump station)	SSS14.2	-	2026	R32 000
	New Pump Station required when future areas in the Fleurbaix PS drainage area develop (Initial capacity of 150 l/s, ultimate capacity of 285 l/s)	SSS2.3	150	2030	R12 551 000
	New Pump Station required when future areas in the Welmoed PS drainage area develop.	SSS5.2	-	2030	R2 834 000
	New Pump Station required when future areas in the Droe Dyke PS drainage area develop.	SSS2.24	-	2040	R3 443 000
	Upgrade existing Pump Station (Investigate the capacity of the Plankenburg pumping system first, potentially upgrade pump station)	SSS25.2	-	2040	R1 178 000
	Abandon existing Pump Station when the outfall sewer to Fleurbaix PS is complete.	SSS3.2	-	2040	R286 000

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Table 3.10: Future sewer pump stations required					
Drainage System	Recommendations included in the Sewer Master Plan	Item	Capacity (l/s)	Year	Estimated Cost
	Upgrade capacity of PS when future areas in the Fleurbaix PS drainage area develop (Initial capacity of 150 l/s, ultimate capacity of 285 l/s)	SSS2.30	135	2045	R2 580 000
	New Pump Station when future area S99.1 develop.	SSS29.2	-	2045	R2 533 000
	Sub-Total				R25 757 000
Wemmershoek WWTW	Decommission La Motte PS & rising main when item SFS3.1 is implemented.	SFS3.2	-	2028	R286 000
	New PS required when future area LM1, LM2, LM5 and LM6 develops.	SFS4.2	-	2030	R2 684 000
	Sub-Total				R2 970 000
Pniel WWTW	New Pump Station when Boschendal Village develops (16 l/s as first phase, 37 l/s ultimate capacity).	SDS4.12	-	2026	R4 070 000
	New 16 l/s Banhoek bulk PS required when Boschendal Village develops (16 l/s as first phase, 87 l/s ultimate capacity)	SDS8.2	16 - 87	2026	R6 443 000
	Abandon existing Pump Station when proposed Banhoek PS is commissioned.	SDS2.6	-	2027	R286 000
	Abandon existing Pump Station when proposed Banhoek PS is commissioned.	SDS3.2	-	2027	R286 000
	Abandon existing Pump Station when proposed Banhoek PS is commissioned.	SDS7.2	-	2028	R286 000
	Interim PS & rising main to service upstream areas (decommission PS & rising main when flow is diverted in future to Allee Bleue PS)	SDS9.2	-	2035	R2 483 000
	New Pump Station for future development areas DR27, DR28 and DR29 (re-direct flow from Meerlust to new PS)	SDS5.2	-	2040	R3 034 000
	Sub-Total				R16 888 000
Klapmuts WWTW	New PS required to decommission Klapmuts PSs 1, 2 and 3	SKS1.13	-	2026	R4 702 000
	Decommission when by-pass to Rozenmeer PS is complete.	SKS5.3	-	2026	R286 000
	Decommission when by-pass to Rozenmeer PS is complete.	SKS6.3	-	2027	R286 000
	Decommission when by-pass to Rozenmeer PS is complete.	SKS7.3	-	2028	R286 000
	New PS required if future areas K8, K9, K11 or K12 develop prior to the new Klapmuts WWTW and outfall sewer.	SKS8.2	-	2040	R2 834 000
	New PS required when future areas K21.1 and K21.2 develop.	SKS20.5	-	2040	R2 633 000
	Sub-Total				R11 027 000
Total					R56 642 000

WASTE WATER TREATMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The table below gives a summary of the existing hydraulic design capacities and current flows at each of the WWTWs, as well as the final effluent quality compliance percentages for the 2023/2024 financial year.

Table C.3.11 Existing hydraulic design capacities and flows at each of the WWTWs						
WWTW	Existing Hydraulic Capacity	Peak Month Average Daily Flow	Average Daily Flow (2023/2024)	Average Wet Weather Flow (April to September)	Average Daily Flow as a % of Design Capacity	Final Effluent Compliance for 2023/2024
	MI/d	MI/d	MI/d	MI/d	%	
Stellenbosch	35.000	36.963 (Sept)	23.718	25.978	67.77	Stellenbosch 1 Microbiological: 0.0% Chemical: 25.0% Physical: 44.4%
						Stellenbosch 2 Microbiological: 0.0% Chemical: 50.0% Physical: 69.4%
Wemmershoek	3.600	11.442 (Jun)	4.120	5.327	114.44	Microbiological: 33.3% Chemical: 27.1% Physical: 66.7%
Pniel	4.500	3.856 (Sept)	2.347	2.649	52.16	Microbiological: 0.0% Chemical: 47.9% Physical: 91.7%
Klapmuts	2.400	2.209 (Nov)	1.537	1.593	64.04	Microbiological: 50.0% Chemical: 62.5% Physical: 77.8%
Raithby	0.150	0.206 (Oct)	0.065	0.062	43.33	Microbiological: 33.3% Chemical: 77.1% Physical: 88.6%

Note: The Wemmershoek WWTW was originally designed for a hydraulic capacity of 5.0 MI/d, but due to design errors the current hydraulic capacity of the plant is only 3.6 MI/d.

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The organic design capacities of the WWTWs and the current loadings at the WWTWs are indicated in the table below.

Table C.3.12: Existing organic design capacities and loadings at the WWTWs					
WWTW	Organic Design Capacity	2022/2023		2023/2024	
		Average Load	% of Organic Design Capacity	Average Load	% of Organic Design Capacity
	kg COD/d	kg COD/d	%	kg COD/d	%
Stellenbosch	35 000	17 201	49.15	24 237	69.25
Wemmershoek	4 350	1 953	44.90	2 979	68.48
Pniel	4 500	1 511	33.58	937	20.82
Klapmuts	2 700	1 372	50.81	1 715	63.52
Raithby	53	61	115.09	39	73.58

The projected future WWTW flows are included in the future water requirement projection models. The table below gives an overview of the average daily future projected WWTW flows.

Table C.3.13: Average daily and peak month future projected WWTW flows (Ml/d)											
WWTW	Existing Hydraulic Capacity	Average Daily Future Projected WWTW Flows					Peak Month Average Daily Future Projected WWTW Flows				
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048	2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Stellenbosch	35.000	26.535	31.769	38.165	43.690	50.301	33.434	40.029	48.088	55.049	63.379
Wemmershoek	3.600	3.723	4.409	5.252	6.288	7.566	5.585	6.614	7.878	9.432	11.349
Pniel	4.500	2.212	2.334	2.478	2.646	2.839	2.765	2.918	3.098	3.308	3.549
Klapmuts	2.400	1.759	2.127	2.748	3.381	4.425	1.935	2.340	3.023	3.719	4.868
Raithby	0.150	0.087	0.117	0.156	0.209	0.280	0.134	0.180	0.240	0.322	0.431

Note: The peak month factors used in the above table is 1.26 for Stellenbosch, 1.50 for Wemmershoek, 1.25 for Pniel, 1.10 for Klapmuts and 1.54 for Raithby.

Stellenbosch WWTW: The 2022 Green Drop Score for the Stellenbosch WWTW was 84% and the DWS's Wastewater Risk Rating increased from 55.6% (Medium Risk) in 2021 to 86.4% in 2023 (High Risk). The capacity of the WWTW is adequate to meet the short term future treatment requirements (Next three years), but the Municipality will need to budget for the upgrading of the WWTW in the nearby future. The following operational problems were noticed during the WSDP site visit in May 2023.

- Inlet works: Only one of the three mechanical front raked screens was operational. One of the wash compactors was not operational. Seepage pump was not operational due to blockages from the broken wash compactor. Odour system not operational. One of the degritters was not operational.
- Four rotating brush fine screens: Screens No.1 and No.4 were not working.
- Bio-reactor: One of the five aerators was not operational.
- MBR: Valve broken off, to be repaired. The shaft of one of the actuators was broken. Hach inline sampler not operational. Membrane pumps No.2 and No.4 not working.
- SST No.1 and No.3: Scum plates were removed at various sections. SST No.2 leaking at floor and bridge wheel was removed.
- UV disinfection system: Not operational due to broken sensor.
- Belt press: Only one of the two sludge pumps was operational. Pumps need to be operated manually.

The conclusions and actions for consideration included in the 2021 Process Audit Report for the Stellenbosch WWTW were as follows:

- The plant is in general in a good condition and seems well managed.
- The plant is not fully compliant with the stringent special limits, but comply well within the general limits.
- The application for relaxing for effluent limits of Conductivity, COD, Ammonia, E.Coli and Nitrate limits with DWS should be followed up. It is reported that the application has been in review by DWS since 2018.

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Wemmershoek WWTW: The 2022 Green Drop Score for the Wemmershoek WWTW was 83% and the DWS's Wastewater Risk Rating increased from 63.6% (Medium Risk) in 2021 to 82.4% in 2023 (High Risk). The reduced capacity of 3.6 Ml/d of the Wemmershoek WWTW is inadequate to meet the current and future treatment requirements and the capacity of the WWTW needs to be increased. The following operational problems were noticed during the WSDP site visit in May 2023.

- Lighting at plant not adequate, which is a safety and security risk.
- Office building: Geyser is not working. No sampling equipment for operational sampling.
- Inlet works: Two mechanical front raked screens were not operational. Service water pumps for water at inlet works not operational.
- Raw feed tank: Level sensors were faulty. One of the three submersible pumps was not operational.
- SBR: Valve malfunctioning (SBR No.2). One of the four blowers was not working.
- Two linear screen and belt wash pumps were not operational (Alignment). One of the service water pumps was not operational. Compressor for linear screen and belt wash pumps was not operational.
- Silo for belt press: No control valve, dried sludge push out when full. Level sensor also faulty.
- Chlorine Disinfection: Door of chlorine building to be replaced. No BA sets or other chlorine safety equipment. No water at emergency shower. Vacuum regulator for second chlorine cylinder not operational, only one cylinder can be used. Extraction fan is not operational.
- Electrical fence was vandalised, not operational.
- No final effluent flow meter.

The conclusions and actions for consideration included in the 2021 Process Audit Report for the Wemmershoek WWTW were as follows:

- The plant is generally in good condition regarding civil structures, but various mechanical equipment is not operational.
- The works is organically overloaded and additional to this, the works was never designed to achieve Special Limits at these high organic loads.
- Phase 1 of the planned upgrade was underway during writing which will address most of the short falls and operational challenges.

Pniel WWTW: The 2022 Green Drop Score for the Pniel WWTW was 83% and the DWS's Wastewater Risk Rating increased from 58.8% (Medium Risk) in 2021 to 82.4% in 2023 (High Risk). The capacity of the WWTW is adequate to meet the medium to long term future treatment requirements (Next ten years). The WWTW was in a very good condition during the WSDP site visit in May 2023. Only two items were noticed during the site visit.

- Bio-reactor: Anoxic Basin: One of the two mixers were removed for repairs.
- Sludge drying beds to be cleaned of weeds and grass.

The conclusions and actions for consideration included in the 2021 Process Audit Report for the Pniel WWTW were as follows (Before upgrade):

- The plant is generally in good condition regarding civil structures, but various mechanical equipment is not operational.
- The works is organically overloaded and additional to this, the works was never designed to achieve Special Limits at these high organic loads.
- Upgrade is currently underway which will address most of the short falls and operational challenges.

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Klapmuts WWTW: The 2022 Green Drop Score for the Klapmuts WWTW was 82% and the DWS's Wastewater Risk Rating increased from 41.2% (Low Risk) in 2021 to 70.6% in 2023 (High Risk). The capacity of the WWTW is adequate to meet the short to medium term future treatment requirements (Next three to five years), but the Municipality will need to budget for the upgrading of the WWTW in the nearby future. The Klapmuts WWTW was in a very poor condition during the WSDP site visit in May 2023 and the following operational problems were noticed.

- General: WWTW terrain overgrown with grass, inadequate maintenance. Grass also to be removed from sludge holding tank.
- No sampling equipment for operational sampling.
- Inlet works: Mechanical front raked screen was removed for repairs.
- Bio-reactor: Only one of the a-cycle pumps was operational. Both submersible waste sludge pumps were not operational. Inline DO and Turbidity meters were not working.
- SST No.2 not operational, because of faulty RAS PS valve. One of the submersible pumps is not working.
- Chlorine disinfection: No disinfection was done at the time of the site visit, due to chlorine shortage. The chlorine tablet disinfection system was also not operational.
- Only one of the pumps for the final effluent for the Belt Press was operational, the other pump was removed for repairs. The Belt Press was not operational due to loose belt.
- Maturation pond to be cleaned and full of scum on the surface. Sludge lagoon also overgrown with grass and needs to be cleaned.

The conclusions and actions for consideration included in the 2021 Process Audit Report for the Klapmuts WWTW were as follows:

- There is a serious theft problem at the works in spite of the presence of 24 hours security present. Due to this, and lengthy parts/ equipment replacement period, the operation of the works is affected resulting in violating the license effluent limits.
- The emergency sludge lagoon remains filled to capacity resulting in zero sludge handling capacity in case of belt press breakdowns.
- The security on site needs to be tighten and emergency sludge handling capacity needs to be created.

Raithby WWTW: The 2022 Green Drop Score for the Raithby WWTW was 73% and the DWS's Wastewater Risk Rating increased from 64.7% (Medium Risk) in 2021 to 76.5% in 2023 (High Risk). The capacity of the WWTW is adequate to meet the short term future treatment requirements (Next three years), but the Municipality will need to budget for the upgrading of the WWTW in the nearby future. The following operational problems were noticed during the WSDP site visit.

- Inlet works: Mechanical front raked screen needs to be reset after each load shedding period.
- Only one of the six rotating biological contactors was operational.
- Back-up emergency sludge lagoon needs to be cleaned, also overgrown with grass and reeds.

The conclusions and actions for consideration included in the 2021 Process Audit Report for the Raithby WWTW were as follows:

- The plant is generally in good condition regarding civil structures with only few mechanical equipment not operational.
- The works is organically overloaded and require additional treatment capacity.
- An upgrade for the works was at planning state.

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The following future upgrades are required with regard to the WWTWs.

Table C.3.14: Future upgrades of the WWTWs			
WWTW	Short description	Time Frame	Estimated cost
Stellenbosch	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction	2025-2028	R4 400 000
Stellenbosch	Extension of WWTW	2025-2028	R82 200 000
Wemmershoek	Upgrade of WWTW	2025-2027	R31 000 000
Klapmuts	Upgrade of WWTW	2025-2028	R81 000 020
Raithby	Refurbish plant and equipment	2025-2027	R10 000 000
Stellenbosch	Upgrade WWTW with an additional 15 Ml/d	2030	R375 000 000
Stellenbosch	Upgrade WWTW with an additional 15 Ml/d	2040	R375 000 000
Wemmershoek	Upgrade WWTW with an additional 4.5 Ml/d	2034	R112 500 000
Total			R1 071 100 020

WATER SCHEMES

The Water Master Plan (July 2025) indicates the future water reticulation network components that will be necessary for the various developments and the required changes to the existing networks (Proposed distribution zones, future systems and required works).

SANITATION SCHEMES

The Sewer Master Plan (July 2025) indicates the future sewer drainage network components that will be necessary for the various developments and the required changes to the existing networks (Proposed drainage zones, future systems and required works).

TOPIC 4: WATER SERVICES OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Table C.4.1: Water Services O&M						
Section	Intervention Required?	% ⁽¹⁾	Solution description as identified by Master Plan	% ⁽²⁾	Is there an Existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring % ⁽³⁾
O&M Plan	No	100	Operation and Maintenance tasks for the various water and sewerage infrastructure components, as indicated under Sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.10 of the "Future Demand and Functionality Requirements" WSDP Master Plan should be implemented. Ensure the required O&M schedules are in place and signed off.	100	Partially	78.6
Is There an O&M Plan?						
Resources	No	100	A budget of approximately 2% of the total asset value per annum should be allocated towards the replacement of existing water and sewerage infrastructure (Best Practice). In the case of operations and maintenance of the system, a budget of approximately 1% to 2% of the value of the system is typically required to ensure that the system remains in good condition (Best Practice).	100	Partially	92.9
	No	100	Stellenbosch Municipality needs to ensure that the number of process controllers at each of the WTWs and WWTWs and the class of process controller complies with the required number of process controllers and class of process controller per plant (New Regulation 3630).	100	Partially	78.6
Information	No	100	All incidents at the WTWs and WWTWs and on the water reticulation networks and sewer drainage networks need to be recorded and Incident Management Protocols, as included in the Water Safety Plans and W ₂ RAPs, need to be followed after an incident.	100	Yes	85.7
	No	100	Ensure that the required O&M Manuals are in place for all the water and sewerage infrastructure.	100	Partially	78.6
Activity Control & Management	No	100	Groundwater: Implement recommended daily, weekly, monthly and six monthly O&M activities for the boreholes.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Surface water infrastructure: Implement preventative maintenance procedures.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Bulk and water reticulation networks and fittings: Compile daily, weekly, monthly and annual maintenance checklists for the maintenance activities for the water reticulation networks and fittings.	100	Partially	85.7

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Table C.4.1: Water Services O&M						
Section	Intervention Required?	% ⁽¹⁾	Solution description as identified by Master Plan	% ⁽²⁾	Is there an Existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring % ⁽³⁾
	No	100	WTWs: Evaluate the existing O&M schedules for the WTWs against the recommended O&M tasks and ensure all required activities are adequately monitored and recorded.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Water PSs: Compile weekly and monthly maintenance checklists for the recommended activities for all the water PSs and all PSs need to be inspected on at least a weekly basis.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Reservoirs: Compile maintenance checklists for the recommended reservoir maintenance activities and document all inspections.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Remote monitoring and Control Systems: Ensure adequate maintenance is carried out on the SCADA systems and compile maintenance checklists for the recommended activities.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Sewer PSs: Compile weekly and quarterly maintenance checklists for the recommended activities for all the sewer PSs and all centrifugal pump stations need to be inspected on at least a weekly basis.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Bulk and sewer drainage networks: Annual, monthly and weekly schedules for maintenance should be drawn up for the bulk and sewerage networks. Regular cleaning of sewer lines and all blockages and their precise locations should be recorded.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	WWTWs: Evaluate the existing O&M schedules for the WWTWs against the recommended O&M tasks and ensure all required activities are adequately monitored and recorded.	100	Partially	85.7

Notes: (1) Is this section addressed in the WSDP?

(2) Were solutions identified for the possible gaps?

(3) Percentage calculated based on the above two percentages and whether there is an existing project/activity addressing this problem?; Does this current listed project/activity address the problem totally?; Project/Activity approved by Council as part of WSDP database?; Approved by Council in project activity database and part of 5yr IDP cycle projects?; Project/Activity listed in 3yr MTEF Cycle?

It is important for Councils to understand the value of maintenance and provide the necessary funding to properly operate and maintain infrastructure. It is the responsibility of the municipal and technical managers to educate and inform Councils on this and help councillors explain these issues to their communities. **Successful municipalities depend to a large extent on a single principle – effective and efficient management!**

Much of the routine work of technical departments involves managing and undertaking the O&M of services that is done in-house by municipal staff. A second major aspect of work is managing O&M undertaken by external service providers. The third major area is new or capital projects, also usually undertaken by external service providers.

Each service area in Stellenbosch Municipality needs an O&M system that monitors and assesses infrastructure condition and plans for the required preventative maintenance, and when necessary, rehabilitation, upgrading or replacement of the infrastructure. This is a major part of an overall Asset Management System, which

- records, describes all infrastructure assets;
- monitors and assesses their condition;
- plans and monitors maintenance;
- plans upgrading, rehabilitation and replacement; and
- values assets and the costs of maintenance, upgrading, rehabilitation and replacement.

There is a wide range of **desirable objectives** that should be achieved with the help of maintenance.

- Retain an asset in a serviceable condition during its designed life span.
- Optimize the reliability of equipment and infrastructure.
- Ensure that the equipment and infrastructure are kept in a good condition.
- Ensure prompt emergency repair of equipment and infrastructure to sustain service delivery.
- Take action before repair costs become too high.

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- Ensure operation by eliminating breakdown risks or limiting them as much as possible.
- Improve delivery by upgrading infrastructure.
- Enable repairs under the best possible conditions.
- Improve operational safety and remove causes of accidents.
- Reduce the overall management burden through better work preparation and reduced unforeseen production stoppages.
- Protect the environment.

To achieve these objectives, it is necessary to train personnel in specific maintenance skills and to influence their attitudes, as better operational results depend on motivated staff who are committed to proper maintenance procedures and standards.

Setting up a preventative maintenance programme is one of the most effective ways of reducing breakdowns and keeping equipment and infrastructure in good condition. It is important to implement such a programme as soon as new equipment or infrastructure is put into service.

Implementing a preventative maintenance programme requires a **maintenance plan**, with particular emphasis placed on the following:

- Periodic inspection of equipment according to a pre-established programme so that working conditions may be checked.
- Systematic servicing – the first step in devising this programme is to forecast the life of parts and components subject to wear, i.e. the study of reliability, failure modes and effects and fault analysis.
- Overhauls, which often require considerable work, should be planned during low production periods.

The complexity of maintenance activities should be analysed to set up an efficient maintenance plan and to take management decisions, e.g. regarding use of own resources and unskilled or skilled resources. **Five levels of maintenance** can be distinguished, depending on the complexity of the work and the urgency of action.

- Simple adjustments are generally applicable to accessible components and require no dismantling or opening of the equipment. These adjustments involve the completely safe replacement of accessible consumable components such as signal lights or some types of fuses. Servicing of this type may be performed by the operator on site, without tools, following the instructions for use. The stock of consumable parts required is very small.
- Troubleshooting entails minor preventative maintenance operations such as greasing or checking for proper functioning. Servicing of this type may be performed on site by an authorised technician. An authorised technician has received training that enables him/her to perform such maintenance work safely and is well aware of potential problems.
- Breakdowns require identification, diagnosis and repairs by replacing components or working parts. Servicing of this type must be carried out by trained persons, on site or in the maintenance shop, using the documentation (manuals, spare part lists, etc.) necessary for maintenance of equipment.
- Major maintenance work covers all major corrective or preventative work except modernization and rebuilding. Servicing of this type must be carried out by a team that comprises highly skilled technical specialists, using the relevant documentation.
- Modernising and rebuilding equipment or executing major repairs is usually done by the manufacturer or builder. Resources are specified and usually very similar to those used in the original manufacturing or construction.

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In order to ensure **good quality O&M**, technical managers firstly need to ensure that staff responsible for in-house O&M

- understand equipment and infrastructure;
- understand and implement the proper O&M requirements and procedures;
- understand the required service and operating standards;
- have and develop the necessary O&M skills;
- assess equipment and infrastructure conditions;
- understand and identify typical defects and problems;
- solve problems and make necessary repairs, or engage experts to do so; and
- record all activities to provide data for planning and analysis of O&M.

Secondly technical managers must ensure that they contact competent external service providers.

The bulk of O&M activities should be of a preventative nature. That is regular checking all the water and sewerage infrastructure and ensuring that everything is in good operational condition. There are a number of standard recommended O&M tasks, for the various water and sewerage infrastructure components, which should be implemented by Stellenbosch Municipality.

A budget of approximately 2% of the total asset value per annum should be allocated towards the replacement of existing infrastructure. In the case of the operations and maintenance of the systems, a budget of approximately 1% to 2% of the value of the system is typically required to ensure that the systems remain in good condition (Best Practice).

The table below gives an overview of the Opening Cost and Book Value of the water and sewerage infrastructure included in Stellenbosch Municipality's Asset Register (June 2024). The recommended budgets for the replacement of the existing infrastructure and the operation and maintenance of the existing infrastructure, based on the Opening Cost, are also indicated.

Table C.4.2: Recommended budgets for the replacement and the operation and maintenance of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure.						
Asset Type	Asset Register June 2024		CRC	Recommended Annual Replacement Budget	Recommended Annual O&M Budget	Depreciation and Amortisation: Actual Expenditure
				(Best Practice)	(Best Practice)	
	Opening Cost	Book Value		2.0% of CRC	1.5% of CRC	2023/2024
Borehole	R86 227 551	R61 774 220	R60 000	R45 000	R60 000	R32 615 905
Water Mains	R225 179 114	R178 123 277	Incl. under Ret.	Incl. under Ret.	Incl. under Ret.	
Dams and Weirs	R16 166 313	R12 038 177	R2 449 000	R1 836 750	R2 449 000	
Water Reticulation Pipeline	R1 305 772 600	R919 260 997	R28 310 000	R21 232 500	R28 310 000	
Water Pump Station	R2 905 428	R679 144	R2 613 980	R1 960 485	R2 613 980	
Reservoirs & Tanks	R214 592 898	R188 575 179	R9 394 260	R7 045 695	R9 394 260	
WTW	R107 159 498	R88 391 666	R16 330 000	R12 247 500	R16 330 000	
Sub Total Water	R1 958 003 402	R1 448 842 660	R59 157 240	R44 367 930	R59 157 240	R32 615 905
Outfall sewers	R356 008 567	R293 722 404	Incl. under Ret.	Incl. under Ret.	Incl. under Ret.	R24 557 267
WWTW	R185 948 308	R289 122 875	R26 384 000	R19 788 000	R26 384 000	
Sewer Reticulation Pipeline	R760 668 957	R448 129 150	R27 065 080	R20 298 810	R27 065 080	
Sewer Pump Station	R11 921 015	R2 042 856	R1 076 580	R807 435	R1 076 580	
Toilet Facilities	R2 048 200	R1 921 640	-	-	-	
Sub Total Sewerage	R1 316 595 047	R1 034 938 925	R54 525 660	R40 894 245	R54 525 660	R24 557 267
Total Water and Sewerage	R3 274 598 449	R2 483 781 585	R113 682 900	R85 262 175	R113 682 900	R57 173 172

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TOPIC 5: CONSERVATION AND DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Table C.5.1: Conservation and Demand Management - Water Resource Management						
Section	Intervention Required?	% ⁽¹⁾	Solution description as identified by Master Plan	% ⁽²⁾	Is there an existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring % ⁽³⁾
Reducing unaccounted water and water inefficiencies	No	100	Implement the proposed WC/WDM Strategy and the 25 WC/WDM items. Ensure adequate budget is allocated under the Capital and Operational budgets towards the implementation of the WC/WDM initiatives.	100	Partially	85.7
	No	100	Set up meeting with the Large Water Users to discuss water consumption status, potential water saving volumes and to cultivate a water saving awareness within each large water user.	100	Partially	85.7
Leak and meter repair programmes.	No	100	Implement a Leak Repair and Assistance Programme that investigates and repairs leaks at all domestic households in low cost housing developments and poor areas with consumption above 15 kl/month. An exercise could also be initiated to check for visual leakage at public buildings, using more than 60 kl/month.	100	No	71.4
	No	100	Continue with the implementation of the pipeline replacement programme. The location of pipe failures should in the future be recorded preferably with accurate GPS coordinates. This improves the integrity of the output of the pipe failure model. If a longer and more comprehensive pipe failure record could be established, the integrity of the output could be further enhanced. Pipes with the highest PRP values should be considered to be replaced first.	100	Partially	92.9
	No	100	Install water meters at all the unmetered erven and inspect metered erven with zero consumption.	100	Partially	85.7
Consumer/end-use demand management: Public Information & Education Programmes	Yes	100	At least once a year, a schools education programme on water conservation should be undertaken. The Municipality should assist the school(s) with the monitoring (water audit) of their water consumption. Stellenbosch Municipality can also focus on the implementation of an extensive schools WDM programme, which can include annual competitions between schools (Say with a prize for the lowest consumption, the lowest per capita consumption and for the best WDM Strategy poster design, etc.). A schools WDM programme should receive a high priority.	100	Partially	85.7
	Yes	100	Continue to focus on the installation of water saving devices (specific water efficient toilets) and raising awareness regarding conservation projects and the installation of these products in order to reduce water demand. The use and installation of these fittings should be included as a condition for the approval of building plans as well as provided for in the Water Services By-law.	100	Partially	85.7
Conjunctive use of surface - and groundwater	No	100	-	100	-	100
Working for Water	No	100	-	100	-	100

Notes: (1) Is this section addressed in the WSDP?

(2) Were solutions identified for the possible gaps?

(3) Percentage calculated based on the above two percentages and whether there is an existing project/activity addressing this problem?; Does this current listed project/activity address the problem totally?; Project/Activity approved by Council as part of WSDP database?; Approved by Council in project activity database and part of 5yr IDP cycle projects?; Project/Activity listed in 3yr MTEF Cycle?

Table C.5.2: Conservation and Demand Management - Water Balance						
Section	Intervention Required?	%	Solution description as defined by topic situation assessment	%	Is there an Existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring %
Water Balance	No	100	Ensure that the volume of water supplied from all water resources are metered (each individual source separately), the raw water and final water at the WTWs and the volume of water supplied to the various zones (at Reservoirs). The inflow at the WWTWs, the volume of treated effluent re-used and the volume of treated effluent returned to the water resource system also need to be metered at all the WWTWs.	100	Partially	85.7

Notes: (1) Is this section addressed in the WSDP?

(2) Were solutions identified for the possible gaps?

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- (3) Percentage calculated based on the above two percentages and whether there is an existing project/activity addressing this problem?; Does this current listed project/activity address the problem totally?; Project/Activity approved by Council as part of WSDP database?; Approved by Council in project activity database and part of 5yr IDP cycle projects?; Project/Activity listed in 3yr MTEF Cycle?

The Revised Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Standards, as published in Government Gazette No.52814 of 6 June 2025, include the following WC/WDM requirements:

- Where spillages or leaks in its water supply network are detected or reported, a Water Services Institution must record such cases and ensure that they repair all leaks within 48 hours of becoming aware thereof.
- A Water Services Institution must isolate 95% of detected or reported water pipe bursts in its water supply system within a maximum of four (4) hours of becoming aware thereof.
- Where spillages or sewer blockages in its wastewater collection network are detected or reported, a Water Services Institution must record such cases and ensure that they are contained and must be repaired within 24 hours of becoming aware thereof. The affected surface area must be cleaned and or disinfected.
- A Water Services Institution must have a 24-hour consumer care facility supported by the system to which leaks, spillages or water service related enquiries and complaints can be reported and feedback be given to the consumer.
- Whenever emergency or alternative water supply is provided in terms of Regulation 4(1), the Water Services Institution must ensure that taking of water from a bulk line, if applicable, is appropriately metered and recorded (i.e. if alternative water is provided through tankering the number of tankers and their volume must be recorded when taking from a bulk metered pipeline).
- A Water Services Institution must implement a Pressure Management Programme allowing water reticulation systems to be operated at a minimum pressure of 20 m and maximum of 90 m.
- Where water pressure in a water reticulation system could rise above 90 m, a Water Services Institution must install a pressure control device to prevent the pressure at any domestic consumer connection from rising above 90m.
- A Water Services Institution must take steps to measure and progressively reduce losses, maintain the water use efficiency KPIs including the quantity of water losses, the quantity of NRW, ILI and per capita usage to within international accepted standards as follows:
 - NRW 20% – 30%;
 - Water Losses 10% - 20%;
 - Infrastructure Leakage Index 2 – 4; and
 - Per Capita Usage 120 l/c/d – 180 l/c/d
- Water Services Institutions must develop and implement a 10-year Council approved WC/WDM Strategy and an Annual Plan within 6 months of the publication to be uploaded on the IRIS system and must consist of at least the following:
 - Situation Assessment;
 - Key issues and challenges;
 - Focus areas of interventions;
 - List of proposed interventions;
 - Set targets for demand, NRW, water losses (commercial and real losses), ILI and per capita usage in line with subsection above; and
 - Budgets and Multi-year Implementation timelines.

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- WSAs must require greenfield developments or major brownfield redevelopments, prior to planning approval, to indicate the manner and extent in which WC/WDM and water efficient sanitation solutions (WESS) has been accommodated and accounted for in their selected technology options, in terms of efficient water use and off-grid sanitation.

DWS's Municipal Scorecard for assessing the potential for WC/WDM efforts in Municipalities was used to assess the potential for WC/WDM efforts in Stellenbosch Municipality. The proposed WC/WDM Strategy for Stellenbosch Municipality is based on the 25 items included in the Scorecard and the sections below discuss each of these items in detail.

Table C.5.3: Proposed WC/WDM Strategy items for Stellenbosch Municipality
Item 1: Development of a Standard Water Balance
Recommendation and Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue with the monthly updating of the IWA Water Balances for all the systems and reporting on the NRW and Water Losses for each of the systems to management. Continue to manage NRW analysis on a monthly basis. Continue with the drafting of an annual WSDP Performance and Water Services Audit Report, as required by the Water Services Act, which include the IWA Water Balances. Implement the recommended WC/WDM activities in order to reduce the NRW and Water Losses even further. Determine all unbilled authorized consumption by firstly identify all the relevant consumers, e.g. Municipal buildings, parks, fire services, sport fields, etc. Unbilled consumption do not generate income, but will enable the municipality to better quantify their actual water losses.
Funding and Budget Requirements: The IWA Water Balances for the systems are updated on a monthly basis by the municipality.
Item 2: Pressurised System at all times
Recommendation and Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate human resources, technical skills and O&M budgets need to be allocated towards the operation, maintenance and refurbishment of the existing infrastructure, in order to ensure that systems are always pressurised. Ensure proper maintenance of the existing PRVs. The Water Master Plans to be consulted in conjunction with the WC/WDM priority projects to identify future areas where pressure reduction can be implemented. Recommended future PRV zones are included in Table 5.1.1.3.2. of the Future Demand and Functionality Requirements Report.
Funding and Budget Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgets as indicated under the individual items of the WC/WDM Strategy. Increase O&M budget allocations towards the refurbishment and replacement of old water infrastructure. An estimated budget of R3 500 000 is required for the implementation of the future recommended PRV zones.
Items 3 and 4: Metering System
Recommendation and Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All un-metered water connections need to be provided with water meters. Meters need to be read on a monthly basis and consumers need to be billed monthly according to their actual water usage. In addition to water theft, many water accounts go unnoticed in the system or have some type of data inconsistency that results in no revenue being generated for the particular water use event. The SWIFT data needs to be used to clean the Treasury data and the municipality needs to identify and correct any inaccurate data in the system (Linkage of Treasury data with cadastral data). Consumer consumption checks / investigations need to be carried out where water usage are very low, but there are households on the property (Use SWIFT data). This project will give a clear indication of where illegal or unregistered connections is being made and whether the meter is under reading the actual consumption, thus water is being used but not billed or recorded. Use the SWIFT data to identify all unmetered erven and all meters with zero consumption. All illegible / broken / old meters should be replaced. Any un-metered stands should be metered and meter readings in the billing system should be updated where required. All meter chambers should also be cleaned as part of the inspections. Municipality needs to continue with the implementation of their Meter Management / Replacement program. An effective Meter Management / Replacement Program needs to achieve the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the on-going meter replacement programme; Determine exception reports on meters which are suspected to be faulty; Test and replace faulty meters; and Size meters correctly. <p>The activities of this program that needs to be budgeted for are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SWIFT analysis of treasury data. Research and development of a meter replacement policy and meter management / replacement programme; Implementation of a uniform meter management information system; Testing and replacing faulty meters reported by consumers (Part of reticulation function). Replacement of domestic meters with AMR enabled format (where appropriate) in accordance with meter management / replacement programme.
Funding and Budget Requirements:

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Table C.5.3: Proposed WC/WDM Strategy items for Stellenbosch Municipality
Allow a budget of approximately R200 000 for an annual SWIFT analysis to identify unmetered erven and erven with no or very low consumption. Estimated budget of R4 070 000 is necessary for the installation of water meters at the potential unmetered erven and the erven with a meter, but with zero demand (814 connections).
Item 5: Effective and Informative Billing System
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality needs to continue to ensure that all customer's meters are read on a monthly basis and that the customers are billed on a monthly basis according to the actual volume of water used for the specific month. Municipality needs to continue with the commercial data analysis done on the billed metered consumption data, which include the identification of un-metered erven, investigating meters with zero consumption, investigating abnormal low and high consumption readings, oversized / undersized meters, etc. The Municipality can consider the following additional measures to make the current consumer bills more informative. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding a graph of the previous 12 months' consumption and helpful hints on effective water usage on the monthly bills. Alert consumers of possible leaks on their properties. For instance if the consumption for a particular month is >25% than the average consumption of the previous months the consumer may be alerted of a possible leak on the property. Monitor trends and follow up telephonically.
<p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>Estimated cost to enhance the user friendliness of the municipal bill is R450 000.</p>
Items 6 and 7: General Complaints System
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>The municipality needs to ensure that all consumers are familiar with the telephone numbers to lodge complaints and report leaks. Telephone numbers to lodge complaints and report leaks are included on the monthly water bills and on the Municipality's website. Suggestions would be to also include it on strategically located notice boards, radio broadcasts, etc.</p> <p>The projects and measures that can be implemented for passive leakage control are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the help-line and install an automated answering system. Advertise the help-line. Investigate current problems in responding to leaks and allocate adequate resources to avoid lengthy delays. Review and develop a policy regarding responses to leaks with the aim of reducing response time, prioritising and keeping consumers informed. Develop a monitoring system and quality assurance measures to ensure problems are resolved adequately. Link such a KPI to the SDBIP. <p>The Customer Care Service Charter should include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to deliver excellent services to our clients (Executive Mayor and Municipal Manager). Standards of services (Enquiries written and telephonic; Accounts enquiries and distribution of accounts). Response times for different services (Water: Repairs to networks, installation of new household water connections, etc.) Contact details for different areas.
<p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>Budget requirement for improved customer awareness raising with regard to the Municipality's Customer Complaints System R150 000/annum.</p>
Item 8: Asset Register for Water Infrastructure
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue with the annual updating of the Asset Register. Continue to ensure that all the existing water and sewerage infrastructure are included in the Asset Register. The Conditions of the assets need to be included in the Asset Register.
<p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>None - To be done as part of the annual updating of the Asset Register by the municipality.</p>
Item 9: Asset Management Capital Works
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>Allocate a budget of at least 2% of the total water asset value per annum towards the replacement of existing infrastructure. Municipality needs to differentiate in their capital budget between new projects and projects that are for the replacement of existing infrastructure, in order to accurately calculate the annual percentage allocated towards the replacement of existing infrastructure.</p>
<p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>Capital budget of at least 2% of the total water and sewerage asset value allocated towards the replacement of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure.</p>
Item 10: Asset Management Operation and Maintenance
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>The municipality needs to differentiate between budget allocated towards the operation and maintenance of the water infrastructure and the budget allocated towards the replacement of the water and sewerage infrastructure. A budget of approximately 1% to 2% of the value of the system is typically required for the operations and maintenance of the system to ensure that the system remains in good condition.</p>

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Table C.5.3: Proposed WC/WDM Strategy items for Stellenbosch Municipality

The municipality needs to compile an Asset Management Plan (AMP) to ensure efficient, effective and optimal management, operation and maintenance of all assets, which includes treatment plants, reservoirs, structures, buildings, pipelines, sites, etc. The purpose of the AMP is to:

- Ensure the operation and maintenance functions are well planned.
- Demonstrate responsible management.
- Justify and communicate funding requirements.
- Service provisioning complies with regulatory requirements.

An AMP normally includes the following:

- documents the nature, extent, age, utilization, condition, performance and value of the infrastructure work;
- identifies existing and target levels of service, as well as expected changes in demand;
- identifies the life-cycle management needs of the infrastructure (development, renewal, operations and maintenance);
- assesses capital and operational budget needs; and
- identifies infrastructure asset management improvement needs.

It is important for the municipality to develop an AMP from their Asset Register. The objective of an AMP is to support the achievement of the strategic goals of the Municipality and facilitate prudent technical and financial decision-making. It is also a vehicle for improved internal communication and to demonstrate to external stakeholders the Municipality's ability to effectively manage its existing infrastructure as well as the new infrastructure to be developed over the next 20 years.

This plan must be based on the principle of preventative maintenance in order to ensure that, as far as this is practical, damage to assets is prevented before it occurs. The municipality needs to ensure that the maintenance and rehabilitation plan is part of the WSDP and that the plan is implemented. Assets must be rehabilitated and / or replaced before the end of their economic life and the necessary capital funds must be allocated for this purpose. Priority should be given to rehabilitating existing infrastructure as this generally makes best use of financial resources and can achieve an increase in (operational) services level coverage's most rapidly. The preparation of maintenance plans and the allocation of sufficient funding for maintenance are required to prevent the development of a large condition backlog. The potential renewal projects for the water infrastructure need to be identified from the Asset Register. All assets with a condition grading of "poor" and "very poor" need to be prioritised.

The O&M Budget allocated towards repairs and maintenance should include the replacement of malfunctioning and old bulk water meters and consumer water meters, clearing of meter chambers, buying replacement mechanisms for bulk water meters, speedy repair of leaks, leak detection in areas with high water losses and NRW and higher than expected night flows, etc. The budget should also be used for preventative maintenance, which include the following:

- Inspection of isolation valves and packing.
- Control valve inspection and maintenance.
- Inspection of cathodic protection of steel pipes.

Funding and Budget Requirements:

Additional budget should be allocated towards the repairs and maintenance of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure. The additional budget should be determined by the municipality once an AMP is developed. A budget of approximately 1% to 2% of the value of the system is typically required for the operations and maintenance of the system to ensure that the system remains in good condition (Best Practice).

An estimated budget for the drafting of an AMP for all the water and sewerage infrastructure is R1 000 000.

Item 11: Dedicated WC/WDM Support

Recommendation and Strategy:

The municipality should allocate at least one (1) person to head WC/WDM for a start. The number of people involved with WC/WDM measures can later be increased as and when required.

Funding and Budget Requirements:

The municipality may be able to use one of their existing staff members. If a new person has to be appointed the municipality can determine the costs involved with such an appointment.

Item 12: Active Leakage Control

Recommendation and Strategy:

The following process needs to be followed for active leakage control of the reticulation network:

Decide on how the work will be undertaken:

- The appointment and training of additional staff.
- The training of existing staff.
- Appoint an external contractor in the first few years with the objective of using this contractor to train the internal teams and build capacity to do all work internally.
- The above three options need to include the purchase or re-allocation of equipment.
- Complete outsourcing of the activity.

Leak detection: Identify areas with highest leaks and send teams into the field to detect leaks.

Repair of leaks once identified: Once leaks were detected they will need to be repaired. Depending on the extent of the leaks and other workloads, the leak repairs need to be carried out by either the internal teams or a contractor.

Funding and Budget Requirements:

R1 000 000 to undertake leak detection in zones with high excess night flows. In addition allocate approximately R350 000 per year for general visual leak inspections.

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Table C.5.3: Proposed WC/WDM Strategy items for Stellenbosch Municipality
Item 13: Sectorization of Reticulation Systems
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>The billed metered data is currently linked to the distribution systems and should also be linked to the different zones in the future where possible, in order to accurately determine the NRW and water losses for the specific zones in the future. Faulty bulk water meters need to be replaced and new meters need to be installed for the zones with no bulk water meters.</p> <p>The Financial Department needs to continue to provide the billed metered consumption data separately for each of the systems. Sectorization will assist with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear indication of how much water is being used per area / zone. • Areas with high NRW and water losses can easily be identified. • Leakage and pressure control can be better managed. • Water demand per area / zone can be determined. <p>Night flows need to be measured for zones with expected high water losses. It is recommended to re-log the night flows every few years to determine if there was an increase in leakage.</p> <p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>The estimated cost for the logging of flows and pressures for zones with expected high water losses is R1 000 000. The logging exercise should be repeated at least every three years.</p> <p>A budget should be allocated to investigate and resolve possible zone interconnections. It is, however, difficult to price such investigations at this stage.</p>
Item 14: Effective Bulk Metering Management System
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipality needs to continue to read all the bulk water meters at the existing sources, WTWs, reservoirs and pump stations and need to record the readings on at least a monthly basis. • All bulk water meters need to be installed in lockable meter chambers and reservoir sites and water pump stations need to be secured in order to prevent unauthorised access and possible damage to the water meters. • New bulk water meters need to be installed correctly. Ideally a straight pipe section upstream of the meter of at least 5x the meter dia. and 3x the meter dia. downstream of the meter. Strainers need to be installed to protect the meters. These strainer elements must be removable from the top, for ease of cleaning. Gate valves are required for maintenance before and after meters. • Every informal area with unmetered communal services to be supplied with a bulk water meter in order to determine the unbilled metered consumption. All discrete zones are to be supplied with a bulk water meter. The meter readings must be recorded on at least a monthly basis. The readings can be used to quantify both the water supplied and the leakage for a specific area. <p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>Allow an annual budget of approximately R800 000 for the installation of new bulk water meters, the replacement of faulty bulk water meters and to adequately protect existing bulk water meters.</p>
Item 15: Effective Zone Meter Management and Assessment of Night Flows
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>See recommendations under Item 14 "Effective bulk metering management system".</p> <p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>See funding and budget requirements under Item 14 "Effective bulk metering management system".</p>
Item 16: Pressure Management
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>See recommendations under Item 2 "Pressurised System at all times".</p> <p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>See funding and budget requirements included under Item 2 "Pressurised System at all times".</p>
Item 17: As-built Drawings of Bulk and Reticulation Infrastructure
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>Continue with the updating of as-built drawings on an ongoing basis. Continue also with the regular updating of the Water and Sewer Master Plans.</p> <p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>Allow a budget of approximately R2.000 million for the updating of the Water and Sewer Master Plans every three to five years.</p>
Item 18: Schematic Layouts of Water Reticulation Systems
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>Municipality needs to continue to update the schematic layouts on a regular basis, in order to ensure they remain accurate.</p> <p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>None</p>
Item 19: Regulation and Bylaws
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p> <p>Allocate sufficient budget and personnel for the enforcement of the Water Services By-law.</p> <p>Funding and Budget Requirements:</p> <p>To be determined by Municipality.</p>
Item 20: Tariffs
<p>Recommendation and Strategy:</p>

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Table C.5.3: Proposed WC/WDM Strategy items for Stellenbosch Municipality
See Section 7.3 under Topic 7 of the Future Demand and Functionality Requirements Report.
Funding and Budget Requirements: Financial study to determine the impact of changing the sanitation tariff structure from a fixed monthly amount, which is based on the size of the erf, to a stepped tariff based on water consumption in the future. Estimated cost of a financial analysis is R400 000.
Item 21: Technical Support to Customers
Recommendation and Strategy: The objective of a Technical Support programme is not limited to assisting consumers in reducing their water demand, but is also to look at wastewater, monitor compliance with by-laws and service conditions and offer general customer support. Once a dedicated person has been allocated to WC/WDM it is recommended to engage with large customers and to identify areas where the municipality can provide assistance. The proposed activities of this programme that can be budgeted for are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train existing staff; • Identify and visit large consumers (Checking that large consumers are correctly metered and billed, providing tips on WC/WDM, test the accuracy of all large consumer meters, install data-loggers on all large consumer meters and informing consumers of any sudden change in consumption patterns). • Arrange leakage inspections in public buildings; • Provide assistance and technical know-how for large consumers; and • Introduce compulsory water management plans for large consumers.
Funding and Budget Requirements: No additional funding – pending the appointment of a dedicated person for WC/WDM.
Item 22: Removal of Un-authorised Connections
Recommendation and Strategy: Stellenbosch Municipality should continue to remove un-authorised connections as and when they are detected. See Section 5.1.1.5. of the Future Demand and Functionality Requirements Report.
Funding and Budget Requirements: Estimated annual budget of R500 000 is required to install water meters at any unmetered erven.
Item 23: Community Awareness on WDM
Recommendation and Strategy: See Section 5.1.3 of the Future Demand and Functionality Requirements Report.
Funding and Budget Requirements: It is estimated that R250 000 / year should be allocated for WC/WDM awareness campaigns and activities, material to be included with monthly water bills, placing notices in newspapers, billboards, competitions, etc.
Item 24: Schools Education on WDM
Recommendation and Strategy: See Section 5.1.3.1 of the Future Demand and Functionality Requirements Report.
Funding and Budget Requirements: Allow a budget of approximately R100 000 per year for the implementation of WC/WDM measures at schools (Competitions, Awareness Raising events, etc.). The DWS can also assist the municipality with pamphlets and posters on WC/WDM initiatives.
Item 25: Retrofitting
Recommendation and Strategy: See Sections 5.1.2.1 and 5.1.2.2 of the Future Demand and Functionality Requirements Report.
Funding and Budget Requirements: Leak repair assistance programmes: R1 000 000 per annum for ongoing exercise to repair leakages at indigent properties using in excess of 20 kl/month. WSiG funding from DWS can be requested in this regard. Retrofitting: R1 000 000 for a pilot project in one of the public buildings.

The way forward for Stellenbosch Municipality with the implementation of the proposed WC/WDM Strategy is as follows:

- Develop a detailed methodology for measuring the performance criteria for each of the twenty-five (25) WC/WDM Strategy items;
- Allow for budget required to implement the various measures;
- Monitor the impact of all WC/WDM measures on an on-going basis;
- Develop key benchmarks for all KPIs and categories and assign responsibility; and
- Review WC/WDM Strategy as necessary.

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Stellenbosch Municipality needs to ensure that adequate funding is allocated under their Capital and Operational budgets towards the implementation of the WC/WDM Strategy. Key WDM projects to be taken into account during Stellenbosch Municipality's capital budgeting process are as follows:

- Replacement of old water networks (Areas with regular pipe bursts);
- Replacement of old bulk and consumer water meters (Meter replacement programme);
- Scada systems to provide for early warning;
- Installation of zone meters;
- Pressure Management;
- Leak detection; and
- Data loggers to establish MNFs.

The WDM initiatives can deliver excellent return on investment if well implemented and well managed. All external funding that could be utilised by Stellenbosch Municipality for this purpose should be sourced. The O&M Budget allocated to repairs and maintenance should be increased to address amongst other tasks the following:

- Replacement of malfunctioning and old bulk water meters and consumer meters;
- Construction of meter chambers for all bulk water meters not adequately protected against vandalism;
- Cleaning of bulk water meter boxes;
- Buying replacement mechanisms for bulk meters;
- Speedy repair of leaks; and
- Leak detection in areas with higher than expected night flows.

Stellenbosch Municipality has responded to the need to address NRW and water losses within their jurisdiction by implementing various WC/WDM initiatives over the last number of years. The Municipality will also continue to actively implement their WC/WDM Strategy in order to reduce the percentage of NRW and Water Losses even further and improve water use efficiency within the various schemes as follows.

Table C.5.4: Commitment to reduce water losses and water inefficiencies				
Distribution System	2023/2024		Committed Future Water Losses	
	NRW	Water Losses	2028	2048
Stellenbosch	30.7%	27.5%	25.0%	10.0%
Franschhoek	28.9%	25.7%	20.0%	10.0%
Dwars River	40.8%	37.6%	30.0%	10.0%
Klapmuts	32.6%	29.4%	25.0%	10.0%

IWA Water Balances: The Revised Compulsory National Water and Sanitation Standards, as published in Government Gazette No.52814 of 6 June 2025, include the following water and wastewater balance analysis and determination of water losses requirements:

- A Water Services Institution must install and monitor appropriate water measuring devices or volume controlling devices to measure, detect and account for the volume of water abstracted (surface or groundwater), treated and consumed, as applicable to the technical configuration of infrastructure and the water use authorisation conditions.
- A Water Services Institution must install and monitor appropriate water measuring devices or volume controlling devices to measure, detect and account for the volume of water consumed to all user connections as applicable to the technical configuration of infrastructure.
- A Water Services Institution must install and monitor appropriate measuring devices or volume controlling devices to measure, detect and account for the volume of wastewater received at pump stations and the inlet of the WWTW. A WSA shall record minimum night flows, peak wet weather flow and average dry

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weather flow received at the inlet of a WWTW received from all user connections conveyed, as applicable to the technical configuration of infrastructure and the water use authorisation conditions.

- A Water Services Institution must install and monitor appropriate measuring devices or volume controlling devices to measure, detect and account for the volume of wastewater discharged into the water resource as applicable to the technical configuration of infrastructure and the water use authorisation conditions.
- A Water Services Institution must ensure that all measuring devices or meters are properly maintained and in good working order, implementing a programme for meter in-situ verification and / or calibration.
- A Water Services Institution must account for its water balance on a monthly basis as follows:
 - Measure the daily volume abstracted and treated; and
 - Measure the quantity of water provided to each supply zone within its supply area.
- A Water Services Institution must account for its wastewater balance on a monthly basis as follows:
 - daily inflows in Ml/d; and
 - daily outflows in Ml/d.
- A Water Services Institution must determine the quantity of water losses and NRW in accordance with the Guideline for the preparation of an IWA Water Balance to determine NRW and Water Losses.
- The results of the water balance analysis and the records of the quantities of water measured must be reported to the Department's National Regulatory Information Management System on a quarterly basis.

A segregated single variable future water requirement model was developed for the WSDP and is available in electronic format. The future water requirement for each of the schemes is obtained by means of this model. It is used in this analysis to estimate the future water requirement for each of the distribution systems. The model differentiates between the different income levels.

Water services must be provided in a manner that is consistent with the broader goals of integrated water resources management. There is therefore a need for an integrated planning approach between the development of water services and water resources.

The Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) can be used by Stellenbosch Municipality to determine an appropriate benchmark for managing the water losses according to their own specific circumstances. This ILI can also be compared with the averages for other towns within South Africa. The annual water losses within the various towns' distribution networks are therefore important indicators of the performance of the water supply and distribution systems.

Stellenbosch Municipality should conduct an assessment of strategic gaps in their IWA water balance data and to record those flows, both water and sewerage, which are strategic in terms of medium to long term planning. A prioritisation of these locations should subsequently follow with budget allocated to improve the availability and accuracy of the IWA water balance data.

Stellenbosch Municipality should continue to update their IWA water balance models on a monthly basis in order to determine the locations of wastage and to enable the Municipality to manage their NRW and Water Losses. The water balance will not directly lead to the reduction of the demand, but is an imperative management tool that will inform the implementation of demand side management initiatives. **All bulk zone water meters need to be recorded on at least a monthly basis (Meters at reservoirs and pump stations). Meters need to be located in lockable meter chambers and the meter chambers need to be cleaned regularly.**

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Stellenbosch Municipality needs to focus on the following for the IWA water balances of all the systems.

- The Swift Analysis needs to be used to inspect the following erven:
 - Identified potential unmetered erven need to be inspected and water meters need to be installed if the connections are found to be unmetered.
 - Identified erven with water meters, but with zero demand, need to be inspected and new water meters need to be installed if the existing water meters are found to be faulty.
 - Metered erven with very low consumption (<3kl / month) need to be inspected.
 - Metered erven with a drastic increase or decrease in consumption need to be inspected.
- Continue with the daily and monthly reading and recording of all bulk water meters (Sources, WTWs, WWTW, Reservoirs and Pump Stations).

The following areas need to be focused on for the IWA water balance of the **Stellenbosch system**.

- Install bulk water meters at the Idas Valley and Paradyskloof WTWs to measure the final flow supplied from the plants (System Input Volumes).

The following areas need to be focused on for the IWA water balance of the **Franschhoek system**.

- All raw water supplied from Franschhoek own water sources needs to be metered and recorded on at least a weekly basis.
- Flow meter needs to be installed to measure the final effluent discharged from the Wemmershoek WWTW.

Non-Revenue Water and Water Losses:

Water losses from distribution systems are inevitable and cannot be completely eliminated. Such losses may be due to infrastructure-related problems, administrative related problems or theft and do have financial implications for Stellenbosch Municipality.

The effective implementation of the proposed WC/WDM Strategy will enable Stellenbosch Municipality to reduce their current NRW and Water Losses for the various distribution systems over the next five years.

Stellenbosch: Two additional bulk water meters need to be installed at the Idas Valley and Paradyskloof WTWs to measure the bulk potable water supplied from these two WTWs and to accurately calculate the treatment losses. The NRW and water losses increased drastically during the last financial year. The NRW is just above DWS's NRW target of 30%. The Municipality needs to work towards a NRW target of 25% and a water losses target of 20%. The ILI of 6.59 indicates a poor management system, which requires attention and the Municipality needs to work towards an ILI of between 2 and 4.

Franschhoek: The NRW and Water Losses decreased by approximately 10% during the last financial year, which are excellent. The current NRW is below DWS's NRW target of 30%. The Municipality needs to continue with the implementation of specific WC/WDM measures to work towards a NRW target of 25% and a water losses target of 20%. The ILI of 4.71 indicates a poor management system, which requires attention and the Municipality needs to work towards an ILI of between 2 and 4.

Dwars River: The NRW and Water Losses were extremely high for the last two financial years and are above DWS's NRW target of 30%. The Municipality needs to continue with the implementation of specific WC/WDM measures to work towards a NRW target of 30% and a water losses target of 25%. The ILI of 7.30 indicates a poor management system, which requires attention and the Municipality needs to work towards an ILI of between 2 and 4.

Klapmuts: The NRW and Water Losses increased drastically during the last financial year. The NRW is above DWS's NRW target of 30%. The Municipality needs to continue with the implementation of specific WC/WDM measures to work towards a NRW target of 25% and a water losses target of 20%. The current ILI value of 3.84 is good and no urgent action is required, but the NRW and Water Losses should however be monitored carefully.

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The NRW and Water Losses for all the systems combined increased during the last financial year and the NRW is currently above DWS's NRW target of 30%. The Municipality needs to continue with the implementation of specific WC/WDM measures to work towards a NRW target of 25% and a water losses target of 20% for all the systems combined.

TOPIC 6: WATER RESOURCES

Table C.6.1: Water Resource						
Section	Intervention Required?	% ⁽¹⁾	Solution description as identified by Master Plan	% ⁽²⁾	Is there an Existing project/activity addressing this problem?	Current Demand Overall Scoring % ⁽³⁾
Current Water Sources	No	100	Ensure the required authorisations (licences) are in place for all the water resources, as well as the required registrations.	100	Yes	100.0
Additional Sources Available	Yes	100	Continue with investigations of the augmentation of the existing bulk water sources for the various towns.	100	Partially	85.7
Monitoring	No	100	Ensure that the key groundwater management functions are implemented. The monitoring data must be analysed by a geohydrologist on an annual basis in order to assess the effects of abstraction and recharge on the boreholes and aquifer. Groundwater monitoring must continue on at least a monthly basis. Monthly monitoring of water levels, water chemistry and abstraction must be conducted by the Municipal staff. Stellenbosch Municipality needs to ensure that all electronic data (i.e. dataloggers) are downloaded once quarterly by a geohydrologist. Monitoring data must be annually reviewed by a geohydrologist.	100	Partially	78.6
Water Quality	No	100	-	100	-	100.0
Operation	No	100	The current approach adopted by Stellenbosch Municipality in which the various parameters at all industrial consumers are monitored should be continued, as well as volumetric monitoring at the larger users. Adaptation of the current procedures must be undertaken in accordance with any changes to the wastewater discharge criteria set by DWS. It will also be necessary to consider limits above which volumetric monitoring will be necessary at new industries and existing smaller industries, where expansion is likely to take place.	100	Yes	100.0

Notes: (1) Is this section addressed in the WSDP?

(2) Were solutions identified for the possible gaps?

(3) Percentage calculated based on the above two percentages and whether there is an existing project/activity addressing this problem?; Does this current listed project/activity address the problem totally?; Project/Activity approved by Council as part of WSDP database?; Approved by Council in project activity database and part of 5yr IDP cycle projects?; Project/Activity listed in 3yr MTEF Cycle?

Metering of all water supplied is one of the most significant steps in order to properly plan and manage water sources. Without metering no management is possible. Stellenbosch Municipality needs to continue with the monthly reading of all their existing bulk water meters, which is a valuable source of information.

The uncertainty in projected water-related climate change impacts is one of the biggest challenges facing water managers. The managers must understand how this uncertainty influences the management decisions to be made and that decisions must be appropriate to a possible range of scenarios. A critical tool in this regard is adaptive management, in which water resource systems are carefully monitored and management actions are tailored and revised in relation to the measured changes on the ground. One cannot predict climate change impacts with any certainty, and the recognition of this uncertainty must be built into all climate change response strategies.

Future water requirement projection models were developed for each of the towns within Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area. The future water requirement projection models include the future projections up to 2048 and were calibrated by using the historical IWA Water Balance data. The percentage of water losses was determined for each of the distribution systems and growth in future water requirement was based on agreed population and growth figures.

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The projected future water requirements and the yield surplus or shortfalls, based on the WSDP model, are indicated in the table below for each of the systems.

Table C.6.2: Projected future water requirements of towns						
Distribution System	Projection	PROJECTED FUTURE WATER REQUIREMENTS (Ml/a)				
		2028	2033	2038	2043	2048
Stellenbosch	3.0% Annual Growth	11 662.859	13 520.451	15 673.908	18 170.355	21 064.421
	5.0% Annual Growth	12 840.012	16 387.470	20 915.026	26 693.462	34 068.373
	WSDP Model	11 431.870	12 931.552	14 723.400	16 866.630	19 433.789
	Allocation surplus (+) / shortfall (-)	+4 821.899	+3 322.217	+1 530.369	-612.861	-3 180.020
Franschhoek	3.0% Annual Growth	1 464.347	1 697.580	1 967.961	2 281.406	2 644.774
	5.0% Annual Growth	1 612.147	2 057.553	2 626.017	3 351.537	4 277.505
	WSDP Model	1 430.378	1 694.049	2 017.789	2 416.034	2 906.795
	Allocation surplus (+) / shortfall (-)	+1 360.750	+1 097.079	+773.339	+375.094	-115.667
Dwars River	3.0% Annual Growth	981.483	1 137.808	1 319.031	1 529.119	1 772.668
	5.0% Annual Growth	1 080.546	1 379.081	1 760.095	2 246.377	2 867.010
	WSDP Model	850.013	896.870	952.160	1 016.521	1 090.784
	Allocation surplus (+) / shortfall (-)	+636.003	+589.146	+533.856	+469.495	+395.232
Klapmuts	3.0% Annual Growth	738.387	855.993	992.330	1 150.383	1 333.609
	5.0% Annual Growth	812.914	1 037.507	1 324.150	1 689.989	2 156.902
	WSDP Model	755.506	913.338	1 114.493	1 371.357	1 700.001
	Allocation surplus (+) / shortfall (-)	+367.566	+209.734	+8.579	-248.285	-576.929

The table below gives an overview of the years in which the annual water requirements are likely to exceed the total allocations from the various resources.

Table C.6.3: Years in which the annual water requirements are likely to exceed the total allocations or licence volumes for the various resources				
Distribution System	Total Allocation / Licence Volume (Ml/a)	Annual Growth on 2023/2024 Demand (3% growth)	Annual Growth on 2023/2024 Demand (5% growth)	WSDP Projection Model
Stellenbosch	16 253.769 *	2038 (3.0%)	2032 (5.0%)	2041
Franschhoek	2 791.128 *	> 2048 (3.0%)	2039 (5.0%)	2046
Dwars River	1 486.016 *	2041 (3.0%)	2034 (5.0%)	> 2048
Klapmuts	1 123.072 *	2041 (3.0%)	2034 (5.0%)	2038

Note: * Agreement volume of 6 848 000 m³/a split proportional according to the 23/24 System Input Volume from the CCT for the various areas.

A Bulk Water Resources: Drought Intervention Projects Study was completed in June 2019 for Stellenbosch Municipality. The Study included the following recommended future resources for Stellenbosch Municipality.

- Groundwater; **Licence was received for 2.04 million m³/a, 2019.**
- Wastewater reclamation;
- Increase existing allocations from the CCT (This can only be done after the CCT has increased the reliability of their existing water resources);
- Increase existing allocation from the DWS (from the Theewaterskloof tunnel); **Agreement was signed with DWS for BRVAS Project for a volume of 1.64 million m³/a, 2023.** and
- Rainwater harvesting.

Groundwater: The potential future supply from groundwater resources for Stellenbosch Municipality was calculated at 10.042 Ml/d. The future groundwater contributions for each of the water distribution systems were indicated as follows.

- Stellenbosch system: 4.378 Ml/d
- Dwars River system: 1.001 Ml/d
- Franschhoek system: 2.887 Ml/d

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- Klappmuts system: 1.296 MI/d
- Meerlust system: 0.065 MI/d
- Koelenhof system: 0.415 MI/d

Wastewater reclamation: It was recommended that the feasibility of reclamation of wastewater as a future bulk water resource be investigated at the Klappmuts, Dwars River, Wemmershoek and the Stellenbosch WWTWs.

CCT Allocation (Short Term): The current allocation of bulk water to Stellenbosch Municipality was indicated at 6 848 MI/a. It was recommended that the allocation should be increased in the future to supply the future water demand to Stellenbosch Municipality as calculated in the water master plan (after the groundwater and wastewater reclamation projects for Stellenbosch Municipality were implemented).

- Stellenbosch main system: In the Water Master Plan it was proposed that bulk water supply to Stellenbosch town is augmented in the future through a new bulk supply system from the CCT Blackheath WTW to the existing Papegaaiberg reservoir in the Stellenbosch system. This will give Stellenbosch town more redundancy in their bulk supply system and the Stellenbosch system will be able to be supplied with bulk water from three separate sources, i.e. the Idas Valley WTW, the Paradyskloof WTW and the CCT Blackheath WTW. This bulk system will also reinforce the Polkadraai system and enable the Stellenbosch Municipality to develop the Vlottenburg node.

The Water Master Plan proposed that this new bulk system should have the capacity to supply a peak demand of 5.0 MI/d of water to the Stellenbosch system. The required annual allocation from the CCT to the Stellenbosch system was calculated at 1 140 MI/a.

- Other urban and rural systems: The minimum required increase in allocation from the CCT to the other urban and rural systems (Dwars River system, Franschhoek system, Klappmuts system and rural supply areas in Stellenbosch Municipality) was calculated at an additional 502 MI/a.

Paradyskloof Tunnel Allocation (Short Term): The minimum required increase in allocation from the DWS to the Stellenbosch system, in order to supply the future water demand, was calculated at an additional 627 MI/a.

Proposed increase in allocation from the CCT and the WCWSS (Long Term): Over the long term it could be more cost effective for Stellenbosch Municipality to utilize the groundwater and the reclamation of wastewater resources during drought periods when surface water is under stress, and utilize the available surface water from the WCWSS on a more permanent basis (especially during times of high rainfall when there is excess water available from surface water resources).

It was therefore proposed that the allocations from the CCT and the WCWSS are increased to allow for a scenario where the available water from groundwater and wastewater reclamation are only utilized during periods when the surface water is under stress (drought conditions).

The proposed increases in the allocations from the CCT and the WCWSS were calculated as follows:

CCT Allocation:

Future demand	=	11 747 MI/a (Excluding Stellenbosch town)
Minus existing CCT allocations	=	6 848 MI/a
Minus existing Perdekloof resource	=	901 MI/a
Minus Pniel surface water resources	=	78 MI/a (Proposed future project)
Plus Blackheath allocation	=	1 140 MI/a (Required for Stellenbosch town)
Total	=	5 060 MI/a

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WCWSS Allocation:

Future demand	= 15 706 MI/a (For Stellenbosch town)
Minus Jonkershoek resource	= 7 224 MI/a
Minus existing WCWSS allocation	= 3 000 MI/a
Minus Blackheath CCT allocation	= 1 140 MI/a (Proposed at CCT Blackheath WTW)
Total	= 4 342 MI/a

It was proposed that the existing WCWSS allocation of 3 000 MI/a is increased in two phases (First phase of 2 000 MI/a and second phase of 2 350 MI/a) to a total allocation of 7 350 MI/a.

The DWS is currently busy with the updating of the All Towns Reconciliation Strategies for the Western Cape. The table below gives an overview of the recommended potential future water resources as included in the 2015 All Towns Reconciliation Strategies for the towns in Stellenbosch Municipality.

Table C.6.4: Potential future water resources for the various towns (Summary of DWS's All Towns Reconciliation Strategies)	
Distribution System	Recommended Summary Options
Stellenbosch	<p>There is not adequate supply for the current water sources to cater for future medium and longer-term water requirements. The following sources have been identified as potential sources to augment the current water supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of the WC/WDM measures to reduce non-revenue water and water losses. • Water re-use. • Reallocation of "lei"- water. • Allocation of water from the Berg River Dam. • A share in future schemes for the WCWSS. • Rainwater harvesting. • Groundwater development.
Franschhoek	<p>The current water sources have adequate water to cater for future water requirements in the medium and longer-term. The following sources have been identified as potential sources to augment the current water supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of the Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Strategy. • Re-use of water. • A further allocation from the Western Cape Water Supply System. • Groundwater development. • Rainwater harvesting.
Dwars River (Pniel, Kylemore & Groot-Drakenstein)	<p>The following sources are identified as potential sources to augment the water supply (In order of priority and implementation sequence):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of the Water Conservation and Water Demand Management Strategy. • Groundwater development. • Re-use water. • A further allocation from the Wemmershoek Dam (WCWSS). • A water allocation from the Berg River Dam (WCWSS). • Integration of the existing local sources into the bulk water supply. • A water allocation from the Tunnel System (WCWSS). • Rainwater harvesting.
Klapmuts	<p>Supply from the current water sources is not adequate to cater for the current water requirements and is currently hampering development in the town. The following sources have been identified as potential sources to augment the current water supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of the WC/WDM measures to reduce non-revenue water and water losses. • Groundwater development for the new anticipated developments. • Water re-use. • A further allocation from the Wemmershoek Dam.

Volumes are registered on the DWS's WARMS for the various resources. A Service Level Agreement is also in place with the CCT for the provision of bulk potable water to the various areas. A registered water use however does not guarantee that the water use is accurate or lawful. Validation and verification of the accuracy and lawfulness of the water use is needed to qualify as an Existing Lawful Use. It is important for the municipality to confirm the correct registration volumes and existing lawful use volumes for all their sources. This information, with the safe yields of the surface and groundwater sources, is critical to accurately determine which sources need to be augmented for the different schemes. Stellenbosch Municipality further needs to continue to ensure that all the individual sources are metered and that the abstraction volumes are recorded on at least a monthly basis.

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Water Quality: The minimum monitoring requirements of the SANS 241-2:2015 (Table 1: Minimum monitoring for prescribed process risk indicators) for the various WTWs and distribution systems, are summarised below.

Table C.6.5: Minimum monitoring frequency for process risk indicators (SANS241-2:2015: Table 1)			
Determinand	Raw Water	Final Water	Distribution System
Conductivity or total dissolved solids	Daily	Daily	Not applicable
pH value	Daily	Once per shift ^a	Fortnightly
Turbidity	Daily	Once per shift ^a	Fortnightly
Disinfectant residuals	Not applicable	Once per shift ^a	Fortnightly
E.Coli (or faecal coliforms) ^b	Not applicable	Weekly	Fortnightly but dependent on population served ^d
Heterotrophic plate count ^c	Not applicable	Weekly	Fortnightly
Treatment chemicals ^d	Not applicable	Monthly	Not applicable
a: A shift is defined as an eight-hour work period.			
b: If non-compliant with the numerical limits specified in SANS 241-1, implement corrective action and immediate follow-up sampling at an increased sampling frequency.			
c: If non-compliant with the numerical limits specified in SANS 241-1, implement corrective action and follow-up sampling.			
d: Includes all risk determinands that are added or formed as a result of the use of treatment chemicals (for example aluminium, iron and chlorine). If non-compliant with the numerical limits specified in SANS 241-1 in the final water, the distribution system monitoring frequencies of Table 3 in SANS241-2:2015 apply.			

The current and proposed operational and compliance water quality sampling programmes of Stellenbosch Municipality for the various water distribution systems are summarised in the table below.

Table C.6.6: Current and proposed water quality parameters sampled by Stellenbosch Municipality: Routine monitoring of Process Indicators				
Current / Proposed	Sampling Point	Frequency of sampling	Samples taken by	Current and Proposed Parameters to be sampled
Stellenbosch / Faure / Blackheath				
Idas Valley WTW				
Current	Raw Water Idas Valley Dam	Monthly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
	Raw Water Jonkershoek Weir	Monthly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
	Raw Water WTW: Towers 1-3	Six Hourly	PC	Colour
		Daily	PC	pH, Turbidity, Colour
	Filters 1-17 Outlet	Daily	PC	pH, Turbidity, Colour
	Lime Stabiliser Inlet: Stab 1-3	Daily	PC	pH, Turbidity, Colour
	Lime Stabiliser Outlet: Stab 1-3	Daily	PC	pH, Turbidity, Colour
	Final Water	Daily (06:00)	In-Line	pH, Turbidity
Two Hourly		PC	Free Chlorine	
Six Hourly		PC	Colour	
Proposed	Raw Water Idas Valley Dam	Monthly	External Lab	As currently implemented
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented
	Raw Water Jonkershoek Weir	Monthly	External Lab	As currently implemented
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented
	Raw Water WTW	Six Hourly, Daily	PC	As currently implemented
	Filters	Daily	PC	As currently implemented
	Lime Stabiliser	Daily	PC	As currently implemented
	Final Water	Two Hourly, Six Hourly, Daily	PC	As currently implemented
Paradyskloof WTW				
Current	Raw Water WTW	Hourly	Internal Lab	pH (In-line), EC
		Two Hourly	Internal Lab	Turbidity (In-line), Colour
		Monthly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron

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Table C.6.6: Current and proposed water quality parameters sampled by Stellenbosch Municipality: Routine monitoring of Process Indicators				
Current / Proposed	Sampling Point	Frequency of sampling	Samples taken by	Current and Proposed Parameters to be sampled
	Coagulation	Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
		Hourly	Internal Lab	pH (In-line)
		Two Hourly	Internal Lab	Turbidity, Colour
	Clarifier Overflow	Two Hourly	Internal Lab	Turbidity, Colour
		Twelve Hourly	Internal Lab	Al ³⁺
	Filters 1-8	Four Hourly	Internal Lab	Turbidity (In-line), Colour
	Final Water Filters 1-4	Hourly	Internal Lab	Turbidity (In-line), Colour, pH (In-line), Free Chlorine
		Six Hourly	Internal Lab	Total Chlorine, Al ³⁺
	Final Water Filters 5-8	Hourly	Internal Lab	Turbidity (In-line), Colour, pH (In-line), Free Chlorine
Six Hourly		Internal Lab	Total Chlorine, Al ³⁺	
Proposed	Raw Water WTW	Hourly and Two Hourly	Internal Lab	As currently implemented
		Monthly	External Lab	As currently implemented
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented
	Coagulation	Hourly and Two Hourly	Internal Lab	As currently implemented
	Clarifier Overflow	Two Hourly, Twelve Hourly	Internal Lab	As currently implemented
	Filters 1-8	Four Hourly	Internal Lab	As currently implemented
	Final Water Filters 1-8	Hourly, Six Hourly	Internal Lab	As currently implemented
Distribution Systems				
Current	Stellenbosch	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron, HPC, Total Coliforms, E.Coli
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
	Faure	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron, HPC, Total Coliforms, E.Coli
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
	Blackheath	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron, HPC, Total Coliforms, E.Coli
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
Proposed	Stellenbosch	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	As currently implemented, but Disinfectant residuals also to be sampled.
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented
	Faure	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	As currently implemented, but Disinfectant residuals also to be sampled.
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented
	Blackheath	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	As currently implemented, but Disinfectant residuals also to be sampled.
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented
Klapmuts Distribution System				
Current	Distribution System	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron, HPC, Total Coliforms, E.Coli
Proposed	Distribution System	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	As currently implemented, but Disinfectant residuals also to be sampled.
Dwars River / Wemmershoek Distribution System				
Current	Distribution System	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron, HPC, Total Coliforms, E.Coli
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
Proposed	Distribution System	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	As currently implemented, but Disinfectant residuals also to be sampled.
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented

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Table C.6.6: Current and proposed water quality parameters sampled by Stellenbosch Municipality: Routine monitoring of Process Indicators				
Current / Proposed	Sampling Point	Frequency of sampling	Samples taken by	Current and Proposed Parameters to be sampled
Franschhoek WTW and Distribution System				
Current	Intake Franschhoek Pass (Raw Water)	Monthly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron, HPC, Total Coliforms, E.Coli
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
	Franschhoek WTW Final Water	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron, HPC, Total Coliforms, E.Coli
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
	Distribution System	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	Sodium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphate, Alkalinity, EC, pH, Turbidity, Colour, Aluminium, Iron, HPC, Total Coliforms, E.Coli
		Annually	External Lab	Full SANS
Proposed	Intake Franschhoek Pass	Monthly	External Lab	As currently implemented
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented
	Franschhoek WTW Raw Water	Daily	PC	pH, EC, Turbidity
	Franschhoek WTW Final Water	Once per Shift	PC	pH, Turbidity, Free Chlorine
		Daily	PC	EC
		Bi-Weekly	External Lab	As currently implemented
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented
	Distribution System	Bi-Weekly	External Lab	As currently implemented, but Disinfectant residuals also to be sampled.
		Annually	External Lab	As currently implemented

Effluent Quality: Comprehensive Operational and Compliance Sampling programmes of the wastewater at the WWTWs are implemented by Stellenbosch Municipality. The Compliance Monitoring Programme includes the monthly sampling of the final effluent at the various WWTWs and analyses of all the main quality criteria. Results of the samples taken are loaded onto DWS's IRIS. Monthly monitoring and inspection reports are also compiled by the external Service Provider for all the WWTWs. The Municipality takes immediate action to rectify problems and / or improve operational aspects as and when may be required. For serious failures, an Incident Response Management Protocol is followed to ensure rapid remedying of the problems, which includes notification to the DWS as may be necessary.

Operational Alert Levels are also in place for the various WWTWs in order to ensure that the various unit processes in the plant performs optimally. If these pre-determined Alert Levels are exceeded at any of the control points where samples are taken for operational purposes, then certain actions are taken by the Process Controllers to bring the operational parameters back to within the target ranges.

The DWS also followed a risk-based regulatory approach that provides early warning signs of WWTWs that contain a certain measure of risk, and in directing the type of intervention required to manage and mitigate the identified risk and move to a more favourable position of compliance and ultimately, excellence. The current Cumulative Risk Ratios (CRR = A*B+C+D) of the WWTWs in Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area, as calculated by the DWS during 2011, 2013, 2022 and 2023, are indicated in the table below.

Table C.6.7: Cumulative Risk Ratio of the various WWTWs (% Deviation = Actual CRR / Max CRR)				
WWTW	2011	2013	2022	2023
Stellenbosch	74.1%	81.8%	55.6%	86.4%
Wemmershoek	58.8%	76.5%	63.3%	82.4%
Pniel	64.7%	82.4%	58.8%	82.4%
Klapmuts	58.8%	94.1%	41.2%	70.6%
Raithby	47.1%	76.5%	64.7%	76.5%

Note: Low < 50%, Medium 50% - < 70%, High 70% - < 90%, Critical 90% - 100%

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Industrial Consumers: Stellenbosch Municipality can promote WDM activities at the wet industrial consumers in order for them to potentially lower their current water demand by means of improved practices or reuse of waste water. The revenue could potentially decrease as a result of re-use practices. It is suggested that a detailed financial analysis should be conducted as part of the investigation into wastewater re-use.

Stellenbosch Municipality can encourage the large users to implement suggested re-use practices by means of incentives, informative billing to communicate monthly water consumption and monitoring and communicating actual savings achieved.

All industries formally apply for the discharge of industrial effluent into the Municipality's sewer system. The quality and volume of industrial effluent discharged into the sewer system are monitored by the Municipality, in order to determine whether the quality comply with the standards and criteria. It is also necessary to consider limits above which volumetric monitoring will be necessary at new industries and existing smaller industries, where expansion is likely to take place. The Municipality needs to continue to ensure that all industrial consumers apply for discharge permits and they must supply and maintain a flow meter measuring the volume of water that is discharged into the sewer system. It is also recommended that the accounts generated by the Municipality include for each cycle a summary of the COD and flow results to enable industries to keep a record and look at ways of improving where possible.

Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to ensure that no industrial effluent is discharged into the sewer system unless it complies with the required standards and criteria.

TOPIC 7: FINANCIAL

Stellenbosch Municipality's 2023/2024 Annual Report list the following Financial Viability Challenges:

- **Financial Viability:** The traceability of all debtors poses a challenge to the debt collection process. Low economic growth, an increase in unemployment, and above-inflation increases in the cost of water impact the affordability of municipal accounts.
- **Revenue Leakage:** An integrated revenue enhancement approach was followed to combat revenue leakages.

Stellenbosch Municipality's 2022-2027 IDP, Draft 3rd Review March 2025, list the following key Financial Strategies:

- Financial viability and sustainability through long-term financial planning
 - Long-term financial planning tool, effective implementation and monitoring.
- Clean Audit
 - Audit Action Plan
 - Annual Financial Statement compilation standard operating procedure
 - Monthly Reconciliations
 - Training Sessions
 - Participation in Forums
- Staffing
 - Revised Organogram
 - Fill critical vacancies
- Capital Expenditure
 - Implementation of Project Management System including in-year reporting
- Revenue Enhancement Strategy
 - Implementation of Revenue Enhancement Strategy.
 - Roll-out of WMD and Pre-payment Water Meters.
 - Data cleansing

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- Validity of registered indigent households
- Billing System Enhancement
 - Web-based billing system
 - Review of Municipal Account Layout
 - Investigate payment methods.
- Debt Management
 - Debt Review Committee
 - Quarterly Report on Debt and Possible Debt to be written off.

The following Financial Policies are in place:

- Grant-In-Aid Policy
- Indigent Policy
- Asset Management Policy
- Travel and Subsistence Policy
- Tariff Policy
- Rates Policy
- Non-Financial Asset Management Policy
- Petty Cash Policy
- Irrecoverable Debt Policy
- Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy
- Cash Management and Investment Policy
- Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy
- Borrowing Policy
- Acting Allowance Policy
- Accounting Policy
- Development Charges Policy
- Special Ratings Area Policy

Expenditure:

Operational: The table below gives a summary of the future planned expenditure by type for Stellenbosch Municipality, as included in the 2024/2025 Budget.

Expenditure Items	% of total 2023/2024 Expenditure	2023/2024 Pre-audit Outcome	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Employee related costs	31.5%	R393 880 000	R656 455 000	R671 809 000	R713 730 000
Remuneration of Councillors	1.2%	R15 351 000	R23 422 000	R24 828 000	R26 317 000
Bulk Purchases – Electricity	29.5%	R369 607 000	R714 397 000	R805 126 000	R907 377 000
Inventory Consumed	5.0%	R62 772 000	R112 641 000	R119 350 000	R126 520 000
Debt Impairment	0.0%	-	R74 711 000	R78 259 000	R81 975 000
Depreciation and amortisation	10.1%	R126 325 000	R249 408 000	R259 395 000	R269 782 000
Interest	2.0%	R25 147 000	R69 589 000	R72 873 000	R77 164 000
Contracted Services	12.2%	R152 988 000	R297 434 000	R322 301 000	R372 815 000
Transfers and Subsidies	1.1%	R13 759 000	R20 739 000	R21 493 000	R22 276 000
Irrecoverable debts written off	0.0%	R42 000	R121 383 000	R126 845 000	R132 553 000
Operational costs	7.3%	R91 057 000	R169 885 000	R176 959 000	R182 325 000
Losses on disposal of Assets	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Other Losses	0.0%	R3 000	-	-	-
Total	100.0%	R1 250 931 000	R2 510 064 000	R2 679 238 000	R2 912 834 000

Source: 2024/2025 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for Stellenbosch Municipality: Table A4 – Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure)

Maintenance activities have been increasingly focused on reactive maintenance as a result of the progressive deterioration and failure of old infrastructure. Consequently, there has been dilution of preventative maintenance of other infrastructure. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance does not keep track with the increase in asset values as well as the ageing of the infrastructure.

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An Integrated Maintenance Plan is necessary that optimises maintenance activities, appropriate to its specific needs and the local environment, and identifies the systems and resources required to support this. A regime of planned preventative maintenance should be established for all infrastructure assets classified as critical and important in the Asset Register. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a maintenance management system to enable Stellenbosch Municipality to better manage its risks, and more effectively plan and prioritise the wave of renewals that are going to be required over the next 20 years.

It is important to note that the maintenance budget requirements are going to increase substantially over the next twenty years in real terms, in line with the envisaged pace of development, and the upgrading of the treatment works. It is estimated that the budget requirements will double over this period.

The recommendations for Stellenbosch Municipality, with regard to their Operational Budgets, are as follows:

- Develop an AMP, which will indicate the real replacement values and service lives of the assets and the funds required to provide for adequate operation and maintenance of the infrastructure. Current gaps include unrealistically low depreciation charges, which have to be rectified and ring-fenced into an asset replacement fund, as well as additional budget requirements above inflation for infrastructure development.
- The new depreciation charges will have to form part of the operating budget and subsequent tariffs, linked to a ring-fenced asset replacement fund.
- It is critical for Stellenbosch Municipality to ensure that sufficient funding is allocated towards an asset replacement fund, in order to ensure adequate rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure.
- Water services operational surpluses have to be allocated to essential water services requirements in the future.
- Stellenbosch Municipality needs to continue with the strict enforcement of their Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy and By-law.

Capital: The future estimated capital expenditure per standard classification are summarised in the table below.

Capital Expenditure: Functional Classification	2023/2024 Pre-audit outcome	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Executive and Council	R35 000	R40 000	R40 000	R50 000
Finance and administration	R16 338 000	R57 820 000	R52 370 000	R13 950 000
Internal Audit	-	-	-	-
Community and social services	R2 407 000	R39 069 000	R44 481 000	R8 750 000
Sport and recreation	R2 972 000	R13 300 000	R6 900 000	R7 350 000
Public safety	R307 000	R10 943 000	R12 500 000	R5 000 000
Housing	R1 232 000	R18 119 000	R37 110 000	R43 640 000
Health	-	-	-	-
Planning and Development	R7 465 000	R15 050 000	R9 785 000	R 9 915 000
Road transport	R22 955 000	R85 953 000	R95 150 000	R66 106 000
Environmental protection	R916 000	R3 150 000	R250 000	R200 000
Energy Sources	R48 243 000	R90 116 000	R131 256 000	R196 219 000
Water management	R37 436 000	R156 882 000	R86 450 000	R73 950 000
Waste water management	R7 000 000	R77 504 000	R67 300 000	R93 900 000
Waste management	R45 737 000	R44 400 000	R26 550 000	R25 750 000
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure	R193 043 000	R612 346 000	R570 142 000	R544 780 000

Source: 2024/2025 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for Stellenbosch Municipality: Table A5 – Capital Expenditure by Vote, Functional and Funding

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The Opening Cost of the water and sewerage infrastructure that will need to be replaced over the next five years (RUL < 5 yrs) is R115.251 million. The asset renewal needs for the **water infrastructure assets** over the next 10 years is R21.290 million per year. The reinvestment required is R96.455 million in the first 5 years and R116.446 million in the second 5-year period. The asset renewal needs for the **sewerage infrastructure assets** over the next 10 years is R5.663 million per year. The reinvestment required is R18.795 million in the first 5 years and R37.837 million in the second 5-year period. These values are based on the Opening Cost of the water and sewerage infrastructure currently included in the Asset Register. Table C.4.2 however indicates the required annual budget for the replacement of the old water and sewerage infrastructure and the required annual O&M budget, which is based on the CRC of the water and sewerage infrastructure included in the WSDP.

The extent to which each type of water and sewerage asset portfolio has been consumed are summarised under Topic 3 of this Executive Summary. The infrastructure components with low percentage figures (% Book Value/Opening Cost) need dedicated renewals programmes targeting these assets. If this is not done, there is the risk that the on-going deterioration will escalate to uncontrolled proportions, with considerable impact on consumers, the economy of the area and the service levels that can be provided in Stellenbosch Municipality.

The recommendations for Stellenbosch Municipality, with regard to their Capital Funding, are as follows:

- Take the recommended projects, as identified through the Water and Sewer Master Plans and the WSDP, into account during the planning and prioritization process for new infrastructure. Prioritize from the desired list, those items which can be implemented from available funding in the particular financial year.
- Undertake revised master planning at least every three to five years and use the Master Plans to list the desired infrastructure development requirements and reflect these in the IDP.
- Assign a high priority to the implementation of the WC/WDM Strategy in order to postpone additional capital investment for as long as possible, both from the water availability perspective as well as from the treatment of increased effluent volumes. The costs of physical water loss, the capital requirements for new water resources infrastructure, and the constraints of poor water availability on water dependent economic growth means that WC/WDM is a critical management priority for stretching the financial resources of the Municipality. WC/WDM is almost always a more cost-effective solution than the implementation of new infrastructure, and no new infrastructure should be developed until unauthorized water has been reduced to manageable volumes.
- To adopt appropriate technology solutions for the water and sewerage infrastructure challenges. Techniques such as value engineering should also be adopted to ensure that investments in infrastructure and other solutions are cost effective over the full life-cycle and designed to be fit for purpose.
- To ensure adequate funding for the full lifecycle cost of the new water and sewerage infrastructure, which will include funds for the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure and regular refurbishment.
- Balance land-use and development planning (SDFs) in accordance with the availability of water and the capacity of WTWs and WWTWs that are in place or that will be implemented.
- To focus strongly on revenue collection, in order to improve the Municipality's own funding sources, over and above the Grants received from National and Provincial Government. The Municipality also needs to actively implement their Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy in order to minimize the percentage of non-payment for municipal services.
- To identify all possible sources of external funding over the next three years to assist Stellenbosch Municipality to address the bulk infrastructure backlogs that exist in the various towns as indicated in the tables under Topic 3.
- Develop IAMPs for all water and sewerage infrastructure, which will indicate the real replacement values, the service life of the assets and the funds required to provide for adequate asset replacement. The renewals burden is set to increase sharply over the next 20 years and it is therefore important for Stellenbosch Municipality to commit to a substantial and sustained programme of capital renewal works. The current level of expenditure on capital renewal is inadequate and there is a critical need for Council to commit to increase the budget for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure substantially.

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Income:

Operational: The table below gives a summary of the future planned revenue by source for Stellenbosch Municipality, as included in the 2024/2025 Budget.

Table C.7.3: Revenue items by source, as included in the 2024/2025 Budget					
Revenue Item	% of total 2023/2024 Expenditure	2023/2024 Pre-audit Outcome	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Service Charges – Electricity	37.2%	R646 395 000	R1 029 704 000	R1 167 018 000	R1 322 068 000
Service Charges – Water	8.3%	R144 132 000	R182 522 000	R190 924 000	R199 712 000
Service Charges - Waste Water Management	4.9%	R85 877 000	R122 772 000	R132 593 000	R143 201 000
Service Charges – Waste Management	4.3%	R74 240 000	R115 082 000	R120 375 000	R125 913 000
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	1.0%	R17 608 000	R24 654 000	R25 775 000	R26 953 000
Agency services	0.1%	R1 572 000	R3 794 000	R3 965 000	R4 144 000
Interest	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Interest earned from Receivables	0.9%	R15 900 000	R18 173 000	R18 990 000	R19 845 000
Interest earned from Current and Non-Current Assets	2.2%	R38 378 000	R44 232 000	R44 674 000	R45 121 000
Dividends	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Rent on Land	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Rental from Fixed Assets	0.5%	R8 472 000	R13 649 000	R14 272 000	R14 924 000
Licence and Permits	0.3%	R4 780 000	R8 386 000	R8 763 000	R9 157 000
Operational Revenue	1.9%	R32 736 000	R47 692 000	R46 806 000	R48 914 000
Property Rates	21.9%	R381 011 000	R509 116 000	R527 643 000	R557 117 000
Surcharge and Taxes	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	5.0%	R86 380 000	R163 380 000	R170 694 000	R178 337 000
Licenses and permits	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Transfer and subsidies – Operational	11.3%	R195 880 000	R245 638 000	R299 530 000	R356 393 000
Interest	0.2%	R3 161 000	R3 359 000	R3 426 000	R3 587 000
Other gains	0.0%	R3 000	-	-	-
Total	100.0%	R1 736 525 000	R2 532 153 000	R2 775 448 000	R3 055 386 000

Source: 2024/2025 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for Stellenbosch Municipality: Table A4 – Budgeted Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure)

Capital: It is important for Stellenbosch Municipality to manage their charges for water and sanitation services and the control of consumer payments effectively, in order to ensure that adequate income is generated to fund their water and sanitation capital projects. The future funding sources of Stellenbosch Municipality's total capital budget are summarised in the table below.

Table C.7.4: Sources of funding for the future capital budgets of Stellenbosch Municipality				
Capital Funding Source	2023/2024 Pre-audit	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
National Government	R43 014 000	R72 056 000	R56 821 000	R59 216 000
Provincial Government	R6 204 000	R27 067 000	R40 656 000	R46 656 000
Transfers and Subsidies	R4 874 000	R38 428 000	R33 500 000	R12 200 000
Borrowing	R76 655 000	R200 000 000	R200 000 000	R200 000 000
Internally generated funds	R62 295 000	R274 795 000	R239 165 000	R226 708 000
Total Capital Funding	R193 042 000	R612 346 000	R570 142 000	R544 780 000

Source: 2024/2025 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework for Stellenbosch Municipality: Table A5 - Capital Expenditure by Vote, Functional and Funding

Tariff and Charges: The state of the economy has an adverse effect on the consumers. As a result municipalities' revenues and cash flows are expected to remain under pressure. Furthermore municipalities should carefully consider affordability of tariff increases, especially as it relates to domestic consumers while considering the level of services versus the associated cost.

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Water tariffs should always be cost reflective and the water tariff structure must therefore ensure that:

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

Stellenbosch Municipality's current seven block step water tariff structure for residential consumers adequately promotes the efficient use of water by consumers and discourages the wastage of water. Higher tariffs are charged for the higher consumption blocks. The first 6 kl of water is provided free to residential consumers who qualify for indigent relief. It is expected that this tariff structure will continue to be implemented in the future.

The sustainable supply of potable water is becoming an ever increasing challenge. This scarce commodity has to be optimally managed. The increase in the price of electricity, load shedding and the chemicals for purification has contributed to the cost of delivering the service.

The table below gives some comments on the specific blocks, with regard to Stellenbosch Municipality's residential block stepped water tariff structure, for the various financial years.

Table C.7.5: Comments on the Municipality's residential block step tariff structure						
Block (kl/month)	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	Comments
0 – 6 kl	R6-06	R6-39	R6-79	R7-19	R7-64	Free Basic Water
> 6 – 12 kl	R9-17	R9-67	R10-27	R10-89	R11-56	Low volume use
> 12 – 20 KL	R15-51	R16-36	R17-37	R18-42	R19-56	Typical use volume, including garden irrigation
> 20 – 25 kl	R27-58	R29-09	R30-90	R32-75	R34-78	
>25 – 40 kl	R38-33	R40-43	R42-94	R45-52	R48-34	Above average use, including garden irrigation
> 40 – 70 kl	R61-24	R64-61	R68-61	R72-73	R77-24	Wasteful use and/or severe garden irrigation
> 70 kl	R95-85	R101-12	R107-39	R113-83	R113-83	Significant waste and/or unnecessary garden irrigation

Wasteful or inefficient use of water is discouraged through increased tariffs. It is suggested that the following tariff structure characteristics should remain in Stellenbosch Municipality's Structure in order to ensure efficient water use (WDM Strategy):

- Maintain a rising block tariff structure.
- Keep number of blocks in the tariff to a minimum. One block to address free basic water (the first step) and another to address the "cut-off" volume where consumers are discouraged to use water above this monthly volume (highest block) are required. In addition another three blocks could be used to distinguish between low users, typical use of high water use. Six blocks in a tariff often make good sense, as indicated in Table C.7.5.
- The volumetric steps should be kept the same for all the areas within Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area.
- The cost of water in the maximum step should severely discourage use in this category. The volumetric use for the highest category could be 60 kl/month, above which residential water use could be considered to be wasteful or unnecessary. Garden use requiring in excess of this volume should be reduced in accordance with xeriscape practices.

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The MFMA Circular No.78 of 7 December 2015 stipulated the following w.r.t. the water and sanitation tariff increases:

Municipalities should consider the full cost of rendering the water and sanitation services when determining tariffs related to these two services. If the tariffs are low and result in the municipality not recovering their full costs, the municipality should develop a pricing strategy to phase-in the necessary tariff increases in a manner that spreads the impact on consumers over a period of time.

Municipalities are urged to design an Inclining Block Tariff structure that is appropriate to its specific circumstances, and ensures an appropriate balance between low income consumers and other domestic, commercial and business customers, and the financial interests of the municipality. While considering this structure, municipalities are advised to evaluate if the IBT system will be beneficial to them depending on consumption patterns in their areas.

In light of the current drought being experienced across large parts of the country, and to mitigate the need for water tariff increases, municipalities must put in place appropriate strategies to limit water losses to acceptable levels. In this regard municipalities must ensure that water used by their own operations is charged to the relevant service, and not simply attributed to water losses.

The recommendations for the water and sewerage tariffs of Stellenbosch Municipality are as follows:

- Stellenbosch Municipality can investigate the financial viability of changing the sanitation tariff structure from a fixed monthly amount, which is based on the size of the erven, to a stepped tariff based on water consumption in the future (Financial analysis needs to be done). Volumetric usage for sanitation services, whereby charges are determined according to water usage, with maximum ceilings and charged accordingly. This will need to include a free sanitation bracket, similar for free water, for indigent households. This will also further deter wasteful water use.
- Stellenbosch Municipality will continue to re-evaluate the tariffs they charge for their water and sanitation services on an annual basis in order to put the Municipality in a better financial position and to ensure that all the O&M expenditure for water and sanitation services are recovered through their water and sanitation services income, to address the bulk infrastructure backlogs and to ensure the adequate rehabilitation and maintenance of all existing water and sewerage infrastructure within the various towns.
- The large commercial and industrial consumers could lower their current water demand by means of improved practices or re-use of wastewater. Stellenbosch Municipality should note that revenue could potentially decrease as a result of reuse practices.
- Stellenbosch Municipality will continue to monitor the volume and nutrient loading of all industrial effluent discharged by industrial consumers into the sewer system. A formula for the calculation of the extraordinary treatment cost to industrial consumers for the industrial effluent they discharged into Stellenbosch Municipality's sewer system is in place and form part of the existing tariff structure. The performance of the WWTWs in general can be severely compromised by certain industrial effluent discharges. It is therefore also important for Stellenbosch Municipality to recalculate their treatment costs annually, in order to ensure that there is no under or over recovery of costs from industrial consumers. The charges for wastewater discharged by industrial consumers can also be linked to their water usage in the future.

Stellenbosch Municipality needs to continue to regularly sample the quality of industrial effluent discharged into the sewer system and all industrial consumers need to be charged according to the quality of the effluent discharged into the Municipality's sewer system.

- The current water tariff codes adequately differentiate between the different type of consumers and their water usage. The Municipality can investigate the possibility to uniquely describe the "Municipal Tariff" water usage with a distinction between the different user types, for example parks, office usage, fire-fighting, etc.

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TOPIC 8: WATER SERVICES INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND CUSTOMER SERVICES

Sections 12 and 13 of the Water Services Act (Act No 108 of 1997) place a duty on WSAs to prepare and maintain a WSDP, as part of the process of preparing an IDP. The DWS has developed a new eWSDP website to assist WSAs with the WSDP process and to provide a framework for the capturing of the data. The WSDP of Stellenbosch Municipality needs to be updated regularly.

The Municipality will also continue to report annually and in a public way on progress in implementing the plan (WSDP Performance- and Water Services Audit Report), as part of Stellenbosch Municipality's Annual Report, as required in terms of Section 18 of the Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No.108 of 1997), as well as the "Regulations relating to compulsory national standards and measures to conserve water", as issued in terms of Sections 9(1) and 73(1)(j) of the Water Services Act.

The Water Safety Plans for the various WTWs and water distribution systems and the W₂RAPs for the WWTWs and sewer drainage networks need to be updated regularly. Both the existing Water Safety Plans and W₂RAPs need to be updated. WTW and WWTW Process Audits also needs to be compiled regularly.

The 2025 Water and Sewer Master Plans of Stellenbosch Municipality summarise the projects (Master Plan Items) necessary in order to cope with the increased future demands and developments within the Stellenbosch Municipality's systems. The Water and Sewer Master Plans need to be updated regularly (At least once every three to five years).

A Work Place Skills Plan is in place, which lists the training to be provided during the new financial year. The training of Stellenbosch Municipality's personnel involved in the management of water and sanitation services are the most important factors that determine the ability of Stellenbosch Municipality to deliver safe and reliable water and to treat the effluent at the WWTWs to an acceptable standard. Training of all staff involved in water supply and sanitation services on matters related to treatment processes and quality monitoring and control is essential because their actions (or failure to act) will have a major impact on the well-being of the communities and the environment.

It is important for Stellenbosch Municipality to classify all WTWs and WWTWs and Process Controllers along the lines of the new Regulation 3630 requirements by establishing a programme for certification of works, operators, technicians and managers. The process will include reviewing the skills needed and aligning resources to these needs as well as reviewing total staff numbers necessary to meet all the objectives in the National Water Act.

The table below provides an overview of the current Process Controllers at the WTWs and WWTWs and whether additional Process Controllers are required in order to comply with Regulation 3630.

Table C.8.1: Required number of Process Controllers at the WTWs and WWTWs	
WTWs	
Idas Valley	The minimum requirement for a Class C WTW is one Class III Process Controller per shift, plus one on standby. For the Idas Valley WTW, with two shifts, there should therefore be three Process Controllers with minimum Class III classifications. The existing Class II Process Controllers need to receive the required training to be classified as a Class III Process Controllers in order to ensure compliance.
Paradyskloof	The minimum requirement for a Class C WTW is one Class III Process Controller per shift, plus one on standby. For the Paradyskloof WTW, with two shifts, there should therefore be three Process Controllers with minimum Class III classifications. The current number of Process Controllers at the plant is adequate.
Franschhoek	No permanent PC
WWTWs	
Stellenbosch	The minimum requirement for a Class A WWTW is one Class IV Process Controller per shift, plus one on standby. For the Stellenbosch WWTW, with two shifts, there should therefore be three Process Controllers with minimum Class IV classifications. Current number and Class of Process Controllers are adequate for the plant.
Wemmershoek	The minimum requirement for a Class C WWTW is one Class III Process Controller per shift, plus one on standby. For the Wemmershoek WWTW, with two shifts, there should therefore be three Process Controllers with minimum Class III classifications. Current number and Class of Process Controllers are adequate for the plant.
Pniel	The minimum requirement for a Class C WWTW is one Class III Process Controller per shift, plus one on standby. For the Pniel WWTW, with two shifts, there should therefore be three Process Controllers with minimum Class III classifications. One additional Class III Process Controller needs to be appointed for the Pniel WWTW.
Klapmuts	The minimum requirement for a Class C WWTW is one Class III Process Controller per shift, plus one on standby. For the Klapmuts WWTW, with two shifts, there should therefore be three Process Controllers with minimum Class III classifications. Current number and Class of Process Controllers are adequate for the plant.

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Table C.8.1: Required number of Process Controllers at the WTWs and WWTWs	
Raithby	The minimum requirement for a Class D WWTW is one Class II Process Controller per shift, plus one on standby. For the Raithby WWTW, with one shift, there should therefore be two Process Controllers with minimum Class II classifications. Current number and Class of Process Controllers are adequate for the plant.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act contain provisions directing employers to maintain a safe workplace and to minimize the exposure of employees and the public to workplace hazards. It is therefore important for Stellenbosch Municipality to compile a Legal Compliance Audit of their WTWs and WWTWs, which will provide the management Stellenbosch Municipality with the necessary information to establish whether the Municipality is in compliance with the legislation or not. It is further recommended that Stellenbosch Municipality arrange for chlorine audits to be done at all their disinfection facilities, in order to identify any potential shortcomings.

Stellenbosch Municipality has a comprehensive Performance Management System in place. The performance indicators as included in the SDBIP are regularly reviewed in order to promote a culture of performance management among its political structures, political office bearers and councillors and in its administration and administer its affairs in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable manner.

Access to safe drinking water is essential to health and is human right. Safe drinking water that complies with the SANS:241 Drinking Water specifications do not pose a significant risk to health over a lifetime of consumption, including different sensitivities that may occur between life stages. Stellenbosch Municipality is therefore committed to ensure that their water quality always complies with SANS241:2015 limits.

Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to maintain the existing high level of customer service in their urban areas and to record all the necessary information for the WSDP on an annual basis. The present Customer Services and Complaints Management System allows for the recording and management of all water and sanitation related complaints. The Municipality is committed to ensure that all water and sanitation related complaints are recorded and that the complaints are addressed within the required time period.

SECTION D: WATER SERVICES OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The water services strategies presented below were derived from the 2023/2024 SDBIP and the water services situational analysis as summarized in Section C: Water Services Existing Needs Perspective and presents the 5-year Water Services strategies as established in Stellenbosch Municipality's WSDP.

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Table D.1: Strategies, Objectives and Key Performance Indicators for Stellenbosch Municipality									
Nr	Objective / Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2023/2024	Linked Project	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29
Topic 1: Settlement Demographics & Public Amenities									
	Implemented by other Department								
Topic 2: Service Levels									
KPI027	Installation of new standpipes	Number of new standpipes installed by 30 June.	-	Part of O&M Budget	50	50	50	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
KPI028	Provision of waterborne toilet facilities in informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements.	Number of waterborne toilet facilities provided in Informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	-	Part of O&M Budget	25 / annum	30 / annum	50 / annum	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
KPI032	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)).	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly.	-	Part of O&M Budget	100%	100%	100%	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
KPI035	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)).	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation, measured quarterly.	-	Part of O&M Budget	100%	100%	100%	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
KPI036	Formal households with access to water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to water, measured quarterly	-	Part of O&M Budget	27 000	27 000	27 000	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
KPI039	Formal households with access to sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a)).	Number of formal households with access to sanitation, measured quarterly.	-	Part of O&M Budget	27 000	27 000	27 000	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
New	Compile a Water and Sanitation Service Level Policy	Water and Sanitation Service Level Policy in place.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	1	-	-
New	Ensure all households on the farms are provided with at least basic water services and complying with basic water service requirements as included in Gazette 52814 of 6 June 2025.	Support all applications received for basic water services on the farms (Subject to availability of financial resources and sustainability of type of service).	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	80% of applications received are supported (Subject to availability of funding and sustainability of type of service)	90% of applications received are supported (Subject to availability of funding and sustainability of type of service)	100% of applications received are supported (Subject to availability of funding and sustainability of type of service)
New	Ensure all households on the farms are provided with at least basic sanitation services and complying with basic sanitation service requirements as included in Gazette 52814 of 6 June 2025.	Support all applications received for basic sanitation services on the farms (Subject to availability of financial resources and sustainability of type of service).	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	80% of applications received are supported (Subject to availability of funding and sustainability of type of service)	90% of applications received are supported (Subject to availability of funding and sustainability of type of service)	100% of applications received are supported (Subject to availability of funding and sustainability of type of service)
Topic 3: Water Services Asset Management									

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Table D.1: Strategies, Objectives and Key Performance Indicators for Stellenbosch Municipality									
Nr	Objective / Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2023/2024	Linked Project	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29
D1838	Update of Infrastructure Asset Register.	Number of updates to the Infrastructure Asset Register submitted to the Portfolio Committee as a preventative maintenance tool by 31 March	Target: 1 Actual: 0	Part of O&M Budget	1	1	1	1	1
New	Ensure adequate storage capacity	Ensure adequate storage capacity for all towns (At least 48hrs AADD)	-	Various Projects	-	-	All towns with storage capacity above 48 hrs AADD	All towns with storage capacity above 48 hrs AADD	All towns with storage capacity above 48 hrs AADD
New	Implement projects included in the Water Master Plan	Ensure adequate water pump station and water reticulation capacity.	-	Various Projects	-	-	Upgrade existing water pump stations and provide new pump stations as identified in the Water Master Plan. Upgrade water reticulation networks as proposed in the Water Master Plan.	Upgrade existing water pump stations and provide new pump stations as identified in the Water Master Plan. Upgrade water reticulation networks as proposed in the Water Master Plan.	Upgrade existing water pump stations and provide new pump stations as identified in the Water Master Plan. Upgrade water reticulation networks as proposed in the Water Master Plan.
New	Implement projects included in the Sewer Master Plan	Ensure adequate sewer pump station and sewer drainage network capacity.	-	Various Projects	-	-	Upgrade existing sewer pump stations and provide new pump stations as identified in the Sewer Master Plan. Upgrade sewer drainage networks as proposed in the Sewer Master Plan.	Upgrade existing sewer pump stations and provide new pump stations as identified in the Sewer Master Plan. Upgrade sewer drainage networks as proposed in the Sewer Master Plan.	Upgrade existing sewer pump stations and provide new pump stations as identified in the Sewer Master Plan. Upgrade sewer drainage networks as proposed in the Sewer Master Plan.
Topic 4: Water Services Operation and Maintenance									
D2180	Waste water quality managed and measured i.t.o. the DWS's License conditions for physical and micro parameters	Percentage waste water quality compliance as per analysis certificate measured quarterly	Target: 70% Actual: 48.67%	Part of O&M Budget	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
D2190 / KPI030	Water quality measured quarterly i.t.o. the SANS 241 physical and micro parameters	Percentage water quality level as per analysis certificate measured quarterly.	Target: 90% Actual: 95.25%	Part of O&M Budget	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
New	Implement recommendations from detail WTW Technical Process Audits.	% Of recommendations, as included in the WTW Process Audits, implemented.	-	Various Projects	-	-	50% of recommendations implemented	70% of recommendations implemented	90% of recommendations implemented
New	Implement recommendations from detail WWTW Technical Process Audits.	% Of recommendations, as included in the WWTW Process Audits, implemented.	-	Various Projects	-	-	50% of recommendations implemented	70% of recommendations implemented	90% of recommendations implemented
New	Implement recommendations as included in the Improvement	% Of recommendations, as included in the Improvement / Upgrade Plan of the Water Safety Plan, implemented.	-	Various Projects	-	-	50% of recommendations implemented	70% of recommendations implemented	90% of recommendations implemented

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Table D.1: Strategies, Objectives and Key Performance Indicators for Stellenbosch Municipality									
Nr	Objective / Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2023/2024	Linked Project	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29
	/ Upgrade Plan of the Water Safety Plan								
New	Implement recommendations as included in the Improvement / Upgrade Plan of the W ₂ RAPs.	% Of recommendations, as included in the Improvement / Upgrade Plan of the W ₂ RAPs, implemented.	-	Various Projects	-	-	50% of recommendations implemented	70% of recommendations implemented	90% of recommendations implemented
New	Water Quality sampling programme complies with requirements.	Water Quality Sampling Programme complies with the minimum SANS241:2015 monitoring frequency for process indicators.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	90%	95%	100%
New	Ensure adequate budget for the O&M of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure	Ensure a budget of at least 1.5% of the total value of the water and sewerage assets is allocated towards the annual O&M of the systems.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	A budget of 1.5% or more of the value of the water and sewerage assets is allocated towards the O&M of the systems.	A budget of 1.5% or more of the value of the water and sewerage assets is allocated towards the O&M of the systems.	A budget of 1.5% or more of the value of the water and sewerage assets is allocated towards the O&M of the systems.
New	Ensure adequate budget for the replacement of old water and sewerage infrastructure	Ensure a budget of at least 2% of the total value of the water and sewerage assets is allocated towards the replacement of existing infrastructure per annum.	-	Various Projects	-	-	A budget of 2% or more of the value of the water and sewerage assets is allocated towards the replacement of existing infrastructure.	A budget of 2% or more of the value of the water and sewerage assets is allocated towards the replacement of existing infrastructure.	A budget of 2% or more of the value of the water and sewerage assets is allocated towards the replacement of existing infrastructure.
New	Reporting on water quality and wastewater quality compliance percentages	Annually report on the percentage of water quality and wastewater quality compliance.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	At least annual publication of water quality and wastewater quality compliance percentages.	At least annual publication of water quality and wastewater quality compliance percentages.	At least annual publication of water quality and wastewater quality compliance percentages.
Topic 5: Conservation and Demand Management (Topic 5.1: Water Resources)									
D2191 / KPI031	Limit unaccounted water to less than 25%	Percentage of average unaccounted water measured by 30 June	Target: 25% Actual: 7.83%	Part of O&M Budget	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%	<25%
D1812	Implement Water Demand Management measures	Number of Water Demand Management Devices installed by 30 June	Target: 200 Actual: 427	Part of O&M Budget	-	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
D3329	Implementation of the pipe replacement programme	Number of meters of pipe replaced in the pipe replacement programme, measured per quarter	Target: 1 000 Actual: 2 734	Part of O&M Budget	-	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
D1815	Implementation of the indigent household water leak repair programme	Number of indigent household water leaks repaired by 30 June.	Target: 80% Actual: 80%	Part of O&M Budget	-	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
D1814	Repair burst pipes within 5 hours from receiving the complaint	Percentage of burst pipes repaired within 5 hours from receiving the complaint.	Target: 80% Actual: 200%	Part of O&M Budget	-	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set

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Table D.1: Strategies, Objectives and Key Performance Indicators for Stellenbosch Municipality									
Nr	Objective / Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2023/2024	Linked Project	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29
Topic 5: Conservation and Demand Management (Topic 5.2: Water Balance)									
New	Detail IWA Water Balances for all the systems and monthly WTW flows for all the treatment plants.	Ensure all bulk water is metered at source, at WTW (incoming and outgoing) and at all bulk storage reservoirs and the meters are read and recorded on at least a monthly basis.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	100% Compliance	100% Compliance	100% Compliance
New	Monthly WWTW flows for all the treatment plants.	Ensure all incoming flow and outgoing flow at WWTWs are metered, as well as final effluent re-used for irrigation purposes and that meters are read and recorded on at least a monthly basis.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	80% Compliance	90% Compliance	100% Compliance
Topic 6: Water Resources									
D1840	Submission of a revised Water Resources Master Plan to the Director: Infrastructure Services	Number of revised Water Resources Master Plans submitted to the Director: Infrastructure Services by 30 June	Target: 1 Actual: 0	Part of O&M Budget	-	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
D2175 / KPI055	Submission of the revised Wastewater Master Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Wastewater Master Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Target: 1 Actual: 1	Part of O&M Budget	1	1	1	Future targets still to be set	Future targets still to be set
New	Implementation of Groundwater Management Programme	Ensure groundwater management programme for boreholes are implemented and raw water quality is monitored at least annually.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	Implement Groundwater Management Programme and monitor raw water quality at least annually.	Implement Groundwater Management Programme and monitor raw water quality at least annually.	Implement Groundwater Management Programme and monitor raw water quality at least annually.
New	All water sources are authorised.	% of Abstraction from sources registered and authorised by the DWS.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	95% Compliance	100% Compliance	100% Compliance
New	Ensure adequate yield and allocations from water resources to meet the projected future water requirements.	Ensure yields and allocations are adequate to meet the projected five year water requirements for all systems.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	100% Adequate supply to meet water requirements for all systems	100% Adequate supply to meet water requirements for all systems	100% Adequate supply to meet water requirements for all systems
New	Monitoring of industrial consumers.	% Monitoring of effluent discharged by industrial consumers (Quantity and Quality) and charged according to the quality of effluent discharged by them.	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	80% Of all Industrial Consumers monitored w.r.t. quality and quantity of effluent discharged by them	90% Of all Industrial Consumers monitored w.r.t. quality and quantity of effluent discharged by them	100% Of all Industrial Consumers monitored w.r.t. quality and quantity of effluent discharged by them
Topic 7: Financial									
D1828	Spend the Department: Water and Wastewater Services approved Capital Budget	Percentage of approved Capital Budget of the Department: Water and Wastewater Services actually spent by 30 June	Target: 90% Actual: 97.06%	Part of O&M Budget	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

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Table D.1: Strategies, Objectives and Key Performance Indicators for Stellenbosch Municipality									
Nr	Objective / Strategy	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline 2023/2024	Linked Project	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29
D1799	Spend the Section: Wastewater Treatment approved Capital Budget	Percentage of approved Capital Budget of the Section: Wastewater Treatment actually spent by 30 Jun	Target: 90% Actual: 42.0%	Part of O&M Budget	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
D1846	Spend the Section: Water Treatment approved Capital Budget	Percentage of approved Capital Budget of the Section: Water Treatment actually spent by 30 June	Target: 90% Actual: 60%	Part of O&M Budget	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
D1811	Spend the Section: Water and Wastewater Network Operations approved Capital Budget	Percentage of approved Capital Budget of the Section: Water and Wastewater Network Operations actually spent by 30 June	Target: 90% Actual: 78%	Part of O&M Budget	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Topic 8: Institutional Arrangements and Customer Care									
D1847	Submit an Annual Water Services Audit Report to the Portfolio Committee: Infrastructure Services	Number of Annual Water Services Audit Reports submitted to the Portfolio Committee: Infrastructure Services by 30 June	Target: 1 Actual: 1	Part of O&M Budget	1	1	1	1	1
D2126	Update Water use Licenses (WULA)	WULAs updated by 30 June	Target: 3 Actual: 3	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	-	-	-
D1839	Submit the Water Services Tariffs to the Directorate: Financial Services	Number of Water Services Tariffs submitted to the Directorate: Financial Services by 31 January	Target: 1 Actual: 1	Part of O&M Budget	1	1	1	1	1
D1816	Unblock municipal sewer blockages within 5 hours from receiving the complaint	Percentage of sewer blockages unblocked within 5 hours from receiving the complaint	Target: 80% Actual: 83.75%	Part of O&M Budget	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
New	Ensure adequate Process Controllers at the WTWs according to Regulation 3630	% Compliance w.r.t the number of existing Process Controllers at the WTWs and the required number of Process Controllers	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	70 % Of WTW plants meeting the requirements, w.r.t. the number of Process Controllers per shift.	80 % Of WTW plants meeting the requirements, w.r.t. the number of Process Controllers per shift.	90 % Of WTW plants meeting the requirements, w.r.t. the number of Process Controllers per shift.
New	Ensure adequate Process Controllers at the WWTWs according to Regulation 3630	% Compliance w.r.t the number of existing Process Controllers at the WWTWs and the required number of Process Controllers	-	Part of O&M Budget	-	-	70 % Of WWTW plants meeting the requirements, w.r.t. the number of Process Controllers per shift.	80 % Of WWTW plants meeting the requirements, w.r.t. the number of Process Controllers per shift.	90 % Of WWTW plants meeting the requirements, w.r.t. the number of Process Controllers per shift.

SECTION E: WATER SERVICES MTEF PROJECTS

The approved 2025/2026 Water Services Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) projects are presented below and outline the water services projects which might be funded for implementation within the next three financial years. Table E.2a provides the projects identified for implementation in FY2025/26, Table E.2b provides the projects identified for implementation in FY2026/27 and Table E.2c provides the projects identified for implementation in FY2027/28.

It should be highlighted that the projects included herein, represents only projects for which funding might be secured, and therefore does not comprise the comprehensive water services project requirements of Stellenbosch Municipality.

The summary of the MTEF water services projects are indicated in the table below.

Table E.1: Summary of MTEF Projects								
Project Main Category	FY2025/26		FY2026/27		FY2027/28		MTEF Total	
	Nr	Value (R'000)	Nr	Value (R'000)	Nr	Value (R'000)	Nr	Value (R'000)
Water Projects	17	R148 159	12	R116 967	8	R57 700	17	R322 826
Sanitation Projects	14	R87 200	13	R104 800	12	R71 250	16	R263 250
Combined Water & Sanitation Projects	31	R235 359	25	R221 767	20	R128 950	33	R586 076

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Table E.2a: Water Services MTEF Projects - FY2025/26 (1st year MTEF period)

Nr	Project Reference Number (Dept)	Project Name	Description	Project Driver	Main Category "W" or "S"	Sub Category	Component type	Project Budget / Funding Sources										MTEF Project Source	
								Prev spent FY2024/25	Budget	FY2025/26									Total Cost
										Own	UDG	RIBG	ACP	DC	WSG	External Loans			
1. Infrastructure Projects								R0	R201 459									R201 459	
PC0080		Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	Construction of new bulk water pipeline and reservoir	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and storage capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline and Reservoir		R100 504		R32 239						R68 265	R100 504	Water Master Plan
PC0081		Bulk Water Supply Pipe Line and Pump stations: Franschhoek	Construction of new bulk water pipeline and pumpstation	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and pump capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline and Pump Station		R12 000	R12 000								R12 000	Water Master Plan
PC0079		Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloeteville/ Idas Valley	Construction of new bulk water pipeline	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline		R4 000	R4 000								R4 000	Water Master Plan
PC0084		Bulk Water Upgrades Franschhoek	Upgrades to bulk water pipelines	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline		R1 000	R1 000								R1 000	Water Master Plan
PC0089		New Reservoir and Pipeline: Vlothenburg	Construction of new bulk water pipeline and reservoir	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and storage capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline and Reservoir		R6 955	R645				R6 310				R6 955	Water Master Plan
PC0332		Uniepark and Helshoogte Storage and Supply scheme	Construction of new bulk water pipeline and reservoir	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and storage capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline and Reservoir		R4 000	R4 000								R4 000	Water Master Plan
PC0119		Dorp Street Bulk Sewer Upgrade	Upgrades to bulk sewer pipelines	Ensure adequate bulk sewer pipeline capacity	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	Waterborne Sanitation		R3 000	R3 000								R3 000	Sewer Master Plan
PC0112		Extention of WWTW: Stellenbosch	Extention of WWTW	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R6 000	R6 000								R6 000	WSDP
PC0105		Sewerpipe replacement	Replace sewer pipeline	Reduce blockages and spillages and ensure adequate sewer drainage capacity. Refurbishment of sewer pipelines.	Sanitation	Internal Sanitation	Waterborne Sanitation		R6 000	R6 000								R6 000	Sewer Pipeline Replacement Programme
PC0111		Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	Upgrade of WWTW	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R30 000							R30 000		R30 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit
PC0110		Upgrade of WWTW: Klipmuts	Upgrade of WWTW	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R25 000		R9 000						R16 000	R25 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit
PC0403		Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	Upgrade of WWTW	Ensure adequate water treatment capacity and water quality compliance	Water	Internal Bulk	WTW		R2 000	R2 000								R2 000	WSDP and WTW Process Audit
PC0405		Upgrade of Dwaars River Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	Upgrades to bulk sewer pipelines	Ensure adequate bulk sewer pipeline capacity	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	Waterborne Sanitation		R1 000	R1 000								R1 000	Sewer Master Plan
2. Source Development Projects								R0	R0									R0	
									R0									R0	
3. Demand Management projects								R0	R11 000									R11 000	
PC0094		Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	Ensure all water usage is metered. WC/WDM	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R3 000	R3 000								R3 000	WC/WDM Strategy
PC0096		Water Conservation & Demand Management	Implementation of WC/WDM measures	Reduce NRW and Water Losses	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R2 000	R2 000								R2 000	WC/WDM Strategy
PC0100		Waterpipe Replacement	Implementation of Pipeline Replacement Programme	Reduce number of pipe bursts and improved assurance of supply. Reduce NRW and Water Losses	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R6 000	R6 000								R6 000	Water Pipeline Replacement Programme
4. O&M Commitments								R0	R21 500									R21 500	
Operations																			
PC0085		Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	Install / upgrade chlorination system	Water Quality compliance	Water	Internal Bulk	WTW		R500	R500								R500	WSDP
PC0087		Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Water	Purchase furniture, tools and equipment	Ensure adequate tools and equipment for operations	Water	Other	Equipment		R200	R200								R200	Operations
PC0091		Reservoirs and Dam Safety	Investigate reservoirs and dam safety	Reservoirs and Dam Safety compliance	Water	Other	Operations		R250	R250								R250	Operations
PC0092		Specialized Vehides: Water	Purchase vehicles	Service Delivery	Water	Other	Operations		R1 000	R1 000								R1 000	Operations
PC0095		Vehicles: Water	Purchase vehicles	Service Delivery	Water	Other	Operations		R1 000	R1 000								R1 000	Operations
PC0097		Water Telemetry Upgrade	Upgrading of the telemetry system for water network	Effective monitoring and management of water supply	Water	Other	Telemetry		R3 250	R3 250								R3 250	Operations
PC0114		Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	Purchase furniture, tools and equipment	Ensure adequate tools and equipment for operations	Sanitation	Other	Equipment		R400	R400								R400	Operations
PC0104		Sewer Pump station and Telemetry Upgrade	Upgrading of the telemetry system for sewer network	Effective monitoring and management of sewage flows	Sanitation	Other	Telemetry		R2 500	R2 500								R2 500	Operations
PC0106		Specialized Vehides: Sanitation	Purchase vehicles	Service Delivery	Sanitation	Other	Operations		R3 000	R3 000								R3 000	Operations
PC0126		Vehicles: Sanitation	Purchase vehicles	Service Delivery	Sanitation	Other	Operations		R1 000	R1 000								R1 000	Operations
Maintenance																			
PC0338		Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	Rehabilitate ponds and pumping systems	Wastewater Treatment and Final Effluent Compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R400	R400								R400	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit
PC0113		Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW	Refurbish WWTW and equipment	Wastewater Treatment and Final Effluent Compliance. Implementation of Refurbishment	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R8 000							R8 000		R8 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit
5. Institutional								R0	R1 400									R1 400	
PC0093		Update Water Masterplan	Update Water Masterplan	Higher level of water services	Water	Planning	Operations		R500	R500								R500	WSDP
PC0108		Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan	Planning and Compliance	Sanitation	Planning	Operations		R400	R400								R400	WSDP
PC0107		Update Sewer Masterplan	Update Sewer Masterplan	Higher level of sanitation services	Sanitation	Planning	Operations		R500	R500								R500	WSDP
6. Water Services Programmes								R0	R0									R0	
									R0	R235 359								R235 359	

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Table E.2b: Water Services MTEF Projects - FY2026/27 (2nd year MTEF period)

Nr	Project Reference Number (Dept)	Project Name	Description	Project Driver	Main Category "W" or "S"	Sub Category	Component type	Project Budget / Funding Sources											MTEF Project Source
								Prev spent FY2025/26	Budget	FY2026/27							Total Cost		
										Own	IUDG	RIBG	ACP	DC	WSG	External Loans			
1. Infrastructure Projects								R0	R198 267									R198 267	
PC0080		Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	Construction of new bulk water pipeline and reservoir	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and storage capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline and Reservoir		R43 282		R3 000						R40 282	R43 282	Water Master Plan
PC0079		Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley	Construction of new bulk water pipeline	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline		R24 000	R24 000								R24 000	Water Master Plan
PC0089		New Reservoir and Pipeline: Vlotenburg	Construction of new bulk water pipeline and reservoir	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and storage capacity	Water	Internal Bulk	Bulk Pipeline and Reservoir		R23 985	R23 985								R23 985	Water Master Plan
PC0112		Extention of WWTW: Stellenbosch	Extention of WWTW	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R30 000	R30 000								R30 000	WSDP
PC0105		Sewerpipe replacement	Replace sewer pipeline	Reduce blockages and spillages and ensure adequate sewer drainage capacity. Refurbishment of sewer pipelines	Sanitation	Internal Sanitation	Waterborne Sanitation		R6 000	R6 000								R6 000	Sewer Pipeline Replacement Programme
PC0111		Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	Upgrade of WWTW	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R1 000							R1 000	R1 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit	
PC0110		Upgrade of WWTW: Klamputs	Upgrade of WWTW	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R55 000		R30 273						R24 727	R55 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit
PC0403		Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	Upgrade of WWTW	Ensure adequate water treatment capacity and water quality compliance	Water	Internal Bulk	WTW		R10 000	R10 000								R10 000	WSDP and WTW Process Audit
PC0404		Construction of New Dwaars River Sewer Pump station.	Construction of new sewer pump station	Ensure adequate sewer pump capacity and prevent possible sewage spillages	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	Pump Station		R4 000	R4 000								R4 000	Sewer Master Plan
PC0405		Upgrade of Dwaars River Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	Upgrades to bulk sewer pipelines	Ensure adequate bulk sewer pipeline capacity	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	Waterborne Sanitation		R1 000	R1 000								R1 000	Sewer Master Plan
2. Source Development Projects								R0	R0									R0	
3. Demand Management projects								R0	R13 000									R13 000	
PC0094		Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	Ensure all water usage is metered. WC/WDM	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R3 000	R3 000								R3 000	WC/WDM Strategy
PC0096		Water Conservation & Demand Management	Implementation of WC/WDM measures	Reduce NRW and Water Losses	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R2 000	R2 000								R2 000	WC/WDM Strategy
PC0100		Waterpipe Replacement	Implementation of Pipeline Replacement Programme	Reduce number of pipe bursts and improved assurance of supply. Reduce NRW and Water Losses	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R8 000	R8 000								R8 000	Water Pipeline Replacement Programme
4. O&M Commitments								R0	R9 100									R9 100	
Operations																			
PC0085		Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	Install / upgrade chlorination system	Water Quality compliance	Water	Internal Bulk	WTW		R250	R250								R250	WSDP
PC0087		Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Water	Purchase furniture, tools and equipment	Ensure adequate tools and equipment for operations	Water	Other	Equipment		R200	R200								R200	Operations
PC0091		Reservoirs and Dam Safety	Investigate reservoirs and dam safety	Reservoirs and Dam Safety compliance	Water	Other	Operations		R250	R250								R250	Operations
PC0097		Water Telemetry Upgrade	Upgrading of the telemetry system for water network	Effective monitoring and management of water supply	Water	Other	Telemetry		R1 500	R1 500								R1 500	Operations
PC0114		Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	Purchase furniture, tools and equipment	Ensure adequate tools and equipment for operations	Sanitation	Other	Equipment		R400	R400								R400	Operations
PC0104		Sewer Pump station and Telemetry Upgrade	Upgrading of the telemetry system for sewer network	Effective monitoring and management of sewage flows	Sanitation	Other	Telemetry		R1 500	R1 500								R1 500	Operations
PC0126		Vehicles: Sanitation	Purchase vehicles	Service Delivery	Sanitation	Other	Operations		R1 000	R1 000								R1 000	Operations
Maintenance																			
PC0338		Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	Rehabilitate ponds and pumping systems	Wastewater Treatment and Final Effluent Compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R2 000	R2 000								R2 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit
PC0113		Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW	Refurbish WWTW and equipment	Wastewater Treatment and Final Effluent Compliance. Implementation of Refurbishment	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R2 000							R2 000	R2 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit	
5. Institutional								R0	R1 400									R1 400	
PC0093		Update Water Masterplan	Update Water Masterplan	Higher level of water services	Water	Planning	Operations		R500	R500								R500	WSDP
PC0108		Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan	Planning and Compliance	Sanitation	Planning	Operations		R400	R400								R400	WSDP
PC0107		Update Sewer Masterplan	Update Sewer Masterplan	Higher level of sanitation services	Sanitation	Planning	Operations		R500	R500								R500	WSDP
6. Water Services Programmes								R0	R0									R0	
Awareness and WASH Programs																			
		Total						R0	R221 767									R221 767	

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Table E.2c: Water Services MTEF Projects - FY2027/28 (3rd year MTEF period)

Nr	Project Reference Number (Dept)	Project Name	Description	Project Driver	Main Category "W" or "S"	Sub Category	Component type	Project Budget / Funding Sources											MTEF Project Source	
								Prev spent FY2026/27	Budget	FY2027/28								Total Cost		
										Own	IUDG	RBIG	ACIP	DC	WSIG	External Loans				
1. Infrastructure Projects								R0	R100 200									R100 200		
PC0112		Extention of WWTW: Stellenbosch	Extention of WWTW	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R46 200	R46 200								R46 200	WSDP	
PC0105		Sewerpipe replacement	Replace sewer pipeline	Reduce blockages and spillages and ensure adequate sewer drainage capacity. Refurbishment of sewer pipelines.	Sanitation	Internal Sanitation	Waterborne Sanitation		R8 000	R8 000								R8 000	Sewer Pipeline Replacement Programme	
PC0110		Upgrade of WWTW: Klipmuts	Upgrade of WWTW	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R1 000							R1 000		R1 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit	
PC0403		Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	Upgrade of WWTW	Ensure adequate water treatment capacity and water quality compliance	Water	Internal Bulk	WTW		R40 000	R6 641	R33 360							R40 000	WSDP and WTW Process Audit	
PC0404		Construction of New Dwaars River Sewer Pump station.	Construction of new sewer pump station	Ensure adequate sewer pump capacity and prevent possible sewage spillages	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	Pump Station		R3 000	R3 000								R3 000	Sewer Master Plan	
PC0405		Upgrade of Dwaars River Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	Upgrades to bulk sewer pipelines	Ensure adequate bulk sewer pipeline capacity	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	Waterborne Sanitation		R2 000	R2 000								R2 000	Sewer Master Plan	
2. Source Development Projects								R0	R0									R0		
3. Demand Management projects								R0	R13 500									R13 500		
PC0094		Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	Ensure all water usage is metered. WC/WDM	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R3 000	R3 000								R3 000	WC/WDM Strategy	
PC0096		Water Conservation & Demand Management	Implementation of WC/WDM measures	Reduce NRW and Water Losses	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R2 500	R2 500								R2 500	WC/WDM Strategy	
PC0100		Waterpipe Replacement	Implementation of Pipeline Replacement Programme	Reduce number of pipe bursts and improved assurance of supply. Reduce NRW and Water Losses	Water	Reticulation	WC/WDM		R8 000	R8 000								R8 000	Water Pipeline Replacement Programme	
4. O&M Commitments								R0	R13 850										R13 850	
Operations																				
PC0087		Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Water	Purchase furniture, tools and equipment	Ensure adequate tools and equipment for operations	Water	Other	Equipment		R200	R200								R200	Operations	
PC0091		Reservoirs and Dam Safety	Investigate reservoirs and dam safety	Reservoirs and Dam Safety compliance	Water	Other	Operations		R2 000	R2 000								R2 000	Operations	
PC0097		Water Telemetry Upgrade	Upgrading of the telemetry system for water network	Effective monitoring and management of water supply	Water	Other	Telemetry		R1 500	R1 500								R1 500	Operations	
PC0114		Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	Purchase furniture, tools and equipment	Ensure adequate tools and equipment for operations	Sanitation	Other	Equipment		R400	R400								R400	Operations	
PC0104		Sewer Pump station and Telemetry Upgrade	Upgrading of the telemetry system for sewer network	Effective monitoring and management of sewage flows	Sanitation	Other	Telemetry		R1 500	R1 500								R1 500	Operations	
PC0106		Specialized Vehides: Sanitation	Purchase vehicles	Service Delivery	Sanitation	Other	Operations		R6 000	R6 000								R6 000	Operations	
PC0115		Upgrade laboratory Equipment	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	Ensure adequate lab testing equipment	Sanitation	Other	Laboratory		R250	R250								R250	Operations	
Maintenance																				
PC0338		Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	Rehabilitate ponds and pumping systems	Wastewater Treatment and Final Effluent Compliance	Sanitation	Sanitation Bulk	WWTW		R2 000	R2 000								R2 000	WSDP and WWTW Process Audit	
5. Institutional								R0	R1 400										R1 400	
PC0093		Update Water Masterplan	Update Water Masterplan	Higher level of water services	Water	Planning	Operations		R500	R500								R500	WSDP	
PC0108		Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan	Planning and Compliance	Sanitation	Planning	Operations		R400	R400								R400	WSDP	
PC0107		Update Sewer Masterplan	Update Sewer Masterplan	Higher level of sanitation services	Sanitation	Planning	Operations		R500	R500								R500	WSDP	
6. Water Services Programmes								R0	R0										R0	
Awareness and WASH Programs																				
		Total						R0	R128 950									R128 950		

SECTION F: WSDP PROJECTS

Stellenbosch Municipality's approved 2025/2026 Capital Budget list the following major water and sewerage infrastructure projects (Value above R5 million over the three years), which are planned for the short term (Next three years).

- Implementation of water and sewer pipeline replacement programmes.
- Bulk water supply pipeline and reservoir for Stellenbosch.
- Bulk water supply pipeline and pump stations for Franschhoek.
- Bulk water supply pipeline Cloetesville / Idas Valley
- New reservoir and pipeline Vlottenburg.
- Upgrade and replacement of water meters.
- Implementation of Water Conservation and Water Demand Management measures.
- Water Telemetry upgrade.
- Upgrade of Idas Valley WTW.
- Upgrade Wemmershoek and Klapmuts WWTWs.
- Extension of Stellenbosch WWTW.
- Refurbish plant and equipment: Raithby WWTW.
- Construction of new Dwars River sewer pump station.
- Sewer pump station and telemetry upgrade.
- Specialised vehicles for Sanitation.

The NWRS 2 list the following steps to raise the water profile in development planning:

- Water must be placed at the center of integrated planning and decision-making, with a specific aim to respond to and support the achievement of national development and sector goals.
- Current budgets need to adequately provide for water, which might mean they have to be doubled to cater for the present needs.
- Current financial values need to appreciate water as a scarce resource and should thus reflect the real value of water. This requires a new value system across all sectors and stakeholders.
- Water efficiency and curbing water losses should be high on the agenda of each individual and institution in the country.
- Water management must be formally embedded in the sector businesses with associated accountability.

The DWS will insist in the future that all water infrastructure which they fund is value engineered against the life-cycle cost with a specific emphasis on energy costs. Evidence will be required that the technical design is appropriate for the nature of the resource and that operation and maintenance of the assets is reasonably within the capability of the responsible institution. New water resources infrastructure will also not be developed or authorized unless effective WC/WDM interventions have been put in place in the affected area.

The identification of projects necessary to ensure the provision of adequate levels of water and sanitation services is based primarily on the findings of the Water and Sewer Master Plans. Master Planning is typically based on a forward planning horizon of 20 years, but is usually updated every three to five years, taking into account improved water demand estimates and subsequent infrastructure developments which may have taken place. The recommended projects from the Stellenbosch Master Plans were incorporated into the WSDP.

The Master Plans represent the ideal infrastructure development required to meet projected future water requirements over the next few years, while realistic capital investment in infrastructure projects is determined by budget availability. As a result, prioritization of projects is necessary to identify what can be done within the available and projected budget constraints. The prioritization of projects is done through the IDP and annual budget planning process.

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Recommended infrastructure projects for implementation in the future by Stellenbosch Municipality will be based on the following plans and processes:

- Water and Sewer Master Plans and Water and Waste Water Treatment Works Master Plans;
- Infrastructure replacement needs (Asset Register);
- Budget proposals; and
- Asset Management Plans.

The current needs projects are estimated at R674.651 million of which 87% are funded, as included in the three year MTEF project list. It should however be emphasised that additional funding will be required to address the full achievement of the water services strategies as outlined in Section D, but that the extent of such additional funding can only be determined, once initial investigations and activities have been concluded.

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Table F.1: WSDP FY2025/26: LIST OF CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS										
Nr	Situation Assessment (Problem Definition)	Solution description as defined by topic situation assessment (Strategy)	Conceptual project	Is there an existing project addressing this problem?	Existing Projects Information			Does this current listed project address the problem totally?	Approved by Council, in project database and part of 5 year IDP cycle projects?	Project listed in 3yr MTEF - cycle?
					Project Number (Dept)	Project Title	Project Cost R'000			
CURRENT NEEDS										
Topic 1: Settlements and Demographics										
	Done by other Department									
Topic 2: Service Levels										
2.1	There are still an estimated 212 households on the farms in the rural areas without basic water supply services.	Assist private landowners as far as possible with the provision of basic water services to all the households in the Municipality's Management Area with existing water service levels below basic water supply services.	WSDP	No	SB2526001	Provide basic water services to the households on the farms without basic water services	R2 120	Yes	No	No
2.2	There are still an estimated 1 270 households on the farms in the rural areas without basic sanitation services.	Assist private landowners as far as possible with the provision of basic sanitation services to all the households in the Municipality's Management Area with existing sanitation service levels below basic sanitation services.	WSDP	No	SB2526002	Provide basic sanitation services to the households on the farms without basic sanitation services	R12 700	Yes	No	No
2.3	There are still 2 623 households in the informal areas without interim water supply services.	Install communal water services for the informal areas in order to ensure that the ratio of number of households per facility complies with the target of 25 or less households per tap.	WSDP	No	SB2526003	Install additional communal water services for the informal areas.	R1 635	Yes	No	No
2.4	There are still 6 320 households in the informal areas without interim sanitation services.	Install communal sanitation services for the informal areas in order to ensure that the ratio of number of households per facility complies with the target of 5 of less households per toilet facility.	WSDP	No	SB2526004	Install additional communal sanitation facilities for the informal areas.	R19 050	Yes	No	No
2.5	Water and Sanitation Service Level Policy is not in place.	Ensure a Water and Sanitation Service Level Policy is in place.	WSDP	No	SB2526005	Draft a Water and Sanitation Service Level Policy.	R200	Yes	No	No
Topic 3: Water Services Asset Management (Infrastructure)										
3.1	Capacity of existing bulk water pipeline and storage capacity not adequate.	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and storage capacity.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526006	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	R143 786	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.2	Capacity of existing bulk water pipeline and pump capacity not adequate.	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and pump capacity.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526007	Bulk Water Supply Pipe Line and Pump stations: Franschhoek	R12 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.3	Capacity of existing bulk water pipeline is not adequate.	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526008	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley	R28 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.4	Capacity of existing bulk water pipeline is not adequate.	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526009	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschhoek	R1 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.5	Capacity of existing bulk water pipeline and storage capacity not adequate.	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and storage capacity.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526010	New Reservoir and Pipeline: Vloottenburg	R30 940	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.6	Capacity of existing bulk water pipeline and storage capacity not adequate.	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline capacity and storage capacity.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526011	Uniepark and Helshoogte Storage and Supply scheme	R4 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.7	Capacity of existing sewer bulk pipeline is inadequate.	Ensure adequate bulk sewer pipeline capacity, in order to prevent possible spillages.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526012	Dorp Street Bulk Sewer Upgrade	R3 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.8	Capacity of existing WWTW is inadequate to meet future wastewater treatment requirements.	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526013	Extention of WWTW: Stellenbosch	R82 200	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.9	Some of the existing sewer drainage networks with insufficient capacity.	Replace sewer pipelines with inadequate capacity.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526014	Sewerpipe replacement	R20 000	Partly	Yes	Yes
3.10	Capacity of existing WWTW is inadequate to meet future wastewater treatment requirements.	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526015	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	R31 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.11	Capacity of existing WWTW is inadequate to meet future wastewater treatment requirements.	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526016	Upgrade of WWTW: Klipmuts	R81 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.12	New pump station needs to be constructed in order to adequately service new households with waterborne sewer system.	Ensure adequate sewage pump capacity, in order to prevent possible spillages.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526017	Construction of New Dwars River Sewer Pump station.	R7 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.13	Capacity of existing sewer drainage network pipelines is inadequate.	Ensure adequate sewer drainage capacity, in order to prevent possible spillages.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526018	Upgrade of Dwars River Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	R4 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Topic 4: Water Services Operation and Maintenance										
4.1	Existing disinfection facilities need to be upgraded	Ensure microbiological water quality compliance	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262019	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	R750	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.2	Additional furniture are required for some of the offices and tools and equipment.	Ensure a good working environment and adequate tools and equipment.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262020	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Water	R600	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.3	Safety Inspections need to be done for some of the reservoirs and dams.	Ensure compliance with regard to safety requirements.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262021	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	R2 500	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.4	Some of the existing vehicles need to be replaced.	Ensure adequate vehicles for operations (Service Delivery)	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262022	Specialized Vehicles: Water	R1 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.5	Some of the existing vehicles need to be replaced.	Ensure adequate vehicles for operations (Service Delivery)	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262023	Vehicles: Water	R1 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.6	Some parts of the existing water telemetry system needs to be upgraded	Effective monitoring and management of water supply volumes	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262024	Water Telemetry Upgrade	R6 250	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.7	Capacity of existing WTW is inadequate and some components need refurbishment	Ensure adequate future water treatment capacity and water quality compliance.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262025	Upgrade of Idas Valley WTP	R52 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.8	Additional furniture are required for some of the offices and tools and equipment.	Ensure a good working environment and adequate tools and equipment.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262026	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	R1 200	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.9	Existing ponds need rehabilitation and pumping system needs to be constructed.	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262027	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	R4 400	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.10	Capacity of existing WWTW is inadequate to meet future wastewater treatment requirements and some components need to be refurbished.	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity and final effluent compliance.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262028	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW	R10 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.11	Some parts of the existing sewage telemetry system needs to be upgraded	Effective monitoring and management of sewage flows.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262029	Sewer Pump station and Telemetry Upgrade	R5 500	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.12	Some of the existing vehicles need to be replaced.	Ensure adequate vehicles for operations (Service Delivery)	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262030	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	R9 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.13	Additional laboratory equipment is needed	Ensure adequate sample testing equipment	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262031	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	R250	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.14	Some of the existing vehicles need to be replaced.	Ensure adequate vehicles for operations (Service Delivery)	MTREF Project	Yes	SB25262032	Vehicles: Sanitation	R2 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.15	Water Safety Plan not regularly updated.	Water Quality Risk Management - Regular updating of Water Safety Plan	WSDP	No	SB25262033	Regular updating of the Water Safety Plan	R300	Yes	No	No
4.16	W2RAP not regularly updated.	Wastewater Risk Management - Regular updating of W2RAP	WSDP	Partly	SB25262034	Regular updating of the W2RAP	R300	Yes	No	No
4.17	WTW and WWTW Process Audits not regularly done.	Compile regular WTW and WWTW Process Audits	WSDP	Partly	SB25262035	WTW and WWTW Process Audits	R400	Yes	No	No
4.18	Asset Management Plan is not in place.	Ensure sufficient budget allocation toward refurbishment of existing water and sewerage infrastructure.	WSDP	No	SB25262036	Compile an Asset Management Plan	R1 000	Yes	No	No
Topic 5: Conservation and Demand Management (Topic 5.1 Water Resources)										
5.1	WC/WDM measures need to be implemented to further reduce NRW and Water Losses.	Implementation of WC/WDM Strategy measures	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526037	Water Conservation & Demand Management	R6 500	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.2	Some sections of the water reticulation network are old, which result in regular pipe bursts	Implementation of pipeline replacement programme	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526038	Waterpipe Replacement	R22 000	Partly	Yes	Yes
5.3	WC/WDM measures need to be implemented to further reduce NRW and Water Losses.	Implementation of WC/WDM Strategy measures	WSDP	No	SB2526039	Implement proposed WC/WDM Strategy measures as included in WSDP (1-3 yrs)	R20 020	Yes	Partly	Partly
5.4	WC/WDM measures need to be implemented to further reduce NRW and Water Losses.	Implementation of WC/WDM Strategy measures	WSDP	No	SB2526040	Implement proposed WC/WDM Strategy measures as included in WSDP (4-7 yrs)	R18 300	Yes	Partly	Partly
5.5	WC/WDM measures need to be implemented to further reduce NRW and Water Losses.	Implementation of WC/WDM Strategy measures	WSDP	No	SB2526041	Implement proposed WC/WDM Strategy measures as included in WSDP (8-10 yrs)	R12 550	Yes	Partly	Partly
Topic 5: Conservation and Demand Management (Topic 5.2 Water Balance)										
5.6	Potential unmetered erven were identified through Swift process	Ensure all water usage is metered. Implementation of WC/WDM Strategy in order to reduce NRW and Water Losses.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526042	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	R9 000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Topic 6: Water Resources										
Topic 7: Financial										
	Done by other Department									
Topic 8: Institutional Arrangements and Customer Care										
8.1	Water Infrastructure planning needs to be aligned with the future potential developments.	Water Infrastructure Planning, aligned with SDF.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526043	Update Water Masterplan	R1 500	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.2	WSDP needs to be updated regularly, according to the Water Services Act.	Water and Sanitation Services Planning. Legislative compliance	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526044	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	R1 200	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.3	Sewerage Infrastructure planning needs to be aligned with the future potential	Sewerage Infrastructure Planning, aligned with SDF.	MTREF Project	Yes	SB2526045	Update Sewer Masterplan	R1 500	Yes	Yes	Yes
TOTAL: CURRENT NEEDS							R674 651			
							R586 076			
							87%			

WSDP EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2022-2027

Table F.1: WSDP FY2025/26: LIST OF CONCEPTUAL PROJECTS										
Nr	Situation Assessment (Problem Definition)	Solution description as defined by topic situation assessment (Strategy)	Conceptual project	Is there an existing project addressing this problem?	Existing Projects Information			Does this current listed project address the problem totally?	Approved by Council, in project database and part of 5 year IDP cycle projects?	Project listed in 3yr MTEF - cycle?
					Project Number (Dept)	Project Title	Project Cost R '000			
FUTURE NEEDS										
Infrastructure										
F.1	Inadequate capacity of existing bulk water pipeline and water reticulation network infrastructure.	Ensure adequate bulk water pipeline and water reticulation network capacity.	Water Master Plan	No	SB2526046	Stellenbosch: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2025-2035).	R172 920	Yes	No	No
F.2			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526047	Stellenbosch: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2036-2045).	R18 094	Yes	No	No
F.3			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526048	Stellenbosch: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (>2045).	R10 794	Yes	No	No
F.4			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526049	Klapmuts: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2025-2035).	R22 830	Yes	No	No
F.5			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526050	Klapmuts: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2036-2045).	R13 261	Yes	No	No
F.6			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526051	Klapmuts: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (>2045).	R2 371	Yes	No	No
F.7			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526052	Franshoek: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2025-2035).	R65 167	Yes	No	No
F.8			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526053	Franshoek: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2036-2045).	R9 816	Yes	No	No
F.9			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526054	Dwars River: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2025-2035).	R41 306	Yes	No	No
F.10			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526055	Dwars River: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2036-2045).	R24 081	Yes	No	No
F.11			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526056	Raithby: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2025-2035).	R2 533	Yes	No	No
F.12			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526057	Raithby: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2036-2045).	R8 564	Yes	No	No
F.13			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526058	Faure: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2030).	R4 733	Yes	No	No
F.14			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526059	Polkadraai: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2025-2030).	R52 344	Yes	No	No
F.15			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526060	Koelenhof: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2025-2035).	R80 585	Yes	No	No
F.16			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526061	Koelenhof: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2036-2045).	R71 387	Yes	No	No
F.17	Water Master Plan	No	SB2526062	Muldersvlei: Upgrade bulk water pipeline and reticulation networks (2026).	R740	Yes	No	No		
F.18	Inadequate capacity of existing water pump stations.	Ensure adequate water pump station capacity.	Water Master Plan	No	SB2526063	Stellenbosch: Future upgrades and new water pump stations.	R21 332	Yes	No	No
F.19			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526064	Klapmuts: Future upgrades and new water pump stations.	R5 875	Yes	No	No
F.20			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526065	Franschhoek: Future upgrades and new water pump stations.	R20 371	Yes	No	No
F.21			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526066	Dwars River: Future upgrades and new water pump stations.	R12 614	Yes	No	No
F.22			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526067	Raithby: Future upgrades and new water pump stations.	R6 668	Yes	No	No
F.23			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526068	Koelenhof: Future upgrades and new water pump stations.	R22 597	Yes	No	No
F.24	Inadequate capacity of existing reservoir storage capacity.	Ensure adequate bulk water storage capacity.	Water Master Plan	No	SB2526069	Stellenbosch: Additional reservoirs required to ensure adequate storage capacity	R245 823	Yes	No	No
F.25			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526070	Klapmuts: Additional reservoirs required to ensure adequate storage capacity	R50 373	Yes	No	No
F.26			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526071	Franschhoek: Additional reservoirs required to ensure adequate storage capacity	R50 489	Yes	No	No
F.27			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526072	Dwars River: Additional reservoirs required to ensure adequate storage capacity	R49 171	Yes	No	No
F.28			Water Master Plan	No	SB2526073	Koelenhof: Additional reservoirs required to ensure adequate storage capacity	R20 648	Yes	No	No
F.29			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526074	Stellenbosch: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2025-2035).	R103 915	Yes	No	No
F.30	Inadequate capacity of existing bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network infrastructure.	Ensure adequate bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage network capacity.	Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526075	Stellenbosch: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2036-2045).	R40 228	Yes	No	No
F.31			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526076	Stellenbosch: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (>2045).	R1 412	Yes	No	No
F.32			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526077	Wemmershoek: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2025-2035).	R13 168	Yes	No	No
F.33			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526078	Wemmershoek: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2036-2045).	R1 693	Yes	No	No
F.34			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526079	Pniel: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2025-2035).	R48 314	Yes	No	No
F.35			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526080	Pniel: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2036-2045).	R18 746	Yes	No	No
F.36			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526081	Klapmuts: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2025-2035).	R26 503	Yes	No	No
F.37			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526082	Klapmuts: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2036-2045).	R11 764	Yes	No	No
F.38			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526083	Klapmuts: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (>2045).	R50 883	Yes	No	No
F.39			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526084	Raithby: Upgrade bulk sewer pipeline and sewer drainage networks (2025-2030).	R529	Yes	No	No
F.40	Inadequate capacity of existing sewer pump stations.	Ensure adequate sewer pump station capacity.	Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526085	Stellenbosch: Future upgrades and new sewer pump stations.	R25 757	Yes	No	No
F.41			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526086	Wemmershoek: Future upgrades and new sewer pump stations.	R2 970	Yes	No	No
F.42			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526087	Pniel: Future upgrades and new sewer pump stations.	R16 888	Yes	No	No
F.43			Sewer Master Plan	No	SB2526088	Klapmuts: Future upgrades and new sewer pump stations.	R11 027	Yes	No	No
F.44	Inadequate capacity of existing WWTWs.	Ensure adequate wastewater treatment capacity.	WSDP	No	SB2526089	Upgrade Stellenbosch WWTW (2030, Additional 15 MI/d)	R375 000	Yes	No	No
F.45			WSDP	No	SB2526090	Upgrade Stellenbosch WWTW (2040, Additional 15 MI/d)	R375 000	Yes	No	No
F.46			WSDP	No	SB2526091	Upgrade Wemmershoek WWTW (2034, Additional 4.5 MI/d)	R112 500	Yes	No	No
Resources										
F.47	Current allocations and yields from the various water resources are inadequate to meet the future water requirements.	Implement Water Resource Augmentation projects to meet the future water requirements	WSDP	No	SB2526092	Groundwater development for Stellenbosch (Additional 4.378 MI/d)	Costs of these water resource augmentation projects still need to be determined.	Yes	No	No
F.48			WSDP	No	SB2526093	Groundwater development for Dwars River (Additional 1.001 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.49			WSDP	No	SB2526094	Groundwater development for Franschhoek (Additional 2.887 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.50			WSDP	No	SB2526095	Groundwater development for Klapmuts (Additional 1.296 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.51			WSDP	No	SB2526096	Groundwater development for Meerlust (Additional 0.065 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.52			WSDP	No	SB2526097	Groundwater development for Koelenhof (Additional 0.415 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.53			WSDP	No	SB2526098	Stellenbosch Wastewater Reclamation (Additional 5.000 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.54			WSDP	No	SB2526099	Dwars River Wastewater Reclamation (Additional 1.000 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.55			WSDP	No	SB2526100	Franschhoek Wastewater Reclamation (Additional 2.000 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.56			WSDP	No	SB2526101	Klapmuts Wastewater Reclamation (Additional 0.699 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.57			WSDP	No	SB2526102	External Sources: Stellenbosch (CCT, Blackheath WTW, Additional 3.123 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.58			WSDP	No	SB2526103	External Sources: Stellenbosch (WCWSS, Second Phase, Additional 7.425 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
F.59			WSDP	No	SB2526104	External Sources: Other areas (CCT, Additional 10.740 MI/d)		Yes	No	No
TOTAL: FUTURE NEEDS							R2 343 784			

AGENDA

39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2026-03-31

10.7	PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND ENVIRONMENT: (PC: CLLR J WILLIAMS)
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NONE

10.8	PLANNING AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM: (PC: CLLR T KUMM)
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10.8.1	CONSIDERATION OF SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS FOR THE PROVISION OF THE TOURISM FUNCTION FOR STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
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Collaborator No: 802595
 IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance
 Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

**1. SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION OF SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS FOR THE
PROVISION OF THE TOURISM FUNCTION FOR STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY**

2. PURPOSE

To present to Council the findings of the Section 78(3) feasibility study and to consider the appropriate service delivery mechanism for the tourism function in Stellenbosch Municipality (WC024).

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Section 78 feasibility study considered the current service delivery arrangement and alternative mechanisms for the provision of the municipal destination marketing and tourism functions within the Stellenbosch Municipal area. The study was undertaken in compliance with the Municipal Systems Act and applied a mixed-method approach, combining financial analysis, operational assessment, performance review and institutional capacity evaluation.

The analysis indicates that, under current conditions, an external service delivery mechanism demonstrates comparatively lower operational costs and greater short-term flexibility than an internal delivery option.

Operational and performance assessments demonstrate that the external model has evolved beyond traditional marketing into a broader tourism service delivery role, incorporating visitor information centers, safety programmes, event coordination, sector development and reporting aligned to municipal objectives. This reflects the maturation of the tourism function rather than inefficiency or duplication.

The assessment indicates that internal delivery would present material challenges at this time, primarily due to institutional capacity constraints, skills availability and projected cost implications. An external service delivery mechanism is identified as the most viable option under current conditions, subject to strengthened governance, performance monitoring and contractual arrangements.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that Council takes note of the Feasibility Study which was advertised for a period of thirty (30) days;
- (b) that Council take note of the public comments in support of the external model submitted during the public participation process;
- (c) that Council take note that no feedback was received from the South African Municipal Workers' Union via the Local Labour Forum;
- (d) that Council note the feedback from the Independent Municipal and Allied Trade Union via the Local Labour Forum and notes the response from the Municipal Manager;
- (e) that Council take note of the recommendations from the Feasibility Study as listed under clause 6.2 of the Item; and
- (f) that Council authorises the Municipal Manager to advertise the tender for the appointment of an external service provider(s) to deliver the tourism function on behalf of Stellenbosch Municipality for a fixed term of three (3) years.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS**6.1 Background**

Previously, Stellenbosch Municipality delivered the tourism function in terms of Section 67 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA). Consistent with practice, The Municipality advertised the tourism function through a call-for proposals process in terms of our approved Grant in Aid Policy. Over several years, Local Tourism Organisations (LTOs) successfully applied and Grant in Aid funding was provided.

During April 2025, National Treasury issued MFMA Circular No.131 (attached as **APPENDIX 6**), clarifying the application of Section 67 in relation to the outsourcing of tourism services to non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The circular stipulated that such services must be procured through a competitive process in accordance with Section 217 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. National Treasury further indicated that continued reliance on Section 67 without adherence to prescribed supply chain management (SCM) process would result in such expenditure being classified as irregular.

In response, Stellenbosch Municipality implemented the prescribed SCM tender processes. However, during the 2025/26 financial year all bids received were deemed non-responsive which necessitated the appointment of two service providers through an approved deviation.

On 30 July 2025, Council resolved to initiate a Section 78(3) process (**APPENDIX 2**) in terms of the Municipal Systems Act to determine the most appropriate mechanism for the future provision of tourism services, whether through internal or external delivery. This determination is informed by a feasibility study (**APPENDIX 1**).

The feasibility study evaluated the operational performance, financial sustainability, and institutional capacity of the current external delivery model against a hypothetical internal delivery mechanism. The assessment concluded that external delivery offers greater flexibility and access to specialised expertise, whereas internalisation would likely result in higher fixed costs, procurement constraints, and increased organisational risk.

Public Participation Process

Public participation, as required under section 78(3) of the Municipal Systems Act and the associated Municipal Regulations, is a critical component of this process. Accordingly, on 28 January 2026 Council resolved to publish the feasibility study for public comment over a 30-day period (**APPENDIX 3 and 4**)

Summary of Public Submissions:

Public comments were received from a range of stakeholders, including tourism organisations, business association, individual businesses and members of the public.

Overall, the majority of submissions supports the continued use of an external delivery mode for tourism and destination marketing. Stakeholders indicated that this model offers greater operational flexibility, industry expertise and cost efficiency compared to the internal municipal model, while also allowing the municipality to retain strategic oversight.

A number of stakeholders further recommended that the municipality consider strengthening governance and performance management mechanisms in an future arrangement. These recommendations included the introduction of clear outcome-based performance indicators, improved transparency regarding tourism performance data and ensuring that leadership positions within any delivery entity are filled through open, merit-based recruitment processes with appropriate destination marketing expertise.

Furthermore, some stakeholders proposed that the municipality assess a consolidated tourism entity model as an additional before the final decision is taken, including the potential consolidation of existing LTO structures to improve coordination and destination branding.

The comments received have been noted and where applicable will be considered in the development of future tender specifications and governance arrangements for the delivery of tourism destination marketing services.

(Please see comments attached as **APPENDIX 5**)

Consultation with Local Labour Forum (LLF):

The Feasibility Study was presented at the LLF meeting held on 12 March 2026. Feedback was received from the Independent Municipal and Allied Trade Union (IMATU) on the 19 March 2026 (Please see comments attached as **APPENDIX 7**).

No feedback was received from the South African Municipal Workers' Union (SAMWU).

Below is a list of comments and concerns raised by IMATU:

1. General Position on Service Delivery

IMATU reiterates its principled opposition to privatisation and maintains that municipal services should primarily be delivered internally by municipal employees.

2. Contextual Acknowledgement (Stellenbosch)

The union acknowledges that the tourism function is already partially delivered externally through grant-funded service providers and therefore anticipates limited immediate impact on existing staff.

3. Support for Strengthening Internal Capacity

IMATU supports a model that includes the appointment of staff to build and strengthen internal capacity, in line with Section 78(3), and requests that this position be formally recorded.

4. Concerns Regarding Costing

While noting that the study indicates external provision is more cost-effective, IMATU questions the validity and independence of the cost analysis and requests further scrutiny.

5. Legislative Compliance Concerns

IMATU raises concerns about the insufficient level of detail provided in relation to compliance with Sections 76 and 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, and requests comprehensive clarification, particularly on:

- Section 76(b) requirements
- Section 78(1) considerations (especially internal capacity and HR impacts)
- Section 78(2)(a) compliance
- Section 78(3) provisions relating to staff implications.

6. Emphasis on Internal Feasibility

The union stresses that the investigation must clearly and demonstrably assess the feasibility of internal service delivery and not rely predominantly on externalisation arguments.

7. Overall Position

Although the current externalised model may reduce resistance due to minimal staff impact, IMATU maintains that all reasonable measures to support an internal delivery model must be properly explored and evidenced.

Please refer to the Municipal Manager's formal response to IMATU's concerns and questions. (Attached as **APPENDIX 8**)

a. Feasibility Study Recommendations

The comparative feasibility assessment indicates that the external delivery model records a higher overall feasibility score based on the assessment criteria applied. A consistently higher overall feasibility score of 3,58 compared to the internal models 3,16, driven primarily by its institutional readiness, operational maturity and short - term financial affordability. These strengths significantly reduce implementation risk and ensure continuity of service delivery within a dynamic and competitive tourism environment.

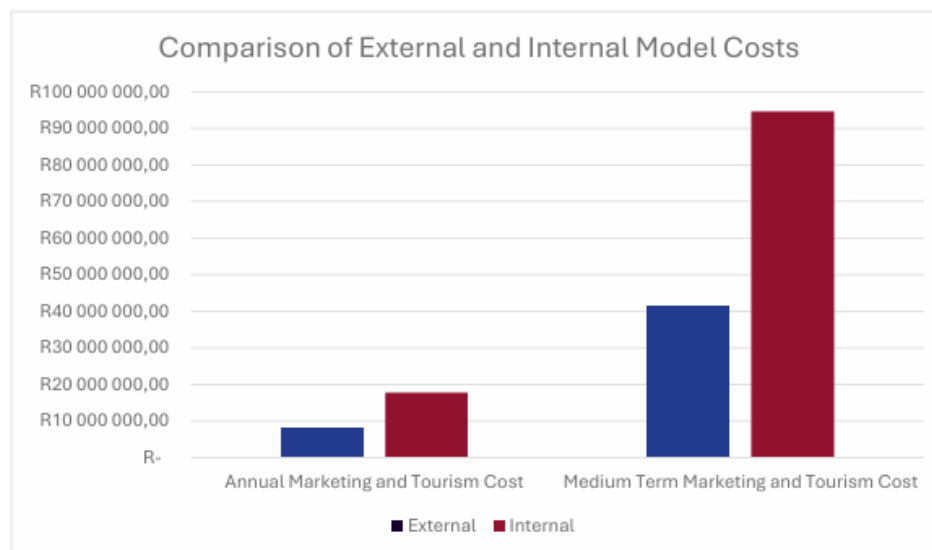
While the internal delivery model demonstrates clear advantages in relation to development outcomes, cost transparency and long - term institutional value, these potential benefits are offset in the short to medium term by capacity, operational and fiscal considerations. The assessment therefore notes that, at the present time, the external delivery model represents the most feasible service delivery mechanism in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act.

It should further be noted that, should the tourism function be provided through an internal mechanism, the following timeframes must be taken into consideration. The proposed organogram will need to be tabled to Council for approval. Thereafter, the proposed job descriptions must be submitted for job evaluation, a process that may take up to four (4) months. Once the posts are approved, it must be advertised and filled, which may take a further two (2) months.

Based on the assumptions applied in the feasibility study, the establishment of an internal service delivery mechanism is estimated to require approximately six (6) to seven (7) months. By comparison, the implementation of an external service delivery mechanism is estimated to take approximately only three (3) to four (4) months to complete.

6.2 Financial Implications

While the feasibility study was conducted internally and has no direct cost implications, the findings indicate that internalisation of destination marketing is projected to result in higher operational and staffing costs when compared to the current external delivery arrangement.



Bar graph comparing the cost of externalizing or internalizing the tourism function over the annual and medium-term time scales.

6.3 Legal Implications

All support rendered will comply with applicable legislation, including the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and Supply Chain Management Policy, and will be subject to available resources and approved budget allocations.

Section 78(3) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000):

If a municipality decides in terms of subsection (2) to explore the provision of the service through an external mechanism, it must:

- (a) Give notice to the local community of its intention to explore this option;
- (b) Assess the impact of the proposed external mechanism on:

- (i) Direct and indirect costs associated including the impact on the environment, well-being and safety;
- (ii) the capacity to provide the skills, expertise and resources necessary;
- (iii) the views of the local community;
- (iv) and the impact on development and employment patterns and
- (v) the views of organised labour.

The Municipality must take into account the outcomes of this feasibility study when deciding whether to proceed with the external mechanism.

6.4 **Staff Implications**

Current External Delivery Model

The feasibility study confirms that the Municipality does not currently employ dedicated staff to perform destination marketing and tourism service delivery functions. These functions are executed through external service providers (Local Tourism Organisations) using grant funding.

As a result:

- There are no direct municipal staff transfers, redundancies or labour relations implications under the current outsourced model.
- Employment associated with destination marketing, visitor information services, events and sector development is currently sustained within the tourism economy, rather than the municipal establishment.
- The external model enables access to specialised skills (digital marketing, campaign management, visitor services, event coordination, data analytics and stakeholder engagement) through contractual arrangements, without the establishment of permanent municipal posts.

Implications if the Function Were Internalised

The feasibility study indicates that internalisation would require the establishment of additional staffing capacity, with associated human resource and organisational implications, including:

- The creation of a new municipal tourism and destination marketing unit, requiring multiple specialised posts (marketing professionals, visitor services staff, project managers, analysts and administrative support).
- Increased long-term fixed personnel costs, including salaries, benefits, training, performance management and compliance with municipal HR policies.
- The need for recruitment and skills development, as these competencies are not currently present within the municipal structure.
- Reduced organisational flexibility, as municipal staffing arrangements are less agile than external contracting in responding to seasonal tourism demands and market shifts.
- Financial implications, as the cost of internalising this model is estimated at R17 746 979.98 annually. These costs will also escalate as employees receive increases as stipulated by their T-scale grading.

6.5 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

Item 10.8.3 Consideration of a section 78(3) feasibility study on outsourcing of tourism services: 33rd council meeting: 2025-07-30: item 1 resolved (majority vote with 2 abstentions):

- (a) *that Council notes the legal obligation in terms of Section 78(3) of the Municipal Systems Act;*
- (b) *that Council approves the initiation of a Section 78(3) feasibility study to assess the outsourcing of tourism functions to an external mechanism;*
- (c) *that the Municipal Manager be authorised to conduct an inhouse feasibility study; and*
- (d) *that the findings of the feasibility study be submitted to Council for consideration prior to any final decision on the outsourcing of tourism*

Item 12.2 Consideration of service delivery mechanisms for the provision of the tourism function for Stellenbosch Municipality: 37th council meeting: 2026-01-28: item 12.2 resolved (nem con)

- (a) *that Council notes the findings of the feasibility study on the tourism function;*
- (b) *that Council authorises the Municipal Manager to start the Public Participation Process on the feasibility study on the Tourism Function;*
- (c) *that the comments and inputs from the Public Participation process be considered prior to any final decision of tourism services;*
- (d) *that an item be brought back to Council to consider the appropriate service delivery mechanism following the completion of public participation and consultation processesdel.*

6.6 Risk Implications

The feasibility study identifies a range of risks associated with the internalisation of the tourism function, including capacity constraints, loss of specialised skills, slower response times and increased fixed costs. These risks are mitigated through a structured external delivery model supported by clear service level agreements, reporting requirements and municipal oversight.

Summary of risks:

- Risk of institutional capacity failure if internalised
- Risk of loss of industry trust and responsiveness
- Risk of reduced marketing agility and slower procurement
- Financial sustainability risk due to high fixed costs

6.7 Comment from Senior Management

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.8.3

- (a) that Council takes note of the Feasibility Study which was advertised for a period of thirty (30) days;
- (b) that Council take note of the public comments in support of the external model submitted during the public participation process;
- (c) that Council take note that no feedback was received from the South African Municipal Workers' Union via the Local Labour Forum;
- (d) that Council note the feedback from the Independent Municipal and Allied Trade Union via the Local Labour Forum and notes the response from the Municipal Manager;
- (e) that Council take note of the recommendations from the Feasibility Study as listed under clause 6.2 of the Item; and
- (f) that Council authorises the Municipal Manager to advertise the tender for the appointment of an external service provider(s) to deliver the tourism function on behalf of Stellenbosch Municipality for a fixed term of three (3) years.

ANNEXURES:

- Appendix 1: Feasibility study for the delivery of destination marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality
- Appendix 2: Item 10.8.3 Consideration of a section 78(3) feasibility study on outsourcing of tourism services: 33rd council meeting: 2025-07-30
- Appendix 3: Item 2.2 Consideration of service delivery mechanisms for the provision of the tourism function for Stellenbosch Municipality: 37th council meeting: 2026-01-28
- Appendix 4: Advertisements
- Appendix 5: Public comments received during the Public Participation Process
- Appendix 6: National Treasury issued MFMA Circular No. 131
- Appendix 7: Formal response from Independent Municipal and Allied Trade Union (IMATU)
- Appendix 8: Municipal Manager's formal response to IMATU's concerns and questions.

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REPORT DATE	March 2026

APPENDIX 1



STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DELIVERY OF DESTINATION MARKETING IN STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

A product in compliance with the Municipal Systems Act Section 78

Abstract

This report summarises the investigation into the feasibility of current mechanisms of delivering the municipal function of destination marketing in the WC024

Section: Economic Development and Tourism
Department of Development Planning

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1. Executive Summary

This feasibility study was undertaken in accordance with Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act to assess the most appropriate mechanism for the delivery of the destination marketing function by Stellenbosch Municipality. Destination marketing is a key contributor to the local economy and plays an important role in supporting tourism-related businesses, employment creation and broader local economic development. The study was initiated to determine whether the municipality should continue with the existing external delivery model or whether the function could feasibly be internalised within the municipal administration.

Currently, the municipality delivers the destination marketing function through an externalised model, providing grant funding to Local Tourism Organisations to implement marketing, visitor information services and related activities. This model has enabled the municipality to leverage established sector expertise, operational systems and stakeholder networks, while limiting internal staffing and administrative requirements. In line with legislative requirements, the feasibility assessment first considered the internal delivery option before comparing it with the external model.

The assessment integrated financial, institutional, operational and developmental considerations. Financial analysis indicated that internalisation would require a significant increase in direct municipal expenditure, with estimated annual costs of approximately R 4,5 million and a medium-term financial commitment of approximately R83,01 million. While internal delivery would improve transparency and governance, it would introduce increased fiscal pressure in the short to medium term. The external model remains more affordable in the short term, although a portion of grant funding effectively subsidises organisational overheads, limiting value-for-money clarity. Institutional and operational assessments confirmed that the municipality currently lacks sufficient internal capacity to deliver the function without transitional risk. Internalisation would require substantial recruitment, system development and administrative preparation, with potential impacts on efficiency and responsiveness during the establishment phase. The external delivery model benefits from institutional maturity, operational readiness and flexibility, enabling it to respond effectively to a dynamic tourism market with minimal implementation risk. From a developmental perspective, the internal model demonstrated stronger alignment with municipal policy objectives, including targeted employment creation, transformation and inclusive local economic development. The external model contributes to economic development with the impact occurring indirectly rather than through deliberate policy-led interventions.

When the outcomes of all assessment dimensions were consolidated, the external delivery model achieved the highest overall feasibility outcome, driven by its institutional readiness, operational feasibility and short-term financial affordability. While the internal model offers long-term strategic advantages, these are outweighed in the short to medium term by capacity constraints, operational risk and fiscal impact. The study therefore concludes that the external delivery model represents the most feasible option.

2. Background

The provision of destination marketing and tourism services within the Stellenbosch Municipal area has historically been undertaken through external mechanisms rather than through a dedicated internal municipal structure. In line with prevailing practice among Western Cape municipalities, Stellenbosch Municipality previously rendered the tourism function through a call for proposals process, enabling external organisations to deliver destination marketing, visitor services and related tourism activities on behalf of the Municipality. Over several years, this approach facilitated the effective delivery of tourism services and contributed to the growth and visibility of the municipal area as a tourism destination, supported by strong industry participation and stakeholder networks.

This approach was implemented within the context of section 67 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, which had been widely interpreted as permitting the transfer of funds to non-governmental organisations for the delivery of tourism-related functions. However, in April 2025, the National Treasury issued MFMA Circular No. 131, which clarified that section 67 of the MFMA may not be used as a mechanism to outsource tourism services to external organisations. The circular further confirmed that such services constitute municipal services for purposes of the Municipal Systems Act and must therefore be procured through competitive supply chain management processes in compliance with section 217 of the Constitution. National Treasury indicated that the continued use of section 67 without adherence to prescribed procurement processes would result in such expenditure being classified as irregular.

In response to this clarification, Stellenbosch Municipality implemented the required supply chain management processes to procure tourism services through an open and competitive tender process. During the 2025/26 financial year, however, all bids received were deemed non-responsive, resulting in the temporary appointment of service providers through an approved deviation. This outcome highlighted both the complexity of procuring specialised tourism services through conventional procurement mechanisms and the need for a more structured assessment of the most appropriate long-term service delivery model.

Following this outcome, Council resolved on 30 July 2025 to initiate a formal Section 78(3) process in terms of the Municipal Systems Act to determine the most appropriate mechanism for the future provision of the tourism service. This decision recognised that destination marketing, while not a core municipal service, forms an integral component of the Municipality's Local Economic Development mandate and functions as a strategic enabler of job creation, economic growth, place branding and investment attraction. The resolution further required that any future decision regarding the delivery of the tourism function be informed by a comprehensive feasibility study, incorporating financial, operational, institutional and developmental considerations.

The Section 78 feasibility study was accordingly undertaken to assess the current external delivery model against potential internal delivery options. The study applied a mixed-method approach, drawing on financial analysis, operational performance

review, institutional capacity assessment and an evaluation of development and employment impacts. Emphasis was placed on assessing the Municipality's current and future capacity to deliver specialised tourism and destination marketing services internally, as well as the cost, risk and implementation implications associated with alternative delivery mechanisms.

The background to the study is further informed by the absence of an internal municipal unit dedicated to destination marketing and tourism service delivery. At present, the Municipality does not employ specialised staff to perform these functions, and all destination marketing, visitor information services, event coordination and sector development activities are delivered externally through grant-funded arrangements. As such, the feasibility assessment was required not only to consider the appropriateness of outsourcing, but also to evaluate the scale of organisational restructuring, staffing, skills development and lead-in time that would be required should the function be internalised.

3. Objectives

For purposes of a feasibility study in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, the municipality is required to undertake a structured and evidence-based assessment before deciding on an appropriate service delivery mechanism. The study must first evaluate the feasibility of providing the service through an internal mechanism by assessing the direct and indirect costs and benefits associated with such an option, including the anticipated impacts on the environment and on human health, well-being and safety. It must further assess the municipality's existing and potential future institutional capacity, including the availability of skills, expertise and resources required to deliver the service internally, as well as the extent to which administrative reorganisation and human resource development, as envisaged in the Act, could reasonably be utilised to support internal service delivery. The feasibility study must also consider the likely impacts of the internal option on local development, job creation and employment patterns, and consider the views of organised labour. In addition, the municipality may consider broader trends in the sustainable provision of municipal services.

Where, after this initial assessment, the municipality elects to explore external service delivery mechanisms, the feasibility study must include a comparative evaluation of the available external options. This process requires formal notification to the local community and a detailed assessment of each external option's direct and indirect costs and benefits, including environmental and health impacts. The study must evaluate the capacity and future potential of prospective service providers to deliver the service effectively, consider the views of the local community and organised labour, and assess the anticipated impacts on development and employment within the municipality. Following this assessment, the feasibility study must motivate a clear recommendation for either an internal or external mechanism, demonstrating how the preferred option achieves the best overall outcome in line with the municipality's obligation to ensure services are provided in a sustainable, equitable, efficient and effective manner. Throughout the process, the feasibility study must confirm compliance with all applicable legislation governing the appointment of external service providers, as well as any additional regulatory requirements.

4. Methodology

This feasibility study utilised the methodological approaches of both Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis. This mixed-method approach is appropriate for this study as it allows for both objective and subjective evaluation. While there are clearly defined quantitative measures of analysing financial and performance data, there are aspects of this study which are immeasurable by definite terms. The qualitative approach provides subjective aspects to be considered too.

This approach is designed to comply with the prescripts of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act by providing a robust and evidence-based evaluation of the most appropriate delivery mechanism for the tourism function. The methodology integrates qualitative and quantitative research techniques to provide a blended and robust analysis of organisational, financial and performance data and stakeholder perspectives. This ensures that each potential delivery model is assessed comprehensively from a narrow perspective.

The quantitative data sources are to be analysed to determine any relationships or correlations between phenomena. Specifically, these will be used to analyse the relationship between the grant received (and other income) and the expenditure on marketing (and other expenditure). It will further be used for analysing the business operations of the LTOs to provide insights for consideration in the assessment of the internal delivery option.

A comprehensive financial analysis was undertaken using the audited financial statements of the LTOs over the period under review. These statements were scrutinised to assess budget allocations, revenue structures, expenditure patterns, grant utilisation efficiency, and the cost profile of conducting destination marketing through an external model. Financial performance was compared against municipal financial management standards, identified constraints, risks, and opportunities associated with the internal delivery mechanisms.

The qualitative data sources are to be analysed to complement the quantitative sources and in addition be used to probe for information that are not found in or able to be inferred from the available data sources. Therefore, discussions with the municipalities Human Resource and Finance Departments will be crucial to provide a more comprehensive perspective on operations.

Operational and performance analysis relied on detailed examination of LTO monthly reports, annual performance summaries, campaign data, event outcomes, and strategic plans. These documents were analysed to assess the effectiveness of marketing activities, return on investment of campaigns, visitor engagement metrics, operational strengths and weaknesses, institutional capacity, and alignment with municipal and provincial tourism strategies. Patterns and themes emerging from this analysis formed the baseline diagnostic against which alternative delivery models were evaluated.

To assess human resource capacity and institutional readiness for potential internalisation, discussions were held with the Municipal Human Resources Department. These engagements focused on existing skills availability, staffing

structures, capability gaps, recruitment requirements, remuneration considerations, training needs, and change management implications. These internal discussions were essential for determining compliance with the internal capacity assessment requirements stipulated under Section 78(1)(a) & (b) of the MSA.

The study also applied a comparative model analysis approach, in which the operational, financial, institutional and performance characteristics of each delivery option were assessed against a set of evaluative criteria derived from legislation, municipal objectives, tourism sector standards, and stakeholder expectations. These criteria included cost-effectiveness, financial sustainability, governance and accountability, service quality, risk exposure, responsiveness, skills requirements, and ability to meet community and industry needs. This structured comparison enabled objective assessment of each model relative to the municipal tourism mandate.

This approach does have limitations in its use. The mixed method approach does make the study a more complex and time-consuming process. The processing and interpretation of data will require greater capacity to ensure a comprehensive assessment of all options. Particularly with the quantitative sources, there is the risk that inferences may not be in-depth enough, as it is based on narrow data.

The combination of documentary analysis, stakeholder consultations, financial assessment, performance evaluation and structured comparative modelling ensures that the study is evidence-based and is cognisant of institutional realities. This methodology provides the basis for determining the most appropriate, cost-effective, accountable and sustainable service delivery mechanism for tourism and destination marketing.

5. Situational Analysis

This chapter contains the analysis of the current model of delivery of the tourism function of destination marketing. The analysis will be done focussing on three main categories namely, operations, finance and performance. These categories allow for simplified analysis but ensure that vital information is considered.

The operational analysis will focus on investigating the current delivery model and the institutional arrangements which facilitate its functioning. The LTOs operations will be described in detail, providing an account of how they carry out the destination marketing function for which they receive the grant. The governance arrangements in terms of reporting will also be analysed.

The financial analysis will focus on investigating the financial profile of the organisation as a whole. This allows not only for a narrow analysis of how funds are used for destination marketing but also how the organisation functions as a business. Notably, an analysis of the relationship between grant funding and marketing costs will be done to investigate the effective utilisation of grant funding.

The performance analysis will focus on investigating the performance of the LTOs on their Key Performance Indicators (KPI). It will also analyse the available data on strategy and campaigns run by the LTOs. This will be to only analyse their performance but probe for inferences of the relative capacities required for such activities.

5.1. Current Delivery Model

The current Delivery Model in its simplistic form is the provision of a grant to service providers (LTOs) who provide tourism functions and implement destination marketing services and campaigns on behalf of the municipality for the Stellenbosch and Franschhoek areas. This is a municipal function which is externalised as no internal capacity exists to perform the function. The appointed service provider/s will be responsible for the execution of integrated marketing initiatives, stakeholder engagement, visitor information services, tourism product development support and the coordination of tourism-related events in alignment with the Municipality's strategic goals.

The appointment of a service provider is done through a competitive bidding process whereby competent and compliant organisations are invited to bid on the provision of the requested services. The service providers bid to deliver services based on four core functional areas: (i) Destination Marketing, (ii) Visitor Information Centre, (iii) Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation and (iv) Product development. Within these functional areas, there are deliverables attached (See Annexure – BSM 126_25) for which are quoted.

CATEGORY A PRICING SCHEDULE: STELLENBOSCH AREA

No	Description	Monthly rate (2025/26)	(Monthly rate x 12) 2025/26
1	Implementation of Destination Marketing services on behalf of the Municipality		R
2	Management of Visitor Information Services on behalf of the Municipality		R
3	Reporting, monitoring and evaluation of Tourism Key Performance areas on behalf of the Municipality		R
4	Implementation of a Tourism Skills Development Programme on behalf of the Municipality		R
Totals			R
Add VAT @ 15%			R
Total Price Offer			R

Figure 1: Extract from BSM 126/25

The bidder then provides a quote for the specified services and demonstrates their capacity and competence to perform the job. The bid includes a comprehensive portfolio of evidence and a rate to be charged for the planning and management of municipal events, allowing the service providers to do both marketing and events. The bid is evaluated by the municipality's SCM department, which appoints a successful service provider.

The successful service provider will then enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the municipality, confirming the bid value and the responsibilities of the parties. The service provider is then required to report monthly on the expenditure and progress of specified projects. Reporting is done to the Project Manager – Manager: Economic Development and Tourism who will be responsible for the management of the project on behalf of the Municipality.

Table 1: Pricing Schedule provided by successful bidder for Franschhoek for BSM126/25

Franschhoek Bidder Pricing Schedule	
Item	Price
1 Destination Marketing	R 1 748 000
2. Visitor Information Services	R 2 350 000
3. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation	R 50 000
4. Tourism Skills Development Programme	R 175 000
Total (excl. VAT)	R 4 323 000
Event Planning and Management	R 1 500 / hour (h)

Table 2:Pricing Schedule provided by successful bidder for Franschhoek for BSM126/25

Stellenbosch bidder Bid Pricing Schedule	
Item	Price
1 Destination Marketing	R 1 825 150
2. Visitor Information Services	R 2 970 892
3. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation	R 374 000
4. Tourism Skills Development Programme	R 80 000
Total (excl. VAT)	R 5 223 042
Event Planning and Management	R470/pp/h or R1 370 per team/h

5.2. Operational Analysis

This section will review the operations of the LTOs currently appointed by the municipality. This section will review the staffing, competencies of the organisation and key projects run by the organisation.

The tourism and destination marketing function is currently delivered through externally appointed organisations operating as membership-based entities with independent governance structures. These organisations are responsible for implementing destination marketing, visitor information services, event activation, stakeholder engagement and sector support within defined geographic areas on behalf of the municipality. Their operations are structured to balance strategic destination promotion with member-driven business support and visitor servicing functions.

Governance is provided by an independently appointed board, constituted through a democratic or representative process, which exercises oversight over organisational performance, financial management and the achievement of agreed key performance areas. Strategic direction and day-to-day management are led by a chief executive role responsible for high-level stakeholder engagement, long-term tourism positioning, programme oversight and representation in intergovernmental and industry forums. This role is supported by a small core management team responsible for financial administration, human resource management, compliance and organisational sustainability.

Operational delivery is undertaken through a combination of permanent staff and contracted specialists. Core internal roles typically include marketing management, visitor centre and operations management, administrative support, member liaison and programme coordination. These roles focus on coordinating campaigns, managing visitor information services, maintaining stakeholder relationships, supporting events and ensuring consistent reporting and compliance with service level agreements. Visitor Information Centre operations form a significant component of the workload and require dedicated frontline staff to provide visitor assistance, manage enquiries, disseminate information, support safety initiatives and act as destination ambassadors.

Specialist capacity is largely accessed through contracted or project-based resources rather than permanent appointments. These contracted roles provide skills in areas such as digital and performance marketing, content creation, graphic design, social media management, web development, data analysis, financial reporting, sustainability advisory services and skills development facilitation. This approach allows the organisations to scale capacity in response to seasonal demand, major events and campaign cycles, and to remain responsive to rapidly changing market trends and technologies.

Operational activities are organised around a defined programme framework that typically includes destination marketing and brand positioning, visitor experience enhancement, trade engagement and event support, visitor services, sector capacity building, development-oriented initiatives, environmental and social responsibility programmes, and service standards management. These programmes are implemented through a mix of media campaigns, events, trade activations, visitor centre operations, training initiatives and stakeholder coordination, with performance monitored through agreed indicators related to reach, engagement, visitor satisfaction, compliance and reporting.

From a resourcing perspective, most of the fixed operational effort is concentrated on visitor services and membership or stakeholder support functions, reflecting the labour-intensive nature of visitor information centres and frontline engagement. Destination marketing activities account for a smaller but strategically significant proportion of baseline effort, supplemented by variable project work during peak campaign and event periods. Reporting, monitoring, evaluation and financial management functions are maintained regularly to meet contractual and governance requirements.

Overall, the current operational model is characterised by lean permanent staffing, extensive use of specialist contracted skills, strong reliance on established stakeholder networks and a high degree of operational flexibility. This structure enables responsive delivery of tourism services and marketing activities but also results in limited internalisation of skills and institutional knowledge within the municipality, with strategic and operational capacity remaining largely external to the municipal administration.

5.3. Financial Analysis

In assessing the financial characteristics of the current externally delivered tourism and destination marketing function, the available financial information indicates that the operating model is sustained through a combination of public-sector funding and self-generated income streams, with a strong reliance on municipal grants. Across the reporting period, grant funding typically accounts for approximately one-third to one-half of total annual revenue, providing the primary source of stability for organisational operations. Without this funding, the scale and continuity of service delivery would be materially constrained.

Membership-related income forms the next most significant revenue stream and is derived from tourism-related businesses operating across accommodation, food and beverage, wine production, retail and experience-based sectors. In aggregate, membership fees contribute to the region of one quarter of total revenue, with year-on-year collections generally remaining within a moderate variance range. Periods of underperformance, estimated at less than one-fifth of projected collections in weaker years, coincide with broader economic disruption and reduced trading conditions within the tourism sector. Payment behaviour suggests a preference for instalment-based settlements over upfront payments, indicating ongoing cash-flow pressure among member businesses.

Event-related income contributes a relatively small but highly variable portion of total revenue, typically estimated at low single-digit percentages annually. While certain flagship events generate consistent net returns over time, the overall profitability of events fluctuates significantly due to external factors such as sponsorship availability, operating costs, weather conditions and visitor demand. As a result, event income functions primarily as a supplementary revenue stream and cannot be relied upon to support fixed operational costs.

Tourism-related levies and commissions linked to accommodation and visitor services provide an additional, performance-sensitive revenue source. Accommodation-based levies consistently outperform other sectors and are closely correlated with occupancy rates and visitor volumes. In stronger years, levy income approaches or slightly exceeds one tenth of total revenue, while in weaker periods it declines sharply, reinforcing the exposure of this income stream to seasonality and market volatility.

Other income sources, including sponsorships, commissions, merchandise sales, interest and once-off project funding, are irregular and unpredictable. In certain years, these sources contribute a disproportionately large share of revenue due to exceptional sponsorships or recoveries, but over the full reporting period, they average less than one-tenth of total income. These sources, therefore, play a limited role in sustaining baseline operations and are more appropriately applied to once-off initiatives or contingency funding.

On the expenditure side, staff-related costs represent the single largest cost driver, accounting for approximately forty to forty-five percent of total expenditure over the reporting period. These costs include salaries, statutory contributions and limited staff-related operating expenses. While total staff expenditure fluctuates year-on-year, the overall trend indicates that personnel costs remain the most significant fixed

commitment within the operating model, even in periods where project activity contracts.

Administrative and business services costs constitute the second-largest expenditure category and account for approximately one quarter to one third of total expenditure. These costs encompass office accommodation, utilities, information technology, professional services, financial administration, compliance and insurance. Changes in accommodation arrangements and maintenance requirements result in periodic spikes in this category, although many of these costs would likely be lower or absorbed within a municipal environment due to economies of scale and centralised procurement.

Marketing-related expenditure accounts for roughly one quarter of total spending when averaged across the reporting period, although its composition has shifted significantly over time. Earlier expenditure patterns were dominated by conventional advertising, media placements and campaign execution. More recently, marketing expenditure has expanded to include a broader suite of place-based initiatives, visitor services and grant-funded projects, resulting in substantial increases in absolute spend but a decline in pure advertising as a proportion of total costs. Social media, content production and public relations consistently represent the largest marketing cost components, while traditional digital advertising accounts for a comparatively smaller share.

Developmental and social responsibility expenditure remains relatively modest, typically representing less than five per cent of total expenditure. These costs are directed toward skills development, community initiatives, transformation support and social impact programmes. Although financially limited, this category aligns closely with municipal development objectives and reflects the increasing expectation that destination marketing functions contribute to broader socio-economic outcomes.

Overall expenditure trends indicate gradual growth in operational scale, with more pronounced increases occurring during periods of expanded grant-funded projects and visitor service delivery. While staffing and administrative costs remain relatively stable in proportional terms, project and marketing-related expenditure exhibits greater volatility, reflecting the grant-dependent nature of service expansion. Taken together, the financial profile reflects an externally delivered model that is operationally sustainable primarily through continued public-sector funding, with limited capacity to independently finance core functions in the absence of municipal and intergovernmental support.

5.3.1. Synthesis

When the relationship between municipal grant funding and marketing-related expenditure is considered across the reporting period, the financial data indicates a consistent imbalance between funding allocations and direct marketing spend. In the case of the externally appointed organisations operating under the current model, grant funding generally exceeds identifiable marketing expenditure by a substantial margin. Based on the available information, the difference between annual grant allocations and marketing costs can be estimated to range between roughly one-third and one-half of the total marketing budget in most years. In practical terms, this

implies that for every rand spent on marketing activity, a materially higher amount is transferred through grant funding.

In some instances, particularly in the mid-years of the reporting period, this divergence becomes more pronounced, with grant funding exceeding marketing expenditure by an estimated forty to fifty percent. In later years, where reporting formats change and marketing-related project costs are grouped differently, the relationship appears more variable, with project-related expenditure at times marginally exceeding grant values by an estimated fifteen to twenty percent. This variance reflects the inclusion of management fees, internal cost recovery and timing differences between grant disbursement and project execution, rather than a direct increase in marketing intensity.

The financial records do not allow for a precise isolation of grant-funded destination marketing expenditure from other organisational costs, as expenditure is frequently aggregated across campaigns, projects and operational activities. Marketing contracts often bundle municipal and non-municipal deliverables, and administrative systems do not consistently distinguish between grant-funded outputs and organisation-funded initiatives. This limits the municipality's ability to quantify the direct cost of destination marketing alone. Nevertheless, the available trends indicate that a significant portion of grant funding is absorbed by non-marketing expenditure categories that are nonetheless necessary to support service delivery.

This pattern suggests that municipal grants function not only as funding mechanisms for destination marketing outputs, but also as operational subsidies that contribute to organisational sustainability, staffing and administrative overheads. While such costs are legitimate and unavoidable, the magnitude of the observed variance raises questions regarding value for money, particularly where grant funding exceeds direct marketing expenditure by more than an estimated fifteen percent, which would ordinarily be considered a reasonable contingency threshold for performance-based funding.

Marketing expenditure trends further reinforce this conclusion. In one instance, marketing spend remains relatively stable as a proportion of total expenditure, averaging approximately one quarter over the reporting period. Spending is concentrated on social media, public relations, event-related promotion and physical collateral, and does not scale proportionally with increases in grant funding. This suggests that grant allocations serve primarily as a stabilising base rather than as a driver of expanded marketing output. Marketing activity in this context remains largely campaign-driven and discretionary, aligned with destination promotion rather than structured service delivery.

By contrast, in the second instance, marketing-related expenditure escalates sharply in the latter part of the reporting period. This increase is not attributable to intensified advertising or promotional activity, but rather to the inclusion of municipally funded projects, visitor information services and place-based initiatives within marketing expenditure categories. As a result, marketing spends transition from media-led promotion to a broader suite of grant-defined operational functions. While advertising costs remain relatively stable in absolute terms, their proportional share declines significantly as project and visitor service costs dominate expenditure. This reflects a

structural shift in which marketing becomes a delivery vehicle for municipal services rather than a flexible promotional tool.

Notwithstanding the delivery of reported outputs, the scale of grant funding relative to marketing expenditure indicates the need for a more rigorous value-for-money assessment. Grant arrangements should be periodically reviewed to ensure that funding levels remain proportionate to defined outputs and outcomes, while remaining sensitive to the financial viability of the service providers. Excessive underspending on direct marketing relative to grant allocations risks diluting accountability and weakening the performance-based rationale of the funding model.

A further consideration arising from the financial analysis is the degree of grant dependency evident across the current delivery model. While one organisation demonstrates a comparatively diversified revenue base, with grant funding estimated to account for roughly one third of total revenue and the balance derived from membership fees, levies, sponsorships and ancillary income, the second organisation exhibits a far higher dependence on public-sector funding. In the latter case, municipal and intergovernmental grants together account for an estimated half or more of total revenue, with own-generated income streams remaining limited in scale and growth.

This dependency is material, as grant-funded projects not only support service delivery but also enable brand expansion, membership growth and the leveraging of additional revenue for organisation-led initiatives. While the relationship between the municipality and the service providers is mutually beneficial, the sustainability of the organisations remains closely tied to continued grant support. Greater diversification of revenue would reduce exposure to funding volatility and strengthen the resilience of the tourism sector more broadly.

The analysis of expenditure also provides insight into the underlying cost of doing business under the current model. Staffing costs represent the largest expenditure category, averaging in the region of one and a half to two million Rand per annum and accounting for approximately forty to forty-five percent of total expenditure. Administrative and business services costs together account for a further estimated one million Rand per annum. When aggregated, the annual cost of sustaining organisational operations, excluding direct marketing and project expenditure, can be reasonably estimated at between two and three million Rand per annum. Over a full reporting cycle, these costs accumulate to a substantial figure that is absorbed by the service providers rather than reflected directly in municipal budgets.

Table 3: Table of Estimated Cost of Doing Business for an LTO

Estimated Cost of Doing Business		
Expenditure	Annual average cost	Cost for reporting period
Administration	R500 000	R 3 500 000
Business Services	R500 000	R 3 000 000
Staff Costs	R1 800 000	R10 000 000
Total	R2 800 000	R16 500 000

While these costs are not excessive in isolation, they represent a material component of the overall cost of service delivery and must be recognised when considering alternative delivery mechanisms. Staff-related costs, which are currently externalised, would need to be fully internalised under a municipal delivery model.

In synthesis, the financial and operational evidence indicates that the current externally delivered model is heterogeneous in nature, with differing organisational trajectories and degrees of grant dependency. One organisation reflects relative financial stability and revenue diversification but exhibits a persistent imbalance between grant funding and direct marketing expenditure. The other has evolved into a predominantly grant-funded service delivery agent, with escalating fixed costs and reduced flexibility. Across both cases, municipal grant funding frequently exceeds identifiable marketing expenditure, indicating that grants function as broad operational subsidies rather than strictly output-based funding instruments. While defensible from a service continuity perspective, this arrangement reduces transparency, complicates performance assessment and introduces structural inefficiencies that must be addressed in determining the most appropriate service delivery mechanism going forward.

5.4. Performance Analysis

This section will discuss the performance for LTOs. The financial data has been discussed in the above, therefore, this section will be a summary of the reporting on the Tourism Performance Indicators for which the LTOs provide monthly reports. The service providers are required in terms of their appointment, to provide services in terms of the four deliverables contained in the bid. Each deliverable has specific programmes/objectives of which outputs must be produced. These are contained in the scope of works in the bid document (see Annexure – BSM 126_25)

The performance of the grant beneficiary is determined by evaluating their monthly progress on projects aligned to their strategic objectives. Reports must include the amount of funding that has been spent per project. This allows the municipality to continually monitor the expenditure of their grant funding.

Table 4: Table of categories of scope of work for BSM 126_25

Deliverable	Description
Destination Marketing	Marketing of the Stellenbosch Area to attract more tourists Advise Stellenbosch Municipality on services related to the concept, design and execution of advertising campaigns and marketing programs targeting leisure and business travel consumers. Service provider/s are required to have extensive proven tourism experience in domestic and international markets.
Visitor Information Centre	Management of Visitor Information Centre Establish and manage accredited Visitor Information Centre (VIC) in Stellenbosch. VIC are to be of a high operational standard, well equipped with well trained staff necessary to provide up-to-date information of the full diversity of experiences and attractions of the Stellenbosch

	Area. VIC must have high speed internet access for VIC operational and free visitor use.
Reporting, monitoring and evaluation	Reporting To provide the Stellenbosch Municipality with monthly, quarterly and annual reports for the duration of the tender.
Product Development	Tourism Product Development

In relation to destination marketing, the LTOs have demonstrated consistent capacity to market the Stellenbosch area to attract increased leisure and business tourism. The monthly reports reflect sustained implementation of destination marketing activities across digital, print, trade, and media platforms, supported by extensive local and international tourism experience. Marketing interventions have included destination branding campaigns, event-led promotions, media hosting and trade engagement with tour operators, travel agents, and destination management companies. These activities have reinforced the positioning of the destination and maintained market visibility in competitive tourism environments. Performance evidence confirms delivery of agreed marketing outputs. However, performance measurement remains primarily outputs-based, with limited systematic quantification of conversion outcomes such as bookings, visitor spend, or length of stay. This constrains the ability to conclusively assess the economic impact of destination marketing efforts and decide on Value for Money

Referring to the management of Visitor Information Centres, the LTOs have fulfilled their role in establishing, operating, and supporting accredited VICs that meet acceptable operational standards. Reporting indicates that VICs have been maintained as accessible, well-equipped visitor service points, providing up-to-date information on the diversity of tourism experiences and attractions within the Stellenbosch area. Staffing arrangements, visitor support functions, and referral services have contributed to the enhancement of visitor experience, and the facilitation of visitor flows to local tourism businesses. Infrastructure improvements, including upgrades and refurbishments where required, have been undertaken to sustain service continuity and operational effectiveness. High-speed internet access for operational purposes and visitor use has been incorporated as part of the service offering. While VIC performance is evidenced through operational continuity and service delivery, performance reporting focuses predominantly on activity indicators such as enquiries handled and operational status, rather than service effectiveness measures such as enquiry-to-booking conversion or visitor satisfaction metrics.

In respect of reporting, monitoring, and evaluation, the LTOs have demonstrated consistent compliance with reporting obligations to Stellenbosch Municipality. Monthly, quarterly, and annual reports have been submitted in line with contractual requirements for the duration of the tender periods reviewed. These reports provide structured accounts of activities undertaken, deliverables achieved, and progress against agreed scopes of work. Financial and narrative reporting has supported municipal oversight and accountability, and no material reporting non-compliance has been identified. However, the reporting framework places greater emphasis on descriptive activity reporting than on evaluative analysis. Monitoring and evaluation

practices remain focused on outputs delivered rather than outcomes achieved, limiting the municipality's ability to assess value-for-money and longer-term impact arising from tourism interventions.

In relation to tourism product development, the LTOs have contributed to the identification, support, and promotion of tourism products and experiences within the Stellenbosch area. Product development activities have often been integrated into destination marketing campaigns and events, allowing new and existing tourism offerings to access established promotional platforms. The LTOs have supported product visibility, facilitated stakeholder collaboration, and assisted emerging and established tourism businesses to position their offerings within the destination portfolio. Development initiatives have included engagement with SMMEs, community-based tourism participants, and niche experience providers, contributing to a more diverse and inclusive tourism product mix. While these activities align with broader tourism development objectives, the documentation reflects limited formal measurement of product performance, market uptake, or longer-term sustainability outcomes. As a result, product development performance is demonstrated primarily through qualitative evidence of support and facilitation rather than quantified impact indicators.

The performance evidence indicates that the LTOs have consistently delivered against the four core deliverables of destination marketing, visitor information services, reporting, and product development. Their strengths lie in implementation capacity, sector relationships, and local tourism knowledge. The principal limitation across all deliverables is the predominance of output-based performance measurement, which restricts the ability to fully evaluate outcomes and economic impact. This limitation is structural in nature and should be considered in the context of delivery model evaluation rather than interpreted as underperformance by the service providers.

Additionally, monitoring is done monthly, but there is no annual performance review undertaken. This may be problematic as the month-to-month reporting may only provide sufficient perspective on the progress of projects, but not a review of overall performance.

6. Alternative Model of Delivery

6.1. Internal Delivery

The internal delivery model for this function comprises staff employed by Stellenbosch Municipality delivering this function in its entirety. The function will be executed from within the Section: Economic Development and Tourism under the Department of Development Planning. This leans on the existing competencies and financial support currently existing in the department to deliver tourism-related services.

6.1.1. Operational organisation

A dedicated organisational unit (sub-section) will be established to house this function. This is to ensure that the scope of work is highly focused, mimicking the external delivery model as closely as possible but being resource conscious in terms of the municipal context.

Responsibility for this function will fall within the scope of the Senior Manager: Development Planning and political oversight will derive from the MMC for Planning and Economic Development. The sub-section will, however, be directly reporting to the Manager: Economic Development and Tourism.

The Head will oversee the organisational unit: Marketing and Tourism, whose primary role is to provide strategic oversight of the tourism and marketing function. This employee's key performance areas will be to provide strategic leadership, planning and oversight of the municipality's tourism development and destination marketing functions to promote sustainable local economic growth, strengthen the municipal tourism brand, and ensure alignment with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Local Economic Development (LED) objectives, and provincial and national tourism strategies.

The staff required in this section will need to be mid-level seniority with extensive experience in the marketing and tourism field, the Head: Tourism and Marketing and will be assisted by two Senior Marketing and Tourism Officers. These employees will be allocated a region to manage (i.e. Stellenbosch and Surroundings, and Franschhoek and Surroundings). They will implement campaigns, strategies and ensure the functioning of VICs, two Marketing and Tourism Officers will support this role. These employees will provide support to the Senior officers in terms of managing administrative tasks and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the VICs, which will be staffed with customer interface officers.

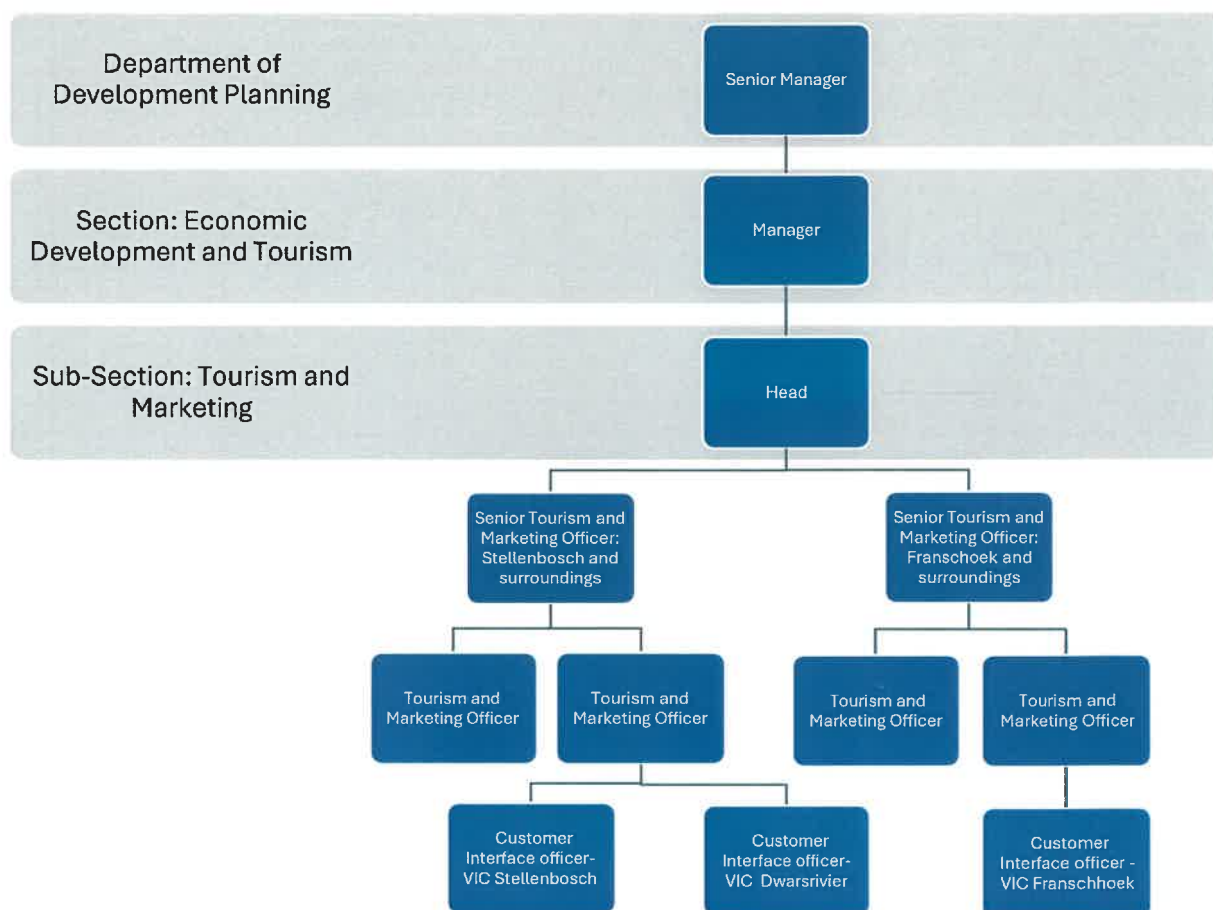


Figure 2: Proposed Organogram of the proposed new sub-section: Marketing and Tourism

6.1.2. Financial organisation

This unit will be funded from the annual municipal budget. The proposed budgetary allocations can be dominated by operational funding in a 90:10 ratio. Capital funding would primarily be required for the maintenance and upgrade of Visitor Information Centres and any other related assets under the unit's management. Salaries will likely be the costliest line item for this unit, followed by marketing, then projects and events.

Operational overhead costs will be a significant cost factor as the municipality must be able to provide suitable office accommodation for these staff members. Therefore, coordination with the Property Management Section is necessary to ensure a base of operations. While the Franschhoek VIC is located within a municipal building, the Stellenbosch VIC is not. In addition, it must be noted that the LTO's will not necessarily halt operations, thus meaning that the municipality may need to find alternative accommodation.

The costs of materials and equipment and Business Services will be variable and dependent on the rates provided i.t.o the appointment of a service provider. Although with certain Business services, such as Microsoft Office, a different Municipal Department will carry these costs. The budget will therefore primarily comprise of

Salaries, Marketing Expenditure, Event costs, professional services and other operational expenditure.

The procurement of services will be subject to Stellenbosch Municipality SCM processes which may be in the form of short-term (up to one year) tenders which are project-based and long-term (up to three years) tenders will be executed to obtain the services of capacitated service providers to provide services to the municipality as and when needed. This model, therefore, opens the market for the provision of services to any capacitated bidder and does not seek to create an arrangement whereby LTOs will exclusively provide services to the municipality. This will be to ensure that greater cost efficiency can be achieved.

6.1.3. Performance

In terms of Performance, the cost in terms of services provided and operating overheads, will be relatively stable as prices are not able to shift beyond bid rates and overheads may be absorbed by other cost centres in the organisation.

This model will also ensure that destination marketing and projects will become more geared towards outcomes, rather than outputs. While outputs will be a measurable performance indicator, they do not always create the needed outcomes as currently the municipality does not have much control over the outcomes the LTO's work achieves as they are evaluated based on how many outputs they produce.

However, it should be noted that this model does have risks in implementation. Firstly, the transition period may be extensive as new staff will have limited support as the unit will be newly established and limited institutional knowledge can be transferred in this regard. The internal team will have better access to all municipal communication resources but may have to develop its own social media profiles and build an audience. Internal staff to be recruited will have demonstrable experience in marketing and tourism and should readily be able to perform the job successfully. The team will likely have to develop new networks of relationships with stakeholders as they engage. This may affect the ability to produce certain outcomes, as without certain relationships, some projects may be more costly or administratively taxing.

Engaging the business sector and Tourism stakeholders may be difficult as the public may be reluctant to partner with the local government. The internal team will, however, have greater competency to engage local communities (emerging farmers, wine makers, entrepreneurs) as their existing relationships in the locating department already.

While SCM processes can provide stability and secure long-term rates but may also risk higher than normal rates in terms of the bid received and cause administrative delays due to the bureaucratic nature of government procurement.

6.2. Costing of Internal Model

The costing of this model is an estimation of the staff, operational and project costs associated with the unit proposed.

In accordance with Section 78(1)(a)(i) of the Municipal Systems Act, this section presents a comprehensive costing of the internal delivery model for the tourism and

destination marketing function. The costing reflects the direct and indirect financial implications of internalisation and is structured around three core components, namely operational costs, staff costs, and project (marketing) costs. The estimates presented are informed by the proposed organisational structure, benchmarking against existing Local Tourism Organisation (LTO) cost profiles, and the pricing schedules contained in the current tender documentation.

6.2.1. Operational costs

Operational costs relate to the overheads required to sustain the day-to-day functioning of the internal tourism and marketing unit. These include office accommodation, utilities, information technology, business services, administrative support and other non-project-related expenditure. While some of these costs may be absorbed within existing municipal cost centres, a significant portion represents new or incremental expenditure associated with establishing a dedicated unit.

Based on comparative analysis of LTO financial statements, operational overheads (administration and business services combined) average approximately R2,4 million per annum in the case of Visit Stellenbosch, excluding staff costs.

Under an internal model, certain costs, such as Microsoft Office and ICT infrastructure, would be absorbed within municipal systems, thereby reducing duplication. However, other costs, including office accommodation (particularly for the Stellenbosch VIC), consumables, equipment, subscriptions, website hosting and communications infrastructure, would remain direct costs to the unit should there not exist any such resources in the municipality. Below are important costs for consideration. ICT, office equipment, consumables, stationery and maintenance are costs that will likely dominate the operational costs directly attributable to the unit. However, no accurate estimate was used as these products are subject to various changes (specifications, bid rates, etc.) and the rate used by the LTOs was used as a guide. However, do use these values as underestimations as municipal rates as per service providers are often higher than conventional market-related rates.

Taking these factors into account, it is estimated that annual operational overhead costs for the internal model would be approximately R 1 828 171,4 depending on accommodation arrangements and the extent to which corporate services can absorb shared costs. The above table is merely an extract of the possible costs associated with establishing the unit. Costs such as electricity, security infrastructure and personnel, software subscriptions, training and travel have not been factored using current municipal rates. The cost in terms of additional capacity required in terms of expanding the scope of current tenders in place to accommodate the new unit has not been factored, therefore factors such as expanding the number of licenses for software or the provision of services to the additional offices have not been considered. In addition, once-off transition and establishment costs, including office setup, equipment procurement and initial training, are estimated at up to R400 000 during the first year of implementation and are subject to continued maintenance, which will be critical as this VIC's aesthetic appearance must be attractive to visitors.

6.2.2. Staff Costs

Staff costs constitute the most significant recurrent expenditure under the internal delivery model. The proposed organisational structure includes the appointment of a Head: Tourism and Marketing, two Senior Marketing and Tourism Officers, two Marketing and Tourism Officers, and customer interface officers for Visitor Information Centre operations.

Salaries have been benchmarked against municipal TASK (Total Annual Salary Package) levels for comparable roles within local government. Based on current Stellenbosch Municipality norms, the estimated annual staff costs (inclusive of benefits but excluding overtime) are as follows:

Table 5: Table of the cost of employing proposed staff for the proposed unit. The Human Resources Department supplied these values.

Estimated Staff Costs			
Position	TASK Level	Total Cost to Employer	Total per Level
Head: Marketing and Tourism	15	R 1 232 771,25	R 1 232 771,25
Senior Officer: Marketing and Tourism (x2)	14	R 975 357,84	R 1 950 715,68
Junior Officer: Marketing and Tourism (x2)	10	R 589 113,49	R1 178 226,98
Visitor Information Centre: Customer Interface officer (x3)	6	R 377 337, 51	R 1 132 012,53
Total Staff cost			R 5 493 726,44

This results in an estimated annual staff cost of approximately R5,4 million. These costs will escalate annually in line with municipal wage agreements. While overtime requirements are expected to be limited, provision should be made for overtime during peak tourism periods and major events, estimated between 5–8% of the annual salary bill, i.e. R274686,22 – R439498,11 per annum and thus total costs may escalate up to R 5 933 224,55.

6.2.3. Project Costs

Project costs relate specifically to destination marketing, campaigns, advertising, content creation, events and related promotional activities, and exclude staff and overhead expenditure, which are listed above. These costs are benchmarked against the current tender values and grant allocations for Stellenbosch and Franschhoek.

Based on the bid pricing schedules, the municipality currently allocates approximately R6,0 million per annum for Stellenbosch and R2,0 million per annum for Franschhoek for destination marketing, visitor information services, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, tourism skills development, totalling R8,0 million. Under the internal model, it is assumed that a similar level of funding would be retained for

project delivery, with funds redirected toward competitively procured marketing services, advertising spend, the production of content, event management and campaigns. However it is important to note three important points, municipal rates for services may be higher than those the service providers were able to achieve particularly when there will be an unbundling of services, and market responsiveness to bids to be encountered and secondly, the municipality will have to add additional projects and campaigns to account for the projects the LTOs will no longer be able to operate or new projects identified (especially social upliftment projects). Lastly, it is important to note that the municipality has the right to adjust the scopes of work and projects it supports. All projects are not supported in full, with partial funding provided (approximately 66%), therefore the estimated values for the projects are inclusive of an additional 33%.

Table 6: Table of the estimated cost of marketing and tourism projects.

Project Costs for Internal Marketing and Tourism Unit	Average Annual Cost	Medium term Cost
Franschhoek	R 2 583 121,78	R 15 498 730,73
Stellenbosch (including Dwarsrivier)	R 7 841 960,36	R 32 559 801,82
WC024	R 10 425 082,14	R 54 708 576,44

These project costs would be managed through short-term and long-term, "term" tenders (up to three years), enabling the municipality to procure specialised services such as digital marketing, media buying, creative design and event management on an as-needed basis. While municipal procurement processes may limit flexibility, this approach allows for clearer attribution of expenditure to outcomes and reduces the risk of grant funding being absorbed by non-marketing overheads. In the medium term, it will cost the municipality R 54 708 576,44 to fund the current scope of works executed by the service providers at the rates which they are currently able to deliver at, in its entirety.

6.2.4. Summary of Internal Marketing and Tourism Unit Costs

In aggregate, the estimated annual cost of internalising the tourism and destination marketing function is contained in the table:

Table 7: Table of estimated costs associated with the internal unit.

Estimated Costs of Internal Marketing and Tourism Unit		
Category of cost	Annual Average	Medium Term Cost
Operational costs	R 1 828 171,4	R 10 175 387,57
Staff costs	R 5 493 726,44	R 29 666 122,77
Project costs	R 10 425 082,14	R 54 708 576,44
Total estimated cost	R 17 746 979,98	R 94 550 086,78

This represents both the short-term financial commitment and the medium-term commitment necessary to operate the unit. It will cost approximately R 17 746 979,98 to operate the unit annually, with a predicted R 94 550 086,78 over the medium-term budget.

7. Feasibility Assessment

This section will encompass the comparative assessment of the two delivery models. They will be assessed according to the 5 (five) sub-assessments considering institutional capacity, operational capacity, capital and financial feasibility, risk and sustainability.

7.1 Financial Assessment

Section 78 (1)(a) (i) requires that a municipality must assess:

"the direct and indirect costs and benefits associated with the project if the service is provided by the municipality through an internal mechanism, including the expected effect on the environment and on human health, well-being and safety"

Therefore, the municipality must assess the costs of this model both directly (financially) and indirectly (non-financial) to evaluate beyond the immediate financial implications, but the total costs of the models, considering the economic, institutional and social outcomes.

The cost of internalising this model is R 5 493 726,44 only in terms of required personnel. In total, encompassing the operational overheads, staffing and projects, it will cost R 17 746 979,98. These costs will also escalate as employees receive increases as stipulated by their T-scale grading. The budget does not account for any re-organisation in future if the scope of work if the unit warrants establishing a new section, which means employing a new manager, admin and other staff.

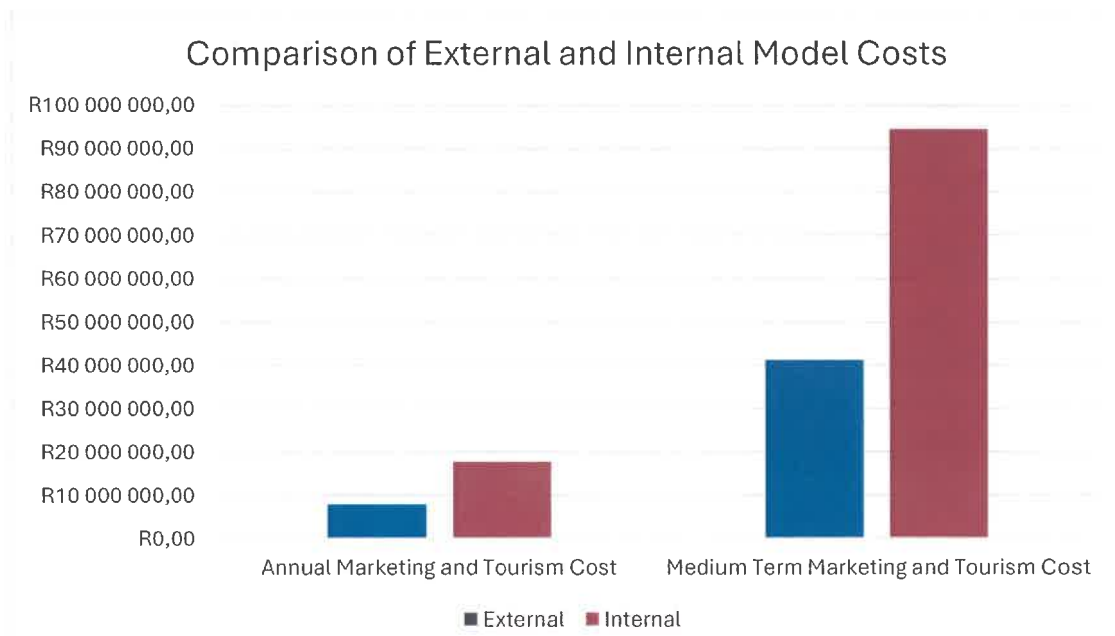


Figure 3: Bar graph comparing the cost of externalising or internalising the tourism function over the annual and medium-term time scales.

The transition period will also incur additional costs such as equipment acquisition, office accommodation costs, training, etc. These additional costs may escalate up to R400 000. Although these costs can be managed and controlled through phased implementation, it will not negate the fact of high short-term costs to implement the

unit's establishment. The comparative differences between the two models would equate to an annual difference of R 9 908 572,35 and a R 53 415 821,78 difference over the medium term. While the annual difference does not appear to be too exhaustive on municipal resources, the medium-term outlook does present itself as needing careful strategic consideration. The deployment of approximately R93 Million should be assessed in the broader context of the municipality's goals.

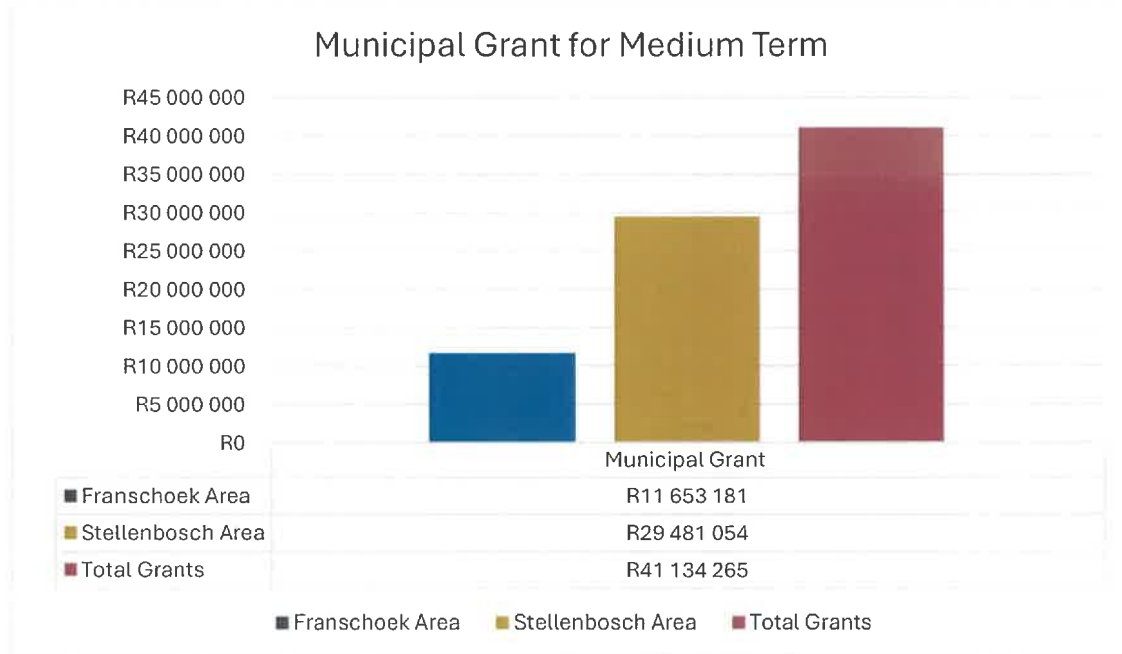


Figure 4: Bar chart of the grant values for the tourism function.

The external model has no additional financial implications, any improvements to the model will be operational (i.e. changes in scope of works, improved monitoring and evaluation) and implemented by current staff. The direct costs to the municipality for this model are in a favourable position. The municipality determines the scope of the required work and the LTOs have additional projects and revenue. The municipality is well within its right to in future reevaluate the grant value and scope of work. These can be adjusted to align closely with the municipality's fiscal position and strategic intent. It must also be noted that the municipality will not be getting any returns from their investments in monetary terms. While this is in line with the principles of public investment, which is to facilitate the development of the local economy and seek returns through other revenue streams.

It must be highlighted that the grant is provided subject to the council's approval and the municipality's fiscal health. In the event of shifting priorities, this function may be left severely weakened and without alternative funding. LTOs are in this regard, better equipped at present to manage such circumstances as they do have sponsorships and other funding mechanisms to utilise, such as their marketing levies, commissions, sale of merchandise and importantly, their membership fees. The municipality does have the scope to explore the avenue of implementing levies, but this may be highly unfavourable both politically and to the market.

In terms of indirect costs, the internal model does present itself as a more stable and valuable option. The long-term institutional knowledge and ability to implement outcome-driven high-impact projects will be invaluable, this is dependent on the ability of the municipality to successfully implement the model. The implication of a removed grant must also be considered. The impact it will have on the ability of the LTOs to financially survive. Although they are independent organisations, a significant proportion of their revenue is generated from the grant. This allows them to not only execute the projects the municipality requires of them but also facilitates the network of relationships, gives local businesses more exposure and attracts more members to join the associations. While it is not the municipality's mandate to provide the grant, the tenured impact of the LTOs and the work they have executed both for the municipality and for the development of the tourism economy cannot be discarded.

The nature of this specific function causes it to present a low risk in terms of the environment, well-being and safety. However, as both models are sufficiently capitated to achieve a well-functioning tourism industry which creates jobs, attracts tourists and is sensitive to the natural resources of the region, can facilitate the development of a vibrant, active and sustainable city region.

The scoring matrix in the table below was derived from the requirements of section 78 (1)(a) (ii) and the dimensions discussed above. It weighs various dimensions of human resource capacity, and each dimension is scored out of five and weighted according to the relative importance to the category. A low score (closer to one) represents a bad performance, and a high score (closer to 5) represents a good performance.

Table 8: Section 78 financial assessment

Financial Dimension	Weight (%)	Internal Delivery Model Score (1-5)	Internal Weighted Score	External Delivery Model Score (1-5)	External Weighted Score
Direct Financial Cost to Municipality	20	2	0,4	4	0,8
Indirect / Hidden Costs	10	4	0,4	2	0,2
Affordability within Current Budget Framework	15	2	0,3	4	0,6
Cost Transparency & Budget Visibility	10	5	0,5	2	0,2
Value for Money	15	4	0,6	3	0,45
Financial Risk Exposure	10	3	0,3	4	0,4

Long-Term Financial Sustainability	10	4	0,4	3	0,3
Flexibility of Financial Commitments	10	3	0,3	4	0,4
TOTAL	100		3,2		3,35

7.2. Institutional Assessment

Section 78 (1)(a) (ii) requires that a municipality:

“must first assess the municipality’s capacity and potential future capacity to furnish the skills, expertise and resources necessary for the provision of the service through an internal mechanism”

Therefore, the ability of the municipality to currently provide the service and to do so sustainably must be evaluated. This assessment must not only consider the human resources required but also the governance and organisational arrangements, operational processes, financial controls, performance management, stakeholder relationships and institutional knowledge. This section will evaluate the municipality's readiness to take responsibility for this function.

Firstly, the availability of Human Resources to deliver destination marketing, visitor information services, product development, event management and stakeholder engagement. This capacity must be assessed taking cognisance of oversight, the ability of senior management to provide strategic oversight, and the integration of tourism activities within broader municipal objectives.

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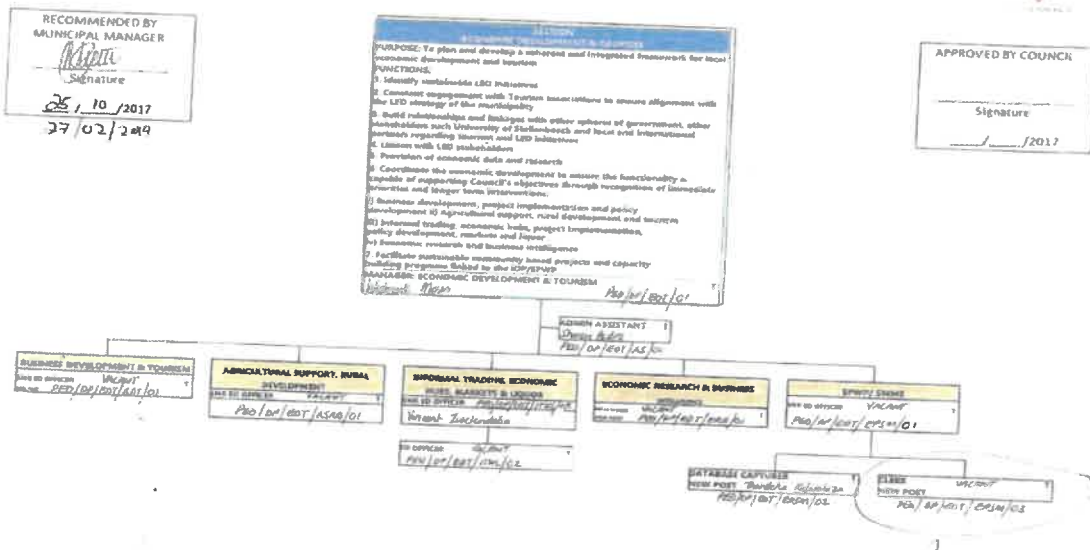


Figure 5: Latest approved organogram for the Economic Development and Tourism Section

Based on the proposed organogram sub-structure, there will be entirely new staff who will be recruited. Based on the current organogram for the Department Development Planning and Section: Economic Development and Tourism, there is only one position which may be considered for redeployment (Senior Economic Development Officer: Business Development and Tourism). There is, therefore, limited in-depth institutional knowledge and human capital to lean on.

The current externalised model requires limited capacity as the internal officer currently assists the Manager: Economic Development and Tourism in monitoring service providers and defining their scope of work (i.e. strategy/outcomes development). No additional human resource capacity is required internally. The pitfall of the current arrangement is that the narrow field of competent agencies to execute these services may be problematic if the organisation experiences capacity issues. In the event of such the municipality will experience sub-par work for the grant provided.

The internal model proposes an additional nine (9) employees to report to the section manager and senior manager. Additionally, no additional administrative support staff are proposed. This poses the risk of creating administrative loads that are counterproductive to the effective productivity of the Section. The internalisation of this function would similarly place more demand on the supply chain management system for procurement. The contract-heavy nature of the work this unit will undertake will likely place severe strains on the supply chain section. This is particularly concerning due to the time-sensitive nature of campaigns and events. While efficient operational planning may be done to plan for the execution of contracts, unforeseen bureaucratic delays are likely to take effect.

The internal model does create the opportunity to unbundle the functions of Destination Marketing, Visitor information services and tourism development but integrate outcomes equitably. While all functions were provided by two service providers for the two areas (Stellenbosch and Franschhoek) contained within one payment package for each allocated year on year, the opportunity with the internal model is to deliver functions at different time scales and ensure consistent principles are applied, which may be advantageous. Service providers for services such as delivering marketing content or materials and events, may be done in terms of term tenders (three-year tenders) to provide services as and when needed.

The external model of delivery benefits significantly from the network of relationships the service providers (LTOs) hold with local members and industry stakeholders. These relationships are often long-standing and allow the LTOs to negotiate with more flexibility and execute with more expedience. The internal staff may or may not have these networks but may still be disadvantaged by the reluctance of businesses to be in partnership with the local authority.

The future potential capacity of the municipality to provide these services is a low-risk concern. The municipality is not a profit-driven entity and is in a stable financial position that makes the prediction of long-term commitment to fund these operations valid. While allocations for operations may vary, Tourism remains an important element of the local economy, and it will be beneficial for the municipality to invest in its development.

However, market responsiveness may be a risk if staff do not become upskilled or gain knowledge on market trends. As trends change over time, the organisation must be able to adapt with the necessary skills; this may be disadvantageous, as if turnover is low in the unit, the municipality may not deem it feasible to recruit additional staff. If turnover is high, the unit may find difficulty in adapting to the loss of institutional knowledge.

The scoring matrix in the table below is derived from the requirements of section 78 (1)(a) (ii) and the dimensions discussed above. It weighs various dimensions of human resource capacity, and each dimension is scored out of five and weighted according to the relative importance to the category. A low score (closer to one) represents a bad performance, and a high score (closer to 5) represents a good performance.

Table 9: Section 78 Institutional Assessment

Capacity Dimension	Weight (%)	Internal Delivery Model Score (1-5)	Internal Weighted Score	External Delivery Model Score (1-5)	External Weighted Score
Human Resources Availability & Skills Depth	20	1	0,2	5	1
Management Oversight &	10	3	0,3	3	0,3

Strategic Integration					
Organisational & Governance Arrangements	10	4	0,4	3	0,3
Operational Systems & SCM Responsiveness	15	3	0,45	4	0,6
Financial Controls & Budget Stability	10	4	0,4	3	0,3
Performance & Outcome Management	10	5	0,5	2	0,2
Institutional Knowledge & Continuity	10	2	0,2	4	0,4
Stakeholder & Industry Networks	10	2	0,2	5	0,5
Future Capacity & Long-Term Sustainability	10	4	0,4	2	0,2
Market Responsiveness & Adaptability	5	2	0,1	4	0,2
TOTAL	110		3,15		4

7.3. Operational Assessment

Section 78 (1)(a) (iii) requires that a municipality:

"the extent to which the re-organisation of its administration and the development of the human resource capacity within that administration, as provided for in sections 51 and 68 respectively could be utilised to provide a service through an internal mechanism"

Therefore, the municipality must evaluate whether this function can be absorbed internally without compromising the efficiency, responsiveness or compliance with statutory obligations of the municipality.

The internal has a limited impact on the degree of administrative reorganisation as the unit will induce itself on the sub-structure and may only cause the redeployment of one existing employee. The external model will have no impact on the administration as no additional staff are proposed to continue the current model. However, this model will induce a greater managerial span for the Manager: Economic Development and Tourism, who will be responsible for the additional staff members. The external model limits the span of oversight to be provided by the

manager, who is the project manager, and may second senior officials to act on her behalf.

The internal model will require extensive human resource development to ensure that staff are well-equipped to execute the unit's function, utilising both internal development programs and external training. While such an investment will reap benefits for the municipality as staff will become suitably competent and perform their jobs satisfactorily, there is a risk that turnover may be high and the investment may be lost without having suitable returns. Although these risks may be mitigated through the recruitment of suitably competent staff who require limited additional upskilling. The external model requires minimal human resource development for the internal project managers, and the onus is on service providers to remain upskilled to qualify for their bids and perform their services.

Operational procedures such as SOPs, performance targets, reporting and other administrative mechanisms must be developed timeously to ensure the capable functioning of the unit. This, therefore, requires significant support from the Human Resources staff within the municipality. Based on the approved Recruitment and Selection Policy and internal estimates, at least six months are required to recruit the necessary staff. In addition, office accommodation would similarly require the same minimum time to be completed.

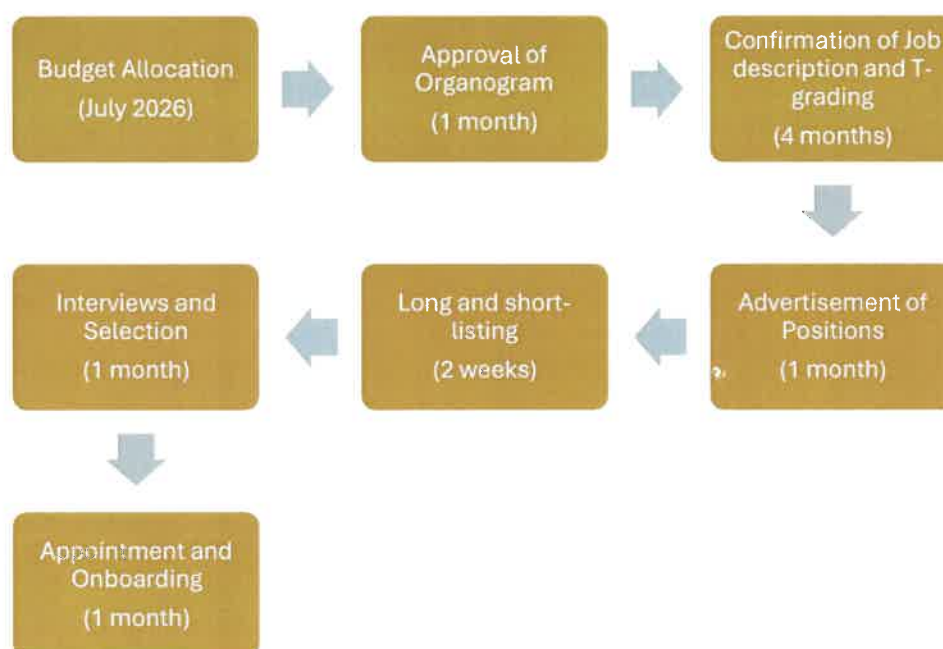


Figure 6: Estimated timeline for the establishment of the internal unit.

If these cannot be developed timeously, there will be delays in the effective implementation of the tourism function, which may harm tourism businesses and events. However, these can be mitigated through an effective implementation plan, whereby the internal team's implementation can be phased over one or two financial years to accommodate administrative preparations. The impact of the organisational and financial support on a ready unit must be considered.

The tourism and marketing field is highly dynamic, with media of communication, technical competencies and markets constantly shifting. The rigidity of internal municipal structures does not lend itself to being effective in this regard. Whereby contracts, staff, and campaigns are subject to strict processes that do not easily allow for change. The internal model, therefore, will not be as responsive to disruptions or change as the external delivery model, where the service providers operate outside of SCM regulations and can respond to the dynamic market more responsively.

The scoring matrix in the table below is derived from the requirements of section 78 (1)(a) (iii) and the dimensions discussed above. It weighs various dimensions of human resource capacity, and each dimension is scored out of five. Dimensions are rated based on the extent of impact. If a dimension has low risk/impact, it will receive a higher score (closer to 5) and if it is a high risk/impact, it will receive a lower score (closer to 1). From the table, it is evident that the external model achieved the higher score and it is deemed more suitable in terms of the operational considerations for this study.

Table 10: Section 78 operational assessment

Operational Dimension	Weight (%)	Internal Delivery Model Score (1-5)	Internal Weighted Score	External Delivery Model Score (1-5)	External Weighted Score
Extent of administrative re-organisation	10	2	0,2	5	0,5
Limited impact on managerial span of control	10	2	0,2	5	0,5
Human Resource Development	15	3	0,45	4	0,6
Risk of skills loss and turnover	5	3	0,15	4	0,2
Operational Readiness	15	2	0,3	5	0,75
Dependence on additional (HR) Support	10	3	0,3	2	0,2
Transitional Risk	10	3	0,3	4	0,4
Market Responsiveness	15	2	0,3	5	0,75
Long-term sustainability	5	4	0,2	2	0,1
Compliance certainty	5	5	0,25	2	0,1
TOTAL	100		2,65		4,1

7.4. Development Assessment

Section 78 (1)(a) (iv) requires that a municipality:

"the likely impact on development, job creation and employment patterns in the municipality."

Therefore, the broad economic impact of the tourism and marketing function must be considered in terms of the implications the two options have on the development of the local economy, job creation and the influence on employment patterns.

Destination marketing and tourism services play a catalytic role in stimulating economic activity across accommodation, food and beverage, transport, retail, and recreation sectors. The assessment must therefore consider whether the proposed delivery mechanism enhances or constrains the municipality's ability to drive inclusive tourism growth, spatial economic diversification and increased visitor spend. The internal model places the unit within the section of economic development and tourism and can closely align projects and outcomes with the development imperatives of the municipality. Through procurement processes, local businesses may benefit as they can be prioritised. The external model does not make outcomes the aim of the contract, but rather the outputs. While development is in their best interest, it is not their imperative. Additionally, the development will not be targeted at developing and supporting local entrepreneurs.

Job creation would be the outcome of an effectively developed local economy which supports tourism-related businesses. Both models are positioned to stimulate job creation, albeit in different ways. The external model, through the effective marketing of the region and its attractions, can facilitate the growth of businesses and provide jobs through the events which are hosted. However, the jobs provided may not be provided to unemployed local persons, and it will be unlikely that extensive job readiness or tourism skills development programs will be implemented. The internal model creates new permanent posts within the municipality but also provides the possibility to utilise the EPWP grant to employ temporary staff from the municipal area who can be deployed in events, VICs and shortlists from the unemployment database should businesses seek local unemployed persons. Additionally, both are sufficiently geared to develop jobs indirectly through facilitating growth in the Marketing and tourism value chain in Stellenbosch.

While the internal model is largely focused on developing employment for unemployed local persons, the external model is more geared to attracting and supporting local entrepreneurs who wish to establish their businesses or ply their trades in the local economy. Therefore, the internal model may have a greater effect in alleviating the unemployment challenge many persons face, these are for temporary unskilled positions, although not discounting the value work experience provides these persons. The external model is better suited for business support, which also alleviates the unemployment issue, albeit in a less direct manner.

The external model, particularly where strong stakeholder networks exist, may be better positioned to channel tourism activity toward established industry participants, potentially reinforcing existing spatial and sectoral patterns. The Internal model is better positioned for deliberate policy-led interventions aimed at transformation, SMME support, township and rural tourism development. In this regard, the two models have different approaches and affect different segments of the market. While the municipality can use the current models' procurement arrangement to promote support to the bottom end of the market, the municipality cannot be too prescriptive in the scope of works, as it may discourage subcontractors to engage in business if demands are unrealistic.

The scoring matrix in the table below is derived from the requirements of section 78 (1)(a) (iv) and the dimensions discussed above. From the table, it is evident that the internal model achieves a greater score. This means that the model is deemed more suitable in terms of the development considerations of this feasibility study.

Table 11: Section 78 Development assessment

Development Dimension	Weight (%)	Internal Delivery Model Score (1-5)	Internal Weighted Score	External Delivery Model Score (1-5)	External Weighted Score
Alignment with Municipal Development Imperatives	15	5	0,75	4	0,6
Ability to Drive Inclusive Tourism Growth	15	3	0,45	3	0,45
Support for Local Entrepreneurs & SMMEs	10	4	0,4	3	0,3
Targeted Local Economic Development Impact	10	4	0,4	2	0,2
Direct Job Creation Potential	10	3	0,3	4	0,4
Indirect & Induced Job Creation	10	2	0,2	2	0,2
Employment of Unemployed Local Person	10	4	0,4	2	0,2
Quality & Sustainability of Employment	5	3	0,15	3	0,15

Transformation & Inclusive Participation	10	4	0,4	2	0,2
Spatial & Sectoral Equity Impact	5	4	0,2	3	0,15
TOTAL	100		3,65		2,85

7.5. Overall feasibility assessment

The section 78 assessment of the feasibility of delivering a municipal function considered not only direct financial implications, but also institutional readiness, administrative impact, development outcomes, sustainability and long-term value for money. Each assessment category was translated into a weighted scoring matrix to support objective comparison, while recognising that qualitative judgement remains essential in interpreting results.

The financial assessment is required by Section 78(1)(a)(i). From this perspective, the internal model represents a significantly higher direct cost to the municipality, with estimated annual costs of approximately R13,38 million compared to the current external model, which does not require additional staffing, operational expenditure or supporting organisational resources beyond existing grant allocations and monitoring. Over the medium term, this translates into a material fiscal commitment that must be weighed against competing municipal priorities.

The external delivery model scores more favourably in the short term due to its lower visible cost and budget flexibility. However, this advantage is partially offset by indirect and hidden costs associated with organisational overheads, limited transparency and ongoing dependency on external service providers. The financial scoring outcome, therefore, indicates a marginal short-term advantage for the external model, with the internal model demonstrating stronger long-term financial governance characteristics.

The financial assessment found that the external delivery model is the most feasible option.

The institutional assessment as required by Section 78(1)(a)(ii). This assessment extended beyond human resources alone and incorporated governance arrangements, operational systems, financial controls, performance management, stakeholder relationships and institutional continuity.

The analysis confirmed that the municipality currently has limited internal institutional capacity to deliver the function in its entirety. The proposed internal model would require the establishment of a new sub-structure within the Section: Economic Development and Tourism, with the recruitment of at least ten staff. While this would promote long-term institutional capacity and allow for outcome-driven performance management, it also introduces short- to medium-term risks associated with skills gaps, administrative burden and the absence of established tourism networks. These may have a detrimental impact on the unit's performance at the onset and have long-lasting impacts on the tourism economy.

However, the external delivery model benefits from the existing institutional maturity of the Local Tourism Organisations (LTOs), including established governance systems, specialist skills, proven delivery capability and strong stakeholder relationships. These attributes significantly reduce implementation risk and ensure continuity of service delivery. However, this capacity exists outside of the municipal institution and therefore limits the municipality's ability to internalise knowledge and directly control outcomes.

The institutional assessment found that while the internal model offers stronger long-term institutional value, the external model is currently more feasible.

The operational assessment in line with Section 78(1)(a)(iii)

found that the internal model would require substantial operational preparation, including recruitment processes, development of standard operating procedures, performance frameworks, SCM planning and office accommodation arrangements. These requirements introduce transitional risk and could result in delays during the establishment phase. The rigidities inherent in municipal procurement and administrative systems may constrain responsiveness in a sector characterised by rapidly changing markets and time-sensitive campaigns.

The external model, conversely, has minimal impact on municipal administration and allows for high levels of operational flexibility. Service providers operate outside municipal SCM constraints and can adapt more rapidly to market trends, campaign opportunities and stakeholder demands. Operational oversight remains concentrated at the project management level within the municipality, reducing administrative complexity and risk.

As a result, the operational assessment found the external delivery model to be the more feasible option.

In accordance with Section 78(1)(a)(iv), the development assessment demonstrated that the internal delivery model has a stronger alignment with municipal development imperatives, particularly in its ability to deliberately target local economic development outcomes, transformation objectives, township and rural tourism development, and the employment of unemployed residents through funding mechanisms such as the EPWP. The internal model enables closer integration between tourism initiatives and broader LED strategies.

The external model, while effective in stimulating economic activity through destination marketing and events, is primarily output-driven rather than outcome-driven. Job creation under this model is largely indirect and market-led, with limited capacity for targeted employment or structured skills development interventions. Additionally, strong existing stakeholder networks may unintentionally reinforce existing spatial and sectoral patterns.

The development assessment finds the internal delivery model to be the feasible option.

Table 12: Comparative assessment of different models of delivery

Comparative Feasibility Scores		
Assessment Category	Internal Delivery Model	External Delivery Model
Financial Feasibility	3,2	3,35
Institutional Feasibility	3,15	4,00
Operational Feasibility	2,65	4,10
Developmental Impact	3,65	2,85
Average Score	3,16	3,58

The comparative feasibility assessment indicates that the external delivery model achieves a consistently higher overall feasibility score of 3,58 compared to the internal models 3,16, driven primarily by its superior institutional readiness, operational maturity and short-term financial affordability. These strengths significantly reduce implementation risk and ensure continuity of service delivery within a dynamic and competitive tourism environment.

While the internal delivery model demonstrates clear advantages in relation to development outcomes, cost transparency and long-term institutional value, these benefits are outweighed in the short to medium term by capacity constraints, operational risk and fiscal impact. The assessment, therefore, concludes that, at present, the external delivery model represents the most feasible service delivery mechanism in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act.

8. Recommendation

Having undertaken a comprehensive feasibility assessment in accordance with Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, and having evaluated the internal and external delivery models against institutional, operational, financial and developmental criteria, it is recommended that Council retain the external delivery model for the provision of the tourism and destination marketing function in the short to medium term, subject to specific strengthening measures and strategic conditions outlined below.

The feasibility assessment demonstrates that the internal delivery model offers meaningful long-term advantages in relation to development alignment, institutional ownership and cost transparency. The municipality currently does not possess sufficient institutional and operational readiness to assume full responsibility for the function without incurring material potential long-term risk. These risks include capacity gaps, transitional inefficiencies, operational delays, reduced market responsiveness and increased fiscal exposure during the establishment phase.

Conversely, the external delivery model consistently achieved higher overall feasibility scores, particularly in relation to institutional maturity, operational readiness and short-term financial affordability. The presence of established governance systems, specialist expertise, mature operational processes and strong stakeholder networks enables the municipality to maintain continuity of service delivery, responsiveness to dynamic tourism markets and reduced implementation risk. The external model,

therefore, represents the most feasible mechanism presently, in terms of the prescripts of Section 78

However, the assessment also identifies inefficiencies within the current external delivery arrangement, particularly regarding cost transparency, value-for-money assurance, outcome-based performance management and long-term grant dependency. These weaknesses do not render the external model unviable, but do warrant corrective action to strengthen governance, accountability and developmental impact.

Accordingly, it is further recommended that Council adopt the following strategic implementation approach:

1. Formally endorse the external delivery model as the primary mechanism for destination marketing and visitor information services, to ensure continuity, operational efficiency and market responsiveness.
2. Strengthen the external delivery framework by revising service level agreements and contracts to:
 - Shift from predominantly output-based deliverables to clearly defined outcome-based performance indicators, aligned to the Integrated Development Plan and Local Economic Development objectives.
 - Improve financial transparency and reporting, particularly in relation to the proportion of grant funding allocated to marketing versus organisational overheads by limiting the allocation to a maximum of 30% of overall revenue.
 - Explore and implement clearer value-for-money measures and performance consequence management.
 - Institute annual reports for both service provider and internal monitoring.

APPENDIX 2

10.8.3	CONSIDERATION OF A SECTION 78(3) FEASIBILITY STUDY ON OUTSOURCING OF TOURISM SERVICES
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Collaborator No: 790155
 IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance
 Meeting Date: 22 July 2025 and 30 July 2025

1. SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION OF A SECTION 78(3) FEASIBILITY STUDY ON OUTSOURCING OF TOURISM SERVICES

2. PURPOSE

To obtain Council's approval to initiate a feasibility study in terms of Section 78(3) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) to assess the viability of outsourcing the municipality's tourism functions to an external service provider or agency.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current delivery of tourism services by the Municipality has constraints in capacity, agility, and resource mobilisation.

Outsourcing tourism functions to a dedicated external agency may offer benefits such as:

- Enhanced industry-led tourism marketing and development.
- Improved public-private collaboration.
- More responsive, innovative, and cost-efficient service delivery.

A feasibility study will allow the Municipality to:

- Comply with legislative obligations.
- Make an evidence-based decision.
- Ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with local economic development objectives.

33RD COUNCIL MEETING: 2025-07-30: ITEM 10.8.3

RESOLVED (majority vote with 2 abstentions)

- (a) that Council notes the legal obligation in terms of Section 78(3) of the Municipal Systems Act;
- (b) that Council approves the initiation of a Section 78(3) feasibility study to assess the outsourcing of tourism functions to an external mechanism;
- (c) that the Municipal Manager be authorised to conduct an inhouse feasibility study; and
- (d) that the findings of the feasibility study be submitted to Council for consideration prior to any final decision on the outsourcing of tourism services.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Lesley van Gersen
POSITION	Manager: Economic Development and Tourism
DIRECTORATE	Planning and Economic Division
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 809 8179

APPENDIX 3

12.2

**CONSIDERATION OF SECTION 78 - FEASIBILITY STUDY OF TOURISM
RELATED FUNCTIONS**

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: *Good Governance*Meeting Date: *28 January 2026***1. SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION OF SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS FOR THE
PROVISION OF THE TOURISM FUNCTION FOR STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY****2. PURPOSE**

To present to Council the findings of the Section 78(3) feasibility study and to outline the further statutory processes required to assess options for the provision of the tourism service, including internal and external service delivery mechanisms.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Section 78 feasibility study considered the current service delivery arrangement and alternative mechanisms for the provision of the municipal destination marketing and tourism functions within the Stellenbosch Municipal area. The study was undertaken in compliance with the Municipal Systems Act and applied a mixed-method approach, combining financial analysis, operational assessment, performance review and institutional capacity evaluation.

The analysis confirmed that destination marketing is presently delivered through an external grant-funded model, primarily via Local Tourism Organisations (LTOs). This model has facilitated industry - led marketing initiatives, stakeholder engagement, and access to specialised skills not currently located within the municipal administration.

Financial analysis indicates that both organisations are highly dependent on municipal grant funding, with municipal contributions constituting the largest share of revenue. While this raises long - term sustainability considerations, the analysis indicates that, under current conditions, an external service delivery mechanism demonstrates comparatively lower operational costs and greater short-term flexibility than an internal delivery option.

Operational and performance assessments demonstrate that the external model has evolved beyond traditional marketing into a broader tourism service delivery role, incorporating visitor information centres, safety programmes, event coordination, sector development and reporting aligned to municipal objectives. This reflects the maturation of the tourism function rather than inefficiency or duplication.

The assessment indicates that internal delivery would present material challenges at this time, primarily due to institutional capacity constraints, skills availability and projected cost implications. An external service delivery mechanism is identified as the most viable option under current conditions, subject to strengthened governance, performance monitoring and contractual arrangements.

MINUTES

37TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2026-01-28

37TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-01-28: ITEM 12.2**RESOLVED** (nem con)

- (a) that Council notes the findings of the feasibility study on the tourism function;
- (b) that Council authorises the Municipal Manager to start the Public Participation Process on the feasibility study on the Tourism Function;
- (c) that the comments and inputs from the Public Participation process be considered prior to any final decision of tourism services;
- (d) that an item be brought back to Council to consider the appropriate service delivery mechanism following the completion of public participation and consultation processesdel.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Lesley van Gensen
POSITION	<i>Manager: Economic Development and Tourism</i>
DIRECTORATE	<i>Planning and Economic Division</i>
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8179
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Lesley.vangensen@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	23 January 2026

APPENDIX 4

PUBLIC NOTICE: 11/2026

PUBLIC NOTICE: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES CALL FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DELIVERY OF TOURISM SERVICES IN STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Notice is hereby given that Council has undertaken a Feasibility Study in accordance with Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act to assess the most appropriate mechanism for the delivery of tourism services by Stellenbosch Municipality. Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to submit written comments during the thirty (30) days advertising period.

You are hereby invited to submit written comments in connection with the Feasibility Study undertaken to assess the most appropriate mechanism for the delivery of the destination marketing function by Stellenbosch Municipality by electronic mail to the Manager, Economic Development and Tourism at sharon.pedro@ Stellenbosch.gov.za on or before 9 March 2026.

The Feasibility Study will be available on the Stellenbosch Municipality's website (www.stellenbosch.gov.za) and hard copies will be available at the local libraries and satellite offices as reflected in the table below.

Area	Place
Stellenbosch CBD	2 nd Floor NPK Building, Plet Street, Stellenbosch Ward 7: Jan Marais Eco Centre
Franschhoek	Ward Office: Ward 1 (Moolwater Building) Ward Office: Ward 2 (Groendal Community Hall)
Kylemore	Kylemore Ward Office
Pniël	Library, Main Road, Pniël Pniël Ward Office
Wemmershoek	Ward 3: Wemmershoek Ward Office (Community Hall)
Cloeteville	Cloeteville Ward Offices (Ward 16 and 17) Library, Vredelust Street, Cloeteville, Stellenbosch
Ida's Valley	Library, Sonnebloem Street, Ida's Valley
Kayamandi	Kayamandi Ward Offices (Kayamandi Corridor) Library, Masithandane Street, Kayamandi, Stellenbosch
Viottenburg	Viottenburg Ward Office (Viottenburg Primary School)
Klapmuts	Klapmuts Ward Office (Klapmuts Multi-Purpose Centre)

Enquiries or requests for more information on the process may be directed to the Economic Development and Tourism Section: Lesley van Gensen Tel: (021) 808-8179 or E-mail: lesley.vangensen@ Stellenbosch.gov.za during normal office hours.

Ms Geraldine Mettler
Municipal Manager
Stellenbosch Municipality

PUBLIEKE KENNISGEWING: 11/2026

OPENBARE KENNISGEWING: UITNODIGING AAN BELANGSTELLENDEN EN GERAAKTE PARTYE OM OPENBARE KOMMENTAAR TE LEWER OP DIE HAALBAARHEIDSTUDIE VIR DIE LEWERING VAN TOERISMEDIENTE IN DIE STELLENBOSCH MUNISIPALITEIT

Kennisgewing word hiermee gegee dat die Raad, ooreenkomstig Artikel 78 van die Wet op Munisipale Stelsels 'n Haalbaarheidstudie onderneem het om die mees geskikte meganisme vir die lewering van toerisme dienste deur die Stellenbosch Munisipaliteit te bepaal. Belanghebbende partye word hiermee genooi om skriftelike kommentaar binne die volgende dertig (30) dae periode in te dien.

U word genooi om skriftelike kommentaar in verband met die Haalbaarheidstudie, wat onderneem is om die mees geskikte meganisme vir die lewering van die bestemmings-bermerkingsfunksie deur die Stellenbosch Munisipaliteit te bepaal, per e-pos aan die Bestuurder, Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling en Toerisme by sharon.pedro@ Stellenbosch.gov.za voor of op 9 Maart 2026 te stuur.

Die Haalbaarheidstudie sal beskikbaar wees op die Stellenbosch Munisipaliteit se webwerf (www.stellenbosch.gov.za) en afskrifte sal beskikbaar wees by plaaslike biblioteke en satelliet kantore soos uiteengesit in die tabel hieronder.

Gebied	Pla
Stellenbosch Sentrale Sekedern	2 ^{de} Vloer NPK Gebou, Plet Straat, Stellenbosch Wyk 7: Jan Marais Ekosentrum
Franschhoek	Wyk Kantoor: Wyk 1 (Moolwater Gebou) Wyk Kantoor: Wyk 2 (Groendal Gemeenskap Saal)
Kylemore	Kylemore-Wyk Kantoor
Pniël	Biblioteek, Hoofstraat, Pniël Pniël Wyk Kantoor
Wemmershoek	Wyk 3: Wemmershoek Wyk Kantoor (Gemeenskap Saal)
Cloeteville	Cloeteville Wyk Kantoor (Wyk 16 en 17) Biblioteek, Vredelust Straat, Cloeteville, Stellenbosch
Ida's Vallei	Biblioteek, Sonnebloem Straat, Ida's Vallei
Kayamandi	Kayamandi Wyk Kantoor (Kayamandi Korridor)
Viottenburg	Viottenburg Wyk Kantoor (Viottenburg Laerskool)
Klapmuts	Klapmuts Wyk Kantoor (Klapmuts Veeldoelige Sentrum)

Navrae en versoeke vir meer inligting oor die proses kan gerig word aan die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling en Toerisme eenheid: Lesley van Gensen Tel: (021) 808-8179 of per E-pos: lesley.vangensen@ Stellenbosch.gov.za tydens normale kantoor ure.

Ms Geraldine Mettler
Munisipale Bestuurder
Stellenbosch Munisipaliteit

ISAZISO: 11/2026

ISAZISO SIKAWONKE-WONKE: ISIMEMO KUBO BONKE ABANOMDLA NABACHAPHAZELEKAYO SOKUNIKA IZIMVO ZOLUNTU MALUNGA NOPHONONONGO LWENKUBO (FEASIBILITY STUDY) LOKUNIKEZELWA KWENKONZO YOKUTHENGISWA KWEZOKHENKETHO (DESTINATION MARKETING) KUMASIPALA WASESTELLENBOSCH

Kuyaziwa apha ukuba iBhunga liphube uPhononongo lweNkqubo (Feasibility Study) ngokuthembelana neCandelo lama-78 oMithetho weNkqubo zomMasipala (Municipal Systems Act), ngenjongo yokuvavanya eyona ndlela ifanelekileyo yokunikezelwa komsebenzi wokuthengisa indawo yokhenketho (destination marketing) nguMasipala waseStellenbosch. Bonke abanomdla nabachaphazelekayo bayamanywa ukuba bangenise izimvo zabo ezibhalweyo ngexesha lembuku ezingamashumi amathathu (30) zantengiso yoluntu.

Nyamanywa ke ngoko ukuba ningenise izimvo zenu ezibhalweyo ezinxulumene noPhononongo lweNkqubo Ekhutyiswa ukuvavanya eyona ndlela ifanelekileyo yokunikezelwa komsebenzi wokuthengisa indawo yokhenketho nguMasipala waseStellenbosch, ngokuthengisa nge-imeyile kuMphethu uPhuhliso loQoqosho noKhonketho (Manager, Economic Development and Tourism) kule ndlela ye-imeyile sharon.pedro@ Stellenbosch.gov.za kungadlulanga umhla wama-9 Metshi 2026.

UPhononongo lweNkqubo luya kufumaneka kwiwebhu ayithi kaMasipala waseStellenbosch (www.stellenbosch.gov.za) kwayimye neeRopi eziprintiweyo eziya kufumaneka kwithala lenowadi zasekuhlaleni nekwifolot zeeathelayithi, njengoko kubonakwe kule kwinkcazelo engezantsi.

Stellenbosch CBD	Kwi-Ofisi Kumasipala: eCorner of Rynveld and Plet, Umgangatho wa-2, kwiakhiwo ase-NPK
Franschhoek	Kwi-Ofisi yeWadi: Wadi 1 (Kwisakhiwo ase-Moolwater) Kwi-Ofisi yeWadi: Wadi 2 (Groendal KwiHolo loLuntu)
Kylemore	Kwi-Ofisi yeWadi aseKilemore
Pniël	Kwithala lenowadi, Main Road, Pniël Kwi-Ofisi yeWadi asePniël
Wemmershoek	KwiWadi 3: Kwi-Ofisi yeWadi aseWemmershoek (kwiHolo loLuntu)
Cloeteville	Cloeteville Ward Offices (Ward 16 and 17) Library, Vredelust Street, Cloeteville, Stellenbosch
Ida's Valley	Kwithala lenowadi: Sonnebloem Street, Ida's Valley
Kayamandi	Kwi-Ofisi zamaWadi aseKayamandi (Kayamandi Corridor) Kwithala lenowadi, Masithandane Street, Kayamandi, Stellenbosch
Viottenburg	Kwi Ofisi yeWadi eViottenburg (Viottenburg Primary School)
Klapmuts	Kwi office yeWadi eKlapmuts (Klapmuts Multi-Purpose Centre)

Iimbuzo okanye izicelo zolwazi okuthi vetsho malunga nale nkqubo zingathunyelwa kwiCandelo loPhuhliso loQoqosho noKhonketho kuLesley van Gensen, umnxeba: (021) 808-8179 okanye nge-imeyile kulesley.vangensen@ Stellenbosch.gov.za ngexesha leeyure zomsebenzi ezidibelekileyo.

UNkaz Geraldine Mettler
UMphethu kaMasipala
uMasipala waseStellenbosch

APPENDIX 5

Comments on the Feasibility Study

Closing date: 09 March 2026

Comment	Response
<u>Roy Reding – Tzwalu Collection</u>	
1.) The need for destination marketing that is measurable. Visitor numbers, occupancy trends, spend data, international market share — these should be publicly available	Will be included in the tender specifications
2.) The need for destination marketing that is funded properly and directed to the market, not administration. If a third to a half of the public grant is going to running costs, that is not an acceptable use of public money in a destination that has significant room to grow.	The municipality cannot prescribe to the LTO's
3.) Destination marketing organisation that treats culinary tourism as a strategic priority — not a footnote.	Will be noted for tender specifications pending final outcome to be determined by Council.
4. The CEO of the destination marketing organisation should be someone with genuine DMO expertise, international relationships, and the standing to represent Franschhoek credibly to international trade and media. That person should be appointed on merit through an open process	Will be noted for tender specifications
5.) Request that the municipality properly evaluate the consolidated entity option before deciding. An option that was not assessed in the study should not be closed off without proper consideration.	The intention of the current structure is to empower local organisations in their respective localities.
<u>Department of Economic and Tourism</u>	
1.) Support's the intention to retain an external delivery model for the tourism and destination marketing function, such a model is consistent with both emerging global best practice and the Western Cape's broader approach to tourism development.	Noted.
2.) The external delivery approach fully aligns with the White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa, which assigns the following role to Local Government: "Promote and support the establishment of local tourism associations/	

community tourism and marketing organisations to facilitate, market, coordinate and administer tourism initiatives.”

Franschhoek Business Association

<p>1.) Commission a supplementary feasibility assessment of the consolidated Section 86B municipal entity model as a third delivery option, with specific reference to the Johannesburg Tourism Company and Cape Town Tourism frameworks, before Council makes a final determination.</p> <p>2.) Consolidate the two existing LTO grant allocations into a single procurement and governance framework. The dual-LTO structure for two geographically adjacent areas within a single municipality is operationally inefficient and limits the ability to build a coherent, unified destination brand.</p> <p>3.) Mandate outcome-based performance measurement in any future delivery model, including defined visitor economy outcomes for the Franschhoek sub-destination reported separately from the WC024 aggregate: visitor spend, length of stay, bed-night data and footfall.</p> <p>4.) Implement a grant overhead cap of 25–30% of grant value in any future contract, with the balance directed to direct marketing and destination promotion activity.</p> <p>5.) Require that the CEO of any future delivery entity be appointed through an open, merit-based competitive process, with remuneration benchmarked against tourism sector practice rather than municipal salary scales.</p> <p>6.) Commission a quantified assessment of the combined membership fee and tourism levy income currently flowing to both LTOs, to establish the realistic own-revenue baseline of a consolidated entity.</p> <p>7.) Ensure the public participation process reaches beyond the existing membership bases of incumbent LTOs to include non-member businesses, community tourism enterprises, and new entrants across the full WC024 area.</p>	<p>Noted for consideration.</p> <p>The intention of the current structure is to empower local organisations in their respective localities.</p> <p>Will be considered for tender specifications.</p> <p>The municipality cannot prescribe to the LTO's</p> <p>Will be noted for tender specifications.</p> <p>The municipality cannot prescribe to the LTO's</p> <p>Was advertised in local newspapers, social media channels, satellite stations and website.</p>
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Franschhoek Wine Valley

- 1.) It is conceded that the internal model represents a significantly higher cost to the municipality.
- 2.) The financial assessment finds that the external delivery model is the most feasible option.
- 3.) The institutional assessment confirms that the municipality currently has limited internal institutional capacity to deliver the function in its entirety.
- 4.) The internal model would require the construction of a further extensive bureaucracy.
- 5.) It is conceded that the municipality's ability to internalise knowledge and control outcomes is limited.
- 6.) The external model has minimal impact on municipal administration and allows for high levels of operational flexibility.
- 7.) The assumption that the internal mode is more easily able to target local economic development outcomes is not based on fact.
- 8.) The assessment that external stakeholder networks may unintentionally reinforce existing spatial and sectoral patterns is firstly premised on an assumption that these have not changed, as they have radically changed since 1990, and secondly, cannot be the case due to the competitive process for procurement.
- 9.) The development assessment is accordingly flawed.
- 10.) We accordingly accord with the recommendation to the council that the external delivery model be retained.

Noted.

<p>11.) We have no difficulty with the proposals at paragraph 2, provided they are focussed on ensuring that the 30%+ gross income derived by the Stellenbosch GDP from tourist-related activities remain the key focus of the deliverables.</p>	
<p><u>Indian Summer Aity Gallery</u></p> <p>1.) In support of the proposal for a restricted tourism and business representation body for Franschhoek</p> <p>2.) Over time, the focus on the Franschhoek Wine Valley Tourism board has shifted away from the village in ways that do not equally serve those businesses rooted here. The needs of village-based operators and those of the broader wine farming region are different. A single organisation cannot adequately represent both.</p> <p>3.) Businesses located in the village need professional, well-resourced support that can promote the village as a destination in its own right.</p> <p>4.) Support the third option outlined by Lance Littlefield's report</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Will be noted for tender specifications (sufficient projects for categories)</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p>
<p><u>Lance Littlefield – Owner of Motherdough</u></p> <p>1.) Do not adopt the binary framing of the current study as the final decision framework. Commission a supplementary assessment of the consolidated municipal entity model.</p> <p>2.) Consolidate the two existing LTO grant allocations into a single procurement and governance framework.</p> <p>3.) Insist on outcome-based performance measurement in any future delivery model.</p> <p>4.) Address the grant transparency deficit identified in the study</p> <p>5.) Appoint a CEO-level specialist to lead any future delivery entity. WC024 destination required leadership by a professionally credentialed destination marketing specialist.</p>	<p>Bidders are able to both regions (tender specs)</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Will be considered for tender specs</p> <p>Will be considered in tender specs</p> <p>Will be considered in tender specs</p>

6.) Consolidate the fragmented membership and levy base into a single, more capitalised funding model.	The municipality cannot prescribe to the LTO's
7.) Ensure the submission process is genuinely open and not captured by incumbent interests.	Being addressed through tender process.
<u>Peacock Blue, Franschhoek</u>	
1.) The current tourism board have never adequately represented the interests of the Village businesses.	Will be addressed through ensuring that different projects go to the different sectors.
2.) The current focus of the Tourist Board serves the wine farms better, this is why many village businesses are no longer members of the tourist board.	Noted
3.) We would welcome a change to the current arrangements that would restore the balance in promoting all sectors equally.	Noted
4.) The third possibility highlighted by Lance Littlefield would serve the businesses of Franschhoek better.	
<u>Taste Stellenbosch</u>	
1.) Fully endorse the findings of the feasibility study into the delivery of destination marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality, call on council to formally endorse the external delivery model.	Noted
2.) Must further be strengthened with a clear service level agreement setting out agreed objectives, deliverables and performance targets.	Will be considered in the tender specs.
<u>TK Properties</u>	
1.) Support the Franschhoek Business Association's call for the municipality to evaluate a consolidated, professionally governed destination marketing entity.	Was already addressed
2.) Require clear measurement of visitor numbers and spend and include a cap on the proportion of public funds spend on administration in any future agreement. Require	- Will be considered in the tender specs; cap cannot be prescribed to the LTO's

<p>a leadership appointment process that brings in genuine marketing expertise rather continuity of existing arrangements.</p> <p>The current arrangement does not meet the necessary standards.</p>	<p>Municipality cannot prescribe, will include experience as part of tender.</p>
<p><u>Wesgro</u></p> <p>1.) Visit Stellenbosch has participated in various collaborative platforms and initiatives facilitated by Wesgro.</p> <p>In this way, Visit Stellenbosch has been a partner in our efforts to promote the Western Cape with a particular focus on achieving regional spread.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p><u>Stellenbosch Wine Routes</u></p> <p>1.) Stellenbosch Wine Routes supports the recommendation that the tourism and destination marketing function continues to be delivered through an externalised model, while strengthening performance monitoring and alignment with municipal economic development objectives.</p> <p>We believe this approach will ensure the continued growth of Stellenbosch's tourism economy, support local businesses, create employment opportunities and reinforce the destination's position as a leading global wine tourism region.</p> <p>2. An externally delivered tourism services benefit from institutional maturity, operational readiness and the ability to respond dynamically to market conditions.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p><u>Stay Stellenbosch</u></p> <p>1.) Stay Stellenbosch has formally expressed their support for the recommendation that Visit Stellenbosch continue to function as an external service provider in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act.</p> <p>The external delivery model represents the most feasible, prudent and economically responsible option in accordance with the prescripts of Section 78.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

2.) Request that Council endorse the recommendation to retain Visit Stellenbosch as the external provider.	
<p><u>Lanzerac</u></p> <p>1.) Support the recommendation that the municipality continue utilising the external delivery model while strengthening monitoring, evaluation and value-for-money mechanisms.</p> <p>The current external model remains the most feasible and practical mechanism for implementing destination marketing services in the municipality. Local Tourism Organisations possess the operational systems, stakeholder relationships and sector expertise necessary to implement marketing programmes effectively and responsively.</p>	Noted.
<p><u>Adventure Shop</u></p> <p>1.) Support the recommendation that the municipality retain the external service delivery model while continuing to strengthen strategic oversight and performance monitoring.</p>	Noted.
<p><u>Public Comments</u></p> <p>1.) Internalization carries high financial, institutional, and operational risks.</p> <p>2.) The external delivery model remains the most feasible option, offering continuity, expertise, flexibility, and better short-term affordability — without compromising municipal oversight.</p> <p>3.) The Franschhoek tourism office has achieved remarkable success in promoting both Franschhoek and Greater Stellenbosch, consistently providing top-quality service to all its members, regardless of their sector within the tourism industry.</p> <p>The Municipality will struggle to accomplish this due to their lack of connection with LTO members and international buyers.</p>	Noted.



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09 March 2026

Stellenbosch Municipality
 Plein Street
 Stellenbosch
 7600

For attention of: Municipal Manager – Ms Geraldine Mettler

Re: Endorsement of Feasibility Study finding to appoint an external service provider for Tourism

Stellenbosch Wine Routes (SWR) hereby expresses its support for the recommendation contained in the *Feasibility Study for the Delivery of Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality*, which concludes that the external delivery model for tourism and destination marketing remains the most feasible option in the short to medium term.

As an industry-led organisation representing the collective interests of Stellenbosch's wine farms and tourism stakeholders, SWR has first-hand experience of the value created through the current external delivery model. The study correctly recognises that externally delivered tourism services benefit from institutional maturity, operational readiness and the ability to respond dynamically to market conditions.

One of the key advantages of the current model lies in the agility and responsiveness of industry-based organisations. Tourism is a highly competitive and fast-moving sector where opportunities often arise unexpectedly. Organisations operating outside of rigid administrative structures are able to make timely decisions, adjust campaigns quickly, respond to market shifts and implement initiatives without being constrained by lengthy bureaucratic processes. This flexibility enables the destination to remain relevant and competitive in both domestic and international markets.

Furthermore, the current model benefits from established relationships and extensive stakeholder networks that have been built over many years across the tourism, hospitality and wine industries. These networks allow for effective collaboration between tourism operators, local businesses, international trade partners, media and government stakeholders. Maintaining these relationships is critical to sustaining Stellenbosch's global reputation as a premier wine and tourism destination.

Another significant benefit is the ability of industry-based organisations to leverage additional funding streams. Through membership contributions, sponsorships, partnerships, events and other commercial activities, organisations operating within the tourism sector are able to attract resources that complement municipal investment. This diversified funding model not only enhances the scale and reach of destination marketing initiatives but also reduces reliance on municipal budgets while stimulating broader industry participation.

Importantly, the feasibility study highlights that internalising the tourism function would require significant new staffing capacity, organisational restructuring and additional financial commitments from the municipality. The current external model, by contrast, provides a cost-effective mechanism that leverages existing sector expertise and operational systems while enabling the municipality to maintain strategic oversight and accountability.

For these reasons, Stellenbosch Wine Routes supports the recommendation that the tourism and destination marketing function continues to be delivered through an externalised model, while strengthening performance monitoring and alignment with municipal economic development objectives.

We believe this approach will ensure the continued growth of Stellenbosch's tourism economy, support local businesses, create employment opportunities and reinforce the destination's position as a leading global wine tourism region.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elmarie Rabe', with a large, stylized initial 'E'.

Elmarie Rabe
on behalf of Stellenbosch Wine Routes

082 411 7741 / elmarie@wineroute.co.za

Submission on the Feasibility Study for Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality

Section 78(3) Review — LED Sustainability Study, WC024

Submitted by	Roy Reding — part-time resident and private investor, Franschhoek
Interests	Tzwalu Collection (short-term rentals) Eaton Place (food concept, in development)
Capacity	Part-time Resident, property investor and business developer — Franschhoek village
Date	March 2026
Deadline	9 March 2026 16:00
Submit to	Sharon Pedro sharon.pedro@stellenbosch.gov.za

Who I Am and Why I Am Writing This

My name is Roy Reding. I live a lot of time in Franschhoek. I have made substantial investments in this village — in property, in hospitality, and now in a new food and dining concept that I am developing here. I am not writing this as a tourism professional or as a governance expert. I am writing it as someone who has put serious money into Franschhoek because I believe in what it is and what it could become — and who has a direct stake in whether the municipality gets this decision right.

I own and operate the Tzwalu Collection (www.tzwalu.com) — five short-term rental properties in Franschhoek listed on Booking.com: Loft de L'Opéra on Uitkyk St. 8, Villa Van Riebeeck 18 (former known as “TheLab”, The Hidden Retreat on Haumann 7a, and La Petite Maison on Haumannstr 12. I am also in the business development phase of Eaton Place, a multi-cuisine food concept that I am bringing to the village that is already home to Mothergough and Blus Corriander. And I hold broader property investments in the area (operating hospitality in Camps Bay, Cape Town and Paarl)

All of this investment is premised on one thing: that Franschhoek will continue to be a destination that people choose, return to, and tell others about. Destination marketing is the mechanism that sustains that choice. Which is why this review matters to me personally.

The Investor's View of Destination Marketing

When I decided to invest in Franschhoek, I was not making a bet on a single property or a single business. I was making a bet on a destination. The valley's reputation — its standing as one of the great small wine and food destinations in the world — is the foundation on which every investment decision I have made here rests.

That reputation does not maintain itself. It is built and sustained through deliberate, consistent, professionally executed marketing to the domestic and international audiences who choose where to travel, where to stay, and where to spend.

When that marketing is done well, the destination grows. Occupancy rates rise, new visitors discover the village, word spreads in the right circles, and the investment case strengthens. When it is done poorly — or not measured, not accountable, absorbed in administration rather than reaching the market — the destination drifts.

I have been watching Franschhoek drift. Not dramatically, not catastrophically — the bones of the destination are exceptional and they carry a lot of weight. But relative to where it could be, and relative to where Stellenbosch is moving, the gap is widening. That concerns me as an investor. It concerns me even more as someone about to commit to a significant new business in the village.

What the Rental Data Tells Me

The Tzwalu Collection gives me a ground-level, data-driven view of visitor demand in Franschhoek. I track occupancy rates, booking lead times, average nightly rates, guest origins and seasonal patterns across four properties. I know when Franschhoek is in demand and when it is not. I know which months are strong and which are soft. I know how quickly bookings come in after a piece of media runs, and how quickly a quiet period follows when there has been no promotional activity or negative news.

What I do not know is what the destination marketing organisations are doing to drive that demand, and whether it is working. There is no public data on visitor numbers for Franschhoek. There is no measurement of occupancy trends across the accommodation sector as a whole. There is no way for an investor like me to connect the grant funding going to the LTOs with any measurable outcome in the market.

I find this extraordinary. I run my rental properties with a level of data discipline that would be considered basic in any commercial accommodation business. The organisations receiving public money to market the destination that my businesses depend on are apparently operating without any equivalent measurement framework. That is not a minor administrative gap. It is a fundamental accountability failure.

Eaton Place — Investing in Franschhoek's Culinary Identity

Eaton Place is a multi-cuisine dining concept that I am developing in Franschhoek. It is a significant investment and a genuine commitment to the village's food and hospitality culture. I believe Franschhoek has the foundation to be one of the great culinary destinations in the southern hemisphere — not just a wine tourism stop, but a place where serious food culture and authentic dining experience are as compelling as the estates and the scenery.

(Here also data is missing : right now a major south-african luxury culinary brand requested data from us in order to decide whether to invest in one of our rental locations- or not.)

That belief is what is driving my investment in Eaton Place. But it is a belief that requires the destination to be actively and intelligently marketed to the audiences who will value it. Culinary travellers — the high-yield, internationally connected visitors who seek out exceptional food experiences — do not stumble onto a destination. **They are directed there by publications, by**

food media, influencers, by travel writers, by tour operators who specialise in culinary itineraries. Getting Franschhoek in front of those audiences requires a destination marketing organisation with the resources, the relationships and the mandate to work those channels consistently.

The current model — two organisations splitting a limited grant, absorbing much of it in overhead, without a strategic culinary tourism programme — is not that organisation. I am investing in Eaton Place in spite of the current destination marketing structure, not because of it. That should not be the case.

What I Need From This Process

I am not a governance specialist. I am not going to tell the municipality which legal structure to choose. What I am going to tell the municipality is what I need as an investor who has committed substantially to Franschhoek and is committing further:

1. I need destination marketing that is measurable. Visitor numbers, occupancy trends, spend data, international market share — these should be publicly available. Every investor in this valley deserves to see whether the marketing is working.
2. I need destination marketing that is properly funded and directed to the market, not to administration. If a third to a half of the public grant is going to running costs, that is not an acceptable use of public money in a destination that has significant room to grow.
3. I need a destination marketing organisation that treats culinary tourism as a strategic priority — not a footnote. Franschhoek's food culture is world-class. It needs to be marketed as such, in the international food and travel media that influences the visitors I want to attract to Eaton Place and to the village.
4. I need leadership of quality. The CEO of the destination marketing organisation should be someone with genuine DMO expertise, international relationships, and the standing to represent Franschhoek credibly to international trade and media. That person should be appointed on merit through an open process.
5. I support the Franschhoek Business Association's request that the municipality properly evaluate the consolidated entity option before deciding. An option that was not assessed in the study should not be closed off without proper consideration. I ask that it is assessed seriously.

Why I am prepared to put my name to this

I do not normally engage with municipal processes. I invest, I develop, I operate. But this decision is different. The governance of destination marketing in Franschhoek will shape the commercial environment in which every investment I have made here will either succeed or struggle.

Franschhoek is an exceptional place. It deserves exceptional marketing. I am asking the municipality to make sure the structure it chooses is capable of delivering that — not just in the short term, but for the decade ahead.

Roy Reding

Tzwalu Collection | Eaton Place

Date: March 9th 2026.

Contact: roy.reding@reding.lu

Ms Garaldine Mettler

The Municipal Manager

Stellenbosch Municipality

C/O Ms. Lesley van Gensen, Manager: Economic Development and Tourism

By email: sharon.pedro@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Dear Ms Mettler and Ms van Gensen,

RE: Endorsement of Feasibility Study Recommendation on the Delivery of Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the "Feasibility Study for the Delivery of Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality", undertaken in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act, and appreciates the thorough, evidence-based approach followed by the Municipality in assessing alternative delivery mechanisms for the tourism and destination marketing function.

We note the consolidated feasibility assessment and recommendation presented in Section 8 (page 36), which concludes that the external delivery model is the most feasible option for Stellenbosch at this time, taking into account the financial, institutional, operational, and developmental dimensions. The study clearly demonstrates that:

- Internalisation would require significant additional recurrent expenditure, with estimated annual and medium-term costs substantially higher than the current model.
- The Municipality presently lacks sufficient internal capacity, systems and specialist skills to assume full responsibility for destination marketing and visitor servicing without considerable transition risk and an extended lead-in period.
- The existing external model benefits from institutional maturity, operational readiness and flexibility, enabling rapid, market-responsive delivery with minimal implementation risk.

On this basis, DEDAT supports the study's recommendation that Stellenbosch Municipality retain an external delivery model for its destination marketing function, while strengthening governance, performance management and value-for-money oversight within that model.

From a policy and international practice perspective, the study's findings align strongly with global best practice in destination management. In leading tourism destinations, the municipal role is typically fulfilled through well-governed, partnership-based destination marketing or management organisations (DMOs), often configured as non-profit entities that blend:

- A stable public funding base,
- Private sector contributions and membership, and
- Project-based or commercial revenues to enhance resilience.

This mixed-model, external-delivery approach enables destinations to leverage specialised skills, maintain agile, market-facing operations, and sustain deep stakeholder networks that are difficult to replicate within conventional municipal bureaucracies. The operational profile you describe for the current local tourism organisations – lean core staff, access to specialist contracted skills, strong membership and stakeholder structures, and robust visitor servicing capacity – closely mirrors these global norms.

We also note the study's explicit recognition that tourism and destination marketing are not "core" municipal services in the same sense as water, sanitation or electricity, but rather strategic economic enablers that depend on collaboration between the public and private sectors. The continued use of an external, partnership-based model is therefore consistent not only with global practice but also with national policy frameworks that emphasise cooperative governance, local economic development and industry participation in tourism.

DEDAT is particularly encouraged that the study does not treat the external model as static, but highlights the need to:

- Enhance transparency regarding the allocation of grant funding between organisational overheads and direct marketing and development activities,
- Strengthen performance measurement, monitoring and reporting frameworks, and
- Ensure closer alignment between municipal policy objectives (including transformation, skills development and inclusive growth) and the work programmes of appointed service providers.

We support these directions and would welcome ongoing engagement with the Municipality and its appointed tourism partners to share provincial and international lessons on governance, performance contracting and accountability mechanisms for external DMOs.

In conclusion, DEDAT supports Stellenbosch Municipality's intention – based on the feasibility study – to retain an external delivery model for the tourism and destination marketing function, and confirms that such a model is consistent with both emerging global best practice and the Western Cape's broader approach to tourism development, which relies on strong local public private partnerships and specialised, market-facing destination structures.

Finally, we also note that this approach fully aligns with the White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa (2024), which assigns the following role to Local Government: "Promote and

support the establishment of local tourism associations/ community tourism and marketing organisations to facilitate, market, coordinate and administer tourism initiatives."

We look forward to continued collaboration as the Municipality implements the study's recommendations and refines its institutional arrangements for tourism, and we remain available to provide technical support where required.

Yours sincerely,



Digitally signed by Jo-Ann
Johnston (50465023)
Date: 2026.03.06 16:09:28
+02'00'

Jo-Ann Johnston

Head of Department

Department of Economic Development and Tourism

Formal Submission on the Feasibility Study for the Delivery of Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality

In response to: Draft LED Sustainability Study (S78 Feasibility Report)

Submitted by	Paul Eccles, in his capacity as Chairman, Franschhoek Business Association
Organisation	Franschhoek Business Association (FBA)
Date	8 March 2026
Closing date	9 March 2026
Submission to	Sharon Pedro sharon.pedro@stellenbosch.gov.za
Reference	Section 78(3) Feasibility Study — Destination Marketing, WC024

1. Submitter Details and Standing

This submission is made by Paul Eccles in his capacity as Chairman of the Franschhoek Business Association (FBA), an association established to promote, protect, support and advance the interests of businesses trading in the Village of Franschhoek. The Franschhoek Business Association was formed precisely because a number of village businesses felt inadequately served by existing tourism and destination marketing structures. Its membership includes accommodation providers, restaurants, coffee shops, retailers and service businesses whose commercial viability is directly and materially dependent on visitor traffic to Franschhoek.

The destination marketing function under review is therefore not a peripheral concern for the FBA's membership — it is a core determinant of their economic health. The FBA submits that it has standing in this process both as a representative body of tourism-dependent businesses within the WC024 municipal area and as an organisation whose formation reflects a documented gap in the current destination marketing model's ability to represent the full breadth of Franschhoek's business community.

This submission is made in a spirit of constructive engagement. The FBA does not oppose any existing Local Tourism Organisation. It is, however, unambiguously committed to a destination marketing structure that serves the entire Franschhoek village economy — not only the membership of any incumbent organisation — and that demonstrates measurable return on the public funds invested in its activities.

2. Preliminary Observations on the Feasibility Study

Central thesis

The feasibility study is thorough, but it evaluates only two delivery models: full internalisation or continuation of the existing external grant model. The Municipal Systems Act provides a third mechanism — a municipal entity established under Section 86B. This option, widely used for destination marketing in comparable cities, was not evaluated in the study and warrants formal consideration before Council makes a final determination.

2.1 The Study Evaluates a False Binary

The feasibility study assesses only two delivery options: full internalisation within the municipal administration, and continuation of the current externalised grant-funded model. This framing is both methodologically limiting and inconsistent with the delivery mechanisms available under Section 76 of the Municipal Systems Act, which explicitly provides for the establishment of a municipal entity as a third and distinct mechanism.

Section 86B of the Municipal Systems Act enables a municipality to establish a municipal entity — typically incorporated as a Non-Profit Company — to deliver a municipal service under a formal Service Delivery Agreement. Such an entity operates as a quasi-independent body subject to the MFMA, the Municipal Systems Act and King IV governance principles, while retaining the operational agility of a professionally governed private organisation.

This third option was not evaluated in the study. The FBA submits that this is a material omission. A consolidated, purpose-built Destination Marketing Organisation operating as a Section 86B entity resolves the central tension in the study's analysis: how to achieve municipal accountability and procurement compliance while preserving the market responsiveness and specialist expertise that effective destination marketing requires.

Relevant comparator: Johannesburg Tourism Company (JTC)

The JTC is a municipal entity established by the City of Johannesburg under the Municipal Systems Act, incorporated as a Non-Profit Company, governed by an independent Board under King IV principles, and funded through a Service Delivery Agreement with the City. It complies fully with MFMA Section 121 reporting requirements, operates outcome-driven performance frameworks, and retains the ability to attract sponsorships, memberships and trade partnerships. This model is directly applicable to the Stellenbosch context.

2.2 The Study's Own Financial Evidence Undermines the Status Quo

The study's financial analysis (Section 5.3.1) finds that municipal grants to LTOs function not as output-based marketing funding, but as 'broad operational subsidies that contribute to organisational sustainability, staffing and administrative overheads.' Grant funding exceeds direct marketing expenditure by between 33% and 50% in most years. For the FBA's membership, this means that for every R2 of public funding allocated to destination marketing for Franschhoek, as little as R1 reaches an actual campaign.

The study further identifies that one LTO has 'evolved into a predominantly grant-funded service delivery agent, with escalating fixed costs and reduced flexibility' and that its own-generated income remains 'limited in scale and growth.' An organisation in this position is financially fragile. When it faces funding disruption — as occurred when the 2025/26 competitive tender produced no compliant bids — the destination marketing function fails with it.

2.3 Performance Weaknesses Are Structural, Not Incidental

The study confirms (Section 5.4) that the current LTO model is output-based, with 'limited systematic quantification of conversion outcomes such as bookings, visitor spend, or length of stay,' and that there is no annual performance review — only monthly activity reports. None of the metrics that actually matter to a Franschhoek village business — visitor spend on the main road, length of stay, bed-night conversion, footfall during key periods — are currently formally measured or reported.

The FBA's position is that this limitation is structural. It arises from the inherent tension in a membership-based, multi-stakeholder organisation that must simultaneously balance the commercial interests of its larger members with a public service obligation to market the entire destination equitably. Any recommendation to continue the external model must include binding governance reforms, not aspirational improvements.

3. Principal Recommendation: A Consolidated Municipal DMO

The FBA recommends that the municipality neither continue the fragmented dual-LTO grant model in its present form, nor proceed with full internalisation. Instead, the municipality should initiate a structured process to establish a single, consolidated Destination Marketing Organisation for the WC024 area, constituted as a municipal entity under Section 86B of the Municipal Systems Act.

3.1 What the Entity Would Look Like

The proposed consolidated entity would be:

- Incorporated as a Non-Profit Company with Stellenbosch Municipality as its founding member.
- Governed by an independent Board appointed through a transparent, merit-based process — with municipal representation in a non-executive oversight role and a majority of private-sector directors from tourism, hospitality, wine, finance and legal fields.
- Operating under a formal Service Delivery Agreement defining strategic outcomes, performance indicators, budget parameters and consequence management provisions — fully compliant with MFMA Section 121.
- Funded through a consolidated annual municipal grant replacing the current dual LTO allocations (approximately R8 million annually), supplemented by unified membership fees, pooled opt-in levies, sponsorships and event income — materially better capitalised than either current LTO independently.
- Not subject to municipal SCM timelines for its own operational procurement — preserving market responsiveness while remaining accountable through its SDA and board reporting obligations.
- Structured to deliver destination marketing across the full WC024 area with sub-area flexibility for Stellenbosch, Franschhoek, Pniel/Dwarsrivier and thematic marketing verticals.

3.2 How This Model Resolves the Study's Key Tensions

Issue Identified in Study	External LTO Model	Consolidated Municipal Entity
Market responsiveness & agility	High — but ungoverned and opaque	High — independent procurement with board oversight
MFMA Circular 131 compliance	Partially resolved; structurally fragile	Fully resolved via SDA and entity framework
Cost transparency & value for money	Low — grant subsidises overheads without clarity	High — defined output ratios in SDA
Outcome-based performance	Absent — no annual review	Mandatory — written into SDA and board mandate
Development & transformation alignment	Indirect and market-led	Direct — embedded in entity mandate
Fragmentation across two LTO areas	Structural — two entities, two budgets	Resolved — unified entity, sub-area flexibility
Revenue diversification	Split membership and levy bases	Unified membership and levy pool

4. The Specific Impact on Franschhoek Village Businesses

4.1 Consolidating the Fragmented Membership and Levy Base

Currently, FWV and Visit Stellenbosch each maintain separate membership bases, separate fee structures, and separate opt-in tourism levy arrangements. Businesses operating across both areas — wine estates, hospitality groups and tour operators — must join and contribute to two separate organisations to access full destination marketing coverage within a single municipality. A consolidated entity would end this duplication: businesses would join once, pay once, and access a single professionally managed destination marketing operation covering the full WC024 destination.

The municipality should commission a quantified assessment of the combined membership fee and tourism levy income currently flowing to both LTOs, to establish the consolidated entity's realistic own-revenue baseline.

4.2 Outcome-Based Measurement: What Village Businesses Actually Need

Any future Service Delivery Agreement must shift from output-based to outcome-based performance measurement. For Franschhoek village businesses, the relevant outcomes are specific: visitor spend in the village, length of stay, accommodation bed-night conversion, and footfall on the main road during key periods. These must be defined, measured and reported separately for the Franschhoek sub-destination — not aggregated into a WC024 total that obscures village-level performance.

The FBA supports a maximum of 25–30% of grant funding being allocated to organisational overheads, with the balance directed to direct marketing activity. The study's own finding that overheads currently absorb 33–50% of grant funding establishes the baseline against which improvement must be measured.

4.3 Professional Leadership, Appointed on Merit

Any future consolidated entity must be led by a CEO appointed through an open, merit-based competitive process — benchmarked against professional DMO practice, remunerated against tourism sector rather than municipal salary scales, and free from any obligation to incumbent organisational interests. This is the single most important determinant of whether the entity delivers for the destination.

4.4 Thematic Marketing for Franschhoek's Actual Economy

A unified entity should deliver thematic marketing verticals alongside geographic sub-destination strategies. For Franschhoek, the relevant verticals are culinary tourism, wine tourism, arts and heritage, and events — the primary economic drivers of the village. A consolidated entity operating at full WC024 scale can sustain the specialist marketing investment these verticals require. The current fragmented model cannot.

5. On the FWV Circular to Members

The FBA notes that Franschhoek Wine Valley Tourism Association communicated to its members a characterisation of this process as a proposal to 'bring all tourism facilities and offices in-house to the Municipality.' The FBA has significant reservations about this framing, which presents one of the two options in the study as if it were the only option under consideration, without disclosing either the material weaknesses of the current model or the existence of the Section 86B consolidated entity alternative.

Whether intentional or not, this communication prejudices the ability of FWV members — many of whom are also FBA members and tourism-dependent businesses in the village — to form an accurate assessment of their interests and the options available to the municipality.

The FBA's view is that the public participation process for this Section 78 review should not be shaped by the communications of incumbent service providers who have a direct organisational interest in the outcome. The municipality should ensure that a broad range of voices — including businesses in Pniel, Dwarsrivier, Stellenbosch townships, emerging hospitality operators, and non-member businesses in Franschhoek — are actively reached and heard.

6. Specific Recommendations

Having considered the feasibility study in full, the FBA respectfully submits the following recommendations for Council's consideration:

1. Commission a supplementary feasibility assessment of the consolidated Section 86B municipal entity model as a third delivery option, with specific reference to the Johannesburg Tourism Company and Cape Town Tourism frameworks, before Council makes a final determination.
2. Consolidate the two existing LTO grant allocations into a single procurement and governance framework. The dual-LTO structure for two geographically adjacent areas within a single municipality is operationally inefficient and limits the ability to build a coherent, unified destination brand.

3. Mandate outcome-based performance measurement in any future delivery model, including defined visitor economy outcomes for the Franschhoek sub-destination reported separately from the WC024 aggregate: visitor spend, length of stay, bed-night data and footfall.
4. Implement a grant overhead cap of 25–30% of grant value in any future contract, with the balance directed to direct marketing and destination promotion activity.
5. Require that the CEO of any future delivery entity be appointed through an open, merit-based competitive process, with remuneration benchmarked against tourism sector practice rather than municipal salary scales.
6. Commission a quantified assessment of the combined membership fee and tourism levy income currently flowing to both LTOs, to establish the realistic own-revenue baseline of a consolidated entity.
7. Ensure the public participation process reaches beyond the existing membership bases of incumbent LTOs to include non-member businesses, community tourism enterprises, and new entrants across the full WC024 area.

7. Conclusion

The Franschhoek Business Association submits that Stellenbosch Municipality stands at a consequential juncture in the governance of its destination marketing function. The National Treasury's MFMA Circular 131 has closed the legal pathway that previously sustained the existing LTO grant model in its unreformed state. The Section 78 feasibility study, while commendably thorough, presents Council with a choice between two imperfect options when a more robust third option — a consolidated, professionally governed municipal DMO established under Section 86B — exists and deserves formal evaluation.

The FBA's membership did not form this association to pursue organisational interests. They formed it because the village's destination marketing was not working for them. This process offers a genuine opportunity to establish a structure that will. The FBA urges Council not to allow incumbent organisational interests to foreclose that option before it has been properly assessed.

Submitted by:

Paul Eccles

Chairman, Franschhoek Business Association

Date: March 2026

Email: paeccles@me.com Tel: 071 499 1218

Submission to: Sharon Pedro | sharon.pedro@ Stellenbosch.gov.za



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66B Huguenot Road, Franschoek

16 February 2026

Date: 16 February 2026

ATT: Sharon Pedro

Stellenbosch Municipality

By e-mail: sharon.pedro@stellenbosch.gov.za

Dear Sharon,

Re: Feasibility study for the delivery of destination marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality

Please see FWV comments as requested:

1. This comment is intended to respond to the assessment of whether to externally procure or internally provide for local tourism organisations to implement marketing visitor information services and related activities.
2. We recognise that the decision of Stellenbosch to use external providers/ experts has contributed to the 30% plus which tourism now contributes to the GDP of our area, helping to offset the worldwide trend to reduce consumption of alcohol and especially wine and its negative impact and the need to broaden and diversify the offerings in Stellenbosch and the Franschoek valley, and the strong partnerships with producers and business.
3. The executive summary notes as follows:
 - 3.1. "... Internalisation would require a significant increase in direct municipal expenditure, ...";
 - 3.2. "The external model remains more affordable in the short term, although a portion of ground funding effectively subsidises organisational overheads ...";

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3.3. "... The Municipality currently lacks sufficient internal capacity to deliver the function without transitional risk.";

3.4. "... Internalisation would require a substantial recruitment system development and administrative preparation ..."; and

3.5. "The external delivery model benefits from institutional maturity, operational readiness, and flexibility, enabling it to respond effectively to a dynamic tourism market with minimal implementation risk".

4. At paragraph 5.1. The current delivery model, with key services to be provided, is indicated.

5. This is positive, as it covers destination marketing, visitor information centre reporting, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as product development.

6. This external delivery model takes the following into account:

6.1. The clear distinction between the Stellenbosch node, the Franschhoek node (Franschhoek Valley), and the need to service both.

6.2. Local knowledge and experience.

6.3. Recognition of experience and expertise.

The alternative model of delivery:

7. The consistent approach of the Democratic Alliance, and its philosophy, is to turn to the private sector, to deliver services with a BEE scoring factor to address historic inequality.

8. This has been repeatedly shown to be significantly more efficient and less costly than internal remedies, as the report confirms.

9. Deploying internal staff to deliver the function will replace a successful external service in Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, with internal salaried bureaucrats, with suboptimal results, through replacing a successful system with an inexperienced and costly one.

10. A service will be replaced by a bureaucracy, which in due course, will then outsource active components of the service to consultants.

11. The growth of the bureaucracy, rather than encouraging employment in the private sector, is an approach that cuts directly against the approach adopted in the philosophy of the DA, which has an electoral mandate in Stellenbosch currently.

12. Delivery will be slow, and in addition, local networking partnerships cost sharing and opportunities will be lost.

13. What is proposed is an extensive bureaucracy at an extensive cost.

14. The costs as indicated under 6.1.2. read together with the estimates in the executive summary at 83.01 million, the replacement of a well-oiled machine, which has contributed towards more than 30% of the GDP of the municipality being derived from tourism and related activities, with an untried and untested bureaucracy, with no experience or expertise in service delivery, in this regard.

15. It is significant that the head of tourism and marketing, and the two senior marketing and tourism officers, will not be in the frontline but will simply manage a region, whereas the more junior employees will be in the frontline.

16. It is further suggested that the VIC's are staffed from EPWP assistance without expertise or experience.

6.1.3. Performance:

17. There is no guarantee of any performance, as an effective set of tourism interfaces, with experience and expertise both in Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, will be replaced with an internal bureaucracy.

18. The internal team may have better access to municipal communication resources (albeit this is anecdotal), but will have poor access to the private sector.

19. This is conceded at 6.1.:

"Engaging the business sector and Tourism stakeholders may be difficult as the public may be reluctant to partner with the local government."

20. It is suggested that the officials will have a better competency to engage with winemakers and entrepreneurs, but this is unlikely to be the case, given the mature links built between external service providers and the business community.

21. A private market economy works on government procuring services, from each sector, where there is experience and expertise, marketing (both above and below that line) is no exception, and what Stellenbosch Municipality is considering replacing significant private sector expertise with officials with no expertise, experience, or track record at all.

22. In fact, what is proposed to be used are temporary EPWP workers. The cost of internalisation is significantly higher than the utilisation of external resources.

23. The internal model does not set out any basis on which the extensive training, expertise, and experience required to carry out the functions will be gained.

24. Individuals with experience and expertise in marketing come at a cost.

7.5. Overall feasibility assessment:

25. It is conceded that the internal model represents a significantly higher cost to the municipality. It is further conceded that there are other competing municipal priorities.

26. The financial assessment finds that the external delivery model is the most feasible option.

27. The institutional assessment confirms that the municipality currently has limited internal institutional capacity to deliver the function in its entirety.

28. The internal model would require the construction of a further extensive bureaucracy.

29. It is conceded that the municipality's ability to internalise knowledge and control outcomes is limited.

30. The external model has minimal impact on municipal administration and allows for high levels of operational flexibility.

31. The assumption that the internal model is more easily able to target local economic development outcomes is not based on fact.

32. The assessment that external stakeholder networks may unintentionally reinforce existing spatial and sectoral patterns is firstly premised on an assumption that these have not changed, as they have radically changed since 1990, and secondly, cannot be the case due to the competitive process, for procurement.

33. The development assessment is accordingly flawed.
34. We accordingly accord with the recommendation to the council that the external delivery model be retained.
35. We have no difficulty with the proposals at paragraph 2, provided they are focused on ensuring that the 30%+ gross income derived by the Stellenbosch GDP from tourist-related activities remains the key focus of the deliverables.

Thank you for considering our carefully prepared comments, shared on behalf of all concerned at both FWV and VS Tourism Offices. These contributions reflect our collective commitment to ensuring the sustainability of delivering the highest quality service and visitor experience.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ruth McCourt', written in a cursive style.

Ruth McCourt

CEO: FRANSCHHOEK WINE VALLEY

INDIAN SUMMER AITY GALLERY

Submission on the Feasibility Study for Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality.

09.03.2026

To whom it may concern,

I am writing in support of the proposal for a restructured tourism and business representation body for Franschhoek.

I operate two businesses in the village, AITY Gallery and Indian Summer, a fashion retail shop, and both depend almost entirely on visitor footfall. Franschhoek's appeal as a cultural and lifestyle destination is not incidental to what we do; it is the foundation of it.

Over time, the focus of the Franschhoek Wine Valley Tourism Board has shifted away from the village in ways that do not equally serve those of us whose businesses are rooted here. The needs of village-based operators and those of the broader wine farming region are simply different, and at times competing. A single organisation cannot adequately represent both.

I am a member of the Franschhoek Business Association, which exists specifically to represent businesses whose primary trading location is the village, and I believe this is the right foundation to build from. What we need, however, is professional, well-resourced support that can promote the village as a destination in its own right.

For this reason, I support the third option outlined in Lance Littlefield's report, and I hope it will be given serious consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Georgia Eccles

+27 (0)83 463 0392

georgia@aitygallery.com/georgia@indiansummer.co.za

Formal Submission on the Feasibility Study for the Delivery of Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality

In response to: Draft LED Sustainability Study (S78 Feasibility Report)

Submitted by	Lance Bradley Littlefield, in his private capacity as a business owner and tourism industry practitioner
Date	21 February 2026
Closing date	9 March 2026
Submission to	Sharon Pedro sharon.pedro@stellenbosch.gov.za
Reference	Section 78(3) Feasibility Study — Destination Marketing, WC024

1. Submitter Details and Standing

This submission is made by Lance Bradley Littlefield in his private capacity as a business owner and tourism industry practitioner with direct commercial interests in the Stellenbosch Municipal area. Mr Littlefield is Managing Director of Motherdough Pty Limited, operating three retail locations and a central bakery within the WC024 area with more than 40 permanent staff. It is made solely on the basis of his professional experience, direct observation of the current delivery model, and genuine concern for the long-term health of the WC024 tourism destination.

Relevant professional background:

- 12 years as a senior official of South African Tourism, including Country Head: India and Director: Italy — responsible for marketing South Africa as an international destination in competitive global markets.
- Head of Strategic Communications and Head of Brand at Deloitte HCC — bringing private-sector brand strategy, stakeholder engagement and institutional communications experience.
- Director of the Franschhoek Wine Valley Tourism Association Board from November 2024 until resignation on 27 January 2026, having raised persistent and unresolved governance and performance measurement concerns.
- 30 years of expertise in place branding, destination management and stakeholder relations, with detailed working knowledge of the PFMA, MFMA and related National Treasury regulations governing public-private partnerships, tourism promotion classifications and intergovernmental grant frameworks.

This submission is made in the public interest. It is not made on behalf of any existing Local Tourism Organisation.

2. Preliminary Observations on the Feasibility Study

Central thesis

The feasibility study is thorough, but it evaluates only two delivery models: full internalisation or continuation of the existing external grant model. The Municipal Systems Act provides a third mechanism — a municipal entity established under Section 86B. This option, widely used for destination marketing in comparable cities, was not evaluated in the study and warrants formal consideration before Council makes a final determination.

2.1 The Study Evaluates a False Binary

The feasibility study assesses only two delivery options: full internalisation within the municipal administration and continuation of the current externalised grant-funded model. This binary framing is both methodologically limiting and inconsistent with the service delivery mechanisms available under Section 76 of the Municipal Systems Act, which explicitly provides for a municipal entity as a distinct mechanism.

Section 86B of the Municipal Systems Act enables a municipality to establish a municipal entity — typically an NPC under the Companies Act 71 of 2008 — through which a municipal service is rendered under a formal Service Delivery Agreement. Such an entity is subject to the MFMA, the Municipal Systems Act and King IV governance principles, while retaining the operational agility of an independently governed organisation.

This third option — a purpose-built DMO operating as a Section 86B entity with a formal SDA — was not evaluated. This is a significant omission. It represents precisely the model adopted by the City of Johannesburg through the Johannesburg Tourism Company, and it resolves the central tension in the study's analysis: how to achieve municipal strategic oversight and procurement compliance while preserving operational effectiveness and market responsiveness.

Relevant comparator: Johannesburg Tourism Company (JTC)

The JTC is a municipal entity established by the City of Johannesburg under the Municipal Systems Act, incorporated as a Non-Profit Company, governed by an independent Board under King IV principles, and funded through a Service Delivery Agreement with the City. It complies fully with MFMA Section 121 reporting requirements, operates outcome-driven performance frameworks, and retains the ability to attract sponsorships, memberships and trade partnerships. This model is directly applicable to the Stellenbosch context.

2.2 The Study's Own Financial Evidence Undermines the Status Quo

The study's financial analysis (Section 5.3.1) finds that municipal grants to LTOs function not as output-based funding for destination marketing, but as 'broad operational subsidies that contribute to organisational sustainability, staffing and administrative overheads.' Grant funding exceeds direct marketing expenditure by between 33% and 50% in most years — meaning that for every rand spent on marketing, a materially higher amount is transferred through grant funding.

This is not an indictment of the service providers individually; it is a structural consequence of the current funding model, which lacks a mechanism to isolate grant-funded marketing spend from general organisational overhead. A well-structured municipal entity operating under a transparent SDA with defined output and outcome metrics would directly resolve this.

The study further identifies that one LTO has 'evolved into a predominantly grant-funded service delivery agent, with escalating fixed costs and reduced flexibility,' with own-generated income remaining 'limited in scale and growth.' This dependency is material to the sustainability assessment.

2.3 Performance Weaknesses Are Structural, Not Incidental

The study's performance analysis (Section 5.4) confirms that the current model is predominantly output-based, with 'limited systematic quantification of conversion outcomes such as bookings, visitor spend, or length of stay,' and that there is no annual performance review — only monthly activity reporting.

Having served as a Board director of Franschhoek Wine Valley Tourism Association until January 2026 and having raised governance and performance measurement concerns the Board chose not to address, the submitter can confirm from direct experience that these weaknesses are structural rather than incidental. They reflect the inherent limitations of a membership-based, multi-stakeholder organisation that must balance commercial member interests with a public service delivery obligation. Any recommendation to continue the external model must include binding governance reforms, not merely aspirational improvements.

3. Principal Recommendation: A Consolidated Municipal Destination Marketing Entity

The submitter recommends that the municipality neither continue the fragmented LTO grant model in its present form, nor proceed with full internalisation as described in the feasibility study. Instead, the municipality should establish a single, consolidated Destination Marketing Organisation for the WC024 area, constituted as a municipal entity under Section 86B of the Municipal Systems Act.

3.1 What the Entity Would Look Like

A Section 86B municipal entity for destination marketing in Stellenbosch would be:

- Incorporated as an NPC under the Companies Act 71 of 2008, with the municipality as founding member, enabling it to attract additional industry members.
- Governed by an independent Board appointed through a transparent, merit-based process, with municipal representation in a non-executive oversight role and a majority of private-sector directors from tourism, hospitality, wine, finance and legal fields.
- Operating under a formal Service Delivery Agreement defining strategic outcomes, performance indicators, budget parameters and accountability mechanisms — fully compliant with MFMA Section 121.
- Funded through a consolidated annual municipal grant replacing the current dual LTO allocations (approximately R8 million annually in aggregate), augmented by a unified membership fee structure, pooled opt-in levies, sponsorships and event income — creating a more diversified and capitalised revenue base than either LTO achieves independently, and eliminating the structural inefficiency of businesses needing to join two separate organisations for coverage within a single municipality.

- Led by a specialised CEO with demonstrable DMO experience, appointed competitively, remunerated against tourism sector benchmarks.
- Empowered to procure services competitively through its own procurement framework, without being subject to municipal SCM timelines — while remaining accountable through the SDA.
- Structured to deliver unified destination marketing across the full WC024 area with sub-brand flexibility for Stellenbosch, Franschhoek, Pniel/Dwarsrivier and thematic verticals.

3.2 How This Model Resolves the Study's Key Tensions

Issue Identified in Study	External LTO Model	Consolidated Municipal Entity
Market responsiveness & agility	High — but ungoverned and opaque	High — operates outside SCM with board oversight
MFMA Circular 131 procurement compliance	Partially resolved via tender; structurally fragile	Fully resolved via SDA and entity framework
Cost transparency & value for money	Low — grant subsidises overheads without clarity	High — consolidated budget with defined output ratios
Outcome-based performance management	Absent — output-driven with no annual review	Mandatory — written into SDA and board mandate
Development & transformation alignment	Indirect and market-led	Direct — embedded in entity mandate and board composition
Revenue diversification	Partial — membership and levies supplement grant	Enhanced — industry membership, TOMSA levy, sponsorships at scale
Fragmentation across two LTO areas	Structural — two separate entities, two budgets	Resolved — unified entity, unified brand, sub-area flexibility
Institutional knowledge retention	Retained externally, not municipally owned	Retained within entity; continuity through board and management

4. Response to the Franschhoek Wine Valley Circular to Members

The submitter notes that Franschhoek Wine Valley Tourism Association communicated to its members a summary characterising this process as a proposal to 'bring all tourism facilities and offices in-house to the Municipality' and identified a series of risks associated with this outcome. The submitter has significant reservations about this characterisation, which selectively presents one side of the debate without disclosing the material weaknesses of the current model to which FWV is party.

This framing misrepresents the scope of the Section 78 review and, whether intentionally or not, prejudices the ability of FWV members — many of whom are also FBA members and tourism-dependent businesses in the village — to form an accurate assessment of their interests and the options available to the municipality. The submitter places the following responses on the formal record.

4.1 On Institutional Capacity

The FWV circular warns of 'institutional capacity risk' in municipally delivered tourism services. The submitter does not dispute that full internalisation presents capacity risks — the feasibility study itself identifies these in detail, and the submitter shares the view that full municipal internalisation is not the preferred outcome. However, the circular omits to disclose that the FWV itself has demonstrated material weaknesses in strategic marketing capacity, governance systems and outcome measurement during the period of the submitter's board directorship. The risk of inadequate institutional capacity is not unique to the municipality.

The performance record of the Franschhoek sub-destination's current LTO — measured against publicly available destination-level recognition data — raises legitimate questions about institutional effectiveness that the circular does not address. A destination whose LTO's most recent internationally recognised award dates to 2020 (at 15th position in a TripAdvisor 'emerging destinations' ranking), and whose prior accolades on the publicly promoted website date to 2015 or earlier, cannot credibly position itself as the institutional benchmark against which the municipality's capacity should be measured.

Furthermore, the consolidated municipal entity model proposed in this submission would specifically address the institutional capacity concern by enabling the competitive appointment of an industry-experienced CEO and specialist management team — an outcome the current arrangement does not guarantee and has not historically delivered to the standard the destination requires.

4.2 On Loss of Industry Trust

The circular suggests that internalisation risks 'reduced responsiveness and collaboration, weakening confidence in the system.' The submitter notes that industry trust in the Franschhoek tourism ecosystem is already materially eroded. There is significant fragmentation in the representation of tourism-related businesses in the village, and a number of established businesses and stakeholders have disengaged from the existing structures. The Franschhoek Business Association was formed precisely because a segment of village businesses felt inadequately served by existing destination marketing arrangements — a fact that the circular does not acknowledge.

The existing model does not currently command the universal confidence that the circular implies. A consolidated entity governed by an independent, merit-appointed board with broader industry representation would be better positioned to rebuild that confidence than the continuation of a model whose governance record has prompted both board resignations and the formation of an alternative representative body.

4.3 On Marketing Agility

The circular raises legitimate concerns about procurement-related delays constraining marketing responsiveness. This concern has merit in the context of full internalisation — and the submitter agrees that full internalisation presents real operational risks in this regard. However, the circular conflates full internalisation with the only available alternative to the status quo, which is precisely the false binary the submitter is challenging.

The consolidated municipal entity model directly and completely resolves this concern. An entity operating under a Service Delivery Agreement is not subject to municipal SCM timelines for its own operational procurement. It would retain the market responsiveness that the current external model claims as its primary advantage, while providing the governance accountability and compliance certainty that the current model structurally lacks. The agility argument is not a defence of the status quo — it is an argument for the Section 86B model.

4.4 On Financial Sustainability

The circular warns of 'high fixed costs' associated with internalisation straining budgets. The submitter respectfully disagrees with this characterisation as applied to the consolidated entity model, and notes that it does not apply. The combined municipal grant currently allocated to Visit Stellenbosch and Franschhoek Wine Valley provides a sufficient funding base for a consolidated entity — and consolidation would unlock additional financial capacity that the current fragmented model structurally cannot achieve.

Both LTOs currently operate separate membership fee structures and separate opt-in tourism levy arrangements with accommodation and tourism businesses in their respective areas. Businesses operating across both areas — a common situation for wine estates, accommodation groups and tour operators in the WC024 area — must currently join and contribute financially to two separate organisations to access destination marketing coverage across a single municipality. A consolidated entity would unify these contributions into one member base and one levy pool, materially strengthening the entity's own-revenue position relative to either LTO independently.

The study itself acknowledges (Section 5.3.1) that one of the LTOs exhibits 'a far higher dependence on public-sector funding' with own-generated income remaining 'limited in scale and growth.' A consolidated entity — offering a more comprehensive and professionally managed membership proposition across the full WC024 destination — would be measurably more financially resilient than the current two-LTO arrangement. The financial sustainability argument advanced in the FWV circular is, in this respect, an argument for consolidation rather than against it.

5. Comparative Models and Benchmarks

The feasibility study would benefit from engagement with the following established South African models, which together demonstrate that the consolidated municipal entity is not a theoretical construct but a proven delivery mechanism for destination marketing.

5.1 Johannesburg Tourism Company — Recommended Reference Model

The JTC is a Non-Profit Company established by the City of Johannesburg as a municipal entity under the Municipal Systems Act, governed by an independent Board under King IV principles and operating under a Service Delivery Agreement. It complies fully with MFMA Section 121 reporting obligations, delivers destination marketing, MICE and trade engagement, and retains operational agility while providing municipal accountability.

This architecture is directly analogous to the relationship between the national Department of Tourism and South African Tourism as a Schedule 3A public entity — a structure within which the submitter operated for 12 years. The effectiveness of that model demonstrates that clear mandate, professional management and institutional independence are not in tension with public accountability when the governance architecture is correctly designed.

5.2 Cape Town Tourism — A Hybrid Model Worth Studying

Cape Town Tourism operates under a service delivery relationship with the City of Cape Town, functioning with operational independence while delivering against a City-set strategic mandate. It has been recognised by UNWTO as operating one of the world's best visitor strategies.

The Cape Town model is relevant not because it should be replicated at Stellenbosch's scale, but because it demonstrates the effectiveness of a clearly defined service delivery relationship between a municipality and an independently governed tourism body — and the revenue diversification potential of levy expansion initiatives developed in partnership with TOMSA.

5.3 Durban Tourism — A Cautionary Reference

The submitter would caution the municipality against the Durban model of fully integrated municipal delivery, which has historically underperformed on market responsiveness, private sector partnership attraction and revenue diversification — precisely the weaknesses the study identifies as high-risk for full internalisation. The Durban experience demonstrates that the governance and accountability benefits of internalisation are not automatically realised, and that operational effectiveness suffers materially when destination marketing is embedded within a full municipal administrative structure.

6. Specific Recommendations

Having considered the feasibility study in full, the submitter respectfully submits the following specific recommendations for Council's consideration:

1. **Do not adopt the binary framing of the current study as the final decision framework.**

Commission a supplementary assessment of the consolidated municipal entity model (Section 86B MSA) as a third delivery option, with specific reference to the Johannesburg Tourism Company model and the Cape Town Tourism service delivery framework.

2. **Consolidate the two existing LTO grant allocations into a single procurement and governance framework.**

The current dual-LTO structure for two geographically adjacent areas within a single municipality is operationally inefficient and limits the ability to build a coherent, unified destination brand for the WC024 area.

3. **Insist on outcome-based performance measurement in any future delivery model.**

Any future SDA, tender or operational framework must include: (a) defined visitor economy outcomes including spend, length of stay, repeat visitation and bed-night data; (b) mandatory annual performance reviews; (c) benchmarking against comparable South African destinations; and (d) consequence management provisions linked to performance outcomes.

4. **Address the grant transparency deficit identified in the study.**

Future grant or service payment arrangements must include an explicit cap on the proportion of public funds that may be applied to organisational overheads versus direct marketing and tourism development expenditure. The study's own finding — that grants frequently exceed direct marketing spend by 33–50% — supports a maximum overhead ratio of 25–30% of grant value, aligned with international DMO funding norms.

5. **Appoint a CEO-level specialist to lead any future delivery entity.**

Whether through a municipal entity or an enhanced external model, the WC024 destination requires leadership by a professionally credentialed destination marketing specialist.

The appointment process must be merit-based, transparent and independent of incumbent organisational interests. Remuneration must be benchmarked against the tourism sector rather than municipal salary scales.

6. Consolidate the fragmented membership and levy base into a single, more capitalised funding model.

The municipality should commission a quantified assessment of the combined membership fee and tourism levy income currently flowing to both LTOs, to establish the realistic own-revenue baseline of a consolidated entity. This figure, added to the consolidated municipal grant, will demonstrate that a consolidated entity would be materially more financially robust than either current organisation operating independently.

7. Ensure the submission process is genuinely open and not captured by incumbent interests.

The public participation process for this Section 78 review should reach a broad audience of tourism-linked businesses and residents across the WC024 area — including businesses in Pniel, Dwarsrivier, Stellenbosch townships and emerging agricultural and hospitality operators in Franschhoek — not only the existing membership bases of Visit Stellenbosch and FWV.

7. Conclusion

The Stellenbosch Municipality stands at a genuinely consequential juncture in the governance of its destination marketing function. The National Treasury's MFMA Circular 131 has closed the legal pathway that previously sustained the existing LTO grant model in its unreformed state. The current Section 78 feasibility study, while commendably thorough, presents Council with a choice between two imperfect options when a more robust third option exists and deserves evaluation.

A consolidated, professionally governed, municipally established Destination Marketing Organisation — structured as a municipal entity under Section 86B of the Municipal Systems Act — would preserve the operational agility and industry expertise that the study correctly identifies as critical, while delivering the strategic accountability, outcome orientation and developmental alignment that the municipality's LED mandate demands. It would consolidate the fragmented two-LTO structure into a unified WC024 destination brand, unify the currently split membership and levy base into a single more capitalised funding model, and provide a legally durable, MFMA-compliant vehicle for the long-term investment of public funds in tourism promotion.

The submitter respectfully urges the municipality not to allow incumbent organisational interests to foreclose this option before it has been properly evaluated. The Stellenbosch, Franschhoek and surrounding areas constitute one of South Africa's most recognised tourism destinations and one of the Western Cape's most significant economic assets. It deserves a destination marketing structure commensurate with that standing.

8. Offer of Further Engagement

The submitter welcomes the opportunity to present the consolidated entity model to relevant municipal officials or the portfolio committee, drawing on direct experience with analogous DMO structures at national and international level.

Should the municipality resolve to establish a Section 86B entity, the submitter also wishes to place on record, in a spirit of full transparency, a willingness in principle to be considered for appointment as a non-executive director — subject to the appointment process being open, merit-based and managed independently of incumbent organisational interests, with no remuneration.

Why this offer is made in this way

The submitter is aware that an expression of interest in a future board appointment, made within a submission advocating for that entity's creation, requires transparent handling. It is offered here precisely because transparency demands it — not to pre-position for appointment, but to make available to the municipality a resource it may not have considered. The municipality should disregard this section entirely if it creates any perception of conflict with the substantive recommendations in this submission, which stand independently on their merits.

Lance Bradley Littlefield

Private capacity — Business Owner and Tourism Industry Practitioner

Managing Director, Motherdough Pty Limited

Former Director, Franschhoek Wine Valley Tourism Association Board (Nov 2024 – Jan 2026)

Former Country Head: India / Director: Italy, South African Tourism

Email: lancelittlefield@me.com | Tel: 076 881 6888

Date: 21 February 2026

Submission to: Sharon Pedro | sharon.pedro@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Submission on the Feasibility Study for Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality Peacock Blue CC, Franschhoek

March 9 2026

I am writing to you as someone who has 3 retail stores in Franschhoek and one in Stellenbosch. We have been trading in Franschhoek for approximately 20 years and employ 12 full time staff in the Village. For several years I served on the Tourism Board as representative of the retail group. Retail businesses like ours in Franschhoek are entirely dependent on the tourist trade to survive and thrive.

Over the years I have had many discussions with the Tourist Board as, in my opinion, they have never adequately represented the interests of the Village businesses. This is best illustrated by the name change from The Franschhoek Tourist Board to the Franschhoek Wine Valley, with a very loose definition of the boundaries of the Franschhoek Wine Valley.

Around that time a Wine Farmer became the Chairman of the Tourist Board and has remained in place for the last eleven years. The Wine Farms have benefitted from the introduction of the Wine Tram which takes visitors out of the village. In our view we are in amicable but very real competition with the Wine Farms. The current focus of the Tourist Board serves them better. This is why many Village businesses are no longer members of the tourist board.

However, many of us are now members of a new organization, the Franschhoek Business Association. Its aims are to protect, promote, support and advance the interests of businesses whose primary trading location is the Village of Franschhoek.

We would therefore welcome a change to the current arrangements. We would like to be able to join and contribute to an organization that would restore the balance in promoting all sectors equally. It is our opinion that the third possibility highlighted by Lance Littlefield would serve us best and could/ should provide us with the professional support we require.

Patricia Eccles

Comments on Municipality feasibility study and impact on Tourism

The assessment shows that internalising tourism functions would introduce significant short- to medium-term risks that could disrupt services and weaken our destination's competitiveness.

The Municipality currently has no internal tourism, marketing, or visitor-servicing expertise, meaning they would begin from a zero-capacity baseline.

This creates a high likelihood of underperformance, delays, and reduced service quality during the establishment phase.

Tourism requires agility — rapid procurement, quick decision-making, and the ability to respond immediately to market shifts. Municipal processes are inherently slower, which would limit responsiveness and compromise time-sensitive campaigns and crisis management.

They also risk losing long-standing industry relationships that cannot be quickly replicated within a municipal structure, reducing collaboration and market visibility.

Internalisation is significantly more expensive and would place additional strain on Municipality HR, Supply Chain, Finance, and management.

Any decline in marketing performance or visitor servicing during the transition would negatively affect Franschhoek's reputation, visitor numbers, and business confidence. This will result in loss of tourism revenue to the Greater Stellenbosch region.

In summary, internalisation carries high financial, institutional, and operational risks.

The external delivery model remains the most feasible option, offering continuity, expertise, flexibility, and better short-term affordability — without compromising municipal oversight.

National Treasury indicated that municipalities with a clean audit eg, Cape Town and Stellenbosch are capable of managing their own conditional grant without interference from National treasury. "Daily Maverick, Friday, 6 March 2026".

The Franschhoek tourism office has achieved remarkable success in promoting both Franschhoek and Greater Stellenbosch, consistently providing top-quality service to all its members, regardless of their sector within the tourism industry.

The Municipality will struggle to accomplish this due to their lack of connection with LTO members and international buyers.

9 March 2026

To : Stellenbosch Municipal Council

Re : External Delivery Model

Dear Sirs/Madams

Over the last couple of years Visit Stellenbosch has been extremely successful in marketing the Stellenbosch region as one of the top destinations for both local and international tourists, in South Africa.

This has had a significant impact on the local economy, in particular in the hospitality sector, and resulted in significant job creation.

The success story of Visit Stellenbosch is the envy of many South African municipalities, and has become the benchmark for tourism organisations country wide and even further afield.

These achievements were only possible as a result of visionary leadership and oversight by local business owners, active involvement of stakeholders, and a small motivated and professional team dedicated to executing on the agreed strategic plan.

I have no doubt that the external delivery model was critical in creating the environment within which this was possible, and achieved.

On behalf of TASTE I fully endorse the findings of the feasibility study into the delivery of destination marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality, and call on council to formally endorse the external delivery model. This can further be strengthened with a clear service level agreement setting out agreed objectives, deliverables and performance targets.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'DKriel', is positioned above the printed name and title.

Daniël Kriel
Chairman TASTE

Submission on the Feasibility Study for Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality

Section 78(3) Review — LED Sustainability Study, WC024

Submitted by	TK Properties
Capacity	Commercial property owner — Franschhoek main road
Date	March 2026
Deadline	9 March 2026 16:00
Submit to	Sharon Pedro sharon.pedro@stellenbosch.gov.za

About TK Properties

TK Properties owns and manages several commercial buildings on the main road in Franschhoek. Our tenants are almost entirely tourism-facing businesses — restaurants, retailers, galleries and service providers. We have operated in this market for a number of years and our investment in this village is substantial and long-term. We are not a tourism business ourselves, but our entire commercial position depends on tourism performing.

Why We Are Submitting

A property owner has a simple relationship with destination marketing: when the village is busy, tenants trade well, pay rent on time and stay. When the village is quiet, the reverse happens. We are not romantic about this — it is a commercial reality. Over the past few years we have observed increasing tenant stress, higher vacancy periods between tenants, and greater difficulty attracting the quality of operator the main road used to hold. We do not attribute this to one cause, but underperforming destination marketing is part of the picture.

We became aware of this Section 78 review through the Franschhoek Business Association. We read the feasibility study summary. What struck us was the finding that between 33 and 50 percent of public funding for destination marketing is absorbed by the organisations running it — before any campaign reaches a potential visitor. From a property owner's perspective, that is a poor return on public investment, and it affects us directly.

Our Concern with the Current Arrangement

We are not in a position to comment on the internal workings of tourism organisations. What we can say is this: the outcome we need is straightforward. We need visitors in the village. We need them walking the main road, eating in restaurants, browsing shops. If the public money going into destination marketing is not producing that outcome — and the study suggests it is not being measured against that outcome at all — then the arrangement is not working for us or our tenants.

The study's own data shows that neither LTO is subject to an annual performance review. There is no measurement of footfall, visitor spend or length of stay. We find this extraordinary. We review our own investment decisions against measurable returns. We would expect the same discipline from any organisation receiving public funds to market this village.

What We Would Like to See

We support the Franschhoek Business Association's call for the municipality to evaluate a consolidated, professionally governed destination marketing entity before making a final decision. We are not in a position to comment on the legal detail — the FBA's submission covers that. What we can say as property owners is that the structural case for one well-run organisation, accountable for measurable outcomes, is stronger than the case for two under-resourced organisations splitting the same funding base.

We ask the municipality to require, in any future arrangement: clear measurement of visitor numbers and spend in the village; a cap on the proportion of public funds spent on administration; and a leadership appointment process that brings in genuine marketing expertise rather than continuity of existing arrangements.

Our position in plain terms

Franschhoek main road is our investment. Destination marketing is the mechanism that drives its performance. We want it run well, measured properly and accountable for results. The current arrangement does not meet that standard.



Tracey Kirsten
Director/Trustee

TK Properties/Turara Investments

Commercial property owner, Franschhoek

Date: March 2026

Member: Franschhoek Business Association

Contact: traceykirsten@saol.com Cell: 0824635006

09 March 2026

To whom it may concern,

Wesgro is the official tourism, trade and investment promotion agency for Cape Town and the Western Cape. In collaboration with various stakeholders, Wesgro works to facilitate inclusive and sustainable economic growth, enhance competitiveness, and support job creation across the province. Our mandate includes positioning Cape Town and the Western Cape as a leading regional economy.

The Wesgro Tourism team, comprising Leisure Tourism and the Cape Town & Western Cape Convention Bureau, undertakes domestic and international destination marketing and trade engagement initiatives. This includes business tourism promotion, tourism trade relations, destination marketing, media engagement, and event support, with a focus on regional spread and balanced tourism growth.

Wesgro engages with Regional Tourism Organisations (RTOs) and Local Tourism Organisations (LTOs) to support alignment, coordination, and information sharing across the tourism ecosystem. These engagements contribute to the development of regional tourism initiatives and informed planning processes.

Visit Stellenbosch has participated in various collaborative platforms and initiatives facilitated by Wesgro. This includes:

- Participation in regional events and industry platforms
- Attendance at quarterly RTO forums
- Involvement in travel trade and media familiarisation programmes
- Contribution to destination content and information-sharing initiatives
- Engagement in coordinated planning discussions
- Supporting data-sharing initiatives where applicable

In this way, Visit Stellenbosch has been a partner in our efforts to promote the Western Cape with a particular focus on achieving regional spread.

Sincerely,



Russel Brueton
Chief Marketing & Innovation Officer



4 March 2026

To: The Municipal Council

Subject: Letter of Support for the Continuation of the External Tourism Service Delivery Model in terms of Section 78 and in particular Visit Stellenbosch

Dear Councillors,

On behalf of the accommodation sector, including hotels, guesthouses, lodges, bed and breakfasts, and self-catering establishments operating within our municipality, we wish to formally express our strong support for the recommendation that the Visit Stellenbosch continue to function as an external service provider in terms of Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act.

The feasibility assessment clearly demonstrates that, while an internal delivery model may present potential long-term benefits related to development alignment, institutional ownership and cost transparency, the municipality does not currently possess the necessary institutional and operational readiness to assume full responsibility for this function without incurring significant transitional and long-term risks. From the perspective of the accommodation industry, these risks are not abstract—they translate directly into potential occupancy declines, reduced visitor confidence, and diminished market competitiveness.

Tourism is a dynamic and highly competitive sector that requires agility, specialist expertise, established stakeholder networks, and the ability to respond rapidly to market trends. The external delivery model of appointing Visit Stellenbosch, has consistently achieved higher overall feasibility scores, particularly in terms of institutional maturity, operational readiness and short-term financial affordability. The existing tourism body has demonstrated its capacity to operate within mature governance systems, maintain strong trade relationships, and implement focused destination marketing strategies that directly benefit accommodation establishments and the broader visitor economy.

A transition to an internal model at this stage would likely introduce capacity gaps, transitional inefficiencies, operational delays and increased fiscal exposure during the establishment phase. Such disruptions would pose material risks to service continuity, destination marketing momentum and investor confidence. For accommodation providers—many of whom operate within tight margins and in a sensitive post-recovery market

environment—stability and consistency in tourism promotion and stakeholder coordination are critical.

The continuation of the external model ensures:

- Sustained marketing presence in competitive tourism markets;
- Retention of specialist expertise and established operational systems;
- Reduced implementation and financial risk;
- Ongoing stakeholder collaboration and industry confidence; and
- Stability in service delivery during a period where economic certainty remains essential.
- Building on the strong industry relations and support already in place

The accommodation sector remains committed to working collaboratively with both the municipality and Visit Stellenbosch to advance inclusive growth, transformation, and sustainable destination development. However, we strongly believe that, at this juncture, the external delivery model represents the most feasible, prudent and economically responsible option in accordance with the prescripts of Section 78.

We therefore respectfully request that Council endorse the recommendation to retain Visit Stellenbosch as the external service provider.

Yours faithfully,



Annemien Kotzé

Chairperson of Stellenbosch Publicity and marketing (SPM) and Stay Stellenbosch
(accommodation sector of Stellenbosch)



LANZERAC

1692

4 April 2026

Stellenbosch Municipality
Plein Street
Stellenbosch
7600

Dear Ms Mettler – Municipal Manager,

Re: Letter of Support for the Continued External Delivery of Destination Marketing Services (Visit Stellenbosch)

We would like to express our strong support for the recommendations contained in the *Feasibility Study for the Delivery of Destination Marketing in Stellenbosch Municipality*.

The study clearly demonstrates that the current external delivery model remains the most feasible and practical mechanism for implementing destination marketing services in the municipality. The report confirms that Local Tourism Organisations possess the operational systems, stakeholder relationships and sector expertise necessary to implement marketing programmes effectively and responsively within a dynamic tourism environment.

As stakeholders operating within the tourism economy of Stellenbosch, we have directly experienced the benefits of this model. The collaborative structure allows industry participants, tourism operators and local businesses to work closely with destination marketing organisations that understand the nuances of the market and are able to react quickly to changing trends and opportunities.

The feasibility assessment further highlights that internalising the function would require significant new staffing, administrative restructuring and increased municipal expenditure, creating operational risk during the transition phase. In contrast, the current model provides institutional maturity, flexibility and cost efficiency.

For these reasons, we support the recommendation that the municipality continue utilising the external delivery model while strengthening monitoring, evaluation and value-for-money mechanisms.



Lanzerac Estate Investments (Pty) Ltd Reg no. 1959/002398/07 VAT No: 4310103538

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Lanzerac



LANZERAC

1692

We believe this approach will ensure the continued growth of Stellenbosch as a globally recognised tourism destination while supporting local businesses, employment and economic development.

Yours sincerely,

Emile Langenhoven
General Manager



Lanzerac Estate Investments (Pty) Ltd Reg no. 1959/002398/07 VAT No: 4310103538

Directors: NW King

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www.adventureshop.co.za

Date: 4 March
Stellenbosch Municipality
Plein Street
Stellenbosch
7600
Re: Public participation – Feasibility study | Letter of Support

Dear Me Mettler – Stellenbosch Municipality,

As partners within the broader regional tourism ecosystem, we welcome the findings of the feasibility study evaluating the delivery of destination marketing services within Stellenbosch Municipality.

The report highlights the important contribution that tourism makes to local economic development and emphasises the role of destination marketing in supporting visitor growth, job creation and sector development.

The analysis demonstrates that the external delivery model benefits from strong operational capacity, established industry networks and the flexibility required to respond to market conditions. These characteristics are particularly important in the tourism sector, where responsiveness and collaboration are essential to maintaining destination competitiveness.

The study further indicates that internalising the tourism function would require significant additional expenditure and the recruitment of specialised staff, which could introduce transitional risks and reduce operational efficiency during the establishment phase.

In light of these findings, we support the recommendation that the municipality retain the external service delivery model while continuing to strengthen strategic oversight and performance monitoring.

We look forward to continued collaboration in promoting Stellenbosch as one of South Africa's leading tourism destinations.

Kindr regards,

Raino Bolz

On behalf of Adventure Shop and Experiences sector of the Stellenbosch tourism sector.



APPENDIX 6



NATIONAL TREASURY

MFMA Circular No.131

Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

Section 67 of the MFMA: Funds Transferred by Municipalities to Organisations and Bodies Outside the Government

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1. Purpose of Circular

The purpose of this Circular is to guide municipalities on the implementation of section 67 in the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) relating to instances when municipalities transfer funds to organisations or bodies outside of government, i.e. non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which also includes nonprofit organisation (NPOs). This Circular includes an Annexure, which outlines examples of instances where municipalities must follow procurement processes instead of making a transfer payment as contemplated in terms of section 67 of the MFMA. Note that the provisions of section 67 of the MFMA are not applicable to municipal entities.

2. Background

Section 67 of the MFMA outlines a process which must be followed before transferring funds to NGOs in instances where such transfers are not for the actual supply of goods or services. **Where a municipality procures goods and services, even from an NGO, it must comply with the procurement processes as required in terms of section 217 of the Constitution, read with chapter 11 of the MFMA, the Municipal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Regulations and other applicable procurement prescripts, before appointing an NGO to provide goods and services to a municipality.** Section 67 of the MFMA should, therefore, not be used as a mechanism to bypass official public sector procurement legal prescripts as it only enables municipalities to make transfers to NGOs in instances other than through the normal course of providing municipal services.

A transfer within the context of section 67 of the MFMA refers to instances where a municipality does not buy any item or pay for goods or services, regardless of whether it is in furtherance of a municipal assigned or unassigned function. Section 67 of the MFMA provides a mechanism for municipalities to make transfers to organisations or bodies outside of government, such as nonprofit organisations (which include non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations), to enable them to support projects and programmes of these organisations.

Municipalities should prioritise budgeting for sufficient service delivery municipal mandates over budgeting for unassigned functions. Irrespective of whether a municipality is performing an assigned or unassigned function, section 217 of the Constitution will apply to any procurement of goods or services in relation to the performance of the assigned or unassigned function. Therefore, section 67 of the MFMA cannot be used to procure goods and services from NGOs for unassigned functions.

In budgeting for section 67 transfers, municipalities must always take cognisance of sections 62(1)(a) of the MFMA, which stipulates that the accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of a municipality and must, for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the resources of the municipality are used effectively, efficiently and economically. Service delivery must always be prioritised.

3. Council Policy

Municipalities should develop and approve a policy to transfer funds to NGOs in terms of section 67 of the MFMA to ensure transparency and accountability. This policy must govern how a municipality will provide financial assistance to NGOs. Below are some key elements that should be addressed in a section 67 transfer policy:

- **Purpose and objectives:** Clearly state the purpose, desired outcomes, and impacts that the funding aims to achieve.

- **Eligibility criteria:** Specify the eligibility requirements for potential recipients. These criteria may include jurisdiction, project alignment with funding priorities, and compliance with legal and financial standards.
- **Application process:** Outline the process for NGOs to apply for transfer funding. This should include details on the application form, submission deadlines, and required documentation associated with the application.
- **Selection criteria:** Describe the criteria and evaluation process used to assess transfer applications. Explain how applications will be scored and selected for transfer funding.
- **Funding amounts and duration:** Specify the minimum and maximum transfer amounts that can be awarded and the duration of funding support. Address any conditions or milestones that may affect funding levels.
- **Reporting and accountability:** Define the reporting requirements for transfer funding recipients. Explain how recipients will be held accountable for the spending of transferred funds. Outline the responsibilities of the municipality and the transfer funding recipients in ensuring compliance with the funding terms and conditions. Describe the monitoring processes to ensure funds are used appropriately.
- **Payment and disbursement:** Detail the method of disbursement. Specify how funds can be used. This may include budget categories, allowable expenses, and limitations on administrative costs.
- **Amendment and termination:** Address the circumstances under which a transfer agreement may be amended or terminated and the procedures for doing so.
- **Appeals and grievance procedures:** Establish a process for addressing disputes or grievances related to funding decisions or implementation, which should also include reference to a public process as part of the annual budget approval process.
- **Transparency and public information:** Discuss the level of transparency the municipality will maintain regarding funding decisions, recipients, and outcomes. Clarify how information about the transfer program will be communicated to potential applicants, stakeholders, and the public.
- **Legal and regulatory compliance:** Ensure that the policy aligns with all relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines governing grant-making activities.
- **Evaluation and review:** Specify how the section 67 policy will be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect changing needs, priorities, and best practices.
- **Conflict of interest:** Address conflict of interest guidelines for both the municipality's staff and transfer review committee members.

The municipality's section 67 transfer policy should align with its integrated development plan and legal requirements and be regularly reviewed and updated to meet evolving needs.

4. Meaning of "otherwise, than in Compliance with a Commercial or Other Business Transaction"

Section 67 of the MFMA makes reference to "otherwise than in compliance with a commercial or other business transaction". These terms have not been defined in the MFMA and should, therefore, be interpreted based on the ordinary meanings of the words within the context of the scope and purpose of section 67 of the MFMA, as well as the overarching principles in the MFMA. The word "commerce" in general, is defined as the exchange of goods and services between two or more persons and "commercial" generally means one is engaged in commerce. The general meaning of "business transaction" is the process of executing a transaction where goods and services are exchanged between two or more parties. Therefore,

this section was never meant to be applied to procuring goods and services for the municipality's own benefit or even in the case where it is not for the municipality's own benefit.

In *Agribee Beef Fund (Pty) Ltd and Another v Eastern Cape Development Agency and Another* [2023] ZACC 6, the Court confirmed that section 217(1) of the Constitution applies to all public procurement, even if the organ of state is not the direct beneficiary of the goods or services. In line with the principle that section 217(1) is "not confined to instances of procurement of goods and services by an organ of state for its own benefit or use," any arrangement in which an organ of state procures goods and services, must be done in terms of section 217(1) of the Constitution.

5. Irregular Expenditure due to Incorrect Application of Section 67 of the MFMA

Chapter 11 of the MFMA, read together with Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations apply to the procurement of goods and services. In the context of section 67 of the MFMA, where a municipality receives or is due to receive goods or services from an NGO, the payment for those goods or services cannot be made in terms of section 67 of the MFMA. For a transfer to be in line with section 67 of the MFMA, it must be truly unrequited for the municipality in form and in substance - i.e. the municipality should not receive or have not received any goods and services in exchange for the transfer to the NGO.

Therefore, municipalities must not circumvent the procurement processes by procuring goods and services from NGOs under the guise that section 67 of the MFMA is applicable. Where the municipality procures goods and services in terms of section 67 of the MFMA, instead of the applicable procurement processes, the expenditure incurred will be classified as irregular as defined in the MFMA. If a municipality pays an NGO without following procurement processes, this irregular expenditure must be referred to the Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) for investigation in terms of section 32(2)(b) of the MFMA. MPAC's recommendations must then be tabled at the next available council meeting. Municipalities must, therefore, identify and address transactions where section 67 was incorrectly applied, as required in section 32 of the MFMA.

6. Financial Misconduct, Financial Offence and Other Offences

The irregular expenditure incurred must also be referred to the municipality's disciplinary board for a financial misconduct investigation in line with section 171 of the MFMA, read together with the Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings, 2014. If there is suspected fraud or the conduct of the officials also amounts to a financial offence in terms of section 173 of the MFMA, then the matter must also be reported to the South African Police Service for investigation. Municipalities must also take cognisance of section 34 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004, where there is suspicion of corruption involving an amount of more than R100,000.

7. The Requirement to Provide Audited Financial Statements

Section 67(1)(a)(iv) of the MFMA requires an NGO that will be receiving a transfer in terms of section 67 to submit its audited financial statements to the municipality. Given the various legal forms an NGO can take, not all NGOs are compelled to have audited financial statements. If the organisation is a nonprofit organisation, then the municipality may, subject to compliance with section 67(4) of the MFMA, enter into an agreement with the relevant organisation requiring that organisation to submit financial statements that comply with the requirements of the Nonprofit Organisations Act 71 of 1997 (NPO Act) instead of submitting audited financial statements as required by section 67(1)(a)(iv) of the MFMA. Note that the possible exemption from submitting audited financial statements is limited to NGOs serving the poor, as contemplated in and subject to section 67(4) of the MFMA.

8. General Budgeting Requirements of Section 67 Transfers

Section 67 of the MFMA read with section 17(3)(j)(iv) of the MFMA, requiring that an annual budget tabled under section 16(2) of the MFMA includes details of proposed allocations to NGOs. Consequently, the municipal council approves NGO transfers as part of the budget, contingent on affordability. The accounting officer, empowered by section 67 of the MFMA, implements these transfers according to the approved budget. Municipalities must ensure that the proposed NGO transfers are clearly indicated in the budget submission to the council, including names of NGOs intended to receive funds.

Municipalities should start the section 67 process by July of the preceding financial year, ensuring provisional NGO allocations are disclosed during consultations on the draft budget. The section 67 policy must state that NGO allocations are provisional and subject to public participation. If objections arise, NGOs must be given a chance to respond to objections, but if the municipality deems their response inadequate, no transfer should be made to an NGO.

9. NGOs Serving the Poor/ Indigent

NGOs serving the poor/ indigent are exempted from compliance with section 67(1)(a) of the MFMA as stated in section 67(4) of the MFMA, subject to the following:

- If the transfer does not exceed a prescribed limit;
- If the accounting officer takes all reasonable steps to ensure that the targeted beneficiaries receive the benefit of the transferred funds; and
- If the accounting officer certifies to the Auditor-General that compliance by that NGO with subsection (1)(a) is uneconomical or unreasonable.

Although section 67(4) of the MFMA might appear to fully exempt municipalities from section 67(1)(a), this exemption is limited and applies only to specific NGO agreement requirements. A funding agreement with the NGO remains necessary, and if compliance is relaxed, the accounting officer must certify in writing to the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) why such compliance would be uneconomical or unreasonable. The certification contemplated in section 67(4) refers to at least a letter to the AGSA.

The minimum considerations that must be included in the AGSA certification are the following:

- The relevant factors behind the accounting officer's conclusion;
- Why compliance with section 67(1)(a) of the MFMA is deemed uneconomical or unreasonable; and
- The compensatory compliance measures the municipality will require from the NGO.

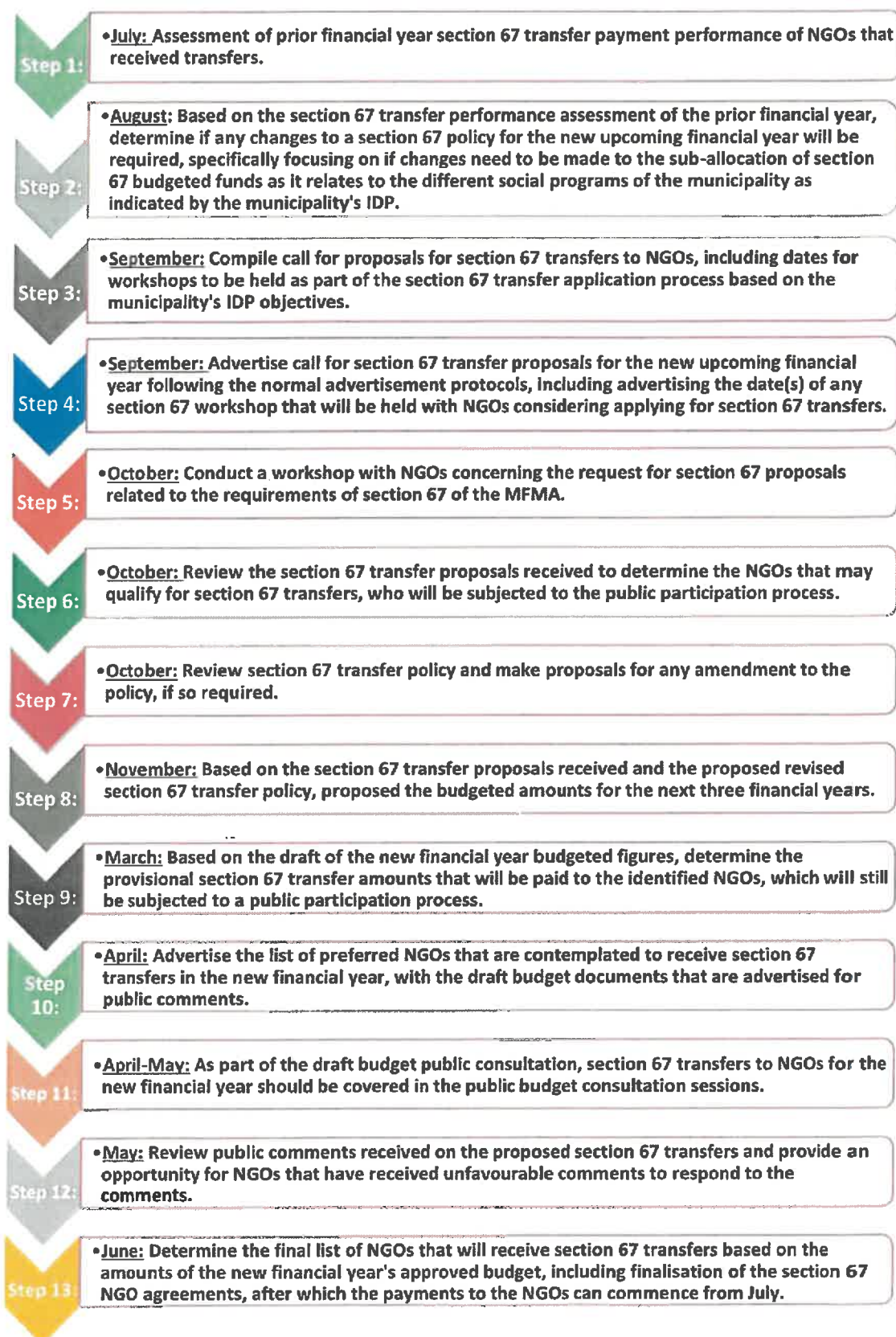
The accounting officer's conclusion must be justifiable, reasonable and fact-specific.

While section 67(4) does not prescribe a limit on the total transfer amount per year, municipalities must consider their budget constraints. Despite relaxed compliance requirements under section 67(1)(a), the accounting officer must ensure internal controls confirm that funds reach intended beneficiaries.

10. Section 67 Application Process Timeline

Transfers in terms of section 67 of the MFMA should be effected in terms of a budget-related policy, and should, therefore, follow a municipality's typical budget process. The following minimum steps are relevant to consider as part of a full-cycle section 67 transfer process.

Figure 1: Steps in a typical section 67 transfer full-cycle process:



11. Conclusion

The municipality's accounting officer must ensure that this Circular, including the Annexure to this Circular, are tabled in the next available Municipal Council meeting by submitting the Circular to the municipality's Speaker as an Annexure to a Council item. The contemplated Council item should explain the Circular and the impact of the Circular on the municipality's operations and policies. The Circular must also be brought to the attention of officials within the municipality, including the municipality's disciplinary board and the audit committee.

All clarification requests concerning this Circular should be emailed to mfma@treasury.gov.za.

Contact



national treasury

Department
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Post Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001
Email – General mfma@treasury.gov.za
Website www.treasury.gov.za/mfma

Mr W McComans
Chief Director: MFMA Implementation
31 March 2025

Annexure: Examples of NGO payments that do not qualify as section 67 transfers

Annexure: Examples of NGO payments that do not qualify as section 67 transfers

The National Treasury has observed certain payments made to NGOs in terms of section 67 of the MFMA for goods and services provided to municipalities by the NGO. Below are examples of section 67 payments that should have been subjected to a proper supply chain management process.

The following examples are covered in this Annexure:

- Payments to NGOs providing local tourism promotion/ facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animal services for which municipalities are responsible;
- Payments to NGOs in the furtherance of crime prevention, including initiatives to support the South African Police Service;
- Sponsorships to sports teams;
- Payments to NGOs/ NPOs operating special rating areas/ City Improvement Districts (CIDs);
- Ward projects; and
- Festivals/ events.

Payments to NGOs providing local tourism promotion/ facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animal services for which municipalities are responsible

Municipalities have a constitutional mandate to promote local tourism (Schedule 4B) and to provide facilities for the accommodation, care, and burial of animals (Schedule 5B). The National Treasury has noted that some municipalities outsource these services to NGOs in terms of section 67 of the MFMA instead of following a procurement process as required by section 217 of the Constitution. Where tourism promotion and animal care functions are outsourced in this manner, any expenditure incurred should be disclosed as irregular expenditure if not procured through the prescribed supply chain management processes.

Payments to NGOs in the furtherance of crime prevention, including initiatives to support the South African Police Service

Where provincial and national functions have not been assigned to municipalities, such as crime prevention services, and a municipality partners with security firms to procure, maintain, and operate cameras under crime prevention objectives (mandated to the South African Police Services), these services must be procured through a procurement process. Paying any service provider in terms of section 67 of the MFMA without following the legally required procurement process—constitutes non-compliance and must be disclosed as irregular expenditure.

Sponsorships to sports teams or sports organisers

National Treasury has observed that municipalities sponsor sports teams in terms of section 67 of the MFMA for various reasons, including promoting local economic development and tourism. In some instances, irrespective of whether the sports team uses municipal facilities or its own, in order to receive a sponsorship, there will be an obligation to advertise and market the municipality. This is the procurement of a service, and it must follow the necessary procurement process.

When a municipality sponsors a sports team, the sports team or sports organiser's may provide complimentary tickets (including food and beverages) to councillors and officials, which constitutes fringe benefits not covered by the upper limits of councillor remuneration or salary agreements. This non-compliance triggers irregular expenditure and contravenes Regulation 10 of the Municipal Cost Containment Regulations, 2019.

Payments to NGOs/ NPOs operating special rating areas/ City Improvement Districts (CIDs)

Section 22 of the Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 allows municipalities to designate special rating areas and levy additional rates to fund extra services exceeding the standard level of service in a specific municipal area. Once a special rating area is established, the municipality collects additional rates from property owners in that area. It then pays the collected additional rate over to a nonprofit company (NPC) managing the area.

Payments to the NPC are not section 67 transfers as such payments are made in the normal course of business, e.g. paying a service provider for municipal waste collection or paying a security firm to provide security services for residents/organisations in the special rating area from the additional rates charged. As a result, the payment to the NPC is part of a standard business transaction, much like any other municipal service arrangement.

Ward projects

The basis of budgeting for ward projects lies in the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), with each ward identifying and prioritising local needs through its ward committee and councillor. These needs, such as youth camps, outreach programmes, and events for the elderly, are communicated to the municipal council as part of the budgeting process. Once the budget is approved, resources are allocated based on overall budgetary constraints, project priorities, and equitable distribution across the municipality.

Where the municipality appoints an NGO to implement ward projects, the required procurement processes must be followed to appoint the NGO. However, if the municipality donates funds to an organisation whose primary objective is to pursue social purposes, compliance with section 67 of the MFMA is required.

Festivals/ events

It has been observed that municipalities host annual events, such as festivals of lights and other cultural and heritage celebrations. Where a municipality appoints an NGO to execute the event, the NGO must be appointed via a procurement process before any payment is made to the NGO for the event services rendered. The municipality cannot simply pay the NGO via section 67 of the MFMA.

Where a municipality procures artists' or bands' services to perform at the festival or event, the artists or bands must be procured following a procurement process before any payment is made to the artist or band for the event services rendered. The municipality cannot simply pay the artist or band via section 67 of the MFMA.



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ACKNOWLEDGE OF RECEIPT

24 March 2026

TO

Head of Department
Provincial Department of Infrastructure
Project, Contract and Subsidy Administration
9TH Floor
ISM Building
27 Wale Street
CAPE TOWN
8000

ATTENTION: Corrie Landsberg / Charlene Pretorius

SIGNATURE

RECIPIENT

DATE

CLAIM 4: RELEASE OF TRANCHE 1.2 PROJECT FEASIBILITY REPORT APPLICATION FOR THE RELOCATION AND PROVISION OF INTERIM BASIC SERVICES TO 350 HOUSEHOLDS, PROJECT NO 3256: FRANSCHHOEK, LANGRUG (DAM SITE).

.....
Lester van Stavel
Manager: Housing Development

pp Shaun October



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ACKNOWLEDGE OF RECEIPT

24 March 2026

TO

Head of Department
Provincial Department of Infrastructure
Project, Contract and Subsidy Administration
9TH Floor
ISM Building
27 Wale Street
CAPE TOWN
8000

ATTENTION: Corrie Landsberg / Charlene Pretorius

SIGNATURE

RECIPIENT

DATE

CLAIM: JAMESTOWN PHASES 2 AND 3 HOUSING PROJECT FOR PROJECT NO 3269.01 & HSS NO W25070001

.....
Lester van Stavel
Manager: Housing Development

pp Shaun October

APPENDIX 7



INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL AND ALLIED TRADE UNION
Social Transformation Through Sustainable Local Government

PO Box 6083
Main Street Paarl 7622

**WESTERN CAPE
REGION**

6 Dorp Street
Paarl 7646

Tel: 021 808 8229
Fax: 021 872 9039

Email:
heidi.coffee@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Our Ref No.: FEEDBACK ON FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DELIVERY OF TOURISM SERVICES SECTION 78 ASSESSMENT

Your Ref No.: FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DELIVERY OF TOURISM SERVICES SECTION 78 ASSESSMENT

Enquiries: Heidi Coffee

19 March 2026

Ms G Mettler
Municipal Manager
Stellenbosch Municipality
PO Box 17
Stellenbosch
7599
By e-mail: geraldine.mettler@ Stellenbosch.gov.za

Dear Ms Mettler

FEEDBACK ON FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DELIVERY OF TOURISM SERVICES SECTION 78 ASSESSMENT

IMATU hereby acknowledges receipt of the correspondence and confirms that we have considered the presentation contained in the LLF agenda of 12 March 2026.

It is common cause that this matter is regulated by Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act.

As a Union, IMATU remains generally opposed to any form of privatisation, including processes undertaken in terms of a Section 78 investigation. Our position is that municipal functions should, in the first instance, be delivered internally by municipal employees.

In similar investigations, our approach has consistently been to protect existing staff in the event of externalisation. However, in the Stellenbosch context, it appears common cause that the function is already partially delivered externally through grant-funded service providers, as reflected in the report. In this regard, the immediate impact on current staff appears limited.



Registration number: LR2/6/2/533

IMATU is an authorised Financial Services Provider – License no. 32333 · IMATU is a Registered Credit Provider – Registration no. NCRCP3037

REPRESENTATIVES: Q Mbatha (President), H Coffee (Deputy President), BJ Koen (General Secretary), F Willemse (Regional Chairperson & NEC), H Coffee (Deputy Regional Chairperson & NEC), A Dippenaar (NEC), G Potts (NEC), E Bruwer (Regional Manager)

Notwithstanding the above, IMATU supports a model that provides for the appointment of staff to establish and strengthen internal capacity, as contemplated in Section 78(3). We request that this position be formally recorded.

The cost model presented indicates that internal service delivery would be more expensive than external provision. However, we are not convinced that the costing has been independently validated and request that this aspect be subjected to further scrutiny.

We further emphasise the importance of full compliance with Section 78(1) and request detailed information in respect of the relevant sub-clauses of Section 78(1), as well as Section 76(b). While reference is made in the report, the level of detail provided is insufficient.

In particular, IMATU request clarity on the following:

1. Section 76(b) (i–iii): Detailed information on how these requirements have been addressed.
2. Section 78(1)(a) (i–v): Full details of considerations, with specific emphasis on subsections (ii) and (iii), relating to internal capacity and the impact on staff/human resources.
3. Section 78(2)(a): Proof that these provisions have been duly considered.
4. Section 78(3)(iv) and Section 78(3)(c)(ii) & (v): Detailed information relating to staff impact.

We reiterate that any Section 78 investigation must meaningfully and demonstrably consider the feasibility of internal service delivery through municipal staff.

In summary, while the Section 78 report appears to motivate for external service provision based on cost and service delivery considerations, it remains essential that all reasonable measures to establish and support an internal delivery model are clearly demonstrated.

Although the current “semi-privatised” nature of the service may weaken opposition to externalisation, it simultaneously indicates minimal impact on existing members.

We trust that the above will be considered and that the requested information will be provided to enable meaningful engagement on this matter.

Yours in good labour relations,



Heidi Coffee
Chairperson IMATU Stellenbosch

APPENDIX 8



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The Municipality acknowledges receipt of IMATU's submission on the Section 78(3) feasibility assessment for the tourism function.

23 March 2026

Ms H Coffee
Chairperson IMATU Stellenbosch
6 Dorp Street
Paarl
7646
Heidi.coffee@stellenbosch.gov.za

Dear Ms Coffee

FEEDBACK ON FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE DELIVERY OF TOURISM SERVICES SECTION 78 ASSESMENT

The comments raised have been carefully considered and are responded to below:

1. IMATU's General Position on Internalisation

IMATU Comment:

IMATU reiterates its general opposition to externalisation and supports internal delivery of municipal functions.

Municipal Response:

The Municipality notes IMATU's principled position. The feasibility study explicitly considered both internal and external mechanisms in compliance with Section 78 of the Municipal Systems Act. The assessment confirms that the internal delivery remains a long-term strategic option, particularly from an institutional development perspective; however, under current conditions, institutional capacity constraints, skills gaps and cost implications limit the immediate feasibility of internalisation. Accordingly, the recommendation to retain an external model is not a policy preference, but an evidence-based outcome of the Section 78 assessment process.



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2. Support for Building Internal Capacity

IMATU Comment:

Support for a model that includes strengthening internal capacity and requests that this be formally recorded.

Municipal Response:

This position aligns with the findings of the feasibility study, which support the adoption of an external service delivery mechanism. The success of this model will depend on strong contract management, rigorous performance management, and effective oversight. This will be reinforced through enhanced performance monitoring and reporting requirements, alongside the progressive development of institutional capacity within the Municipality.

3. Validation of Costing Assumptions

IMATU Comment:

Concern that internal costing has not been independently validated.

Municipal Response:

The costing presented in the feasibility study is based on benchmarking against the current Local Tourism Organisation (LTO) operational expenditure and bid pricing. Municipal cost assumptions, including staffing, operational overheads and project costs. Comparative financial modelling of internal vs external scenarios. The analysis indicates that internalisation would result in significantly higher fixed costs, including staffing, systems and overheads. Estimated internal costs are materially higher over both annual and medium-term horizons. Notwithstanding this, the Municipality acknowledges IMATU's concern and confirms that cost assumptions will be further refined during implementation planning and budgeting processes. Any future move toward internalisation would be subject to detailed business planning and budget approval processes.

4. Compliance with Section 78(1) and Section 76(b)

IMATU Comment:

Request for a more detailed demonstration of compliance with legislative provisions.



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Municipal Response:

The Municipality confirms full compliance with legislative requirements, as summarised below:

Section 76(b): External Mechanism Consideration

The feasibility study assessed the external mechanism in terms of access to specialised expertise and operational flexibility. Ability to deliver destination marketing, visitor services and sector development effectively. Existing institutional maturity of external service providers (LTOs).

Section 78(1)(a)(i–v): Required Assessments

The study explicitly assessed direct and indirect costs in the financial analysis section. The institutional capacity and skills availability are discussed in the institutional assessment. The community and stakeholder views are outlined in the public participation process. The development and employment impacts are addressed in the development assessment. The views of organised labour were addressed through the LLF engagement, which took place at the Local Labour Forum Meeting held on 12 March 2026, and the subsequent IMATU submission dated 19 March 2026.

These are comprehensively addressed throughout the feasibility study, including financial, institutional, operational and development assessments. Public participation outcomes indicate majority support for the external model.

Section 78(2)(a): Consideration of Internal Mechanism

The internal model was fully developed and costed, including the proposed organisational structure, staffing requirements and operational and financial implications. This confirms that internal delivery was meaningfully assessed and not excluded.

Section 78(3)(iv) and related provisions (staff impact)

The study specifically assessed labour impacts and confirms that there are no direct staff transfers or redundancies under the current model. The function is already largely delivered externally. Internalisation would require new posts rather than the absorption of existing staff.



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5. Impact on Staff and Human Resources

IMATU Comment:

Request for clarity on staff implications.

Municipal Response:

The staff implications are as follows:

Current model:

No adverse impact on existing municipal staff as no retrenchments or transfers are required. The Municipality supports employment within the broader tourism economy.

Internal model:

An internal model would require the creation of a new municipal unit with multiple specialised positions. It introduces long-term personnel cost obligations that require recruitment, training and organisational restructuring.

The study concludes that internalisation introduces increased financial and organisational risk. It will reduce flexibility compared to external contracting arrangements.

6. Demonstration of Consideration of Internal Feasibility

IMATU Comment:

Concern that internal delivery may not have been sufficiently explored.

Municipal Response:

The Municipality confirms that internal delivery was extensively assessed, including full organisational design (organogram/structure and staffing) with detailed costing (operational, staff and project costs), implementation timelines and institutional readiness, as well as a risk assessment.

7. Conclusion

The Municipality appreciates IMATU's input and confirms that all legislative requirements in terms of Section 78 have been met. The internal delivery was fully and meaningfully assessed. No adverse labour impacts are anticipated under the



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recommended model. The external model is recommended based on current feasibility, cost efficiency, and operational readiness.

Importantly, the Municipality remains committed to strengthening internal capacity over time, ensuring robust contract management and oversight. Maintaining ongoing engagement with organised labour through the Local Labour Forum (LLF).

(Aching)  29/03/20
Municipal Manager

AGENDA**39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY****2026-03-31**

10.9	RURAL MANAGEMENT: (PC: CLLR C MANUEL)
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NONE

10.10	MUNICIPAL MANAGER (G METTLER)
--------------	--------------------------------------

10.10.1	ADOPTION OF THE REVISED STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL RISK REGISTER FOR THE 2025/2026 FINANCIAL YEAR
----------------	---

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No:

Meeting Date:

Good Governance and Compliance

25 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: ADOPTION OF THE REVISED STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL RISK REGISTER FOR THE 2025/2026 FINANCIAL YEAR**2. PURPOSE**

To submit the Revised Strategic and Operational Risk Register for the 2025/2026 financial year for Council approval.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current crisis in the Middle East, which intensified in March 2026, has fundamentally altered the global risk landscape, necessitating an immediate and comprehensive revision of the Strategic Risk Register. This dispute has transcended the boundaries of a regional geopolitical conflict to become a major structural economic shock, creating a "new normal" that directly threatens the continuity and financial sustainability of municipal operations.

The escalation in evictions across the municipal area, compounded by a severe shortage of Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA), poses a certain risk for the municipality. Municipalities bear a mandatory constitutional obligation to provide alternative housing for vulnerable evictees.

MSCOA (Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts) is a uniform financial reporting framework aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability, and financial management within South African municipalities. While it has significant benefits, its implementation also poses emerging risks.

These risks are addressed in the revised Strategic and Operational Risk Register (**ANNEXURE A**).

5. RECOMMENDATION

that Council approves the Strategic and Operational Risk Register (**ANNEXURE A**) for the 2025/2026 financial year.

6. DISCUSSION

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act 56 of 2003, and best practices for municipal governance both mandate that municipalities maintain an efficient risk management system in order to stay on top of emerging threats and assess risk appetite. A municipality must concentrate its resources and attention on the areas where stakeholders are most concerned and at risk in order to achieve effectiveness. In order to achieve this, the Stellenbosch Municipality has implemented a Strategic Risk Register, which identifies operational and strategic risks at the corporate level. This process makes sure that risks that could impair service delivery and the strategic objectives are recognized and connected to the necessary steps to reduce them.

In order to accomplish the municipality's vision, service delivery, and strategic goals and to guarantee suitable results for the community, the Stellenbosch Municipality is dedicated to efficient risk management.

To guarantee that the municipalities continue to be suitably responsive to the risk environment, changes to the Strategic Risk Register were required due to the shifting external environment dynamics that affect municipal services.

Risk assessments were carried out in accordance with the law throughout the financial year. These are being done to make sure the Council is aware of the dangers that need to be reduced and that the risk register accurately reflects those risks.

The current crisis in the Middle East, which intensified in March 2026, has fundamentally altered the global risk landscape, necessitating an immediate and comprehensive revision of the Strategic Risk Register. This dispute has transcended the boundaries of a regional geopolitical conflict to become a major structural economic shock, creating a "new normal" that directly threatens the continuity and financial sustainability of municipal operations.

The escalation in evictions across the municipal area, compounded by a severe shortage of Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA), poses a certain risk for the municipality. Municipalities bear a mandatory constitutional obligation to provide alternative housing for vulnerable evictees.

MSCOA (Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts) is a uniform financial reporting framework aimed at enhancing transparency, accountability, and financial management within South African municipalities. While it has significant benefits, its implementation also poses emerging risks.

These risks are addressed in the revised Strategic and Operational Risk Register.

Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to effective risk management in order to achieve the municipality's vision, service delivery, and strategic objectives and to ensure appropriate outcomes for the community.

6.1 Background

In terms of Section 60 of the MFMA the Municipal Manager must take reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality maintains effective financial and risk management as well as internal controls.

The principal aim of the risk assessment process is to:

- Identify the risks threatening the achievement of the IDP's objectives of each directorate;

- Assess the key risks facing each directorate; and
- Identify the processes/functions/directorates/persons the municipality and top management rely upon to manage the identified risks.
- Align the mentioned risk management process with processes as established by provincial and national government (as communicated to the municipality).

6.2 **Financial Implications**

The financial impact will be quantified as part of the 2026/2027 approved budget and adjustment budget.

6.3 **Legal Implications** **Section 62 of the MFMA**

General Financial Management Functions

- (1) *The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the managing of financial administration of the municipality, and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure –*
- (a) *that the resources of the municipality are used effectively, efficient and economically;*
 - (b) *that full and proper records of the financial affairs of the municipality are kept in accordance with any prescribed norms and standards;*
 - (c) *that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems–*
 - (i) *of financial and risk management and internal control.*

6.4 **Staff Implications**

None.

6.5 **Risk Implications**

As indicated in the annexed Strategic and Operational Risk Register.

6.6 **Comments from Senior Management:**

6.6.1 **Director: Infrastructure Services**

Supported.

6.6.2 **Director: Planning and Economic Development**

Supported.

6.6.3 **Director: Community and Protection Services**

Supported.

6.6.4 **Director: Corporate Services**

Supported.

6.6.5 Director: Planning and Economic Development

Supported.

6.6.6 Chief Financial Officer

Supported.

6.6.7 Municipal Manager

Supported.

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 7.9.10

that Council approves the Strategic and Operational Risk Register (**ANNEXURE A**) for the 2025/2026 financial year.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: Strategic and Operational Risk Register for the 2025/2026 financial year.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Helena Priem
POSITION	Chief Risk Officer
DIRECTORATE	Office of the Municipal Manager
CONTACT NUMBERS	8157
E-MAIL ADDRESS	helena.priem@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	19 March 2025

ANNEXURE A

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL RISK REGISTER 2025/2026														
Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
Climate Change and Infrastructure disasters	Changing weather patterns, unpredictabel rainfall/flash floods, drought and natural disasters, fires seasonal and other	Strategic	10.00	10.00	100.00	6.32	6.32	40.00	Approved Disaster Management Plan.					
									Boreholes completed to mitigate drought.					
									Drought management plan in place					
									Water demand meters					
										Climate Change Impact Assessments and mitigating planning.		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
Economic downturn due civil unrest and the impact of crime.	Increase in criminal activities, civil unrest reputational risk due to perceived increase in the said activities.	Strategic	10.00	10.00	100.00	6.32	6.32	40.00	Close relationships with SAPS and other law enforcement agencies					
									Combined control room					
									Combined SSI					
									Strategic camera placings					
										Frequent meeting interventions.		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
Ineffective service delivery due to Geopolitical Instability	Global risk to commodities especially possible fuel rationing by government, energy related products, engineering services, certain food products. Possible deepening of world-wide recession. Current status in the Middle East and the ongoing conflict as part of the regional conflict in the Ukraine and other parts of the world.	Strategic	10.00	10.00	100.00	8.83	8.83	78.00		Mobilising and approval of Rapid Response Unit with trained staff.	RRU established	In Progress	2025/04/01	2026/06/30
									Business Continuity Communication Plan					
									Effect on income of municipality.					
									Energy Plan - implementation of Solar panels etc.					
									Fuel reserves					
									S116 process to be initiated when necessary and as possible fuel shortage impacts on service delivery as well as finalisation of contracted Service Providers					
									SCM Plan addressing affected commodities					
									Variation orders as and when prices increase from service providers.					

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
									Working from home policy					
										Drafting of budgets, adjustment and annually.	Draft budget to be revisited to absorb possible fuel increase. Capital budget to be increased. Tariff structure to be compared with neighbouring municipalities and presented to Council to defend tariff increase.	In Progress	2025/06/17	2026/06/30
										Identifying areas where increased spending can occur during fuel shortage	S71 monitoring monthly as well as weekly Capex discussion	In Progress	2026/03/18	2026/06/30
										IDP Process more vigilant time lines to ensure information sharing.		In Progress	2025/06/17	2026/05/31
										Pro-active procurement measures to intervene before problems cannot be controlled - impact of the international market and what is bought internationally		In Progress	2025/06/18	2026/06/30
										Procure Fuel tanker to provide storage capacity	SCM process initiated	In Progress	2026/03/18	2026/04/30
Inefficient Evictions Management	Evictions are increasing. Municipalities must provide alternative accommodation to evictees. Stellenbosch Municipality currently has no space/place to accommodate evictees. Local communities in the Stellenbosch Municipality are openly refusing to accept evicted persons into their communities.	Strategic	10.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	100.00		Annually review the Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy		In Progress	2023/12/01	2026/05/31
										Develop and implement a municipal specific land banking strategy		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/05/31
										Develop Temporary Relocation Area Policy and review annually.		In Progress	2026/03/19	2026/06/30
										Establish a Task Managment Committee with National/Provincial Departments of Human Settlements to secure "unfunded mandate" grants for eviction-related housing		In Progress	2026/03/19	2026/06/30
Loss of life of activists and safety and security around officials & council members	Targeted Violence or Assassinations: Many activists and community leaders are targeted due to their outspoken roles against corruption, human rights violations, or political injustice. Criminal Organizations: Leaders who oppose criminal syndicates (e.g., drug gang, land invasion) often face violent retaliation.	Strategic	10.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	10.00	100.00		Considering action plan wrt individuals and families who are potential victims.		In Progress	2025/06/09	2026/05/31
										Meetings with Leaders in the community.		In Progress	2025/06/09	2026/05/31
										Meetings with SAPS to be kept informed and get access to relevant information		In Progress	2025/06/09	2026/05/31

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
Increased risk of land invasion	Legal precedents set under disaster management declaration limiting municipal scope to evict. Illegal invasions and land grabs. Compromising housing development and housing opportunities	Strategic	9.00	10.00	90.00	5.69	6.32	36.00	Arms tender finalised and awarded					
									Close relationships with SAPS and other law enforcement agencies, combined control room					
									Combined control room					
									Housing development continuing in response to housing demand					
									Legal panel in place to respond to legal matters					
									Security tender in place					
									Utilisation of municipal drones to monitor areas of potential land invasion.					
										Action Plan for security/protecting municipal owned land.	Action Plan to be driven by the Directorate: Community and Protection Services. Improvement of the security / protection of vacant municipal land being implemented as budget allows.	In Progress	2023/07/01	2026/06/30
										Annual revision and submission of the Housing Pipeline for Council approval	Annual Review is concluded annually in May and submitted to council	In Progress	2023/07/01	2026/06/30
										Develop and implement a municipal specific land banking strategy		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/05/31
										Ensure implementation of an annually reviewed Housing Communication Plan (Ensure that clarity is provided on the Municipality’s Housing Delivery Strategy and Targets).		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Ensure the Implementation of a Social Housing Programme		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/05/31
										Implement a "Early Warning System" using satellite imagery or community reporting to identify land invasions within the first 24–48 hours		In Progress	2026/03/19	2026/06/30
										Monitoring of ablution facilities in all 29 Informal Settlements within the WC024 bi-weekly.	Bi-weekly monitoring of ablution facilities in all 29 informal settlements in the WC024 is currently in process and ongoing.	In Progress	2023/07/01	2026/06/23

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
Water security	* Growing population and development growth * Polluted natural water sources * Dependency on external sources (CoC) * Limited water supply in region * Limited allocation from Water Authorities *Decreasing water availability *Impact of Climate Change - varying rainfall paterns and increase in temperatures	Strategic	10.00	8.00	80.00	6.32	5.06	32.00	Boreholes					
									Drought management plan in place					
									Ensure that there is sufficient generating power to stabilise water levels					
									Term tender in place					
									Water demand meters					
										Agreement with COCT - receive water from the Bergrivier/Voelvlei catchment scheme.		In Progress	2025/06/17	2026/06/30
										Continuous maintenance of all equipment		In Progress	2026/02/06	2026/06/30
										High Level mitigating action taken with drilling for water.	Boreholes tested and available if needed.	In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
Availability and cost of electricity	Possibility of loadshedding; sustainability of the national power supplier.	Strategic	8.00	8.00	64.00	6.93	6.93	48.00	Alternative energy sources that flows in to network. Example: Wheeling of energy and pool buying of electricity					
									Energy Master Plan Complete.					
										Advertise 50 Megawatt IPP tender and appoint Service Provider	50 Megawatt IPP tender approved by Council on 4 March 2025 for advertisement. Service provider appointed.	In Progress	2025/03/14	2026/06/30
										Encourage public to install rooftop PV's		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Request proposals to generate own electricity.	20 Megawatt Tender conditionally Awarded. Busy with Power Purchase Agreement at present.	In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
Cyber attacks.	Cyber attacks and cyber safety /security has become essential in municipalities. Investigate security gaps. Users opening unsafe/infected attachments.	Strategic	8.00	8.00	64.00	7.16	7.16	51.20	New electronic system to monitor potential cyber threats is in place					
									Password Policy implemented					
									Staff awareness to not open susipsious email attachments					
										Awareness campaigns.		In Progress	2023/05/25	2026/06/30
										Continuous security and penetration testing.		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										IT to do gap analysis on security requirements.		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
Differentiation in salary regimes and adjustments (increases) leads to inequality in remuneration to different levels of management in Local Government.	Section 56 employees salaries determined by minister, COGTA, while staff determined based on task evaluation system. As a result senior managers already earn more than directors and accounting officers, who have more responsibilities and accountability,	Strategic	8.00	8.00	64.00	7.59	7.59	57.60	As the Section 56 salaries are determined by COGTA and although recommendations and resolutions from a council can be forwarded to adress the risk in the form of motivation why a higher salary should be considered, the final approval of these salary					
										Ongoing liaison with COGTA	Constant discussion held on various inter-governmental platforms	In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
Minimising the potential risks, negative effects and consequences of Artificial Intelligence on society.	*Consumer Privacy (privacy violations and data security concerns. *Biased programming. *Unclear legal regulation. *Existential Risks. *Intellectual property infringement. *Exponential algorithmic biases. *Job losses/potential to replace human workers. Malicious use. *Dependency.	Strategic	8.00	8.00	64.00	6.93	6.93	48.00	Auditing and accountability.					
									Awareness					
									Develop regulations and standards.					
									Education.					
									Ethical Frameworks.					
										Basic Education and the transfer of skills and knowledge.	Discussion has started regarding the impact of AI.	In Progress	2024/11/20	2026/06/30
										Continuous evaluation and feedback to detect problems.		In Progress	2024/11/20	2026/06/30
										Data architecture of systems. Re assimilating date & AI in government to create a smarter and more efficient public service.		In Progress	2024/11/20	2026/06/30
Financial Sustainability	Debt management; cashflow; changes patterns in revenue (more off the grid connections w.r.t water and electricity).	Strategic	10.00	5.00	50.00	6.32	3.16	20.00	Legal framework to lock in customer regarding off grid connections and fix cost charges					
									Revenue enhancement strategy.					

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
Business Continuity	Disasters, electricity outages; hacking of systems.	Strategic	8.00	6.00	48.00	6.35	4.76	30.24	Disaster Management Plan for overall service delivery, operational disaster recovery site, JOC, Integrated ERP					
									ICT employee usage tools implemented					
									Off site data center					
										Alternate client communication plan developed and ready to deal with possibilities that may trigger the disaster management plan.	Alternate client communication plan developed and ready to deal with possibilities that may trigger the disaster management plan.	In Progress	2023/06/01	2026/06/30
										Ensure all staff have access to the necessary ICT equipment to perform functions remotely.	Directorate IT needs register implemented and in progress.	In Progress	2023/06/01	2026/06/30
										Ensure that the Directorates' Business Continuity Plan is reviewed at least annually.	Directorate Business Continuity Plan has been developed and is being implemented.	In Progress	2023/06/01	2026/06/30
Increase in community unrest due to the fact that growth in demand for housing exceeds the resources available for development.	Lack of bulk infrastructure; lack of identified and suitable land, unrealistic eviction judgements, housing backlogs, migration.	Strategic	8.00	6.00	48.00	6.93	5.20	36.00	Emergency policy					
									Housing pipeline					
									Increased monitoring for illegal occupants.					
									TRA identification					
										Develop and implement an Integrated Human Settlement Communications Plan	Development of an Integrated Human Settlement Communications Plan has been initiated.	In Progress	2023/07/01	2026/06/30
										Ensure implementation of an annually reviewed Housing Communication Plan (Ensure that clarity is provided on the Municipality’s Housing Delivery Strategy and Targets).		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Improve internal buy-in to annual housing pipeline development process via scheduled internal discussions with the relevant Infrastructure Services, Spatial Planning and Financial Management colleague	Improved coordination and buy-in and comment on the annual housing pipeline development process facilitated via incorporation into the municipal CEF process and the annual review of the MSDF process. Improved consultation sessions with both internal Staff, Management and Councillors.	In Progress	2023/07/01	2026/06/30

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
Breakdown of Waste Water Treatment Plants	Breakdown of Waste Water Treatment Plants due to electricity outages.	Strategic	6.00	6.00	36.00	3.79	3.79	14.40	A skilled and capable workforce that supports the growth objectives					
									Regular asset maintenance					
									Safeguarding infrastructure sites and equipment and ensure safe return of staff and contractors to enable continuation of capital projects.					
									Supply of goods and services in place					
										Advertising of vacancies.	Various posts advertised during the last two months. Await Long lists of posts from HR.	In Progress	2025/04/01	2026/06/30
										Constant monitoring of staff and the execution of projects.	Staff monitoring ongoing and improving with time.	In Progress	2024/06/11	2026/06/30
										Continuous maintenance at all plants	Maintenance in progress and seeing positive result	In Progress	2025/03/14	2026/06/30
										Identification of procurement needs.	Procurement processes in place and tenders in place now	In Progress	2025/03/14	2026/06/30
Investigate the feasibility of ordering a spare screen at Wemmershoek Plant	Investigate the feasibility of ordering a spare screen at Wemmershoek Plant.	In Progress	2025/06/17	2026/06/30										
Repair fence at Paradyskloof WTW	Repair project underway at present.	In Progress	2025/06/01	2026/06/30										
Scarcity of landfill space.	Unavailability of suitable land; costs of SLA's and alternative waste disposal; legislative requirements i.e EIA applications and approvals etc.	Strategic	6.00	6.00	36.00	4.20	4.20	17.64	Cell four commissioned and in operation.					
									Consultant reappointed for resubmission of Licence Application and amended Basic Assessment Report.					
									Engagement with DEADP.					
									Waste management strategy					
										New cell for waste disposal being developed.	Busy with new cell designs and Eskom busy with line relocation project	In Progress	2025/03/14	2026/06/30

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
Urbanisation and growth.	Comprehensive understanding of the developmental needs in the greater Stellenbosch area; rapid and continued urbanisation; changes in the needs of the community; masterplans; housing pipeline; IDP and SDF alignment.	Strategic	6.00	6.00	36.00	5.20	5.20	27.00	Approved housing pipeline					
									Approved SDF					
									DBSA funding will be utilised for updating new CEF with spatial demand quantification.					
										Develop a municipal policy / strategy on housing delivery, including type of delivery		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Develop an internal strategy for expediting regulatory approvals for obtaining development rights (Planning & Environmental)		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Develop and implement an Integrated Human Settlement Communications Plan		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Ensure Alignment between the Business Plan of PDoHS and the budget of the Municipality via at least quarterly technical engagements with PDoHS. (Municipality not appointing service providers if PDoHS resolutions is outstanding	Ensure Alignment between the Business Plan of PDoHS and the budget of the Municipality via at least quarterly technical engagements with PDoHS. (Municipality not appointing service providers if PDoHS resolutions is outstanding	In Progress	2021/07/01	2026/06/30
										Improve internal buy-in to annual housing pipeline development process via scheduled internal discussions with the relevant Infrastructure Services, Spatial Planning and Financial Management colleague	Improved coordination and buy-in and comment on the annual housing pipeline development process facilitated via incorporation into the municipal CEF process and the annual review of the MSDF process. Improved consultation sessions with both internal Staff, Management and Councillors.	In Progress	2023/07/01	2026/06/30
										Managing the impact of climate change when considering developments		In Progress	2025/06/17	2026/06/30
										Various sector plans monitored	Various sector plans monitored	In Progress	2025/06/17	2026/06/30
Insufficient burial space in the greater Stellenbosch	Planning and funding; land availability. Insufficient funding.	Operational	10.00	8.00	80.00	4.47	3.58	16.00	Land use application has been approved					
									Part of approved SDF					
									Project plan approved for implementation					
										Implementation of Calcutta Memorial Park		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
Timeous Capital Spending	Steady increase in budget allocation, growing population and demand for services, demand management; unforeseen storms and wheather events; suppliers and contractors going into financial distress.	Operational	10.00	8.00	80.00	7.62	6.09	46.40	Capex SDBIP indicators developed and monitored					
									Demand Management Plan and Committee					
										Financial Record keeping and Interventions	Continuous action	In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Reconciliations done timeously & correct	Continuous action	In Progress	2025/06/17	2026/06/30
										Urgent Filling of Critical Vacancies	Posts advertised in April 2025. HR busy with long lists.	In Progress	2025/04/01	2026/06/30
Third level Manager is restricted from acting in a Section 56 (S56) position— due to definition of Senior Manager in the MFMA definition.	Third-level Manager is restricted from acting in a Section 56 (S56) position— due to the definition of Senior Manager in the MFMA, which defines Senior Manager as a manager who reported to the Municipal Manager for a period of a minimum of two (2) years, thus restricting Managers from acting.	Operational	8.00	8.00	64.00	3.58	3.58	12.80	S56 appointees to act in S56 positions	Application to National Treasury for exemption.	Awaiting outcome.	In Progress	2026/03/01	2026/05/31
Lack of integrated Information and Communication Technology	Disparite systems	Operational	7.00	7.00	49.00	5.56	5.56	30.87	Position paper on integration in place.					
									Role of ICT SteerCom in managing acquisition of new system and integration					
									Server room completed					
										All ICT SLAs for software applications have been reviewed by the legal and contract management department		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										ICT Management monitoring		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Manual interface exception report monitoring by line management and ICT management		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										System status report to be presented to the ICT Steering Committee as a standing item in order to monitor system implementation. SAMRAS modules to be developed		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
High Vacancy Rate	A skilled and capable workforce is necessary to support growth objectives, quality and timeous service delivery needs to be provided by all departments.	Operational	8.00	4.00	32.00	5.06	2.53	12.80	Communication between the user departments and human resources more stream lined and effective					
									Filling of posts in the recruitment and selection department to create capacity					
									Fully staffed Recruitment and Selection unit					
									Organisational and operational structure aligned and approved					
										Advertising of vacancies.	Various posts advertised during the last two months. Await Long lists of posts from HR.	In Progress	2025/04/01	2026/06/30
										Revisit approved structure as needs are identified in departments	Structures revisited and will be tabled at the Restructuring Committee,	In Progress	2025/06/01	2026/06/30
Loss off credibility and reputation due to perceived fraud and corruption.	Abuse of legislation; reputational risk and credibility; media statements and role of social media in reports etc.	Operational	5.00	5.00	25.00	2.24	2.24	5.00	Fraud prevention policy					
									Hotline					
									SALGA to address unintended consequence of regulations.					
Losing the historic status of Stellenbosch w.r.t environment (trees, biodiversity, buildings, rivers, etc.)	Keeping the balance - development and the historic status; occurance of natural disasters.	Operational	6.00	4.00	24.00	3.79	2.53	9.60	A tree management policy has been approved and implemented					
									Adherence to heritage planning legislation for developmental applications					
									Declared heritage zones					
									Heritage asset register completed					
									Maintenance heritage assets					
										Be part of any new developments and advise Engineering Services regarding tree characteristics	Section is part of the way-leave team, attending way-leave meetings	In Progress	2023/06/09	2026/06/30
										Encourage all stakeholder to continuously plant trees.	Conduct awareness	In Progress	2023/06/09	2026/06/30
										Establish maintenance programme for Oak trees.	As per the daily functioning.	In Progress	2023/06/09	2026/06/30
										Implement Council approved heritage conservation advisory committee.		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30

Risk									Control	Action Plan				
Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Category	Risk II	Risk IL	Risk IR	Risk RI	Risk RL	Risk RR	Control Title	Action Plan Title	Action Plan Current Status Summary	Action Plan Status	Action Plan Start Date	Action Plan Due Date
										Maintain Municipal Heritage asset register and map heritage and cultural assets and identify declared heritage zones		In Progress	2023/06/21	2026/06/30
										Revive the Treeworx application to monitor and assess the health and vitality of trees	The Project is in the second phase of the three year Project	In Progress	2023/06/09	2026/06/30
										Update the tree register monthly		In Progress	2023/06/09	2026/06/30
Material misstatements in the AFS that constitutes non-compliance with Section 122 of the MFMA.	System errors, transactions and events not recognised as they occur and accordingly nor recorded in the financial period it occurred.	Operational	6.00	4.00	24.00	3.79	2.53	9.60	8 month AFS, systems upgrade and alignment					
									Actions to be reflected in detail in Audit Action Plan					
									Audit readiness is essential with a need for an external audit prior to the formal audit from AGSA.					
mSCOA	A standardised financial reporting framework introduced in to enhance the financial management and accountability of municipalities. It aims to ensure that municipal financial information is consistent, comparable, and transparent.	Emerging Risk	7.00	5.00	35.00	7.00	5.00	35.00		Ensure adequate resources are allocated for MSCOA implementation.		In Progress	2026/03/18	2026/06/30
										Establish a compliance team to monitor adherence to MSCOA regulations.	Committee established	In Progress	2026/03/18	2026/06/30
										Implement a comprehensive training program for staff.		In Progress	2026/03/18	2026/06/30
										Involve stakeholders in the MSCOA implementation process.		In Progress	2026/03/18	2026/06/30
										Strengthen data management systems to ensure accuracy.		In Progress	2026/03/18	2026/06/30

11.	CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS, REPORTS, COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS AND APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED VIA THE OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER			
11.1	MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (MPAC): [CLLR WF PIETERSEN]			
	NONE			

12.	REPORTS BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER (G METTLER)			
12.1	APPOINTMENT OF SECUNDI'S FOR COUNCILLORS SERVING ON THE MUNICIPAL HONOURS AND MEDALS ADVISORY PANEL			

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: *Good Governance and Compliance*

Meeting Date: 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF SECUNDI'S FOR COUNCILLORS SERVING ON THE MUNICIPAL HONOURS AND MEDALS ADVISORY PANEL

2. PURPOSE

To appoint two (2) secundi's for the councillors appointed by Council to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel in terms of clause 5 of the Stellenbosch Municipal Honours By-Law of 2025.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stellenbosch Municipal Council in 2025 promulgated The Municipal Honours By-Law (**Annexure A**) in terms of which Council can recognise and consider persons for exceptional achievements or for rendering of exceptional, meritorious service in the interest of the municipality. The By-law requires that a Municipal Honours Advisory Panel should advise Council on the conferral of Municipal Honours.

Council approved the appointment of five (5) councillors at the Council meeting on 25 February 2026 to serve on the Municipal Honours Advisory Panel. It is important for Council to appoint two (2) secundi's for the councillors appointed by Council to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel should any of the appointed councillors, for whichever reason, stop being a member appointed by Council to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that Council appoints two (2) councillors to serve as secundi's to the councillors already appointed by Council to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel;
- (b) that councillors who are appointed by Council to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel submit, in writing to the Office of the Municipal Manager, reasons why they cannot continue to serve as a member of the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel;
- (c) that a secundi appointed by Council takes the place of the councillor who cannot continue to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS**6.1 Background**

The Stellenbosch Municipal Council in 2025 promulgated The Municipal Honours By-Law (**Annexure A**) in terms of which Council can recognise and consider persons for exceptional achievements or for rendering of exceptional, meritorious service in the interest of the municipality. The By-law requires the Executive Mayor to obtain advice on the referral, annulment or restoration of Municipal honours from an advisory panel. The advisory panel shall meet at the request of the Executive Mayor. Furthermore, the advisory panel will make recommendations to the Executive Mayor. It is imperative to note that the Executive Mayor is the patron of the municipal honours, and may, after approval of Council, confer municipal honours on any person, and make a posthumous conferral of a municipal honour.

6.2 Discussion

The municipality regularly receives applications for Council's consideration for bestowing of municipal honours. However, since no advisory panel is currently approved by Council, the administration is unable to process the application. The Stellenbosch Municipal Council in 2025 promulgated The Municipal Honours By-Law (**Annexure A**) in terms of which Council can recognise and consider persons for exceptional achievements or for rendering of exceptional, meritorious service in the interest of the municipality. The By-law requires that a Municipal Honours Advisory Panel should advise Council on the conferral of Municipal Honours.

Council approved the appointment of five (5) councillors at the Council meeting on 25 February 2026 to serve on the Municipal Honours Advisory Panel. It is important for Council to appoint two (2) secundi's for the councillors appointed by Council to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel should any of the appointed councillors, for whichever reason, stop being a member appointed by Council to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel. In these exceptional cases when a councillor appointed to serve on the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel cannot continue, a secundi will take the place of the councillor that cannot continue to allow for the continuation and functionality of the Municipal Honours and Medals Advisory Panel.

6.3 Financial Implications

Budget must be made available for the manufacturing of medals and for the hosting of ceremonial events.

6.4 Legal Implications

The recommendations are in line with the provisions of the Stellenbosch Municipal Honours By-law, 2025.

6.5 Staff Implications

None

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

Item 12.1 – Council meeting: 2026-02-25.

6.7 Risk Implications

This report has no risk implications for the Municipality.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management

None required.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Stellenbosch Municipal Honours By-law, 2025

<i>Name</i>	Donovan Muller
<i>Position</i>	Manager: Councillor Support
<i>Directorate</i>	Corporate Services
<i>Contact Numbers</i>	021 808 8314
<i>E-mail Address</i>	Donovan.Muller@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
<i>Report Date</i>	12 March 2026

ANNEXURE A

STELLENBOSCH LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

**STELLENBOSCH**

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

**STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
MUNICIPAL HONOURS BY-LAW****PREAMBLE**

To provide for Municipal honours, the conferral thereof, the amendment of conferral, of Municipal honours, and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

WHEREAS section 156(5) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No 108 of 1996, in general authorise a municipality to exercise any power concerning a matter reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions;

AND WHEREAS section 156(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa authorise a municipality to make by-laws for the effective administration of the matters which it has the right to administer;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to take into consideration and recognise persons for exceptional achievements or the rendering of exceptionally meritorious service in the interest of the municipality;

AND WHEREAS this needs to be done in an orderly manner;

THEREFORE, enacted by the Council of the Stellenbosch Municipality.

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1. DEFINITIONS

1. *"The Council" means the political structure of Stellenbosch Municipality in terms of section (4) of the Establishment Notice (P.N. 489/2000) as contemplated in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act.*
2. *"Stellenbosch Municipality" means the municipality established in terms of section (4) of the Establishment Notice (P.N. 489/2000).*
3. *"Municipal Manager" means the person that is the head of administration and also accounting officer for the municipality, appointed in terms of section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998.*
4. *"Councillor" means a member of the Municipal Council of Stellenbosch Municipality.*
5. *"Municipality" for the purposes of section 7 means:*
 - (a) *the Municipality of Stellenbosch established by Provincial Notice 489 of 2000 dated 22 September 2000 and amended by Provincial notice 118/2021 dated 15 October 2021;*
 - (b) *any municipality established under the provision of the Local Government Transition Act, 1993;*
 - (c) *any municipality established under the provisions of the Municipal Ordinance, 1974 or any previous ordinance providing for the establishment of a municipality;*
 - (d) *any council or committee established under the provisions of the Black Local Authorities Act, 1982;*
 - (e) *any management committee established under the provisions of Provincial Ordinance No 6 of 1963.*
6. *"Employee" means an employee of Stellenbosch Municipality and shall for the purposes of section 6(8) include commencement service at one of the following established municipalities:*

Stellenbosch Municipality
Franschhoek Municipality
Pniel Local Council
Boland District Municipality
Winelands District Council
Western Cape Metropo Council
Stellenbosch Divisional Council.
7. *"Full term" A full term constitutes the period between Local government Elections.*
8. *"Structures Act" means the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998 as amended.*

2. MUNICIPAL HONOURS

- (1) There are the following Municipal honours for Stellenbosch Municipality:
 - (a) freedom of the Municipality or freedom of the town of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek or Pniel;
 - (b) honorary citizenship of the Municipality of Stellenbosch;
 - (c) illuminated address of the Municipality or illuminated address of the town of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek or Pniel;
 - (d) Aldermanship certificate;
 - (e) a Council's commendation certificate;
 - (f) a Mayor's commendation certificate; and
 - (g) certificate for long or outstanding service with the Council.
- (2) There is the following medal for the Stellenbosch Municipality:

the Simonsberg medal (gold) for exceptional achievement or for performing an act of bravery within the Municipal area of Stellenbosch;
- (3) The Mayor is the patron of the Municipal honours as described in section (1) and (2).

3. CONFERRAL OF MUNICIPAL HONOURS

The Mayor, after of approval of Council may confer municipal honours on any person and may make a posthumous conferral of a municipal honour.

4. ANNULMENT OF CONFERRAL OF MUNICIPAL HONOURS AND MEDALS

- (1) The Mayor, after approval of Council may annul the conferral of a Municipal honour if the holder of the honour has performed any action or has behaved in a manner which harmed the interest of the Municipality of Stellenbosch or otherwise has become unworthy of the Municipal honour concerned.
- (2) The Mayor shall, in annulling the conferral of a Municipal honour in terms of subsection (1), do so in accordance with the advice of the panel referred to in section 5.

5. MUNICIPAL HONOURS ADVISORY PANEL

- (1) The Mayor must obtain advise on the conferral, annulment or restoration of Municipal honours from an advisory panel, consisting of:
 - (a) a maximum of five (5) councillors, broadly representative of the council, appointed by council; and

- (b) a maximum of five (5) people, highly respected by and who are broadly representative of the people of Stellenbosch Municipality, appointed by Council, if Council so wishes.

- (2) The advisory panel shall meet at the request of the Mayor.

6. CRITERIA FOR THE BESTOWING OF MUNICIPAL HONOURS

- (1) The freedom of the Municipality or the freedom of the town of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek or Pniel will be conferred:
 - (a) on a non-resident person or organisation, when such a person or organisation is worthy of such an honour in the opinion of Council;
 - (b) if approved by Council by way of a broad consensus. The freedom of the Municipality or of a town shall not be conferred on an active politician.
- (2) Honorary citizenship of the Municipality of Stellenbosch will be conferred:
 - (a) on a person of national and/or international stature residing in Stellenbosch Municipality for a period of at least 25 years, when such person is worthy of such an honour in the opinion of Council;
 - (b) on such a person if unanimously approved by Council at a Special Council Meeting. Alternatively, when approved by Council by way of a broad consensus.
 - (c) Honorary citizenship will not be conferred on an active politician.
- (3) An illuminated address of the municipality or an illuminated address of the town of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek or Pniel will be conferred:
 - (a) on a person when such person is worthy of such an honour in the opinion of Council;
 - (b) if approved by Council by a two-thirds majority vote;
- (4) Aldermanship will be conferred on a serving Councillor of Stellenbosch Municipality:
 - (a) who has served on one or more municipalities within the Republic of South Africa for a total period of 20 years. Such terms of office need not be consecutive;
 - (b) upon the assumption of the office of Executive Mayor. This criterium does not apply to acting Mayors or acting chairperson of Council. Such title shall be removed if such Councillor does not serve the Council for a full term of office as Executive Mayor;
 - (c) who obtains the minimum of 20 points on the following scale:
 - (i) one point for each completed year served as a Councillor on any municipality; plus
 - (ii) one additional point for each completed year service as a member of the executive of any municipality; plus

- (iii) one additional point for each completed year service as a Speaker or Council Whip of a municipality; plus
 - (iv) a Councillor who served 3 full consecutive terms as a normal Councillor without appearing in front of a disciplinary hearing, be awarded 5 additional points.
- (5) Any current serving Councillor who is of the view that he/she qualifies for Aldermanship, should notify the Municipal Manager in writing, together with the necessary details to the satisfaction of the Municipal Manager. The Municipal Manager shall make a recommendation to Council, after having considered all the relevant detail. The Municipal Manager shall for the purpose of this by-law create an appropriate database of all current serving councillors of the Council of Stellenbosch as from 5 December 2000.
- (6) The Council's recommendation certificate will be conferred;
 - (a) resident of Stellenbosch Municipality when such person is worthy of such an honour in the opinion of Council;
 - (b) if approved by Council;
- (7) The Mayor's recommendation certificate will be conferred on:
 - (a) a resident of Stellenbosch Municipality; and
 - (b) in the sole discretion of the Executive Mayor.
- (8) A certificate for long outstanding service with the Council will be conferred on an employee:
 - (a) who has served the municipality for a period of 25 years, on condition that such an employee has not been found guilty of misconduct for a period of 10 years prior to his/her 35th year of service.
- (9) A medal will be conferred on a resident of Stellenbosch Municipality when:
 - (a) such person is worthy of such an honour in the opinion of Council; and
 - (b) if approved by Council by way of a broad consensus when recognised as an Alderman/Alderwoman.

7. PROCLAMATION

The Mayor together with the other members of Council may, by special Council decision and after publication thereof in the Provincial Gazette, issue a proclamation for the better carrying out of the objects of this by-law and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, relating to:

- (a) the keeping and administering of the Municipal honours referred to in section 1 ;
- (b) the keeping of a register of Municipal honours conferred;
- (c) the replacement of lost or stolen Municipal honours and the charges, therefor;
- (d) the publication of an annual Municipal honours list;

- (e) the wearing of Municipal medals;
- (f) benefits and privileges of Alderman;
- (g) rules regarding the annulment and restoration of provincial honours;
- (h) the issuing of accompanying certificates;
- (i) the lay-out/description of Municipal honours/medals; and
- (j) the protocol regarding the handing over of Municipal honours.

8. SHORT TITLE

This by-law is called the Stellenbosch Municipal Honours By-law and takes effect on date of publication thereof.

12.2	TREASURY CIRCULAR MUN NO. 12/2025: CONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF CREDIT CONTROL OVER THE FESTIVE SEASON
-------------	--

Collaborator No: 8/1
BUDGET KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance
Meeting Date: 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: TREASURY CIRCULAR MUN NO. 12/2025: CONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF CREDIT CONTROL OVER THE FESTIVE SEASON

2. PURPOSE

That Council takes note of Treasury Circular Mun No. 12/2025 issued by the Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury regarding the consistent enforcement of credit control over the festive season.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury issued Treasury Circular Mun No. 12/2025 to emphasise the importance of maintaining consistent and effective credit control measures during the festive season.

The circular highlights the risks associated with reduced revenue collection and increased debtor levels during this period and calls on municipalities to ensure that credit control and debt collection policies are applied consistently, fairly, and without exception.

This report is submitted to Council for noting.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that Council notes the content of Treasury Circular Mun No. 12/2025: Consistent Enforcement of Credit Control over the Festive Season; and
- (b) Supports the continued strict and consistent implementation of the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 Background

The Western Cape Government: Provincial Treasury issued Treasury Circular Mun No. 12/2025 to municipalities to reinforce the consistent enforcement of credit control measures during the festive season.

Historically, municipalities experience increased pressure on revenue collection during this period due to higher levels of consumer default and inconsistent application of credit control measures.

6.2 Discussion

The circular emphasises the need for municipalities to:

- Continue enforcing approved Credit Control and Debt Collection Policies without relaxation;
- Avoid blanket relief measures unless formally approved;
- Maintain fairness, transparency, and consistency in implementation;
- Strengthen monitoring and management of arrears during the festive period;
- Protect municipal cash flow and financial sustainability.

6.3 Financial Implications

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

However, consistent enforcement of credit control measures supports improved revenue collection, reduction in outstanding debtors, and enhanced cash flow management.

6.4 Legal Implications

The circular reinforces compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) and municipal Credit Control and Debt Collection By-laws and Policies.

Non-compliance may result in financial governance risks and potential audit findings.

6.5 Staff Implications

None.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

None.

6.7 Risk Implications

Failure to consistently enforce credit control measures may result in increased debtor levels, cash flow constraints, reduced financial sustainability, and potential audit findings.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management

one were requested.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Treasury Circular Mun No. 12/2025: Consistent Enforcement of Credit Control over the Festive Season

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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POSITION	CFO
DIRECTORATE	Finance
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8528
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Kevin.Carolus@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	26 March 2026

ANNEXURE A


 Private Bag X9165
 CAPE TOWN
 8000

Reference number: RCS/C.5

TREASURY CIRCULAR MUN NO.12/2025

THE MAYOR, CITY OF CAPE TOWN
 THE MAYOR, WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, MATZIKAMA MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, SALDANHA BAY MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, BREEDE VALLEY MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, LANGEBOEG MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, SWELLENDAM MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, MOSSEL BAY MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, GEORGE MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, OUDTSHOORN MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, BITOU MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, KNYSNA MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, CENTRAL KAROO DISTRICT
 THE MAYOR, LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, PRINCE ALBERT MUNICIPALITY
 THE MAYOR, BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CITY OF CAPE TOWN: MR L MBANDAZAYO
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR D JOUBERT
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, MATZIKAMA MUNICIPALITY: MR L PHILLIPS
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR G MATTHYSE
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY: ADV H LINDE
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, SALDANHA BAY MUNICIPALITY: MR H METTLER
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY: MR J SCHOLTZ
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR R ESAU (ACTING)
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR D NASSON
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, DRAKENSTEIN MUNICIPALITY: DR J LEIBBRANDT
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY: MS G METTLER
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, BREEDE VALLEY MUNICIPALITY: MR D McTHOMAS
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, LANGEBOEG MUNICIPALITY: MR D LUBBE
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR R BOSMAN
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, THEEWATERSKLOOF MUNICIPALITY: MR W HENDRIKS
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY: DR D O'NEILL
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CAPE AGULHAS MUNICIPALITY: MR H KRÖHN (ACTING)
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, SWELLENDAM MUNICIPALITY: MS A VORSTER
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: MR M STRATU
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, KANNALAND MUNICIPALITY: ADV D SEREO
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY: MR A DE KLERK
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, MOSSEL BAY MUNICIPALITY: MR C PUREN
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, GEORGE MUNICIPALITY: MR G LOUW
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, OUDTSHOORN MUNICIPALITY: MR M YEKANI
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, BITOU MUNICIPALITY: MR C MAPEYI (ACTING)
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, KNYSNA MUNICIPALITY: MR L MAPHOLOBA
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, CENTRAL KAROO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: (ADV T MEA) (ACTING)
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, LAINGSBURG MUNICIPALITY: MR J BOOYSEN
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, PRINCE ALBERT MUNICIPALITY: ADV T GILIOMEE
 THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER, BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY: MR A MAKENDLANA (ACTING)

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 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, MATZIKAMA MUNICIPALITY: MR E ALFRED
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 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY: MR K CAROLUS
 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, BREEDE VALLEY MUNICIPALITY: MR R ONTONG
 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY: MR A MATI (ACTING)
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 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY: MR G GOLIATH
 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, MOSSEL BAY MUNICIPALITY: MR S THYS
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 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, OUDTSHOORN MUNICIPALITY: MR G DE JAGER
 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, BITOU MUNICIPALITY: MR C MAPEYI
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 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, PRINCE ALBERT MUNICIPALITY: MR B METEMBO
 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY: MR B JACOBS

THE HEAD OFFICIAL: PROVINCIAL TREASURY (MS J GANTANA)
 THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: FISCAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES (MR V SENNA)
 THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: GOVERNANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT (MR I SMITH)
 THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: PUBLIC POLICY SERVICES (MR M BOOYSEN) (ACTING)
 THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC FINANCE (MS A PICK)
 THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC FINANCE (MR S KENYON)
 THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: ASSET MANAGEMENT (MS N EBRAHIM) (ACTING)
 THE CHIEF DIRECTOR: FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE (MR I SMITH) (PRO TEAM)
 THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (MS A SMIT)
 THE HEAD OF MINISTRY (DR G CASWELL)
 THE DIRECTOR: BUSINESS INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT (MR P PIENAAR)
 THE DIRECTOR: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (MS M VAN NIEKERK)
 THE DIRECTOR: FISCAL POLICY (MR K MTSWENI) (ACTING)
 THE DIRECTOR: INFRASTRUCTURE (MR Z MAJLET)
 THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING (MR F SALIE)
 THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET OFFICE (MR A RASOOL) (ACTING)
 THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (GROUP ONE) (MS K NEETHLING)
 THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (GROUP TWO) (MR I TSIE)
 THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT MFMA COORDINATION (MR D CRONJE)
 THE DIRECTOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (MS S ROY)
 THE DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING (MS I JURAMS) (ACTING)
 THE DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET OFFICE (MS T VAN DE RHEEDE)
 THE DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC FINANCE (MS M NICHOLAS)
 THE DIRECTOR: PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (MS L CUPIDO) (ACTING)
 THE DIRECTOR: STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (MS N ISMAIL)
 THE DIRECTOR: SUPPORTING AND INTERLINKED FINANCIAL SYSTEMS (MR X SPELETE) (ACTING)

THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER: DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MR G PAULSE)
 CHIEF DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND SUPPORT (MS S GREYLING)
 CHIEF DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY (MS N ZAMXAKA)
 CHIEF DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: DISASTER MANAGEMENT & FIRE RESCUE SERVICES (MR C DEINER)

THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

MASTER RECORDS OFFICIAL: BUSINESS INFORMATION AND DATA MANAGEMENT

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: CORPORATE ASSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE PREMIER (MS H ROBSON)

CONSISTENT ENFORCEMENT OF CREDIT CONTROL OVER THE FESTIVE SEASON**1. PURPOSE**

- 1.1 This circular is issued to reiterate the importance of consistently applying credit control measures throughout the year, including during the festive season. Municipal revenue is essential for the provision of services, and failure to bill or collect revenue undermines the financial sustainability of a municipality (outlined in sections 73(2)(b) and (c) of the Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) ("the MSA"). Failure to consistently enforce the credit control and debt collection policies also places the municipality at risk of compromising section 9(1) of the Constitution, which provides that everyone is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and benefit of the law. Failure to enforce applicable by-laws consistently may mean that municipalities are wilfully or inadvertently practising selective prosecution of debt, which infringes the equality provision of the Constitution.
- 1.2 This circular provides guidance to ensure that enforcement complies with statutory and constitutional obligations, safeguards vulnerable residents, and mitigates legal and financial risk.

2. LEGAL CONTEXT

- 2.1 The duty for municipalities to collect revenue for services is firmly established in the law. Section 96 of the MSA prescribes that, "A municipality must collect all money that is due and payable to it, subject to this Act and any other applicable legislation; and for this purpose, must adopt, maintain and implement a credit control and debt collection policy which is consistent with its rates and tariffs policies and complies with the provision of this Act". For this purpose, municipalities shall adopt, maintain, and implement a credit control and debt collection policy which is consistent with rates and tariffs policies, complies with the provisions of the MSA, and is given effect through municipal by-laws as required in terms of section 98 of the MSA.
- 2.2 Section 100 of the MSA requires that the Municipal Manager must implement the municipality's credit control and debt collection policy and related by-laws. While section 100(3) further requires the Municipal Manager to report to the council on its implementation.
- 2.3 A council's role, as set out in section 99 of the MSA is to oversee and monitor the implementation of the policy and to evaluate and review the policy where necessary. The law makes clear that the council's role is in policy-making and oversight. The operational execution is delegated to the municipal administration.
- 2.4 The Mayor, as the executive authority, is responsible for providing general leadership and guidance in terms of section 52 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003) ("the MFMA"), to ensure the Municipality meets its obligations. Section 52 prescribes that: "The mayor of a municipality must provide general political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the Municipality; in providing such general political guidance, may monitor and, to the extent provided in this Act, oversee the exercise of responsibilities assigned in terms of this Act to the accounting officer and the chief financial officer; but may not interfere in the exercise of those responsibilities."
- 2.5 Interference in the implementation of the municipality's approved credit control policy may constitute an offence in terms of section 173(5)(a) of the MFMA. Offences in terms of the MFMA can result in a fine or imprisonment for up to five years, if convicted.
- 2.6 In addition, the failure to properly implement the approved credit control policy of the municipality by an official may constitute financial misconduct in terms of section 171 of the MFMA. In such a case, the municipality must investigate and, where necessary, institute disciplinary proceedings.

- 2.7 All enforcement actions shall comply with procedural fairness requirements, including the provision of written notice, the opportunity to lodge disputes, and consideration of residents' circumstances prior to disconnection (see *Joseph v City of Johannesburg* [2009] ZACC 30). Pending disputes under section 102(2) of the MSA must be verified and resolved prior to any enforcement (*City of Tshwane v Glofurn (Pty) Ltd* (136/2023) [2024] ZASCA 101).
- 2.8 Notices shall be issued to the account holder and, where relevant, to property occupants. Indigent or vulnerable households shall be treated in accordance with the municipality's indigent policy (section 74 of the MSA; read with section 71 of the MFMA).
- 2.9 Enforcement actions shall only be undertaken in terms of the approved credit control policy and the corresponding municipal by-law.

3. FINANCIAL RISKS

- 3.1 Ensuring the long-term sustainability of municipal finances, and municipal service delivery, requires the consistent application of credit control policies throughout the year. Provincial Treasury has in the past observed a decline in municipal collection rates over the festive season in certain municipalities. These municipalities have struggled to recover from this loss of revenue, and it has led to financial difficulties in the new year, and in some cases to a financial crisis requiring intervention in terms of section 139(5) of the Constitution.
- 3.2 Municipalities should maintain proper records of notices issued, disputes lodged, and enforcement actions taken, to ensure that decisions can withstand review (*City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality v Vresthena (Pty) Ltd* [2024] ZASCA 51).
- 3.3 Lastly, failure to observe statutory or procedural requirements, including verification of disputes, protection of indigent households, and compliance with enabling by-laws, exposes municipalities to administrative review, urgent interdicts, and financial or criminal liability under the MFMA.

4. ACTIONS

- 4.1 This circular must be tabled at the next available council meeting to inform councillors and officials of their legal, financial risks, and procedural obligations regarding the credit control enforcement. This includes the risks associated with any interference or suspension of credit control measures.



VICTOR SENNA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: FISCAL AND ECONOMIC SERVICES
PROVINCIAL TREASURY
 28/11/2025

12.3	SUBMISSION OF ADJUSTED AND REVISED HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES TO COUNCIL FOR APPROVAL
------	--

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No:

Meeting Date:

Good Governance and Compliance

March 2026

1. SUBJECT: SUBMISSION OF ADJUSTED AND REVISED HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT POLICIES TO COUNCIL FOR APPROVAL

2. PURPOSE

To formally submit the following adjusted and/or revised Human Resource Management policies to Council for consideration and approval, following the completion of the prescribed collective consultation processes:

2.1 Adjustment of the Vehicle Allowance Policy; and

2.2 Performance Management Policy.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipality is legally obliged to ensure that its Human Resource Management policies remain current, legally compliant, operationally effective and aligned with applicable labour legislation, collective agreements and good governance principles. In pursuit of this obligation, the aforementioned policies were reviewed and/or adjusted to address operational requirements, legislative developments, organisational alignment and best practice within local government.

In compliance with section 23 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995, the applicable collective agreements of the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC), and the Municipality's consultative framework, the draft policies were referred to the Local Labour Forum (LLF) for consultation.

The LLF, exercising its consultative mandate, in turn referred the policies to the Human Resources Development Sub-Committee for detailed engagement and consultation. The Human Resources Development Sub-Committee convened on various dates since August 2025, during which the policies were substantively considered, debated and refined. The consultative process in respect of all the aforementioned policies was finalised on 28 January 2026, whereafter the policies were confirmed as consultatively concluded and suitable for submission to Council for approval.

Council is accordingly requested to consider and approve the policies as consultatively finalised.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Council:

- (a) Approves the Adjustment of the Vehicle Allowance Policy; and
- (b) Approves the Performance Management Policy

as consulted and finalised through the Local Labour Forum and the Human Resources Development Sub-Committee on 12th March 2026 and 28 January 2026 respectively.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS**6.1 Background**

- 6.1.1 Human Resource Management policies constitute a core governance instrument through which the Municipality gives effect to its constitutional and statutory obligations as an employer. In order to remain legally compliant, operationally effective and aligned with good governance principles, such policies require periodic review and adjustment.
- 6.1.2 The Adjustment of the Vehicle Allowance Policy and the Performance Management Policy were identified for review to ensure alignment with applicable labour legislation, collective agreements, organisational requirements and evolving best practice within the local government sphere.
- 6.1.3 In accordance with the Municipality's labour relations framework, the draft policies were referred to the Local Labour Forum for consultation. The Local Labour Forum, exercising its consultative mandate, referred the policies to the Human Resources Development Sub-Committee for further engagement.
- 6.1.4 The Human Resources Development Sub-Committee convened on various dates since August 2025 to consider the policies. The consultative process was concluded on 28 January 2026, at which point the policies were confirmed as consultatively finalised and suitable for submission to Council for approval.

6.2 Discussion

- 6.2.1 The approval of the consulted policies will give effect to the Municipality's constitutional obligation, as contemplated in sections 23 and 195 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to ensure fair labour practices and accountable, efficient public administration.
- 6.2.2 The consultation process undertaken through the Local Labour Forum and the Human Resources Development Sub-Committee satisfies the procedural fairness requirements prescribed by the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995, the applicable collective agreements of the South African Local Government Bargaining Council, and established labour relations principles.
- 6.2.3 The adjusted and revised policies provide clarity, consistency and legal certainty in the regulation of employment-related matters, thereby promoting sound labour relations, employee well-being and organisational effectiveness.
- 6.2.4 Failure to approve the policies may result in the continued application of outdated or misaligned policy instruments, which may expose the Municipality to operational inefficiencies, inconsistent decision-making and avoidable labour relations disputes.

6.3 Financial Implications

Any financial implications arising from the implementation of the approved policies will be managed within the confines of the approved municipal budget and applicable financial controls, unless otherwise provided for through Council-approved budgetary processes.

6.4 Legal Implications

The policies have been reviewed to ensure consistency with applicable legislation, collective agreements and jurisprudence. Approval thereof will enhance legal certainty, promote uniform application, and mitigate the risk of labour disputes arising from outdated or misaligned policy instruments.

6.5 Staff Implications

The approved policies will provide clarity, predictability and fairness in the regulation of employment-related matters, thereby promoting sound labour relations, employee well-being, organisational efficiency and performance.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

The previous Council decisions in respect of the policies were as follows:

6.6.1 Adjustment of the Vehicle Allowance Policy (2018-11-28);

6.6.2 Task Job Evaluation Policy (2020-02-26) ;

6.6.3 Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) Policy (2014-09-23); and

6.6.4 Performance Management Policy (2020).

6.7 Risk Implications

Failure to approve updated and consultatively concluded policies may expose the Municipality to operational inefficiencies, inconsistent decision-making and increased labour relations risk. Approval of the policies will mitigate such risks and strengthen governance and compliance.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management**6.8.1 Director: Infrastructure Services**

Agree with the recommendations

6.8.2 Director: Planning and Economic Development

Agree with the recommendations

6.8.3 Director: Community and Protection Services

Agree with the recommendations

6.8.4 Director: Corporate Services

Agree with the recommendations

6.8.5 Chief Financial Officer

Agree with the recommendations

6.8.6 Municipal Manager

Agree with the recommendations

ANNEXURES

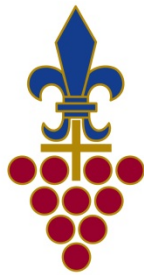
Annexure A: Adjustment of the Vehicle Allowance Policy

Annexure B: Performance Management Policy Revised

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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REPORT DATE	<i>16 MARCH 2026</i>

ANNEXURE A



STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

MOTOR VEHICLE ALLOWANCE SCHEME

BACKGROUND:

Stellenbosch Municipality has a Vehicle Allowance Scheme in place for employees who were appointed on level 0-4 (van der Merwe evaluation system). To be able to implement that scheme the post levels will have to be re-aligned. There are also a lot of questions about T-grades allocated to post on the old structure and the basis on which it was done. Council also approved new organizational structure on 25 October 2017. For all these reasons it was decided not to continue and revise the old policy but rather compile a new policy applicable to post on the new structure.

It is custom in most municipalities and private companies to pay senior employees a motor vehicle allowance as part of the perks of the position they occupy. These employees are required to use their own vehicles for work- and work-related purposes and when receiving a motor vehicle allowance may not use company vehicles for work- or work-related purposes. Should an employee use a company vehicle without prior-approval from the Municipal Manager disciplinary action may be taken against such employee.

There is also an Essential User Car Scheme in place. The Essential User Car Scheme is available to all employees who must use their private vehicles for work purposes and is then compensated for the use of their own vehicles through an allowance. It is not linked to a specific grading, but to a specific post and the functions of the post. The Essential User Car scheme is currently under revision at the Western Cape branch of the SALGBC.

VEHICLE ALLOWANCE SCHEME:

The following motor vehicle scheme is hereby proposed to replace the existing scheme from the 1st day of the month after Council adopts this revised policy

To qualify for the allowance an employee/post must adhere to the following criteria:

1. Be permanently employed by Stellenbosch Municipality or appointed on a long-term contract (more than one year term) of which the terms and conditions of the contract specifically indicated the application of the scheme.
2. Be appointed to one of the Post Levels indicated below.
3. The post the employee is appointed to must be on the approved structure of 25 October 2017 or a later revision thereof.
4. The employee must be in possession of a valid driver's license.
5. The vehicle must be registered in his/her name.
6. The vehicle must be available for work purposes at all times.
7. A non-pensionable vehicle allowance based on the post level of the employee will be payable on a monthly basis:

TASK grade 15	=	R 11 551.10
TASK grade 16	=	R 12 601.20
TASK grade 17	=	R 14 701.40
TASK grade 18	=	R 15 751.50
TASK grade 19 and higher	=	R 16 801.60

8. This fixed non-pensionable / transport allowance may be structured annually, either before the last working day of February, in a tax friendly manner on an individual basis, based on an incumbent's personal needs in accordance with the options set out here under:
 - (a) Option 1: 100% taxable non-pensionable transport allowance.
 - (b) Option 2: 80 % taxable non-pensionable transport allowance.
9. The allowance will be increased annually with effect from 1 July in accordance with a determination % (percentile) in the budget process.
10. Irrespective of the tax option chosen, the employees shall be obliged to use his / her private motor vehicle in respect of which he / she receives the allowance every

day for transport to and from his / her place of work and shall at all reasonable times during working hours have the said motor vehicle available for official journeys. The employee will not be entitled to use a municipal-/pool vehicle unless specifically approved by the Municipal Manager. Trips to and from home to the workplace are not deemed as official kilometers.

11. In addition to the allowance provided for in this Scheme, incumbents may submit *ad hoc* claims on an ad-hoc basis in respect of officially approved journeys undertaken in their private motor vehicles for purposes of performing official duties outside the current municipal boundaries, of which the journey exceed 250 km (return). The reimbursement of *ad hoc* claims will be calculated in accordance with the running cost tariffs of the AA on submission of a memorandum approved by the Director of the Directorate within which the employee is employed or the Municipal Manager.

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:

12. Employees who currently receive a transport allowance under the current 0-4 van der Merwe grading scheme will continue with that allowance until they vacate the post they occupy.
13. Employees who currently receive a transport allowance higher than the allowance allocated to the TASK grade of their posts will retain such allowance personal to incumbent. However, no increases will apply to such allowance.
14. Employees who currently receive an allowance lower than the T-graded post must be adjusted to the correct allowance on the first day of the month after Council adopted this revised policy
15. Employees who-were appointed on a T15 and higher and who have not received a car allowance before should be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this policy.
16. No backpay on any adjustment will be applicable.

DEVIATION

17. The Municipal Manager may deviate from the provisions of this policy after considering an application by the employee and motivation by the relevant Director.

REPEAL OF PREVIOUS POLICIES:

This policy replaces all previous policies on travel allowances.

Council Approved on:

ANNEXURE B



STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

**PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT POLICY
REVISED AND AMENDED
2026**

Compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems
Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) and Regulations R805

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AG	: Auditor General
APAC	: Audit and Performance Audit Committee
CCR	: Core Competency Requirement
IDP	: Integrated Development Plan
KPA	: Key Performance Areas
KPI	: Key Performance Indicators
LED	: Local Economic Development
MEC	: Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	: Municipal Finance Management Act
MSA	: Municipal Systems Act
MTEF	: Medium Term Expenditure Framework
PDP	: Personal Development Plan
PMS	: Performance Management System
POE	: Portfolio of Evidence
SALGA	: South African Local Government Association
SDBIP	: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SFA	: Strategic Focus Area
SMART	: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timeframe
TL SDBIP	: Top Layer Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
WPSP	: Workplace Skills Plan

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In this policy, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned by the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), shall bear the same meaning assigned to it in the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) and unless the context indicates otherwise.

“Bargaining Council” means the bargaining council established for municipalities as contemplated in section 71 of the Municipal Systems Act.

“Basic Conditions of Employment Act” means the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No. 75 of 1997).

“Competency” means the skills, knowledge, experience and qualifications that are required to perform a job effectively as prescribed in the Municipal Staff Regulation (MSR) and the job description.

“Constitution” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

“Director” shall mean all appointees in terms of section 56 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000).

“EEM” means Employee Efficiency Monitoring.

“Employee” means a person in the employment of the Stellenbosch Municipality, either in a permanent position or a temporary fixed term contract of employment.

“Employment Equity Act” means the Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998).

“EPMS” means the Employee Performance Management System.

“Executive Management” means the Municipal Manager and Directors.

“Financial Misconduct” has the same meaning as described within the Municipal Finance Management Act.

“Financial Year” means the financial year of the Municipality as prescribed in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

“Grievance” means any dissatisfaction, perceived or otherwise, on the part of a staff member arising from factors that include a staff member's job, working environment or the Municipality's employment practices.

“IDP” means the Integrated Development Plan.

“IPM” means Individual Performance Management.

“Job” means the basic duties, functions, tasks, competency requirements and responsibilities according to which one or more posts of the same grade are established.

“Job Evaluation” means the systematic process of assessing the job content and ranking jobs according to a consistent set of job characteristics to create a job worth hierarchy that determines and illustrates where each job fits in the Municipality relative to other jobs in the Municipality.

“KPA’s” mean key performance areas.

“KPI’s” mean key performance indicators.

“Labour Relations Act” means the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No. 66 of 1995).

“LGSETA” means the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority established in terms of section 9 of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998).

“Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulations” means Regulation No. 890 promulgated in Government Gazette No. 45181 of 20 September 2021.

“Mayor” means the Executive Mayor of the Municipality as elected in terms of the Municipal Structures Act.

“Moderation” means the process of aligning the staff member’s performance ratings to the performance of the department during the performance cycle and, where applicable, the Municipality.

“Municipal Finance Management Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).

“Municipal Manager” means a person appointed by the Municipal Council as the Accounting Officer for the Municipality in terms of section 57 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000).

“Municipal Structures Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998).

“National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act” means the National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

“Notch Increase” means a salary notch within a specific salary grade.

“Performance Agreement” means a written agreement concluded annually between the Municipality and a staff member that sets out the agreed KPA’s and KPI’s within a performance cycle.

“Performance plan” means a part of the performance agreement which details the performance objectives and targets that must be met and time frame within which these must be met.

“Performance Cycle” means the period commencing on 1 July annually and ending on 30 June of the following year for which performance is planned, managed and assessed.

“Portfolio Evidence” means the documentary evidence on progress made by a staff member towards achievement of that staff member’s KPA’s.

“Post” means a position to which a person is appointed on the approved staff establishment for which financial provision exists.

“Salary Scale” means the minimum and maximum salary that may be payable for the job level.

“SALGBC” means the South African Local Government Bargaining Council.

“SDBIP” means the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan as defined in the Municipal Finance Management Act.

“Senior Manager” means the Municipal Manager or Acting Municipal Manager, appointed in terms of section 57 of the Municipal Systems Act and Senior Managers or Acting Senior Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager appointed in terms of section 56 of the Municipal Systems Act.

“Skills Audit” means the process of measuring whether a staff member has the necessary background, skills, knowledge and competencies to perform effectively within a particular post.

“Staff Establishment” means the approved jobs and number of posts created for the normal and regular requirements of the Municipality, also referred to as the organisational structure or organogram.

“Staff or Staff Member” means an employee of the Municipality but excludes the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager.

“Structured Learning Programme” refers to a short or long credit or non-credit training programme that may include learnership, apprenticeship or a tertiary level programme at under-graduate or post-graduate level.

“Supervisor” means a staff member’s line manager.

“The Act” means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000).

“Trade Unions” means the registered trade unions recognised within the South African Local Bargaining Council established for municipalities nationally.

“Working Days” means days upon which a staff member ordinarily works.

1. INTRODUCTION

Performance Management is a process which measures the implementation of the organisation's strategy.

At local government level, performance management is institutionalised through the legislative requirements and policies of a municipality. Performance management provides the mechanism with which to measure targets set by the organisation and its employees to meet its strategic objectives.

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA), 2000 requires municipalities to establish a performance management system. The MSA and the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) further requires from the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to be aligned to the municipal budget and to be monitored through the Service Delivery and the Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

Section 57 makes the employment of the municipal manager and managers directly accountable to the municipal manager subject to a separate performance agreement concluded annually before the end of July. Section 67 regards the monitoring, measuring and evaluating of performance of staff as a platform to develop human resources and to hold municipal staff accountable to serve the public efficiently and effectively. Performance Management, therefore, is not only relevant to the organisation as a whole, but also to the individuals employed in the organisation as well as the external service providers.

Chapter 4, Regulation 31 of the Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulation states that a Municipality must adopt a performance management and development system that complies with the provisions of this chapter. The Performance Management and Development System are collaborative, transparent, and fair. The municipality shall apply the Performance Management and Development System in a consultative, supportive and non-discriminatory manner in order to enhance organizational efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability. The Performance Management and Development System are underpinned by an open, constructive, and ongoing communication between the supervisor and the staff member. In addition, Regulation 7(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 states that *"A Municipality's Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organised and managed, including determining the roles of the different role players."*

This policy, in corporate the Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulations and therefore describes how all staff of the Stellenbosch Municipality's performance management and development system will be conducted, organised and managed. It also has the following objectives:

- o Clarify processes of implementation;
- o Ensure compliance with legislation;
- o Demonstrate how the system will be conducted;
- o Define roles and responsibilities;
- o Promote accountability and transparency; and

- o Reflect the linkage between the IDP, Budget, SDF, SDBIP and individual and service provider performance.

The Performance Management and Development System policy also takes into consideration the transition within the organisational structure and supports the process that is underway to update and transfer key performance indicators (KPIs) in line with new organisational structure requirements.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The following legislation forms the foundation for the policy

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996);
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2003) (MSA) 2000 and its amendments.
- Government Gazette: Regulation gazette No.7146;
- Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA);
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);
- National Treasury: 2007 Framework for Managing Performance Information;
- White Paper on Local Government (1998);
- Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Regulation 796 (2001);
- Municipal Performance Regulation for Municipal Managers and Managers directly accountable to Municipal Managers (805 of 2006);
- MFMA Circular 11: Annual Reports;
- MFMA Circular 13: SDBIP;
- MFMA Circular 32: Oversight report;
- MFMA Circular 42: Funding of municipal budget; and
- MFMA Circular 54: Municipal budget circular.
- The Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulation
- Labour Relations Act 1995 (Act no 66 of 1995)

3. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

- 3.1 This policy includes all section 66 employees who fall within the scope of the South African Local Government Bargaining Council (SALGBC). This includes all posts on the approved staff establishment, whether of a permanent or a contract nature and Interns with a contract of a year (12 months) and above; excluding the Municipal Manager (section 57) and the Senior Managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager (section 56).
- 3.2 The Stellenbosch Municipality adopted a phased approach to the application of this policy. This multi-year implementation strategy not only aims to ensure the successful application of the IPM process, but also guarantees the sustainability, effectiveness and constant improvement of the performance management process, through the establishment of the underlying supporting structures and change management processes.

- 3.3 The application of this policy will be guided by the Performance Management Improvement Framework as the overall multi-year strategy and the operational Cape Winelands District Municipality IPM Project Plan.
- 3.4 The performance management and development system applies to all staff members of the Municipality excluding a staff member –
 - 3.4.1 Appointed on a fixed-term contract with a duration of less than twelve (12) months.
 - 3.4.2 Serving notice.
 - 3.4.3 Of termination of his/her contract of employment.
 - 3.4.4 To retire on reaching the statutory retirement age.
 - 3.4.5 Appointed on an internship programme or participating in the national Public Works Programme, or any similar scheme.
 - 3.4.6 Appointed in terms of sections 57 and 56 of the Act.
- 3.5 The performance management and development system must be collaborative, transparent and fair.
- 3.6 The Municipality shall apply the performance management and development system in a consultative, supportive and non-discriminatory manner in order to enhance organisational efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.
- 3.7 The performance management and development system must be underpinned by an open, constructive and on-going communication between the supervisor and the staff member.
- 3.8 The performance management and development system must, where reasonably practicable, be link to –
 - 3.8.1 The Municipality's strategic objectives, Integrated Development Plan and the SDBIP of the relevant department.
 - 3.8.2 The Senior Manager's performance plan and the performance plans of the staff members within that Senior Manager's department.
- 3.9 The performance management and development system must be developmental, while allowing for –
 - 3.9.1 An effective response and relevant measures to manage substandard performance.
 - 3.9.2 Recognition and reinforcement of fully effective performance, performance significantly above expectations and outstanding performance.
- 3.10 The performance management and development system must be integrated with other human resource policies and practices contemplated in section 67 of the Act as well as any other organisational development initiatives of the Municipality.

4. OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS OF A PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Objectives

The objectives of the performance management and development system are to:

- Promote the objective and developmental duties of the local government, as set out in the section 152 and 153 of the Constitution.
- Promote a culture of service to the public, accountability, cooperation, and assistance among staff members.
- Institutionalise performance planning, monitoring, and evaluation within the municipality.
- Maximise the ability of the municipality as a whole to achieve its objectives and improve the quality of life of its residents by aligning municipal-wide, departmental, and individual performance.
- Build a common understanding among staff members of the municipality's objectives as contained in its Integrated Development Plan and Annual Performance Plan.
- Set clear performance indicators and performance targets by communicating to staff members how their roles contribute to the success of the municipality.
- Build individual capacity, skills, and competencies that are key to the municipality achieving its mandate and objectives and encourage commitment among staff.
- Create an enabling environment to plan, monitor, and measure performance against set targets or outputs.
- Encourage desired behaviours as articulated in the Code of Conduct of Municipal Staff Members, as contained in Schedule 2 of the Municipal Systems Act.
- Identify and improve substandard performance of staff; and
- Recognise the performance of staff that has achieved a rating of performance significantly above expectations and outstanding performance.
- Facilitate strategy development;
- Facilitate increased accountability;
- Facilitate learning and improvement;
- Provide early warning signals;
- Create a culture of best practices; and
- Facilitate decision-making.
-

The above objectives are aligned with the MSA and the guidelines of the Department of Development Planning and Local Government.

5. DEFINITIONS AND KEY STEPS IN PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

5.1 The Performance Cycles

The overall planning, budgeting, and reporting cycle can be summarised as follows:

- **Performance Planning** ensures that the strategic direction of the Municipality more explicitly informs and aligns with the IDP planning, activities, and resource decisions. This is the stage where supervisor and staff member must jointly identify organisational, departmental as well as the performance expectations of a staff member or team and secure the staff member or team's commitment to achieve the performance expectations. The planned Key Performance Areas (KPA's) and KPIs that are chosen in the performance plan must meet the SMART criteria as outlined in the below table:

S	Specific, clear and understandable.
M	Measurable in terms of quantity, and, if possible, quality, money, and time. It must be possible to determine whether the activity took place and to decide how well it was done.
A	Attainable in that the activities to be performed have been agreed upon and must be within the capabilities and under control of the staff member.
R	Relevant in that each task should be related directly to the functional areas or specific projects assigned to the staff member.
T	Time-based in that the supervisor and staff members should be able to track progress against specified target dates and timeframes and assessment can take place within the annual reporting cycle of the performance agreement.

- **Performance Measuring and Monitoring** is an ongoing process to determine whether performance targets have been met, exceeded, or not met. Projections can also be made during the year as to whether the final target and future targets will be met. It occurs during key points in a process – for example, on a quarterly and annual basis.
- **Performance evaluation** analyses why there is under-performance or what the factors were, that allowed good performance in a particular area. Where targets have not been met, the reasons for this must be examined and corrective action recommended. Evidence to support the status is also reviewed at this stage. An additional component is the review of the indicators to determine if they are feasible and are measuring the key areas appropriately.
- **Performance Reporting** entails regular reporting to management, the performance audit committee (Departmental Moderation Committee & Municipal Moderation Committee), council and the public.

- **Performance review/auditing** is a key element of the monitoring and evaluation process. This involves verifying that the measurement mechanisms are accurate and that proper procedures are followed to evaluate and improve performance.

According to section 45, of the MSA and the Municipal Staff Regulations, results of the performance measurement must be audited as part of the municipality's internal auditing process and annually by the Auditor-General. The Municipality have therefore established frameworks and structures to evaluate the effectiveness of the municipality's internal performance measurement control systems. Areas of weak performance identified at year-end must be addressed during the following years planning phase.

The Performance Process in relation to the Municipal and Section 56/57 appointees is as follows:

Table 1: Performance Process for the financial year for all staff

	Planned Deliverables	Planned Events	Delegation	Report
July	Quarterly SDBIP report of the previous quarter year to be finalised by the 15th calendar day after the end of the quarter under review for the presentation to the Municipal Manager and submission to Council.	Quarterly SDBIP report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabled at Council within 30 days after the end of the quarter; • Report submitted to Provincial Government and National Government. • Reported to Internal Audit unit; • Placed upon website; • Non-Financial Performance Measures reported to Provincial and National Government. 	Yes, signed quality certificate for quarterly report by MM and Executive Mayor	Quarter performance reports
	Planning, Consultation and Signing of Individual performance agreements, performance plans, managerial competencies and personal development plans with Directors and the Municipal Manager; Publish performance agreements on the website (Directors and Municipal Manager only); Submit performance agreements to National and Provincial Government.	Signed agreements uploaded unto Municipal Website: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreements tabled at Council; Agreements submitted to Provincial Government. 	Municipal Manager in relation to Directors performance agreements; Executive Mayor in relation to the MM's performance agreement.	Upload of agreements of directors and Municipal Manager unto website. Confirm reaching of target unto the PMS system
August	Planning and Preparation of individual performance and development plans by managers, snr. Managers and identified staff.	Signing of individual performance agreements and development plans by managers, snr. Manager and identified personnel.	Yes, Immediate supervisor	Signed agreements delivered to the IDP/PMS unit
	Preparation of previous financial year annual performance report.	Submission of the annual performance report to the Auditor General by 31 August.	Yes, Municipal Manager	Electronic and hardcopy version submitted to the AG on or before 31 August at 23:59.

September	IDP and Budget consultation.	Public participation commences to determine the priorities of the new financial year. This priorities form the basis of the new TL and Departmental SDBIP.	Yes, Municipal Manager	Community priorities
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	Planned Deliverables	Planned Events	Delegation	Report
October	Quarterly TL SDBIP report finalised by the 15th calendar day after the end of the quarter under review for the presentation to the Municipal Manager and the Executive Mayor. Tabling of quarterly report for the attention of MayCo & Council;	<p>Informal Performance review of directors by the Municipal Manager</p> <p>Informal Performance review of managers, snr managers and identified personnel.</p> <p>Quarterly TL SDBIP report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabled at Council within 30 days after the end of the quarter; • Report submitted to Provincial Government; • Report submitted to the Internal Audit unit • Placed upon website ; and • Non-Financial Performance Measures reported to Provincial and National Government. 	Yes, signed quality certificate for quarterly report by MM and Executive Mayor.	Quarter 1 TL SDBIP report;
November	TL and Departmental SDBIP review process.	Review sessions scheduled with each Directorate to review performance indicators and targets.	Yes, Municipal Manager.	Revised TL and Departmental SDBIP.
December	Finalisation of the Draft Annual Report.	Draft Annual Report distributed to each Directorate for final input	Yes, Municipal Manager.	Draft Annual Report
January	Mid-year TL SDBIP report (MFMA S72) finalised by the 15th calendar day after the end of first six months under review for the presentation to the Municipal Manager and the Executive Mayor.	<p>Quarterly TL SDBIP report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabled at Council within 25 days after the end of the quarter; • Report submitted to Provincial Government; National Treasury and CoGTA; • Report submitted to the Internal Audit unit; • Placed upon website ; and • Non-Financial Performance Measures reported to Provincial and National Government. 	Yes, signed quality certificate for quarterly report by MM and Executive Mayor	Mid-year TL SDBIP report; Quarter 2 TL SDBIP report; and Draft Annual Report

	<p>Draft Annual Report submitted to MayCo and Council.</p> <p>Quarterly TL SDBIP report finalised by the 15th calendar day after the end of the quarter under review for the presentation to the Municipal Manager and the Executive Mayor.</p> <p>Tabling of quarterly report for the attention of MayCo & Council;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertised on the Municipal Website • Report submitted to Provincial Government; National Treasury and CoGTA • Invitation of written submissions from the public • Report to the Auditor General • Quarterly TL SDBIP report: • Tabled at Council within 30 days after the end of the quarter; • Report submitted to Provincial Government; 	<p>Yes, MM and Executive Mayor</p>	<p>Council Minutes which refers Draft report to the MPAC/Oversight Committee.</p>
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	Planned Deliverables	Planned Events	Delegation	Report
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report submitted to the Internal Audit unit • Placed upon website; and • Non-Financial Performance Measures reported to Provincial and National Government. 		
February	<p>Mid-year and Annual performance evaluations of the Municipal Manager and Directors</p>	<p>Annual Performance Evaluation of the Municipal Manager and Directors for the previous financial year.</p> <p>Mid-year performance assessments (of the current financial year) of the Municipal Manager and Directors conducted on or before 28 February</p>	<p>Yes, MM and Executive Mayor</p>	<p>Annual Performance Assessment Report (of the previous financial year).</p> <p>Draft Mid-year performance evaluation report of the Municipal Manager and Directors.</p>
March	<p>Final Annual Report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabled at Council; • Report submitted to Provincial Government; National Treasury and CoGTA • Report submitted to the Auditor General • Follow MPAC process as part of Oversight Process • Finalise Oversight Report and table in Council for approval. • Publish approved Annual Report and MPAC oversight report on the Municipal Website 	<p>Yes, MM and Executive Mayor</p>	<p>Council Minutes which refers Final Annual Report and the MPAC Oversight Report with recommendations; public submissions; AG report; AFS and Internal Audit report.</p>

April	Quarterly TL SDBIP report finalised by the 15th calendar day after the end of the quarter under review for the presentation to the Municipal Manager and the Executive Mayor. Tabling of quarterly report for the attention of MayCo & Council;	<p>Informal Performance review of directors by the Municipal Manager.</p> <p>Informal Performance review of managers, snr manager and identified personnel.</p> <p>Quarterly TL SDBIP report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabled at Council within 30 days after the end of the quarter; • Report submitted to Provincial Government; • Report submitted to the Internal Audit unit • Placed upon website ; and • Non-Financial Performance Measures reported to Provincial and National Government 	Yes, signed quality certificate for quarterly report by MM and Executive Mayor	Quarter 3 TL SDBIP report;
May	Submission of the final IDP to Council.	Finalisation of the IDP and submission to Council.	Yes, MM and Executive Mayor.	Final IDP
Planned Deliverables		Planned Events	Delegation	Report
June	Finalisation of the TL SDBIP and submission to the Executive Mayor.	Finalisation of the TL SDBIP and submission to the Executive Mayor.	Yes, MM and Executive Mayor.	Approved TL SDBIP.

5.2 Key Steps in Performance Management

The key steps in implementing the performance management cycle are as follows:

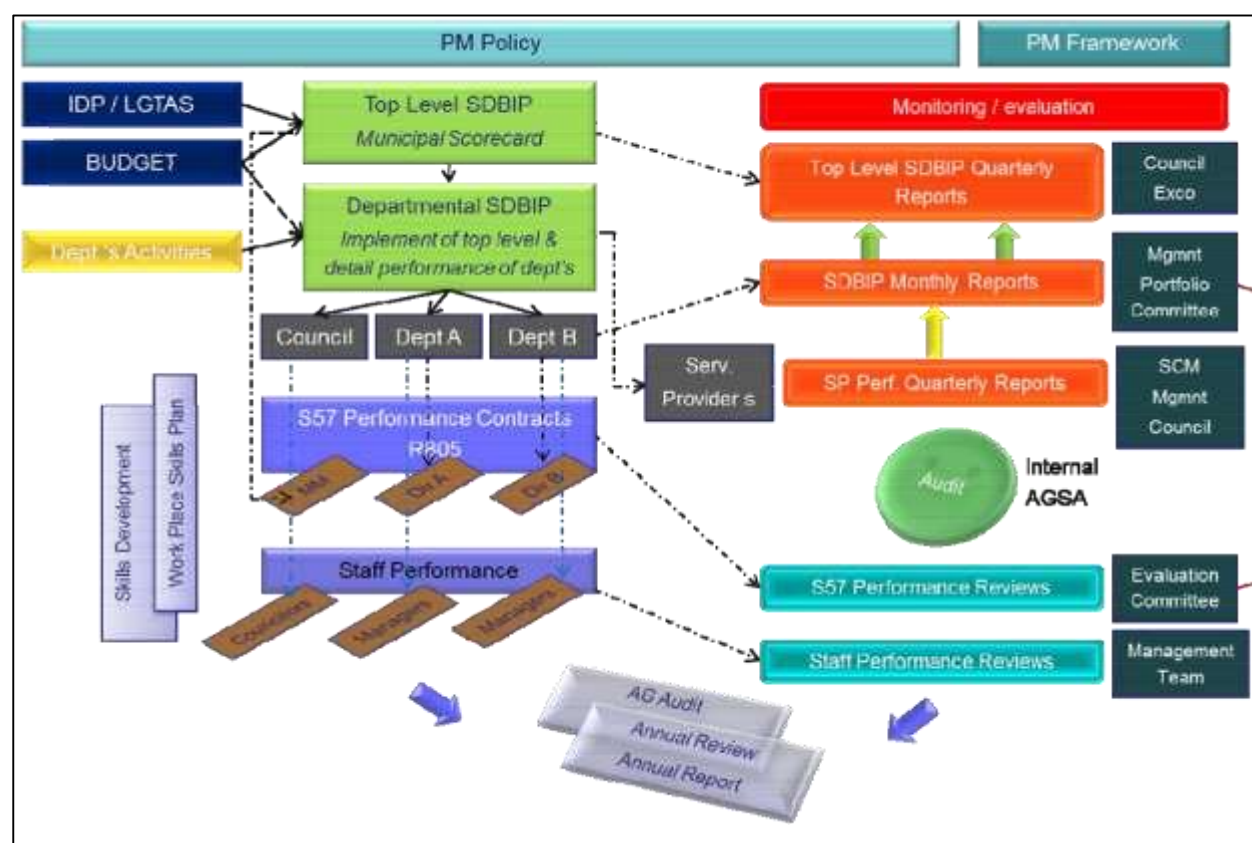
1. IDP consultation and strategic processes to determine
 - Strategic Objectives aligned with the National Agenda and local needs;
 - Establish the Municipal KPAs; and
 - Design Strategic Focus Areas;
2. Prioritise capital projects for budgeting purposes aligned with municipal strategy and approved methodology;
3. Identify key programmes for implementation as part of directorate deliverables;
4. Start with budget processes;
5. Determine organisational KPIs in terms of strategy, budget and MTAS;
6. Obtain baseline figures and past year performance;
7. Set multi-year performance target dates;
8. Determine steps/plans to achieve budget and KPIs;
9. Assign strategic focused KPIs to Senior Management (Top Layer SDBIP);
10. Assign organisational KPIs to directorates and members of management (Departmental SDBIP);

11. Prepare individual performance agreements aligned with budget and SDBIP (MSA Section 57 and management);
12. Prepare performance plans for staff and align work place skills plan with development plans;
13. Provide quarterly status reports on progress with KPI implementation
14. Evaluate performance on individual (1/2 yearly) and organisational levels (quarterly);
15. Compilation of various performance reports;
16. Auditing of performance report and portfolio of evidence(POEs);
17. Appoint oversight committee to analyse and prepare report on improvement of performance; and
18. Submit year-end report to various stakeholders.

5.3 The Performance Management Model

The following section will explain the methodology of the adopted performance management model as depicted in the diagram below:

Figure 1 Performance Management Model



6. THE SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP)

The IDP process and the performance management process must be seamlessly integrated. The IDP fulfils the planning stage of performance management. Performance management in turn, fulfils the implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the IDP.

The organisational performance will be evaluated by means of a municipal scorecard (Top Layer SDBIP) at organisational level and through the SDBIP at directorate and departmental levels.

The SDBIP is a plan that converts the IDP and budget into measurable criteria on how, where and when the strategies, objectives and normal business processes of the municipality will be implemented. It also allocates responsibility to directorates to deliver the services in terms of the IDP and budget.

The MFMA Circular No.13 prescribes that:

- The IDP and budget must be aligned;
- The budget must address the strategic priorities;
- The SDBIP should indicate what the municipality is going to do during next 12 months
- The SDBIP should form the basis for measuring the performance against goals set during the budget /IDP processes.

The SDBIP needs to be prepared as described in the paragraphs below and submitted to the Executive Mayor within 14 days after the budget has been approved. The Executive Mayor needs to approve the SDBIP within 28 days after the budget has been approved.

For each indicator the scorecard will require that a responsible official be designated, usually the respective line manager. While this official will not necessarily be accountable for performance on this indicator, they will be responsible for conducting measurements of that indicator, analysing and reporting first to their respective superior who in turn will report to the Municipal Manager and the Executive Mayor on these for reviews.

The municipal performance must be measured monthly and analysed at least quarterly. Municipal performance will be measured during the mid-year review where after the performance scorecard can be adjusted and action plans be developed to address poor performance. The information of the annual review will be included in the Annual Report of the Municipality.

6.1 The Municipal Scorecard

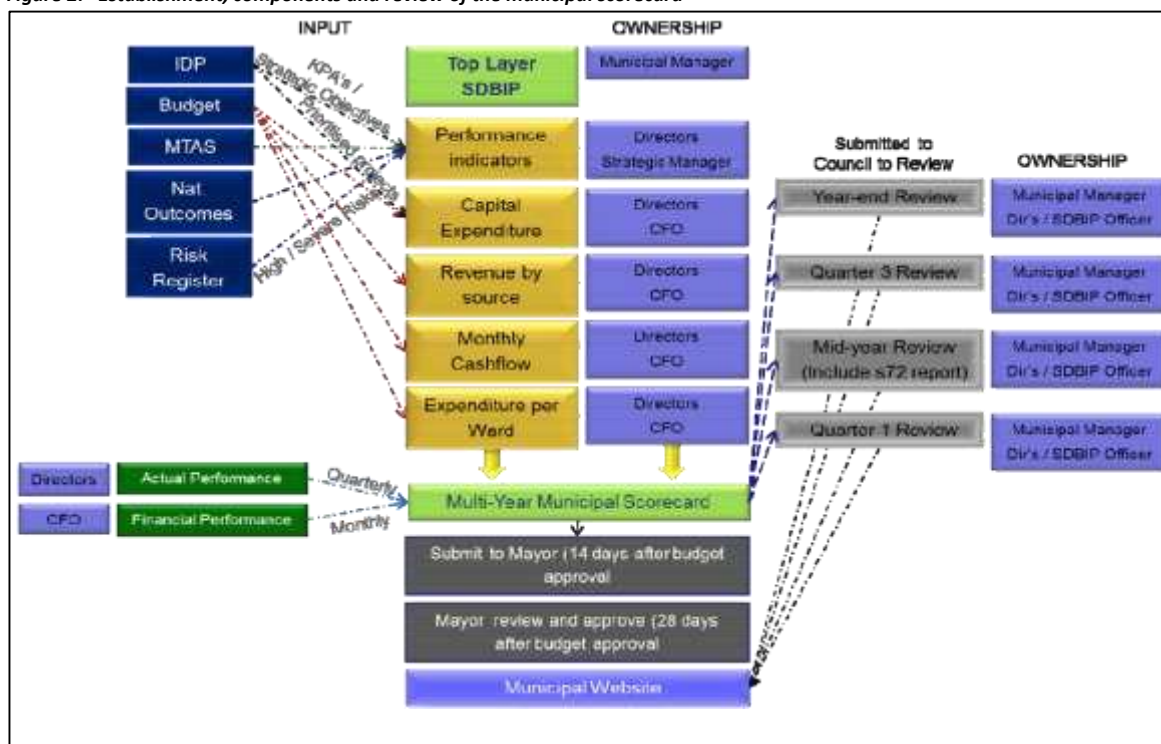
The municipal scorecard (Top Layer SDBIP) must consolidate service delivery targets set by Council / senior management and provide an overall picture of performance for the municipality as a whole, reflecting financial and non-financial performance on its strategic priorities.

The Components of the top-layer SDBIP includes:

- Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source;
- Expected revenue to be collected;
- Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote
- Section 71 format (Monthly budget statements);
- Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote;
- Non-financial measurable performance objectives in the form of targets and indicators;
- Output NOT input / internal management objectives;
- Level and standard of service being provided to the community;
- Ward information for expenditure and service delivery;
- Detailed capital project plan broken down by ward over three years.

The following diagram illustrates the establishment, components, and review of the municipal scorecard (Top Layer SDBIP):

Figure 2: Establishment, components and review of the municipal scorecard



6.2 Update Actual Performance

The TL SDBIP will update automatically with the actual results reported in the departmental SDBIP.

The KPI owners should report on the results of the KPI by properly documenting the information in the performance response fields and make reference to where the POE can be found. In the instance of poor performance, corrective measures should be identified and documented. The POE should prove that the KPI was delivered and that the expected outcome / impact has been achieved.

The actual performance should be monitored quarterly in terms of the objectives, KPIs and targets set. In order to measure the outcomes of the KPIs, the outputs and performance evidence (POEs) should be evaluated and **documented**.

It is important to note that the municipal manager needs to implement the necessary systems and processes to provide the POEs for reporting and auditing purposes.

6.2.1 Quarterly Reviews for Section 56/57 Appointees

On a quarterly basis, the Executive Mayor should engage in an intensive review of municipal performance against both the directorate's scorecards and the municipal scorecard, as reported by the Municipal Manager. These reviews will take place in October (for the period July to end of September), January (for the period October to the end of December), April (for the period January to the end of March) and July (for the period April to the end of June). review in January will coincide with the mid-year performance assessment as per

section 72 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA). MFMA Section 72 determines that by 25 January of each year the accounting officer must assess the performance of the municipality and report to the Council on inter alia its service delivery performance during the first half of the financial year and the service delivery targets and performance indicators set in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.

Many of the indicators in the municipal scorecard will only be measurable on an annual basis. The quarterly reviews should thus culminate in a comprehensive annual review of performance in terms of all the scorecards.

The Executive Mayor will need to ensure that targets committed to in the municipal scorecard are being met, where they are not, that satisfactory and sufficient reasons are provided and that the corrective action being proposed is sufficient to address the poor performance.

The review should also focus on reviewing the systematic compliance to the performance management system, by directorates, departments, Portfolio Councillors and the Municipal Manager. The review will also include:

- An evaluation of the validity and suitability of the Key Performance Indicators and recommending must any changes;

- An evaluation of the annual and 5 year targets to determine whether the targets are over stated or understated. These changes need to be considered;
- Changes to KPIs and 5 year targets for submission to council for approval. (The reason for this is that the original KPIs and 5 year targets would have been published with the IDP, which would have been approved and adopted by council at the beginning of the financial year.)
- An analysis to determine whether the Municipality is performing adequately.

It is important that the Executive Mayor not only pay attention to poor performance but also to good performance. It is expected that the Executive Mayor will acknowledge good performance, where directorates or departments have successfully met targets in their directorate / departmental scorecards.

6.2.1.1 Mid-Year Performance Review

- The Mid-Year performance review is a formal bi-annual performance appraisal where a staff member or a team is given feedback on his or her performance.
- Must be recorded
- Offers an opportunity – between the supervisor and staff member to assess the staff member or teams's performance against set performance.
- For the supervisor to monitor, coach and provide feedback to ensure effective performance
- For the supervisor and staff member to – jointly identify performance challenges and agree on solutions to overcome identified challenges.
- Agree on developmental needs of the staff member and address such needs.
- Review the performance targets resulting from workplace changes to reinforce good performance.

6.2.1.2 Annual Performance evaluations

- The objectives of the performance evaluation are to – formally discuss the performance outcome achieved by the staff member against agreed performance indicators and targets based on the work performed during the performance cycle of 12 months.
- Rate the performance of a staff member or team against each measurable KPI using the five point rating scale.
- Recognise positive achievements and provide feedback on unsatisfactory performance; and
- Identify areas of improvement and develop action plans to be included in personal development plans to address identified areas for improvement.
- Every staff member or team must be subjected to annual performance assessment at the end of the performance cycle of the municipality.
- The annual performance evaluation must be preceded by the staff members self-rating against predetermined objectives, and where necessary supported by portfolio of evidence.

- Rating entails evaluating the staff member or team's performance against agreed performance standards in a staff members performance plan and assigning a numeric rating of each KPI.

6.2.2 Council Reviews S56/57

At least annually, the Executive Mayor will be required to report to the full council on the overall municipal performance. It is proposed that this reporting take place using the municipal scorecard in an annual performance report format as per the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA). The said annual performance report will form part of the Municipality's Annual Report as per section 121 of the MFMA.

6.3 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities during the TL SDBIP process can be summarised as follows:

Table 1: Responsibilities during the TL SDBIP process S56/57

Role Player	Roles and Responsibilities
Executive Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayor is responsible for the performance and need to approve the TL SDBIP. Quarterly review of performance and monitor implementation of corrective action. Submit the mid-year and annual performance reports to Council.
Mayoral Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the Executive Mayor. Provide strategic awareness and manage the development of the TL SDBIP.
Portfolio Councillor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the implementation of the strategy. Review and monitor the implementation of the TL SDBIP at Portfolio Committee level.
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Oversight role to ensure that performance management processes are monitored.
Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting of the TL SDBIP Ensure the implementation of the TL SDBIP. Monitor the TL SDBIP and ensure that POEs proof performance exists. Take corrective action where required. Communicate with the Executive Mayor and Executive Management Team.
Senior Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage and report on departmental performance to be cascaded up to the TL SDBIP. Plan Performance. Integration role and ensure POEs exists to proof performance.
Internal Audit	Internal audit should quarterly audit the results reported and issue a report to the municipal manager / performance audit committee.
Auditor-General	Auditing of legal compliance and outcomes.
Performance Audit Committee	Independent oversight on municipal performance and legal compliance.

Table 2: Responsibilities during Performance Management MSR (Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulations)

Stakeholders \ Role-players	Roles and Responsibilities
Municipal Manager	Establish the Performance Management and Development System for the municipality.
	Establish departmental performance moderation committees.
	Chair the Municipal Moderation Committee.
Council	Approve and adopt the Performance Management and Development System.
Directors	Ensure that all staff in the department participates in the Performance Management and Development System.
	Discuss and agree on the performance objectives of line managers for the year.
	Co-sign the performance agreements of the line managers.
	Conduct mid-year reviews and annual performance evaluations for line managers.
	Provide feedback to the line managers during the performance cycle.
	Monitor the performance of the line manager.
	Identify development interventions for line managers.
	Coach and mentor line managers.
	Chair the departmental moderation committee.
	Participate in Municipal Moderation Committee.
Senior Managers	Ensure that all staff in the division participates in the Performance Management and Development System.
	Discuss and agree on the performance objectives of line managers or staff members for the year.
	Co-sign the performance agreements of the line managers or staff members.
	Conduct mid-year reviews and annual performance evaluations for line managers or staff members.
	Provide feedback to the line managers or staff members during the performance cycle.
	Monitor the performance of staff members.
	Identify development interventions for line managers or staff members.
	Coach and mentor line managers or staff members.
	Chair the divisional moderation committee if required.
Supervisor \ Line Manager	Ensure that all staff in the unit participates in the Performance Management and Development System.
	Discuss and agree on the performance objectives of staff members or teams for the year.
	Co-sign the performance agreements of the staff members or teams.
	Conduct mid-year reviews and annual performance evaluations of staff members or teams.
	Identify development interventions of staff members or teams.
	Provide feedback to staff members or teams during the performance cycle.
	Monitor the performance of staff members.
	Coach and mentor staff members or teams.
Senior Manager: Human Resources	Conduct change management sessions with trade unions related to the Performance Management and Development System Policy.
	Participate in departmental and municipal moderation committees.
	Oversee the Rewards and Recognition process.
Manager: Organisational Efficiency	Oversee the drafting of the Performance Management and Development System Policy.
	Provide guidance-related introduction sessions related to the Performance Management and Development System Policy.

Stakeholders \ Role-players	Roles and Responsibilities
	Provide guidance to line management related to the implementation of the Performance Management and Development System.
	Participate in departmental and Municipal Moderation Committee meetings.
	Facilitate and coordinate the Rewards and Recognition process.
Senior Administrator: Efficiency Monitoring	Draft the Performance Management and Development System Policy.
	Draft the Performance Management and Development System Standard Operating Procedures.
	Obtain knowledge of how the automated system operates in order to transfer skills.
	Conduct introduction sessions related to the Performance Management and Development System Policy.
	Provide training to line management related to the implementation of the Performance Management and Development System.
	Provide support to line managers related to the performance management process and procedures.
	Provide training to the departmental representatives on the automated system.
	Monitor the implementation of the Performance Management and Development System.
	Provide support to line management related to the implementation of the tool
	Participate in departmental and municipal moderation committee meetings.
	Provide administrative support throughout the individual performance moderation process.
	Provide an accurate consolidated report on performance outcomes after each level of moderation.
	Coordinate the Rewards and Recognition process.
Departmental Representatives	Capture the final annual performance assessments on the automated system for staff that does not have access to the electronic system.
Staff Members/ Teams	Discuss and agree on the performance objectives for the year.
	Co-sign the performance agreements.
	Participate in the mid-year review and annual performance evaluation.
	Conduct self-assessment and provide a Portfolio of Evidence to support ratings.
	Participate in coaching sessions. Monitoring
Trade Unions	Consult staff members related to the implementation of the Performance Management and Development System.

6.4 Approval of Departmental SDBIP

The Departmental SDBIP of each Directorate should be submitted to the Municipal Manager for approval by 31 August each year. The Municipal Manager may defer this date to a later date at the Municipal Manager's discretion, but by no later than 30 September each year.

6.5 Update Actual Performance

An evaluation of the validity and sustainability of the KPIs should be done and the actual performance results of each target should be updated and evaluated on a monthly basis. In order to measure the input/output of the KPIs, the performance results and performance evidence (POEs) should be evaluated and documented. The KPI owners

should report on the results of the KPI by documenting the following information on the performance system:

- The actual result in terms of the target set;
- The output/outcome of achieving the KPI;
- The calculation of the actual performance reported. (If %);
- The reasons if the target was not achieved; and
- Actions to improve the performance against the target set, if the target was not achieved.

The municipal manager and his/her senior management team needs to implement the necessary systems and processes to provide the POEs for reporting and auditing.

6.5.1 Monthly Reviews

The Directorates will update their performance monthly in terms of the departmental SDBIP and report to the Municipal Manager. It is important that Directorates use these reviews as an opportunity for reflection on their goals and programmes and whether these are being achieved. The Portfolio Committee should have a standing agenda item to discuss at their scheduled meetings. The SDBIP report submitted should be used to analyse and discuss performance.

6.5.2 Adjustments to KPIs

KPIs should only be adjusted after the mid-year assessment and/or after the adjustments budget has been approved. KPIs should be adjusted to be aligned with the adjustment estimate and the reason for the change in KPIs should be documented in a report to the Municipal Manager for approval. Additional KPIs can be added during the year with the approval of the municipal manager. The approval documents should be safeguarded for audit purposes.

6.6 Individual Performance

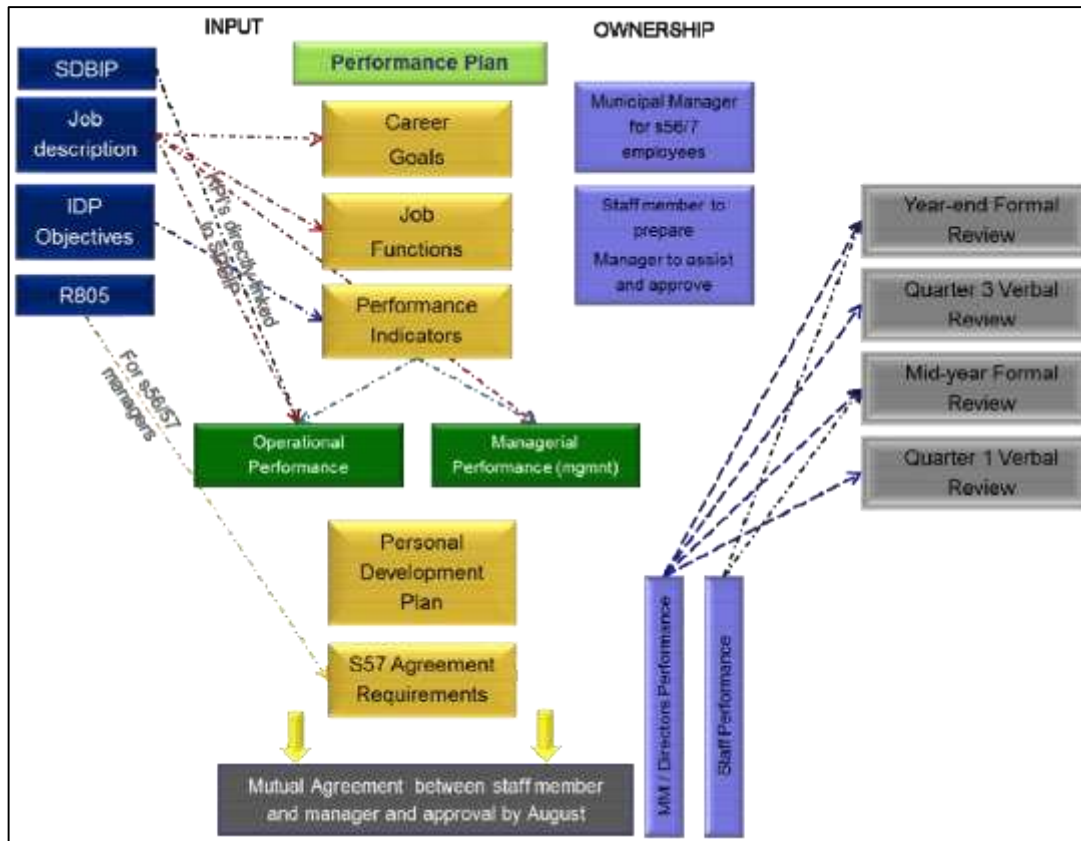
The performance of a municipality is integrally linked to that of staff. It is therefore important to link organisational performance to individual performance and to manage both at the same time, in separate processes. Although legislation requires that the municipal manager, and managers directly accountable to the municipal manager, sign formal performance agreements, it is also a requirement that all employees have performance plans. The individual performance plan of the manager, Snr Manager and identified personnel should be aligned to job descriptions. It is however the responsibility of the employer, to create an environment, which the employees can deliver the objectives and the targets set for them in their performance plans and job descriptions.

Performance plans should be concluded with the Municipal Manager, Directors, Senior Managers and Managers. The rest of the performance plans with the rest of the staff will be implemented with a phased in approach.

Employees acting as a manager or Snr Manager for a minimum period of three (3) months are required to sign a performance plan with his / her supervisor.

The following diagram illustrates the individual performance management processes:

Figure 3: The individual performance management processes



The Benefits of Individual Performance are to:

- Ensure alignment of individual goals and objectives with that of the organisation and to co-ordinate efforts in order to achieve those goals;
- Understand what is expected from the incumbents, by when it is expected and to what standard is expected;
- Understand the incumbent's key areas of accountability;
- Determine whether or not performance objectives are being met;
- Make qualified decisions within the incumbents level of competencies; and
- Avail the incumbents of learning and development opportunities to competently meet their performance targets.

6.6.1 Individual Scorecards (Municipal Manager and MSA Section 56/57 Managers)

The MSA and Regulation 805 of August 2006 (Performance of the Municipal Manager and the Managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager) require the Municipal Manager and the Managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager to enter into annual Performance Agreements. The Performance Agreements of the Municipal Manager and other MSA Section 56/57 Managers should be directly linked to their employment contract. Performance will be reviewed quarterly of which the mid-year and year-end performance will be formal evaluations. These Performance Agreements consist of three distinct parts:

- **Performance Agreement:** According to the MSR (Municipal Staff Regulations), this occurs annually at the start of the financial year or the starting date in a specific post. The supervisor and staff member must jointly identify organisational, departmental as well as the performance expectations of a staff member or team and secure the staff member or teams comment to achieve the performance expectations. The supervisor must explain to the staff member how the performance agreement and performance management and development system works. All staff members, including management must be capacitated through training on , what the process entails, why the municipality uses the performance management and development process, how the performance management and development system works, including the phases, purpose of linkage with the competency framework and how performance of competencies are measured. This is an agreement between the MSA Section 56/57 Manager and the Municipality, which regulates the performance required for a particular position and the consequences of the performance. The Agreement deals with only one aspect of the employment relationship, namely performance. This agreement must be reviewed and renewed annually, subject to the individual's annual performance. This agreement can be altered during the course of the financial year with the written consent from both the employer and employee. The performance agreement is guided by any change in the organisational structure. A performance bonus may be paid as agreed in the performance agreement.
- **Performance Plan:** The Performance Plan is an Annexure to the Performance Agreement and stipulates in detail the performance requirements for a single financial year. The SDBIP transcends into the Performance Plan/s of the respective MSA Section 56/57 Managers according to their areas of responsibility.
- **Personal Development Plan:** The plan is an Annexure to the Performance Agreement and addresses the developmental needs/requirements of the manager indicating actions and timeframes.

The list of Core Managerial Criteria are tabled as follows:

Table 3: List of Core Managerial Criteria

Skills	Measurement
Strategic and direction leadership	Provide and direct a vision for the institution, and inspire and deploy others to deliver on the strategic institutional mandate
Programme and project management	Able to understand programme and project management methodology; plan, manage, monitor and evaluate specific activities in order to deliver on set objectives.
Financial Management	Able to compile, plan and manage budgets, control cash flow, institute financial risk management and administer procurement processes in accordance with recognised financial practices. Further to ensure that all financial transactions are managed in an ethical manner.
Change Leadership	Able to direct and initiate institutional transformation on all levels in order to successfully drive and implement new initiatives and deliver professional and quality services to the community.

Knowledge and information management	Able to promote the generation and sharing of knowledge and information through various processes and media, in order to enhance the collective knowledge base of local government.
Analysis and innovation	Able to critically analyse information, challenges and trends to establish and implement fact-based solutions that are innovative to improve institutional processes in order to achieve key strategic objectives.
People management	Must be able to manage and encourage people, optimise their outputs and effectively manage relationships in order to achieve the municipality's goals.
Skills	Measurement
Communication	Able to share information, knowledge and ideas in a clear, focused and concise manner appropriate for the audience in order to effectively convey, persuade and influence stakeholders to achieve the desired outcome.
Governance Leadership	Able to promote, direct and apply professionalism in managing risk and compliance requirements and apply a thorough understanding of governance practices and obligations. Further, able to direct the conceptualisation of relevant policies and enhance cooperative governance relationships.
Results and quality focus	Able to maintain high quality standards, focus on achieving results and objectives while consistently striving to exceed expectations and encourage others to meet quality standards. Further, to actively monitor and measure results and quality against identified objectives.

The agreements must be finalised by August every year and be agreed and approved by the respective senior manager. The process on how to prepare performance plans is documented in the Performance Management System Manual.

6.6.2 Individual Scorecards (rest of staff) MSR

The introduction of individual performance is applicable to employees with the title Manager and any other senior staff member as identified by the relevant Manager, Senior Manager, Director and or Municipal Manager. Performance plans should also be concluded with senior staff members appointed on a temporary basis for minimum period of six months and more. The data obtained from Directorate scorecards (departmental SDBIP), will provide the user with the respective individual performance plans for managers reporting to the S57 managers.

The Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulation, regulation 35 on Performance Agreement states the following:

- A supervisor and staff member must enter into a performance agreement for each performance cycle of the municipality.
- The performance agreement of a –
- Serving staff member must be concluded within 30 days of the commencement of the new financial year of the municipality; and
- Staff member must be concluded within 60 days of –
- His / Her appointment after probation as from 1 July of the financial year;
- His / Her transfer or promotion to a new post; or

- His / Her return from prolonged leave that is more than three months.
- If at any time during the performance cycle, the responsibilities of the staff member change to the extent that the performance plan in the performance agreement is no longer appropriate, the parties must revise the performance agreement.
- The performance agreement may not diminish the obligation and duties of a staff member in terms of the staff member's employment contract, or any applicable regulations or municipal policy.

The performance agreement must include a performance plan that contains –

- The name, job title and the department of the staff member.
- The objectives or targets.
- KPAs, their weightings and the target date for meeting the KPA;
- The KPIs and the performance standard for each KPI;
- The name and definition of the job specific competencies, the weightings and the expected level of capability for each competency;
- A personal development plan prepared in compliance with regulation 51; and
- The process of monitoring and assessing performance, including the planned dates of assessment.

6.7 Skills Development Plan

The skills development plan needs to be compiled / updated with the information obtained from the performance agreements and the development plans. The human resources manager together with the respective line manager is responsible to facilitate the implementation of the skills development plan.

6.8 Monitoring, Coaching and Feedback

Effective performance monitoring, coaching and feedback must be monitored continuously throughout the performance cycle. Performance monitoring, coaching and feedback involve ongoing collaboration between the supervisor and staff member or team aimed at improving staff members skills and competencies to meet or exceed the set standards of performance through –

- Observation, motivating and encouraging the staff member;
- Frequent and infrequent exchanges of feedback about the staff member's performance;
- Regular evaluation of whether the staff member performs according to the set objectives as outlined in the performance agreement;
- Formal coaching and informal performance evaluation sessions;
- Reinforcing the discussions that took place during the planning phase culminating in the performance agreement;

- Affording the supervisor the opportunity to encourage the development of the staff member or team;
- Coaching that reinforces effective performance or brings the performance of the staff member closer to the expected standards; and

A municipality must ensure that every supervisor has received adequate training in performance coaching processes and is capable of effectively assessing progress and evaluating the performance of staff or team. Development needs of staff identified during performance monitoring and coaching processes must be evaluated and addressed to encourage good performance, improves job-related skills and competencies that support staff to keep up with changes in the workplace.

6.9 Appeals Process

6.9.1 MSA Section 56/57-Employees

The Appeals process as prescribed in R805 of August 2006 and as agreed in the employment and performance contracts of the Section 56/57-Managers will be applicable in instances where they are not in agreement with their final performance evaluations. The Municipal Performance Moderation Committee —

- must be duly constituted by the municipal council;
- may, to the extent possible, be constituted as follows—
 - (i) municipal manager or his or her delegate who will act as the chairperson;
 - (ii) all heads of departments of a municipality;
 - (iii) manager responsible for PMDS;
 - (iv) manager responsible for organisational development;
 - (v) manager responsible for organisational performance;
 - (vi) a representative from finance, where applicable;
 - (vii) a representative from governance, where applicable; and
 - (viii) a representative from audit, where applicable.

Departmental representatives— (a) will be invited to attend the performance moderation committee to present on the results of their respective departments; (b) must be on senior management level; and (c) may request a specialist on the departmental performance management to provide technical advice where needed. The main objectives of the committee are to— (a) ensure fair and consistent application of the PMDS; (b) ensure that the integrity of the PMDS is protected; (c) ensure that performance is evaluated consistently; (d) ensure that individual ratings reflect the overall performance of the department; (e) advise on financial affordability for the municipality; and (f) recommend performance rewards to the municipal manager for approval

6.9.2 Staff Members / Employees - MSR Appeals Process

- i) Any dispute relating to the conclusion of the performance agreement or an amendment to the performance agreement, must be referred to the heads of the relevant department or directorate not later than

five days of lodging the grievance in terms of the applicable procedures. A dispute must be resolved within one month of receipt of the dispute by the head of the department –

- a) Considering the representation from the staff member concerned and his or her supervisor; and
 - b) Consultation with the head of human resources.
- ii) A staff member who is not satisfied with the outcome of the procedure, may lodge a dispute in terms of the dispute resolution mechanisms of the bargaining council.

6.10 Employees reporting to the Directors and the Municipal Manager

Should employees not agree with the contents of their performance plan after the performance discussions or with the final scores that are allocated to them, they may elect to follow the municipality's normal grievance procedures for the resolution by the Municipal Manager.

7. REWARD AND RECOGNITION

The Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulation; Regulation 40 states that a performance reward is at the discretion of the municipality and may be awarded to a staff member who has served the full assessment period of 12 months on 30 June of each financial year of a municipality.

The performance scores will be finalised during the moderation where after it must be approved by the moderation committee (fishbowl). These scores will be used to recognised excellent performance in terms of the Council's Reward and Recognition Policy (Currently in draft format).

8. TEAM-BASED PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

The Municipality may establish a team-based performance management and development system for a category of staff below the level of a supervisor that will assist the Municipality in managing probation, rewards, and skills development of staff members, which is consistent with the principles set out in this policy.

Before implementing the team-based performance management and development system, the Municipality must –

- Pilot the system on a team of staff members in all affected occupational streams.
- Consult the system with recognised trade unions within the Local Labour Forum.

9. GOVERNANCE

The governance structure was established to offer credibility to the overall performance processes. The audit of performance information and system should comply with section 166 of the MFMA and Regulation 14 of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001).

9.1 Continuous quality control and co-ordination

Directorates are required to co-ordinate and ensure good quality of performance reporting and reviews on an ongoing basis. It is their role to ensure conformity to reporting formats and verify the reliability of reported information, where possible.

9.2 Performance investigations

The Executive Mayor or the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC) should be able to commission in-depth performance investigations where there is either continued poor performance, a lack of reliability in the information being provided or on a random ad-hoc basis. Performance investigations should assess:

- The reliability of reported information.
- The extent of performance gaps from targets.
- The reasons for performance gaps; and
- Corrective action and improvement strategies.

While the internal audit function may be used to conduct these investigations, it is preferable that external service providers, who are experts in the area to be audited, should be used. Clear terms of reference will need to be adopted by the Executive Mayor for such investigation.

9.3 Internal Audit

Section 165 of the MFMA requires that each municipality must have an internal audit unit however such function may be outsourced.

The municipality's internal audit function will need to be continuously involved in auditing the performance reports based on the organisational and directorate/departmental scorecards. As required by Regulation, they will be required to produce an audit report on a quarterly basis, to be submitted to the Municipal Manager and Performance Audit Committee.

The audit should include an assessment of the:

- functionality of the municipality's performance management system.
- adherence of the system to the MSA; and
- the extent to which performance measurements are reliable.
-

9.4 Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)

The MFMA and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations require that the municipal council establish an audit committee

consisting of a minimum of three members, where the majority of members are not employees of the municipality. No Councillor may be a member of an audit committee. Council shall also appoint a chairperson who is not an employee.

The Regulations give municipalities the option to establish a separate performance audit committee whereas the MFMA provides only for a single audit committee. The operation of this audit committee is governed by section 14 (2-3) of the regulations.

According to the regulations, the performance audit committee must:

- review the quarterly reports submitted to it by the internal audit unit.
- review the municipality's performance management system and make recommendations in this regard to the council of that municipality.
- assess whether the performance indicators are sufficient.
- at least twice during a financial year submit an audit report to the municipal council.

The APAC is tasked with assessing the reliability of information reported.

In order to fulfil their function a performance audit committee may, according to the MFMA and the regulations,

- communicate directly with the council, municipal manager or the internal and external auditors of the municipality concerned.
- access any municipal records containing information that is needed to perform its duties or exercise its powers;
- request any relevant person to attend any of its meetings, and, if necessary, to provide information requested by the committee; and
- investigate any matter it deems necessary for the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers.

10. PERFORMANCE REPORTING

Performance must be reported in terms of the MSA, MFMA and the regulations and circulars issued in terms of the aforementioned legislation. These reports include the reports listed below.

10.1 Quarterly Reports

Quarterly reporting of departmental KPIs that is linked to Top Layer KPIs is due on the 15th day after the end of the quarter, irrespective if the due date falls on a weekend. Directors (secondary users) will have the opportunity to review the updates of the relevant directorate between the 10th and 15th day after the end of the quarter. Supporting proof of evidence should be uploaded to the electronic performance management system to substantiate performance against the key performance indicator.

Reports on the performance of the TL SDBIP should be generated from the system and submitted to Council. This report should also be published on the municipal website.

Actuals are to be updated in relation to the unit of measurement as follows:

Table 4: unit of measurement

Units	If the Unit of measurement is in	The Actual must also be in # unit
Number (#)	Number	Number
Percentage (%)	Percentage	Percentage
Rand (R)	Rand	Rand

10.2 Mid-year Assessment

The Local Government: Guidelines for the Implementation of the Municipal Staff Regulation states that the Mid -year review is a formal bi-annual performance appraisal where a staff member or team is given feedback on his or her performance. It must be recorded and must offer an opportunity between the supervisor and staff member to assess the staff members or teams performance against set performance

The performance of the first 6 months of the financial year should be assessed and reported on in terms of section 72 of the MFMA. This assessment must include the measurement of performance, the identification of corrective actions and recommendations for the adjustments of KPIs, if necessary. Supporting proof of evidence should be uploaded to the electronic performance management system to substantiate performance against the key performance indicator.

The format of the report must comply with the MFMA section 72 requirements. This report must be submitted to Council on or before 31 January of each year.

10.3 Annual Performance Report

The annual performance report must be completed by the end of August and submitted with the financial statements to the Auditor General of South Africa. This report must be based on the performance reported in the SDBIP supported by the relevant proof of evidence. Reports should be generated from the system, reviewed and updated in the performance comments field for reporting purposes.

10.4 Annual Report

The annual report should be prepared and submitted as per MFMA Circular 11. The update of the Annual Report commences on the 1st of July annually whereby service departments are required to submit narratives that address the highlights, challenges experienced during the previous financial year

11. LEGISLATIVE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The legislative requirements regarding reporting processes are summarised in the following table:

Table 5: legislative requirements regarding reporting processes

Time frame	MSA/ MFMA Reporting on PMS	Section
Quarterly reporting	The municipal manager collates the information and draft the organisational performance report, which is submitted to Internal Audit.	MSA Regulation 14(1)(c)
	The Internal Auditors (IA) must submit quarterly audited reports to the Municipal Manager and to the Performance Audit Committee. The Municipal Manager submits the reports to the Council.	
Bi-annual reporting	The Audit and Performance Audit Committee must review the PMS and make recommendations to council.	MSA Regulation 14(4)(a)
	The Performance Audit Committee must submit a report at least twice during the year a report to Council The Municipality must report to Council at least twice a year.	MSA Regulation 14(4)(a)
	The Accounting officer must by 25 January of each year assess the performance of the municipality and submit a report to the Mayor, National Treasury and the relevant Provincial Treasury.	MSA Regulation 13(2)(a) MFMA S72
Annual reporting	The annual report of a municipality must include the annual performance report and any recommendations of the municipality's audit committee.	MFMA S121 (3)(c)(i) & MSA S46
	The accounting officer of a municipality must submit the performance report to the Auditor-General for auditing within two months after the end of the financial year to which that report relate.	MFMA S126 1(a)
	The Auditor-General must audit the performance report and submit the report to the accounting officer within three months of receipt of the performance report.	MFMA S126 (3)(a)(b)
	The Mayor of a municipality must, within seven months after the end of a financial year, table in the municipal council the annual report of the municipality.	MFMA S127(2)
	The Auditor-General may submit the performance report and audit report of a municipality directly to the municipal council, the National Treasury, the relevant provincial treasury, the MEC responsible for local government in the province and any prescribed organ of the state.	MFMA S127 (4)(a)
	Immediately after an annual report is tabled in the council, the accounting officer of the municipality must submit the annual report to the Auditor- General, the relevant provincial treasury and the provincial department responsible for local government in the province.	MFMA S127 (5)(b)
	The council of the municipality must consider the annual report by no later than two months from the date on which the annual report was tabled, adopt an oversight report containing council's comments on the annual report	MFMA S129 (1)
Time frame	MSA/ MFMA Reporting on PMS	Section
	The meetings of a municipal council at which an annual report is to be discussed or at which decisions concerning an annual report are to be taken, must be open to the public and any organ of the state	MFMA S130 (1)

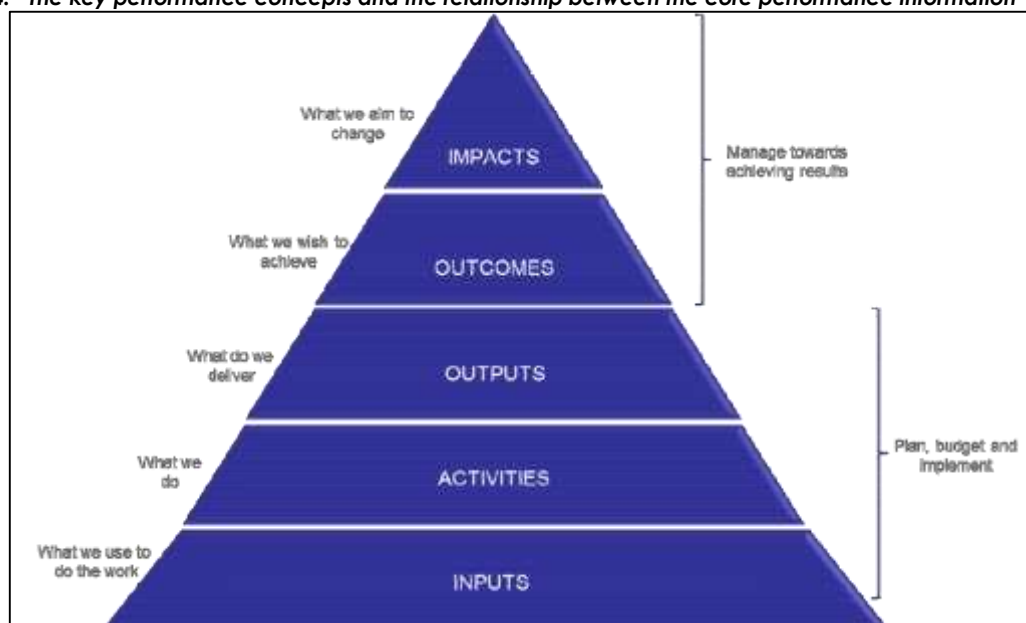
	The Cabinet member responsible for local government must annually report to Parliament on actions taken by the MECs for local government to address issues raised by the Auditor-General	MFMA S134
Contracts and contract Management	<p>(1) A contract or agreement procured through the supply chain management system of a municipality or municipal entity must-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be in writing; (b) stipulate the terms and conditions of the contract or agreement, which must include provisions providing for- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the termination of the contract or agreement in the case of non- or underperformance; (ii) dispute resolution mechanisms to settle disputes between the parties; (iii) a periodic review of the contract or agreement once every three years in the case of a contract or agreement for longer than three years; and (iv) any other matters that may be prescribed. <p>(2) The accounting officer of a municipality or municipal entity must-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) take all reasonable steps to ensure that a contract or agreement procured through the supply chain management policy of the municipality or municipal entity is properly enforced; (b) monitor on a monthly basis the performance of the contractor under the contract or agreement; (c) establish capacity in the administration of the municipality or municipal entity- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to assist the accounting officer in carrying out the duties set out in paragraphs (a) and (b); and (ii) to oversee the day-to-day management of the contract or agreement; and (d) regularly report to the council of the municipality or the board of directors of the entity, as may be appropriate, on the management of the contract or agreement and the performance of the contractor. <p>(3) A contract or agreement procured through the supply chain management policy of the municipality or municipal entity may be amended by the parties, but only after-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the reasons for the proposed amendment have been tabled in the council of the municipality or, in the case of a municipal entity, in the council of its parent municipality; and (b) the local community- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has been given reasonable notice of the intention to amend the contract or agreement; and (ii) has been invited to submit representations to the municipality or municipal entity. 	MFMA 116

12. DESIGN OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Setting Indicators

In setting indicators, it is important that one understands the key performance concepts and the relationship between the core performance information concepts illustrated below.

Figure 4: The key performance concepts and the relationship between the core performance information



The following aspects must also be considered:

- The key priorities and objectives of the Municipality set in the IDP, which have been determined during the public participation process and with ward committees;
- The scope of sector plans to be evaluated to reach the key priorities and objectives of the Municipality during the next financial year;
- The activities and processes identified in the IDP for achieving the developmental objectives as well as the earmarked resources;
- Baseline and performance standard information for each indicator;
- The risks identified during the risk review of the municipality that needs to be addressed with specific actions;
- The indicators listed in the Municipal Turnaround Strategy (MTAS);
- Compliance and reporting requirements in terms of legislation;
- Core departmental activities that need to be measured to improve municipal effectiveness and efficiency;
- The alignment of departmental activities and capital projects identified in the IDP with the budget;
- Whether measurement tools (system and data) to measure the performance of the indicators are available or can be developed;
- In the event that measurement tools do not exist, then it is advisable that a KPI be set which would measure the design and implementation of such a system. Once the measurement tool has been implemented, then the KPI measuring the output from the tool can then be included in the scorecard;
- The cost involved in setting up measurement tools needs to be considered;
- The time frame for the implementation of measurement tools is also important;
- It is important that the responsibility for the KPI needs to be allocated to the appropriate person who will be required to measure the output/outcome on the KPIs; and □ The timeframes for measuring and reporting actual performance against target set.

The following steps should be followed to develop a performance indicator:

- Identify the strategic objectives defined in the IDP and the key activities in the department that need to be measured;
- Agree on what you are aiming to achieve by considering the end result (outcome / impact) of each strategic objective and define the critical processes to achieve each of the strategic objectives;
- Specify the outputs, activities and inputs in order to achieve the outcomes and impacts;
- In the instance where performance indicators for individuals need to be developed you also need to consider key job requirements (job description);
- For each activity, confirm that it will assist in achieving the objectives and determine what the proof of evidence will be that the activity has been delivered;
- Determine what resources you will require to be able to deliver the activity and confirm availability for such resources, e.g., you cannot establish a play park without the necessary financial resources;
- Determine the timeframes by when the activities need to be achieved;
- Decide which department and individual will take responsibility for the activities;
- Draft the KPI by explaining what will be done, how it will be done and what will be achieved;
- Link it to timeframes indicating by when the activity should be delivered as well as to the National KPAs, National Outcomes and the objective to be achieved;
- Formulate how the activity will be measured and what the proof will be that the activity has been delivered (how will the activity be measured);
- Add the baseline for the indicator (the level where we are before we start with the work);
- Determine and add the performance standard for the target (minimum or ideal level of performance);
- Allocate responsibility for delivering the activity to a department and individual (who will be responsible for delivery and reporting on the target);
- Set the targets to be achieved per month / quarter in order to deliver the indicator (targets should as far as possible comply with the SMART principle);
- Agree the finally formulated indicator with the respective department / manager / staff member.

13. POLICY REVIEW

This policy will be reviewed as and when required.

Policy adopted by Council on _____.

12.4	DRAFT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) REPORT OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Date: Council- 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: DRAFT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) REPORT OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2. PURPOSE

To submit to the Council the draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Report, for consideration to be released for public participation.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality was selected for Phase 2 of the SDG Localisation Programme, focusing on Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs), asset management, and intergovernmental collaboration. The programme is a partnership between SALGA, the National Planning Commission (NPC), Stats SA, UN agencies, and other stakeholders.

The municipality recognises the strategic importance of this initiative for advancing sustainable development at the local level and reiterates its commitment to aligning municipal planning, implementation, and reporting processes with the broader national and global SDG agenda. In South Africa, the municipal-level VLR process is still emerging, with a few metros and local municipalities having undertaken their first reviews in 2023.

As part of the SDG Localisation Programme, the Stellenbosch Municipality is required to draft a VLR report which will highlight the municipality's contribution in achieving the targets set for the SDGs 2030. However, there are 17 SDGs, and the municipality cannot report on them all comprehensively. Consequently, only six (6) SDGs were selected on which the municipality can realistically report, given the timeframe set by the SDG Localisation programme in which the municipality is participating.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that the Council takes note of the draft VLR report; and
- (b) that the Council Approves the draft VLR report to be released for public comment for a period of no less than 21 days.

6. DISCUSSION

6.2 Background

In 2015, the Heads of State and Government Representatives, as the United Nations, in September 2015, adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are also termed "Agenda 2030."

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, which were adopted, aimed to demonstrate the scale and ambition of the new universal agenda and to build on and complete what was not achieved in the Millennium Development Goals. The agenda serves as an action plan for people, the planet, and prosperity, emphasising the strengthening of peace and partnerships. The SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental.

The 17 SDGs are as follows:

Sustainable Development Goals

- **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;**
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;**
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries;
- **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;**
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;**
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;
- **Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and**
- **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.**

The SDGs are integrated and indivisible, and they balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely, economic, social, and environmental.

The municipality is unable to comprehensively address all the SDGs and their associated targets due to the strict timeframes within which the VLR report must be presented to the SALGA. To mitigate this challenge, a task team was established to review the 17 SDGs and to determine a selection that is based on the availability of data, projects, programmes, and key initiatives that the municipality can realistically report on.

The following six SDGs were selected out of the 17 SDGs listed above:

1. Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
3. Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
4. Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
5. Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and
6. Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

A key component of the VLR report is stakeholder engagement and awareness raising. The municipality responded to this by hosting both an external and internal workshop. The SALGA facilitated both workshops.

The external stakeholder engagement was held on 25 February 2026, where several stakeholders were invited to share information, data, knowledge, projects, programmes and key initiatives which the municipality could possibly use in its VLR report. This data, however, must be validated by StatsSA before it can be used in the municipality's VLR. During this engagement, the municipality received feedback on the selected SDGs. However, no data was shared with the municipality, which could be validated by StatsSA to incorporate it into the report. Hence, the current draft VLR report contains mainly municipal and other government departments' sources.

In addition to the external stakeholder engagement, an internal engagement was also held on 26 February 2026, where the mayoral committee members and directorates were invited into a space of SDG awareness-raising and cooperation to assist the SDG Task Team with the research and report writing of the draft VLR report. Directorates responded positively, hence the draft VLR report can be completed and submitted to the Council for consideration to be released for public participation.

Regarding the timeframes of the VLR report, the municipality has completed the activities listed in the table below:

Action	Timeframe	Outcome	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Departments Internally for the SDG Localisation and Voluntary Review Process • Identify Political and Administrative Champions • Establish a small SDG Technical Committee 	November / December 2025	Consensus building internally	Political and administrative champions have been selected and are actively working on the VLR report.
Formation Project Teams / working groups or using current structures	November 2025	Working groups established	An internal task team was formed. The six selected SDGs were divided into two groups, with each group having a nominated team leader.
Inception Workshop	January 2026	Orientation of All Stakeholders and obtain buy-in	The external workshop with stakeholders was held on 25 February 2026.
Consultations and sensitisation / awareness-raising	January 2026	Working group meetings and Stakeholder engagements	The external workshop with stakeholders was held on 25 February 2026.

Action	Timeframe	Outcome	Progress
Integrate asset management and SDG data	February 2026	Stakeholder List for Stellenbosch Municipality	As far as possible, available asset management information was incorporated into the draft VLR report.
Data collection	January 2026	All data on those specific SDGs gathered	The two teams collected the data, and all necessary write-ups were completed using Harvard referencing to cite the sources included in the draft VLR report.
Data Analysis	February 2026	Reading the data to present findings	The draft VLR report is to be submitted to the March 2026 Council meeting.
Presentation of main findings	March 2026	Findings will identify gaps and what is done well.	The draft VLR report is to be submitted to the March 2026 Council meeting.
Preparation of Draft Report	01 April till 31 May 2026	Draft consolidated municipal SDG & AM plans	The draft VLR report will go through a public participation process during April 2026. <i>(Activity is still to be finalised).</i>
Consolidation of Feedback Validation workshops	01 May 2026 till 01 June 2026	Validated municipal SDG and AM plans	Activity is still to be finalised.

6.8 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications beyond those that have been provided for in the 2025/26 MTREF Budget.

6.9 Legal Implications

- (d) The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.
- (e) South African Foreign Policy.
- (f) The National Development Plan.
- (g) The United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals, 2015.
- (h) The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005).
- (i) The Stellenbosch Municipality Intergovernmental Relations and International Relations Policy 2025.

6.10 Staff Implications

This report has no additional staff implications for the municipality.

6.11 Risk Implication

None

6.12 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

Item 10.4.1 of the 36th Meeting of the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality (26 November 2025).

6.13 Comments from Senior Management**6.13.1 Director: Community and Protection Services**

Supported

6.13.2 Chief Financial Officer

Supported

6.13.3 Director: Infrastructure Services

Supported

6.13.4 Director: Corporate Services

Supported

6.13.5 Director: Planning and Economic Development

Supported

6.13.6 Comments from the Municipal Manager

Supported

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Draft VLR Report 2026 (to be distributed under separate cover)

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Geraldine Mettler
POSITION	Municipal Manager
DIRECTORATE	Office of the Municipal Manager
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 – 808 8025
E-MAIL ADDRESS	municipal.manager@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	25 March 2026

ANNEXURE A

Kindly note that the Appendix will
be distributed under separate cover.

12.5	APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT ELECTRICITY TARIFFS FOR THE 2026/27 FINANCIAL YEAR FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ULTIMATE SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA (NERSA)
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Date: Council- 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT ELECTRICITY TARIFFS FOR THE 2026/27 FINANCIAL YEAR FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ULTIMATE SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA (NERSA)

(KINDLY NOTE: THIS ITEM WILL BE DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER IN DUE COURSE)

AGENDA**39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY****2026-03-31**

12.6	EVICTIONS STATUS QUO AND PROPOSED TEMPORARY RELOCATION TO IDENTIFIED AREAS WITHIN THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPAL AREA (WCO24)
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Collaborator No:**IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance****Date: Council- 31 March 2026**

- 1. SUBJECT: EVICTIONS STATUS QUO AND PROPOSED TEMPORARY RELOCATION TO IDENTIFIED AREAS WITHIN THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPAL AREA (WCO24)**

(KINDLY NOTE: THIS ITEM WILL BE DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER IN DUE COURSE)

13.	CONSIDERATION OF NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND NOTICES OF MOTIONS RECEIVED BY THE SPEAKER
13.1	NOTICE OF A MOTION BY CLLR N NTSUNGUZI OF THE ANC: ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP OF STIEBEUEL RIVER AND LANGRUG AREA

A Notice of a Motion, dated 2026-03-12, was received from Councillor N Ntsunguzi regarding the environmental clean-up of Stiebeuel River and Langrug area.

The said Motion is attached as **APPENDIX 1**.

FOR CONSIDERATION

APPENDIX 1



MOTION: ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP OF STIEBEUEL RIVER AND LANGRUG AREA

Submitted to: Council of the Stellenbosch Local Municipality

Submitted by: Councillor Ayanda Tomose

Date: 12 March 2026

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP AND INTERVENTION IN THE STIEBEUEL RIVER, LANGRUG, KAYAMANDI, CLOETESVILLE & OTHER AREAS IN WC024.

BACKGROUND

Council notes with serious concern the increasing levels of illegal dumping, pollution, and environmental degradation in and around the Stiebeuel River, Mooiwater and surrounding areas in Langrug, Kayamandi, Cloetesville & other areas in WC024. The river and nearby streets have become dumping hotspots for household waste, building rubble, and other pollutants.

This situation poses serious public health risks to residents, contributes to water pollution, and negatively affects the environment and dignity of the community. Furthermore, the accumulation of waste blocks natural water flow and may lead to flooding during heavy rains, endangering homes and infrastructure.

Council further notes that communities such as Langrug continue to experience environmental neglect, which undermines the municipality's commitment to sustainable development and clean-living environments.

MOTION

Therefore, it must resolve that Council:

1. Conduct an urgent environmental clean-up campaign in the Stiebeuel River and surrounding areas of Mooiwater, Langrug, Kayamandi (Nkanini), Cloetesville (Opposite Railway Line) & other Areas in WC024.
2. Deploy the Municipal Waste Management and Environmental Services teams to remove all illegal dumping and waste in the area.
3. Implement regular monitoring and maintenance programmes to prevent future dumping.

4. Install signage and waste disposal facilities in strategic locations to discourage illegal dumping.
5. Strengthen law enforcement and by-law enforcement against individuals who illegally dump waste.
6. Work together with community organisations, ward committees, and civil society to promote environmental awareness and community participation in keeping the area clean.

CONCLUSION

Council reaffirms its responsibility to ensure clean, healthy, and safe living conditions for all residents and commits to addressing environmental challenges affecting communities such as Langrug.

Councillor: Cllr Nombulelo Ntsunguzi



Seconder: Cllr Ayanda Tomose



13.2	NOTICE OF A QUESTION BY CLLR G PETERSEN OF THE GOOD PARTY: OPENING OF KYLEMORE CEMETERY
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A Notice of a Question, dated 2026-02-15, was received from Councillor G Petersen regarding the opening of Kylemore cemetery.

The said Question is attached as **APPENDIX 1** and the appropriate response as **APPENDIX 2**.

APPENDIX 1



Stellenbosch

Stellenbosch.forgood@gmail.com



15 February 2026

Our Ref: GOOD_WC024_2026-02-13: Notice of Question: Continued Delay in The Opening Of Kylemore Cemetery Despite Municipal Expenditure and Oversight Commitments.

Ms Geraldine Mettler
The Municipal Manager
Office of the Municipal Manager
Stellenbosch Municipality
PO Box 17
Stellenbosch
7600

Dear Municipal Manager

NOTICE OF QUESTION

This notice of question is submitted in terms of Rule 35.1 as contemplated in the Standing Rules and Order for the Meetings of Council and its Committees approved by Council on 27 July 2022.

This Notice of Question is formally submitted in terms of Rule 35.1 regarding the status of the Kylemore Cemetery and the continued failure to open the facility for burials, despite prior commitments and expenditure by the Municipality.

The Kylemore community is a historically disadvantaged rural community within the jurisdiction of the Stellenbosch Municipality. The area faces persistent challenges of unemployment, poverty, and deep social pressures. For many families, the cost of burying loved ones outside of Kylemore places an unbearable financial burden on already vulnerable households.

The Municipality has spent public funds to upgrade the Kylemore burial site, including the construction of access roads and gates. However, despite this investment, the cemetery remains closed for burials. As a result, grieving families are forced to incur additional transport and burial costs to lay their loved ones to rest in graveyards outside of Kylemore.

During the oversight review of the 2021/22 Annual Report, the Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) raised direct questions about the progress and status of the Kylemore cemetery establishment.

MPAC specifically questioned:

- How far the Kylemore cemetery project had progressed,
- Whether the land was municipal property, and
- Whether proper legal and planning approvals had been secured.

Strictly Confidential

Page 1 of 2

The Municipality confirmed that:

- The Kylemore property belongs to the Municipality,
- The matter had served before the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT), and
- The Cemeteries and Parks Department was in the process of rezoning the relevant portions of land ("erven") for official cemetery use.

This demonstrated that the matter had been formally acknowledged within municipal oversight structures and that processes were reportedly underway.

Despite these assurances in the 2021/22 reporting cycle, there is no clear public indication that the cemetery has been formally opened for burials. The continued delay raises serious concerns about administrative inefficiency, planning failures, or possible regulatory obstacles that have not been transparently communicated to the community.

For a disadvantaged rural community, access to a dignified and affordable burial site is not a luxury, it is a fundamental social necessity.

The following question have reference to the matter:

1. Why is the Kylemore Cemetery still not open for burials, despite the Municipality confirming ownership of the land and progress with rezoning processes?

PROPOSED BY: CLLR. GRECHARD PETERSEN



SECONDED BY: CLLR. MARIUS VAN STADE



**THIS NOTICE OF QUESTION TO BE SERVED AT THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING DATED
25 FEBRUARY 2026.**

THE END.

APPENDIX 2



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TO : SPEAKER
FROM : ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER
DATE : 25 MARCH 2026
RE : NOTICE OF QUESTION DATED 15 FEBRUARY 2026: COUNCILLOR GRECHARD PETERSEN

Dear Speaker

With reference to the question received from GOOD Councillor G Petersen, submitted in terms of Section 21 of the Rules of Order Regulating the Conduct of Council and Council Committee Meetings, received by my office on 11 March 2026.

QUESTION 1:

"Why is Kylemore Cemetery still not open for burials, despite the Municipality confirming ownership of the land and progress with rezoning processes?"

RESPONSE

With reference to the attached letter, the department conducted a detailed assessment of the proposed extension of the Kylemore Cemetery. The findings of the investigation are outlined below.

1. Technical and Operational Challenges

The further development of the Kylemore Cemetery extension area presents the following constraints:

2. Subsoil Conditions

Geotechnical investigations indicate that the subsoil consists predominantly of large rocks and stone. These conditions would significantly complicate grave preparation and necessitate extensive mechanical excavation.

3. Rock Removal and Disposal

The removal of rock material would result in substantial additional costs. Furthermore, the Municipality currently has no suitable land available for the storage or disposal of the excavated material.

4. On-Site Rock Crushing

The option of crushing the rock material on site was considered. However, this would require specialised equipment and processes, resulting in prohibitively prohibitive costs.

5. Importation of Topsoil

Following rock removal, suitable topsoil would need to be imported to enable grave preparation. Topsoil is not readily available, is costly, and would require transportation to the site, further increasing overall project expenditure.



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6. Infrastructure Development Requirements

Additional infrastructure would need to be developed, including:

- Internal road networks; and
- Extension of the water reticulation system.

At present, only one access road has been constructed, and further development would require substantial capital investment.

7. Preparation of Graves

The operational cost of preparing graves will be significantly higher than the income generated. The prohibitive cost is primarily due to the removal of large volumes of rock during excavation. Once removed, topsoil would need to be imported to refill the graves, further increasing costs.

8. Financial Implications

The Project Management Unit of Stellenbosch Municipality has estimated that approximately R15 million in capital funding would be required to develop the cemetery. This estimate excludes the operational costs associated with grave preparation.

Preliminary assessments indicate that the capital costs related to site preparation, rock removal, infrastructure development, and ongoing operational requirements would be considerable. When compared to the Municipality's current investment in Calcutta Memorial Park, the further development of the Kylemore Cemetery cannot be economically justified at this stage.

9. Strategic Alignment

The continued development of the Kylemore Cemetery would not align with the Municipality's long-term cemetery planning strategy, which prioritises the development of a centralised memorial park to serve all communities within the municipal area. Proceeding with the Kylemore extension would result in duplication of infrastructure and inefficient allocation of limited municipal resources.

Given the above and based on the technical constraints, high projected costs, and misalignment with the Municipality's long-term cemetery strategy, the further extension of the Kylemore Cemetery is not considered viable.

Kind regards,

Shane Chandaka
Acting Municipal Manager

Date: 25 March 2026

13.3	NOTICE OF A QUESTION BY CLLR G PETERSEN OF THE GOOD PARTY: SCRAPPING OF THE DWARSRIVER VALLEY SUBSTATION – ELECTRICAL OUTAGES
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A Notice of a Question, dated 2026-02-15, was received from Councillor G Petersen regarding the scrapping of the Dwarsriver Valley substation – electrical outages.

The said Question is attached as **APPENDIX 1** and the appropriate response as **APPENDIX 2**.

APPENDIX 1



Stellenbosch

Stellenbosch.forgood@gmail.com



15 February 2026

Our Ref: GOOD_WC024_2026-02-15: Notice of Question: Scrapping of Dwarsriver Valley Intake Substation and Failure To Address Electricity Outages in Pniel, Johannesdal, Meerlust, and Surrounding Farming Areas.

Ms Geraldine Mettler
The Municipal Manager
Office of the Municipal Manager
Stellenbosch Municipality
PO Box 17
Stellenbosch
7600

Dear Municipal Manager

NOTICE OF QUESTION

This notice of question is submitted in terms of Rule 35.1 as contemplated in the Standing Rules and Order for the Meetings of Council and its Committees approved by Council on 27 July 2022.

This Notice of Question is formally submitted in terms of Rule 35.1 following the 37th Council Meeting of Stellenbosch Municipality held on 28 January 2026, specifically under Agenda Item 8.2: *“Revised Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) 2025/26: Per Strategic Focus Area (SFA)”*, referring to KPI009, Directorate for Infrastructure Services. It was noted with serious concern that the construction of a new intake substation for the Dwarsriver Valley has been scrapped and replaced with upgrades to the telemetry SCADA system in Franschoek.

See below image of the KPI009, Directorate for Infrastructure Services:

4.2 SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY

SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI009	Infrastructure Services	Upgrading of the telemetry SCADA at the Franschoek intake substation Construction of a new intake substation in the Dwarsriver Valley	Number of telemetry SCADAs upgraded at the Franschoek Intake substation by 30 June Number of new intake substations constructed in the Dwarsriver Valley by 30 June	Project	All	1 per annum	New KPI	1 new telemetry SCADA upgraded at the Franschoek Intake substation by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output

Residents of Pniel, Johannesdal, Meerlust, and surrounding farms have for many years endured repeated and prolonged power outages, particularly during periods of strong winds.

Strictly Confidential

Page 1 of 2

These outages occur when outdated and poorly maintained overhead electrical lines come into contact with trees and vegetation. This situation has been raised repeatedly by affected communities and has been identified as a major service delivery failure.

Millions of rands have reportedly been budgeted over several years to address electrical infrastructure challenges in the Dwarsriver Valley, including the need for line replacement and strengthening of supply capacity.

The following question have reference to the matter:

1. Why was the new intake substation for the Dwarsriver Valley scrapped, despite ongoing and well-documented electricity interruptions in the affected areas?

PROPOSED BY: CLLR. GRECHARD PETERSEN



SECONDED BY: CLLR. MARIUS VAN STADE



**THIS NOTICE OF QUESTION TO BE SERVED AT THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING DATED
25 FEBRUARY 2026.**

THE END.

APPENDIX 2



STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

TO : SPEAKER
FROM : ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER
DATE : 25 MARCH 2026
RE : NOTICE OF QUESTION DATED 15 FEBRUARY 2026: COUNCILLOR GRECHARD PETERSEN

Dear Speaker

With reference to the question received from GOOD Councillor G Petersen, submitted in terms of Section 21 of the Rules of Order Regulating the Conduct of Council and Council Committee Meetings, received by my office on 11 March 2026.

QUESTION 1:

"Why was the new intake substation for the Dwarsriver Valley scrapped, despite ongoing and well-documented electricity interruptions in the affected areas?"

RESPONSE

1. BIEN DONNE STATUS

1.1. The Electrical department confirms that the project has not been cancelled.

The current status of the project is as follows:

- A contractor was appointed on 14 October 2025, for the construction of the Municipal 66/11kV substation (Bien Donne substation), which is a multi-year implementation project.
- Procurement of the long lead material items is under way and is currently $\pm$ 30% complete.
- The 11kV switchgear panels and 66kV protection panels are due for delivery in June 2026 which will enable the procurement up to 50% complete.
- The 20MVA 66/11kV power transformers will be ordered in the 2026/2027 financial year.
- We confirm that the construction of the substation will start as soon as environmental approval is received (estimated construction start is July 2027).



STELLENBOSCH

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2. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED AND TO BE IMPLEMENTED – DWARSRIVIER AREA:

- 2.1 With reference to the concerns regarding the electricity infrastructure and outages, please find hereto detailed infrastructure projects that have been completed, as well as projects currently being implemented:

NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FINANCIAL YEAR IMPLEMENTED	STATUS
1	Replace old minisub (MS Riverside) with a 500kVA minisub	2020/2021	COMPLETED
2	Install a 3-way RMU on the main road to connect with the cable to Mentoor development	2020/2021	COMPLETED
3	Install 70mm 3C PILC between Ms Mentoor and Ms Johannesburg to close the ring	2020/2021	COMPLETED
4	Replace Ms Johannesburg 304 with 315kVA or 500kVA Minisub	2020/2021	COMPLETED
5	Remove Johannesburg pole mount transformer from main line	2020/2021	COMPLETED
7	Install new switchgears to combine the 3 points into one to be able to utilize the total 9MVA	2020/2021	COMPLETED
9	Install new 11kV overhead line parallel to the existing line along R310 up to MS Pniel to have an alternative feeder for Pniel/Johannesdal	2020/2021	COMPLETED
10	Install new metering for each intake point	2020/2021	COMPLETED
11	New installation of Johannesburg Ring Main Unit taking supply from overhead line to improve the quality and sustainability of supply.	2020/2021	COMPLETED

13.4	NOTICE OF A QUESTION BY CLLR M VAN STADE OF THE GOOD PARTY: RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF OVERGROWN GRASS NEXT TO IDASVALLEI PRIMARY SCHOOL ALONG RUSTENBERG ROAD
------	--

A Notice of a Question, dated 2026-03-19, was received from Councillor M van Stade regarding the responsibility for maintenance of overgrown grass next to Idasvallei Primary school along Rustenberg Road

The said Question is attached as **APPENDIX 1** and the appropriate response as **APPENDIX 2**.

APPENDIX 1



Stellenbosch

Stellenbosch.forgood@gmail.com



19 March 2026

OUR REF# GOOD_WC024_2026-03-19: NOTICE OF QUESTION: RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF OVERGROWN GRASS NEXT TO IDASVALLEI PRIMARY SCHOOL ALONG RUSTENBERG ROAD.

Ms Geraldine Mettler
The Municipal Manager
Office of the Municipal Manager
Stellenbosch Municipality
PO Box 17
Stellenbosch
7600



Dear Municipal Manager

NOTICE OF QUESTION

This notice of question is submitted in terms of Rule 35.1 as contemplated in the Standing Rules and Order for the Meetings of Council and its Committees approved by Council on 27 July 2022.

During an oversight visit by Marius van Stade, following complaints received from the Idas Valley school community and nearby residents, concerns were raised regarding overgrown grass along Rustenberg Road bordering the school fence of Idasvallei Primary School.

During a recent site inspection, parents confirmed that the maintenance staff of Idasvallei Primary School have, over the past three years, taken it upon themselves to cut the overgrown grass adjacent to the school fence due to safety concerns. Parents further indicated that snakes, including pofadders, have been spotted in the long grass along the municipal verge where learners are playing on the school grounds, creating a potential safety risk for learners.

The following question have reference to the matter:

1. **Is it the responsibility of Idasvallei Primary School or Stellenbosch Municipality to maintain and cut the overgrown grass on the municipal strip adjacent to the school fence along Rustenberg Road?**

IMAGES OF THE OVERGROWN GRASS



IMAGES OF OVERGROWN GRASS THAT HAS BEEN CUT




CLLR. MARIUS VAN STADE
GOOD STELLENBOSCH: PARTY WHIP

**THIS NOTICE OF QUESTION TO BE SERVED AT THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING DATED
31 MARCH 2026.**

THE END.

APPENDIX 2

**STELLENBOSCH**

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MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

TO : SPEAKER
FROM : ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER
DATE : 25 MARCH 2026
RE : NOTICE OF QUESTION DATED 19 MARCH 2026: COUNCILLOR MARIUS VAN STADE

Dear Speaker

With reference to the question received from the GOOD Councillor M van Stade, submitted in terms of Section 21 of the Rules of Order Regulating the Conduct of Council and Council Committee Meetings, received by my office on 20 March 2026.

QUESTION 1:

"Is it the responsibility of Idasvallei Primary School or Stellenbosch Municipality to maintain and cut the overgrown grass on the municipal strip adjacent to the school fence Rustenberg Road?"

RESPONSE

It is not the responsibility of the Municipality.

The Provincial Department of Infrastructure is responsible for the grass cutting on Rustenberg Road. The Provincial Department had indicated that they will carry out an assessment and will arrange for cutting the overgrown grass during the month of April.

Kind regards,


Geraldine Mettler
Municipal Manager

Date: 26 March 2026

AGENDA

39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2026-03-31

14.	CONSIDERATION OF URGENT MOTIONS
-----	---------------------------------

15.	URGENT MATTERS SUBMITTED BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER
-----	---

16.	REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE SPEAKER
-----	----------------------------------

NONE

17.	REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR
-----	--

NONE

18.	MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED IN-COMMITTEE
-----	---------------------------------------

(SEE PINK DOCUMENTATION)

***THE AGENDA HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH THE SPEAKER,
CLLR Q SMIT AND HE AGREES WITH THE CONTENT.***

8.4	APPROVAL TO ADVERTISE THE REVISED AND UPDATED INTEGRATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK, 2026/2027
-----	--

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: Council: 26 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: APPROVAL TO ADVERTISE THE REVISED AND UPDATED INTEGRATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK, 2026/2027

2. PURPOSE

To request Council approval to approve the advertising of the revised and updated Integrated Capital Expenditure Framework, 2026/2027 ("CEF") for public participation as part of the SDF / IDP / Budget.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To provide Council with the pertinent facts to approve the commencement of a Public Participation Process ("PPP") for the Revised and Updated Integrated Capital Expenditure Framework ("CEF"), 2026/2027 as part of the SDF / IDP / Budget.

- Sections 29 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) ("MSA"); and –
- Section 21(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) ("MFMA").

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that Council **approves** the Revised and Updated Integrated Capital Expenditure Framework, as set out in **Appendix 1** for public release;
- (b) that Council specifically takes note of the Long-Term Financial Plan that contains the management principles for sound financial management that was considered for the compilation of the ten-year capital expenditure programme as set out in **Appendix 1- Annexure 7**.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 BACKGROUND

As an intermediary city, Stellenbosch Municipality qualifies for the Integrated Urban Development Grant ("IUDG"). The IUDG requires the municipality to compile a Capital Expenditure Framework ("CEF") and to revise it on a regular basis. The CEF is referred to as a key component of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework ("MSDF") in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) ("SPLUMA"). Section 21(n) of SPLUMA specifically states that a MSDF must determine a CEF for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially. The legislative context is within the realm of municipal planning and relates specifically to Integrated Development Plans ("IDPs"), MSDFs, and the Municipal Budget.

6.2 DISCUSSION

The final Amended MSDF, 2023 adopted by Council on 27 June 2023 included the CEF as required in terms of section 21(n) of SPLUMA. The CEF is a planning tool that aims to ensure the capital infrastructure planning and municipal budgeting is aligned

to the spatial strategies and proposal set out in the Council adopted MSDF. Specifically, the outcome of a CEF process is a 10-year capital portfolio of infrastructure investments that are prioritised according to the municipality's spatial vision, infrastructure planning, and financial objectives; affordable for the municipality (based on the Long Term Financial Plan and Strategy); and spatially aligned to the MSDF. The implementation of this portfolio of infrastructure investments will assist the municipality in achieving the implementation of the Amended MSDF, 2023 which sets the spatial transformation agenda.

The CEF is used as the primary instrument for grant qualification in the application for IUDG funding by the municipality in addition to the governance criteria set out for ICM's which includes the revision on a regular basis. To continue benefitting from the IUDG funding, the CEF adopted as part of the Amended MSDF, 2023 needs to be reviewed and updated. The municipality accordingly appointed a service provider to review and update the components contained in the CEF report. The updated and reviewed CEF has been completed and accordingly needs to be public participated as part of the SDF / IDP / Budget.

6.3 **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are sufficient budget available for the publication of the advertisements as required by the applicable legislation.

6.4 **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

The recommendation in this report complies with the requirements of the legislation on public participation and the review and updating of the Capital Expenditure Framework as part of the SDF / IDP / Budget.

6.5 **STAFF IMPLICATIONS**

No additional staff implications.

6.6 **PREVIOUS / RELEVANT COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS**

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING: 2025-08-08: ITEM 8.1

RESOLVED (majority vote with 1 abstentions)

- (a) That Council adopts the SDF / IDP / Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan for 2026/27 for the compilation of the annual budget in terms of Section 21(1) of the MFMA and Section 29 of the MSA to guide the planning, drafting, and adoption of the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, attached as Annexure A; and
- (b) That an advertisement is placed on the official website of the municipality and in the local newspaper, notifying the public of the adopted SDF / IDP / Budget Time Schedule / Process Plan for 2026/27.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING: 2023-06-27: ITEM 10.4

RESOLVED (majority vote with 5 abstentions)

- (a) That Council takes note of the feedback from the public participation process, which commenting period closed on 30 May 2023; copies attached as Appendix 2, 3, and 4 of this report;
- (b) That Council supports and approves the recommendations contained in the comments and responses tables, copies attached as Appendix 3 and 4 to this report;

- (c) That Council approves and adopt the Amended Municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2023 (MSDF), including the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), copy attached as Appendix 1 for the subsequent promulgation in terms of the relevant legislation; and
- (d) That Council approves that the Amended Municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2023 (MSDF), including the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), form part of the updating and amending of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

6.7 RISK IMPLICATIONS

The risks are addressed in the item content.

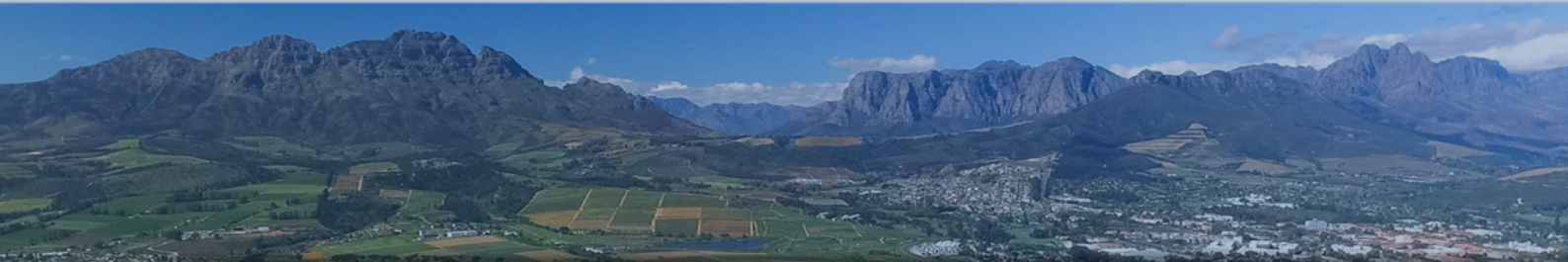
APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Revised and Updated Capital Expenditure Framework, 2026/2027

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Chantel Hauptfleisch
POSITION	Senior Spatial Planner
DIRECTORATE	Planning and Economic Development
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8607
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Chantel.Hauptfleisch@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	20 March 2026

APPENDIX 1



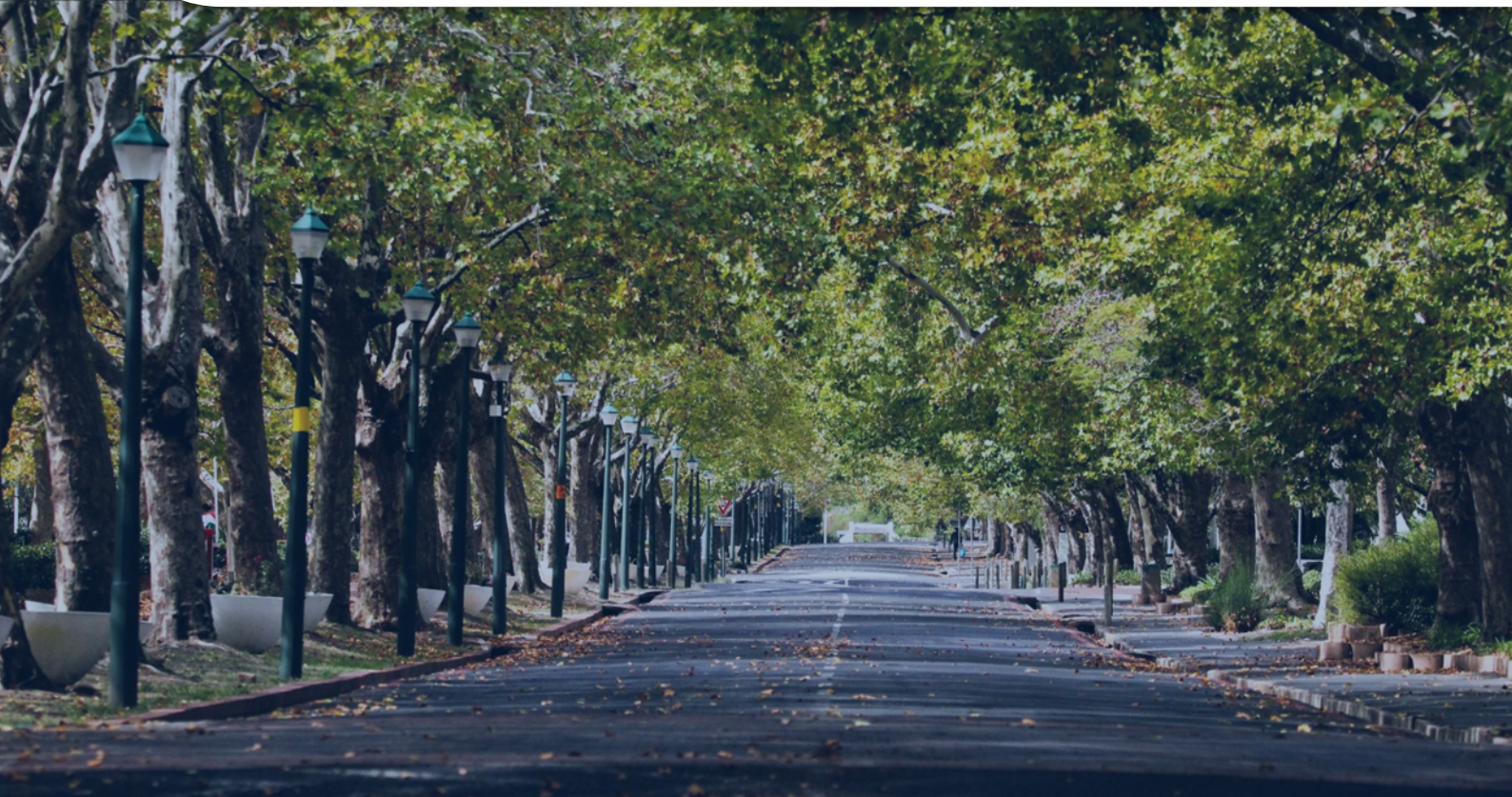
Stellenbosch Local Municipality



Capital Expenditure Framework

Capital Expenditure Framework

2026/27





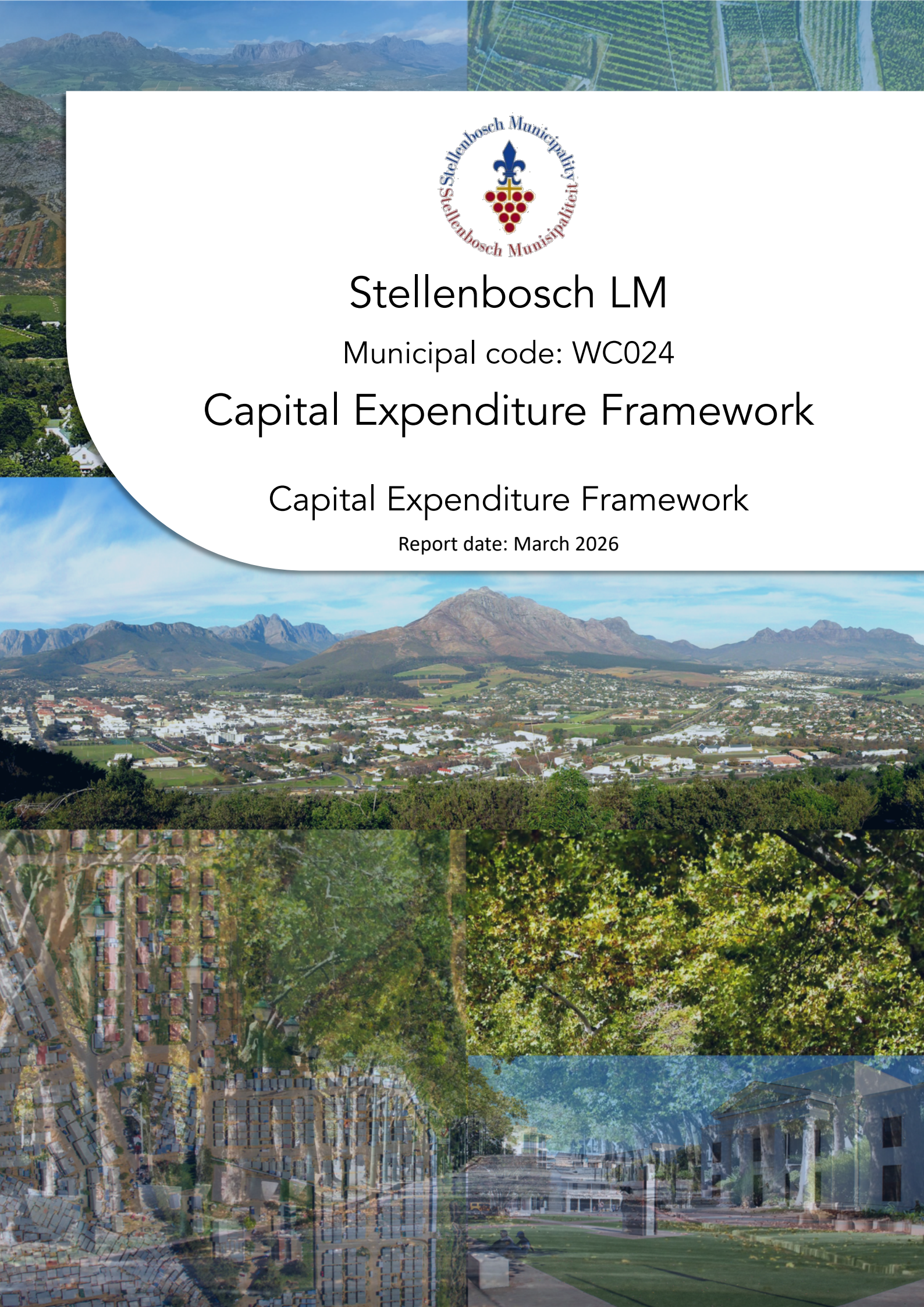
Stellenbosch LM

Municipal code: WC024

Capital Expenditure Framework

Capital Expenditure Framework

Report date: March 2026



Disclaimer

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Nomenclature / Abbreviations

CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CPM	Capital Prioritisation Model
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LTFM	Long-Term Financial Model
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
PDA	Priority Development Area
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
MP	Master Plan

Introduction

1 Introduction

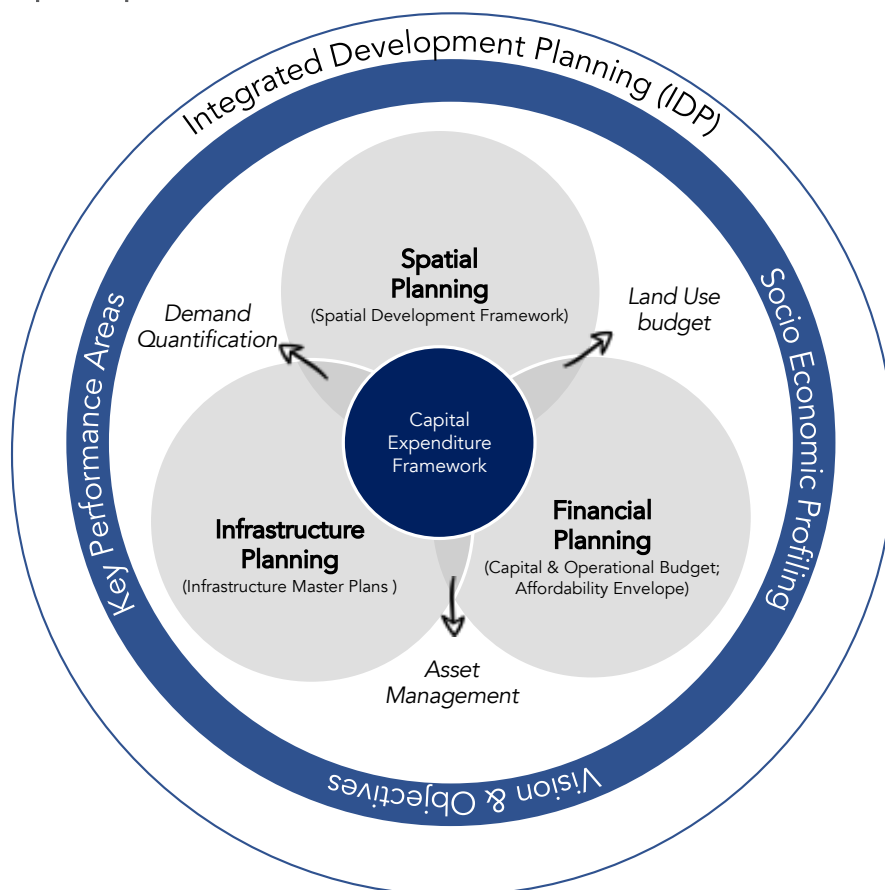
1.1 What is a Capital Expenditure Framework

According to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) guidelines, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a consolidated, high-level view of a municipality's long-term infrastructure investment needs. It ensures that infrastructure priorities are spatially aligned with municipal strategic objectives, budgetary realities, and development plans. The framework is grounded in principles of sustainability, financial feasibility, and strategic alignment, balancing immediate infrastructure needs with long-term development goals, the relationships between these spheres of planning and principles is illustrated in Figure 1–1.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) mandates the inclusion of a CEF within a municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Specifically, Section 21(n) of SPLUMA requires that an SDF "determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially." This legislative requirement underscores the importance of integrating spatial planning with financial planning, ensuring that the spatial strategies articulated in the SDF are implemented through practical and affordable infrastructure investments.

A Capital Expenditure Framework links spatial development strategies with budgetary constraints and infrastructure demands. It provides a transparent mechanism for prioritising projects, promoting the efficient allocation of resources, and aligning capital expenditure with the municipality's long-term strategic vision.

Figure 1–1: The Capital Expenditure Framework within the built environment context



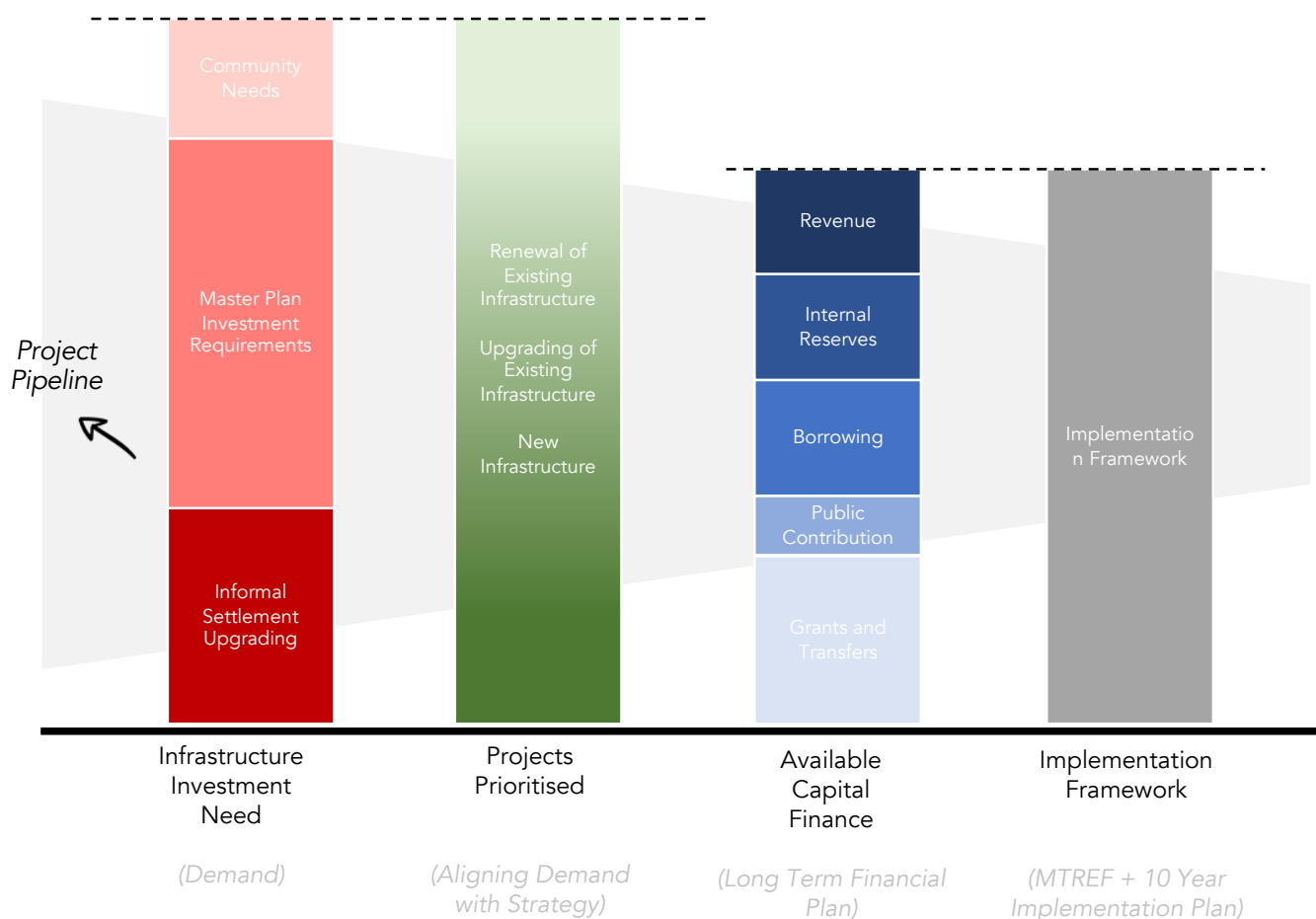
1.2 Aim of Capital Expenditure Framework

The aim of a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is to create a structured and strategic approach to municipal infrastructure expenditure. The CEF is intended to align the municipality's spatial development strategies with its financial resources and capacity, ensuring that long-term growth and development objectives are achievable, and informs operational activities of a municipality.

A CEF aims to provide a municipality with the means to inform financial planning with infrastructure planning and spatial priorities identified in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It aims, furthermore, to establish a clear methodology for municipalities to evaluate, prioritise, and inform implementation processes of infrastructure projects within their affordability envelope, supporting both immediate and long-term development goals.

From Figure 1–2 one can see the illustration that infrastructure investment need, expressed as projects, usually exceeds available capital finance, and therefore it is an imperative for municipalities to partake in a prioritisation process to determine which projects are best aligned with the strategy of the municipality, together with a budget scenario process to determine which projects are affordable and should be implemented when.

Figure 1–2: Relationship between infrastructure investment needs, affordability envelope, prioritisation process, and budget scenario process



1.3 Objectives of Capital Expenditure Framework

The key objectives of a CEF is to:

- Socio-economic trends: Understand the socio-economic trends in a municipality over the long term;
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs: Assess and detail the municipality's long-term infrastructure requirements based on an SDF-informed land use budget, infrastructure standards, anticipated socio-economic growth, existing infrastructure, and backlogs;
- Align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Translate the spatial vision and strategic priorities outlined in the SDF into priority development areas which informs prioritisation practices;
- Consolidate Infrastructure Demand: Create a comprehensive list of infrastructure projects across various sectors in line with the municipality's mandate, reflecting the municipality's overall infrastructure demands;
- Contextualise Financial Affordability: Integrate the municipality's affordability envelope, derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), to ensure infrastructure expenditure are financially sustainable over the planning horizon;
- Facilitate Prioritisation: Establish a framework to evaluate and rank projects based on strategic alignment, socio-economic impact, and spatial targeting amongst others, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and impactful projects;
- Determine a Budget Scenario: Offer a structured, evidence-based approach to infrastructure planning and budgeting, improving decision-making processes and accountability to stakeholders - amongst others, to indicate project-level responses per asset type per functional area;
- Enable Spatial Transformation: Direct infrastructure investments toward spatial transformation goals, focusing on reducing inequalities, improving access to services, and promoting inclusive economic growth, and;
- Bridge Short-Term and Long-Term Planning: Ensure a coherent link between the short-term MTREF cycles, Medium-term Integrated Development Plan (IDP) cycles and the municipality's long-term development vision, embedding sustainability and foresight into the planning process.

1.4 Role of the Capital Expenditure Framework as a policy instrument

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a cornerstone of municipal planning, grounded in South Africa's legislative framework and designed to bridge the gap between long-term spatial development strategies and actionable infrastructure expenditure. The concept of the CEF was formalised under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013), specifically in Section 21(n), which mandates municipalities to determine a spatially referenced CEF as part of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This legislative requirement reflects the increasing emphasis on aligning planning and budgeting processes to address developmental challenges effectively.

Historically, the Constitution of South Africa laid the foundation for this alignment in Section 153, which directs municipalities to prioritise the basic needs of communities while promoting socio-economic development through structured planning and budgeting. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was

introduced as a mechanism to achieve this in the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993), evolving through subsequent legislation, including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000). The MSA established the IDP as the principal planning instrument of local government, requiring it to incorporate a comprehensive financial plan and a Spatial Development Framework. This integration ensures that municipal resources are allocated effectively to achieve the long-term developmental vision.

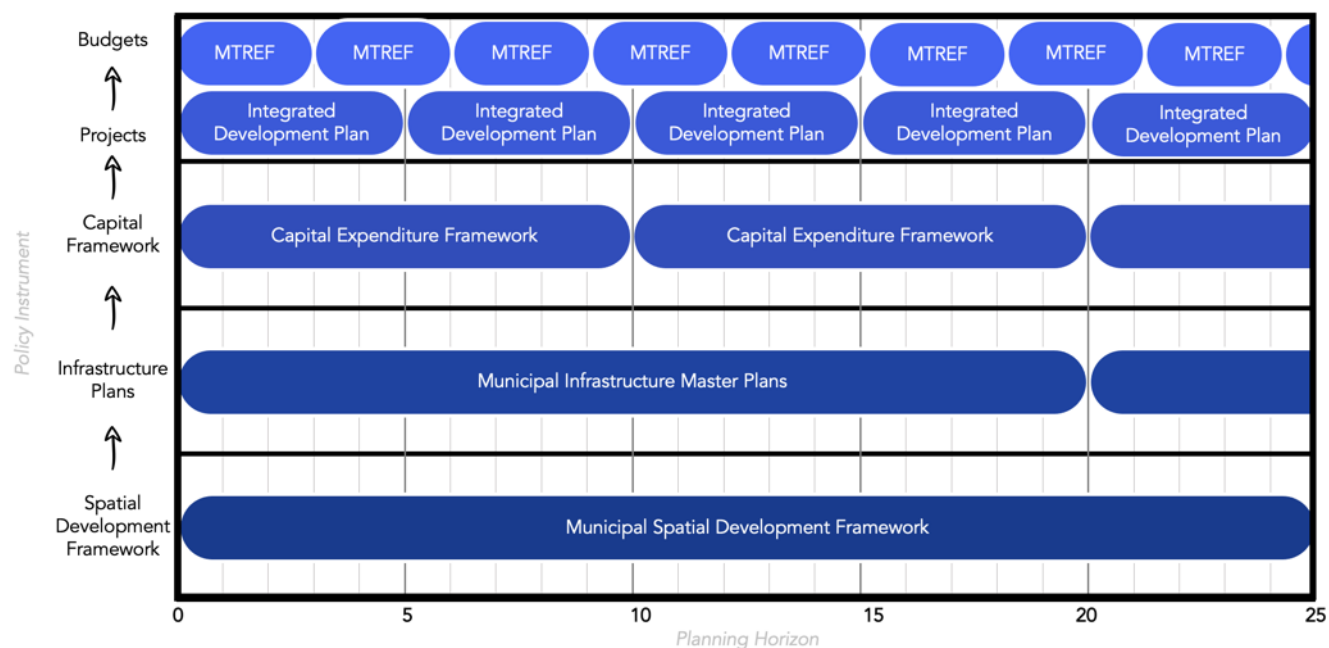
The CEF builds on these legislative imperatives by operationalising the SDF within the IDP framework. As a long-term (10-year) planning tool, the CEF quantifies infrastructure needs, consolidates them into prioritised project pipelines, and aligns them with the municipality's financial capacity as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP). It ensures that infrastructure investments are not only spatially targeted but also financially sustainable, bridging the divide between visionary spatial strategies and practical implementation.

The CEF also plays a vital role in South Africa's Local Government Accountability Cycle, a governance framework defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, Act 56 of 2003). This cycle integrates planning, budgeting, and reporting processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with development priorities. Through informing the IDP, and so the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), the CEF enables municipalities to stabilise their decision-making processes. It provides a consistent rationale for allocating resources, ensuring that both short-term operational needs and long-term developmental objectives are addressed.

Importantly, the CEF institutionalises long-term planning practices within municipalities. It encourages decision-makers to adopt a forward-looking perspective that considers future growth patterns, socio-economic trends, and financial constraints. This approach reduces the reactive nature of municipal budgeting, replacing it with proactive, evidence-based strategies that support equitable service delivery and spatial justice.

The CEF is a transformative policy instrument that integrates spatial, financial, and infrastructure planning within the legislative and operational frameworks of municipal governance. It strengthens the IDP as the single most strategic document of municipalities, ensures alignment with the SDF, and guides resource allocation through the MTREF and SDBIP. Through its structured and integrated approach, the CEF enables municipalities to achieve their developmental mandates while ensuring financial sustainability and fostering spatial transformation.

Figure 1–3: The relationship between policy instruments effecting the spatial form



1.5 Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

The structure of this report is outlined below to guide the reader through the key components of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and its alignment with municipal planning processes as well as the norms and standards of the CEF.

Table 1-1: Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 1: Inception and Information Gathering	Phase 1	To provide a contextualisation to the Capital Expenditure Framework. This phase comprises the inception process of the CEF as well as the information gathering process in which a comprehensive integrated infrastructure investment framework, or portfolio of projects, is collated.
Part 2: Functional Area and Spatial Category for Investment Planning Profiling and Spatial Demand Quantification	Phase 2a	This part introduces functional areas for priority investment which are defined and mapped to indicate the spatial strategy depicted in the MSDF (linked to the MSDF proposals). The identified functional areas are used to determine the future population, housing, and land demand based on existing socio-economic and related data which is used in the spatial demand quantification component.
Part 3: Infrastructure demand	Phase 2b	This part determines the investment requirements for each functional area, including operational and maintenance costs per asset class. The goal is to compare the optimal infrastructure requirements scenario with the known infrastructure demand based on current planning frameworks.
Part 4: Affordability Envelope	Phase 3	This part is a reflection of the municipality's financial health and long-term financial plan. Primarily it includes the results of the re-application of the long-term financial plan to determine the appropriate affordability envelope.
Part 5: Prioritisation and Budget Scenario	Phase 4	This part has a prioritisation framework that considers spatial, engineering, and financial factors to calculate a composite score indicating each project's relative importance in the pipeline. It also applies this framework to the budget fit process to determine how to allocate capital within the affordability envelope per project for the next 10 years.

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 6: Capital Expenditure Programme	Phase 5	This part is a breakdown of the 10-year capital expenditure framework. Essentially, it analyses the fitted project pipeline in terms of spatial alignment, asset type alignment, and other attributes to ultimately verify that the 10-year capital expenditure framework is in line with the strategic intent of the prioritisation framework and the MSDf objectives.
Part 7: Institutional Arrangements and Project Closeout	Phase 6	This phase comprises of a concluding chapter to the CEF, this part aims to identify areas of enhancement that will render the CEF not only as a compliance document but to solidify institutional change around the alignment of planning, engineering, and financial practices – with the ultimate aim to improve service delivery. Furthermore this phase contains a final close-out report detailing the project timeline and conclusions drawn.

Summary of CEF Components



Capital Expenditure Framework Summary

2026/27 CEF

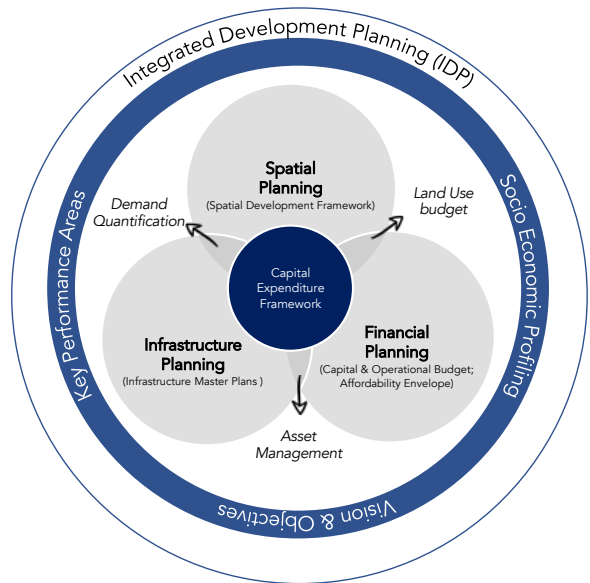


Purpose of the Capital Expenditure Framework

A Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), required by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA), is a strategic tool that integrates a municipality's long-term infrastructure expenditure with its spatial and financial planning.

Embedded within the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), the CEF ensures that infrastructure priorities align with municipal budgets and development goals, providing a structured, transparent approach to managing capital investment. Linking financial planning with spatial strategies, it helps municipalities allocate resources efficiently while ensuring that infrastructure development supports broader sustainability and growth objectives.

The purpose of a CEF is to create a systematic framework for evaluating and prioritising infrastructure projects within the constraints of available financial resources. It promotes coordinated decision-making, enabling municipalities to plan infrastructure investments that are both sustainable and aligned with long-term development strategies.



Socio Economic Profiling



Functional Areas



Demand Quantification



Portfolio of Projects



Long Term Financial Model



Prioritisation Framework

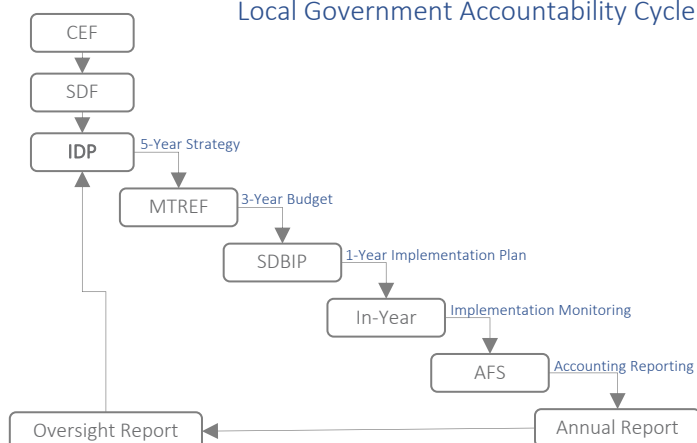


Budget Scenario

Objectives

- Analyse Socio-Economic Trends:** Assess long-term socio-economic dynamics to inform municipal planning.
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs:** Define infrastructure requirements based on land use budgets, growth projections, and existing backlogs.
- Align with the SDF:** Translate spatial strategies into priority development areas to guide infrastructure investment.
- Ensure Financial Sustainability:** Integrate affordability considerations from the LTFM to maintain fiscal feasibility.
- Facilitate Strategic Prioritisation:** Establish a framework to rank projects based on impact, spatial targeting, and alignment with development goals.

Local Government Accountability Cycle





Socio Economic Profile Report Summary

2026/27 CEF - Component 2 of 9



Purpose of the Component

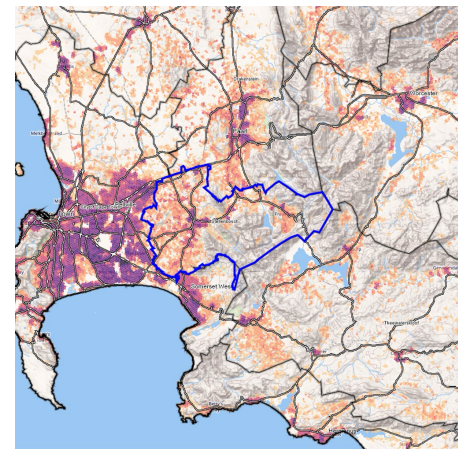
This report establishes a socio-economic baseline to support long-term infrastructure planning and investment prioritisation within the municipality. By analysing socio-economic trends and spatial dynamics, it provides a foundation for assessing functional areas, estimating infrastructure demand, and informing the budgeting process. Given the limited quantification in existing Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), the report strengthens evidence-based planning by integrating socio-economic profiling into the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF). It identifies structural challenges affecting infrastructure development and ensures capital investment decisions are aligned with growth projections and service delivery needs. The findings contribute to a comprehensive and structured approach to municipal financial and spatial planning.

What to expect from this Report

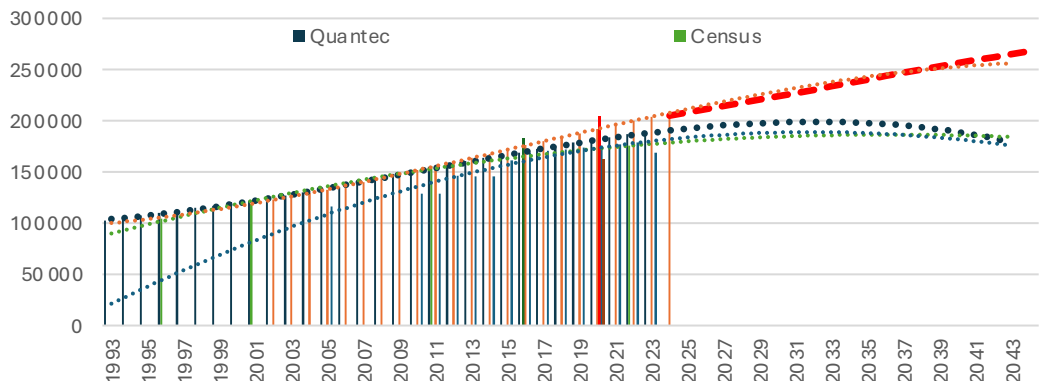
- ✓ Population Characteristics
- ✓ Household Dynamics
- ✓ Migration Trends
- ✓ Education and Employment Statistics
- ✓ Land Use and Settlement Patterns
- ✓ Infrastructure and Service Access
- ✓ Community and Social Facilities
- ✓ Economic and Industrial Indicators
- ✓ Municipal Performance and Governance

Salient Points:

- Population growth is 2% while the high poverty rate affects sixty-seven per cent of households.
- Unemployment at 10.72% creates a high risk for the future municipal revenue collection base.
- The indigent household proportion of 16.5% requires robust and consistent billing integrity programs.
- The sixty-seven percent poverty classification requires careful evaluation of future service level affordability.



Household Growth Scenarios



Concluding Remarks

Rapid household formation outpaces population growth, creating density-driven infrastructure connection problems necessitating prioritised neighbourhood-level investments to maintain service standards

Large indigent populations combined with unemployment create high risks for revenue collection, requiring robust billing integrity programs to protect the municipality.

Economic strategies must prioritise movement efficiency within high-value visitor and hospitality precincts to support the diversified local trade and business-support sectors.



Functional Area Report Summary

2026/27 CEF - Component 3 of 9



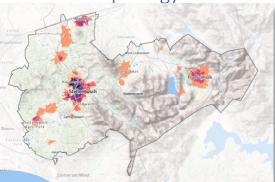
Purpose of the Component

This report defines Functional Areas to guide infrastructure planning and investment. By analyzing socio-economic trends and spatial dynamics, it strengthens evidence-based planning within the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF). It identifies service demand, growth projections, and investment priorities, ensuring alignment with Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and financial constraints. The findings support a structured, strategic approach to municipal planning and equitable resource allocation

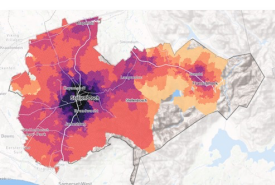
What to expect from this Report

- ✓ Urban Morphology Index
- ✓ Social Facilities Coverage Index
- ✓ Demographic Distribution Index
- ✓ Economic Drivers Index
- ✓ Urban Transect Modelling Results
- ✓ Functional Area Profiles
- ✓ Service Access per Functional Area
- ✓ Land Cover per Functional Area
- ✓ Dwelling Frame per Functional Area

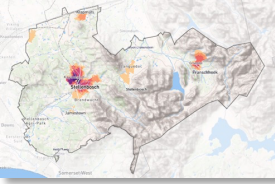
Urban Morphology Index



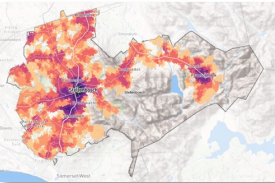
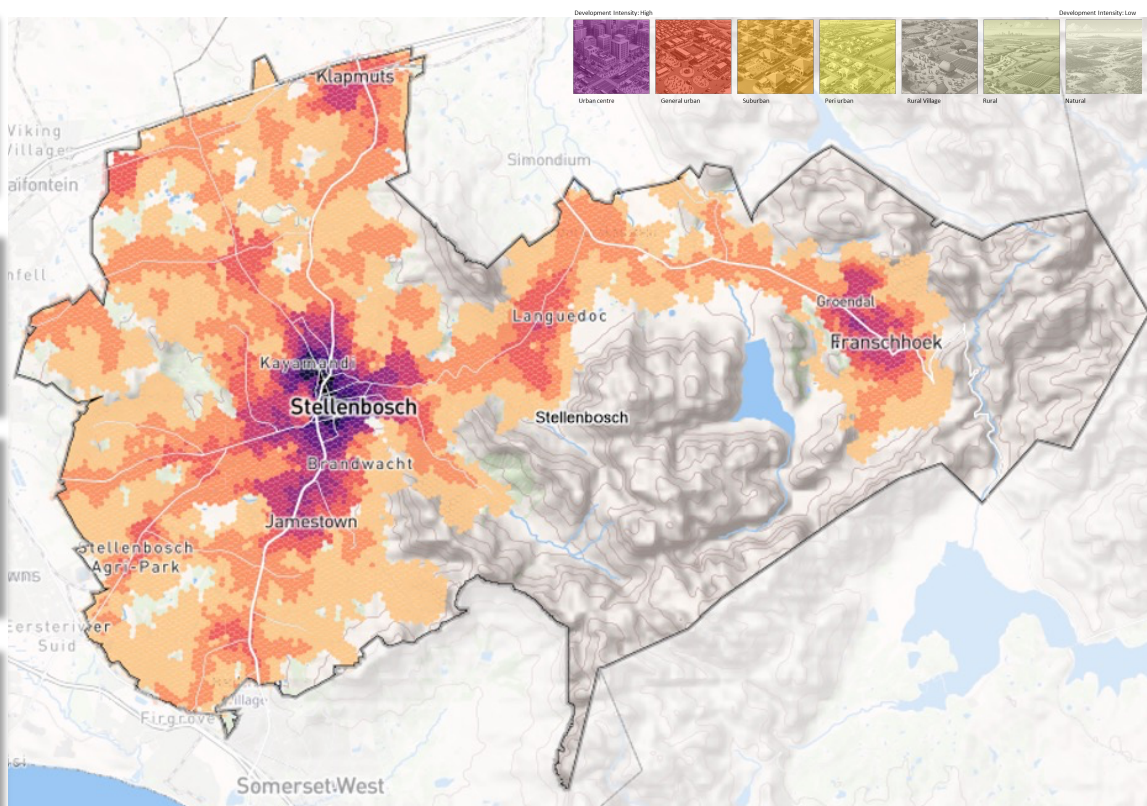
Social Facilities Index



Demographic Index



Economic Index



Concluding Remarks

Strict Urban Edge adherence is essential to prevent unsustainable rural sprawl while protecting high-value agricultural land through node-oriented capital investment strategies.

Infrastructure investments should concentrate on infill and intensification within serviceable nodes where bulk capacity exists, avoiding the funding of passive spatial ambition.

Project spatial data must be reconciled with municipal typologies to improve indicator-based profiling and resolve mismatches in technical prioritisation and reporting.



Demand Quantification Report Summary

2026/27 CEF - Component 4 of 9



Purpose of the Component

This report quantifies service demand by identifying three main drivers of investment need: existing service backlogs, infrastructure renewal requirements, and growth-driven demand from new households and economic expansion.

To assess long-term investment needs, the report analyses population-based demand, the affordability implications of Level of Service (LOS) choices, and land use impacts on capital and operating costs. Treating the municipality as an integrated system, it aligns spatial planning with financial realities, offering a structured framework for resource allocation and service delivery. This comprehensive approach supports sustainable infrastructure decisions that meet both current and future municipal demands.

What to expect from this Report

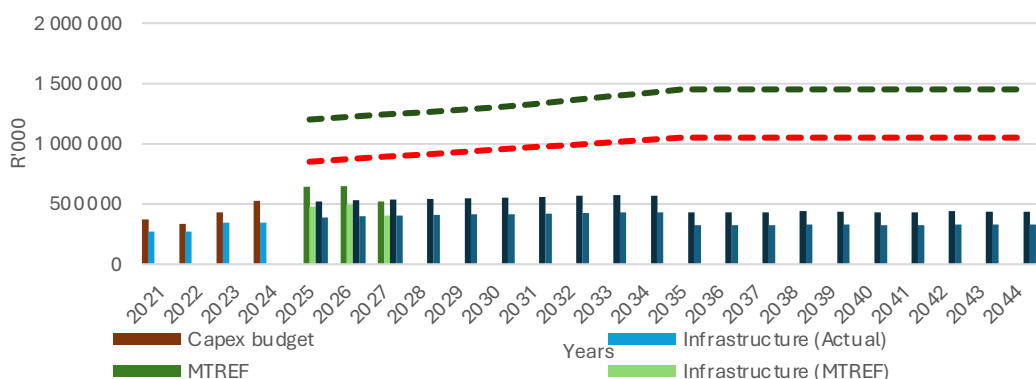
- ✓ Service Delivery Mandate
- ✓ Addressing Infrastructure Backlogs
- ✓ Demand Created Through Growth
- ✓ Population Growth as a Basis for Modelling
- ✓ Modelling Outcomes & Financial Summaries
- ✓ Assessing Service Access & Growth Demand
- ✓ Future Infrastructure Demand
- ✓ Future Land Requirements
- ✓ Impact of Policy on Financial Sustainability

Salient Points:

- Maintenance at R86.6 million remains materially below depreciation levels of R204.5 million annually.
- Renewals represent the single largest capital expenditure component within the infrastructure demand envelope.
- Bulk electricity purchases at 77.8% exceed the seventy per cent norm and compress margins.
- Selective growth horizons limit core service capital expenditure to roughly R285 million per year.

Service Population										
2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
3 091	6 214	9 367	12 552	15 767	19 014	22 291	25 600	28 940	32 244	
Average Stand Size										
2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
681	682	693	689	691	695	693	691	695	694	
Total Customer Units										
2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
1 193	2 424	3 664	4 924	6 198	7 452	8 742	10 049	11 372	12 641	
Cumulative Opex Implication (R'000)										
2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	
40 644	82 496	125 380	168 180	211 665	254 938	298 513	342 956	388 380	431 600	

Total Capex Requirements



Concluding Remarks

Asset renewal must be elevated as a primary objective because the Council is currently consuming its physical assets faster than replacement.

Repairs and maintenance proxies remain materially below depreciation levels, indicating a critical need to shift strategic focus toward system reliability and preservation.

All large-scale infrastructure projects must include fully funded post-commissioning operational expenditure plans to manage the substantial long-term operating impact tail.



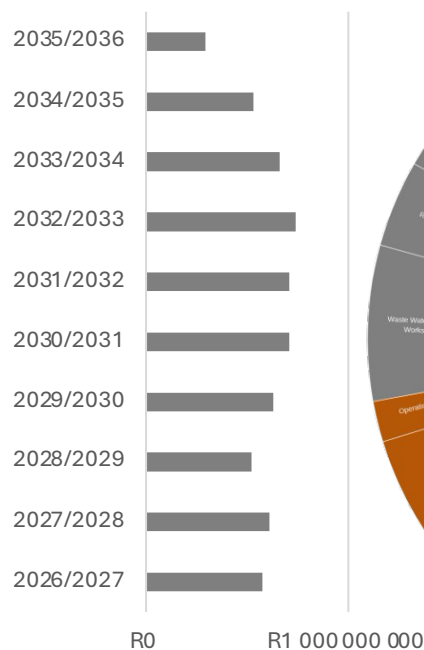
What to expect from this Report

- ✓ Comprehensive Review of informants
- ✓ Compilation of Extracted Projects
- ✓ Temporal Analysis of Project Requirements
- ✓ Departmental Requirements
- ✓ Asset Type Breakdown
- ✓ Geospatial Assessment of Project Locations

Number of Projects

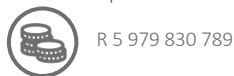


Planned Expenditure Per Year

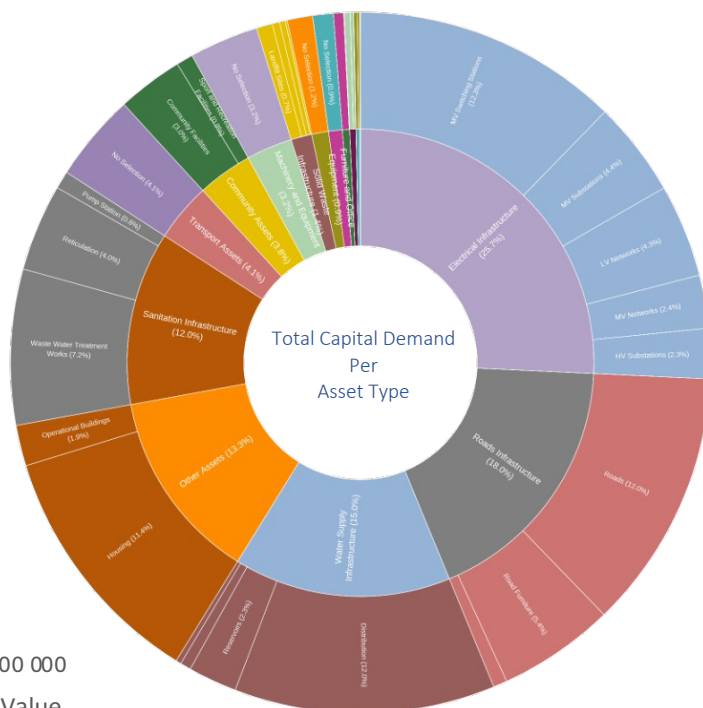


Planned Capital Demand Value

Total Capital Demand



Spatially Referenced



Demand within Infrastructure Services highlights comparatively limited capital programming in other municipal functions, suggesting a need to strengthen project development capacity across other service departments.

A noticeable front-loading pattern is observed with demand concentrated in earlier years, requiring careful operational expenditure planning to ensure long-term municipal sustainability.

The portfolio's tapering in outer years suggests a continued requirement for regular master plan reviews to maintain a robust and credible future project pipeline.



Long-Term Financial Model & Affordability Envelope Report Summary

2026/27 CEF - Component 6 of 9



Purpose of the Component

What to expect from this Report

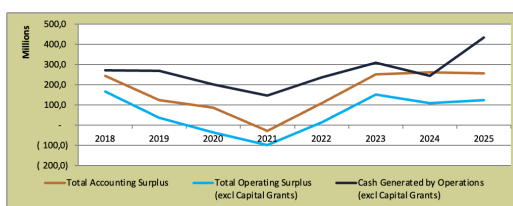
This report presents the findings from an independent financial assessment and a long-term financial model to support the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF). The Long-Term Financial Strategy aims to ensure the municipality's future financial sustainability by recommending policies based on historical performance and operating context, forecasting cash flows and affordable capital expenditure. Its key outcome is defining the municipality's 10-year affordability envelope and capital funding mix, detailed in the subsequent section.

- ✓ Long-Term Financial Model Overview
- ✓ Historical Financial Analysis
- ✓ Financial Forecast Outcomes
- ✓ Scenario-Based Projections
- ✓ Long Term Financial Model Forecast
- ✓ Affordability Envelope Assessment

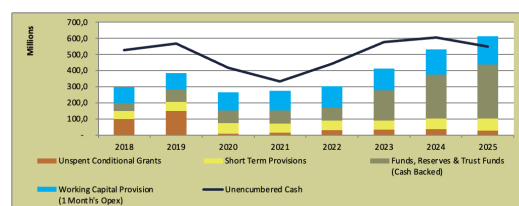
Salient Points:

- A 95% collection rate assumption underpins the municipality's long-term fiscal planning baseline.
- Bad debt provisions exceed aged debtor balances, reflecting prudent credit risk management.
- The 10-year affordable capital investment envelope is estimated at approximately R5.9 billion.

Analysis of surpluses and deficits



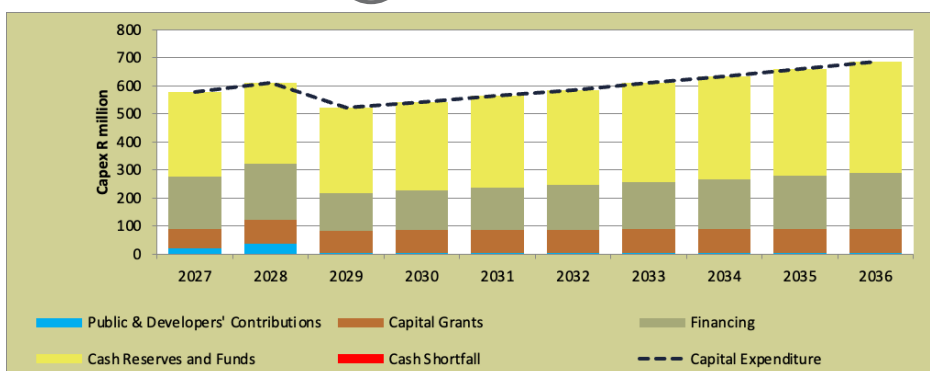
Minimum liquidity requirements



LTFM Scenario Outcome

2026/27 – 2035/36 Affordability Envelope

R5 911 million



Concluding Remarks

Financial sustainability depends on maintaining collection rates near ninety-seven percent, as scenario modelling shows that a decline toward the ninety-five percent benchmark would materially weaken the municipality's cash position and reduce the affordable

High receivables impairment coverage signals that a significant portion of billed revenue remains uncertain, requiring quarterly monitoring dashboards linking losses to decision-making.

The municipality should explore alternative financing mechanisms for infrastructure while balancing own-reserve utilisation with borrowing to protect long-term liquidity.



Capital Prioritisation Framework Report Summary

2026/27 CEF - Component 7 of 9



Purpose of the Component

What to expect from this Report

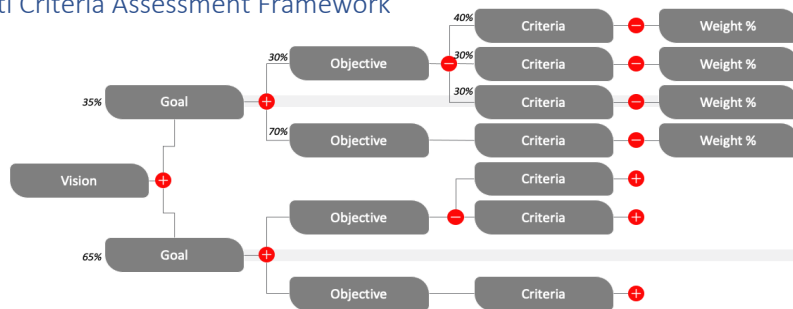
Prioritisation within a Capital Expenditure Framework involves ranking investment projects by strategic importance to efficiently allocate limited resources and achieve organisational goals in the budget scenario. It employs multi-criteria assessment frameworks to systematically evaluate projects across dimensions like financial, spatial, economic, social, technical and environmental alignment. Each project is scored against weighted criteria, producing an overall rank to guide prioritisation, tailored to the organisation's objectives. This approach enhances decision-making, allowing the municipality to balance trade-offs, ensuring optimal resource use and improve alignment with strategic priorities.

- ✓ Prioritisation Rationale
- ✓ Strategic Documentation & Informants
- ✓ Prioritisation Criteria
- ✓ Prioritisation Tool
- ✓ Multi-Criteria Assessment Framework
- ✓ Prioritisation Results per Theme
- ✓ Project Distribution Analysis
- ✓ Project Score Spread per Department
- ✓ Spatial Project Score Spread

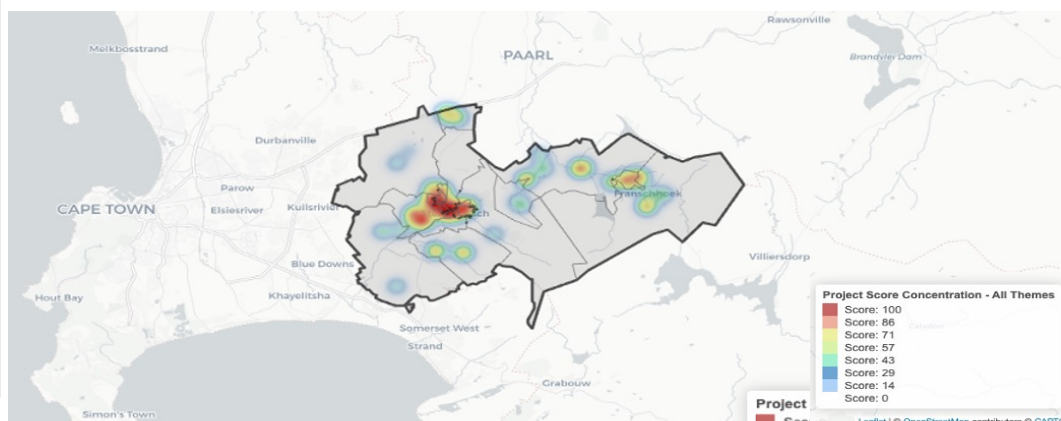
Salient Points:

- Few projects achieve very high scores, confirming the framework's rigorous evaluation criteria.
- Infrastructure Services projects score highest, confirming strong alignment with core strategic infrastructure priorities.
- Most projects score moderately, requiring sequencing within the affordability envelope and implementation pipeline.
- Lower-scoring projects reflect weaker alignment and may require deferral or further planning refinement.

Multi Criteria Assessment Framework



SDF Aligned Spatial Score Distribution



Concluding Remarks

Future cycles should adopt lifecycle sufficiency constraints, ranking projects higher where they demonstrably reduce total lifecycle costs per household or business.

Score distribution shows only five projects exceed 60 points, confirming demanding thresholds for exceptional strategic alignment.

Future cycles should adopt lifecycle sufficiency constraints, ranking projects higher where they demonstrably reduce total lifecycle costs.



Budget Scenario & Expenditure Programme Report Summary

2026/27 CEF - Component 8 of 9



Purpose of the Component

This report outlines the budget scenario process, a crucial component of annual capital planning that ensures efficient resource allocation within the 10-year Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and, when optimally applied, informs the draft budget. By aligning modelled demand, planned expenditure, and affordability, it facilitates integrated and informed financial decision-making, building on insights from preceding reports.

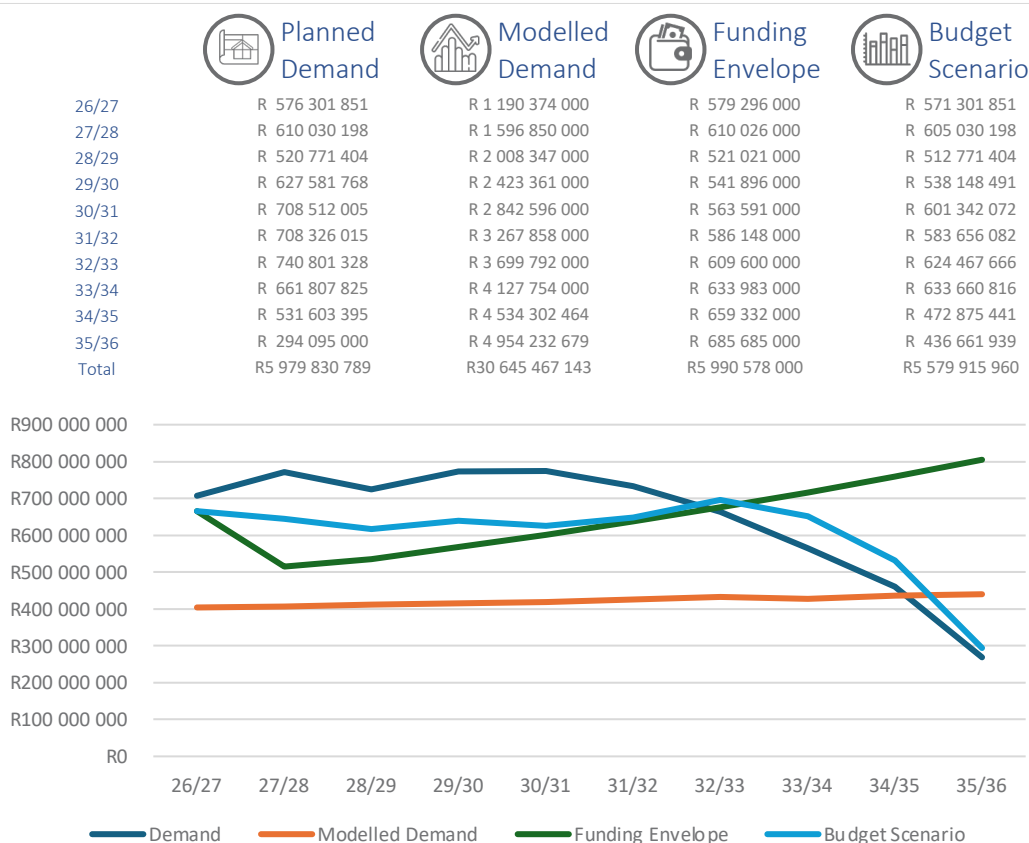
The report's primary output is a 10-year project pipeline, serving as a foundation for downstream actions in the Local Government Accountability Cycle. Additionally, it provides a long-term perspective on potential project realities, supporting strategic planning and fiscal sustainability.

What to expect from this Report

- ✓ Budget Scenario Rule set Discussion
- ✓ Budget Scenario Input
- ✓ Budget Scenario Spatial Distribution Analysis
- ✓ Budget Scenario Asset Type Analysis
- ✓ Budget Scenario Departmental Analysis
- ✓ Project Based 10-year Expenditure Framework

Salient Points:

- Project sequencing ensures the capital programme remains aligned with the municipality's affordability envelope.
- MTREF allocations of R571.3m, R605.0m, and R512.8m support stable capital implementation across three years.
- New asset creation at 28.82% exceeds the 10–20% benchmark, reflecting ongoing infrastructure expansion needs.
- Renewal investment at 9.47% remains below the 15% benchmark, requiring continued asset lifecycle monitoring.



Concluding Remarks

Pronounced front-loading of the budget addresses urgent backlogs but creates operational risks that must be managed through disciplined long-term commitment management.

Proactive fiscal strategies are required to prevent the continued deferral of high-priority projects postponed due to the significant 44.55% fitted-with-delay portfolio burden.

Approximately R1.86 billion of identified demand remains outside the affordability envelope, necessitating careful evaluation of lower-scoring initiatives for potential strategic exclusion.



MTREF Budget Scenario Report Summary

2026/27 CEF - Component 9 of 9



Purpose of the Component

The Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) is a three-year rolling budget tool that shapes municipal spending within an affordability framework, integrated into the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF). This section details the MTREF Budget Scenario Results, showing how capital projects align with strategic goals, financial capacity, and spatial priorities, based on the Capital Expenditure Programme (CEP). It projects expenditure across years, departments, asset types, and functional areas, balancing immediate and long-term needs through data-driven prioritisation.

As a dynamic model, the budget scenario can adapt annually to new data, priorities, and funding, ensuring ongoing refinement within the iterative CEF and MTREF processes.

What to expect from this Report

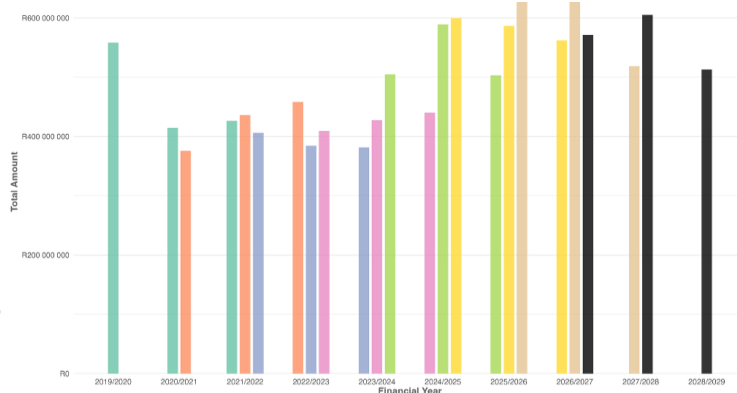
- ✓ MTREF Budget Scenario Analysis
- ✓ MTREF Budget Scenario Temporal View
- ✓ MTREF Budget Scenario per Department
- ✓ MTREF Budget Scenario per Asset Type
- ✓ MTREF Budget Scenario per Functional Area
- ✓ MTREF Budget Scenario vs Historic MTREFs

Salient Points:

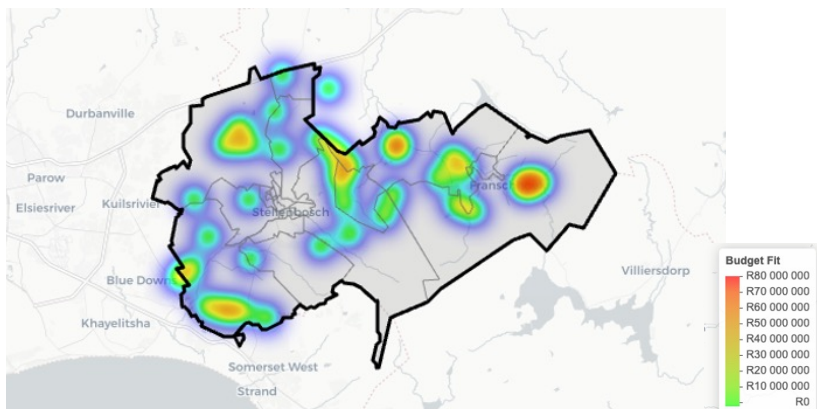
- R1.69 billion is allocated across 2026/27–2028/29, reflecting disciplined alignment with affordability constraints.
- Expenditure is balanced across three years at 33.82%, 35.82%, and 30.36% respectively.
- Infrastructure Services receive R1.31 billion, representing 77.7% of total MTREF capital investment.
- Electricity, water, and sanitation together account for over 55% of total MTREF investment.

MTREF Trend

- 19/20 MTREF
- 20/21 MTREF
- 21/22 MTREF
- 22/23 MTREF
- 23/24 MTREF
- 24/25 MTREF
- 26/27 MTREF Scenario



Spatial Targeting



Concluding Remarks

The MTREF demonstrates strong spatial planning maturity, with the majority of projects spatially mapped, enabling effective alignment between infrastructure investment and municipal development strategy.

The capital programme reflects a balanced emphasis on upgrading existing infrastructure, strengthening the municipality's capacity to enhance service reliability whilst extending asset lifespans.

Moderate MTREF growth compared to historical trends demonstrates disciplined alignment with the municipality's long-term financial model, supporting fiscally sustainable infrastructure delivery.

Recommendations Per Component

3 2026/2027 Capital Expenditure Framework Recommendations

3.1 Contextualisation

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is informed by a series of structured reports, each offering specialised insights, observations, and recommendations to support the municipality's long-term infrastructure planning and financial sustainability. These reports cover multiple facets of municipal operations, addressing spatial, financial, socio-economic, and institutional factors that shape capital investment priorities. While each report delves into specific subject matter, together they form a cohesive framework that enhances strategic decision-making and responsible capital expenditure planning.

Beyond the technical analysis contained within individual reports, several cross-cutting recommendations and institutional observations emerge, highlighting key considerations for improving municipal efficiency, financial discipline, and infrastructure alignment. This section presents a high-level synthesis of these insights, ensuring that critical takeaways from each report are captured within the broader CEF structure.

To provide a structured recap of the components of this framework, the following table summarises the focus areas of each report and their relevance to the overall Capital Expenditure Framework.

Table 3-1: Components of this Capital Expenditure Framework

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3.2 Socio-Economic Profiling

Stellenbosch faces a structural "connections problem" where household formation significantly outpaces general population growth, leading to a rise in settlement density. The municipality must respond to this demographic shift by prioritising neighbourhood-level infrastructure and additional service connections per capita to maintain current service standards. Growth strategies should explicitly guide spatial form toward higher-density, node-oriented development to ensure the fiscal sustainability of long-term network maintenance.

The substantial indigent population, representing 16.5% of households, combined with a 10.72% unemployment rate, creates a medium-to-high risk for future revenue collection and municipal billing stability. Protecting the municipality's cash position requires the immediate implementation of a revenue quality program that focuses on billing integrity, aggressive arrears segmentation, and consistent enforcement.

Economic diversification has been a strength of the region, yet the local economy remains sensitive to the performance of trade and business-support functions. Development strategies must prioritise the functionality and movement efficiency of economic precincts to support the visitor and hospitality economy, which provides leisure services at scale.

3.3 Functional and Priority Area Profiling

Spatial investment must strictly adhere to the Urban Edge strategy to prevent unsustainable rural sprawl and protect the municipality's high-value agricultural land. The municipality should focus its capital on infill and intensification within serviceable nodes where bulk infrastructure capacity is already established, rather than funding passive spatial ambition.

The simplicity of the current three-category functional area framework (Rural, Rural Node, Urban Node) may reduce analytical resolution and mask underlying service delivery mismatches. Reconciling these municipal typologies with project-derived spatial data is essential to improve indicator-based profiling and technical prioritisation.

Large allocations to "Farm" areas within the current MTREF, which dramatically exceed 10-year proportions, require rigorous strategic justification. These investments must be clearly linked to supporting wine estate operations and the specific infrastructure needs of the agricultural economic base.

3.4 Demand Quantification

Asset renewal must be elevated as the primary strategic objective to stabilise the municipality's operating base, particularly as the Council is currently consuming its assets faster than they are being restored.

Maintenance proxies remain materially below depreciation levels, signalling a critical need to shift focus from service expansion to system reliability and asset preservation.

A policy-led exercise is required to define "acceptable" service levels and quantify the resulting backlogs using an auditable, data-driven methodology. This process must address network-wide public infrastructure, which currently drives the majority of both capital and future operating exposure.

Capital programming must be managed as a joint CAPEX–OPEX instrument to account for the substantial "operating tail" associated with high-service-level networks. The municipality should enforce a formal requirement that all large-scale projects include fully funded post-commissioning operational expenditure plans.

Demand management should be anchored in connection-led growth logic, ensuring that land release and zoning progressions are staged behind proven operating affordability and institutional delivery capacity.

3.5 Portfolio of Projects

The strong concentration of demand within Infrastructure Services (approximately 74% of total demand) confirms the municipality's continued focus on strengthening core engineering infrastructure. While this reflects a robust technical project pipeline, it also highlights comparatively limited capital programming within other strategic and administrative functions. Departments with smaller capital portfolios may therefore require targeted institutional support to translate their mandates into viable capital projects that contribute to broader municipal objectives.

The dominance of electrical, water, sanitation, and transport infrastructure within the portfolio reflects the municipality's prioritisation of essential service delivery systems. Continued strengthening of sector planning frameworks and infrastructure master plans will ensure that project identification remains credible and aligned with long-term spatial development strategies across the full ten-year planning horizon.

Project data maturity within the portfolio remains strong, with the vast majority of projects spatially referenced and linked to functional areas. This enables effective alignment between capital investment decisions and spatial development priorities. However, the tapering of project identification in the outer planning years indicates that more frequent master plan updates and infrastructure demand reviews will be required to sustain a credible long-term project pipeline.

Project readiness can be further strengthened through the development of a structured project preparation pipeline. Strengthening feasibility preparation, design readiness, and procurement planning will reduce implementation delays, minimise year-end unspent balances, and improve overall stability in capital programme execution.

3.6 Long-Term Financial Model & Affordability Envelope

Financial sustainability within the long-term financial model is tested against a 95% collection rate scenario, representing the conservative threshold at which the municipality can continue sustaining its

financial position. The modelling demonstrates that maintaining collection performance at or above this level remains critical to preserving the affordable capital investment trajectory. Although the municipality currently achieves a collection rate above this benchmark, any sustained deterioration below the 95% level would place immediate pressure on cash balances, constrain the affordable capital envelope, and weaken the municipality's ability to fund critical infrastructure. The municipality should therefore continue consolidating its liquidity position through prudent utilisation of reserves while maintaining a balanced funding mix between internal resources, borrowing, and grant funding.

Revenue risk indicators highlight the importance of closely monitoring revenue performance across key services. Although impairment coverage adequately provides for aged debtor balances, a portion of billed revenue cannot be regarded as fully bankable for long-term funding assumptions. Continued monitoring of electricity and water revenue performance, including loss management and billing accuracy, should therefore remain a priority. Strengthened reporting mechanisms linking revenue recovery initiatives to both operational management and capital planning processes will improve financial resilience.

The updated 10-year affordability envelope of approximately R5.9 billion defines the municipality's sustainable capital investment capacity over the planning horizon. Maintaining this investment envelope ensures that liquidity ratios, gearing levels, and debt service obligations remain within National Treasury benchmark ranges. Preserving these prudential limits protects the municipality's financial stability while maintaining borrowing capacity to support future infrastructure expansion.

Strategic infrastructure growth should therefore continue to be phased and financially disciplined. Sustained fiscal prudence, strengthened revenue management, and a balanced capital funding mix will allow the municipality to progressively expand its capital programme while maintaining resilience across the planning horizon.

3.7 Capital Prioritisation Framework

The Capital Prioritisation Model (CPM) should be institutionalised as a standing component of the annual budget cycle to ensure resources are consistently allocated to the most impactful projects. The framework effectively differentiates strategic service delivery from purely operational administrative requirements, as demonstrated by the strong performance of Infrastructure Services.

Future prioritisation cycles must adopt a "lifecycle sufficiency" constraint, ranking projects higher where they demonstrably reduce lifecycle costs per household or business served. Hard affordability gates should be applied to all projects above a defined value threshold to prevent the advancement of projects with unsustainable operational implications.

The high degree of spatial mapping allows for sophisticated location-based prioritisation, but urgent resolution of coordinate deficits in MTREF projects is required to validate compliance with Urban Edge objectives.

Criteria for prioritisation should be periodically reviewed to better weight contemporary imperatives such as climate adaptation, digital infrastructure, and renewable energy pathways.

3.8 Budget Scenario and Capital Expenditure Programme

The MTREF capital programme demonstrates a balanced distribution across the three-year planning horizon, rather than pronounced front-loading. This phased approach supports stable infrastructure implementation while ensuring that expenditure remains aligned with the municipality's financial affordability envelope. The presence of projects scheduled in outer years highlights the importance of sustained long-term fiscal planning to progressively bring high-priority projects into the funded capital programme.

The municipality should continue monitoring the balance between infrastructure and non-infrastructure investment, ensuring that adequate resources support institutional capacity, digital systems, and climate-related planning functions. Relatively modest allocations to categories such as Stormwater Infrastructure and Information and Communication Infrastructure indicate potential opportunities to strengthen future investment supporting climate resilience and smart municipal management.

Continued refinement of spatial classification within the MTREF budget will further strengthen the credibility of spatial targeting and ensure that infrastructure investment clearly aligns with the municipality's spatial development priorities and settlement hierarchy.

Renewal investment remains comparatively modest relative to typical industry benchmarks and therefore requires ongoing validation against infrastructure condition assessments and long-term asset lifecycle management requirements. Strengthening asset management practices will assist in balancing the need for infrastructure expansion with the preservation of existing municipal assets.

Optimising limited financial resources will require adaptive capital planning and systematic reprioritisation of projects over time. Maintaining flexibility within the capital programme will ensure continued alignment with spatial transformation objectives, equitable service delivery, and long-term municipal financial sustainability.

Institutional Arrangements

4 Institutional Arrangements

4.1 Contextualisation

A Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) provides a structured approach to guiding municipal capital investments over the long term. However, it is essential to recognise that the capital budgeting process is inherently dynamic. Economic conditions, policy priorities, financial constraints, and service delivery needs evolve over time, necessitating periodic updates and refinements to the CEF. The effectiveness of the CEF, therefore, lies not in its ability to prescribe fixed infrastructure investment decisions, but rather in its adaptability to emerging municipal realities and strategic shifts.

While the CEF captures a snapshot of capital investment priorities at a given moment, it should not be seen as a static document. Instead, it serves as a strategic reference framework, offering decision-makers a high-level roadmap that must remain responsive to shifting local demands, infrastructure requirements, and external funding opportunities. New infrastructure needs may emerge, funding sources may shift, and external investment trends may influence municipal priorities. A well-structured CEF, therefore, ensures that municipalities have the institutional flexibility to adjust their capital planning strategies while maintaining financial sustainability and alignment with long-term development objectives.

To maintain relevance and effectiveness, municipalities should embed the CEF within existing legislated governance structures, financial oversight mechanisms, and spatial planning processes. Rather than existing as an isolated planning tool, the CEF should function as an active decision-support mechanism, integrated into multi-year budgeting processes (MTREF), Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), and the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF). This institutional embeddedness enhances the municipal capacity to adapt investment priorities in response to socio-economic changes, infrastructure demands, and legislative requirements.

Furthermore, national policy instruments such as the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) reinforce the need for alignment between municipal capital planning, financial forecasting, and spatial transformation objectives. Municipalities that embed their CEF into broader strategic frameworks benefit from stronger financial predictability, enhanced infrastructure delivery coordination, and improved access to external funding mechanisms.

The contextualisation of the CEF lies in its institutional integration and strategic adaptability. By ensuring that capital expenditure planning is continuously reviewed and aligned with municipal reporting structures, financial policies, and service delivery imperatives, municipalities can safeguard the long-term sustainability and impact of their infrastructure investments.

4.2 Linking with Existing Municipal Reporting Structures

Effective capital expenditure planning requires seamless integration between the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and existing municipal reporting structures. Municipalities operate within a regulated governance environment where financial planning, spatial development, and service delivery must align with national, provincial, and municipal reporting cycles. Embedding the CEF within these structures

ensures that capital investments are strategic, financially viable, and aligned with long-term municipal development goals.

A well-integrated CEF enhances coordination between municipal departments, providing a structured mechanism to link capital budgeting, financial forecasting, infrastructure investment, and service delivery mandates. This alignment is particularly crucial given the multi-year nature of capital planning, which often spans beyond a single budget cycle and must remain adaptable to changing economic conditions, evolving municipal priorities, and funding availability.

At a minimum, the CEF must align with three key municipal reporting mechanisms:

- The Local Government Accountability Cycle – Ensuring that capital investment decisions are informed by Integrated Development Plan (IDP) priorities, Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) budgets, and municipal performance monitoring requirements.
- National Treasury Business Processes – Integrating the CEF into financial reporting frameworks such as the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA), Budget Reporting Regulations, and long-term financial sustainability assessments.
- Periodic Review Processes – Establishing structured review and update cycles to ensure that the CEF remains relevant, aligns with infrastructure backlogs, service delivery needs, and financial sustainability imperatives.

4.2.1 Local Government Accountability Cycle

A municipality's ability to strategically plan, budget, and implement infrastructure projects is rooted in the Local Government Accountability Cycle, which establishes the processes and reporting mechanisms necessary for effective governance. This cycle, as defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003, and other legislative instruments, ensures transparency, fiscal responsibility, and alignment between municipal financial planning and service delivery objectives.

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), as a long-term planning tool, must be embedded within this accountability cycle to ensure that capital investment decisions align with municipal development priorities, budgetary realities, and performance evaluation mechanisms. By integrating the CEF within the accountability cycle, municipalities can effectively transition long-term infrastructure priorities into actionable, budgeted capital projects while maintaining compliance with financial management regulations and oversight processes. The Local Government Accountability Cycle consists of six interrelated components:

- Integrated Development Plan (IDP) – Defines the municipality's strategic vision and development priorities over a five-year period.
- Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) Budget – Translates IDP priorities into a structured three-year municipal budget, guiding resource allocation for operational and capital expenditure.
- Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) – Establishes quarterly and monthly implementation targets for service delivery and capital project execution.

- In-Year Reporting – Provides monthly, quarterly, and mid-year financial and non-financial performance reports, ensuring budget adherence and project progress tracking.
- Annual Financial Statements and Annual Reports – Reflects the municipality's financial position, budget implementation progress, and service delivery outcomes.
- Oversight Reporting – A council-led review process that ensures accountability and informs subsequent planning cycles.

a. Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) serves as the strategic roadmap guiding municipal development over a five-year period. It integrates spatial, economic, and social planning, ensuring that municipal objectives align with national and provincial policy frameworks. The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) plays a fundamental role in the IDP by providing a structured, evidence-based approach to prioritising long-term infrastructure investments. By identifying critical infrastructure needs, service delivery gaps, and financial feasibility, the CEF informs the capital projects included in the IDP, ensuring that planned infrastructure development is financially sustainable and aligned with municipal growth objectives. Without this alignment, municipalities risk unfunded mandates, misaligned priorities, and ineffective service delivery.

b. Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) Budget

The Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) translates IDP priorities into a structured three-year municipal budget, setting the parameters for both capital and operational expenditure. The CEF directly informs the MTREF by ensuring that infrastructure investments are phased over multiple years, preventing overcommitment of financial resources while maintaining fiscal discipline. By linking capital projects identified in the CEF to budget projections in the MTREF, municipalities can better allocate own-source revenues, grant funding, and external financing to meet long-term infrastructure needs. This structured integration ensures that large-scale infrastructure projects receive consistent funding over multiple budget cycles, avoiding delays and incomplete projects due to funding shortfalls.

c. Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) acts as the operational tool that converts budgetary allocations into tangible service delivery outputs. It details the quarterly and monthly implementation targets for capital and operational projects, ensuring alignment with IDP priorities and MTREF allocations. The CEF strengthens the SDBIP by providing a long-term infrastructure roadmap, enabling municipalities to structure their capital programs in a phased, implementable manner. This results in realistic project timelines, clear performance indicators, and predictable cash flow requirements, reducing inefficiencies and improving the overall execution of infrastructure development plans.

d. In-Year Reporting

The in-year reporting system ensures that municipalities continuously track financial performance and project implementation, providing monthly, quarterly, and mid-year financial and non-financial reports.

The CEF enhances this reporting process by establishing long-term performance benchmarks for capital projects, enabling municipalities to assess whether infrastructure investments are progressing according to strategic plans and financial forecasts. By integrating CEF indicators into in-year reporting mechanisms, municipalities can identify budget deviations, project delays, and service delivery challenges early on, allowing for corrective measures to be implemented before they escalate.

e. Annual Financial Statements and Annual Reports

The Annual Financial Statements and Annual Reports provide a comprehensive review of municipal financial health, infrastructure spending, and service delivery performance. The CEF directly contributes to this reporting process by ensuring that capital expenditure remains aligned with long-term financial projections and strategic priorities. By comparing actual infrastructure investments against planned CEF targets, municipalities can evaluate financial sustainability, assess infrastructure performance, and refine investment strategies. This alignment strengthens municipal transparency, ensuring that stakeholders, including council members, National Treasury, and the public, can evaluate whether capital spending supports economic growth, spatial transformation, and service delivery improvements.

f. Oversight Reporting

The final component of the accountability cycle involves municipal council oversight and governance reviews to ensure that capital investments and financial decisions align with the municipality's strategic vision. The CEF informs this oversight process by providing a clear framework for assessing capital project viability, funding efficiency, and long-term service delivery impact. By embedding CEF-driven investment priorities within municipal oversight mechanisms, councils and regulatory bodies can hold decision-makers accountable, ensuring that infrastructure spending is transparent, effective, and supports sustainable municipal development.

4.2.2 Periodic Review: Integrated Development Plan Process Plan Alignment

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a dynamic planning instrument that must remain adaptable to municipal priorities, financial conditions, and evolving infrastructure demands. As municipalities operate in a changing environment, periodic reviews of the CEF ensure that it remains relevant, actionable, and aligned with broader integrated development, financial sustainability, and service delivery objectives. Without regular assessment and refinement, municipalities risk investing in projects that may no longer be financially feasible, strategically aligned, or responsive to shifting service delivery needs.

To maintain its relevance, the CEF review process must be synchronised with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process plan annually. This alignment ensures that capital planning and budgeting processes influence each other rather than existing in isolation. The IDP serves as the municipality's overarching development strategy, while the CEF translates this strategy into a structured, long-term capital investment framework. When the IDP undergoes its annual review, the CEF should also be assessed to determine whether capital investment priorities need to be adjusted based on infrastructure performance, funding availability, or new strategic considerations. Additionally, updates to the Medium-Term Revenue

and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) should reflect any adjustments made to the CEF, ensuring that long-term investment planning aligns with budgetary realities.

The effectiveness of periodic reviews must be measurable to provide municipalities with the necessary insights for informed decision-making. This is best achieved by integrating Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) into the CEF review process. Municipalities should track the capital budget utilisation rate to measure the percentage of planned capital expenditure that has been successfully implemented. A high utilisation rate indicates efficient financial management and project execution, while a low rate may signal bottlenecks in implementation. The project implementation rate serves as another important metric, measuring the number of completed projects against those originally planned in the CEF. If implementation rates are low, it may indicate project delays, inefficiencies, or budgetary constraints that need to be addressed in the review process.

Another critical measure is spatial targeting effectiveness, which evaluates whether infrastructure investments are being made in alignment with the municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This ensures that capital spending supports spatial transformation objectives, particularly in areas where infrastructure backlogs exist. Additionally, municipalities should assess funding sustainability, examining the extent to which capital projects rely on stable, long-term funding sources. A well-reviewed CEF should reflect a realistic financing strategy, ensuring that capital projects are not planned in excess of available financial resources.

For a periodic review process to be effective, it must be structured, data-driven, and inclusive. Municipalities should start by assessing emerging infrastructure needs, financial constraints, and service delivery gaps. This should be followed by an evaluation of capital project performance, analysing expenditure trends and risk factors that may impact implementation. A review of financial and spatial planning alignment is also necessary, ensuring that updates to the CEF remain consistent with the IDP, MTREF, and SDF. Engagement with key municipal stakeholders—including financial managers, planners, infrastructure specialists, and community representatives—provides further validation of capital investment priorities. The final step is the formalisation of the revised CEF, ensuring that the updated framework is embedded into municipal financial planning, budget cycles, and development processes and strategies.

4.3 Towards Continued CEF Maintenance

Ensuring the long-term sustainability of municipal infrastructure investments requires a proactive approach to continued maintenance, asset management, and financial planning. While the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) focuses on strategic investment and capital development, it must also account for the ongoing maintenance and lifecycle management of municipal assets. Without adequate planning for infrastructure upkeep, municipalities risk service delivery failures, financial inefficiencies, and asset deterioration, which ultimately erode the value of capital investments.

A well-structured maintenance strategy ensures that newly developed and existing infrastructure assets remain functional, efficient, and financially sustainable. This requires municipalities to embed maintenance planning within the CEF, ensuring that capital investments are funded not only for construction but also for long-term operation, maintenance, and renewal. By integrating planned

maintenance strategies into budgeting, reporting, and operational planning, municipalities can reduce infrastructure backlogs, optimise service delivery, and extend asset lifespans.

This section explores the key institutional mechanisms necessary for municipalities to achieve effective CEF maintenance.

4.3.1 Capital Planning Forum

A Capital Planning Forum (CPF) serves as a critical structure within the municipality, ensuring collaborative development, implementation, and oversight of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF). Given that capital planning is a multi-disciplinary process, the CPF fosters a structured approach to decision-making by bringing together key municipal departments, particularly Finance, Engineering, and Town Planning, to align capital investment priorities with strategic development objectives.

The CPF ensures that the CEF is not developed in isolation but rather through an integrated and cross-departmental approach that reflects the municipality's infrastructure needs, budget realities, and spatial priorities. It provides a formalised platform to streamline capital project identification, prioritisation, and budgeting while also ensuring that the process remains dynamic and responsive to emerging needs and municipal priorities.

a. Why Establish a Capital Planning Forum?

The CPF strengthens internal coordination by embedding capital planning into the Local Government Accountability Cycle, enabling:

- Stronger interdepartmental collaboration, ensuring that Finance, Engineering, and Planning departments work towards a unified capital investment strategy.
- Enhanced alignment between long-term financial planning and spatial planning, ensuring projects are both fiscally sustainable and spatially justifiable.
- A structured approach to capital project selection and prioritisation, reducing ad-hoc decision-making and ensuring that projects are vetted using objective criteria.
- Greater transparency and accountability, as the CPF serves as a platform for tracking progress, reporting on capital investment performance, and refining the CEF over time.

b. Structuring the Capital Planning Forum

To operate effectively, the CPF should be structured as a multi-departmental working group with clear roles and responsibilities assigned across departments. A recommended composition of the CPF includes:

- Chairperson: A senior municipal official, often from the Finance or Planning department, responsible for facilitating CPF meetings and ensuring accountability.
- Core Members: Representatives from Engineering (water, roads, electricity, etc.), Finance, Town Planning, and key service delivery units.

- Technical Support Staff: GIS specialists, asset management officials, and financial analysts supporting data-driven decision-making.

c. Key Functions of the CPF

The CPF should be responsible for managing and coordinating all aspects of capital expenditure planning within the municipality. The following key functions define its role:

- **Process Management**
 - Facilitate the municipality's annual capital budget planning process, ensuring integration with the IDP and MTREF.
 - Manage all stages of capital planning, from data collection to council approval.
 - Identify areas where capital planning practices can be improved, ensuring efficiency in project selection and resource allocation.
- **Project Identification**
 - Review infrastructure needs, integrating data from master plans, sector plans, and community engagement processes.
 - Guide departments in submitting capital project proposals, ensuring projects are well-defined and supported by accurate data.
 - Ensure all projects include key attributes, such as project location, cost estimates, and funding sources, in line with CEF standards.
- **Project Prioritisation**
 - Develop and apply transparent criteria to assess and rank projects, ensuring alignment with strategic goals, financial feasibility, and service delivery priorities.
 - Ensure that projects are prioritised based on need, affordability, and long-term sustainability rather than political or ad-hoc decision-making.
 - Validate prioritisation outcomes with technical stakeholders, ensuring broad agreement on investment decisions.
- **Budget Development**
 - Align CEF priorities with the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), ensuring that investment scenarios match the municipality's financial capacity.
 - Prepare the MTREF capital budget, ensuring that prioritisation feeds directly into municipal budgeting.
 - Conduct scenario planning exercises, exploring different funding and implementation strategies to optimise capital investment.
- **Stakeholder Engagement and Communication**
 - Serve as a platform for structured engagement with council, departments, and external partners, ensuring shared ownership of the CEF.

- Provide regular updates on capital investment progress, keeping all stakeholders informed.
- Foster collaboration across departments, ensuring cross-functional integration in capital planning.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation**
 - Track and review project implementation against approved budgets and strategic objectives.
 - Identify delays, budget overruns, or inefficiencies, making recommendations for corrective action.
 - Provide annual reporting on capital expenditure performance, informing future capital planning decisions.

4.3.2 System Support

Effective capital planning and infrastructure maintenance require municipalities to leverage robust financial management systems that support long-term project prioritisation, budgeting, and expenditure tracking. National Treasury mandates that all municipalities adopt core Financial Management Systems (FMS) that adhere to a series of standardised business processes, ensuring transparency, efficiency, and compliance with financial regulations. These systems serve as the backbone of municipal financial governance, integrating budgeting, planning, expenditure control, and reporting mechanisms into a centralised digital framework.

Particularly relevant to the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Strategic Planning Business Process, which ensures that long-term infrastructure investments align with development priorities, financial sustainability, and service delivery goals. As part of this process, municipalities must have the technical capability to manage a prioritised portfolio of capital projects, ensuring that infrastructure investments are not only strategically identified but also systematically funded and monitored over multiple years.

National Treasury has outlined that core Financial Management Systems must provide municipalities with the ability to manage a long-term, prioritised portfolio of projects within a dedicated sub-module of the FMS. This feature enables municipalities to track capital expenditure across multiple budget cycles, assess project viability, and align financial commitments with revenue projections. By ensuring that their FMS includes CEF-specific functionalities, municipalities can enhance their capital planning capacity, improve financial forecasting accuracy, and strengthen oversight on infrastructure spending.

Municipalities should proactively assess and upgrade their financial management systems to include these functionalities, ensuring compliance with National Treasury's financial planning requirements. This will enable them to institutionalise data-driven decision-making, streamline infrastructure investment tracking, and improve coordination between capital planning, maintenance, and financial reporting.

4.4 Towards an Improved Data Ecosystem

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is inherently data-intensive, requiring municipalities to rely on accurate, comprehensive, and well-structured data to drive informed decision-making, financial planning, and infrastructure prioritisation. Given the complexity of capital investment planning, municipalities must ensure that the quality, consistency, and accessibility of their data ecosystems are continuously improved.

The CEF provides a structured framework for municipalities to identify gaps in input data, enhance data governance, and implement standardised data management practices.

A well-functioning data ecosystem is essential for municipalities to effectively integrate long-term capital investment planning with financial sustainability and spatial development objectives. This requires an ongoing focus on three key data elements:

- Population Data – Ensuring that demographic trends and service delivery needs are accurately captured to inform infrastructure investment priorities.
- Financial Data – Aligning budget allocations, funding sources, and expenditure tracking to ensure financial sustainability in capital planning.
- Capital Project Data – Enhancing project tracking, costing, and implementation monitoring to improve execution efficiency and accountability.

Strengthening these core data components enables municipalities to enhance the credibility, effectiveness, and transparency of their CEF processes, leading to more efficient capital planning, improved service delivery, and better alignment with national and provincial financial frameworks.

4.4.1 Maintenance on Input Data

A structured approach to data maintenance is critical for municipalities to ensure the accuracy and reliability of infrastructure investment decisions. Municipalities must prioritise standardising and centralising infrastructure data, creating a single, integrated platform that consolidates spatial, financial, and project-related information. This will allow for the seamless integration of data across municipal departments, improving coordination in capital project planning, budgeting, and implementation.

Another key aspect of data maintenance is the review and modernisation of outdated infrastructure planning instruments. Many municipalities still rely on legacy master plans and sectoral infrastructure strategies that may not reflect current service delivery realities, population growth trends, or evolving spatial development priorities. By updating and aligning these planning instruments, municipalities can ensure that capital investment decisions are based on the most relevant and accurate information available.

4.4.2 Current Data Cleanup

Municipalities must implement frequent project pipeline data assessments to ensure that capital projects remain aligned with financial sustainability and strategic planning objectives. A structured approach to data cleanup will improve decision-making accuracy and capital project execution efficiency. Key areas that require continuous assessment include:

- Spatial Information: Ensuring that capital project locations are accurately mapped (Longitude & Latitude).
- Project Costing: Verifying that infrastructure project cost estimates are realistic and market-related.

- **Implementation Timelines:** Regularly reviewing project planned implementation timelines and actual progress to ensure that capital projects remain on schedule, identifying delays, and addressing any bottlenecks in execution.
- **mSCOA Alignment:** Ensuring that all capital project records adhere to the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) classification framework, improving transparency, reporting accuracy, and regulatory compliance.

4.5 Concluding Remark

The Institutional Arrangements outlined in this section provide a structured foundation for municipalities to effectively plan, implement, and manage capital expenditure in a way that ensures long-term financial sustainability, spatial transformation, and improved service delivery. By embedding the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) within municipal governance, financial management, and spatial planning processes, municipalities can enhance decision-making, accountability, and investment efficiency.

A well-integrated CEF aligns with the Local Government Accountability Cycle, National Treasury business processes, and periodic review mechanisms, ensuring that capital investments are financially viable, strategically prioritised, and effectively monitored. The structured approach to infrastructure maintenance and system support, along with a focus on data integrity and continuous improvement, reinforces the importance of evidence-based planning and resource optimisation.

Ultimately, municipalities that institutionalise the CEF as a core decision-support tool will be better positioned to navigate financial uncertainties, optimise infrastructure investments, and align capital projects with broader developmental objectives. The success of municipal capital planning will not be measured by fixed infrastructure targets alone but by the ability to adapt to changing conditions, integrate across governance structures, and deliver sustainable, impactful urban development for communities. The fundamental institutional arrangements can, therefore be summarised as follows:

- Establish a Capital Planning Forum (CPF) to foster collaboration across departments and ensure structured oversight of the CEF.
- Integrate the CEF into municipal governance structures such as the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).
- Update the 10-year CEF and a 3-year capital programme to guide long-term infrastructure planning and ensure eligibility for funding mechanisms.
- Implement system support by adopting Financial Management Systems (FMS) that enable long-term project tracking and alignment with municipal financial planning.
- Improve the municipal data ecosystem by standardising, centralising, and regularly updating infrastructure-related data to ensure accuracy and relevance.
- Conduct periodic annual reviews of the CEF in sync with the IDP process plan.
- Plan for continued infrastructure data maintenance to ensure long-term sustainability.

Project List



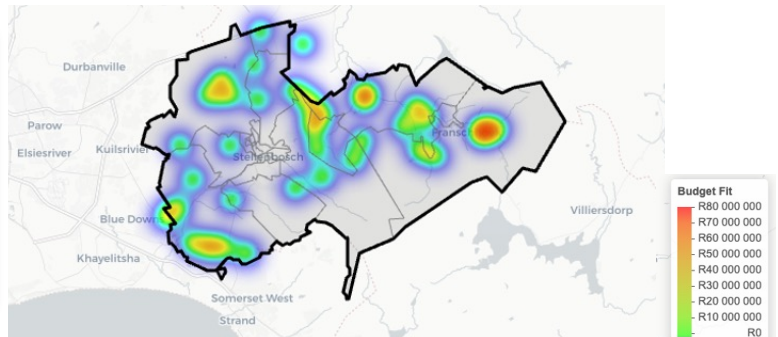
Project Implementation Pipeline

2026/27 - 2035/36 CEF



About the Project Implementation Pipeline

The Project Implementation Pipeline provides a structured roadmap for executing capital projects over a defined period. It ensures that prioritised infrastructure investments transition smoothly from planning to execution, aligning with budget availability, regulatory approvals, and municipal strategic goals. By sequencing projects based on readiness, funding, and impact, the pipeline enhances efficiency, accountability, and long-term service delivery sustainability.



266

Number of Projects

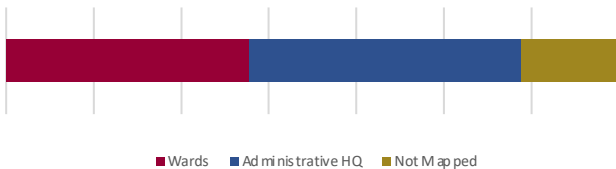
R 5 979 830 789

Total 10-year Budget

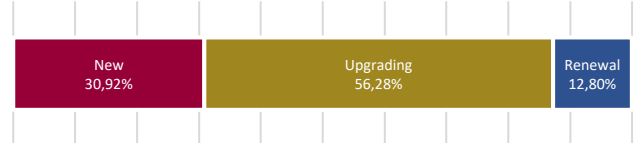
100%

% of Multi-year Projects

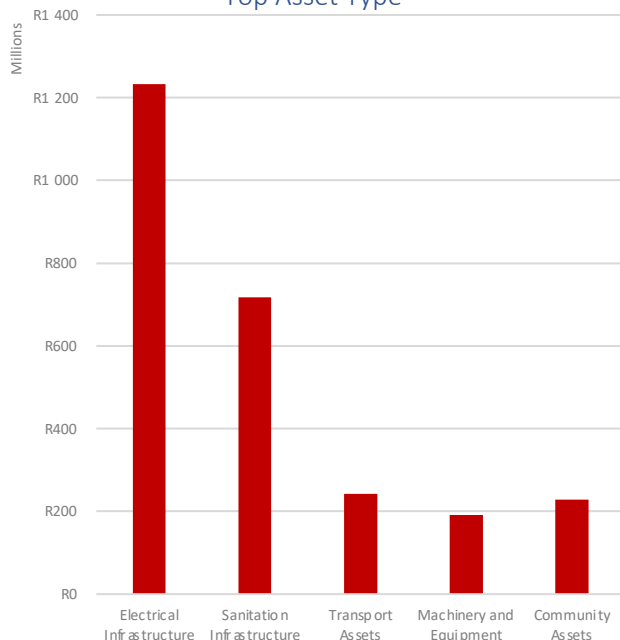
Project Spatialisation



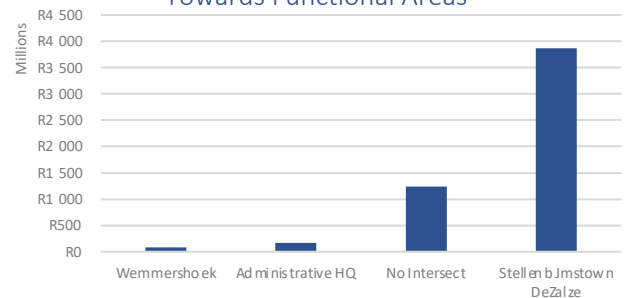
mSCOA Action Classification



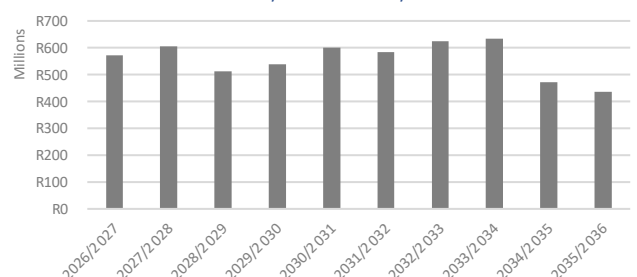
Top Asset Type



Towards Functional Areas



2027/27 - 2035/36



Project List

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Calcatta Memorial Park	21	R3,043,478	R0	R0	R20,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R70,000	R40,000	R40,000	R40,000	R43,233,478
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	24	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	11	R2,173,913	R2,608,696	R6,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R7,000,000	R23,782,609
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Social Relief Distress Vehicle	11	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Comm Development	18	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R360,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrade Stellenbosch Library	26	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,339,483	R4,339,483	R0	R8,678,966
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	29	R200,000	R210,000	R21,000	R210,000	R210,000	R220,000	R1,867,540	R1,867,540	R0	R0	R4,806,080
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	24	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R600,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Idas Valley	18	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R30,000	R530,000	R0	R560,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrading: Cloetesville Library	22	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R450,000	R0	R0	R450,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Pniel Library	22	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R0	R110,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamandi	22	R0	R10,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000	R0	R0	R20,000
Community and Protection Services	Director: Community & Protection Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment : Protection Services	26	R0	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R0	R0	R800,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Vehicle fleet: Disaster Management	23	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R11,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Re tarring of the Stellenbosch fire station drill yard	30	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Specialized Equipment: Workshop	24	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Vehicle Fleet: Workshop	24	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Environmental Management	22	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R900,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Air and Noise Control	22	R0	R0	R150,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R0	R200,000	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Urban Forestry	22	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R8,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Specialized equipment: Urban Forestry	28	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R7,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Fencing :Urban Forestry	19	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Vehicle Fleet : Urban Foestry	19	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R2,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Design and implement electronic Urban Forestry management tool	32	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R1,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	13	R0	R3,650,000	R20,826,675	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R24,476,675
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Specialized Vehicles: Fire	29	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R10,000,000	R21,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Rescue equipment	23	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R4,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Fire	22	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R3,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Vehicle fleet: Fire Services	29	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Upgrading of Halls	23	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R600,000	R0	R0	R4,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Vehicle Fleet: Halls	24	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R700,000	R900,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Halls	8	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install and Upgrade CCTV/ LPR Cameras In WC024	28	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R5,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R5,000,000	R3,000,000	R33,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	24	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R26,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install Computerized Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	28	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R900,000	R850,000	R800,000	R750,000	R700,000	R650,000	R10,650,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	26	R1,500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R8,250,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Neighborhood Watch Safety equipment	28	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Security Upgrades	28	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R2,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Law Enforcement	22	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R1,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	K9 Unit	29	R869,565	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R869,565
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	32	R1,865,261	R869,565	R1,000,000	R0	R600,000	R700,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R6,634,826
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing :Parks and Gardens	28	R1,869,565	R869,565	R1,000,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R300,000	R500,000	R5,239,130
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Purchase of Specialised Vehicles	24	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,300,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	33	R200,000	R0	R500,000	R200,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,900,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Parks & Cemetries	28	R300,000	R200,000	R500,000	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R300,000	R300,000	R2,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Parks & Cemeteries	25	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R500,000	R2,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Urban Greening: Beautification: Main Routes and Tourist Routes	33	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R2,100,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Upgrade of Sport Facilities	23	R3,200,000	R3,700,000	R4,200,000	R4,000,000	R4,700,000	R4,700,000	R5,300,000	R5,300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R35,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Specialized Vehicles: Sports	38	R700,000	R1,200,000	R1,200,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R6,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	15	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R4,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sports	22	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R2,300,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Re-Surface of Netball/Tennis Courts	42	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R0	R550,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,850,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Jonkershoek Picnic Site	37	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R1,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Recreational Equipment Sport	45	R100,000	R300,000	R300,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R400,000	R0	R100,000	R100,000	R1,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Installation of cricket nets	38	R250,000	R150,000	R150,000	R0	R150,000	R0	R150,000	R0	R0	R0	R850,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Replacement of vehicles	14	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R10,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Traffic Fleet	15	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R9,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic	24	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Services	28	R350,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R950,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	28	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R21,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Server Storage expansion and upgrades	28	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R19,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Purchase and Replacement of Computer/software and Peripheral devices	22	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R16,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Fibre Optic Implementation	20	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R16,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrading Communication Network	36	R1,500,000	R2,250,000	R1,100,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R13,850,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	ICT Cable Reticulation and Management	60	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R10,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	25	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R42,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Traffic Offices	23	R1,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000	R9,000,000	R0	R33,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Main Office Complex	30	R250,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R15,250,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Improvement: General	45	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Law Enforcement Offices	30	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading and conversion of Fire House to a Training Centre	25	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R3,800,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading Fencing	13	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R2,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Halll	26	R2,250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	40	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,900,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld Street	25	R1,600,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0196	28	R0	R250,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of Office Space: Community Services (Urban Forestry)	42	R1,000,000	R0	R80,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,080,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Kayamandi: Upgrading of Makapula Hall	22	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0371	20	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R750,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Airconditioners	23	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	La Motte Fire Station	36	R100,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R100,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Vehicle Fleet: FMS	22	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R7,000,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: FS	22	R100,000	R90,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R10					

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx and replace with 20MVA	43	R16,900,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R16,900,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Vehicles: Electrical Services	54	R350,000	R0	R0	R0	R3,800,000	R3,800,000	R5,985,000	R0	R0	R0	R13,935,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Golf,)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,313	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,652
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Jan Marais)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,651
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Main s)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,651
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Markotter)	38	R397,585	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R12,451,895
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Demand Side Management Geyser Control	50	R500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R420,000	R400,000	R417,600	R0	R9,937,600
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Streetlights R304	39	R1,000,000	R7,816,990	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,816,990
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	SCADA Implementation	34	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Automatic Meter Reader	50	R484,000	R532,400	R585,640	R644,204	R708,624	R708,624	R900,307	R945,322	R986,916	R0	R6,496,037
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical plants	34	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable Network: Franschhoek	39	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Electrical Services	42	R0	R403,151	R443,466	R487,812	R536,593	R536,593	R681,742	R715,829	R747,326	R0	R4,552,512
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Cascade	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Papegaairand	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Technopark	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Welgevonden	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Ineffective Meters	50	R100,000	R500,000	R402,628	R442,890	R487,179	R487,179	R618,961	R649,909	R678,505	R0	R4,367,251
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switvhgear Substation Kayamandi	42	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Blake 2	30	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Paradyskloof	30	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation van der Stel	26	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical buildings	34	R3,452,580	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,452,580
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Battery Storage Systems at Stellenbosch Community Buildings	32	R3,210,185	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,210,185
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Integrated National Electrification Programme	43	R0	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R338,054	R354,957	R370,575	R0	R2,673,371
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV & Circuit breakers	39	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Balancing - Metering and Mini-Substations	58	R0	R500,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R262,500	R275,625	R287,752	R0	R2,325,877
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Meter Panels	50	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R262,500	R250,000	R261,000	R0	R2,273,500
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	58	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	50	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R261,000	R0	R1,511,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	20MW Renewable energy project	34	R520,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R520,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Hot water load control	34	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Control Room implementation	34	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Infrastructure Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: IS	20	R65,000	R115,000	R115,000	R120,000	R95,000	R95,000	R125,000	R115,000	R125,000	R0	R970,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	38	R869,565	R869,565	R0	R0	R15,136,000	R15,136,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R32,011,130
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Kayamandi: Zone O (±711 services)	38	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	38	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,400,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: PMU	31	R110,000	R120,000	R130,000	R140,000	R150,000	R150,000	R170,000	R80,000	R80,000	R0	R1,130,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding	53	R3,500,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R72,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)	57	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R67,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Lacotte River Flood Resilience	40	R2,000,000	R4,000,000	R7,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Franschhoek & Surrounding	35	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R15,000,000	R26,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Specialized Vehicles: Roads and Stormwater	34	R6,000,000	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R9,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R22,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adam Tas Road Intersection Upgrades	25	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R10,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Klipmuts, Raithby & Surrounding	38	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R8,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade: Lower Dorp Street	35	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Kylemore & Surrounding	34	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extention to Technopark	32	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	52	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch and surrounding	40	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	George Blake Urban Upgrade	53	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater System	51	R300,000	R600,000	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R800,000	R800,000	R0	R0	R4,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Update Stormwater Masterplan	38	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeul River Pedestrian Bridges	40	R1,700,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Roads & Stormwater	22	R100,000	R400,000	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R2,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Vehicles Fleet: Roads and Stormwater	24	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater Retention Facilities	50	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	39	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Parking Area Upgrades - Stellenbosch	57	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Devon Valley Roads - Safety Improvements Structural Repairs	35	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi	50	R0	R10,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R80,000,000	R80,000,000	R90,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R310,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44 / Merriman Street	43	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R156,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander	33	R17,000,000	R24,943,007	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R41,943,007
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Helshoogte rd/La Colline	28	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R25,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R27,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Street	28	R16,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Franschhoek	34	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R10,000,000	R750,000	R750,000	R0	R14,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components	45	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R750,000	R1,000,000	R9,850,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System	35	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R7,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Adhoc Intersection Improvements	23	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R2,000,000	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation	62	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R750,000	R0	R0	R750,000	R0	R400,000	R750,000	R5,650,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme	45	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R750,000	R0	R250,000	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Upgrades at School Precincts	53	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Safety Improvements	42	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Raised Intersection Implementation	40	R500,000	R600,000	R0	R0	R600,000	R600,000	R0	R0	R600,000	R750,000	R3,650,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Equipment: Roadmarking Machine + Trailer	27	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R0	R3,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Pedestrian Crossing Implementation	41	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R1,600,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Engineering	46	R100,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R0	R1,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic Engineering	29	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Universal Access Implementation	42	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R600,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	45	R3,998,047	R5,000,000	R25,000,000	R25,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R158,998,047
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	40	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R37,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	40	R0	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R26,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	37	R2,570,435	R1,910,522	R1,623,478	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R13,104,435
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Cycle Plan - Design & Implementation	42	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R5						

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschoek	31	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Upgrade Material Recovery Facility	35	R500,000	R4,300,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,800,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Minimization Projects	33	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Mini Waste drop-off facilities	33	R500,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R700,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste containers	33	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R600,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Solid Waste	72	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R0	R450,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extention Of WWTW: Stellenbosch	53	R0	R0	R36,250,000	R46,200,000	R36,250,000	R20,000,000	R45,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R194,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewerpipe Replacement	57	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R11,000,000	R11,000,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R20,000,000	R30,000,000	R30,000,000	R152,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	37	R30,272,850	R2,500,000	R30,000,000	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R92,772,850
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	37	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R24,000,000	R60,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R85,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Dorp Street Bulk Sewer Upgrade	49	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R500,000	R5,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	R0	R48,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwarsriver Sewer Pumpstation.	37	R1,500,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R36,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade/Relocation of Stellenbosch Package Plants to Onderpapegaaiberg Reservoir/Treatment site	36	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R20,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	53	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000	R0	R17,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	52	R250,000	R4,100,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R15,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of Dwarsriver Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	39	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R14,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation & Telemetry Upgrade	48	R3,750,000	R1,500,000	R2,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R12,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	24	R1,500,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R9,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW	37	R1,000,000	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	37	R1,000,000	R815,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R6,815,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vehicles: Sanitation	29	R1,000,000	R0	R1,250,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R6,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	32	R200,000	R400,000	R500,000	R350,000	R350,000	R350,000	R250,000	R250,000	R350,000	R350,000	R3,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	44	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	34	R50,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R50,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	57	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R40,000,000	R45,000,000	R45,000,000	R45,000,000	R50,000,000	R55,000,000	R55,000,000	R365,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark & Helshoogte Storage and Supply scheme	35	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R40,000,000	R80,000,000	R80,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	R0	R243,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	36	R1,500,000	R40,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R51,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	47	R6,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R46,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Onderpapegaaiberg Reservoir	36	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R750,000	R15,000,000	R25,000,000	R0	R0	R40,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	41	R30,890,632	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R38,890,632
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg	38	R15,985,498	R18,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R33,985,498
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation & Demand Management	40	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R28,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Specialized Vehicles: Water	42	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R6,000,000	R0	R0	R7,000,000	R0	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R27,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley	44	R24,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R24,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	48	R1,250,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R21,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	35	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	56	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R7,500,000	R6,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R14,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Vehicles: Water	26	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R12,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	48	R1,250,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R10,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Dwarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	41	R0	R0	R500,000	R3,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Water	46	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R2,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschoek	43	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: MM	22	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R0	R540,000
Planning and Economic Development	Building Control	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Building Control	76	R150,000	R150,000	R180,000	R190,000	R200,000	R200,000	R225,000	R225,000	R150,000	R0	R1,670,000
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	44	R80,000	R85,000	R90,000	R90,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R100,000	R100,000	R0	R830,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Restoration of Landbou Saal	46	R1,612,500	R537,500	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,150,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: LED	70	R80,000	R80,000	R85,000	R85,000	R90,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R0	R800,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	23	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R22,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Lapland waste water	23	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R12,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Vehicles fleet : Housing Administration	19	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,200,000	R0	R0	R3,200,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Flats: General	38	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Administration	26	R170,000	R180,000	R190,000	R195,000	R200,000	R210,000	R220,000	R230,000	R250,000	R0	R1,845,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Kayamandi Hostels	23	R1,613,913	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,613,913
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10	35	R0	R8,695,652	R20,000,000	R0	R10,000,000	R23,000,000	R48,465,000	R24,000,000	R48,465,000	R24,000,000	R206,625,652
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services & ±430 units)	35	R0	R3,260,870	R6,521,739	R0	R0	R3,750,000	R29,000,000	R29,000,000	R29,000,000	R29,000,000	R129,532,609
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 4)	33	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R27,200,000	R27,200,000	R27,200,000	R81,600,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 64, Kylemore	33	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000	R15,000,000	R15,800,000	R15,800,000	R15,800,000	R70,400,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 2 & 3)	38	R4,347,826	R13,913,043	R0	R42,640,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R60,900,869
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Franschhoek Meerlust: Bosdorp (±200 services & ±200 units)	34	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000	R6,000,000	R15,800,000	R0	R0	R27,800,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	35	R6,956,522	R6,956,522	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R13,913,044
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Housing projects	31	R320,000	R330,000	R340,000	R350,000	R360,000	R370,000	R380,000	R390,000	R0	R0	R2,840,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Development	18	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R630,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	ISSP Kayamandi	23	R0	R434,782	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R434,782
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Access to Basic Services	34	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R14,500,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Klapmuts Emergency Housing	38	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Rehabilitation of Langrug Dam and Engineering Services	38	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R1,050,000	R1,050,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R7,600,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Informal Settlements	37	R50,000	R50,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R0	R457,000
Planning and Economic Development	Town Planning	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Town Planning	66	R95,000	R100,000	R110,000	R120,000	R130,000	R140,000	R150,000	R160,000	R150,000	R0	R1,155,000
Grand Total				R576,301,851	R610,030,198	R520,771,404	R545,148,491	R608,342,072	R590,656,082	R631,467,666	R640,660,816	R479,875,441	R443,661,939	R5,646,915,960

Annexure



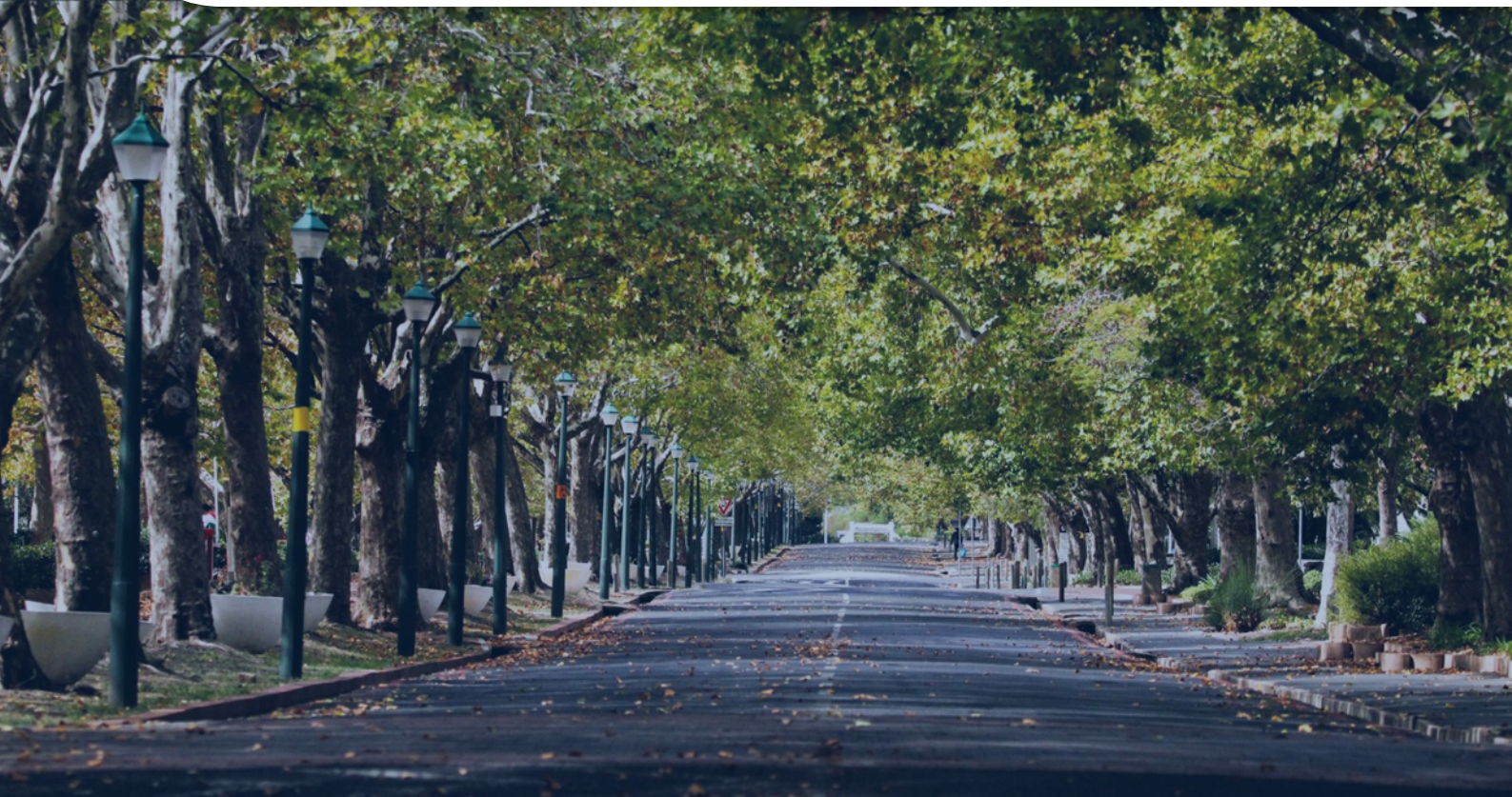
Stellenbosch Local Municipality



Capital Expenditure Framework

Socio Economic Profiles

2026/27





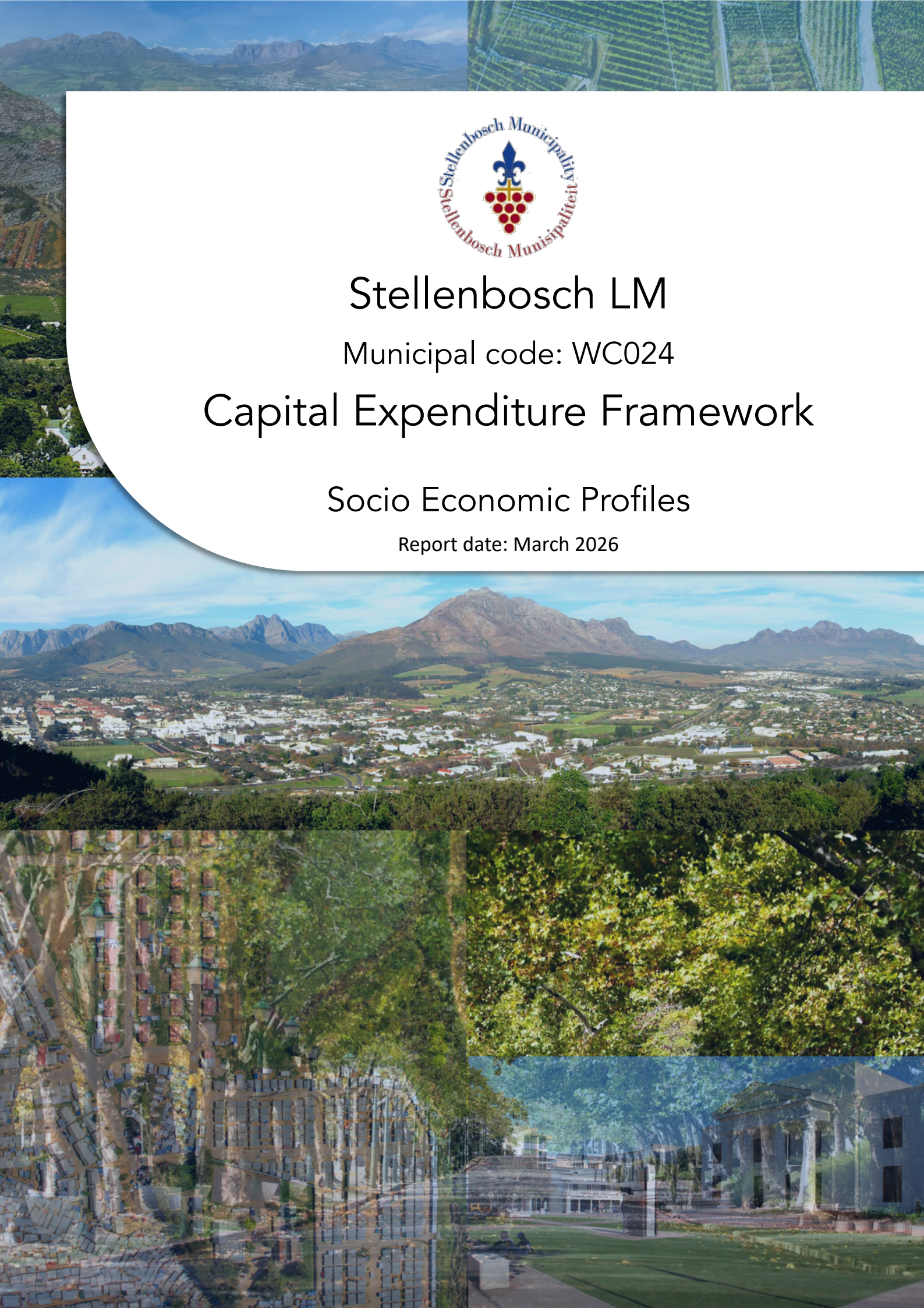
Stellenbosch LM

Municipal code: WC024

Capital Expenditure Framework

Socio Economic Profiles

Report date: March 2026



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Nomenclature / Abbreviations

CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CPM	Capital Prioritisation Model
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUDG	Integrated Urban Development Grant
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LTFM	Long-Term Financial Model
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
PDA	Priority Development Area
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
MP	Master Plan

Locality and context of the municipality



Location and the context of the municipality

LEGEND

- Area of assessment
- Provincial boundaries
- District boundaries
- Local municipality boundaries



Notes on data, the use and presentation thereof

Spatial analysis and profiling areas depend on quality, detail and geographical data sets. The challenge is to present and use data in such a way that it conveys a message based on facts. The analyst's duty and skill are to combine different datasets and extract value from the process.

There are three challenges to overcome. The first is that data represents a picture at a specific time. These time or date differences make direct comparisons very challenging. Secondly, data have a particular granularity depending on the spatial scale in which the data was generated or presented. This makes the disaggregation of data to a more advanced level of granularity more challenging. The third issue is that related data are generated from different bases, often for different purposes. For example, what is the difference between a family unit, a household or a residential customer in a municipality? They are all related and might even be the same, but they have different interpretations, whether one does social, economic, or financial analyses.

There are three basic ways to overcome these challenges. The first is mapping to do pattern recognition within the timeframe of rates of change. For example, quoting the Census 2011 number of population values can no longer be valid in 2022. However, a map depicting the distribution of population language majorities may still allow the spatial analyst to make every valid observation and essential conclusion because these patterns are slow to change. Secondly, the approach is to do trend analysis by plotting temporal data and then statistically calculating and determining the trend the data values represent at different points in time. Finally, the third option is spatial or numerical cross-comparisons between different and unrelated datasets to draw inferences on trends and outcomes developing in the area.

The approach remains to find the most recent and credible data but to supplement it with historical or comparative data to extract the maximum value from the data. As a word of caution, simply quoting a figure is meaningless if it is not put in context or if the implications thereof are assessed.

The use of place names

Place names used in this document are the place names reflected in official national and provincial datasets. Official names are designated through the South African Geographical Names Council. The official governing body of South Africa advises the central government's executive branch (in the form of the Minister of Arts and Culture) on new geographical names and the changing of existing ones. The South African Geographical Names Act 118 of 1998 established the Council. We are aware that there are often discrepancies between official and local names. Using official names is practical and should not be construed as disrespecting local names, customs and traditions.

Phase 1

Introduction

1 Part 1: Introduction

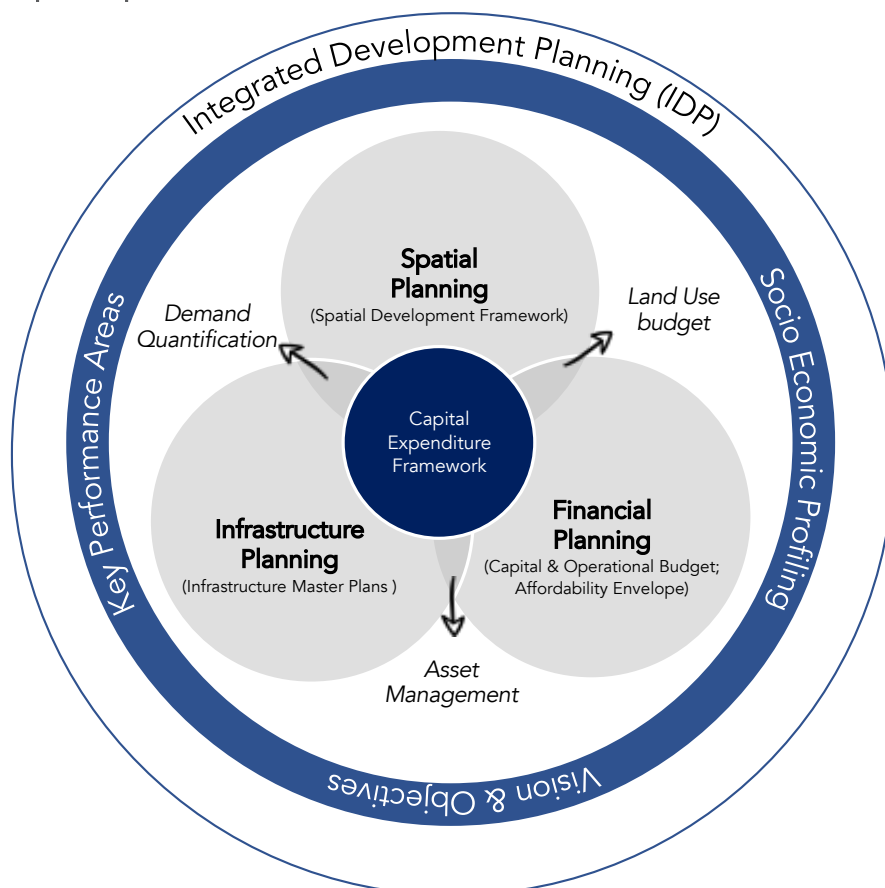
1.1 What is a Capital Expenditure Framework

According to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) guidelines, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a consolidated, high-level view of a municipality's long-term infrastructure investment needs. It ensures that infrastructure priorities are spatially aligned with municipal strategic objectives, budgetary realities, and development plans. The framework is grounded in principles of sustainability, financial feasibility, and strategic alignment, balancing immediate infrastructure needs with long-term development goals, the relationships between these spheres of planning and principles is illustrated in Figure 1–1.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) mandates the inclusion of a CEF within a municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Specifically, Section 21(n) of SPLUMA requires that an SDF "determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially." This legislative requirement underscores the importance of integrating spatial planning with financial planning, ensuring that the spatial strategies articulated in the SDF are implemented through practical and affordable infrastructure investments.

A Capital Expenditure Framework links spatial development strategies with budgetary constraints and infrastructure demands. It provides a transparent mechanism for prioritising projects, promoting the efficient allocation of resources, and aligning capital expenditure with the municipality's long-term strategic vision.

Figure 1–1: The Capital Expenditure Framework within the built environment context



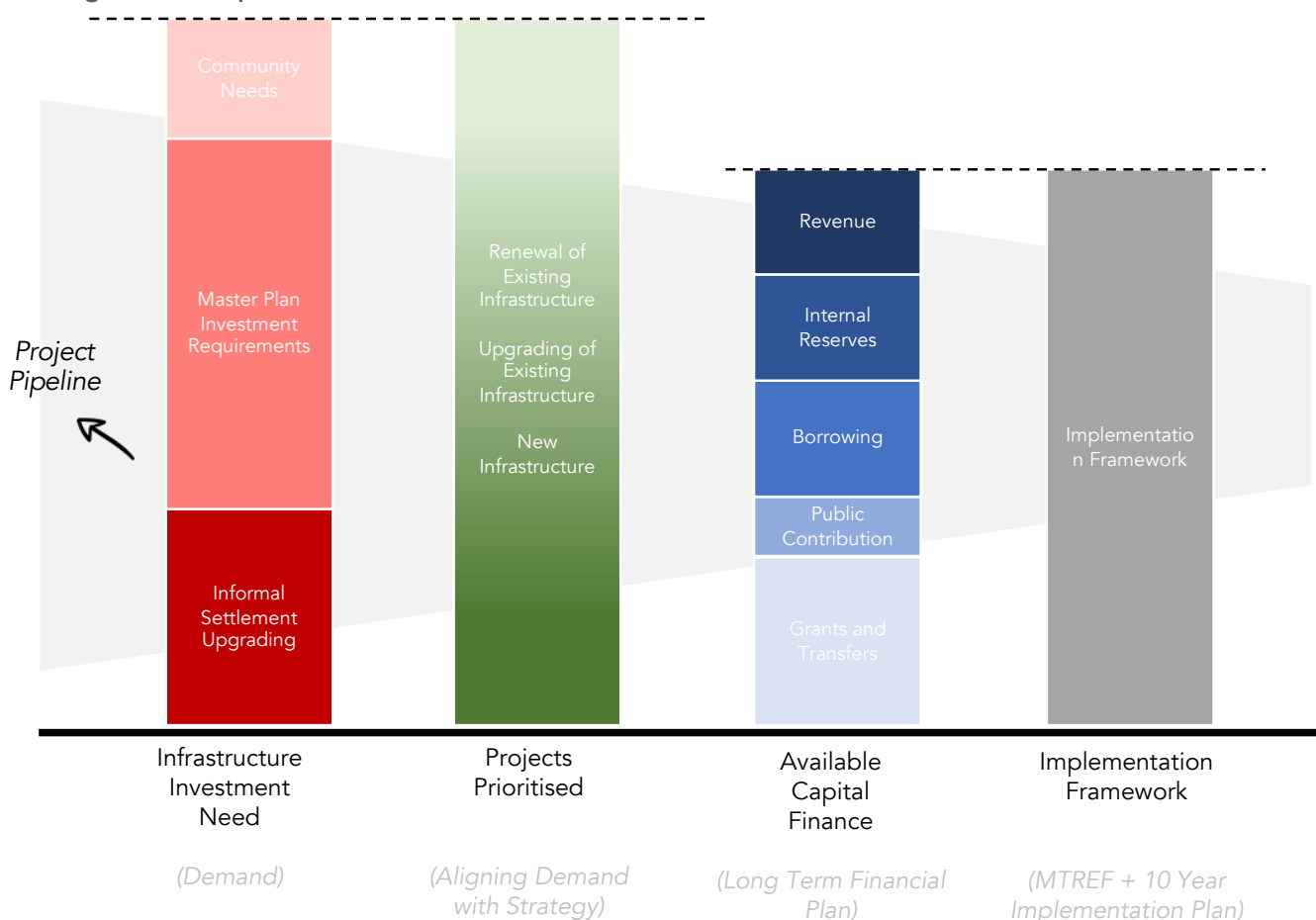
1.2 Aim of Capital Expenditure Framework

The aim of a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is to create a structured and strategic approach to municipal infrastructure expenditure. The CEF is intended to align the municipality's spatial development strategies with its financial resources and capacity, ensuring that long-term growth and development objectives are achievable, and informs operational activities of a municipality.

A CEF aims to provide a municipality with the means to inform financial planning with infrastructure planning and spatial priorities identified in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It aims, furthermore, to establish a clear methodology for municipalities to evaluate, prioritise, and inform implementation processes of infrastructure projects within their affordability envelope, supporting both immediate and long-term development goals.

From Figure 1–2 one can see the illustration that infrastructure investment need, expressed as projects, usually exceeds available capital finance, and therefore it is an imperative for municipalities to partake in a prioritisation process to determine which projects are best aligned with the strategy of the municipality, together with a budget scenario process to determine which projects are affordable and should be implemented when.

Figure 1–2: Relationship between infrastructure investment needs, affordability envelope, prioritisation process, and budget scenario process



1.3 Objectives of Capital Expenditure Framework

The key objectives of a CEF is to:

- Socio-economic trends: Understand the socio-economic trends in a municipality over the long term;
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs: Assess and detail the municipality's long-term infrastructure requirements based on an SDF-informed land use budget, infrastructure standards, anticipated socio-economic growth, existing infrastructure, and backlogs;
- Align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Translate the spatial vision and strategic priorities outlined in the SDF into priority development areas which informs prioritisation practices;
- Consolidate Infrastructure Demand: Create a comprehensive list of infrastructure projects across various sectors in line with the municipality's mandate, reflecting the municipality's overall infrastructure demands;
- Contextualise Financial Affordability: Integrate the municipality's affordability envelope, derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), to ensure infrastructure expenditure are financially sustainable over the planning horizon;
- Facilitate Prioritisation: Establish a framework to evaluate and rank projects based on strategic alignment, socio-economic impact, and spatial targeting amongst others, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and impactful projects;
- Determine a Budget Scenario: Offer a structured, evidence-based approach to infrastructure planning and budgeting, improving decision-making processes and accountability to stakeholders - amongst others, to indicate project-level responses per asset type per functional area;
- Enable Spatial Transformation: Direct infrastructure investments toward spatial transformation goals, focusing on reducing inequalities, improving access to services, and promoting inclusive economic growth, and;
- Bridge Short-Term and Long-Term Planning: Ensure a coherent link between the short-term MTREF cycles, Medium-term Integrated Development Plan (IDP) cycles and the municipality's long-term development vision, embedding sustainability and foresight into the planning process.

1.4 Role of the Capital Expenditure Framework as a policy instrument

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a cornerstone of municipal planning, grounded in South Africa's legislative framework and designed to bridge the gap between long-term spatial development strategies and actionable infrastructure expenditure. The concept of the CEF was formalised under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013), specifically in Section 21(n), which mandates municipalities to determine a spatially referenced CEF as part of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This legislative requirement reflects the increasing emphasis on aligning planning and budgeting processes to address developmental challenges effectively.

Historically, the Constitution of South Africa laid the foundation for this alignment in Section 153, which directs municipalities to prioritise the basic needs of communities while promoting socio-economic development through structured planning and budgeting. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was introduced as a mechanism to achieve this in the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993),

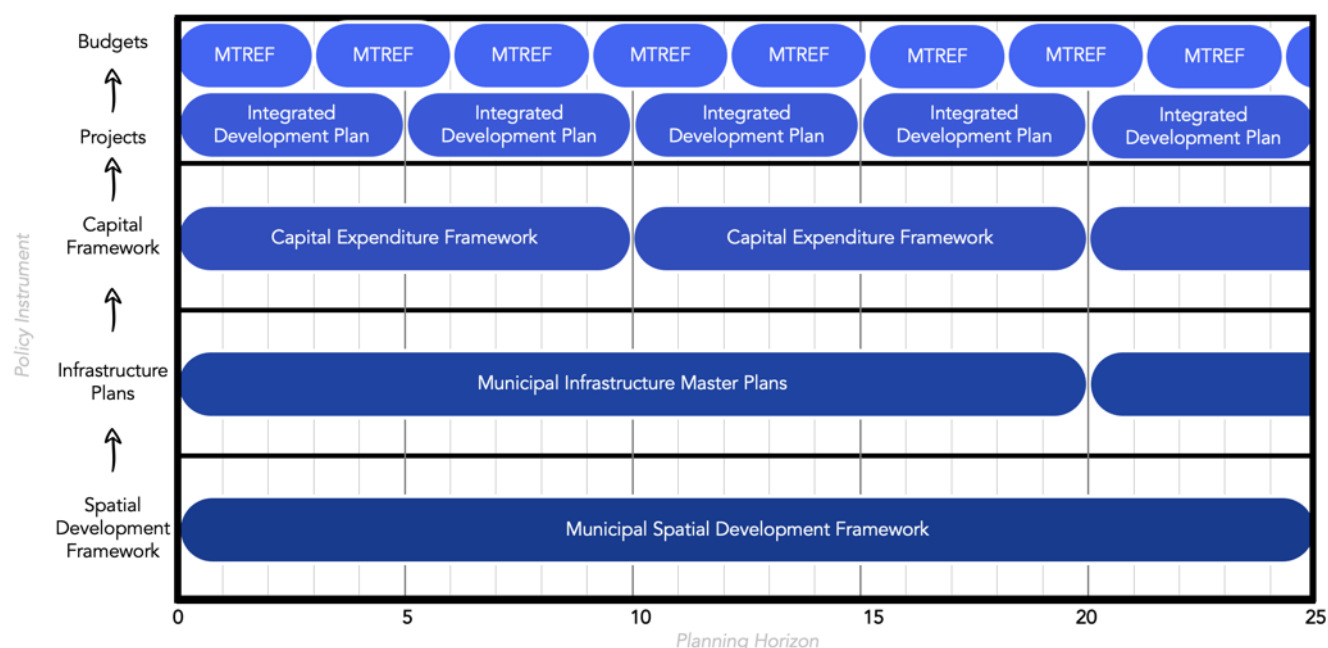
evolving through subsequent legislation, including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000). The MSA established the IDP as the principal planning instrument of local government, requiring it to incorporate a comprehensive financial plan and a Spatial Development Framework. This integration ensures that municipal resources are allocated effectively to achieve the long-term developmental vision. The CEF builds on these legislative imperatives by operationalising the SDF within the IDP framework. As a long-term (10-year) planning tool, the CEF quantifies infrastructure needs, consolidates them into prioritised project pipelines, and aligns them with the municipality's financial capacity as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP). It ensures that infrastructure investments are not only spatially targeted but also financially sustainable, bridging the divide between visionary spatial strategies and practical implementation.

The CEF also plays a vital role in South Africa's Local Government Accountability Cycle, a governance framework defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, Act 56 of 2003). This cycle integrates planning, budgeting, and reporting processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with development priorities. Through informing the IDP, and so the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), the CEF enables municipalities to stabilise their decision-making processes. It provides a consistent rationale for allocating resources, ensuring that both short-term operational needs and long-term developmental objectives are addressed.

Importantly, the CEF institutionalises long-term planning practices within municipalities. It encourages decision-makers to adopt a forward-looking perspective that considers future growth patterns, socio-economic trends, and financial constraints. This approach reduces the reactive nature of municipal budgeting, replacing it with proactive, evidence-based strategies that support equitable service delivery and spatial justice.

The CEF is a transformative policy instrument that integrates spatial, financial, and infrastructure planning within the legislative and operational frameworks of municipal governance. It strengthens the IDP as the single most strategic document of municipalities, ensures alignment with the SDF, and guides resource allocation through the MTREF and SDBIP. Through its structured and integrated approach, the CEF enables municipalities to achieve their developmental mandates while ensuring financial sustainability and fostering spatial transformation.

Figure 1–3: The relationship between policy instruments effecting the spatial form



1.5 Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

The structure of this report is outlined below to guide the reader through the key components of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and its alignment with municipal planning processes as well as the norms and standards of the CEF.

Table 1-1: Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 1: Inception and Information Gathering	Phase 1	To provide a contextualisation to the Capital Expenditure Framework. This phase comprises the inception process of the CEF as well as the information gathering process in which a comprehensive integrated infrastructure investment framework, or portfolio of projects, is collated.
Part 2: Functional Area and Spatial Category for Investment Planning Profiling and Spatial Demand Quantification	Phase 2a	This part introduces functional areas for priority investment which are defined and mapped to indicate the spatial strategy depicted in the MSDF (linked to the MSDF proposals). The identified functional areas are used to determine the future population, housing, and land demand based on existing socio-economic and related data which is used in the spatial demand quantification component.
Part 3: Infrastructure demand	Phase 2b	This part determines the investment requirements for each functional area, including operational and maintenance costs per asset class. The goal is to compare the optimal infrastructure requirements scenario with the known infrastructure demand based on current planning frameworks.
Part 4: Affordability Envelope	Phase 3	This part is a reflection of the municipality's financial health and long-term financial plan. Primarily it includes the results of the re-application of the long-term financial plan to determine the appropriate affordability envelope.
Part 5: Prioritisation and Budget Scenario	Phase 4	This part has a prioritisation framework that considers spatial, engineering, and financial factors to calculate a composite score indicating each project's relative importance in the pipeline. It also applies this framework to the budget fit process to determine how to allocate capital within the affordability envelope per project for the next 10 years.

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 6: Capital Expenditure Programme	Phase 5	This part is a breakdown of the 10-year capital expenditure framework. Essentially, it analyses the fitted project pipeline in terms of spatial alignment, asset type alignment, and other attributes to ultimately verify that the 10-year capital expenditure framework is in line with the strategic intent of the prioritisation framework and the MSDf objectives.
Part 7: Institutional Arrangements and Project Closeout	Phase 6	This phase comprises of a concluding chapter to the CEF, this part aims to identify areas of enhancement that will render the CEF not only as a compliance document but to solidify institutional change around the alignment of planning, engineering, and financial practices – with the ultimate aim to improve service delivery. Furthermore this phase contains a final close-out report detailing the project timeline and conclusions drawn.

Phase 2a

Socio Economic Profiles

2 Demography & housing¹

The basis for assessment is expected changes in the municipality's demographic profile. The core of this assessment is the relationship between population and households as the basis of the council's customer base.

A range of factors impacts the demographic profile of the municipality. These factors interact horizontally and, importantly, have a hierarchical relationship with national, provincial and regional demographics. Therefore, variables are analysed on a comparative basis by exploring relationships between demographic variables and the demographics' relationship with economic development.

2.1 Basic population characteristics

Population dynamics, such as changes in population size, structure and distribution, and the associated demographic factors of births, deaths, and migration, affect all facets of human life. Planners in every sector should carefully examine the population attributes of their planning areas and address their sector plans regarding the relevant population issues. This report provides the necessary base data to draw inferences about the municipality's population dynamics.

2.1.1 Population and gender

The total population is the starting point. For any planning assessment, the total population is fundamental to the current and long-term demand for services and facilities. The table below shows the population for the four census periods and Community Survey 2016 with a gender split. The 2020 figures are derived from WorldPop.org open-source data. From the time-related figures, inferences can be drawn on population growth or decline. Gender also serves as a proxy for economic conditions. Generally speaking, male absenteeism can indicate that a municipality is shedding workers, while a surplus of males might indicate that the area is attracting migrant labour and, hence, higher expectations regarding economic growth and job creation. The table on age groups below will shed more light on this matter.

Table 2: Population and gender

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2020	2022
Males	51,208	57,862	76,133	89,929	99,717	85,071

¹ The reports shows the data for Census 2022 that is currently available. The figures for 2020, applicable, comes from WorldPop.org data.

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2020	2022
Females	53,392	61,138	79,508	92,956	100,581	90,339
Population density (p/ha)	1.14	1.39	1.82	2.14	2.3	2.05
Total Population	104,600	119,001	155,641	182,886	200,642	175,411

2.1.2 Population groups

Population groups need not be a central issue in development analysis. However, the composition of the local population might help explain current dynamics based on historical population settlement patterns.

Table 3: Population groups

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Black	16,241	24,231	43,716	80,690	64,902
White	27,024	26,231	28,738	22,790	40,819
Coloured	59,003	68,269	81,261	79,226	66,315
Indian/Asian	264	269	620	181	842
Other	2,068	NA	1,307	NA	2,449
Unspecified	NA	NA	NA	NA	85
Total	104,600	119,001	155,641	182,886	175,411

2.1.3 Age groups

Statistics South Africa

Age groups are significant in any demographic assessment. The population's age structure directly indicates the long-term demand for community and social services, housing and infrastructure. The table below only reflects four age categories. The first category is the preschool population, and the second category is the extent of the school population, the third category is the economically active population, and the last group is the elderly population.

Table 4: Age groups

	1996		2001		2011		2016		2022 ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
<5	5,679	5,527	8,008	7,858	5,735	5,812	7,318	7,754	13,267	
5 to 20	15,403	16,104	19,802	20,730	17,528	18,213	23,169	22,224	36,332	
20 to 65	27,777	28,708	45,413	46,874	32,522	34,303	56,073	58,595	114,782	
>65	1,636	2,411	2,910	4,047	2,078	2,811	3,368	4,383	11,024	
Unspecified	714	642	0		0		0		0	
Total	51,208	53,392	57,862	61,138	76,133	79,508	89,929	92,956	85,071	90,339
	104,600		119,001		155,641		182,886		175,411	

In considering age groups, the 20 to 65-year cohort is very significant. The male-female ratio in this age group is important. As explained above, male absenteeism or a male surplus is a good proxy for migrant labour. Furthermore, the number of women in this age group also indicates the expected number of households in an area. However, one should treat such a figure with care. For example, the proxy is not as accurate in KwaZulu-Natal as, for example, it is in Limpopo, as polygamous marriage customs are more prevalent in KwaZulu-Natal.

WorldPop Demographic data

The next table was compiled from WorldPop data and shows age and gender per age category. It is a finer breakdown, as shown below, and aligns with significant age cohorts in the municipality.

Table 5: Breakdown of Demographics 2020

Age Group	Description	Male	Female	Total
0 - 5	Preschool age	7,646	7,588	15,234
6 - 13	Primary school age	11,809	11,918	23,726

² No gender breakdown given per age group

Age Group	Description	Male	Female	Total
14 - 18	Secondary school age	8,118	8,708	16,826
19 - 35	Young adults	33,558	33,489	67,047
36 - 65	Adults	33,523	33,063	66,586
66 - 75	Senior adults	3,628	4,037	7,665
75 and up	Elderly	1,435	1,779	3,558
Total		99,717	100,581	200,642

2.1.4 Population – Comparative data from different sources

This section draws from a range of population data for different years from various sources. Our system integrates a range of reputable population datasets to ensure comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date demographic information. The following sources are utilised:

- StatsSA (Statistics South Africa): Includes Census data (collected every 10 years), Community Survey data (mid-cycle demographic snapshots), and Mid-Year Population Estimates (annual estimates based on demographic modelling).
- Quantec EasyData: A commercial database providing processed and modelled South African demographic and socioeconomic data, derived from official sources such as StatsSA and supplemented with consistent time series formatting.
- WorldPop: A global open-access population dataset providing high-resolution (typically 100m or 1km) gridded population estimates, using geospatial modelling based on census data and ancillary inputs.
- WorldPop Projection (Beta): A forward-looking version of the WorldPop dataset, offering experimental population projections using machine learning and spatial modelling approaches, aligned with global demographic trends.
- Kontur Meta: A global population dataset created from aggregated mobile data and open sources, providing high-resolution population counts at a 400m hex grid level, designed for near real-time spatial analysis.
- LandScan: Developed by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, LandScan offers global population distribution data at approximately 1km resolution, representing ambient (average over 24 hours) population estimates using a combination of census and geospatial data.

Table 6: Summary of population changes

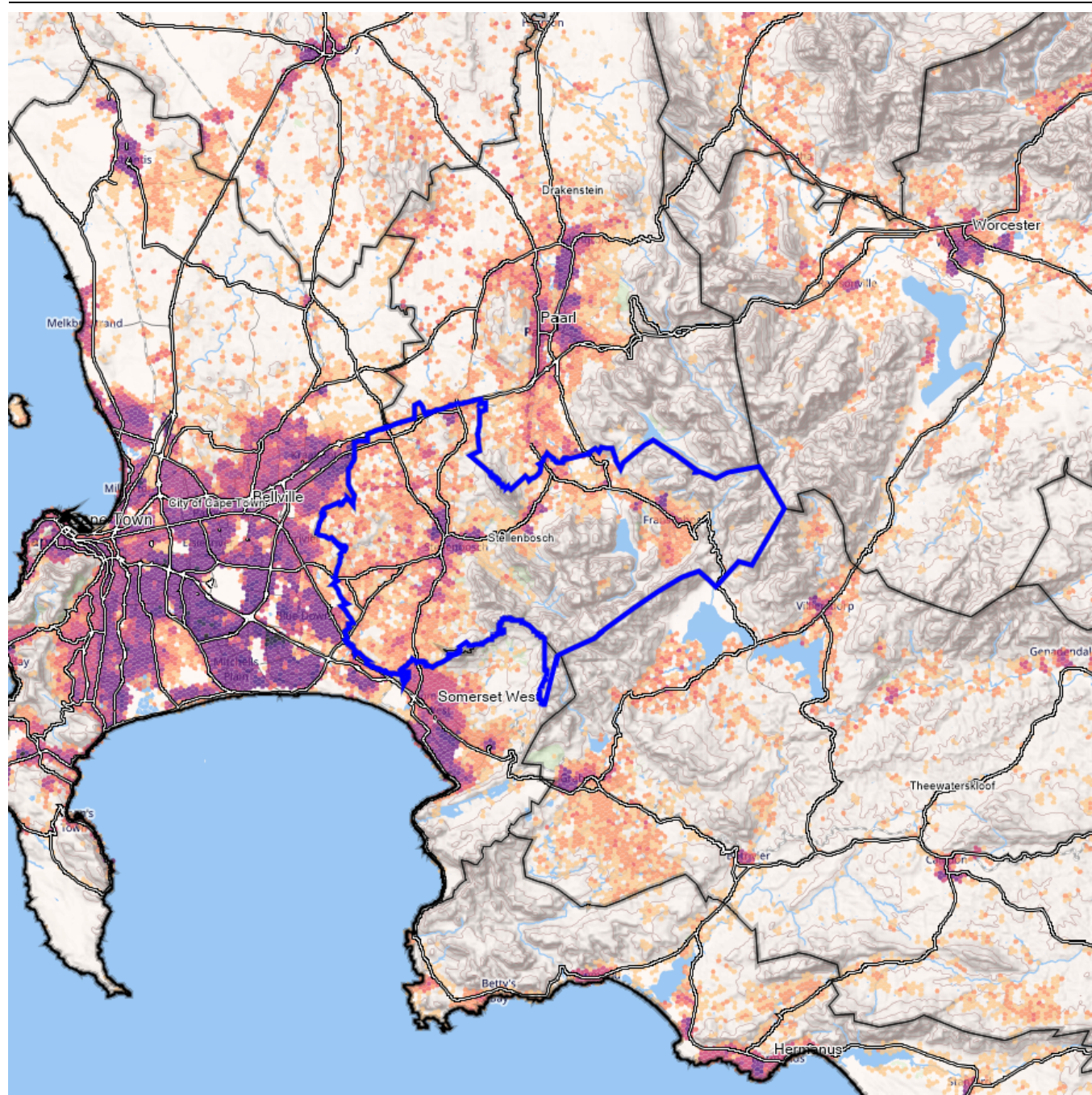
Year	Census	Community survey	Midyear population estimates	Quantec	WorldPop	WorldPop Kontur	Meta	LandScan
						projection (BETA)		
1993				108,700				
1994				111,526				
1995				113,711				
1996	104,600			116,423				
1997				119,112				
1998				122,051				
1999				124,133				
2000				127,563				71,594
2001	119,001			129,396				
2002			123,173	132,015				
2003			126,136	134,365				
2004			129,314	137,671				
2005			132,675	141,502				116,569
2006			136,180	143,302				
2007			139,849	147,235				
2008			143,702	152,623				
2009			147,723	156,623				
2010			151,875	160,501				129,029
2011	155,641		156,058	164,156				128,748
2012			159,869	167,123				146,678
2013			163,802	170,165				146,050

Year	Census	Community survey	Midyear population estimates	Quantec	WorldPop	WorldPop projection (BETA)	Kontur	Meta	LandScan
2014			167,825	173,907					169,355
2015			171,956	175,702	131,431	170,288			161,657
2016		182,886	176,178	179,043		173,454			169,355
2017			180,027	182,717		173,043			170,715
2018			183,857	186,249		175,148			172,433
2019			187,797	189,720		176,695			172,703
2020			191,821	192,837	204,934	178,784	185,330	161,932	175,908
2021			195,837	195,374		180,632	168,919		177,521
2022	175,411		199,852	198,485		511,690	164,664		177,897
2023			203,978	198,707		184,372	207,681		168,105
2024			208,273	200,906	179,151	185,739			
2025						187,355			
2026						188,773			
2027						190,500			
2028						191,248			
2029						193,050			
2030						194,675			

When using and interpreting population data from diverse sources like StatsSA, Quantec, WorldPop, and others, it's important to understand the methodological, spatial, and temporal differences that can impact accuracy, comparability, and suitability for specific use cases. The key Considerations for Use and Interpretation.

- **Data Source and Methodology***: Each dataset is built using different methodologies, ranging from direct enumeration (e.g., Census) to modelled estimates (e.g., WorldPop, LandScan). Understanding how the data was collected and processed is essential for correct interpretation.
- **Spatial Resolution**: Datasets vary in spatial granularity—from national or subnational aggregates (e.g., Quantec, StatsSA) to high-resolution gridded data (e.g., WorldPop, Kontur). High-resolution data enables fine-scale analysis but may involve greater modelling assumptions.
- **Temporal Relevance**: Population figures reflect different points in time. Some are periodic (e.g., the Census every 10 years), while others are updated annually or continuously modelled. Always verify the reference year and update frequency.
- **Population Definitions**: Be aware of what is being measured—de facto (present at time of enumeration), de jure (usual residence), or ambient population (average over 24 hours). For example, LandScan represents ambient population, while Census data typically reflects de jure populations.
- **Modelled vs. Observed Data**: Modelled datasets (e.g., WorldPop, LandScan) use statistical and geospatial modelling, which may introduce uncertainty, especially in data-scarce regions. These should be validated or triangulated where possible.
- **Data Licensing and Usage Rights**: Some datasets (e.g., Quantec) are commercial or restricted, while others (e.g., WorldPop, Kontur) are open-access. Ensure compliance with licensing conditions.
- **Uncertainty and Accuracy**: All datasets have inherent uncertainty. Consider error margins, especially in projections and interpolated data, and avoid over-interpreting precision in modelled outputs.

Map 1: Population in 2020



Population 2020

LEGEND

Numer of Persons

- 0 - 1
- 1 - 10
- 10 - 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 500
- 500 - 1000
- 1000 - 5000
- 5000 - 7500
- 7500 - 10000
- 10000 - 25000



2.1.5 Language groups

Language groups display robust spatial patterns in South Africa. These patterns and distributions affect education, labour markets, and relations. However, its impact on the demand for community services, infrastructure and social facilities is insignificant for the planner.

Table 7: Language groups

	1996	2001	2011	2016
Afrikaans	80,742	88,197	99,324	91,958
English	7,265	8,332	10,616	11,933
Ndebele	436	36	225	236
Sepedi	10	78	143	5
Sesotho	514	1,156	1,784	1,948
Siswati	7	30	48	4
Tsonga	8	54	103	9
Tswana	29	54	538	21
Venda	3	27	65	5
Xhosa	13,244	20,193	30,554	71,170
Zulu	45	147	369	214
Other	2,296	696	11,873	5,382
Total	104,600	119,001	155,641	182,886

2.1.6 Mid-year estimates - Population and households

The table below shows the population and household mid-year estimates released by StatsSA. It is the first time that StatSA has released population and household estimates at a local municipality level. However, midyear estimates for 2021 were only released at a provincial level.

Table 8: Mid-year population estimates

	Total estimated population	Total estimated households
2002	123,173	33,207

	Total estimated population	Total estimated households
2003	126,136	34,049
2004	129,314	34,953
2005	132,675	35,907
2006	136,180	36,932
2007	139,849	37,899
2008	143,702	38,915
2009	147,723	40,004
2010	151,875	41,150
2011	156,058	42,322
2012	159,869	43,289
2013	163,802	44,300
2014	167,825	45,349
2015	171,956	46,480
2016	176,178	47,692
2017	180,027	48,682
2018	183,857	49,696
2019	187,797	50,774

The table below shows the population and household estimates based on the mid-year population estimates of StatsSA. These estimates and projects must be used in the context of the census results and other verifiable estimates available.

Table 9: Population projections based on the mid-year population and household estimates

	Total estimated population	Total estimated households
2020	191,821	51,906

	Total estimated population	Total estimated households
2021	195,837	53,069
2022	199,852	54,143
2023	203,978	55,261
2024	208,273	56,485

2.1.7 Population – long-term change 1996 to 2022

The preceding sections provide a range of **population** data for different years. This section shows the population change in the area between 1996 and 2022.

Table 10: Summary of population changes from 1996 to 2022

Population and households	
Population (1996):	105,404
Population (2022):	175,411
Population Change	71,092
Population Density (People/Ha - 2022):	2.05

Map 2: Population change 1996 to 2020



Population change from 1996 to 2020

LEGEND

Number of persons

- 12720 - -5000
- 5000 - -1000
- 1000 - -500
- 500 - -10
- 10 - 10
- 10 - 50
- 50 - 500
- 500 - 1000
- 1000 - 5000
- 5000 - 13486



2.2 Household characteristics

Population numbers relate to the demand for community and or social facilities. On the other hand, households determine the demand for infrastructure and housing. Furthermore, many planning indicators are measured regarding household sizes and densities.

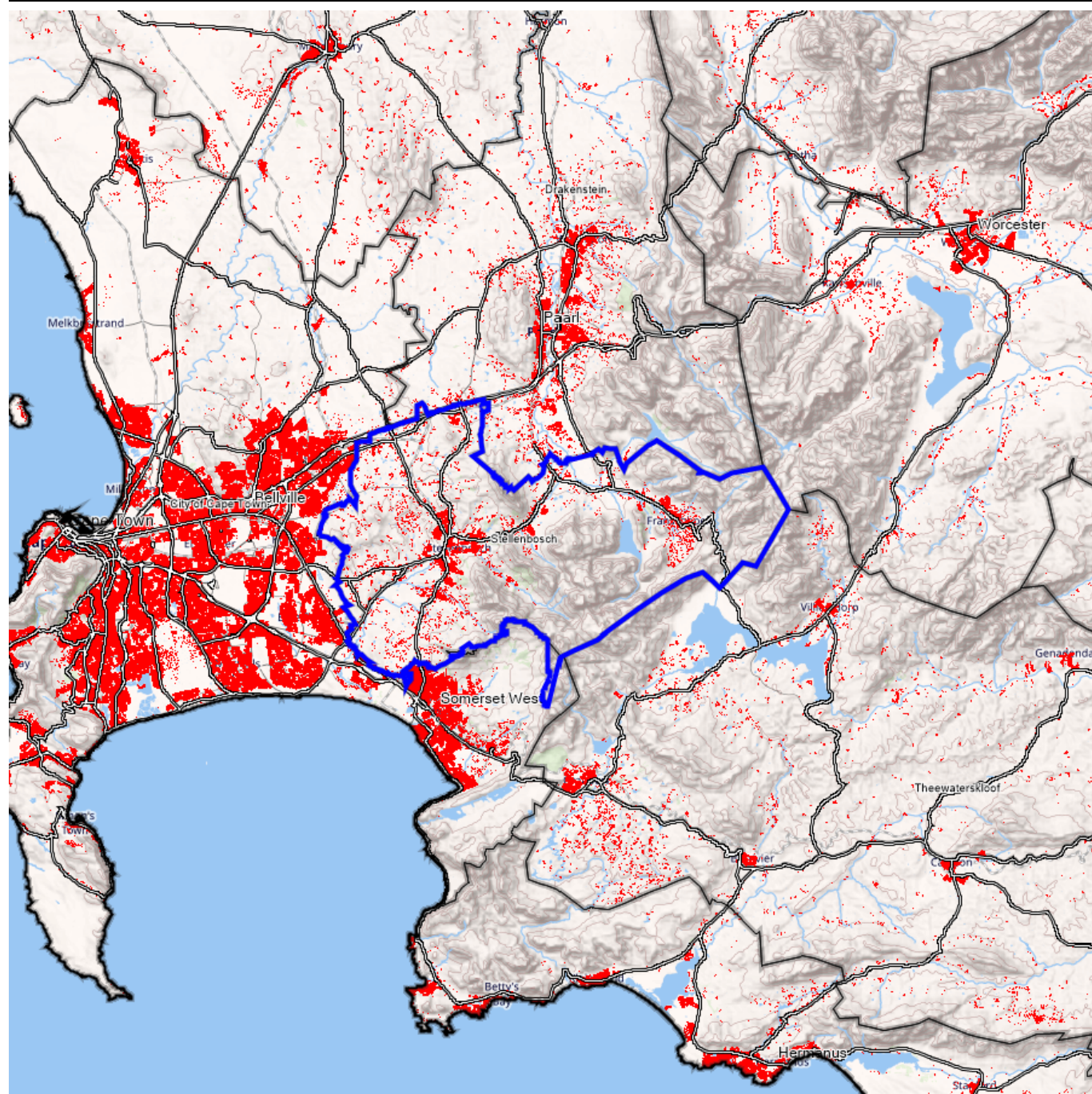
2.2.1 Households, size and density

Households are usually assessed in the context of the total population, resulting in density ratios and household sizes. The number of households determines the overall demand for infrastructure services and housing. Household density is an essential indicator of settlement efficiency and is important in urban planning and development strategies. Household size impacts the extent of consumption of goods and services. One should note that housing support strategies have affected household formation to the extent that there are often different rates of change between households and populations. The basic household profile for the assessment area is shown in the table below.

Table 11: Total households, size and density

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Total households	26,147	35,170	43,322	55,338	59,626
Household density 0.29 (households/ha)		0.41	0.51	0.65	0.70
Ave household size	4.00	3.38	3.59	3.30	3

Map 3: Google Open Buildings - Building structures



Building Structures 2021

LEGEND

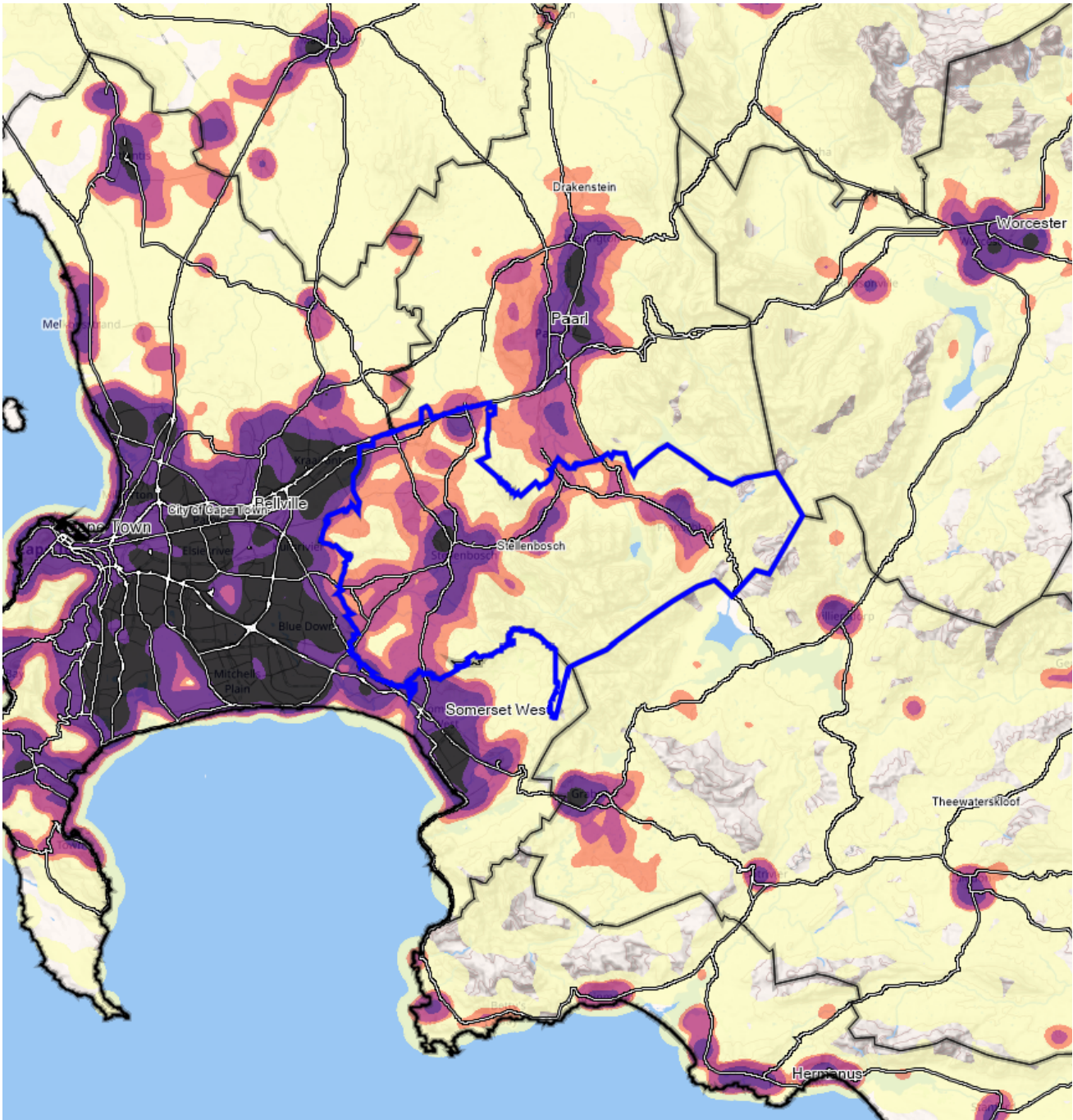
The building structures in the municipality

- Building structures



sdsa

Map 4: Building Structures per km2 (kernel densities)



Building Units per km²

LEGEND

Building Units per km²

Kernel density shows the density of features in a neighbourhood around those features. Unlike point mapping, which focuses on mapping the location of individual events, hotspot mapping focuses on highlighting areas with a higher than average incidence of events. These have come to be known as 'hotspots.'



2.2.2 Head of household

Gender is an important aspect of any **development** environment. The gender of household heads relates to many socio-economic and cultural practices and factors. Therefore, the data below should be interpreted within the context of the environment that is being assessed.

Table 12: Head of household by gender

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Male head of household	19,174	23,213	28,314	34,988	Not available
Female head of household	6,843	11,957	15,008	20,350	Not available
Unspecified	130	0	0	0	Not available
Total	26,147	35,170	43,322	55,338	59,626

2.2.3 Household income

Household income is used as one of the main poverty indicators in South Africa. Social support and subsidy systems are often based on household income parameters. When comparing household income, it is important to discount the impact of inflation. The figures in the table below were adjusted to 2011 Rand values. These figures are not available from the Community Survey 2016.

Table 13: Household income per month in 2011 Rand values

Income group (Rands)	1996	2001	2011	2022
<1200	3,574	8,492	13,498	Not available
1 200 – 2 000	38	3,766	4,362	Not available
2 000 – 5 000	163	4,206	7,151	Not available
5000 – 10 000	791	6,601	7,376	Not available
10 000 – 20 000	2,040	8,210	5,096	Not available
20 000 – 50 000	7,578	2,572	3,678	Not available
>50 000	11,966	1,323	2,161	Not available
Total	26,147	35,170	43,322	59,626

The following income comparisons can be drawn between the Censuses:

Table 14: Household income indicators per month in 2011 Rand values

	1996	2001	2011	2022
Total income in the municipality (per month)	902,806,078	221,519,308	459,513,986	Not available
Income per capita (per month)	8,631	1,862	2,952	Not available
Income per ha (per month)	9,871	2,595	5,383	Not available
Ave household income (per month)	34,611	11,567	10,600	Not available

2.2.4 Dwelling type

Housing backlogs and the demand for housing were and will always remain an issue in South Africa's development and social support strategies. The following table shows the different dwelling types in the municipality under assessment.

Table 15: Dwelling type

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Traditional	467	768	254	371	398
House made of bricks/Formal	14,130	18,685	24,807	31,722	52063.05
Flat	3,026	2,959	4,353	1,456	Not reported
Multiple housing	2,509	1,198	2,643	2,812	Not reported
Dwelling in backyard	1,185	554	445	290	Not reported
Room/ granny flat	700	265	279	208	Not reported
Informal	2,937	3,480	7,500	16,261	7051.01
Informal dwelling in backyard	601	1,111	2,443	2,092	Not reported
Other	591	6,150	598	124	114

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Total	26,147	35,170	43,322	55,338	59626.06

2.2.5 Dwelling ownership

Dwelling ownership data must be treated with circumspect. The data from the census below is based on the occupant's perceptions. There are many ownership systems available. If ownership is interpreted as freehold ownership in terms of a title deed, most areas in South Africa are excluded from this form of ownership. This applies to tribal land and many of the townships in South Africa that were surveyed but never proclaimed. The table below reflects the position as reported in the censuses.

Table 16: Dwelling ownership³

Tenure	2001	2011	2016	2022
Rented	8,547	12,997	10,387	Not available
Owned but not yet paid off	4,533	4,313	4,625	Not available
Occupied rent-free	8,211	12,568	10,345	Not available
Owned and fully paid off	7,848	11,086	23,619	Not available
Other	6,031	2,357	6,362	Not available
Total	35,170	43,322	55,338	59626.06

■

³ 1996 census data is not comparable to the 2001 and 2011 census and Community Survey 2016 does not provide this information.

Households, buildings and structures comparative data

To support accurate spatial and demographic analysis, our system integrates both household and building count datasets from authoritative and high-resolution sources. The following datasets are used:

- Household Data Sources
 - StatsSA Census: Provides comprehensive data on household counts, types, and characteristics collected every 10 years through a nationwide enumeration.
 - StatsSA Community Survey: A large-scale household survey conducted between censuses, offering mid-cycle updates on household demographics and living conditions.
 - StatsSA Mid-Year Population Estimates: Annual estimates that include modelled household numbers based on demographic trends and census benchmarks.
 - StatsSA Dwelling Frame: A geo-referenced database of known dwelling structures across South Africa, used as a sampling frame for surveys and censuses.
 - Quantec Regional Data: A commercial dataset that includes processed and harmonised household statistics at regional levels, sourced from StatsSA and enriched with historical time series.
- Building Count Data Sources
 - Eskom Spot Building Counts: A high-resolution spatial dataset developed by Eskom, providing precise counts and locations of buildings, particularly in rural and electrified areas. This initiative was terminated and flowed into the SatsSA Dwelling Frame initiative.
 - WorldPop Building Counts: Modelled building footprint data derived from satellite imagery and population distribution modelling, helpful in estimating settlement density and infrastructure needs.
 - Google Open Buildings (v3): A global dataset of building footprints extracted from high-resolution satellite imagery using machine learning, offering accurate building outlines and metadata (e.g., area, confidence).
 - Overture: A collaborative open data project that includes validated, harmonised building footprints and points of interest, designed for consistency and integration across platforms.

The table below shows the details for the area under assessment

Table 17: Summary of household and building changes

Year	Household data					Total building structures			
	StatsSA Census	StatsSA Community survey	StatsSA Mid-year population estimates	StatsSA Dwelling Frame	Quantec Regional Data	Eskom Spot Building Counts	WorldPop building counts	Google Open Buildings(v3)	Overture
1993						28,841			

Year	Household data				Total building structures				
	StatsSA Census	StatsSA Community survey	StatsSA Mid-year population estimates	StatsSA Dwelling Frame	Quantec Regional Data	Eskom Spot Building Counts	WorldPop building counts	Google Open Buildings(v3)	Overture
1994					29,812				
1995					30,620				
1996	26,147				30,620				
1997					32,464				
1998					33,429				
1999					34,148				
2000					35,194				
2001	35,170				35,825				
2002			33,207		36,633				
2003			34,049		37,339				
2004			34,953		38,295				
2005			35,907		39,359				
2006			36,932		39,813	25,389			
2007			37,899		40,910	26,091			
2008			38,915		42,417	26,690			
2009			40,004		43,551	29,467			
2010			41,150		44,634	29,672			
2011	43,322		42,322		45,607	29,719			
2012			43,289	14,652	46,369	31,468			
2013			44,300		47,152	31,645			

Year	Household data				Total building structures				
	StatsSA Census	StatsSA Community survey	StatsSA Mid-year population estimates	StatsSA Dwelling Frame	Quantec Regional Data	Eskom Spot Building Counts	WorldPop building counts	Google Open Buildings(v3)	Overture
2014			45,349		48,156				
2015			46,480	35,339	48,561				
2016		55,338	47,692		49,453				
2017			48,682	34,858	50,433				
2018			49,696		51,371				
2019			50,774		52,300				
2020			51,906	37,015	53,187		68,155	99,906	78,735
2021			53,069		53,883				
2022	59,626		54,143		54,693				
2023			55,261		54,725				
2024			56,485		55,324				

When interpreting household and building count data, it's essential to be aware of specific technical, methodological, and contextual factors that can influence the accuracy, comparability, and usefulness of the data. Below is a list of key considerations specific to these data types:

- Definition of a household or building
 - Household definitions can vary slightly across surveys (e.g. number of people, shared meals, or shared living arrangements).
 - Building definitions may include only structures with roofs, exclude incomplete or mobile structures, or vary based on use (residential vs. non-residential).
- Source and methodology
 - StatsSA household data is derived from enumerated surveys and censuses, while Quantec processes and models this data for regional consistency.

- Building datasets (e.g., Google Open Buildings, WorldPop) use satellite imagery and machine learning—results depend on image quality, classification algorithms, and training data.
- Coverage and completeness
 - Some datasets (e.g., Eskom Spot Building Counts) may have stronger rural or electrified area coverage, while others (e.g., Google Open Buildings) are more complete in urban areas.
 - Dwelling Frames may not capture recent informal or unregistered developments.
- Spatial Resolution and Accuracy
 - Satellite-based building data may have high spatial resolution but can misclassify non-buildings (e.g. rocks, vehicles).
 - GPS accuracy, projection systems, and boundary definitions can affect data alignment between datasets.
- Data Confidence and Uncertainty
 - Some datasets (e.g., Google Open Buildings) include confidence scores. Lower confidence may indicate potential errors in classification.
 - Modelled estimates (e.g., WorldPop building counts) carry inherent uncertainty, especially in under-surveyed areas.

3 Migration

Migration is an important issue in a country where urbanisation is pivotal in long-term development strategies and where the local economy is open.

3.1 Country of origin

Migration into the municipality from abroad is shown in the following table.

Table 18: Migration - country of origin

Migration	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
RSA Origin	95,077	117,832	139,524	179,540	Not available
SADC	794	379	1,850	2,450	Not available
Rest of Africa	49	61	373	59	Not available
Europe	875	569	483	624	Not available
Asia	71	30	123	54	Not available
Oceania	16	21	33	31	Not available
North America	29	72	21	4	Not available
South America	15	36	43	1	Not available
Unspecified/Other	7,673	NA	13,192	122	Not available
Total	104,600	119,001	155,641	182,886	175,411

3.2 Province of previous residence

This section describes the movement of people within South Africa to the municipality.

Table 19: Province of previous residence

Migration	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Eastern Cape	4,132	3,929	4,372	2,411	Not available
Free State	331	699	352	180	Not available
Gauteng	1,559	2,005	2,277	810	Not available

Migration	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
KwaZulu-Natal	384	790	698	212	Not available
Limpopo	46	162	181	3	Not available
Mpumalanga	65	260	226	845	Not available
Northern Cape	496	884	431	6	Not available
North West	140	382	160	200	Not available
Western Cape	53,590	109,130	133,405	176,805	Not available
Unspecified/Other	43,856	759	13,539	1,414	Not available
Total	104,600	119,001	155,641	182,886	175,411

4 Education

Education is pivotal in the development process. Skill levels are derivatives of levels of education. The next table shows the profile of the highest level of education for the area.

Table 20: The highest level of education

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Under 5	9,239	9,586	22,169	Not reported	Not reported
No school	10,248	7,979	4,430	17,609	2,652
Some Primary	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	6,731
Primary	28,836	36,539	39,535	46,959	3,934
Some Secondary	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	35,427
Secondary	25,294	31,564	43,554	60,477	Not reported
Matric	16,008	19,573	27,110	36,324	37,651
Post matric	4,289	5,808	7,168	7,343	28,608
Graduate	4,008	4,112	3,813	4,479	
Post-graduate	2,121	3,482	6,978	5,380	
Other	4,556	357	883	4,315	1,035
Total	104,600	119,001	155,641	182,886	175,411

5 Employment

Employment and unemployment are the most challenging aspects of the South African development environment. The following table shows how employment and related factors have changed since 1996.

Table 21: Employment within the municipality

Employment	1996	2001	2011	2022
Employed	40,126	44,185	56,910	Not available
Unemployed	4,892	9,013	10,177	Not available
Discouraged	1,001	1,148	2,731	Not available
Not economically active	23,940	18,190	42,648	Not available
< 15 years	27,198	46,465	0	Not available
Unspecified/Other	7,444	NA	43,176	Not available
Total	104,600	119,001	155,641	175,411

6 Summary and conclusions: Demography and housing

The demographic and housing profile shows a municipality that expanded strongly over the long term, with growth translating into a larger service base, rising settlement intensity, and steadily increasing demand for housing and bulk infrastructure. Over the full period from the mid-1990s to the most recent census, the population grew at an average annual rate of about 2.0% per year, while the number of households grew faster at about 3.2% per year. This widening gap between household growth and population growth is consistent with ongoing household formation and declining average household size, which typically drives up demand for serviced stands, dwelling units, and network capacity even when population growth moderates. The overall trend is therefore toward a larger, more spatially concentrated customer base, with pressures shifting from “more people” to “more households” and the associated need for additional connections, internal reticulation, solid waste services, and access to adequate housing opportunities.

Basic population characteristics point to a municipality that became more densely settled and economically “pull-oriented” for a substantial portion of the period, followed by a more mixed recent signal that requires careful interpretation. The gender split remains broadly balanced with a slight female majority, suggesting a relatively stable resident population rather than an overwhelmingly male, temporary labour influx; however, the planning implication is not the absence of migration, but rather that in-migration is likely family-based and linked to longer-term settlement decisions, which increases demand for schools, clinics, and family-sized housing. Population density increased markedly over time, indicating intensification of settlement patterns and potentially more efficient service delivery footprints in some areas, but also greater strain on existing infrastructure if upgrades lag behind growth. The composition of population groups shifted in ways that suggest changing settlement dynamics and potentially changing housing market segments, with growth in historically underrepresented groups during the expansion phase and a more diversified profile later on. The age structure signals a strong and expanding working-age base over time, alongside a clear rise in the older cohort, meaning the municipality must plan simultaneously for economic opportunity (jobs, skills, transport access, land for enterprise) and for social service needs associated with ageing (health services, accessible public environments, and appropriate housing options). Youth and school-age cohorts remain significant, reinforcing the need for ongoing investment in education-related infrastructure and safe, affordable neighbourhood environments. Language patterns show a historically dominant language group remaining prominent while other languages expanded strongly, consistent with internal migration and urbanisation dynamics; for planners, this matters less as a direct driver of infrastructure demand, and more as a signal for how municipal communication, community engagement, and service access should be designed to be inclusive and effective.

Household characteristics and housing conditions show the clearest “service delivery” story: household numbers rose faster than the population, and average household size declined, meaning the municipality needs more housing units, more service connections, and more neighbourhood-level infrastructure per person than before. Household density increased over time, which can support more efficient network provision and public transport potential in well-located areas, but also increases the urgency of maintaining and upgrading ageing infrastructure and managing local

congestion, stormwater impacts, and public space quality. The head-of-household profile indicates rising female-headed households across earlier periods, which often correlate with differentiated vulnerability and access constraints and typically require housing and basic services strategies that are sensitive to affordability, safety, and proximity to livelihoods and social services. The housing stock shifted toward a stronger formal/brick housing base over time, suggesting consolidation and some improvement in housing quality, but the trajectory of informal dwellings points to a period of significant growth in informality up to the mid-2010s, followed by a reduction by the most recent census—still leaving a material informality footprint and therefore an ongoing need for upgrading, serviced sites, and incremental housing strategies. The small traditional dwelling component remained comparatively limited and stable, implying that the dominant housing challenge is not traditional settlement per se, but rather the balance between formal provision, affordability, and the pace of household formation. Tenure data (where available) shows a shift away from a simple rent/own binary toward a mix of arrangements, with growth in fully paid-off occupancy and continued relevance of rent-free occupation and other tenure forms, which is typical in contexts where formal title, township establishment histories, and varied settlement typologies coexist. Income indicators (noting the data gaps and reporting changes) suggest a municipality experiencing structural changes over time, where poverty and low-income households remain a critical concern while higher income segments also emerge, implying a dual housing market: continued demand for subsidised and affordable housing on the one hand, and growing demand for gap and market housing on the other—each with different implications for land release, bulk capacity, and location efficiency.

Migration trends reinforce the interpretation of a municipality shaped primarily by internal South African movement rather than international inflows, while still showing that cross-border migration exists and increased during the period for which data are available. The overwhelming share of residents originates within South Africa, with a smaller but notable component from the SADC region and other parts of the world, indicating some labour and opportunity-driven migration, but not at a scale that eclipses domestic mobility. Interprovincial patterns show movement dominated by within-province origins, alongside contributions from other provinces that fluctuate over time, consistent with changing economic conditions, shifting opportunity structures, and household relocation decisions as the municipality urbanised and expanded. From a planning perspective, the most important implication is that migration is likely to continue to shape settlement growth in specific nodes and corridors rather than evenly across the municipality, intensifying pressure in hotspots where housing affordability, job access, and service availability align. This reinforces the need for spatially targeted infrastructure investment, proactive land assembly and release in well-located areas, and upgrading approaches that match how people actually settle—often incrementally and close to livelihoods. It also underscores the importance of maintaining credible, regularly updated local demographic monitoring, because even modest changes in net migration can materially affect household formation and housing demand.

Education indicators show a strong long-term shift toward higher educational attainment, despite changes in how categories are reported over time. The overall trend is a reduction in the share of residents with no schooling and growth in the share achieving matric and post-matric qualifications, pointing to improving human capital and an expanding base of residents with the potential to

participate in more diverse labour markets. At the same time, the persistence of large cohorts with only partial primary or secondary education implies that the skills pipeline remains uneven, with a meaningful portion of the population still vulnerable to exclusion from higher-productivity employment. For municipal planning, this has two linked implications: first, social infrastructure planning must continue to support early childhood development, schooling capacity, and safe access to education across settlements; second, local economic development strategies need to align with the evolving skills profile by supporting work-integrated learning, vocational pathways, and partnerships that translate education gains into employment outcomes. Education trends also intersect directly with housing: as educational attainment rises, household aspirations and housing preferences diversify, increasing demand for a broader mix of housing typologies and better located neighbourhoods with reliable services, while affordability constraints still anchor a large segment of demand in subsidised and incremental housing solutions.

Employment data, while incomplete for the most recent census year in this section, suggests that labour market pressure remains a central development challenge even as the number of employed people increased over the longer period. Unemployment and discouragement also rose in earlier periods alongside growth in the non-economically active population, indicating that job creation has not kept pace with the expanding working-age cohort and that labour absorption is a binding constraint on socio-economic outcomes. This pattern is typical where urbanisation and in-migration increase the labour supply faster than local economic restructuring can generate stable employment, and where participation dynamics are influenced by education, household responsibilities, and broader macroeconomic conditions. For service delivery and capital planning, the implications are significant: persistent unemployment constrains household ability to pay for services, increases reliance on subsidies and indigent support, and can elevate risks around revenue collection, informal service connections, and the sustainability of operating budgets. It also increases demand for municipal interventions that support access to opportunity—such as reliable transport routes, well-located affordable housing, serviced land for small enterprise, and public environment improvements that enable local trade. In practical terms, the municipality's infrastructure and housing strategy should be treated not only as a response to growth, but as an economic platform: prioritising investments that improve location efficiency, reduce household transport costs, support densification where infrastructure can carry it, and direct upgrading and serviced sites toward areas that connect residents to jobs, education, and public services.

7 Economic development indicators

This section contains economic data from Quantec's (www.quantec.co.za) regional indicator database. The base data covers the period from 1993 to 2019. For practical considerations, only key data elements for 2018 are provided in this report. Due to technical constraints, the data is based on 2011 municipal demarcations. If the municipality profiled in this report had significant boundary changes, such as amalgamations or subdivided in 2016, the data must be used cautiously.

7.1.1 Gross value added (GVA)

GVA is a measure of the value of economic production. GVA thus adjusts gross domestic product (GDP) by the impact of subsidies and taxes (tariffs) on products.

Table 22: Gross value added at basic prices (R'million)

	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Trade	Logistics	Business services	Community services	Government services	Total
2015	902	20	2758	178	771	2504	1452	3855	1870	878	15188
2020	1011	17	2377	163	609	2385	1402	4295	1793	909	14961
2023	1007	16	2492	155	587	2600	1841	4657	1842	884	16082

7.1.2 Location quotient – the drivers in the local economy

The location quotient (also called a basic/non-basic ratio) is a ratio between employment within a sub-sector of the economy divided by the total employment within the local/regional/national economy. A ratio greater than one suggests that the specific economy employs proportionally more people within the local economy than the economy it is being compared to. As a result, it generates more than what can be consumed locally, and the sector is thus a net exporting sector. This implies that it generates income for the local economy (i.e. a comparative advantage and key driver). The opposite is then true for ratios smaller than one.

Comparing location coefficients (basic/non-basic ratios) over different time periods is important for understanding how a region's economic structure and competitiveness evolve. The basic/non-basic ratio represents the proportion of a region's economic activity that is driven by exports (basic activities) versus local consumption (non-basic activities).

The tables below shows the coefficients for 2015, 2020 and 2023, The purpose of these figures are:

- **Track Economic Changes:** By comparing these ratios over time, analysts can track shifts in a municipality's economic base. A rising basic/non-basic ratio may indicate increasing export-driven growth, suggesting that the region is becoming more competitive and integrated into global markets.

- **Identify Structural Shifts:** Changes in the ratio can signal shifts in the local economy—such as the growth or decline of key industries—that impact employment, wages, and overall economic health.

The value of this analysis lies in the fact that it helps policymakers assess whether economic development strategies are working, and whether industries that are driving growth are becoming more or less reliant on external markets. Furthermore, investors can use this data to assess the future potential of a region. A high and rising basic ratio could suggest an economy with strong export potential, making it attractive for investment, and, lastly, it provides insights into the sustainability of local growth. A heavy reliance on non-basic activities might signal economic fragility or over-dependence on local demand. In short, comparing these ratios over time helps gauge a region's economic health, its integration into broader markets, and the long-term sustainability of its growth.

Table 23: Location quotient – the drivers in the local economy 2015

	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Trade	Logistics	Business services	Community services	Government services
District	0.63	0.9	1.07	0.63	0.82	1.05	1.05	1.11	1.03	0.99
Provincial	1.54	0.63	1.2	0.49	0.92	1.05	0.86	0.86	1.07	0.99
National	2.39	0.02	1.31	0.41	1.31	1.05	1.06	0.86	0.75	0.99

Table 24: Location quotient – the drivers in the local economy 2020

	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Trade	Logistics	Business services	Community services	Government services
District	0.62	0.96	1.1	0.63	0.81	1.08	1.17	1.07	1	1
Provincial	1.45	0.66	1.15	0.51	0.97	1.08	0.95	0.86	1	1
National	2.08	0.02	1.26	0.42	1.38	1.08	1.14	0.86	0.7	1

Table 25: Location quotient – the drivers in the local economy 2023

	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Trade	Logistics	Business services	Community services	Government services
District	0.62	0.97	1.11	0.62	0.81	1.08	1.18	1.04	0.98	0.99

	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Construction	Trade	Logistics	Business services	Community services	Government services
Provincial	1.45	0.68	1.1	0.52	0.99	1.08	1.03	0.86	0.97	0.99
National	2.08	0.02	1.24	0.42	1.4	1.08	1.25	0.86	0.65	0.99

7.1.3 Tress index based on 22 sectors of the Standard Industrial Classification

The size of the economy and sectors driving the local economy are important. However, the vulnerability of the local economy is equally important, and the ability of the economy to sustain itself through economic cycles will determine sustainability at many levels of development and operations. Economic diversity is one of the significant factors that determine risk. It simply implies that the more diverse an economy is, the more resilient it is when one or more sectors are affected by external change and pressures on the local economy. Diversity in an economy is measured through the tress index. A tress index of zero represents a completely diversified economy. On the other hand, the higher the index (closer to 100), the more concentrated or vulnerable the region's economy is to exogenous variables, such as adverse climatic conditions, commodity price fluctuations, etc

Table 26: Level of specialisation in the local economy

1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
53.4	52.8	50.4	48.9	47.4	49	49.6	49.7	49.8

8 Summary and conclusions: Economic development indicators

The gross value added profile shows an economy whose overall output grew only modestly across the period, with a clear shift in what drives that output. Ignoring the 2020 figures, the total economy trends upward from the mid-2010s to the early 2020s, but at a relatively slow pace, resulting in an average annual growth rate of about 0.7% over the period. Under that calm headline, the structure changes: activity linked to distribution and a modernising services base strengthens over time, with logistics and business services showing the most consistent upward momentum (about 3.0% and 2.4% per year respectively), alongside steady, low growth in trade (about 0.5% per year) and gradual improvement in agriculture (about 1.4% per year). In contrast, construction and manufacturing weakened over the same period (roughly -3.4% and -1.3% per year), suggesting that fixed investment and industrial output did not keep pace with expansion in the service-and-movement economy. Community-related services remain broadly stable with a slight softening, and government services are essentially flat. The planning implication is that the municipality's economic trajectory is increasingly shaped by mobility, market access, and business-support functions rather than by a strong expansion of building activity or industrial production, meaning that land use management, transport efficiency, freight-friendly routes, and reliable utilities become as important to economic performance as traditional industrial zoning or greenfield expansion.

The location quotient results reinforce this structural interpretation by showing where the municipality holds a comparative advantage relative to the district, province, and national economy, and how stable those advantages are. Comparing 2015 with 2023 (and ignoring 2020), the local economy's strongest "export base" signals remain centred on manufacturing and trade, with logistics and business services also staying above the threshold that indicates net-exporting capacity at the district comparison level; this suggests a local economy that not only serves its own residents but also supplies goods, distribution, and services beyond its boundaries. Over time, the advantage in logistics strengthens, pointing to an increasing role as a movement-and-connection economy, while the advantage in business services remains positive but narrows slightly, implying slower relative gains in higher-value services compared to peers. Agriculture appears relatively underrepresented in the district economy, but becomes a strong comparative advantage relative to the province and especially the national economy, indicating that the municipality's agricultural base is more significant than typical South African averages, even if it is not the dominant driver within its immediate district context. Mining remains marginal across comparisons, and community services trend from slightly above to around (or just below) the "self-sufficiency" threshold, implying that these services largely track local demand rather than exporting capacity. Overall, the ratios are notably stable across time, which signals an economy that is not rapidly reindustrialising or diversifying into entirely new specialisations, but is gradually deepening an established structure, particularly around logistics, trade, and business-support functions, so development strategies should prioritise improving competitiveness in these areas (movement efficiency, precinct functionality, skills alignment, and service reliability) rather than relying on a single "big bet" sectoral shift.

The Tress index shows that the municipality's economy became progressively more diversified from the mid-1990s through the mid-2010s, reducing vulnerability to shocks concentrated in a single

sector, but that this diversification plateaued and partially reversed thereafter. The long downward trend through the mid-2010s indicates improving resilience and a broader mix of activity, typically associated with greater stability in municipal revenues, labour markets, and household livelihoods. From the mid-2010s onward, the index rises again and then levels out, indicating a mild increase in concentration, still more diversified than the mid-1990s baseline, but less steadily improving than before. Read with the GVA and location quotient patterns, the most plausible interpretation is not a sudden collapse into a one-sector economy, but a relative strengthening of a few leading functions (notably logistics and business services) while weaker sectors (like construction and parts of manufacturing) lose share, producing a slightly more concentrated profile. For spatial and infrastructure planning, this means resilience will depend on protecting the enabling conditions of the leading sectors, transport and freight performance, stable utilities, safe and functional commercial/industrial areas, and workforce development, while also pursuing deliberate diversification actions that broaden the base (enterprise support, value-chain development linked to agriculture and manufacturing niches, and investment attraction that complements the logistics-and-trade platform rather than competing with it).

9 Land cover and settlement footprints

9.1 Land cover

This section deals with land cover. The dataset has been derived from multi-seasonal Landsat 8 imagery, using operationally proven, semi-automated modelling procedures developed specifically for this dataset's generation based on repeatable and standardised modelling routines. The data is presented at 30m a resolution, and as a result, the accuracy of the query results is affected accordingly.

The following table lists the extent of land cover in the municipality. The results are expressed as hectares covered by a category. The data for 1990 and 2014 are directly comparable. However, the categories were changed for the 2018 and 2022 land cover. The outcomes must be compared only with great caution.

9.1.1 Land cover for natural elements

Table 27: Landcover4: Natural elements

Landcover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)	Extent of cover 2018 (ha)	Extent of cover 2022 (ha)
Erosion dongas				
Waterbodies	3512.96	3708.57	2774.14	2772.11

9.1.2 Land cover for primary economic activities

Table 28: Landcover5: Primary economic activities

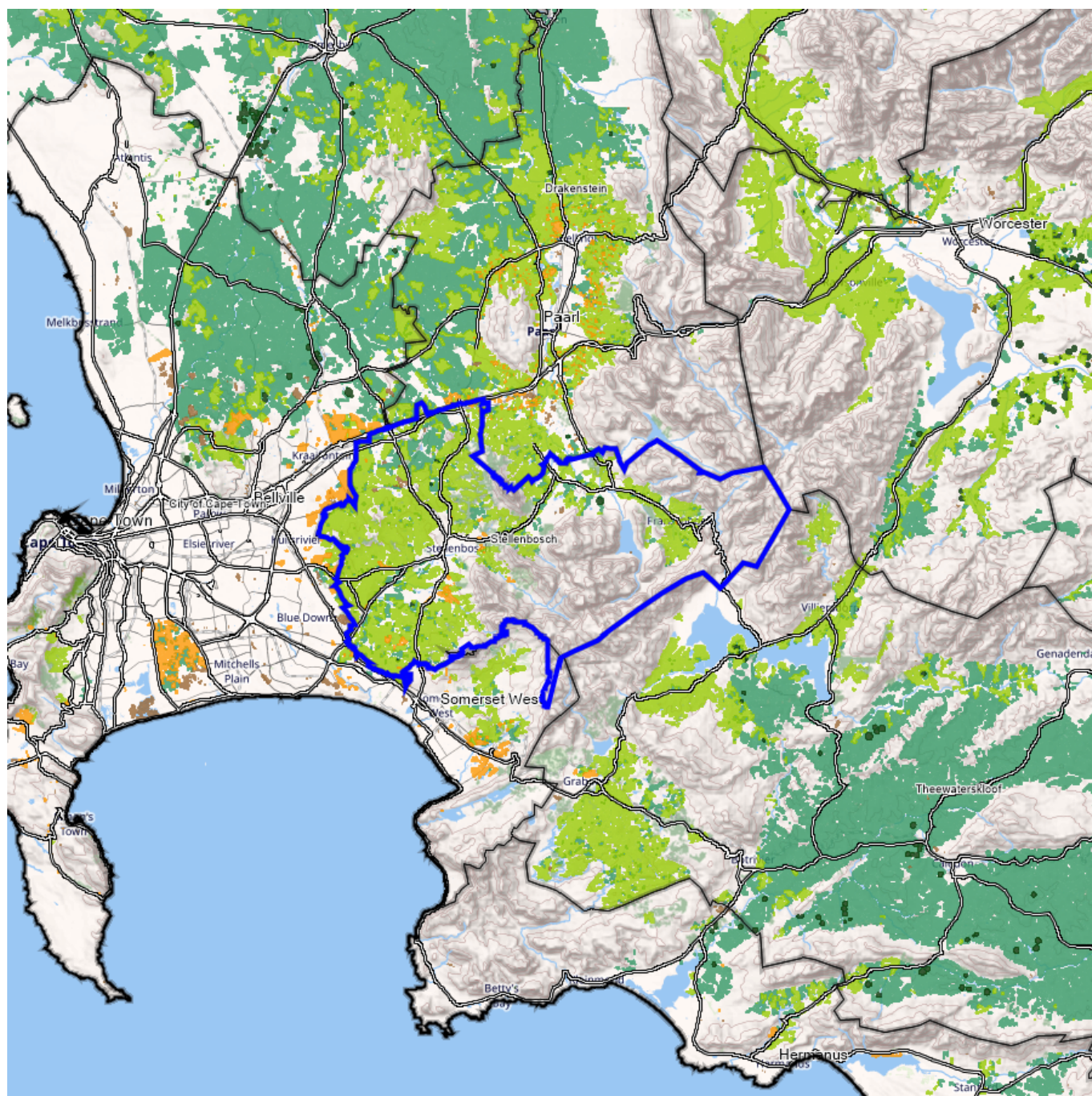
Landcover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)	Extent of cover 2018 (ha)	Extent of cover 2022 (ha)
Cultivated commercial fields	4215.32	3992.55	7638.2	7749.17
Cultivated commercial pivot		84.11	150.36	149.64

⁴ No data against a category implies that in a particular land cover category does not occur the assessment area.

⁵ No data against a category implies that in a particular land cover category does not occur the assessment area.

Landcover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)	Extent of cover 2018 (ha)	Extent of cover 2022 (ha)
Cultivated orchard and vines	19689.81	19435.35	16064.86	16447.76
Sugarcane				
Smallholdings	188.18	421.09	274.47	260.21
Subsistence farming				
Forests & Plantations	8017.84	3010.11	3725.48	9632.93
Mining		61.63	61.44	45.17

Map 5: Land cover – Primary activities



Land cover – Primary activities 2014

LEGEND

■ Cultivated commercial fields	■ Indigenous forests
■ Cultivated commercial pivots	■ Woodlots clear-felled
■ Cultivated orchards	■ Woodlots mature
■ Cultivated pineapples	■ Urban small holdings
■ Cultivated vines	■ Mining
■ Sugarcane	
■ Subsistence farming	



9.1.3 Land cover for human settlement

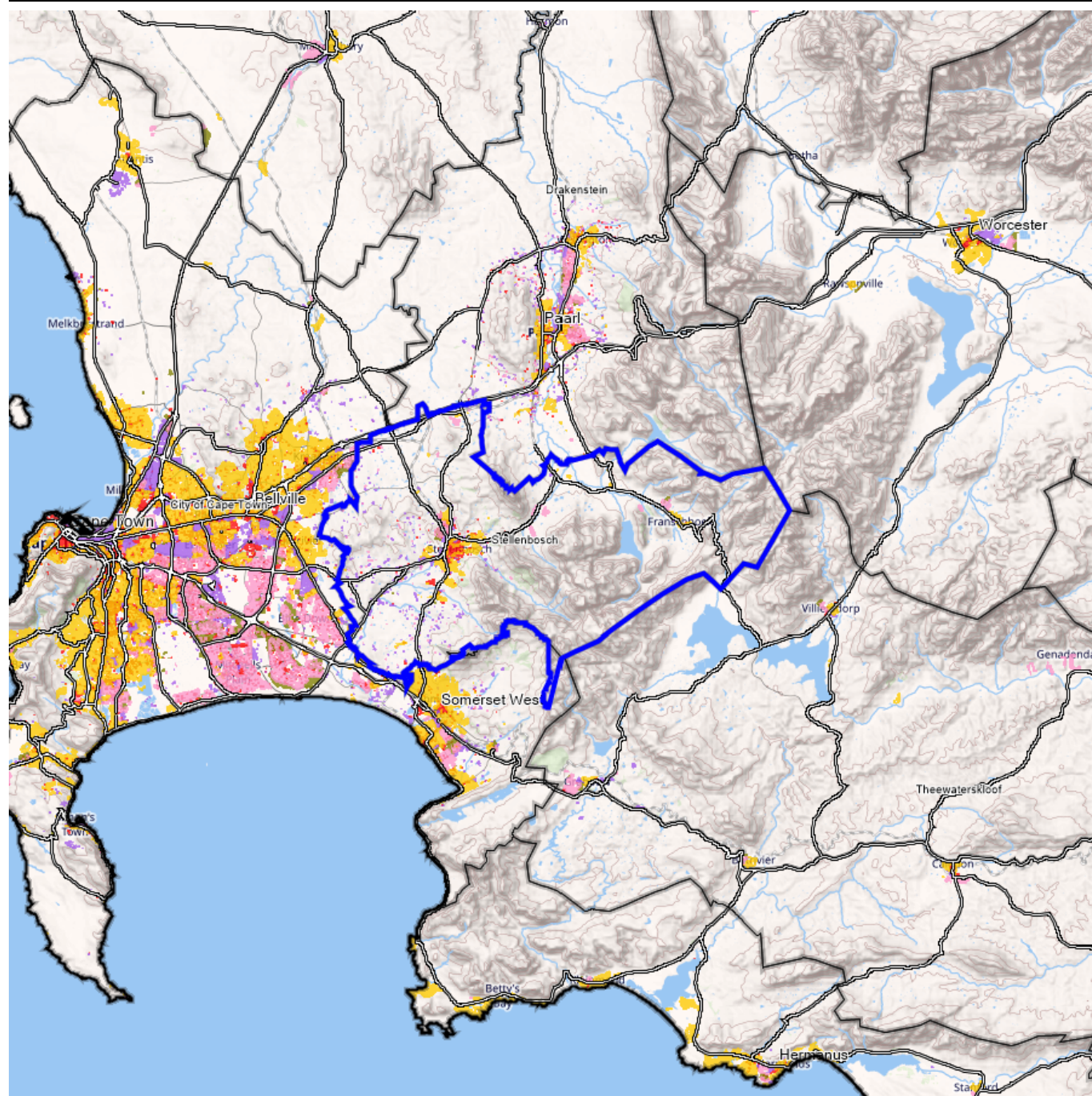
The data for 1990 and 2014 are directly comparable. However, the categories were changed for the 2018 and 2022 land cover. The 2014, 2018 and 2022 outcomes must be compared only with great caution.

Table 29: Landcover6: Human settlement

Land cover category	Extent of cover 1990 (ha)	Extent of cover 2014 (ha)	Extent of cover 2018 (ha)	Extent of cover 2022 (ha)
Urban built-up	24.06	34.24	37.32	3915.56
Urban commercial	339.57	349.73	65.36	526.98
Urban industrial	484.27	431.75	90.65	802.51
Urban residential	990.32	954.85	1778.38	1981.64
Urban townships	393.13	481.06	Not included (included "Urban Residential")	Applicable under (included "Urban Residential")
Urban informal	1.27	51.53	53.82	61.98
Rural villages			600.21	542.45
Urban sports and golf	288.44	390.86	277.53	320.26
School and sports grounds	132.96	102.58		

⁶ No data against a category implies that in a particular land cover category does not occur the assessment area.

Map 6: Land cover – Human settlement



Land cover – Urban activities

LEGEND

- Commercial
- Industrial
- Residential
- Township
- Informal settlement
- Rural settlement



sdsa

9.2 Building based data

In the realm of spatial planning in South Africa, integrating new, open, and inclusive data presents a transformative opportunity. This report uses advanced data and methodologies within the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) framework to assess and comprehend humanity's impact, resource accessibility, and risk exposure. By employing the GHSL framework, governments, organizations, and individuals can derive actionable insights for informed decision-making.

The GHSL project, spearheaded by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, is a pivotal initiative addressing the need for spatially detailed information on population and settlements. At the core of the GHSL framework are three pillars aligning with recent advancements in the scientific-technological landscape:

- **Abundance of Open Data:** The GHSL framework leverages a remarkable surge in free and open data, incorporating Earth Observation from satellites such as Landsat and Copernicus Sentinel and volunteered geographic information from platforms like OpenStreetMap. This vast pool of global-scale data forms the foundation for comprehensive analyses.
- **Technological Advancements in Data Processing:** Accompanying the data surge is a substantial boost in data technology, encompassing online cloud storage, high-performance computing for efficient processing, and methodological development through artificial intelligence and machine learning. These technological enhancements enable the GHSL framework to deliver accurate and timely insights.
- **Promotion of Open Collaboration:** The GHSL framework promotes open collaboration, emphasizing coordinated and sustained data sharing. Initiatives like the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) are vital in establishing infrastructure for improved research, policy-making, decisions, and actionable measures. This collaborative approach enhances the efficacy of spatial planning initiatives in line with international agreements such as the 2030 Development Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the New Urban Agenda.

In this context, the GHSL framework emerges as a cornerstone for effective monitoring and strategic planning, fostering a data-driven approach to address the complex challenges of spatial planning in South Africa.

It is important to note that the data shows all structures with no distinction between residential and non-residential structures.

9.2.1 Building surface area (m2)

Building coverage data plays a crucial role in urban and spatial planning, providing essential information about the distribution, density, and usage of buildings within a given area. The ability to measure changes in coverage over time is equally significant for several reasons.

Firstly, building coverage data aids in understanding the current state of urban development and land utilization. By analyzing the spatial distribution of buildings, planners can identify patterns, trends, and areas of concentration. This information is invaluable for making informed decisions about zoning, infrastructure development, and resource allocation. Secondly, monitoring changes in building coverage allows planners to assess the impact of urban development projects and policies. This includes tracking the expansion of built-up areas, identifying redevelopment areas, and evaluating the effectiveness of land-use regulations. Understanding these changes is essential for adapting plans and policies to accommodate the evolving needs of a growing population and changing economic conditions.

Furthermore, building coverage data is essential for assessing the environmental impact of urban development. It helps in evaluating factors such as the extent of impervious surfaces, green space distribution, and overall environmental sustainability. This information is vital for implementing measures to mitigate the environmental effects of urbanization, such as managing stormwater runoff and preserving natural habitats.

In summary, building coverage data and measuring changes in coverage are essential tools for informed decision-making in urban and spatial planning. They provide valuable insights into current urban patterns, help assess the effectiveness of planning policies, and enable proactive adjustments to accommodate the dynamic nature of urban development while considering environmental sustainability.

Table 30: Total building surface area in the area (m2)

	1995	2015	2020
Building surface (m2)	7,785,950	12,594,736	14,455,728

The next three maps show the average building coverage per hectare for 2015 and 2020 and the difference in coverage between the two years.

(Note: Due to the scale and extent of municipal areas, the spatial extent of the building surface data is not always clear.)

Map 7: SA Building Surface Area 2015 (m²/ha)



SA Building Surface Area 2015 (m²/ha)

LEGEND

- 1 - 10
- 10 - 100
- 100 - 200
- 200 - 500
- 500 - 1000
- 1000 - 2000
- 2000 - 5000
- 5000 - 7000
- 7000 - 9000
- 9000 - 10000



Map 8: SA Building Surface Area 2020 (m²/ha)



SA Building Surface Area 2020 (m²/ha)

LEGEND

- 1 - 10
- 10 - 100
- 100 - 200
- 200 - 500
- 500 - 1000
- 1000 - 2000
- 2000 - 5000
- 5000 - 7000
- 7000 - 9000
- 9000 - 10000



sdsa

Map 9: SA Building Surface Area Change from 2015 to 2020 (m²/ha)



SA Building Surface Area Change from 2015 to 2020 (m²/ha)

LEGEND

- 0 - 1
- 1 - 500
- 500 - 1000
- 1000 - 2000
- 2000 - 3000
- 3000 - 4000
- 4000 - 5000
- 5000 - 6000
- 6000 - 7000
- 7000 - 8333



sdsa

9.2.2 Building Volume (m3)

Utilizing building volumes per hectare (ha) in spatial planning is a critical aspect that offers nuanced insights into urban development, guiding planners in optimizing space, enhancing infrastructure efficiency, and fostering sustainable environments. Measuring building volumes per hectare provides a more comprehensive understanding of spatial utilization than surface-level coverage alone. This metric accounts for horizontal and vertical dimensions, offering a three-dimensional perspective on urban density. This nuanced approach is crucial for optimizing land use in increasingly dense urban environments.

The importance of building volumes per hectare lies in its ability to inform urban planners about the intensity of development within specific areas. High building volumes suggest vertical growth, indicating efficient land use and potentially reducing urban sprawl. On the other hand, low building volumes may signal underutilization of space, prompting planners to explore strategies for densification and mixed-use development.

Spatial planning benefits significantly from considering building volumes per hectare when assessing infrastructure requirements and understanding how vertical density aids in evaluating the demand for services such as transportation, utilities, and public amenities. Efficient vertical development can alleviate pressure on horizontal expansion, contributing to more sustainable, compact, and accessible urban environments. Moreover, the three-dimensional perspective offered by building volumes per hectare is instrumental in creating visually appealing and cohesive urban landscapes. Striking a balance between horizontal and vertical development ensures that cities evolve with aesthetic coherence, fostering a sense of place and community.

Analyzing building volumes per hectare in environmental sustainability facilitates more accurate assessments of energy efficiency, green space preservation, and overall ecological impact. It enables planners to integrate green infrastructure effectively, promoting biodiversity and mitigating the urban heat island effect.

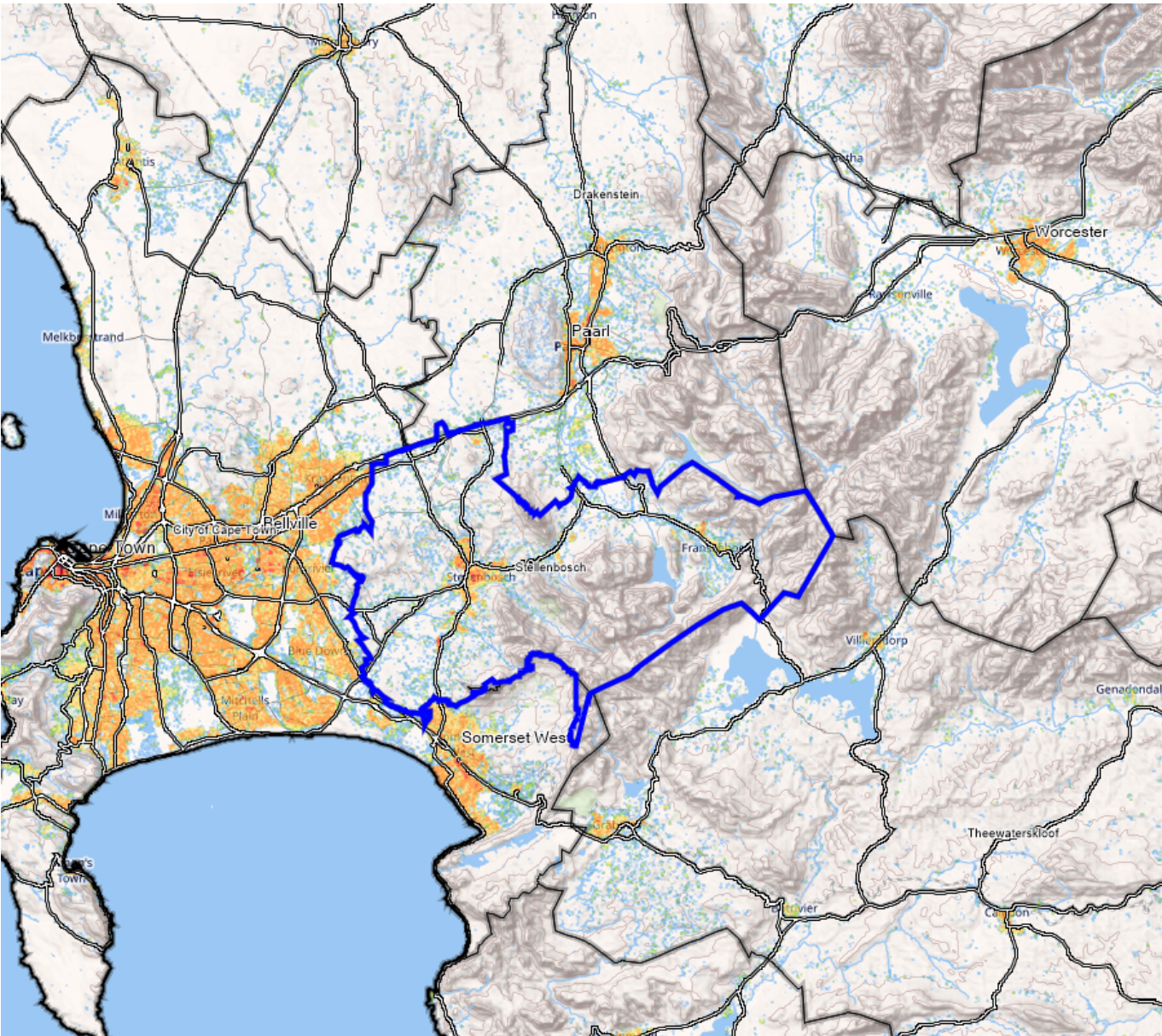
Table 31: Total building volume in the area (m³)

	1995	2015	2020
Building volume (m³)	45,567,792	67,877,587	73,256,654

The following three maps show the average building volume per hectare for 2015 and 2020 and the difference between the two years.

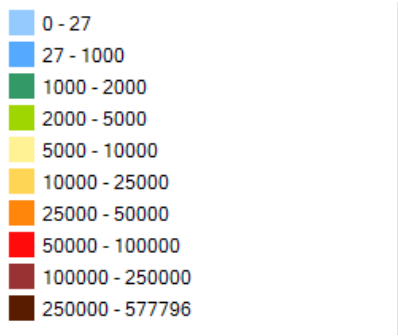
(Note: Due to the scale and extent of municipal areas, the spatial extent of the building volume data is not always clear.)

Map 10: SA Building Volume 2015 (m³/ha)

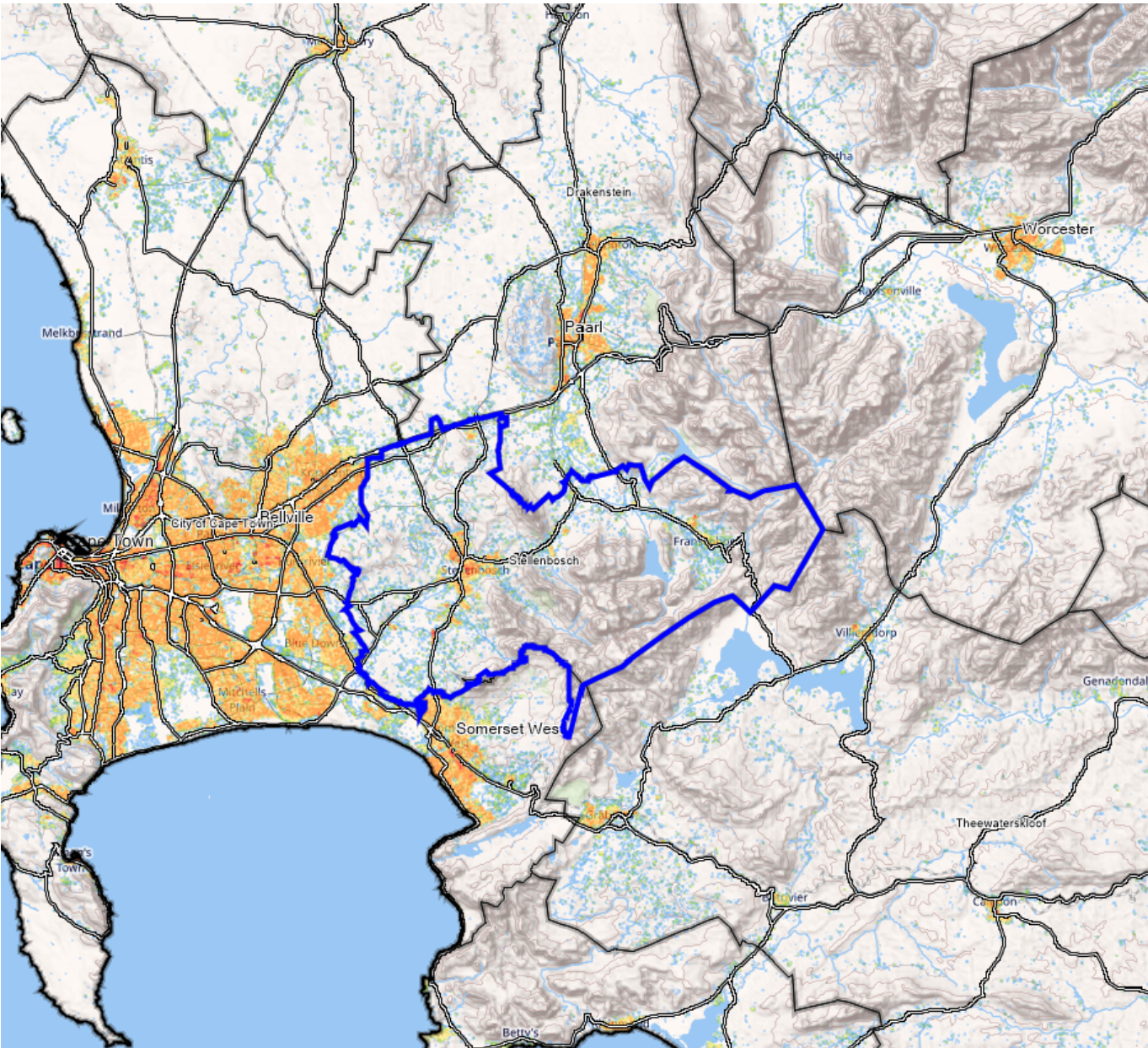


SA Building Volume 2015 (m³/ha)

LEGEND

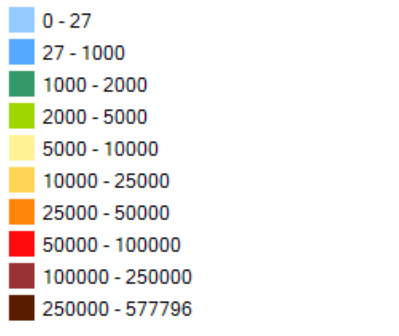


Map 11: SA Building Volume 2020 (m³/ha)

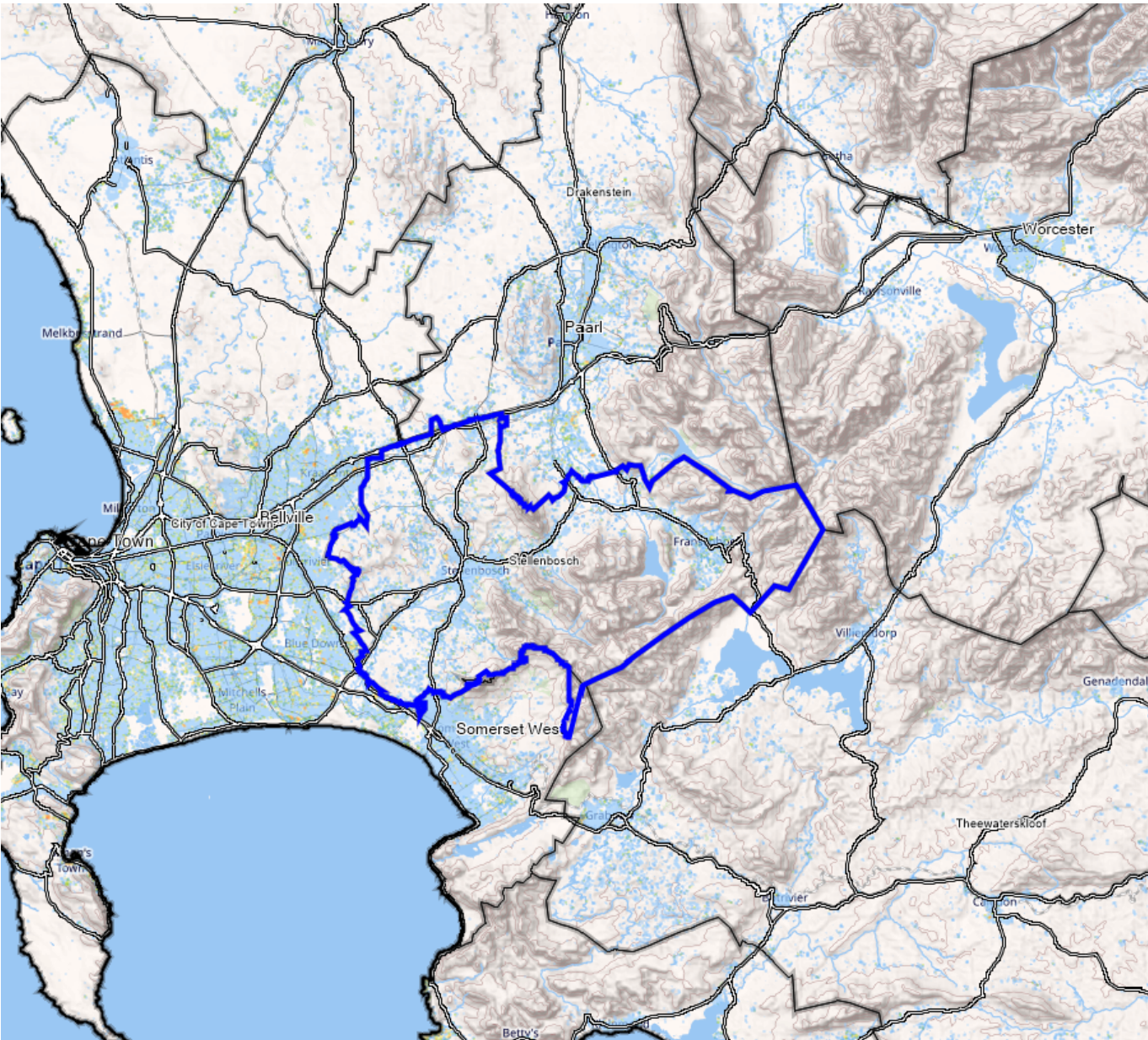


SA Building Volume 2020 (m³/ha)

LEGEND



Map 12: SA Building Volume Change from 2015 to 2020 (m³/ha)



SA Building Volume Change from 2015 to 2020 (m³/ha)

LEGEND

- 0 - 27
- 27 - 500
- 500 - 1000
- 1000 - 2000
- 2000 - 5000
- 5000 - 10000
- 10000 - 50000
- 50000 - 100000
- 100000 - 150000
- 150000 - 291053



9.2.3 Average building height (m)

In spatial planning, data on average building heights per hectare (ha) is a pivotal tool, bridging the gap between surface coverage and three-dimensional volumes. This metric contributes nuanced insights that are indispensable for optimizing urban landscapes, fostering sustainable development, and ensuring efficient land use.

Understanding the average building heights per hectare is crucial for achieving a balanced and visually harmonious urban environment. While surface coverage and building volumes provide essential information, incorporating average building heights enriches the spatial planning process by offering a detailed perspective on vertical development. This consideration helps avoid monotony in the skyline, promotes architectural diversity, and contributes to creating aesthetically pleasing urban spaces. Moreover, data on average building heights per hectare is instrumental in optimizing urban density. Balancing horizontal and vertical growth is vital to preventing urban sprawl and preserving green spaces. By analyzing the height dimension, planners can encourage responsible vertical development, which, when integrated with appropriate infrastructure and amenities, enhances accessibility and promotes walkable, compact city layouts.

Considering average building heights per hectare also plays a crucial role in infrastructure planning. Taller buildings may necessitate different transportation and utility considerations than lower structures. This data informs decisions on transportation networks, water and sewage systems, and energy distribution, ensuring that infrastructure is tailored to the specific demands of the urban form.

Environmental sustainability is another area where average building heights per hectare data proves invaluable. By understanding the vertical dimension of development, planners can strategically incorporate green roofs, rooftop gardens, and sustainable building practices, contributing to improved energy efficiency, biodiversity, and overall ecological resilience.

Incorporating data on average building heights per hectare in spatial planning enriches decision-making by adding a vertical dimension to surface coverage and building volume considerations. This holistic approach enables planners to create dynamic, visually appealing, and sustainable urban environments that efficiently utilize available space while respecting the natural and built environment.

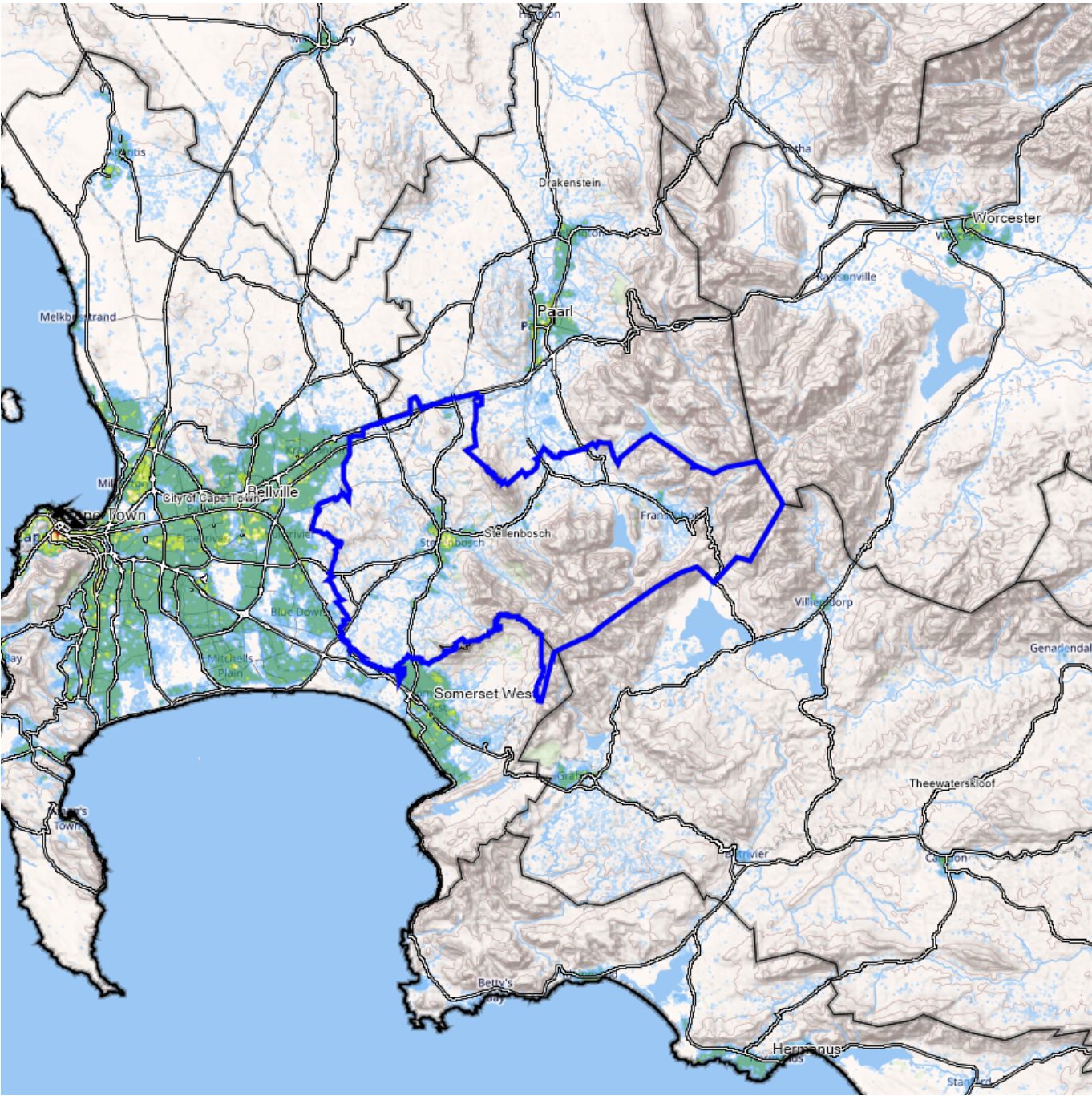
Table 32: Total building height in the area (m)

	1995	2015	2020
Average building height (m)	5.85	5.39	5.07

The following three maps show the average building height per hectare for 2015 and 2020 and the difference between the two years.

(Note: Due to the scale and extent of municipal areas, the spatial extent of the height data is not always clear.)

Map 13: SA Building Average Height 2015 (average m/ha)



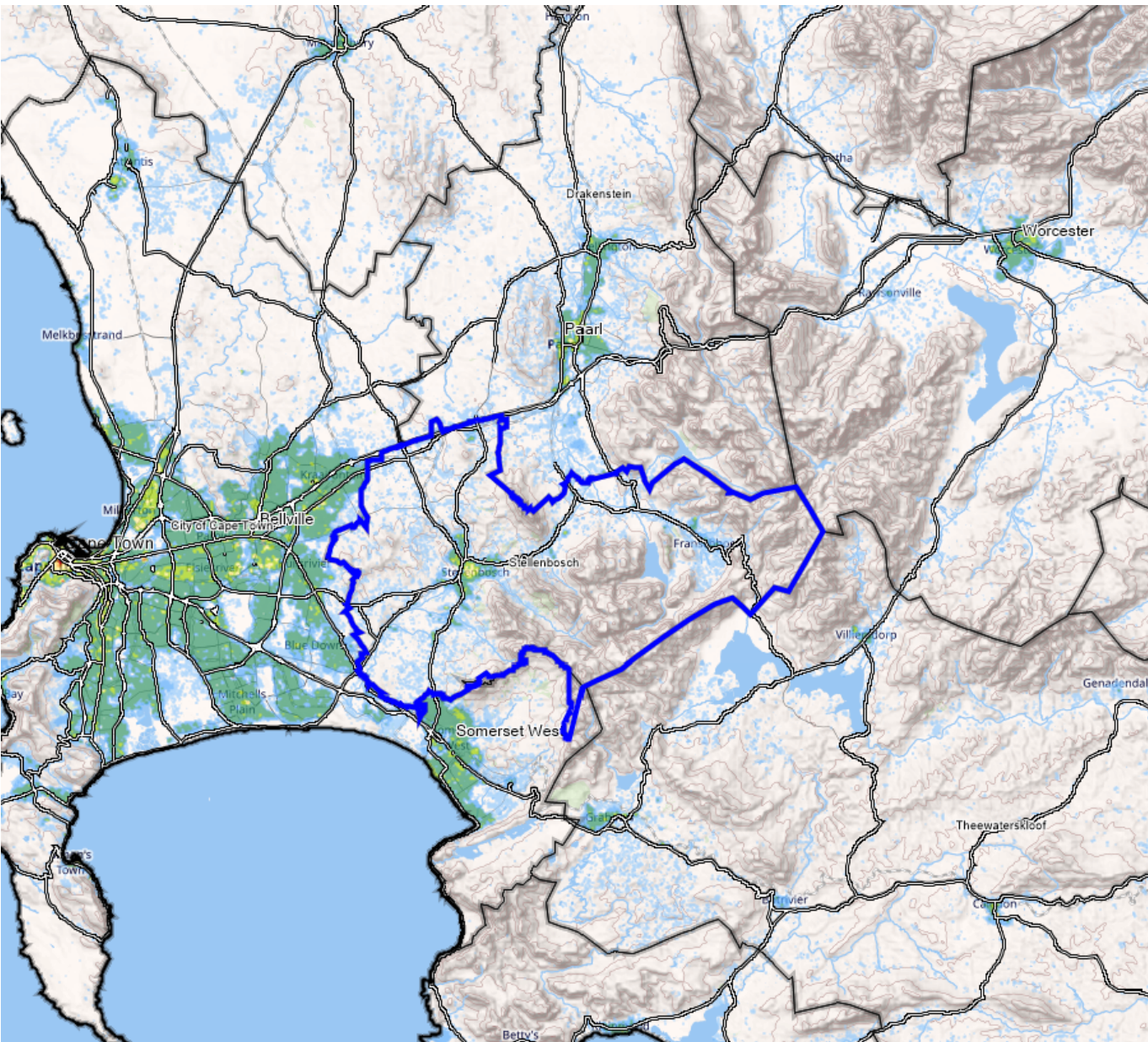
SA Building Average Height 2015 (average m/ha)

LEGEND

- 2.5 - 3
- 3 - 6
- 6 - 9
- 9 - 12
- 12 - 18
- 18 - 24
- 24 - 30
- 30 - 45
- 45 - 75
- 75 - 106



Map 14: SA Building Average Height 2020 (average m/ha)



SA Building Average Height 2020 (average m/ha)

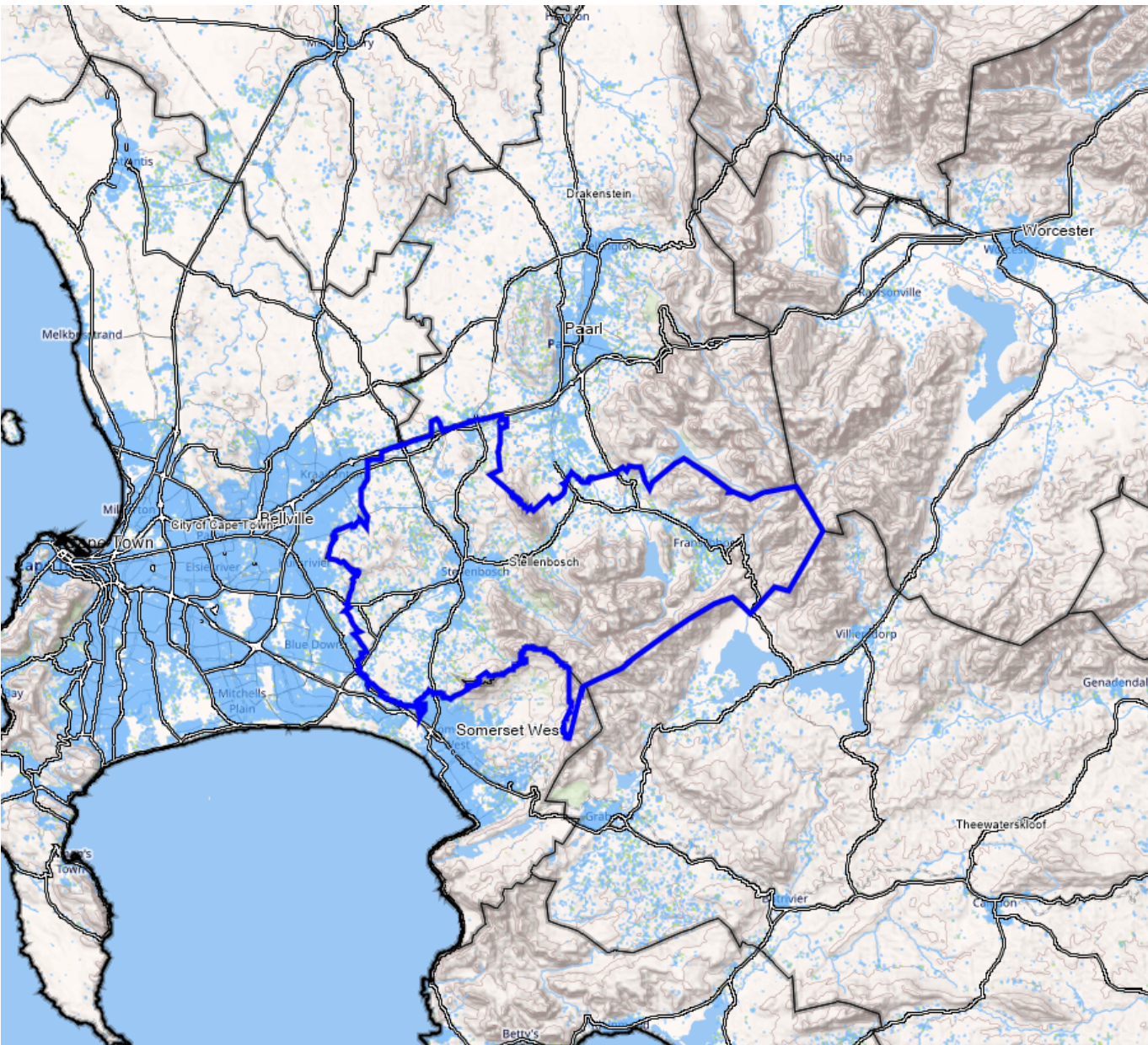
LEGEND

- 2,5 - 3
- 3 - 6
- 6 - 9
- 9 - 12
- 12 - 18
- 18 - 24
- 24 - 30
- 30 - 45
- 45 - 75
- 75 - 106



sdsa

Map 15: SA Building Average Height Change 2015 to 2020 (average m/ha)



SA Building Height Change 2015 to 2020 (Average m/ha)

LEGEND

- 0,5 - 0
- 0 - 0,5
- 0,5 - 1
- 1 - 3
- 3 - 6
- 6 - 9
- 9 - 12
- 12 - 15
- 15 - 18
- 18 - 23,04



sdsa

9.3 Points of interest summary

MapIT (<https://mapit.co.za/>) classifies points of interest into 227 categories. It is not practical to do a listing in a report, and the categories were reclassified to reflect 17 report categories. The tables below show the instances for the 17 report categories. However, the points of interest included under each category are also listed. It is possible to extract specific points of interest showing commercial names and addresses if necessary.

9.3.1 Primary economic activities

Table 33: Primary economic activities

Report category	Count	MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
Agriculture		Agriculture	Agricultural	75
Mining		Mining	Mining/quarrying	0

9.3.2 Offices, retail, entertainment and commercial

Table 34: Offices, retail, entertainment and commercial

Report category	Count	MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
Commercial and Industrial		Commercial	Construction/property, construction material/equipment, transportation/storage	597
		Filling station	Filling station	
		Industrial	Manufacturing, winery	
Office and retail		Business services	Advertising, airlines, atm, bank, car service station, company, conference centre, estate agents, exchange, financial/business services other, it/communication, legal tax, motoring organisation/technical centre/club	1530
		NGO	NGO	
		Office	Office complex/industrial complex	
		Retail	African restaurant, American restaurant, Asian restaurant, betting station, books/media, British restaurant, car	

Report category	Count MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
		dealer, car rental, car wash, catering, Chinese restaurant, clothing/accessories, coffeeshop/cafeteria, computer/computer supplies, consumer electronics/electrics, convenience store, deli/sandwich restaurant, doughnut shop, european restaurant, farm stall, fast food, food and drink, french restaurant, garden centre/nursery, german restaurant, greek restaurant, home improvement businesses, import/export/distributors, Indian restaurant, international restaurant, internet cafe, Italian restaurant, market/informal market, Mexican restaurant, middle eastern restaurant, mobile phone, optician, other restaurants, personal services, pizzeria, pub, retail other, seafood restaurant, shopping centre, South American Caribbean restaurant, sports shop, steak restaurant, supermarket/hypermarket, sushi bar, travel agents, vegetarian restaurant	
Entertainment	Entertainment	Amusement/theme park, casino, cinema, entertainment centre, nightlife, theatre/concert hall	

9.3.3 Multiple residential

Table 35: Multiple residential

Report category	Count MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
Multiple residential		Estates/residential controlled access areas, flats, hostels, retirement village, townhouse complexes	157

9.3.4 Community and social facilities

Table 36: Community and social facilities

Report category	Count MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
	Association	Association, marina/yacht club	247

Report category	Count MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
Community facility	Cemetery/Crematorium	Cemetery/crematorium	105
	Community facility	Animal welfare, community centre, community service, library, postal service	
	Court	Court	
	Embassy Consulate	or Embassy/consulate	
	Health facility	Healthcare services, hospital/clinic, hospital/clinic with a casualty, pharmacy/dispensary	
	Medical service	Dentist, doctor, veterinary	
	Religious	Christian, Eastern, Jewish, Muslim, unknown religion	
	Safety security	and Emergency services, fire station, police station, security	
Education	Pre-school	Pre-primary school	105
	School	Primary school, school, secondary school	
	School	Combined school	
	Tertiary	Adult education facility, other college, tertiary institution	

9.3.5 Government, Infrastructure and Transport

Table 37: Government, infrastructure and transport

Report category	Count MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
Government	Government	Correctional facility, government/municipal office, military structure/site, traffic department	79
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Dam, reservoir, river crossing, tower, utility	15

Report category	Count MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
Transport	Transport	Airfield, airport, airport international, airport terminal, 64 bridge/tunnel, bus station, ferry, harbour, helipad, international border post, parking area, parking garage, railway station, rest area, taxi rank, toll plaza, truck stop, tunnel, weigh station	

9.3.6 Tourism, recreation, accommodation and natural features

Table 38: Tourism, recreation, accommodation and natural features

Report category	Count MapAble Category 1	MapIT Points of Interest included	Instances in the area
Tourism	Tourist Attractions	Battlefield, cultural centre, graves, historical monument, 69 museum, place of interest, planetarium/exploratorium/observatory, statue/plaque/memorial, tourist information, viewpoint	
Accommodation	Accommodation	Bed and breakfast, campsite/caravanpark, hotel/motel, 381 lodge, other accommodation, resort/spa, rest camp	
Natural	Natural	Bay, cape, cave, cove, dune, estuary/delta, 231 hill/mountain/mountain range, island, lagoon, location, marsh/swamp/vlei, mineral/hot springs, pan, pass, plain/flat, plateau, rapids, reef, ridge, rocks, summit, valley, water hole, well/oasis	
Parks recreation	and Parks recreation	and Botanical garden, forest, national park, park, park gate, 30 picnic site, reserve, zoo/aquarium	
Sport recreation	and Sport recreation	and 4x4trail/activity, adventure sport, athletics, baseball, 84 basketball, beach, boat launch ramp, bowls, cricket, dancesport, equestrian, fishing, fitness/recreation centre, golf, hiking, hockey, ice skating, mountain bike trail, multisport venue/complex/centre, netball, other, race track equestrian, race track motorsport, rugby, soccer, stadium, swimming, tennis, watersport	

9.4 Summary and conclusions: Land and settlement footprint

Land cover results provide a broad, municipality-wide picture of environmental assets and how the landscape is used, but the interpretation needs to remain grounded in the dataset's limitations: 30 m resolution and changes in category definitions between earlier and later land-cover vintages. With that in mind, the most defensible trend for natural elements is that water coverage appears broadly stable over the long term, with only modest fluctuations that could reflect seasonal conditions, inter-annual rainfall variability, dam and wetland dynamics, or classification sensitivity rather than a clear directional shift. The practical planning takeaway is less about “change in water area” and more about recognising that surface water remains a persistent structuring element of the municipal landscape and should continue to be treated as both a constraint and an opportunity: a constraint in terms of flood risk, riparian buffers, and infrastructure protection, and an opportunity in terms of ecological functioning, recreation, and water-security planning.

The primary economic land-cover categories indicate a municipality that remains strongly shaped by productive landscapes, yet shows internal rebalancing across different agricultural forms and land uses over time. The older comparable period suggests that orchard/vine-type cultivation is a long-standing backbone land use, while cultivated field agriculture becomes more prominent in the later land-cover outputs, which may reflect real shifts in agricultural practice, intensification, or classification differences that separate “fields” more distinctly than before. Smallholding-type land uses show signs of expansion in the earlier comparable period, followed by a modest contraction thereafter, consistent with consolidation pressures, changes in the land market, or the conversion of peri-urban agricultural smallholdings into other uses. The most striking “apparent” change is in forests and plantations, which shows a large swing between periods; given the category changes and the known sensitivity of plantation mapping to spectral and seasonal variation, this should be read cautiously as a signal that plantation/woody cover is spatially dynamic and potentially clustered, rather than as a definitive measure of net gain or loss. Mining-related land cover remains marginal in the dataset, reinforcing the idea that extraction has a smaller land-cover footprint than agriculture and settlement. Overall, the economic interpretation is that the municipality’s rural production base is still substantial and spatially defining, and land-use management should prioritise the protection of high-value agricultural areas, the servicing and logistics connections that support the agri-value chain, and careful handling of land-use transitions in peri-urban fringes where productive land and settlement pressures tend to collide.

The human-settlement land-cover outputs show a clear direction of travel toward an expanding and more complex settlement footprint, but the most reliable comparison is between the earlier directly comparable years, while the later years should be treated as indicative patterns rather than precise “before/after” change. In the comparable period, the settlement system shows incremental expansion of urban activities overall, a strengthening residential footprint, and a marked growth in informal settlement land cover from a very small base, signalling that the urbanisation process has included both formal consolidation and informality-driven growth. Over the same period, township-type categories expand, aligning with continued household formation and likely ongoing outward growth of established settlement areas. Recreation-related urban land (such as sports and golf) also

increases, suggesting either real expansion of such facilities, improved identification in the classification, or both; school and similar grounds show a softer signal and may reflect classification differences and the difficulty of cleanly separating these land uses at 30 m resolution. In the later land-cover outputs, the settlement categories shift substantially, and one category shows a step-change that is far more consistent with redefinition than sudden real-world urban expansion; the correct inference here is that the municipality's built environment is now being captured differently, and any detailed change analysis needs either harmonised categories or a consistent reclassification approach. Even with that caveat, the planning implication remains strong: settlement land uses have broadened and intensified over time, and the municipality should expect continued pressure on well-located land, infrastructure networks, and the environmental interface, especially where informal settlement growth and residential expansion occur near economic corridors, service nodes, or constrained landscapes.

The building-based dataset provides a more direct lens on built-form intensity than land-cover categories alone, as it captures the scale of structures across the municipal space without attempting to label their functions. Ignoring the 2020 values as requested, the long-term trend from the mid-1990s to the mid-2010s is one of substantial growth in total building footprint, translating into a sustained rise in impervious coverage and built-up intensity across the municipality. Over that period, the implied average annual growth rate in building surface area is about 2.4%, consistent with a municipality steadily adding structures and expanding the physical fabric of settlements. This has direct infrastructure consequences: increased runoff and stormwater burden, greater maintenance requirements for roads and drainage systems, greater demand for network capacity, and a growing need to protect and manage ecological corridors and open space as settlement footprints intensify. Spatially, the mapping approach (building surface per hectare) is particularly valuable for identifying where densification is occurring versus where growth is largely expansive, which is critical for targeting capital investment, sequencing bulk upgrades, and prioritising infill and redevelopment in areas where infrastructure can carry additional load.

Building volume, again excluding 2020, increases in step with building surface but adds an important nuance: it reflects the "three-dimensional" intensity of development and therefore the functional load that built form can place on local systems. The implied average annual growth rate in total building volume is about 2.0%, reinforcing that the municipality has been intensifying its built form in aggregate, though not necessarily through a strong shift toward verticality. This matters because the same amount of additional floor space can be delivered through different urban forms with very different infrastructure and mobility outcomes. A volume increase driven mainly by more low-rise buildings tends to imply greater land consumption, longer networks per household or per job, and greater transport distances, while a volume increase driven by more compact multi-storey development can support shorter trips and more efficient service provision. The dataset, therefore, provides a practical basis for distinguishing where the municipality is growing "outward" versus "upward," and where future spatial policy should encourage consolidation, mixed use, and corridor reinforcement to reduce long-term operating burdens.

Average building height provides the clearest signal about the form of growth. Ignoring 2020, the average height declines modestly from the mid-1990s to the mid-2010s, implying an average annual decline of about 0.4%. In other words, even as the municipality adds building footprint and volume overall, the built form becomes slightly more horizontal on average, consistent with predominantly low-rise expansion, incremental settlement growth, and a built environment dominated by single- to two-storey structures rather than substantial vertical densification. This pattern is important for planning because it tends to increase the spatial footprint of growth and push up the per-capita cost of infrastructure over time, especially where expansion occurs in fragmented patches that are expensive to service. It also has design and resilience implications: lower-rise, dispersed growth can reduce certain risks associated with high-rise systems, but it typically increases reliance on private transport, stretches municipal service coverage, and makes it harder to deliver efficient public transport and walkable access to jobs and services unless growth is carefully channelled into nodes and corridors. The combined surface/volume/height story therefore points to a municipality that is building more, spreading more, and only marginally intensifying vertically, suggesting that future policy levers should focus on location efficiency, infill incentives, and infrastructure-led densification in appropriate areas rather than continuing a predominantly extensive pattern.

The points-of-interest summary adds a functional “service and amenity” layer that helps interpret settlement footprints beyond physical cover, indicating where the economy and daily life are concentrated and what types of destinations residents and firms rely on. The dominant pattern is that office, retail, and business-service type destinations far outnumber other categories, which aligns with an economy whose everyday functioning is anchored in commerce, personal services, finance, and professional activities, supported by a substantial commercial/industrial destination layer tied to construction, logistics-related activity, and manufacturing-linked functions. The accommodation and tourism-related categories are also strongly represented, suggesting a meaningful visitor economy and a settlement system that provides hospitality and leisure services at scale. Community and social facilities are present across a wide spread, indicating an established base of civic, religious, health, safety, and association infrastructure, while education-related destinations form an important component of the social facility landscape, consistent with a municipality where access to schooling and education infrastructure remain key service-delivery concerns. Government, transport, and infrastructure points are present but comparatively fewer in number, which is typical because these assets are fewer, larger, and more network-based rather than “many small sites.” The overall planning implication is that the municipality has a relatively mature service economy footprint with strong retail and office presence, a visible visitor/accommodation layer, and a broad spread of social facilities, so capital investment should be targeted toward strengthening the accessibility and quality of the key functional areas (movement corridors, town centres, commercial clusters, and tourism precincts), closing gaps in social facility access where residential expansion is occurring, and aligning land-use management with the reality that economic activity is increasingly shaped by clusters of destinations rather than single land-use zones.

Service access to Infrastructure

10 Access to infrastructure services

Access to infrastructure services is a driving force for the betterment of all communities in South Africa. It is a core function of government, and since 1994, access to services for previously disadvantaged communities has been emphasised to the extent that it has become the driving force of most government delivery policies. Initial approaches were to meet the health requirements of the World Health Organisation, hence the adoption of the so-called RDP standards later referred to as access to basic services. However, these policies have evolved over time for many reasons, to the extent that many of the services currently contemplated by the government at all levels exceed the initial norms and standards.

10.1 Access as reported in the national census data

The way that access to services was presented in the four available censuses varies from one another. Annexure B gives a summary of how the different services have been categorised into basic, intermediate and full services to allow for comparison between the censuses.

10.1.1 Water services

Water services have been a very high priority in service delivery strategies over the past two decades. It is one of the key Millennium Goals adopted in 2000, which stated that countries should aim to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. In terms of these goals, at least 50% of households should have access to at least basic services.

The table below shows the access to water has changed.

Table 39: Access to water services

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	19,575	2,794	2,879	660	240	26,147
	%	74.86 %	10.69 %	11.01 %	2.52 %	0.92 %	100 %
2001	Total	25,010	4,067	2,706	3,142	245	35,170
	%	71.11 %	11.56 %	7.69 %	8.93 %	0.70 %	100 %
2011	Total	31,327	3,522	6,234	1,835	404	43,322
	%	72.31 %	8.13 %	14.39 %	4.24 %	0.93 %	100 %
2016	Total	37,230	2,459	12,865	2,588	196	55,338

		Full	Intermediat e	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
	%	67.28 %	4.44 %	23.25 %	4.68 %	0.35 %	100 %
2022	Total	51,511	2,690	4,611	814	Not reported	59,626
	%	86.39 %	4.51 %	7.73 %	1.37 %	Not reported	100 %

10.1.2 Sanitation services

Access to appropriate sanitation services is a very high health priority. Although sanitation services receive a high priority from the government, there are always challenges, and this service has not achieved the same level of success as improved access to water services. This section shows the sanitation access for the municipal area.

Table 40: Access to sanitation services

		Full	Intermediat e	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	21,954	NA	NA	2,347	1,846	26,147
	%	83.96 %	NA	NA	8.97 %	7.06 %	100 %
2001	Total	31,137	113	596	1,067	2,257	35,170
	%	88.53 %	0.32 %	1.69 %	3.03 %	6.42 %	100 %
2011	Total	39,432	319	206	2,331	1,034	43,322
	%	91.02 %	0.74 %	0.47 %	5.38 %	2.39 %	100 %
2016	Total	54,078	95	1	692	472	55,338
	%	97.72 %	0.17 %	0.00 %	1.25 %	0.85 %	100 %
2022	Total	57,703	183	72	1,851	Not reported	59,626
	%	96.77 %	0.31 %	0.12 %	3.10 %	Not reported	100 %

10.1.3 Electricity services

Although electricity does not have the same implications for health as water and sanitation, access to electricity is essential for general development, especially education. Access to electricity was, therefore, always a high priority. The table below shows how access to electricity has changed since 1996. This table is based on access to lighting as a proxy for access to electricity.

Table 41: Access to electricity services

		Full access	Intermediate access	No access	Total
1996	Total	23,523	NA	2,624	26,147
	%	89.96 %	NA	10.04 %	100 %
2001	Total	32,365	NA	2,804	35,170
	%	92.03 %	NA	7.97 %	100 %
2011	Total	40,296	NA	3,026	43,322
	%	93.02 %	NA	6.98 %	100 %
2016	Total	51,367	68	3,903	55,338
	%	92.82 %	0.12 %	7.05 %	100 %
2022	Total	57,775	283	1,567	59,626
	%	96.90 %	0.47 %	2.63 %	100 %

10.1.4 Refuse removal

Solid waste management and refuse removal are important for health and environmental considerations. The table below shows how access to refuse removal services was reported in the previous three censuses.

Table 42: Access to refuse removal services

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	19,937	256	2,419	2,629	906	26,147

		Full	Intermediat e	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
	%	76.25 %	0.98 %	9.25 %	10.05 %	3.46 %	100 %
2001	Total	28,647	561	1,320	4,443	2,257	35,170
	%	81.45 %	1.60 %	3.75 %	12.63 %	0.57 %	100 %
2011	Total	37,678	1,068	1,346	2,044	1,187	43,322
	%	86.97 %	2.46 %	3.11 %	4.72 %	2.74 %	100 %
2016	Total	39,812	4,127	8,554	1,555	1,290	55,338
	%	71.94 %	7.46 %	15.46 %	2.81 %	2.33 %	100 %
2022	Total	52,033	488	3,817	3,286	Not reported	59,626
	%	87.27 %	0.82 %	6.40 %	5.51 %	Not reported	100 %

10.1.5 Road network

Access to road services is not recorded in the censuses. The next table shows the available road data for the municipality.

Table 43: Road services in the municipality

Road type	Paved (km)	road Unpaved (km)	road Total length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country, including all freeways)	25.24	N/A	25.24
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	192.62	0.00	192.62
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	19.77	5.19	24.95
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	584.44	42.38	626.82

Road type	Paved (km)	road Unpaved (km)	road Total length (km)
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	18.19	818.40	836.59
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	N/A	N/A	208.96
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	N/A	N/A	0.00
Totals	844.34	865.97	1,919.27

10.2 Access as reported in the Non-Financial Census of municipalities

StatsSA releases a non-financial census of municipalities showing the position at the end of June of each year. The date coincides with the end of the municipal financial year. The census provides information that serves as a framework for policymakers and other stakeholders for analysis, planning and monitoring in terms of service delivery of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation.

In using the data, one should consider that:

- This publication is not necessarily comparable with the Stats SA population census of 2011, the community survey of 2016, and/or household survey data, mainly due to:
 - The data source is municipalities as opposed to households.
 - The different definitions of 'household'. Most municipalities do not have a system for identifying multiple households served by one billing unit or delivery point.
 - Different reporting periods.
- The term 'consumer unit' or 'billing unit' (as used by the municipality for their recording purposes) is not directly comparable with other Stats SA household-based surveys.

Table 44: Number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities

	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Solid waste
2017	48008	41235	48008	48008
2018	52225	41298	52374	49072
2019	52225	41298	52696	49072
2020	52235	41298	52723	49072

	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Solid waste
2021	53374	43904	52723	49300
2022	54309	48681	52723	49649

One should note that in instances with no data for water and sanitation services, the municipality is not the Water Service Provider in terms of the Water Services Act of 1997 (Act 108 of 1997). In these cases, the District Municipality is usually the WSDP. This is usually the case in the Eastern Cape, Kwa Zulu Natal and Limpopo.

Table 45: Number of consumer units receiving free basic services

	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Solid waste
2017	5686	5686	5686	5686
2018	6453	6453	11670	6453
2019	6817	6817	6817	6817
2020	2291	2291	2291	2291
2021	7283	7283	7283	7283
2022	4681	4681	4982	4681

11 Summary and conclusions: Access to infrastructure

Water access shows a clear long-term improvement in overall service levels, but with an important mid-period dynamic in which the expansion of the household base appears to have outpaced the immediate conversion of all connections to the highest service standard. Across earlier censuses, full-service access remains the dominant category but dips in relative terms, while basic access rises, consistent with rapid household formation, settlement expansion, and the extension of minimum service packages to new areas as an interim step. According to the most recent census, the pattern shifts decisively toward a much higher share of households enjoying full-service access and a much smaller “below basic” footprint, indicating that the municipality has not only expanded coverage but also upgraded service levels over time. The remaining risk implied by the distribution is that any residual pockets of lower service are likely concentrated in more marginal settlement areas, often informal or peri-urban, where reticulation extensions, capacity constraints, and topographic or distance factors tend to delay upgrades. From a planning perspective, the trajectory is positive, but future capital planning should focus on targeted backlog mopping-up and on reinforcing bulk capacity and system reliability so that higher coverage translates into consistent quality and continuity of supply.

Sanitation access is similarly high overall and improves strongly over time, but the trend is best described as “near-universal improved access with a persistent residual problem” rather than a perfectly linear improvement. Earlier periods show a meaningful minority still reliant on inadequate or no sanitation, followed by a strong shift toward full-service outcomes as the dominant norm, indicating sustained investment and the effective rollout of improved systems. In the most recent census, full-service sanitation remains very high, but the reappearance of a larger “below basic” component (with the “none” category not reported) suggests either data categorisation effects, settlement growth pressure, infrastructure performance issues in certain areas, or slower upgrading in specific pockets. The practical implication is that sanitation remains a higher-risk service than water because it is more sensitive to household density, network integrity, maintenance, and informal settlement dynamics; even small shares of inadequate sanitation have disproportionate public health and environmental consequences. Capital planning should therefore prioritise the identification of remaining low-service clusters, the condition and capacity of sewer networks and treatment works, and the operational resilience of sanitation systems in fast-growing or environmentally sensitive areas.

Electricity access shows steady improvement toward near-universal coverage, with a clear reduction over time in households reporting no access. The pattern is consistent with a municipality that has progressively extended electrification to most residential areas and tightened the remaining gaps, which typically yields strong development co-benefits in education, household productivity, safety, and overall quality of life. The small remaining “no access” share implied by the latest census is likely associated with informal settlements, remote rural dwellings, or areas where connections lag behind household growth. For infrastructure strategy, the key shift now moves from “expanding access” to “ensuring adequacy and reliability,” especially given rising household counts, changing energy use patterns, and the potential growth in small enterprise demand. This means future priorities are likely to include network reinforcement, reducing technical and non-technical losses, ensuring safe connections in informal areas, and planning for distributed energy options where grid extension or capacity upgrades are constrained.

Refuse removal and solid waste services show long-term improvement but remain more volatile and sensitive to reporting changes than the other basic services, and the data itself signals a measurement issue in the latest census output. Earlier censuses show a gradual strengthening of full-service coverage and shrinking of the lowest-access categories, followed by a mid-period dip where the share recorded as full service declines while intermediate and basic categories increase, an outcome that often reflects rapid settlement growth, service model changes (for example communal collection points or varying collection frequency), and the difficulty of providing uniform waste services in dispersed or informal areas. In the most recent census, the totals and implied shares are internally inconsistent, strongly suggesting a definitional or reporting anomaly rather than an actual increase in refuse removal beyond the number of households. The robust conclusion is therefore that solid waste services have generally expanded but remain uneven, with some areas likely still reliant on lower-standard arrangements. For municipal operations and capital planning, waste services require integrated investment: vehicle fleets and transfer capacity, route optimisation, formalisation of collection in growing settlements, and the protection of environmental assets through effective disposal and recycling systems. The highest risk is that uneven waste coverage tends to concentrate environmental and public health burdens in precisely the areas already facing service deficits.

Road access is not captured in the censuses, but the road network profile indicates a municipality with a substantial overall network, where a large share of the length is unpaved and informal roads and tracks make up a significant component of connectivity. The presence of strong national and main road infrastructure provides a strategic backbone for regional access and economic movement, while the extensive suburban and local road system reflects established settlement patterns. However, the dominance of unpaved segments in informal roads and parts of the local network signals high ongoing maintenance liabilities, access vulnerability during adverse weather, and service delivery challenges in settlements that rely on low-standard roads for emergency response, refuse collection, and public transport operations. From a spatial planning perspective, this network structure reinforces two priorities: first, targeted upgrading of key unpaved links that function as critical service corridors into settlements; and second, the management of informal access routes in fast-growing areas to prevent uncontrolled sprawl while still enabling basic mobility and service reach. Road investment strategy should therefore be explicitly linked to settlement footprint dynamics and to the location of backlogs in water, sanitation, and waste services, because road standards often determine the practicality and cost of extending and maintaining those services.

The non-financial census of municipalities provides a complementary operational view by tracking municipal “consumer units” rather than households, typically showing an increase in the number of serviced connections over time and offering a useful lens on service reach from a municipal recording perspective. Across the period presented, consumer units receiving water, sanitation, electricity, and solid waste services generally increase, consistent with both population/household growth and a wider service footprint. The pattern also shows that sanitation connections, in particular, may lag or behave differently relative to other services, which is common when sanitation infrastructure depends more heavily on bulk capacity, topography, and treatment works performance. Importantly, the document’s caution about definitional differences matters for interpretation: consumer units can undercount multiple households behind a single billing point, and therefore the municipal series should be used to understand direction

and system workload rather than as a one-to-one proxy for household access rates. For planning, the key value is that rising consumer units imply growing operating demands—more meters, more maintenance points, more collection routes, more fault responses—which must be matched by operating budgets, asset management capacity, and renewal planning if service reliability is to be sustained as coverage expands.

Free basic services data highlights a second critical service-delivery dynamic: indigent support and affordability are not static, and the recorded number of consumer units receiving free basic services fluctuates sharply over time. This kind of volatility typically reflects changes in indigent policy, registration drives, billing system updates, verification processes, and sometimes fiscal constraints that influence how municipalities apply subsidies. The planning implication is that affordability pressure and social support needs remain significant even when physical access is high, and that the municipality's ability to sustain universal service quality depends not only on infrastructure rollout but also on revenue management, accurate customer databases, and credible indigent targeting. For capital expenditure planning, this matters because high or rising free basic service loads can tighten operating margins and reduce the funding available for asset renewal and upgrades, making it essential to align infrastructure investment with realistic long-term operating and maintenance capacity. In practical terms, the municipality should treat the service-access story as "maturing infrastructure with residual backlog and affordability stress," and prioritise the next phase of investment toward reliability, targeted gap closure in hard-to-serve areas, and system strengthening that reduces lifecycle costs while protecting the gains already made in expanded access.

Access to Social and community facilities

12 Education facilities

Education facilities include primary, secondary, and intermediate schools, as listed in the National Department of Education database. Generally, the queries list educational facilities within the area.

Table 46: Education Facilities

School Type	Number of Schools	Total Learners	Total Teachers	Learners/Education
Primary	30	19957	725	27.53
Secondary	14	12193	483	25.24
Intermediate	3	736	37	19.89
Combined	6	2775	273	10.16

12.1 Health Facilities

A distinction is made between public and private health facilities in the assessment.

Table 47: Health Facilities

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities
Public Facilities	12
Private Facilities	1

12.2 SAPS Stations

The municipality's total number of SAPS stations and precincts is described below. One should note that police precincts do not align with municipal boundaries.

Table 48: SAPS stations and precincts

Number of SAPS stations	Number of SAPS precincts
5	14

12.3 Lower Courts

The courts of South Africa are the civil and criminal courts responsible for the administration of justice in South Africa. There are 2 lower courts in the municipality.

Map 16: Primary and secondary educational facilities



Educational facilities

LEGEND

- P Primary schools
- S Secondary schools
- C Combined schools
- I Intermediate schools
- E Early Childhood Development Centres
- S Special needs education



Map 17: Health facilities



Health Facilities

LEGEND

- C Clinic
- C Community Health Centre
- H District Hospital
- H Health Post
- M Medical Centre
- C National Central Hospital
- P Provincial Tertiary Hospital
- H Regional Hospital
- C Satellite Clinic



Map 18: Safety and security



Safety and security

LEGEND

SAPS



Police Station



Police Precinct Boundary



Map 19: Lower Courts



Lower Courts

LEGEND

Lower courts

- B** Branch court
- D** Detached court
- M** Magistrate court
- P** Periodical court



13 Summary and conclusions: Access to community and social facilities

Education facilities indicate a reasonably established schooling network with a strong emphasis on primary provision and a substantial secondary component, which is consistent with a municipality that must serve both a large child population and a continuing pipeline into youth and working-age cohorts. The distribution suggests that primary schools form the broad base of access, while secondary schools provide the next tier at fewer sites, implying that secondary learners are likely drawn from wider catchments and may face longer travel distances and greater reliance on transport. The intermediate and combined school categories add flexibility to the overall system, potentially serving smaller settlements, transitional grades, or specific local needs, and they can be particularly important in dispersed or peri-urban areas where standalone secondary provision is not always viable. The learner-to-teacher ratios across school types are broadly in the mid-range, typical of functioning public systems, with combined schools showing notably smaller ratios, which may indicate smaller enrolments per site, different staffing models, or less pressure relative to other categories. From a planning and service delivery perspective, the key trend signal is not simply the number of facilities, but the implied pressure points: primary provision carries the highest total learner load and therefore tends to drive demand for classroom expansion, safe pedestrian access, scholar transport management, and supporting community infrastructure; secondary provision, with fewer sites and high enrolment, tends to drive transport, safety, and facility condition priorities. The maps referenced for education facilities are therefore critical for identifying spatial gaps, areas where settlement growth has outpaced school location patterns, and for prioritising land reservation and expansion opportunities in fast-growing residential zones.

Health facilities show a service landscape heavily reliant on the public system, with a limited private footprint, suggesting that the majority of residents depend on public clinics and related services for primary healthcare. The number of public facilities relative to the municipality's settlement footprint implies a network designed for broad coverage, but the adequacy of access will hinge on spatial distribution, travel times, and facility capacity rather than facility count alone. A minimal private presence often correlates with affordability constraints and a patient load concentrated in public facilities, which can translate into longer waiting times and greater operational strain, especially in areas with rapid household growth, informal settlement expansion, or high burdens of disease and injury. For planning purposes, the most important implication is that capital and operational coordination with the health sector must focus on where population growth and settlement densification are occurring, ensuring that clinic catchments remain reasonable, emergency response is not compromised by road access limitations, and facility upgrades keep pace with changing demand. The health facilities map serves as a practical tool for identifying underserved pockets and aligning municipal infrastructure investments, particularly roads, lighting, stormwater, water reliability, and sanitation, with the functioning of the health network.

Safety and security coverage, as reflected in the number of SAPS stations and precincts, indicates a structured policing presence but also highlights a common governance reality: functional policing geographies do not neatly align with municipal boundaries. The relationship between stations and precincts suggests that operational areas are subdivided for management and response, which can improve coverage but can also complicate coordination for municipal planning, especially when growth areas sit near the edges of precinct boundaries or when rapidly changing settlement footprints create

new safety hotspots. The practical trend signal is that safety planning must be spatially targeted: policing presence alone does not guarantee perceived or actual safety if settlement growth outpaces patrol capacity, if informal areas remain poorly lit or poorly accessible, or if economic nodes experience rising opportunity-driven crime. The safety and security map is therefore central for integrating municipal actions that materially influence policing effectiveness, improved street lighting, maintained road access, clear addressing and wayfinding, formalisation of key routes in informal settlements, and the design of public environments that reduce risk through visibility and activity. In this sense, safety outcomes are closely linked to infrastructure investment choices and settlement management, rather than relying solely on SAPS resourcing.

Lower court provision is limited to a small number of facilities, which is typical because courts serve larger catchments and operate as higher-order services in the settlement hierarchy. The implication is that access to justice is likely concentrated in one or two nodes, requiring travel for many residents and placing a premium on transport connectivity, public safety around the court precincts, and the availability of complementary services such as legal aid, policing coordination, and administrative functions. The courts map helps determine whether courts are located within the primary urban centres or in locations less accessible to the widest share of residents. From a planning standpoint, the trend is toward increasing reliance on a few strategic civic nodes as the municipality grows: as population and households expand and socio-economic pressures evolve, the demand for justice-related services can rise, and the performance of these facilities becomes more dependent on the quality of supporting municipal infrastructure and the functionality of the surrounding precinct.

Municipal institutional indicators

This section describes the overall performance of the municipality based on various indicators.

14 Audit Outcomes

Three months after the end of every municipal financial year, the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) receives financial statements from municipalities to express various audit opinions that relate mainly to financial affairs. This process primarily serves to deter poor financial management and misuse of municipal funds, which could strengthen accountability and enhance municipal service delivery and clean administration.

Table 49: Municipal Audit Outcomes

Financial Year	Audit outcome
FY 2010/11	Unqualified with findings
FY 2011/12	Unqualified with findings
FY 2012/13	Unqualified with findings

Financial Year	Audit outcome
FY 2013/14	Unqualified with findings
FY 2014/15	Unqualified with no findings
FY 2015/16	Unqualified with no findings
FY 2016/17	Unqualified with no findings
FY 2017/18	Unqualified with findings
FY 2018/19	Unqualified with findings
FY 2019/20	Audit not finalised at legislated date
FY 2020/21	Unqualified with no findings
FY 2021/22	Unqualified with no findings
FY 2022/23	Unqualified with no findings

14.1 Non-financial municipal indicators

StatsSA conducts an annual municipal census to determine non-financial performance indicators. The results reflect the position at the end of a municipal financial year. This survey covers selected non-financial information for all municipalities. The census provides information that can serve as a framework for policymakers and other stakeholders to analyse, plan and monitor service delivery of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation, indigent households and employment.

The information is collected annually from all municipalities through questionnaires. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by municipalities. Every effort is made to reduce errors to a minimum by carefully designing the questionnaire, undertaking pilot studies/workshops and editing processes. Results are generally comparable between financial years.

14.1.1 Employment indicators

The following tables show key employment statistics.

14.1.2 Councillors and the Executive

Table 50: Number of councillors

	Fulltime		Part-time		Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
2017	5	3	19	15	0	42
2018	7	4	18	13	0	42
2019	8	4	15	15	0	42
2020	3	1	22	16	0	42
2021	6	3	16	17	0	42
2022	6	3	16	17	0	42

Table 51: Executive mayor and mayor positions

	Fulltime		Part-time		Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
2017	1	0	0	0	0	1
2018	0	1	0	0	0	1
2019	0	1	0	0	0	1
2020	1	0	0	0	0	1
2021	0	1	0	0	0	1
2022	0	1	0	0	0	1

14.1.3 Staffing and Employment

The non-financial census of municipalities by StatsSA reports the following data.

14.1.4 Manager and total employment

Table 52: Managerial positions according to Section 56 of the Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000)

	Fulltime		Part-time		Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
2017	5	2	0	0	0	7
2018	4	2	0	0	1	7
2019	4	2	0	0	0	6
2020	5	0	0	0	1	6
2021	4	2	0	0	0	6
2022	4	2	0	0	0	6

Table 53: Managerial positions according to Organogram (excluding Section 56 managers)

	Fulltime		Part-time		Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
2017	41	22	0	0	6	69
2018	41	22	0	0	6	69
2019	28	11	1	2	11	53
2020	11	2	0	0	40	53
2021	10	4	0	0	39	53
2022	10	4	0	0	39	53

Table 54: Employment positions, including managerial positions

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	1087	0	109	1196

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2018	1119	0	91	1210
2019	1105	97	104	1306
2020	1078	94	145	1317
2021	1143	50	39	1232
2022	1143	50	80	1273

14.1.5 Departmental staffing and employment

Table 55: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Community and Social Services

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	47	0	3	50
2018	123	0	5	128
2019	177	9	9	195
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 56: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Finance and Administration

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	141	0	16	157
2018	208	0	33	241
2019	250	80	62	392
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 57: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Electricity

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	74	0	9	83
2018	73	0	4	77
2019	68	1	3	72
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 58: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Environmental Protection

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	40	0	0	40
2019	21	0	4	25
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 59: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Health

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	0	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 60: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Public Safety

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	186	0	10	196
2018	197	0	2	199
2019	180	0	5	185
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 61: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Road Transport

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	101	0	9	110
2018	98	0	7	105
2019	90	1	2	93

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 62: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Sport and Recreation

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	142	0	14	156
2018	48	0	15	63
2019	16	0	1	17
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 63: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Waste Management

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	62	0	10	72
2018	57	0	6	63
2019	56	3	0	59
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 64: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Waste Water Management

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	62	0	10	72
2018	80	0	8	88
2019	137	0	2	139
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 65: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Water Management

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	96	0	10	106
2018	126	0	4	130
2019	59	0	5	64
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 66: Employment positions excluding managerial positions in Other

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2017	106	0	12	118
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	6	0	0	6
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

	Fulltime	Part-time	Vacant posts	Total (Including vacancies)
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

14.1.6 Service access indicators

Table 67: Responsibility for providing services under the powers and functions

	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Solid waste
2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 68: Responsibility for providing services outsourced or commercialised

	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Solid waste
2017	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2018	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

Table 69: Number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities

	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Solid waste
2017	48008	41235	48008	48008
2018	52225	41298	52374	49072
2019	52225	41298	52696	49072
2020	52235	41298	52723	49072
2021	53374	43904	52723	49300
2022	54309	48681	52723	49649

Table 70: Number of consumer units receiving water services

	Number of domestic consumer units served through a delivery point				Total number of domestic consumer units receiving water services	Total number of non-domestic consumer units receiving water services
	Inside the yard	Less than 200m from yard	More than a 200m from yard	Total number of domestic consumer units receiving water services		
2017	39044	6231	1830	47105	903	48008
2018	41623	9699	0	51322	903	52225
2019	41623	9699	0	51322	903	52225
2020	41633	9699	0	51332	903	52235
2021	41716	10504	0	52220	1154	53374
2022	44909	8214	0	53123	1186	54309

Table 71: Number of consumer units receiving sanitation services

	Flush toilets connected to public sewerage system	Flush toilets connected to septic tank	Bucket system	Ventilated improved pit latrines	Other	Total number of domestic consumer units receiving sanitation services	Total number of non- domestic consumer units receiving sanitation services	Total number of consumer units receiving sanitation services
2017	37939	1079	0	0	1193	40211	1024	41235
2018	38027	1079	0	0	1267	40373	925	41298
2019	38027	1079	0	0	1267	40373	925	41298
2020	38027	1079	0	0	1267	40373	925	41298
2021	41716	1079	0	0	184	42979	925	43904
2022	44909	1079	0	0	184	46172	2509	48681

14.1.7 Service delivery policy indicators

The following table indicates to which services a free basic service policy applies.

Table 72: Has the municipality implemented free basic service policies?

	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Solid waste
2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 73: Domestic units receiving free basic services

	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Solid waste
2017	5686	5686	5686	5686
2018	6453	6453	11670	6453
2019	6817	6817	6817	6817
2020	2291	2291	2291	2291
2021	7283	7283	7283	7283
2022	4681	4681	4982	4681

Table 74: Mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for Water

	Technical approach	Geographic approach	Broad-based approach	Self-targeting approach	Consumption-based approach	Property value-based approach	Targeting based plot approach	Other on techniques size (Includes all approaches except self-targeting)
2018	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not applicable
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not applicable

Table 75: Mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for Sanitation

	Technical approach	Geographic approach	Broad-based approach	Self-targeting approach	Consumption-based approach	Property value-based approach	Targeting based plot approach	Other on techniques size (Includes all approaches except self-targeting)
2018	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not applicable
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not applicable

Table 76: Mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households for Electricity

	Technical approach	Geographic approach	Broad-based approach	Self-targeting approach	Consumption-based approach	Property value-based approach	Targeting based plot approach	Other on techniques size (Includes all approaches except self-targeting)
2018	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported

	Technical approach	Geographic approach	Broad-based approach	Self-targeting approach	Consumption-based approach	Property value-based approach	Targeting based plot approach	Other on techniques size (Includes all approaches except self-targeting)
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not applicable
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not applicable

Table 77: Mechanisms to provide free basic refuse removal services to indigent households

	Technical approach	Geographic approach	Broad-based approach	Self-targeting approach	Consumption-based approach	Property value-based approach	Targeting based plot approach	Other on techniques size (Includes all approaches except self-targeting)
2018	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not applicable
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Yes	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not applicable

Table 78: Monthly income cut-off points to identify indigent households

	R1 600 and below	Between R1 601 and R3 380	R3 Above R3 380
2018	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes
	R1 780 and below	Between R1 780 and R3 560	R3 Above R3 560
2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Yes
	R1 860 and below	Between R1 860 and R3 720	R3 Above R3 720
2020	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable
	R1 980 and below	Between R1 980 and R3 3960	R3 Above R3 3960
2021	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable
	R1 985 and below	Between R1 985 and R3 3970	R3 Above R3 3970
2022	Not applicable	Yes	Not applicable

Table 79: Number of indigent households benefiting from an indigent support system

	Indigent households identified	Beneficiaries			
		Water	Electricity	Sanitation	Refuse removal
2017	5686	5686	5686	5686	5686
2018	11670	6453	11670	6453	6453
2019	6817	6817	6817	6817	6817
2020	2291	2291	2291	2291	2291
2021	7283	7283	7283	7283	7283
2022	4982	4681	4982	4681	4681

14.1.8 Policy frameworks and agreements

Table 80: Policy frameworks and agreements in place.

	IDP submitted	WSDP submitted	Monitoring for water quality	Integrated waste management plan	Monitoring for effluent discharges	Funding agreement with Eskom	HIV/AIDS policy
2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	Yes	Yes	Yes
2020	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2021	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
2022	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

15 Summary and conclusions: Municipal non-financial indicators

Audit outcomes show a generally strong and improving trajectory of financial governance, with the municipality consistently achieving unqualified audit opinions over the period and progressively reducing findings in multiple consecutive years. The pattern suggests that internal controls and financial reporting stabilised notably in the mid-2010s, after which a short phase of regression occurred, during which findings re-emerged, followed by a return to clean outcomes in the most recent completed years. The single year where the audit was not finalised by the legislated date stands out as an administrative and compliance risk signal rather than a change in the audit opinion itself, and it highlights that timeliness can become a vulnerability even when audit quality is otherwise maintained. The planning implication is that the municipality's financial management platform is comparatively credible for service delivery and capital budgeting, but that periodic slippage in findings and audit timeliness can still undermine procurement confidence, delay project implementation, and increase the risk of conditional grant underperformance if not proactively managed. Overall, the trend supports a view of improving institutional reliability, which is a key enabler for multi-year infrastructure programmes and for maintaining public trust in delivery.

Political governance indicators, as reflected in councillor and executive mayor reporting, show a stable overall structure and staffing complement over time, with shifts in gender representation that indicate gradual diversification of leadership roles. Councillor numbers remain constant, implying institutional continuity in the political oversight structure, while the balance between full-time and part-time councillors fluctuates, suggesting adjustments in how the municipality configures political work allocation rather than changes in representation itself. Executive leadership shows alternation in gender across years, which is less a performance signal than an indicator of changing political leadership composition and the municipality's capacity to support leadership transitions without destabilising the overall governance system. From a service delivery standpoint, the main issue is that stable political structures can support consistent prioritisation and budget alignment, while shifts in leadership can introduce changes in emphasis, which makes it important that long-term capital programmes are anchored in adopted plans and objective prioritisation criteria rather than being overly personality- or term-dependent.

Senior management stability appears comparatively strong at the Section 56 level, with a small complement that remains largely filled and only occasional vacancies. This stability is important because Section 56 roles typically drive administrative accountability, institutional performance, and delivery coordination, and sustained occupancy supports continuity in budgeting, contract management, and intergovernmental engagement. In contrast, the wider managerial cohort (excluding Section 56) shows a pronounced deterioration in staffing completeness over time, with a sharp rise in vacancies and a sustained period where the majority of posts are recorded as vacant. This is a significant institutional risk trend: high vacancy rates at the middle-management level often translate into weaker project preparation, slower procurement and contract oversight, reduced maintenance planning, and less effective performance management across departments. The municipality's ability to convert budgets into delivery outcomes is frequently constrained more by these "engine room" capabilities than by the presence of top leadership alone, so the trend signals a need to stabilise the organisational structure, fill critical posts, and reduce reliance on acting arrangements that can dilute accountability.

Total employment positions (including managerial roles) exhibit fluctuating staffing levels and persistent vacancies, with a notable peak in overall post totals in the late 2010s, followed by a period of higher volatility. The presence and persistence of vacancies are the most important trend signals, because they point to capacity constraints that can manifest as service response delays, weaker customer management, and backlogs in routine operations—particularly in technical services, where skills are scarce. The emergence of part-time employment positions in later years suggests changes in staffing models, potentially reflecting budget pressures, shifting service models, or attempts to increase flexibility. For capital expenditure planning, this matters directly: infrastructure delivery depends on credible in-house client capacity to plan, procure, supervise, and operate assets, and high vacancy rates can lead to under-spending, poor-quality workmanship, incomplete projects, and higher lifecycle costs. The institutional story in the employment tables therefore reads as “stable top layer, fragile middle layer,” a common pattern in municipalities that often requires targeted organisational development rather than simply increasing headcount.

Departmental staffing trends (where reported) suggest significant restructuring and expansion in certain functions during the late 2010s, but their usefulness is constrained by the abrupt loss of departmental detail in later years. Where data exist, community and social services and finance/administration show strong increases in staffing and a rise in vacancies, pointing to growing functional scope and possibly a response to service and governance demands, as well as to recruitment or retention challenges. Technical departments such as electricity, roads, waste, wastewater, and water management show changes that imply rebalancing of operational capacity, with some functions expanding rapidly in the reported years, while others contract or fluctuate. The absence of reporting after 2019 prevents a clear reading of whether these changes were consolidated, reversed, or simply reclassified, but the broader implication remains: municipal delivery capability is uneven across functions and may be exposed in key technical services if staffing is not stable. In practical terms, the trend flags the need for a “critical skills” approach, ensuring that core engineering, project management, financial controls, and operations roles are filled and retained, because these are the roles most tightly linked to infrastructure performance and compliance outcomes.

Service responsibility and service model indicators suggest that the municipality positions itself as directly responsible for core services in the years where reporting is available, with limited reliance on outsourcing or commercialisation, except for a specific electricity-related indication in one year. This implies a predominantly in-house service delivery model, which can support accountability and integration across services, but also increases the municipality’s exposure to internal capacity constraints, fleet and plant availability, and maintenance backlogs. The main trend signal is less about a shift to outsourcing and more about the consistency of being the service authority/provider, which elevates the importance of internal asset management, preventative maintenance systems, and operational budgeting. The missing reporting in later years is itself a governance signal: when institutional data becomes patchy, it becomes harder for stakeholders to monitor performance and for the municipality to demonstrate credibility, which can affect planning confidence and external support.

Consumer unit trends show a steady rise in the number of connections or service points recorded across water, sanitation, electricity, and solid waste over time, which aligns with household growth and

expanding service footprints. The composition of water service points shows a strong dominance of on-site or “inside yard” provision, with the remaining share largely within a short-distance threshold and virtually no households recorded beyond the farthest threshold in later years, indicating that access is increasingly formalised and proximate, even where full internal connections may not exist. Sanitation service points are dominated by flush systems connected to sewerage, with septic systems forming a smaller but persistent component and minimal presence of lower-tier technologies, implying that the municipality’s sanitation platform is relatively formal and network-based. A notable recent jump in non-domestic sanitation consumer units stands out as a structural change, potentially reflecting improved registration, economic activity, or refinements to the billing system, and it has operational implications because non-domestic demand can materially affect network loads and maintenance requirements. The overall trend is of growing system workload and a broader customer base, which increases the importance of lifecycle renewal planning and of ensuring that operating budgets and technical capacity scale with connection growth, not just with capital rollouts.

Free basic services policy indicators show consistent formal adoption across all major services throughout the period, signalling an institutional commitment to indigent support and affordability. The operational data, however, indicates that the number of recorded beneficiaries fluctuates sharply year-to-year, which is a strong sign that indigent registration, verification, policy thresholds, or billing system practices are changing rather than the underlying poverty profile swinging dramatically. This volatility is important because it influences municipal revenue stability and the sustainability of service delivery: large swings in the recorded indigent base can create budgeting uncertainty, complicate tariff modelling, and affect the municipality’s ability to fund maintenance and renewal. The targeting approach is consistently self-targeting across multiple services, suggesting a policy design that relies on household application/registration rather than geographic or property-based proxies. This can improve fairness but also raises the stakes for effective administration and outreach. The indigent income threshold trends show that the municipality adjusts its cut-offs over time, implying periodic recalibration to local socio-economic conditions, inflation, and policy alignment. This is appropriate in principle but requires strong communication and consistent implementation to avoid exclusion errors or administrative churn.

Policy frameworks and agreements reported for the earlier years indicate a relatively mature compliance posture, with key planning and sectoral instruments in place and core monitoring functions recorded as active. This suggests an institutional environment that, at least in the reported years, has a formal governance architecture to support integrated planning, compliance with water services, waste management, and public health policy commitments. The latter absence of reporting again becomes the main trend signal: missing data does not necessarily mean missing policies, but it does weaken transparency and can mask implementation gaps. For strategic planning and capital programming, the implication is that the municipality appears to have the foundational governance systems needed to deliver, but that sustaining performance will depend on rebuilding the middle-management capacity layer, stabilising staffing vacancies, improving the consistency of non-financial reporting, and aligning indigent support administration with financial sustainability, so that the municipality can maintain clean governance outcomes while scaling service delivery and infrastructure investment.

Strategic and cross-cutting issues

This section draws together the main threads from the demographic and housing profile, economic structure, land cover and settlement change, infrastructure access, social facilities, and institutional capacity to identify the cross-cutting strategic issues that will most influence service delivery performance and capital expenditure outcomes. While each section describes a specific domain, they are tightly interconnected in practice: rapid household growth changes infrastructure demand faster than population growth; settlement footprint expansion and informality shape the cost and feasibility of network upgrades; economic structure influences the municipality's revenue base and ability to fund operations and renewals; and institutional capacity determines whether budgets translate into delivered projects. The ten issues below, therefore, focus on the highest-leverage constraints and enablers, those that, if addressed, most improve the municipality's ability to provide reliable services, close backlogs, and deliver credible, financially sustainable capital programmes.

Household growth outpacing population growth (the "connections problem")

The most structural driver across the entire assessment is that households have been increasing faster than the population, alongside declining household size and rising settlement density. This creates a service-delivery reality in which demand for connections (water meters, sanitation connections, electricity points, refuse collection routes) grows faster than "people-based" planning assumptions. For capital expenditure planning, this shifts the centre of gravity from simply expanding bulk capacity to also expanding the number and spatial reach of reticulation-level connections and the supporting operating systems. It increases the cost of service provision per additional resident and raises the priority of network densification strategies, infill-friendly land release, and incremental upgrading where formal township establishment cannot keep pace. If this dynamic is not explicitly incorporated into forecasting, the municipality risks chronic "infrastructure lag," where reported access appears high but actual service reliability deteriorates due to overloaded local systems. The capex implication is that multi-year investment plans must be built around household projections and connection growth, with explicit funding for reticulation extensions, pressure management, valve and meter programmes, and the renewal of ageing local networks, rather than just headline bulk projects.

Settlement footprint expansion and the cost of low-rise, dispersed growth

Land cover and building-based indicators point to a built environment that has expanded materially over time, with growth largely horizontal rather than vertically intensive. This pattern tends to drive higher lifecycle costs: longer pipe runs per household, more road kilometres to maintain per serviced area, and higher energy and transport burdens for residents and the municipality. It also makes service delivery more fragile because dispersed areas are harder to maintain and to respond to during disruptions. For capital planning, the cross-cutting issue is the need to manage spatial form as a financial strategy. Infrastructure investment should be used to reinforce a more compact, corridor-and-node-oriented development pattern, prioritising upgrades where densities and demand justify them, and sequencing development so that new growth areas are opened only where bulk and reticulation capacity exist. In practice, this means using the SDF, land-use management, and infrastructure master plans as a single, enforceable growth-management package, supported by capital budgeting rules that favour infill, consolidation, and upgrading over scattered greenfield expansion.

Residual informality and uneven service standards despite high overall access

Across water, sanitation, electricity, and refuse removal, the long-term direction is improved access, but the patterns show that remaining deficits are likely concentrated in specific pockets, often informal settlements, peri-urban fringes, and areas with poor road access. These pockets drive disproportionate health, environmental, and reputational risks, and they also inflate costs because incremental servicing and emergency responses are more expensive than planned network extensions. The sanitation profile in particular signals that even small shortfalls have outsized impacts, while refuse removal data hints at unevenness and measurement challenges that often accompany service delivery in rapidly changing settlement environments. The capex implication is that “backlog eradication” must be reframed as “targeted gap closure plus upgrading of interim services,” with clear, spatially explicit programmes: informal settlement upgrading (in-situ where possible), prioritised service corridors, communal-to-full service progression, and the alignment of service upgrades with land regularisation and tenure pathways. Without this integrated approach, the municipality risks repeatedly funding short-term fixes rather than durable solutions.

Bulk capacity and system reliability now matter more than coverage

As access approaches near-universal levels for several services, the binding constraint shifts from coverage to reliability, quality, and asset condition. High service access is not equivalent to reliable service if bulk systems, treatment works, pump stations, and main networks are operating near capacity or are inadequately maintained. Water and sanitation improvements will stall, and public trust will erode, if interruptions, leak losses, sewer spills, and plant failures become more frequent as the customer base expands. For capital expenditure planning, this demands a deliberate pivot toward asset management: renewal programmes, condition assessments, pressure and leakage reduction, sewer rehabilitation, treatment capacity upgrades, and standby power/resilience investments. It also requires protecting operating budgets for maintenance, because deferred maintenance can lead to larger future capex needs and higher emergency costs. The strategic issue is therefore to balance new infrastructure expansion with systematic renewal and reliability investments that safeguard the gains already achieved.

Road and access constraints undermine the effectiveness of all other services

The road network profile shows a municipality with an extensive network and a large component of unpaved and informal roads, particularly in the areas that are typically hardest to serve. Roads are a cross-cutting “enabler service”: they determine whether refuse collection can occur regularly, whether maintenance crews can reach assets, whether emergency services and health access are reliable, and whether upgrading projects can be implemented efficiently. Poor access increases operating costs and delays, and raises the capex cost of extending services (because construction logistics, stormwater management, and stabilisation requirements increase). The capex implication is that the municipality should treat targeted road upgrading, especially key unpaved links and access spines into growth and informal areas, as part of the infrastructure backlog response, not as a separate transport agenda. A prioritised “service access road” programme can be one of the highest-return investments because it multiplies the effectiveness of spending in water, sanitation, solid waste, health response, and public safety.

Economic structure shapes revenue resilience and infrastructure affordability

The economy shows slow overall growth but a strengthening role for logistics, trade, and business services, alongside weakening construction and some manufacturing softness. This matters for service delivery because it influences municipal revenue stability, the affordability of tariffs for households and businesses, and the future spatial pattern of demand. A logistics- and trade-oriented economy places pressure on roads, freight routes, industrial precinct services, and reliable electricity and water supply. At the same time, slow growth constrains how much the municipality can rely on expanding its own revenue to fund upgrades and renewals. The strategic issue is to align capital investment with the sectors that underpin the local economy, protecting competitive enabling infrastructure in key corridors and nodes, while avoiding “white elephant” projects that assume rapid growth. Capex planning should incorporate a clear affordability and revenue lens: lifecycle costs, ability to recover costs through tariffs, and the municipal fiscal capacity to operate and maintain assets over time.

Social facility access must track settlement change, not legacy location patterns

Education and health facility networks appear established, but their adequacy depends on spatial distribution relative to where households are growing. As residential footprints expand and densify in particular areas, facilities (especially secondary schools and public health services) can become overstretched, and the burden shifts to transport systems and safety risks for learners and patients. Since the private health footprint is limited, the public system carries most demand and is therefore more sensitive to municipal infrastructure performance (roads, lighting, stormwater, water reliability). The cross-cutting issue is that social facilities are not “standalone sector assets”; they require municipal enabling infrastructure and safe accessibility. Capex planning should therefore integrate social facility catchment analysis with settlement growth hotspots, ensuring land is reserved for expansions where needed, and prioritising municipal infrastructure upgrades around schools and clinics to improve functionality, safety, and access.

Safety, public order, and the built environment are mutually reinforcing

The safety and security profile indicates an established policing presence, but functional precinct boundaries do not align neatly with municipal planning areas, and policing effectiveness is heavily shaped by the physical environment. Informal settlement layouts, poor lighting, poor road access, weak addressing systems, and degraded public spaces can undermine response times and increase crime opportunities. This directly affects service delivery because unsafe environments reduce staff effectiveness, increase vandalism and theft of infrastructure, and raise operational costs (security, repairs, downtime). The capex implication is that a portion of infrastructure spending must be dedicated to “crime-sensitive design”: public lighting, rationalised street layouts in upgrading areas, secure infrastructure compounds, improved access routes, and the design of active public environments in key nodes. Treating safety as a spatial and infrastructure issue, rather than only a policing issue, can materially improve service sustainability and protect municipal assets.

Institutional capacity constraints, especially at middle management, threaten delivery

Audit outcomes suggest generally credible financial governance, but the staffing indicators reveal a critical delivery risk: severe and persistent vacancies in the broader managerial layer. This is the layer that typically drives project preparation, procurement oversight, contract management, performance monitoring, and operational coordination. Even with good audits, high vacancies can produce under-

spending, delays, poor-quality work, weak maintenance planning, and increased reliance on consultants without strong municipal client capability. The strategic issue is that institutional capacity is a capex constraint: without stabilising the “engine room,” capital plans remain aspirational. The practical implication is that the municipality should prioritise filling critical posts related to infrastructure delivery (engineering, PMO, SCM, contract management, asset management, billing, and customer management) and establish delivery support mechanisms to address vacancies. Capacity-building should be treated as an investment with measurable delivery outcomes, not as overhead.

Affordability, indigent policy volatility, and operating sustainability

Free basic services are consistently implemented, but beneficiary numbers fluctuate sharply, indicating administrative churn, shifting thresholds, or database and verification issues. This matters because operating sustainability underpins capital sustainability: if revenue collection is unstable or indigent targeting is inconsistent, the municipality will struggle to fund maintenance and renewal, leading to service failures and escalating future capex. Volatility can also signal gaps in customer data systems and in the alignment between billing units and actual households, which undermines both planning and financial management. The capex implication is that “infrastructure delivery” must include investments in enabling systems, such as customer databases, metering, loss reduction, revenue management, indigent registration processes, and transparent policy communication. Stabilising the indigent system and improving billing accuracy can unlock operating space for maintenance and co-funding of capital programmes, directly improving service reliability and reducing lifecycle costs.

Taken together, these issues point to a single strategic conclusion for service delivery and capital planning: the municipality has achieved major gains in access and governance credibility, but the next phase of development will be determined by whether it can manage household-driven demand growth, guide settlement form toward affordability, close residual pockets of informality, and shift from “coverage expansion” to “system reliability and renewal”, all while strengthening middle-management delivery capacity and stabilising operating sustainability through better customer and indigent systems.

Annexure A. Data extraction and data mining

This report is based on queries generated from the MapAble® database by Spatial Data Services NPC. The data sources are indicated in the table below. All the data utilised is in the public domain and can be sourced from the respective data custodians.

The bulk of the data comes from census data from Statistics South Africa. Each census is queried at the smallest data level at which a census was released. The 1996 census was released at the enumerator area (EA) level while the 2001 census was only released at a sub-place level. A sub-place consists of a number of EAs. The 2011 census was released as a small area layer (SAL). Small areas are larger than EA's but smaller than sub-places. It is important to note that the censuses are not consistent insofar as data categories are concerned.

Data partitioning is used in MapAble® to determine values for the selected areas. Data partitioning calculates the proportional ratios of underlying data sets (data linked to polygons such as EA's or sub-places) within a selected query area (municipality, municipality, farm portion, etc.). Data partitioning is used to overcome the need for information on census demographics for areas that are not consistent with the standard boundaries themselves, or as the case in this report, where boundaries change from time to time and area profiles are not directly comparable. The proportions are based on the area of the intersecting themes.

Data partitioning allows for comparisons between datasets, which each have their own unique demarcations, and data that is not necessarily spatially comparable or compatible.

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Table 4: Population and gender	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022 Statistics South Africa. Community Survey 2016 www.worldpop.org
Table 5: Population groups	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022 Statistics South Africa. Community Survey 2016
Table 6: Age groups	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022

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Table 7: Breakdown of demographics 2020	www.wordpop.org
Table 8: Language groups	Statistics South Africa. Census data for 1996, 2001, 2011 and 2022 Statistics South Africa. Community Survey 2016
Table 9: Mid-year population estimates	Statistics South Africa, P0302 - Mid-year population estimates, 2020 Publication date & time: 09 July 2020
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Annexure B. Classification of service access data from the censuses

This annexure shows how **census** data was classified in order to be represented as access to different access categories used in national service delivery policies.

Water services

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011		Community Survey Census 2016		Census 22	
Piped water in dwelling	Full	Piped water inside dwelling	Full	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	Full	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	Full	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Full
Piped water on site	Intermediate	Piped water inside yard	Intermediate	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Intermediate	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Intermediate	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Intermediate
Public tap	Basic	Piped water on community stand distance < 200m from dwelling	Basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	Basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	Basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand	Basic
Water-carrier/tanker	Below basic	Piped water on community stand distance > 200m from dwelling	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and	Below basic	No access to piped (tap) water	Below basic

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011		Community Survey Census 22 2016	
				500m from dwelling/ institutio n		500m from dwelling/ institutio n	
Borehole /rainwater tank/well	Below basic	Borehole	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on communi ty stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institutio n	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on communi ty stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institutio n	Below basic
Dam/river/ stream/ spring	None	Spring	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on communi ty stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/ institutio n	Below basic	Piped (tap) water on communi ty stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/ institutio n	Below basic
Other	None	Rain- water tank	Below basic	No access to piped	None	No access to piped	None

Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	Community Survey Census 2016	Census 22
		(tap) water	(tap) water	
Unspecifi ed/ Dummy	Dam/poo l/stagnan t water	Unspecifi ed	Unspecifi ed	None
	River/stre am	Not applicabl e	Not applicabl e	None
	Water vendor			Basic

Sanitation services

Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	Community Survey Census 2016	Census 22
Flush or Full chemical toilet	Flush Full toilet (connecte d to sewerage system)	Flush Full toilet (connecte d to sewerage system)	Flush Full toilet (connecte d to sewerage system)	Flush Full toilet
Pit latrine Below basic	Flush Full toilet (with septic tank)	Flush Full toilet (with septic tank)	Flush Full toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical Basic toilet
Bucket Below latrine basic	Chemical Intermedi toilet ate	Chemical Intermedi toilet ate	Chemical Intermedi toilet ate	Pit toilet Below basic
None of None the above	Pit latrine Basic with ventilatio n (VIP)	Pit toilet Basic with ventilatio n (VIP)	Pit toilet Basic with ventilatio n (VIP)	Bucket Below toilet basic

Census 1996	Census 2001		Census 2011		Community Survey 2016	Census 22			
Unspecified/Dummy	None	Pit latrine without ventilation	Below basic	Pit toilet without ventilation	Below basic	Pit toilet without ventilation	Below basic	Other	Intermediate
		Bucket latrine	Below basic	Bucket toilet	Below basic	Bucket toilet	Below basic	None	Below basic
		None	None	Other	Below basic	Other	Below basic		
				Unspecified	None	Unspecified	None		
				Not applicable	None	Not applicable	None		
				None	None	None	None		

Electricity services

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011		Community Survey 2016		Census 22	
Electricity Full direct from authority		Electricity Full		Electricity Full		Electricity Full		Electricity Full	
Electricity Full from other source		Gas	None	Gas	None	Gas	None	Gas	None
Gas	None	Paraffin	None	Paraffin	None	Paraffin	None	Paraffin	None
Paraffin	None	Candles	None	Candles (not a valid option)	None	Candles (not a valid option)	None	Wood	None

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011		Community Survey	Census 2016		
Candles	None	Solar	Full	Solar	Full	Solar	Intermediate	Coal	None
Other	None	Other	None	None	None	None	None	Animal dung	None
Unspecified/ Dummy	None			Unspecified	None	Unspecified	None	Solar	Intermediate
								Other	None

Refuse removal services

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011		Community Survey	Census 2016		
Removed by local authority at least weekly	Full	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Full	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Full	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Full	Removed by local authority/private company /community members at least once a week	Full
Removed by local authority less often	Intermediate	Removed by local authority less often	Intermediate	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Intermediate	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Intermediate	Removed by local authority/private company /community members less often	Intermediate

Census 1996		Census 2001		Census 2011		Community Survey Census 22 2016			
Communal refuse dump	Basic	Communal refuse dump	Basic	Communal refuse dump	Basic	Communal refuse dump	Basic	Communal refuse dump	Below basic
Own refuse dump	Below basic	Own refuse dump	Below basic	Own refuse dump	Below basic	Own refuse dump	Below basic	Communal container /central collection point	Basic
No rubbish disposal	None	No rubbish disposal	None	No rubbish disposal	None	No rubbish disposal	None	Own refuse dump	Below basic
Other	None			Other	None	Other	None	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Below basic
Unspecified/ Dummy	None			Unspecified	None	Unspecified	None	Other	Below basic
				Not applicable	None	Not applicable	None		





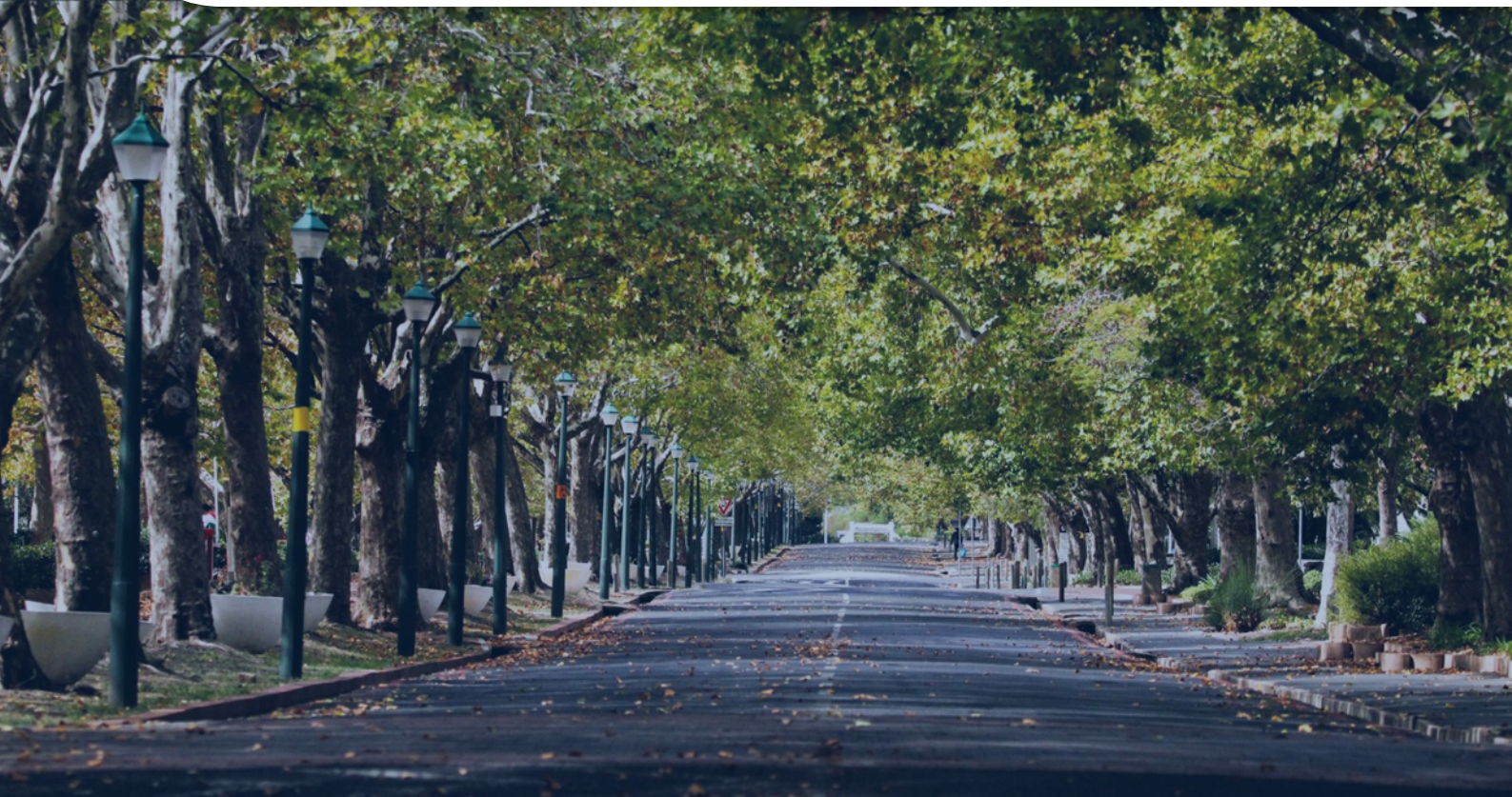
Stellenbosch Local Municipality



Capital Expenditure Framework

Functional Areas Report

2026/27





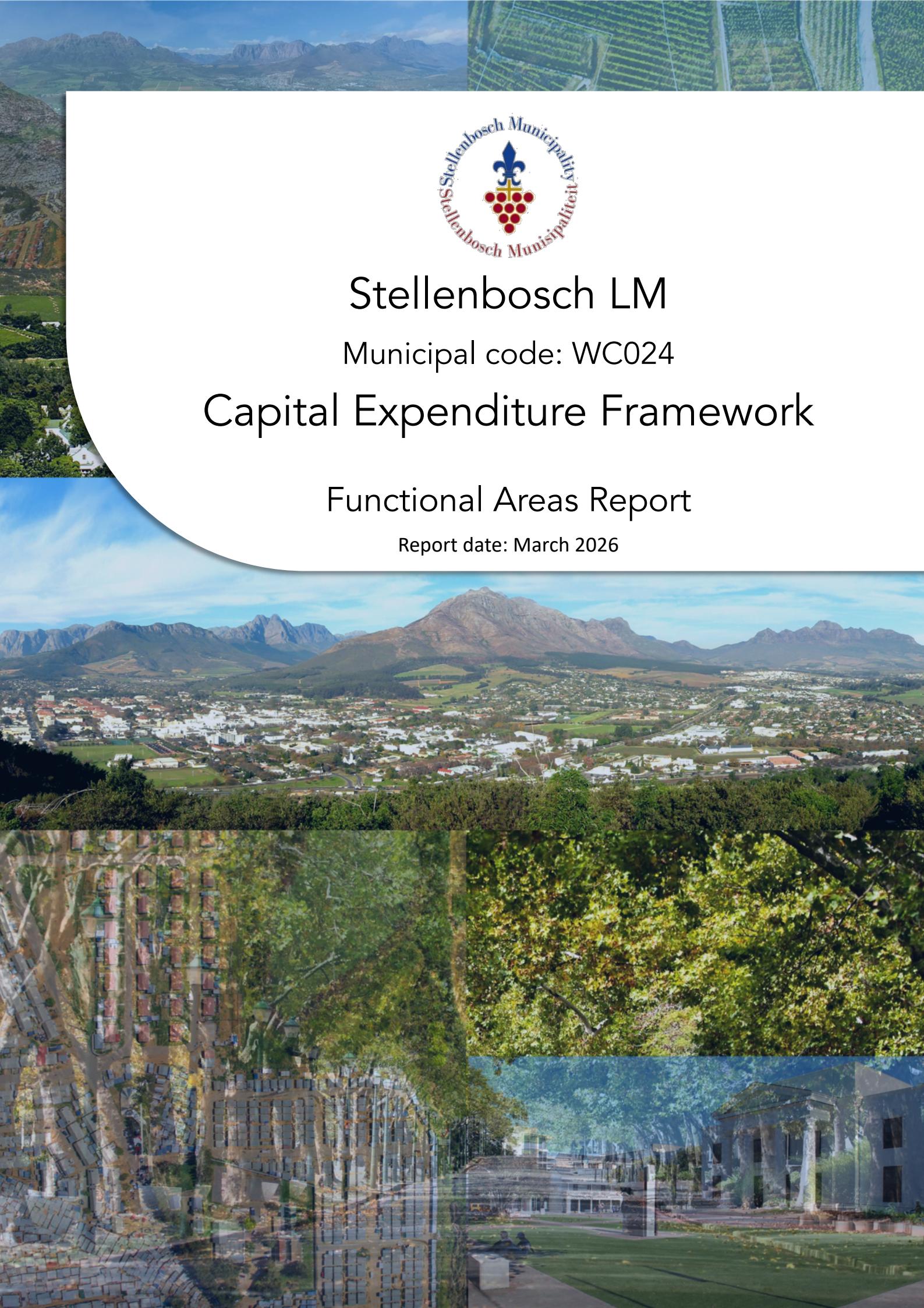
Stellenbosch LM

Municipal code: WC024

Capital Expenditure Framework

Functional Areas Report

Report date: March 2026



Disclaimer

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Nomenclature / Abbreviations

CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CPM	Capital Prioritisation Model
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUDG	Integrated Urban Development Grant
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LTFM	Long-Term Financial Model
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
PDA	Priority Development Area

SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
MP	Master Plan

Locality and context of the municipality



Location and the context of the municipality

LEGEND

-  Area of assessment
-  Provincial boundaries
-  District boundaries
-  Local municipality boundaries



Notes on data, the use and presentation thereof

Spatial analysis and profiling areas depend on quality, detail and geographical data sets. The challenge is to present and use data in such a way that it conveys a message based on facts. The analyst's duty and skill are to combine different datasets and extract value from the process.

There are three challenges to overcome. The first is that data represents a picture at a specific time. These time or date differences make direct comparisons very challenging. Secondly, data have a particular granularity depending on the spatial scale in which the data was generated or presented. This makes the disaggregation of data to a more advanced level of granularity more challenging. The third issue is that related data are generated from different bases, often for different purposes. For example, what is the difference between a family unit, a household or a residential customer in a municipality? They are all related and might even be the same, but they have different interpretations, whether one does social, economic, or financial analyses.

There are three basic ways to overcome these challenges. The first is mapping to do pattern recognition within the timeframe of rates of change. For example, quoting the Census 2011 number of population values can no longer be valid in 2022. However, a map depicting the distribution of population language majorities may still allow the spatial analyst to make every valid observation and essential conclusion because these patterns are slow to change. Secondly, the approach is to do trend analysis by plotting temporal data and then statistically calculating and determining the trend the data values represent at different points in time. Finally, the third option is spatial or numerical cross-comparisons between different and unrelated datasets to draw inferences on trends and outcomes developing in the area.

The approach remains to find the most recent and credible data but to supplement it with historical or comparative data to extract the maximum value from the data. As a word of caution, simply quoting a figure is meaningless if it is not put in context or if the implications thereof are assessed.

The use of place names

Place names used in this document are the place names reflected in official national and provincial datasets. Official names are designated through the South African Geographical Names Council. The official governing body of South Africa advises the central government's executive branch (in the form of the Minister of Arts and Culture) on new geographical names and the changing of existing ones. The South African Geographical Names Act 118 of 1998 established the Council. We are aware that there are often discrepancies between official and local names. Using official names is practical and should not be construed as disrespecting local names, customs and traditions.

Phase 1

Introduction

1 Part 1: Introduction

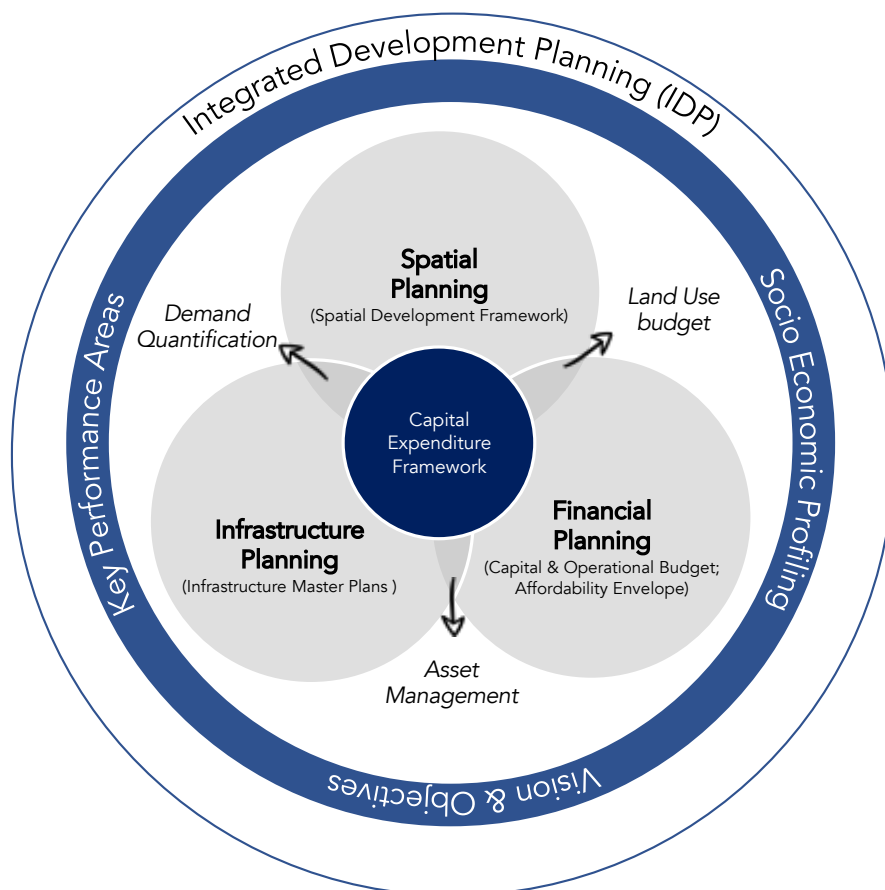
1.1 What is a Capital Expenditure Framework

According to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) guidelines, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a consolidated, high-level view of a municipality's long-term infrastructure investment needs. It ensures that infrastructure priorities are spatially aligned with municipal strategic objectives, budgetary realities, and development plans. The framework is grounded in principles of sustainability, financial feasibility, and strategic alignment, balancing immediate infrastructure needs with long-term development goals, the relationships between these spheres of planning and principles is illustrated in Figure 1–1.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) mandates the inclusion of a CEF within a municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Specifically, Section 21(n) of SPLUMA requires that an SDF “determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially.” This legislative requirement underscores the importance of integrating spatial planning with financial planning, ensuring that the spatial strategies articulated in the SDF are implemented through practical and affordable infrastructure investments.

A Capital Expenditure Framework links spatial development strategies with budgetary constraints and infrastructure demands. It provides a transparent mechanism for prioritising projects, promoting the efficient allocation of resources, and aligning capital expenditure with the municipality's long-term strategic vision.

Figure 1–1: The Capital Expenditure Framework within the built environment context



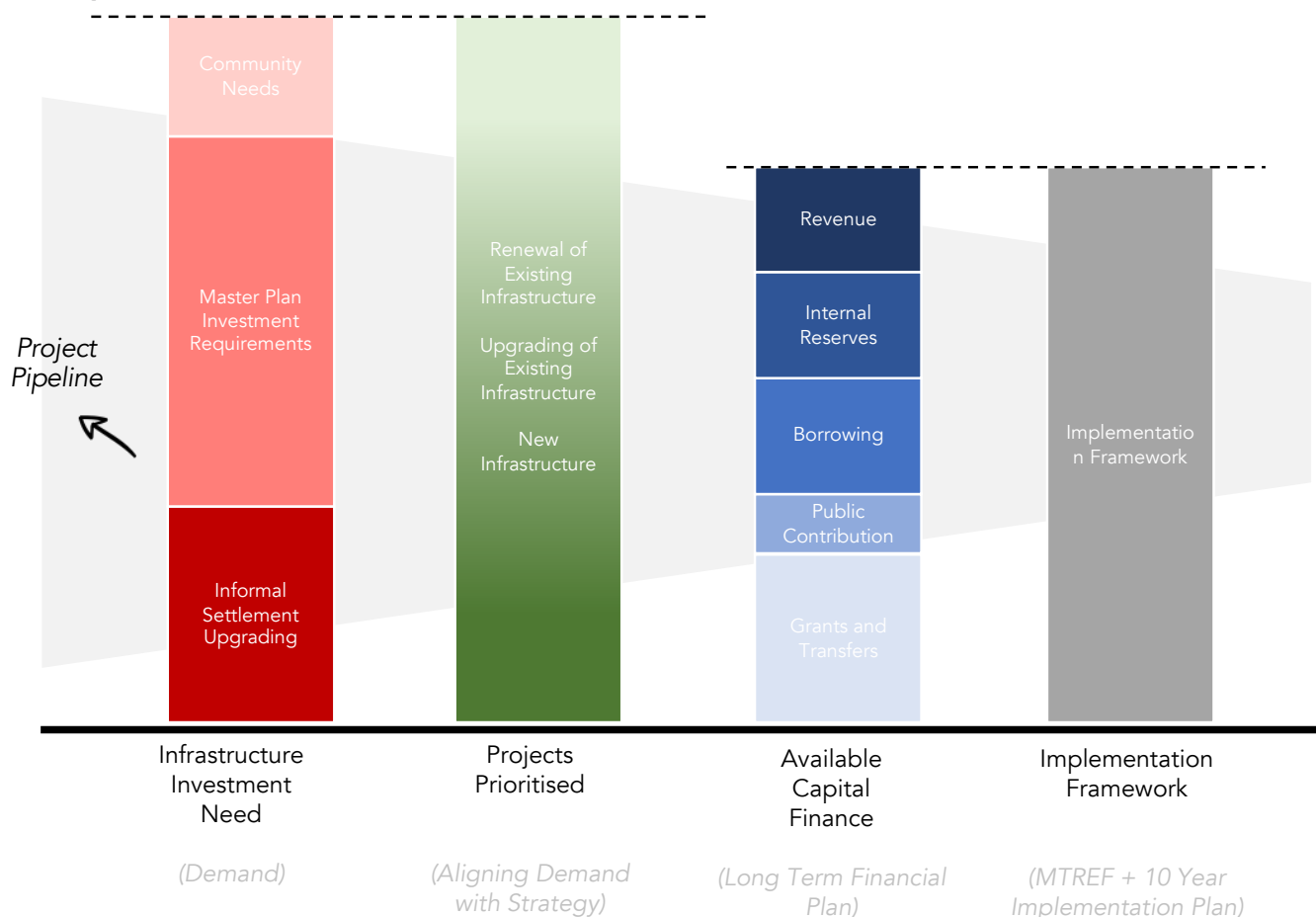
1.2 Aim of Capital Expenditure Framework

The aim of a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is to create a structured and strategic approach to municipal infrastructure expenditure. The CEF is intended to align the municipality's spatial development strategies with its financial resources and capacity, ensuring that long-term growth and development objectives are achievable, and informs operational activities of a municipality.

A CEF aims to provide a municipality with the means to inform financial planning with infrastructure planning and spatial priorities identified in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It aims, furthermore, to establish a clear methodology for municipalities to evaluate, prioritise, and inform implementation processes of infrastructure projects within their affordability envelope, supporting both immediate and long-term development goals.

From Figure 1–2one can see the illustration that infrastructure investment need, expressed as projects, usually exceeds available capital finance, and therefore it is an imperative for municipalities to partake in a prioritisation process to determine which projects are best aligned with the strategy of the municipality, together with a budget scenario process to determine which projects are affordable and should be implemented when.

Figure 1–2: Relationship between infrastructure investment needs, affordability envelope, prioritisation process, and budget scenario process



1.3 Objectives of Capital Expenditure Framework

The key objectives of a CEF is to:

- Socio-economic trends: Understand the socio-economic trends in a municipality over the long term;
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs: Assess and detail the municipality's long-term infrastructure requirements based on an SDF-informed land use budget, infrastructure standards, anticipated socio-economic growth, existing infrastructure, and backlogs;
- Align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Translate the spatial vision and strategic priorities outlined in the SDF into priority development areas which informs prioritisation practices;
- Consolidate Infrastructure Demand: Create a comprehensive list of infrastructure projects across various sectors in line with the municipality's mandate, reflecting the municipality's overall infrastructure demands;

- **Contextualise Financial Affordability:** Integrate the municipality's affordability envelope, derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), to ensure infrastructure expenditure are financially sustainable over the planning horizon;
- **Facilitate Prioritisation:** Establish a framework to evaluate and rank projects based on strategic alignment, socio-economic impact, and spatial targeting amongst others, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and impactful projects;
- **Determine a Budget Scenario:** Offer a structured, evidence-based approach to infrastructure planning and budgeting, improving decision-making processes and accountability to stakeholders - amongst others, to indicate project-level responses per asset type per functional area;
- **Enable Spatial Transformation:** Direct infrastructure investments toward spatial transformation goals, focusing on reducing inequalities, improving access to services, and promoting inclusive economic growth, and;
- **Bridge Short-Term and Long-Term Planning:** Ensure a coherent link between the short-term MTREF cycles, Medium-term Integrated Development Plan (IDP) cycles and the municipality's long-term development vision, embedding sustainability and foresight into the planning process.

1.4 Role of the Capital Expenditure Framework as a policy instrument

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a cornerstone of municipal planning, grounded in South Africa's legislative framework and designed to bridge the gap between long-term spatial development strategies and actionable infrastructure expenditure. The concept of the CEF was formalised under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013), specifically in Section 21(n), which mandates municipalities to determine a spatially referenced CEF as part of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This legislative requirement reflects the increasing emphasis on aligning planning and budgeting processes to address developmental challenges effectively.

Historically, the Constitution of South Africa laid the foundation for this alignment in Section 153, which directs municipalities to prioritise the basic needs of communities while promoting socio-economic development through structured planning and budgeting. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was introduced as a mechanism to achieve this in the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993), evolving through subsequent legislation, including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000). The MSA established the IDP as the principal planning instrument of local government, requiring it to incorporate a comprehensive financial plan and a Spatial Development Framework. This integration ensures that municipal resources are allocated effectively to achieve the long-term developmental vision. The CEF builds on these legislative imperatives by operationalising the SDF within the IDP framework. As a long-term (10-year) planning tool, the CEF quantifies infrastructure needs, consolidates them into prioritised project pipelines, and aligns them with the municipality's financial capacity as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP). It ensures that infrastructure investments are not only spatially targeted but also financially sustainable, bridging the divide between visionary spatial strategies and practical implementation.

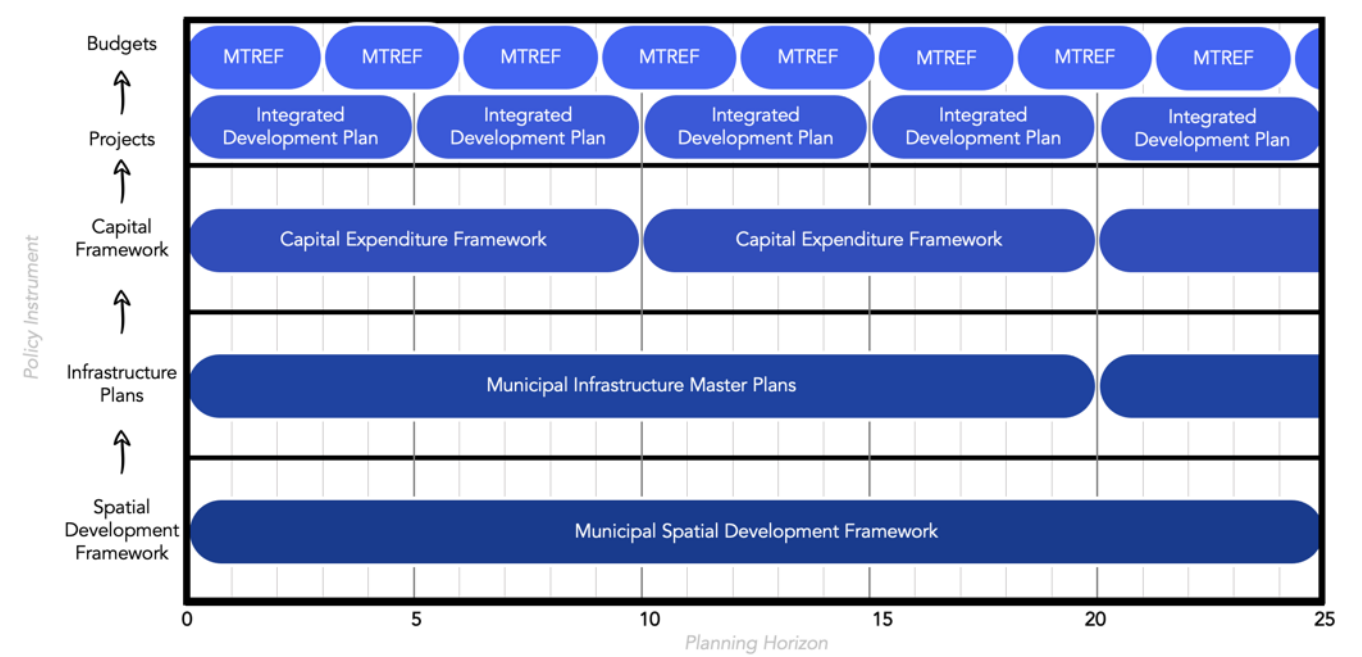
The CEF also plays a vital role in South Africa's Local Government Accountability Cycle, a governance framework defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, Act 56 of 2003). This cycle integrates planning, budgeting, and reporting processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and

alignment with development priorities. Through informing the IDP, and so the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), the CEF enables municipalities to stabilise their decision-making processes. It provides a consistent rationale for allocating resources, ensuring that both short-term operational needs and long-term developmental objectives are addressed.

Importantly, the CEF institutionalises long-term planning practices within municipalities. It encourages decision-makers to adopt a forward-looking perspective that considers future growth patterns, socio-economic trends, and financial constraints. This approach reduces the reactive nature of municipal budgeting, replacing it with proactive, evidence-based strategies that support equitable service delivery and spatial justice.

The CEF is a transformative policy instrument that integrates spatial, financial, and infrastructure planning within the legislative and operational frameworks of municipal governance. It strengthens the IDP as the single most strategic document of municipalities, ensures alignment with the SDF, and guides resource allocation through the MTREF and SDBIP. Through its structured and integrated approach, the CEF enables municipalities to achieve their developmental mandates while ensuring financial sustainability and fostering spatial transformation.

Figure 1–3: The relationship between policy instruments effecting the spatial form



1.5 Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

The structure of this report is outlined below to guide the reader through the key components of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and its alignment with municipal planning processes as well as the norms and standards of the CEF.

Table 1-1: Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 1: Inception and Information Gathering	Phase 1	To provide a contextualisation to the Capital Expenditure Framework. This phase comprises the inception process of the CEF as well as the information gathering process

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
		in which a comprehensive integrated infrastructure investment framework, or portfolio of projects, is collated.
Part 2: Functional Area and Spatial Category for Investment Planning Profiling and Spatial Demand Quantification	Phase 2a	This part introduces functional areas for priority investment which are defined and mapped to indicate the spatial strategy depicted in the MSDf (linked to the MSDf proposals). The identified functional areas are used to determine the future population, housing, and land demand based on existing socio-economic and related data which is used in the spatial demand quantification component.
Part 3: Infrastructure demand	Phase 2b	This part determines the investment requirements for each functional area, including operational and maintenance costs per asset class. The goal is to compare the optimal infrastructure requirements scenario with the known infrastructure demand based on current planning frameworks.
Part 4: Affordability Envelope	Phase 3	This part is a reflection of the municipality's financial health and long-term financial plan. Primarily it includes the results of the re-application of the long-term financial plan to determine the appropriate affordability envelope.
Part 5: Prioritisation and Budget Scenario	Phase 4	This part has a prioritisation framework that considers spatial, engineering, and financial factors to calculate a composite score indicating each project's relative importance in the pipeline. It also applies this framework to the budget fit process to determine how to allocate capital within the affordability envelope per project for the next 10 years.
Part 6: Capital Expenditure Programme	Phase 5	This part is a breakdown of the 10-year capital expenditure framework. Essentially, it analyses the fitted project pipeline in terms of spatial alignment, asset type alignment, and other attributes to ultimately verify that the 10-year capital expenditure framework is in line with the strategic intent of the prioritisation framework and the MSDf objectives.
Part 7: Institutional Arrangements and Project Closeout	Phase 6	This phase comprises of a concluding chapter to the CEF, this part aims to identify areas of enhancement that will render the CEF not only as a compliance document but to solidify institutional change around the alignment of planning, engineering, and financial practices – with the ultimate aim to improve service delivery. Furthermore this phase contains a final close-out report detailing the project timeline and conclusions drawn.

Phase 2a

Functional Areas

The methodology and approach to defining Functional Areas

2 Introduction

In terms of Section 152 (1) (b), (c) and (d) of the constitution, a municipality must ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, promote social and economic development and promote safe and healthy environments. It continues and states in 152 (2) that a municipality must achieve the objectives set out in 152 (1) within its financial and administrative capacity.

The current developmental pressures experienced within the South African context, specifically the lack of available resources to address the infrastructure demand faced by municipalities, together with the legislative framework as set out in the constitution and other planning documents, led to the implementation of the principle of spatial targeting. Spatial targeting refers to the deliberate focus of particular actions on a specific spatial area. This concept is currently prevalent in the planning and urban management environment. It is a beneficial and efficient principle to apply when dealing with limited resources and when a municipality aims to address spatial injustices in a focussed and integrated manner. Therefore, this section seeks to define and delineate different Functional Areas. The section provides a brief background to Functional Areas and an overview of the methodology used. This chapter also presents the various development indices used to delineate the Functional Areas as well as the final functional areas and their descriptions.

3 Approach and methodology

Defining the municipality's Functional Areas requires a clear, rational and consistent methodology. The methodology adopted for this purpose relies on multi-criteria GIS analysis supported by two specific technical tools to achieve the desired results. The process is quantitative and evidence-based. The tools used in this process are described below.

3.1 Key policies and themes driving the approach

Spatial planning in South Africa has undergone significant transformation since the end of apartheid, driven by a series of policy frameworks and legislative acts aimed at redressing historical inequalities and promoting sustainable development. Key policies that have shaped spatial planning include the White Paper on Reconstruction and Development (1994), the Development Facilitation Act of 1995, the National Urban Development Framework of 1997, the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001), the National Spatial Development Perspective of 2006, the National Development Plan 2030, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013, and the Integrated Urban Development Framework of 2016.

From the foundational focus on meeting basic needs and promoting human resource development in the RDP to the advanced, integrated urban strategies of the IUDF, South African spatial planning policies demonstrate a consistent commitment to creating sustainable and inclusive urban environments. The alignment of objectives across various policy frameworks reflects a strategic emphasis on enhancing transport and mobility, promoting mixed land uses, increasing population densities, and improving access to economic and social opportunities. These efforts are vital in fostering spatial integration and addressing the persistent inequalities rooted in the country's historical spatial divides.

Therefore, the approach and methodology presented in this working paper attempt to address these key overarching themes. Using the latest available spatial data and advanced GIS analysis techniques, this approach can spatially quantify how these themes manifest within the municipal area.

3.2 Understanding the concept of Functional Areas

According to the CEF Guidelines, a Functional Area is a region with similar developmental and service demand characteristics. A typical example is demarcating all areas with rural traits because they have more or less similar challenges (low density, lack of high-order services, remote locations, and dependence on the primary sector for employment). Each Functional Area also requires a unique development strategy to address the area's development challenges.

The ability to sustain any function or service is based on a demand threshold. The threshold population, for example, to support a small café, is entirely different from the threshold population to sustain a hospital. Matters such as the threshold population's income, mobility, and many other factors complicate matters. Nevertheless, the crucial issue is that functional boundaries vary and do not necessarily coincide with municipal boundaries. Municipal boundaries describe administrative jurisdictions, but municipalities cannot plan for areas outside their mandated service delivery areas. In the same way that development efforts are focused on selected nodal areas, the demand for services and uses is determined and generated by the broader Functional Area that a node serves rather than

the extent of development within the node only. Different demand thresholds, functional linkages and characteristics necessitate a distinction between Functional Areas in a municipality.

3.3 Analysis approach

Before the multi-criteria, GIS analysis depended on two components that made this exercise possible. The first is developing a suitable hexagon grid system, and the second is a place syntax approach for analysing data. In combination, these two elements allow for rational analysis within a consistent approach. The process results in a development potential index integrating the impact of a range of factors on any location in a municipality.

The following section briefly overviews the two aspects that form the basis for developing Functional Areas.

- **The hexagon-grid** overlay made it possible to describe the status quo consistently and comparably through data partitioning and data bucketing. The hexagon grid makes this analysis possible and is a much improved and sufficient way of analysing large data sets, in more detail, at a regional scale.
- **Space syntax** is the approach used to analyse vast amounts of data used in this analysis. It uses the hexagon grid base and spatial data to present the data variables in terms of attraction and accessibility.

3.4 The hexagon grid base

Grid systems are critical to analysing sizeable spatial data sets and partitioning areas of a region into identifiable grid cells. With this in mind, a 250m hexagon grid was used¹ for the study area to analyse, explore, compare and visualise data.

Deriving information and insights from data requires analysing data of different types and forms across the municipality. Because cities and spatial data are geographically diverse, this analysis needs to happen at a fine granularity. Analysis at the finest granularity, the exact location of an event, is exceedingly complex and expensive. Analysis of areas, such as neighbourhoods within a city, is much more practical.

For this reason, the hexagon grid was developed to bucket events and data into hexagonal areas. The hexagons approach was an essential choice because data changes over time, units of measure change, and it is often not presented consistently in terms of spatial manifestation. An example is the ever-changing ward boundaries in a municipality. Hexagons also minimise the quantisation error introduced when these data changes take place. Hexagons also allow us to approximate radiuses easily.



Figure 4: The data 'bucketing' process

Choosing the hexagon as the basis of the analysis is important. The first consideration is the size of the hexagon. A 250m hexagon balances the level of detail needed and the data types used in the analysis. The 250m hexagons also relate to what is considered a good size representing urban granularity. They provide a grain of information that is easy to process, analyse and visually present.

Another consideration is that hexagons have only one distance between a hexagon's centre point and its neighbours, compared to two distances for squares or three distances for triangles. This property greatly simplifies performing analysis and smoothing over gradients (Figure 5).

¹ The 250m hexagon grid was developed by Spatial Data Services Africa (www.sdsafrica.net) and 22 million hexagons cover the entire South Africa.

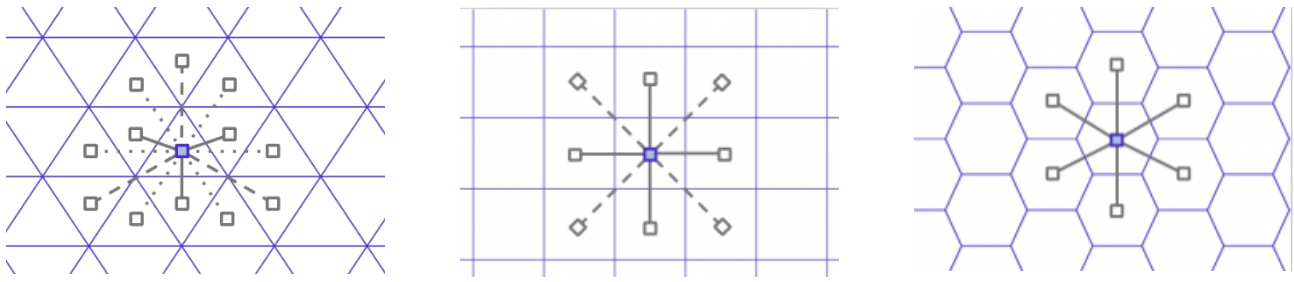


Figure 5: Distances from a triangle to its neighbours (left), a square to its neighbours (centre), and a hexagon to its neighbours (right)

3.4.1 Place syntax

A place syntax approach was used to combine the space syntax description of urban environments with conventional descriptions of attraction into a combined accessibility analysis to measure centrality. Measuring centrality can be done in several ways. The two most prominent ways are Integration or closeness centrality or betweenness centrality or choice. These measures can be defined as follows:

- Integration (or closeness centrality) is a measure that describes relativised asymmetry in the graph network.
- Choice measures movement flows through spaces. Spaces that record-high general choice is located on the shortest paths from all origins to all destinations.

Within this context, one can use various ways to apply these methodologies. They include:

- Angular integration analysis
- Angular betweenness analysis, and
- Accessibility analysis.

For this project, the focus was on using the accessibility analysis method. Two types of accessibility analysis were used: attraction distance and attraction reach.

Attraction distance captures proximity and measures the distance from the 'origin' points, such as addresses, or in this case the centroid of each hexagon, to some kind of attraction, such as primary schools.

Attraction reach measures the total amount of attractions that can be reached within a certain distance from the points of origin. Thus, this kind of density measure indicates how many schools, shops or people can be reached within a neighbourhood (defined by distance).

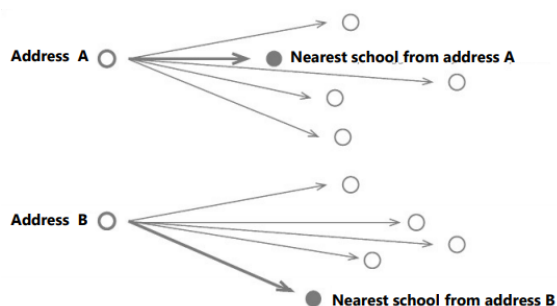


Figure 6: Measuring attraction distance

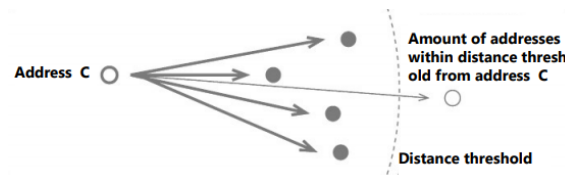


Figure 7: Measuring attraction reach

Attraction analysis can also be seen as a description of the presence (or absence) of society and answers questions such as: “Which services are available within walking distance?” or “How equal is service distributed in a specific area.”

3.5 Functional Area index modelling

The Functional Areas are based on existing data and information to ensure a link between current conditions and future development. This index should serve as an essential input into the decision-making process to guide development and direct the Capital Expenditure Framework’s priorities.

The aggregate of the Functional Areas describes a development potential framework. It provides a realistic representation of the municipality’s current situation to compare and measure the spatial efficiency of the existing municipal spatial policies and strategies.

3.5.1 Steps in a multi-criteria analysis

Below are the necessary steps followed in a multi-criteria evaluation.

- **Define the problem/question:** Clearly define the goal or issue that the analysis needs to address.
- **Determine the criteria:** What are the factors and constraints that need to be considered?
- **Standardise the factors:** Normalisation process that allows various criteria to be compared with one another. Normalisation is typically done by ranking the factors in an index (i.e. 1 to 10) from high to low or good to bad.
- **Determine each factor’s weight:** Decide the impact that each factor has and express it as a weighted percentage against the other factors.
- **Aggregate the criteria:** Various methods are used, of which *weighted overlay* or *arithmetic overlay* is most commonly used to get a final suitability result.
- **Validate/verify the result:** Involves checking the results and adjusting the criteria’ weightings if needed.

3.5.2 The Functional Area model methodology

The suitability model is presented in Figure 8. The final index comprises five (5) primary criteria (sub-indexes), each comprising several data and information inputs. Each criterion has a weighting out of 100, which shows its impact on the final results.

The five main criteria include urban morphology, access to facilities, demographic influence, economic influence, and environmental impact.

The subsequent sub-section and maps show the results of the analysis. The maps show the results of the variables considered in the development of each index map.

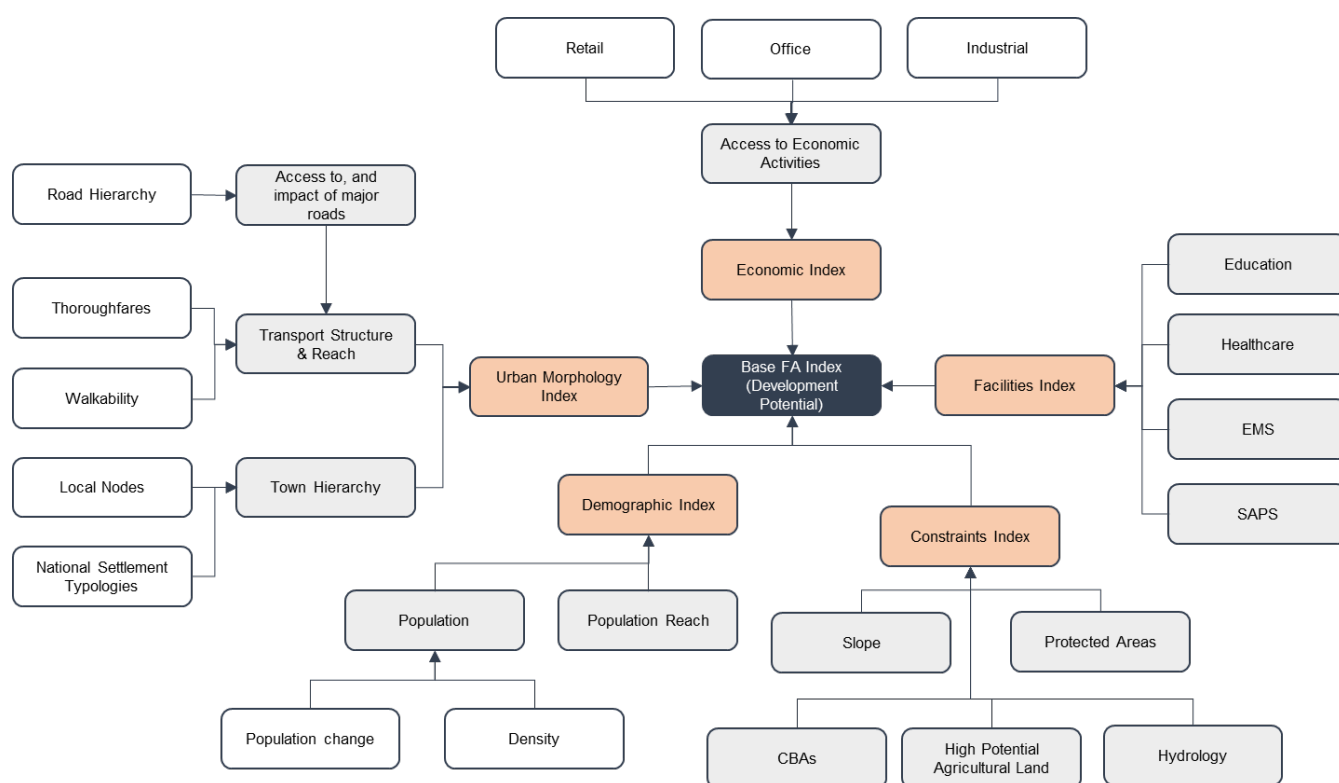


Figure 8: Development of potential modelling methodology

3.6 The functional area index results

3.6.1 Urban morphology index

The urban morphology index considers some of the most significant physical and human-made structuring elements that impact development. Two main aspects are analysed. The first includes the accessibility, hierarchy and impact of existing towns, and the second aspect consists of the effects of access and mobility features. The road network, its hierarchy and walkability are all factors in the analysis. The combined results of the analysis are presented in Map 1 below.

3.6.2 Social facilities index

The social facility index measures the distance factor from schools, hospitals, clinics, emergency services and SAPS stations. These elements consider the relevant distance factor from each facility described in the CSIR guidelines for social facilities provision. An attraction reach analysis was also done to identify how each hexagon cell in the municipality is served and how many facilities a location can access. The combination of the analysis results for different facilities provided an overall facility index for the municipal area. The facilities index generally shows a centralisation of facilities, as shown in Map 2.

3.6.3 Demographic index

The demographic index considers three aspects. It firstly assesses the spatial density and distribution of people. The second aspect is where and to what extent population change has occurred between 1996 and 2020. The third aspect is how accessible the population is. This accessibility to people is essential, especially for service delivery and the people's general well-being. Map 3 shows the population index.

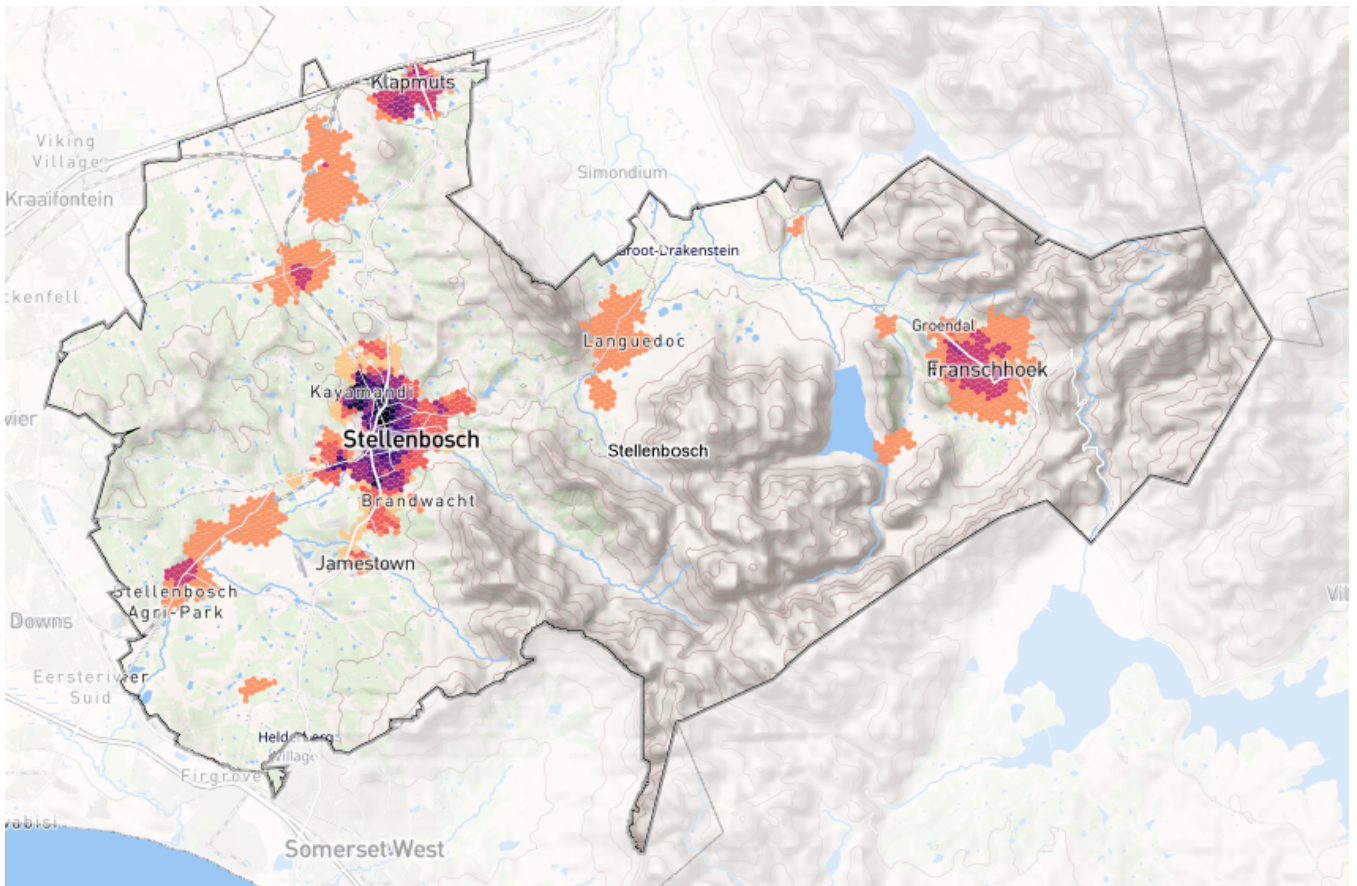
3.6.4 Economic index

Map 4 shows the results of the economic index. The index assesses people's ability to reach areas of employment or specific commercial and industrial activities.

3.6.5 The combined development index

The Functional Area index is a combination of the previous four indices. It considers all the above aspects and combines them to form a final index. Each of the abovementioned indices carries an assigned weight as part of the process. The weighting is derived from policy documents such as the IDP and SDF that guide the municipality's spatial vision and priorities. The final index result is presented in Map 5.

The analysis results and the development of the indices now provide a base for identifying appropriate Functional Areas. These Functional Areas are derived based on a solid quantifiable approach. The following section describes how appropriate Functional Areas were delineated based on the indices developed in this chapter.



Urban morphology index

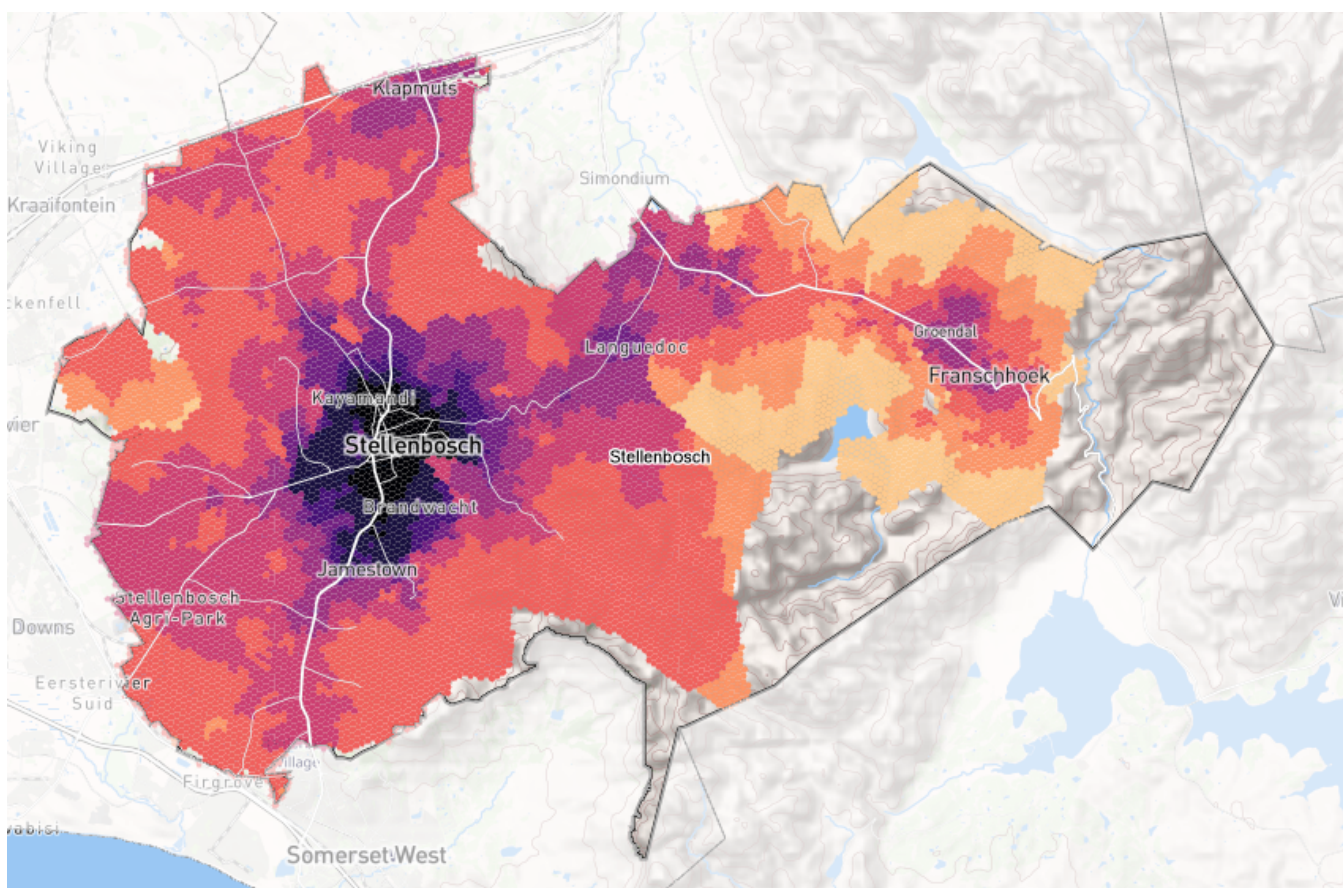
LEGEND

Index

- 0 - 0.1
- 0.1 - 0.2
- 0.2 - 0.3
- 0.3 - 0.4
- 0.4 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 0.6
- 0.6 - 0.7
- 0.7 - 0.8
- 0.8 - 0.9
- 0.9 - 1



Map 1: Urban morphology index



Social facilities index

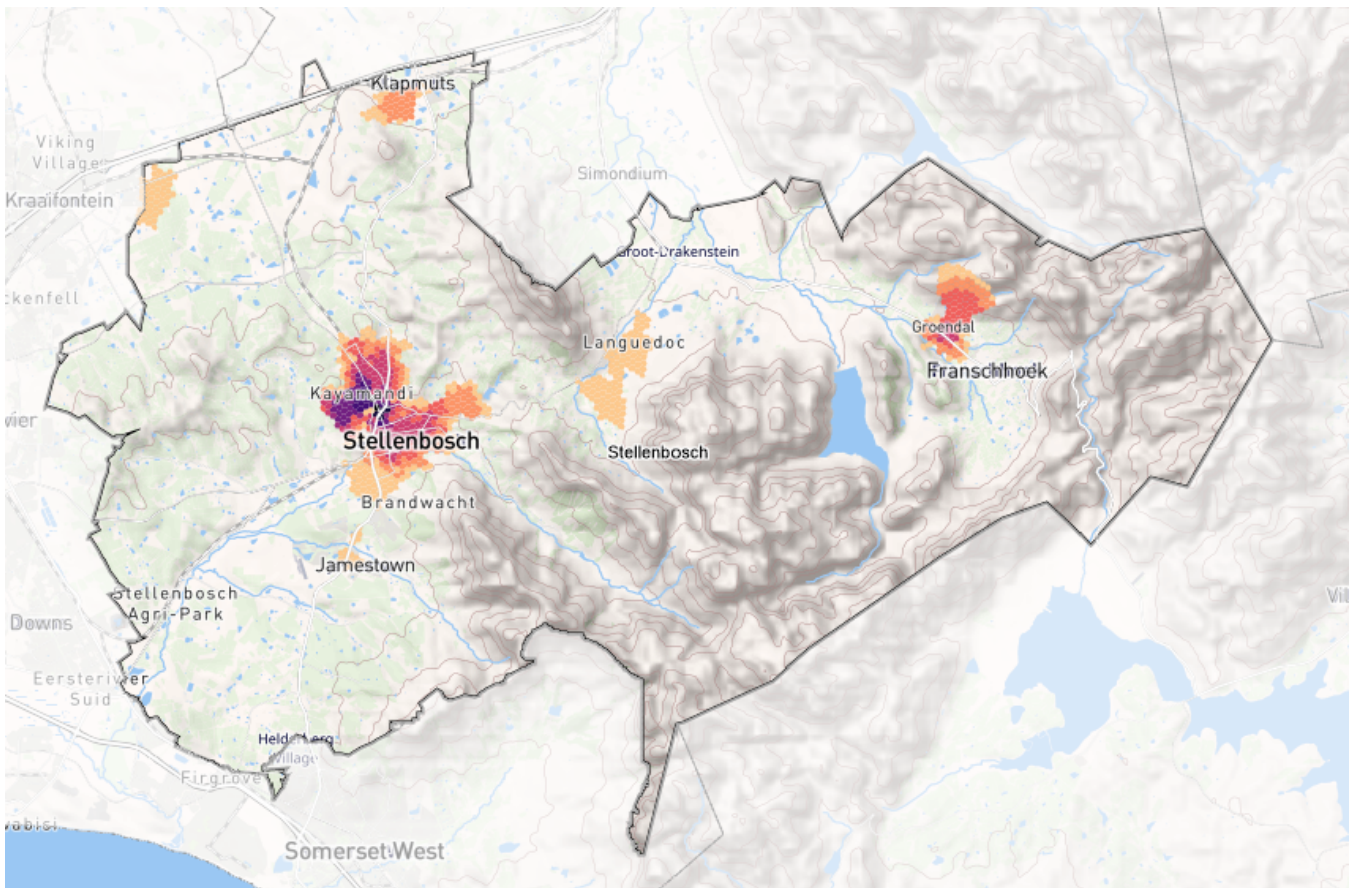
LEGEND

Index

0 - 0.1
0.1 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.5
0.5 - 0.6
0.6 - 0.7
0.7 - 0.8
0.8 - 0.9
0.9 - 1



Map 2: Social facilities index



Demographic index

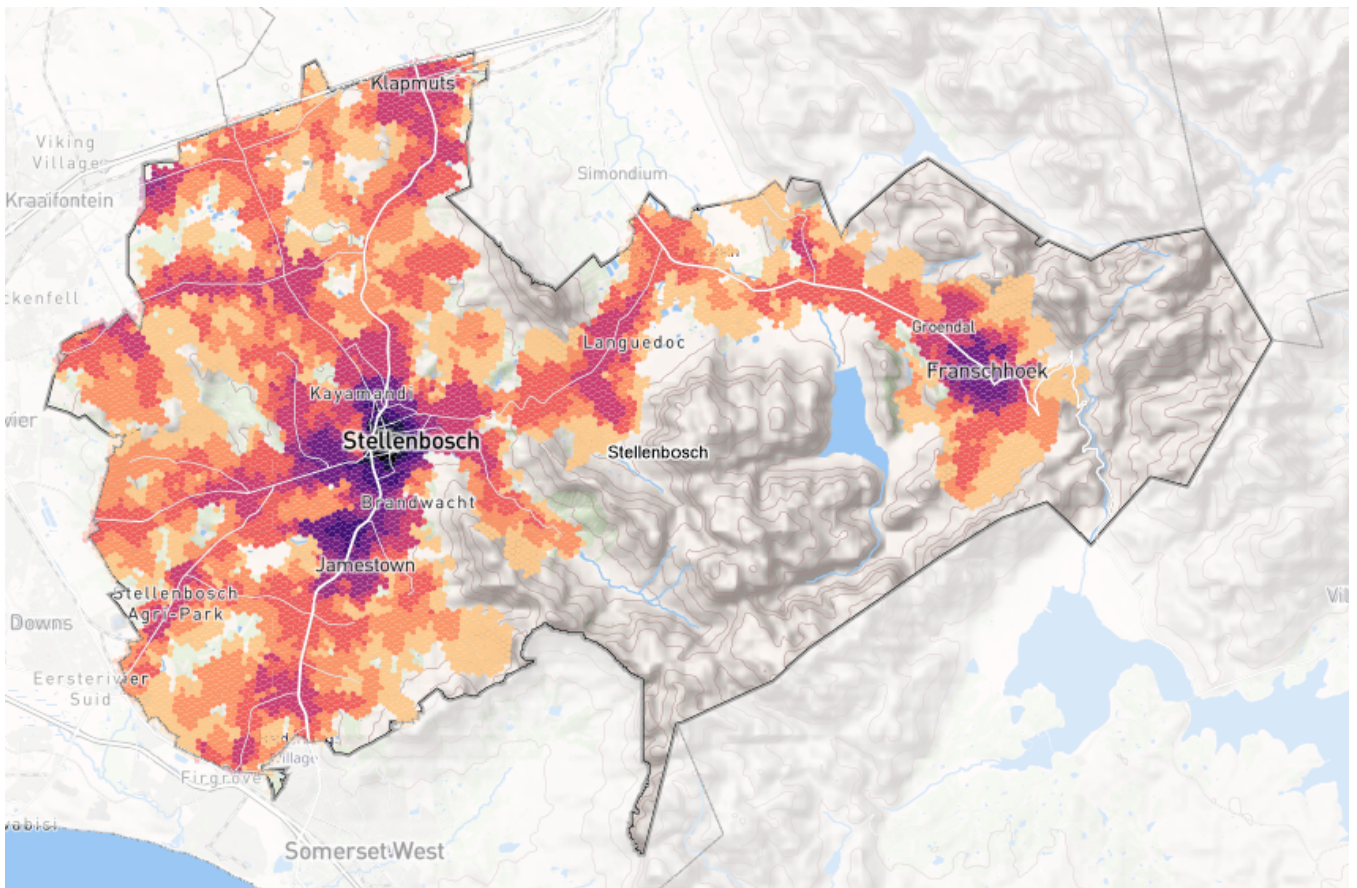
LEGEND

Index

0 - 0.1
0.1 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.5
0.5 - 0.6
0.6 - 0.7
0.7 - 0.8
0.8 - 0.9
0.9 - 1



Map 3: Demographic index



Economic index

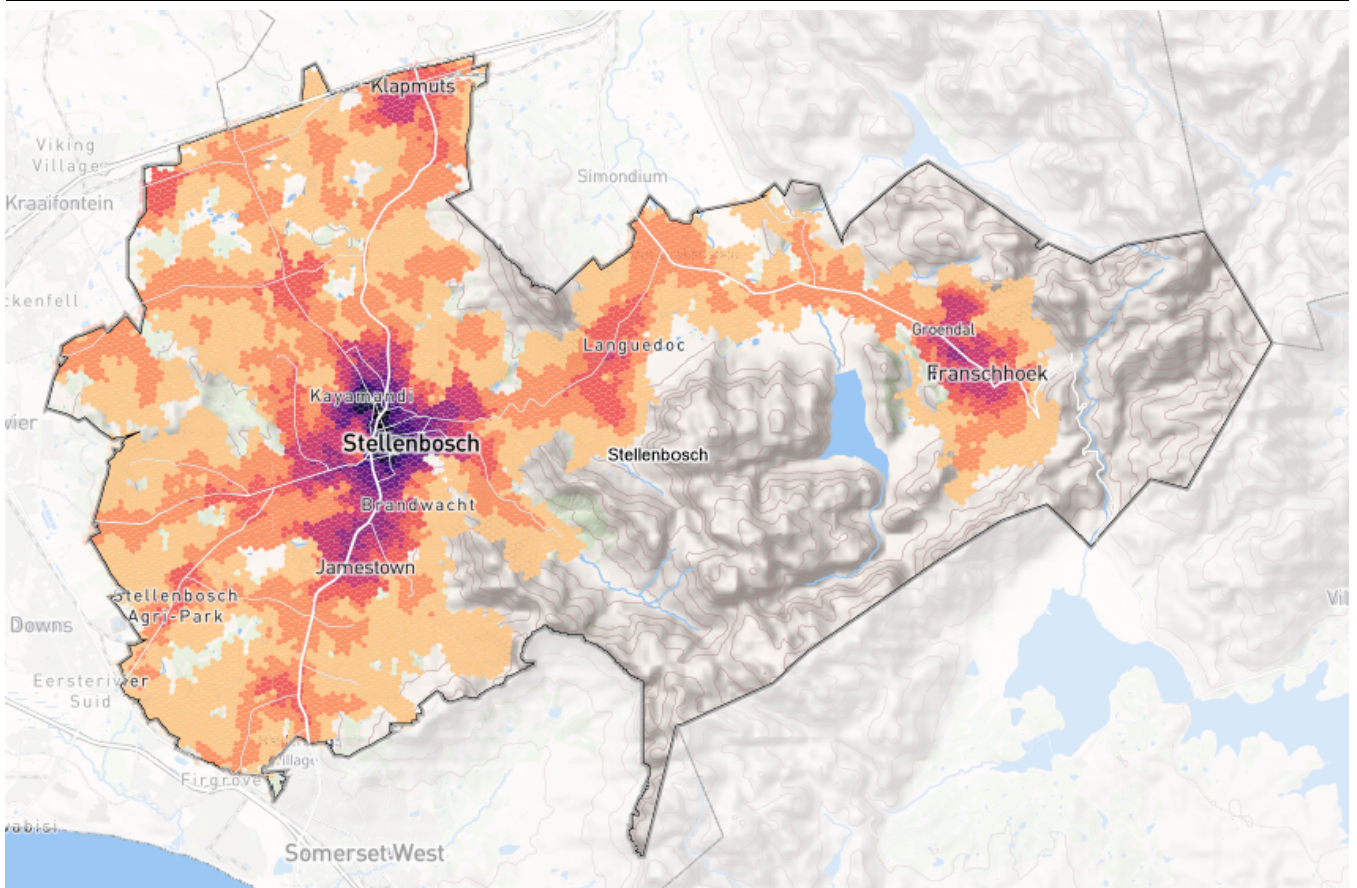
LEGEND

Index

0 - 0.1
0.1 - 0.2
0.2 - 0.3
0.3 - 0.4
0.4 - 0.5
0.5 - 0.6
0.6 - 0.7
0.7 - 0.8
0.8 - 0.9
0.9 - 1



Map 4: Economic index



Final combined development index

LEGEND

Index

- 0 - 0.1
- 0.1 - 0.2
- 0.2 - 0.3
- 0.3 - 0.4
- 0.4 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 0.6
- 0.6 - 0.7
- 0.7 - 0.8
- 0.8 - 0.9
- 0.9 - 1



Map 5: Final combined development index

4 Defining the Functional Areas

4.1 A transect approach to defining Functional Areas

A robust theoretical foundation was necessary to derive Functional Areas from the index developed in the preceding section. The transect concept provided a suitable approach. Transects, or sections through a landscape, are not exclusive to regional planning. They have been employed in environmental sciences to study the changes in biological populations across habitats and to assess human roles within socio-ecological systems.

The use of a transect as an analytical tool can be traced to early planning theorists, such as Ebenezer Howard and Patrick Geddes. New Urbanists have since adopted a rural-to-urban transect as a basis for development regulations aimed at creating sustainable and liveable urban forms. This approach seeks to organise elements of urbanism—such as buildings, lots, land use, streets, and other physical components of the human habitat—in ways that maintain the integrity of various urban and rural environments.

The transect method has been further advanced through manuals and guidelines designed to repair sprawl and promote the development of cohesive, efficient, and liveable communities. Such resources provide practical strategies for transforming fragmented and inefficient developments into complete, robust neighbourhoods.

In South Africa, the transect approach has been advocated as a framework for spatial planning and land use management at both regional and local levels. It is argued that a transect model, based on criteria such as land use, density or intensity, and agricultural suitability, can be effectively tailored to the South African context.

Research indicates that this approach offers both flexibility and focus, enabling decision-makers to adapt each transect zone to local conditions while monitoring essential elements aligned with planning guidelines. It accommodates change by allowing for amendments to transect zones as areas undergo urbanisation or formalisation. Moreover, the transect approach aligns well with SPLUMA, as it can generate broad, nuanced land-use zones to meet planning requirements.

4.2 Functional area descriptions

The final step in the process was the development of the Functional Areas. Classifying Functional Areas was achieved by grouping the index categories of the assessment into eight (8) Functional Areas. The index categories were grouped into the different transects using statistical categorisation techniques. After each categorisation of the index, a ground-truthing process took place. This entailed comparing the results to aerial imagery to test the different outcomes. The Functional Areas attempt to group locations of similar character to provide a unique development approach to each. The resulting Functional Areas are:

Development Intensity: High



Urban centre



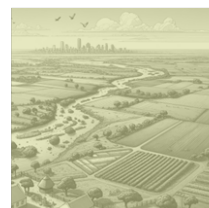
General urban



Suburban

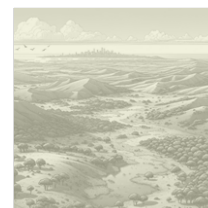


Peri urban



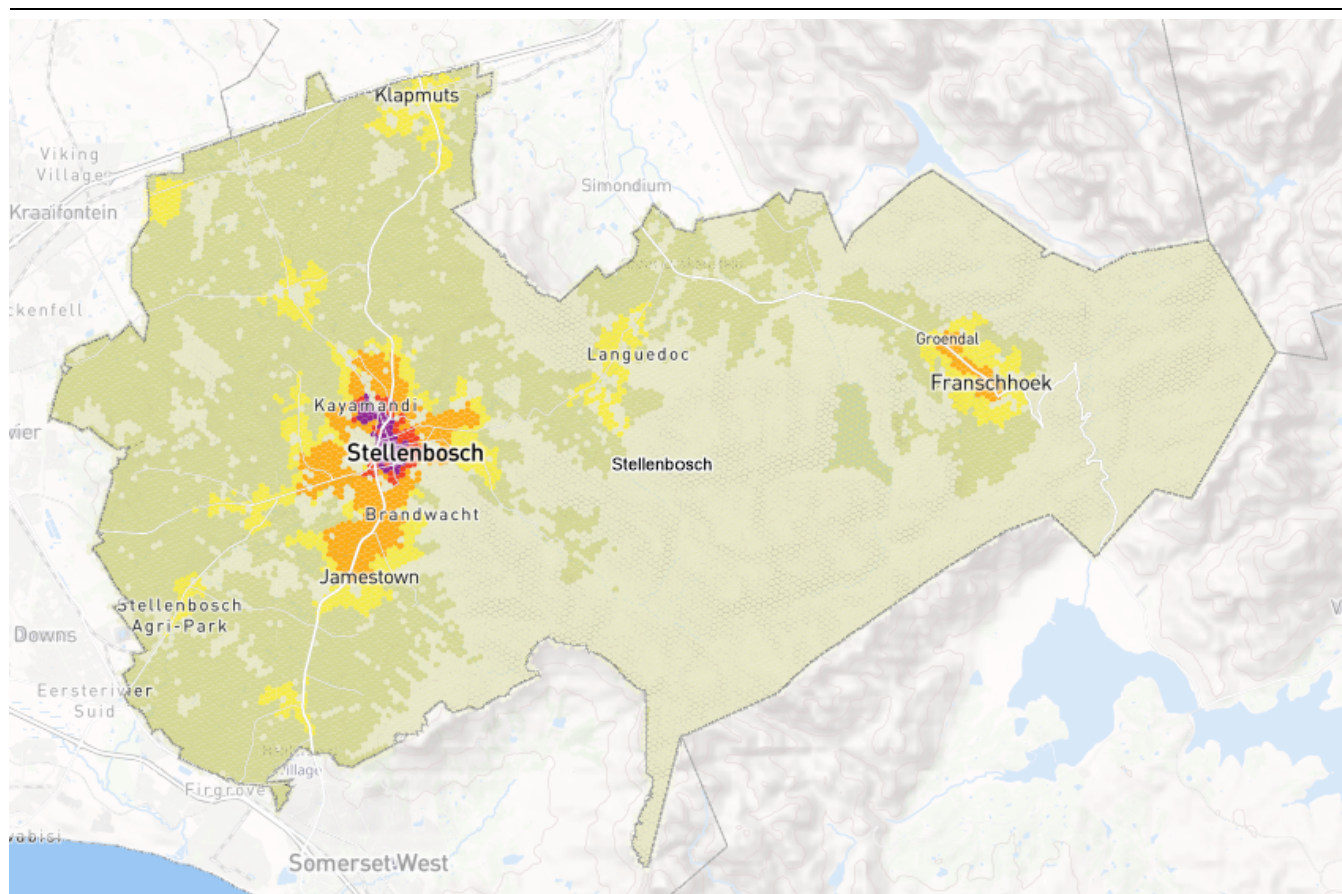
Rural

Development Intensity: Low



Natural

The delineation of the functional areas for the municipality are presented in Map 6 below, while a short description of each functional area is provided in the subsequent pages.



Functional Areas

LEGEND

Functional Area

- Natural
- Rural
- Peri-Urban
- Sub-Urban
- General Urban
- Urban Centre



Map 6: Functional Areas

4.2.1 Urban Centre



The urban centre is highly urbanised, featuring a mix of uses that supports a vibrant urban life. This zone includes areas that serve as a primary centre within a city, offering a mix of residential, commercial, and cultural uses. It is designed to be pedestrian-friendly and accessible, promoting an active urban lifestyle.

4.2.2 General urban



General urban areas are primarily residential in nature, with a moderate mix of housing types and local amenities. Density is lower than in urban centres, but a variety of services, schools, and parks are available within walking or short driving distances. These areas offer a balance between suburban comfort and urban convenience, fostering a cohesive community environment.

4.2.3 Suburban



Suburban zones are lower-density residential areas, often dominated by single-family homes, with more reliance on private vehicles for transportation. These areas are characterised by, local shopping centres, and schools, with significant green spaces.

Suburban zones offer a quieter lifestyle with less direct access to urban amenities compared to more central zones. Some suburban areas incorporate new / mid-rise apartments and townhouses as plot consolidation will allow, and as some of these areas are under pressure for redevelopment.

4.2.4 Peri-urban



This zone bridges suburban development and rural areas, featuring low-density residential uses, small agricultural holdings, and open landscapes. It is characterised by mixed land uses, including small farms, rural estates, and local service nodes. Peri-urban areas often serve as a buffer zone, accommodating recreational spaces and preserving environmental assets.

These zones can also include areas that have similar characteristics as suburban areas but are isolated in small towns with little access to a variety of facilities and amenities.

4.2.5 Rural and Agriculture



Rural and extensive agriculture zones are characterised by large, open tracts of land primarily used for farming, grazing, and other extensive agricultural activities. Settlements are sparse, and infrastructure is minimal, with a focus on preserving the rural landscape and supporting agricultural productivity.

4.2.6 Natural



The natural areas includes parts that are predominantly untouched by urban development, such as critical biodiversity areas, or protected areas. These zones are crucial for conservation efforts, providing habitat for wildlife and offering ecosystem services.

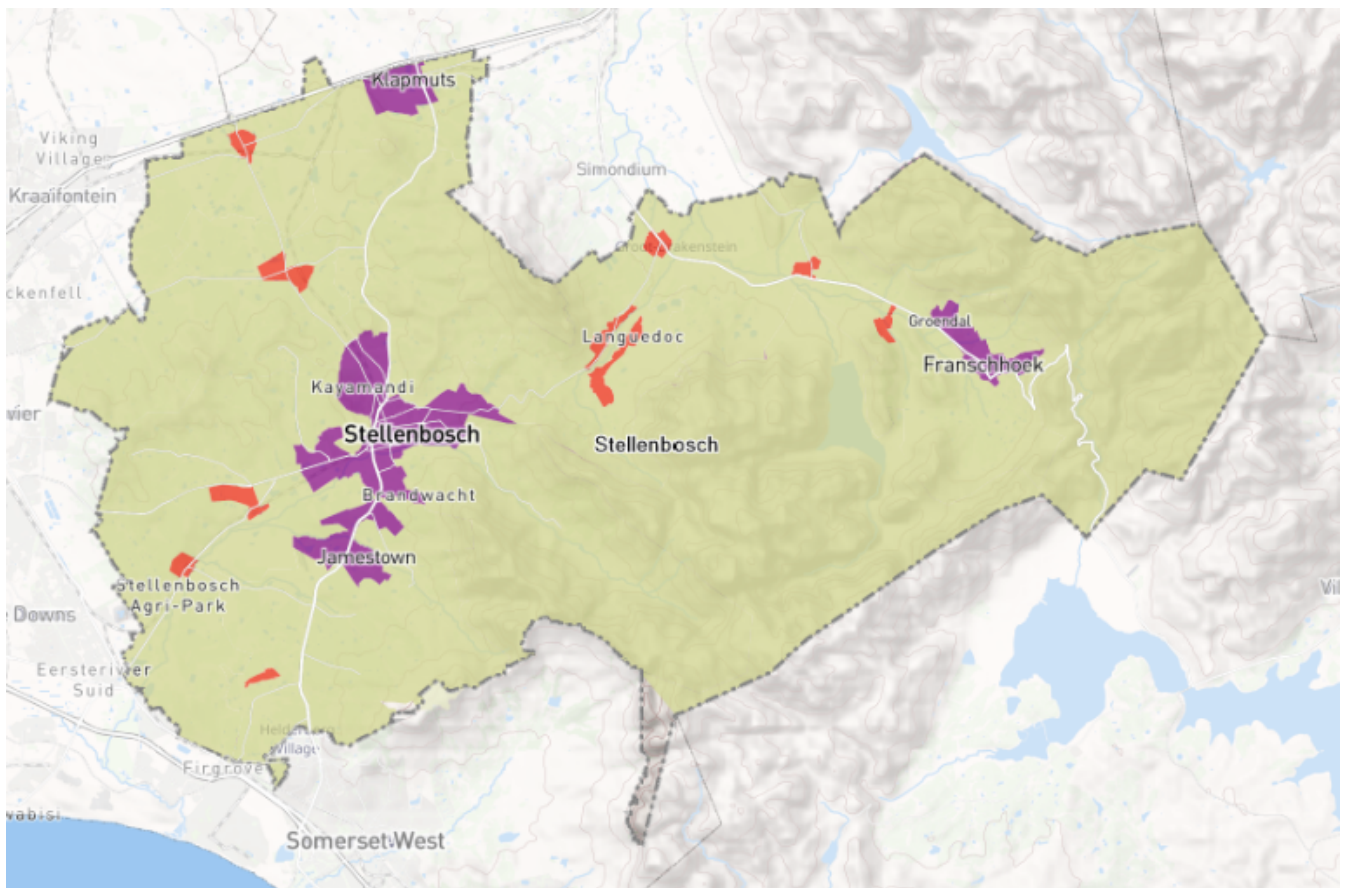
These areas provide critical ecosystem services, support biodiversity, and offer opportunities for recreation and tourism. Development is strictly controlled to preserve ecological integrity.

4.3 The Stellenbosch Municipal Functional Areas

To support alignment and defensible capital prioritisation, the CEF assesses both the municipality's Functional Area framework (Rural, Rural Node, Urban Node) and the project-derived Functional Areas developed through the standard CEF methodology. The municipal typology has clear strengths: it is institutionally embedded, easy to communicate, and practical for internal decision-making and reporting. However, the simplicity of three categories can reduce analytical resolution, potentially masking meaningful variation within rural areas and within nodes, and may be less responsive to changing development pressures if not updated regularly.

By contrast, the project-derived Functional Areas provide a stronger evidence base for investment targeting because they are typically informed by measurable spatial signals (e.g., settlement patterns, demand intensity, accessibility, and infrastructure constraints). This approach offers higher spatial sensitivity and often aligns more directly with how infrastructure systems function (catchments, networks, thresholds, and service backlogs), improving project packaging and sequencing. These benefits come with trade-offs: the method is more data- and interpretation-intensive, can be perceived as more technical, and may introduce complexity for municipal implementation if categories and boundaries do not align neatly with established municipal conventions.

The comparison between the two delineations will be used constructively in the CEF. Municipal categories and project-derived Functional Areas will be spatially overlaid to quantify overlap and identify mismatches, supported by indicator-based profiling to assess how well each delineation explains observed conditions and investment pressures. This will be translated and tested in the Demand Quantification. Where differences occur, the CEF will define clear reconciliation rules, typically using municipal categories to maintain governance and reporting alignment, while applying the project-derived delineation to strengthen technical prioritisation.



Municipal Functional Areas

LEGEND

Functional Area

- Rural
- Rural node
- Urban Node



Map 7: Functional Areas

Functional area profiles

4.4 Urban centre

Table 2: Urban centre - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	10,758	16,886	18,676	24,041	Total households	3,321	3,910	6,692
Population density (persons/ha)	36.00	62.40	69.01		Household density (households/ha)	11.11	14.45	24.72
					Ave household size	3.25	4.32	2.79

Table 3: Urban centre - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	6,555	Service Units	31	Other units	176
Businesses Unit	183	Recreation Units	6	Vacant units	53
Special dwelling institution Unit	88				

Table 4: Urban centre - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	3	Public health	3
Secondary school	1	Private health	0
Intermediate school	0	SAPS stations	2
Combined school	1	Lower courts	1

Table 5: Urban centre - Landcover

The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)		
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields			Urban built-up		4.06
Cultivated commercial pivot			Urban commercial	88.83	92.14
Cultivated orchard and vines			Urban industrial	28.54	25.32
Sugarcane			Urban residential	48.19	29.68
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	23.46	41.31
Forests & Plantations	5.3		Urban informal	0.46	11.52
Mining			Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf		
			School and sports grounds	12.73	9.15
			Smallholdings		

Table 6: Urban centre - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	%	57.50 %	4.77 %	36.97 %	0.11 %	0.65%	100 %
Water 2001	%	41.31 %	12.44 %	26.75 %	19.24 %	0.25 %	100 %
Water 2011	%	61.89 %	6.86 %	24.05 %	6.76 %	0.44 %	100 %
Sanitation 1996	%	90.14 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.58 %	9.29 %	100 %
Sanitation 2001	%	95.17 %	0.04 %	0.07 %	0.39 %	4.34 %	100 %
Sanitation 2011	%	98.32 %	0.00 %	0.26 %	0.75 %	0.67 %	100 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	96.78 %	0.36 %	1.32 %	0.21 %	1.24 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	91.20 %	2.46 %	3.94 %	2.22 %	0.23 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	97.19 %	0.66 %	1.24 %	0.57 %	0.34 %	100 %

Table 7: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	91.73 %	8.27 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	95.13 %	4.87 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	97.79 %	2.21 %	100 %

Table 8: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	11.35	0.00	11.35
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	34.82	0.59	35.41
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	4.86	0.67	5.00
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	n.a.	0.00
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0.27	0.00	0.27
Totals	51.56	1.26	52.82

4.5 General urban

Table 9: General urban - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	11,109	7,556	13,931	18,312	Total households	2,710	1,914	3,722
Population density (persons/ha)	38.28	26.85	49.50		Household density (households/ha)	9.34	6.80	13.22
					Ave household size	4.11	3.95	3.74

Table 10: General urban - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	3,134	Service Units	31	Other units	129
Businesses Unit	91	Recreation Units	7	Vacant units	22
Special dwelling institution Unit	2,144				

Table 11: General urban - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	2	Public health	1
Secondary school	3	Private health	0
Intermediate school	1	SAPS stations	0
Combined school	0	Lower courts	0

Table 12: General urban - Landcover

	The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)	
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields			Urban built-up		3.21
Cultivated commercial pivot			Urban commercial	102.4	90.55
Cultivated orchard and vines	16.19	12.4	Urban industrial	29.28	27.27
Sugarcane			Urban residential	55.91	39.64
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	27.64	28.85
Forests & Plantations	0		Urban informal		5.15
Mining			Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf		
			School and sports grounds	10.22	9.43
			Smallholdings		

Table 13: General urban - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	%	82.86 %	8.91 %	7.88 %	0.07 %	0.27%	100 %
Water 2001	%	74.93 %	9.23 %	8.58 %	6.99 %	0.27 %	100 %
Water 2011	%	76.23 %	8.72 %	10.80 %	3.60 %	0.65 %	100 %
Sanitation 1996	%	94.51 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.50 %	5.00 %	100 %
Sanitation 2001	%	97.60 %	0.07 %	0.06 %	0.55 %	1.73 %	100 %
Sanitation 2011	%	95.95 %	0.00 %	0.17 %	1.34 %	2.54 %	100 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	96.94 %	0.52 %	1.53 %	0.19 %	0.71 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	96.42 %	1.08 %	1.29 %	1.03 %	0.18 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	93.48 %	0.98 %	2.50 %	1.88 %	1.17 %	100 %

Table 14: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	96.67 %	3.33 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	97.99 %	2.01 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	95.52 %	4.47 %	100 %

Table 15: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	9.16	0.00	9.16
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	29.95	0.28	30.23
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	3.76	0.90	3.90
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	n.a.	0.00
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0.06	0.00	0.06
Totals	43.12	1.17	44.29

4.6 Suburban

Table 16: Suburban - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	33,196	29,439	45,389	62,350	Total households	8,275	7,957	13,214
Population density (persons/ha)	13.78	12.42	19.15		Household density (households/ha)	3.43	3.36	5.57
					Ave household size	4.02	3.70	3.43

Table 17: Suburban - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	14,481	Service Units	35	Other units	511
Businesses Unit	259	Recreation Units	23	Vacant units	320
Special dwelling institution Unit	841				

Table 18: Suburban - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	10	Public health	5
Secondary school	4	Private health	1
Intermediate school	1	SAPS stations	1
Combined school	1	Lower courts	0

Table 19: Suburban - Landcover

	The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)	
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields	29.46	22.63	Urban built-up		7.52
Cultivated commercial pivot			Urban commercial	91.16	117.21
Cultivated orchard and vines	556.8	505.9	Urban industrial	103.08	85.34
Sugarcane			Urban residential	611.66	605.52
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	66.6	91.05
Forests & Plantations	86.9	40.15	Urban informal		16.95
Mining			Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf	167.38	176.88
			School and sports grounds	47.6	36.18
			Smallholdings	34.3	45.85

Table 20: Suburban - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	%	83.45 %	5.79 %	10.09 %	0.30 %	0.36%	72.37 %
Water 2001	%	79.64 %	10.82 %	3.81 %	5.39 %	0.34 %	58.41 %
Water 2011	%	76.12 %	6.15 %	12.25 %	4.76 %	0.73 %	73.02 %
Sanitation 1996	%	91.86 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	2.87 %	5.27 %	84.23 %
Sanitation 2001	%	94.72 %	0.05 %	0.23 %	0.97 %	4.02 %	81.53 %
Sanitation 2011	%	95.61 %	0.12 %	0.07 %	2.57 %	1.62 %	91.42 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	94.81 %	0.30 %	2.27 %	1.06 %	1.50 %	92.60 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	96.67 %	0.37 %	0.69 %	2.14 %	0.14 %	88.46 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	94.47 %	0.67 %	2.52 %	0.94 %	1.40 %	95.62 %

Table 21: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	94.43 %	5.57 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	95.40 %	4.60 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	91.75 %	8.23 %	100 %

Table 22: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	27.70	0.00	27.70
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	188.69	1.28	189.97
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	6.81	18.95	22.37
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	n.a.	0.28
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0.06	0.00	0.06
Totals	223.43	20.51	243.94

4.7 Peri-urban

Table 23: Peri-urban - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	15,027	22,124	32,322	44,267	Total households	3,710	5,463	9,149
Population density (persons/ha)	2.46	4.44	6.48		Household density (households/ha)	0.61	1.10	1.84
					Ave household size	4.06	4.05	3.54

Table 24: Peri-urban - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	10,386	Service Units	43	Other units	769
Businesses Unit	87	Recreation Units	13	Vacant units	590
Special dwelling institution Unit	115				

Table 25: Peri-urban - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	9	Public health	3
Secondary school	3	Private health	0
Intermediate school	0	SAPS stations	1
Combined school	0	Lower courts	0

Table 26: Peri-urban - Landcover

	The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)	
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields	359.31	340.83	Urban built-up	1.55	4.26
Cultivated commercial pivot			Urban commercial	10.95	12.56
Cultivated orchard and vines	2039.33	1986.27	Urban industrial	66.29	58.13
Sugarcane			Urban residential	187.73	191.13
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	135.79	189.44
Forests & Plantations	286.78	202.66	Urban informal	0.61	12.68
Mining		3.77	Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf	36.79	50.74
			School and sports grounds	46.74	36.96
			Smallholdings	24.62	173.12

Table 27: Peri-urban - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	%	62.04 %	10.78 %	21.89 %	4.04 %	1.25%	100 %
Water 2001	%	61.08 %	16.45 %	8.79 %	13.18 %	0.50 %	100 %
Water 2011	%	61.11 %	14.52 %	18.54 %	4.59 %	1.24 %	100 %
Sanitation 1996	%	57.18 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	27.67 %	15.16 %	100 %
Sanitation 2001	%	74.49 %	0.19 %	2.65 %	4.02 %	18.65 %	100 %
Sanitation 2011	%	84.34 %	0.59 %	0.29 %	11.45 %	3.34 %	100 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	79.98 %	0.73 %	4.36 %	11.62 %	3.16 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	87.38 %	0.63 %	2.39 %	9.22 %	0.38 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	93.09 %	1.83 %	1.29 %	1.44 %	2.35 %	100 %

Table 28: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	66.76 %	33.24 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	75.79 %	24.21 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	92.11 %	7.88 %	100 %

Table 29: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	3.02	N/A	3.02
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	42.78	0.00	42.78
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	1.86	0.00	1.86
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	121.50	12.71	134.21
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	1.67	98.26	95.34
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	n.a.	1.39
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0.00	0.74	0.74
Totals	172.39	113.10	285.49

4.8 Rural and agriculture

Table 30: Rural and agriculture - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	23,763	25,967	34,496	43,538	Total households	5,799	6,108	8,277
Population density (persons/ha)	0.63	0.77	1.02		Household density (households/ha)	0.15	0.18	0.24
					Ave household size	4.12	4.25	4.17

Table 31: Rural and agriculture - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	8,025	Service Units	52	Other units	2,598
Businesses Unit	210	Recreation Units	10	Vacant units	424
Special dwelling institution Unit	182				

Table 32: Rural and agriculture - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	3	Public health	1
Secondary school	1	Private health	0
Intermediate school	0	SAPS stations	1
Combined school	2	Lower courts	0

Table 33: Rural and agriculture - Landcover

	The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)	
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields	3711.08	3548.56	Urban built-up	19.75	15.42
Cultivated commercial pivot		84.05	Urban commercial	19.06	18.12
Cultivated orchard and vines	16515.79	16399.86	Urban industrial	211.33	198.83
Sugarcane			Urban residential	64.85	132.82
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	108.32	123.56
Forests & Plantations	3093.14	2228.94	Urban informal		3.89
Mining		55.01	Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf	110.83	186.8
			School and sports grounds	2.49	1.57
			Smallholdings	295.86	357.31

Table 34: Rural and agriculture - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	%	65.40 %	19.44 %	7.73 %	6.04 %	1.38%	100 %
Water 2001	%	68.85 %	19.02 %	5.59 %	5.68 %	0.85 %	100 %
Water 2011	%	80.06 %	13.16 %	4.63 %	1.24 %	0.91 %	100 %
Sanitation 1996	%	70.76 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	21.88 %	7.36 %	100 %
Sanitation 2001	%	82.71 %	0.87 %	4.73 %	7.21 %	4.48 %	100 %
Sanitation 2011	%	86.46 %	2.31 %	1.41 %	6.78 %	3.05 %	100 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	36.62 %	2.98 %	27.74 %	25.25 %	7.17 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	45.74 %	1.65 %	10.62 %	40.13 %	1.84 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	66.19 %	5.77 %	6.51 %	14.91 %	6.62 %	100 %

Table 35: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	82.89 %	17.11 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	90.42 %	9.58 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	94.15 %	5.87 %	100 %

Table 36: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	18.82	N/A	18.82
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	76.19	0.00	76.19
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	15.59	3.90	19.49
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	195.36	38.64	234.00
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	4.43	594.06	577.47
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	n.a.	60.63
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	312.94	697.23	1,010.17

4.9 Natural

Table 37: Natural - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	15,064	21,896	21,093	19,294	Total households	3,596	5,020	5,278
Population density (persons/ha)	0.32	0.47	0.46		Household density (households/ha)	0.08	0.11	0.11
					Ave household size	4.20	4.36	4.00

Table 38: Natural - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	3,752	Service Units	19	Other units	740
Businesses Unit	81	Recreation Units	9	Vacant units	381
Special dwelling institution Unit	88				

Table 39: Natural - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	3	Public health	0
Secondary school	2	Private health	0
Intermediate school	1	SAPS stations	0
Combined school	2	Lower courts	1

Table 40: Natural - Landcover

	The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)	
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields	220.24	185.1	Urban built-up	2.75	4.07
Cultivated commercial pivot		0.06	Urban commercial	28.94	22.46
Cultivated orchard and vines	844.61	776.13	Urban industrial	54.33	44.15
Sugarcane			Urban residential	46.27	36.69
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	33.22	38.46
Forests & Plantations	4674.56	608.57	Urban informal	0.22	5.66
Mining		6.54	Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf	5.27	8.14
			School and sports grounds	13.26	9.35
			Smallholdings	8.08	10.2

Table 41: Natural - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	%	79.78 %	11.93 %	2.63 %	3.93 %	1.73%	100 %
Water 2001	%	73.49 %	15.40 %	4.73 %	5.72 %	0.66 %	100 %
Water 2011	%	76.63 %	7.95 %	11.70 %	2.20 %	1.53 %	100 %
Sanitation 1996	%	84.63 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	11.10 %	4.27 %	100 %
Sanitation 2001	%	85.93 %	0.45 %	2.71 %	5.12 %	5.78 %	100 %
Sanitation 2011	%	88.36 %	0.98 %	0.87 %	7.34 %	2.45 %	100 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	60.10 %	1.75 %	12.06 %	19.70 %	6.25 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	68.58 %	1.14 %	5.50 %	23.78 %	1.01 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	77.32 %	5.70 %	3.77 %	9.05 %	4.15 %	100 %

Table 42: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	90.48 %	9.52 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	91.28 %	8.72 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	89.51 %	10.47 %	100 %

Table 43: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	4.04	N/A	4.04
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	34.85	0.00	34.85
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	2.73	0.21	2.94
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	81.94	5.67	87.61
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	1.43	151.85	149.91
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	n.a.	150.27
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0.00	0.04	0.04
Totals	125.33	308.04	433.36

4.10 A comparative summary of the functional areas

Table 44: Comparative areas (ha)

Area	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Area (ha)	271	281	2 371	4 985	46 137	31 314	85 359

Table 45: Comparative population and households

	Year	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Total Population	1996	10 758	11 109	33 196	15 027	15 064	19 164	104 318
	2001	16 886	7 556	29 439	22 124	21 896	21 098	118 999
	2011	18 676	13 931	45 389	32 322	21 093	24 247	155 658
	2020	24 041	18 312	6 235	44 267	19 294	88 149	200 298
Population density (persons/ha)	1996	36.00	38.28	13.78	2.46	0.32	0,61	1.14
	2001	62.40	26.85	12.42	4.44	0.47	0,67	1.39
	2011	69.01	49.50	19.15	6.48	0.46	0,77	1.82
	2020	88,71					2,82	
Total households	1996	3 321	271	8 275	371	3 596	10 313	26 147
	2001	391	1 914	7 957	5 463	502	12 900	29 127
	2011	6 692	3 722	13 214	9 149	5 278	5 267	43 322
Household density (households/ha)	1996	11.11	9.34	3.43	0.61	0.08	0,33	0.29
	2001	14.45	6.80	3.36	1.10	0.11	0,41	0.34
	2011	24.72	13.22	5.57	1.84	0.11	0,17	0.51
Ave household size	1996	3.25	4.11	4.02	4.06	4.20	1,86	4.00
	2001	4.32	3.95	3.70	4.05	4.36	1,64	4.09
	2011	2.79	3.74	3.43	3.54	4.00	4,60	3.59

Table 46: Comparative average annual population growth 1996 to 2020

Area	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Average annual growth	3,4%	2,1%	-6,7%	4,6%	1,0%	6,6%	2,8%

Table 47: Comparative dwelling frame 2018 profile

	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Dwelling units	6 555	3 134	14 481	10 386	4	8 333	42 893
Businesses Unit	183	91	259	87	81	202	903
Special dwelling institution Unit	88	2 144	841	115	88	150	3 426
Service Units	31	31	35	43	19	50	209
Recreation Units	6	7	23	13	9	10	68
Other units	176	129	511	769	740	2 495	4 820
Vacant units	53	22	320	590	381	159	1 525

Table 48: Comparative social and community facilities (number)

	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Primary schools	3	2	10	9	3	3	30
Secondary school	1	3	4	3	2	1	14
Intermediate school	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Combined school	1	0	1	0	2	2	6
Public health	3	1	5	3	0	0	12
Private health	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SAPS stations	2	0	1	1	0	1	5
Lower courts	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

Table 49: Comparative landcover - non-urban (ha)

	Year	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Cultivated commercial fields	1990			29,46	359,31	220,24	3 606,3	4 215,3
	2014			22,63	340,83	185,10	3 444,0	3 992,6
Cultivated commercial pivot	1990							
	2014					0,06	84,1	84,1
Cultivated orchard and vines	1990		16,19	556,80	2039,33	844,61	16 232,9	19 689,8
	2014		12,40	505,90	1986,27	776,13	16 154,7	19 435,4
Sugarcane	1990							
	2014							
Subsistence farming	1990							
	2014							
Forests & Plantations	1990	5,30	0,00	86,90	286,78	4674,56	2 964,3	8 017,9
	2014			40,15	202,66	608,57	2 158,7	3 010,1
Mining	1990							
	2014				3,77	6,54	51,3	61,6

Table 50: Comparative landcover - urban (ha)

	Year	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Urban built-up	1990				1,6	2,8	19,8	24,1
	2014	4,1	3,2	7,5	4,3	4,1	11,1	34,2
Urban commercial	1990	88,8	102,4	91,2	11,0	28,9	17,3	339,6
	2014	92,1	90,6	117,2	12,6	22,5	14,8	349,7

	Year	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Urban industrial	1990	28,5	29,3	103,1	66,3	54,3	202,8	484,3
	2014	25,3	27,3	85,3	58,1	44,2	191,5	431,8
Urban residential	1990	48,2	55,9	611,7	187,7	46,3	40,6	990,3
	2014	29,7	39,6	605,5	191,1	36,7	52,2	954,9
Urban townships	1990	23,5	27,6	66,6	135,8	33,2	106,4	393,1
	2014	41,3	28,9	91,1	189,4	38,5	92,0	481,1
Urban informal	1990	0,5			0,6	0,2	0,0	1,3
	2014	11,5	5,2	17,0	12,7	5,7	0,0	51,5
Rural villages	1990							
	2014							
Urban sports and golf	1990			167,4	36,8	5,3	79,0	288,4
	2014			176,9	50,7	8,1	155,1	390,9
School and sports grounds	1990	12,7	10,2	47,6	46,7	13,3	2,4	133,0
	2014	9,2	9,4	36,2	37,0	9,4	1,5	102,6
Smallholdings	1990			34,3	24,6	8,1	121,2	188,2
	2014			45,9	173,1	10,2	191,9	421,1

Table 51: Comparative access to water services (% households)

	LOS	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
1996	Full	57,5%	82,9%	83,5%	62,0%	79,8%	19,0%	74,9%
	Intermediate	4,8%	8,9%	5,8%	10,8%	11,9%	29,8%	10,7%
	Basic	37,0%	7,9%	10,1%	21,9%	2,6%	10,7%	11,0%
	Below Basic	0,1%	0,1%	0,3%	4,0%	3,9%	35,9%	2,5%
	None	0,7%	0,3%	0,4%	1,3%	1,7%	25,3%	0,9%
2001	Full	41,3%	74,9%	79,6%	61,1%	73,5%	19,2%	68,5%
	Intermediate	12,4%	9,2%	10,8%	16,5%	15,4%	21,7%	13,2%
	Basic	26,8%	8,6%	3,8%	8,8%	4,7%	18,9%	8,8%
	Below Basic	19,2%	7,0%	5,4%	13,2%	5,7%	21,3%	9,1%
	None	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%	0,5%	0,7%	26,5%	0,5%
2011	Full	61,9%	76,2%	76,1%	61,1%	76,6%	19,5%	72,4%
	Intermediate	6,9%	8,7%	6,2%	14,5%	8,0%	24,1%	8,1%
	Basic	24,1%	10,8%	12,3%	18,5%	11,7%	19,0%	14,4%
	Below Basic	6,8%	3,6%	4,8%	4,6%	2,2%	17,3%	4,2%
	None	0,4%	0,7%	0,7%	1,2%	1,5%	22,0%	0,9%

Table 52: Comparative access to sanitation services (% households)

	LOS	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
1996	Full	90,1%	94,5%	91,9%	57,2%	84,6%	17,9%	84,0%

	LOS	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
	Intermediate	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Basic	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Below Basic	0,6%	0,5%	2,9%	27,7%	11,1%	33,7%	8,9%
	None	9,3%	5,0%	5,3%	15,2%	4,3%	23,7%	7,0%
2001	Full	95,2%	97,6%	94,7%	74,5%	85,9%	17,9%	87,1%
	Intermediate	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,5%	36,1%	0,3%
	Basic	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	2,7%	2,7%	37,6%	2,0%
	Below Basic	0,4%	0,6%	1,0%	4,0%	5,1%	33,6%	3,4%
	None	4,3%	1,7%	4,0%	18,7%	5,8%	29,7%	7,2%
2011	Full	98,3%	96,0%	95,6%	84,3%	88,4%	18,6%	91,0%
	Intermediate	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,6%	1,0%	37,4%	0,7%
	Basic	0,3%	0,2%	0,1%	0,3%	0,9%	31,9%	0,5%
	Below Basic	0,8%	1,3%	2,6%	11,5%	7,3%	30,6%	5,4%
	None	0,7%	2,5%	1,6%	3,3%	2,5%	28,5%	2,4%

Table 53: Comparative access to refuse removal services (% households)

	LOS	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
1996	Full	96,8%	96,9%	94,8%	80,0%	60,1%	15,4%	76,2%
	Intermediate	0,4%	0,5%	0,3%	0,7%	1,8%	29,7%	1,0%
	Basic	1,3%	1,5%	2,3%	4,4%	12,1%	35,8%	9,3%
	Below Basic	0,2%	0,2%	1,1%	11,6%	19,7%	33,9%	10,1%
	None	1,2%	0,7%	1,5%	3,2%	6,3%	27,5%	3,4%
2001	Full	91,2%	96,4%	96,7%	87,4%	68,6%	15,9%	79,0%
	Intermediate	2,5%	1,1%	0,4%	0,6%	1,1%	23,4%	1,1%
	Basic	3,9%	1,3%	0,7%	2,4%	5,5%	32,6%	4,4%
	Below Basic	2,2%	1,0%	2,1%	9,2%	23,8%	35,3%	14,8%
	None	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%	0,4%	1,0%	33,4%	0,7%
2011	Full	97,2%	93,5%	94,5%	93,1%	77,3%	18,3%	86,9%
	Intermediate	0,7%	1,0%	0,7%	1,8%	5,7%	27,8%	2,5%
	Basic	1,2%	2,5%	2,5%	1,3%	3,8%	25,8%	3,1%
	Below Basic	0,6%	1,9%	0,9%	1,4%	9,1%	32,4%	4,7%
	None	0,3%	1,2%	1,4%	2,4%	4,2%	29,8%	2,7%

Table 54: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

	LOS	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
1996	Full access	91,7%	96,7%	94,4%	66,8%	90,5%	18,9%	90,0%
	No access	8,3%	3,3%	5,6%	33,2%	9,5%	26,9%	10,0%
2001	Full access	95,1%	98,0%	95,4%	75,8%	91,3%	18,7%	91,0%

	LOS	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
	No access	4,9%	2,0%	4,6%	24,2%	8,7%	29,9%	9,1%
2011	Full access	97,8%	95,5%	91,8%	92,1%	89,5%	19,9%	93,0%
	No access	2,2%	4,5%	8,2%	7,9%	10,5%	17,9%	7,0%

Table 55: Comparative road type/class (km road)

	Urban centre	General urban	Suburban	Peri-Urban	Natural	Rural	Total
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,0	4,0	18,2	25,2
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	11,4	9,2	27,7	42,8	34,9	67,7	193,6
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	2,9	18,4	23,2
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	35,4	30,2	190,0	134,2	87,6	185,1	662,5
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	5,0	3,9	22,4	95,3	149,9	560,1	836,6
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	0,0	0,0	0,3	1,4	150,3	57,0	209,0
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	1,2
Totals	52,8	44,3	243,9	285,5	433,4	198 194	199 254

4.11 The municipal Deliniated Functional area profiles

4.11.1 Urban Node

Table 56: Urban Node - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	61,735	68,808	100,970	134,568	Total households	15,973	17,497	30,494
Population density (persons/ha)	14.00	18.10	26.56		Household density (households/ha)	3.62	4.60	8.02
					Ave household size	3.87	3.93	3.31

Table 57: Urban Node - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	32,186	Service Units	126	Other units	994
Businesses Unit	591	Recreation Units	46	Vacant units	989
Special dwelling institution Unit	3,182				

Table 58: Urban Node - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	19	Public health	10
Secondary school	12	Private health	1
Intermediate school	2	SAPS stations	4
Combined school	2	Lower courts	1

Table 59: Urban Node - Landcover

The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)		
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields	110.29	99.32	Urban built-up	1.63	19.47
Cultivated commercial pivot			Urban commercial	286.58	306.14
Cultivated orchard and vines	362.76	297.44	Urban industrial	166.31	145.07
Sugarcane			Urban residential	903.52	867.51
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	126.21	218.11
Forests & Plantations	167.85	43.97	Urban informal	1.27	47.61
Mining			Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf	196.87	276.66
			School and sports grounds	86.18	66.66
			Smallholdings	41.77	69.4

Table 60: Urban Node - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

	Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	% 76.54 %	6.84 %	15.71 %	0.47 %	0.45%	100 %
Water 2001	% 65.10 %	11.14 %	11.51 %	11.89 %	0.37 %	100 %

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 2011	%	68.85 %	7.16 %	17.92 %	5.32 %	0.75 %	100 %
Sanitation 1996	%	88.29 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	3.62 %	8.09 %	100 %
Sanitation 2001	%	88.80 %	0.09 %	0.88 %	1.13 %	9.11 %	100 %
Sanitation 2011	%	93.34 %	0.17 %	0.14 %	4.45 %	1.89 %	100 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	94.58 %	0.37 %	1.94 %	1.86 %	1.16 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	94.17 %	0.98 %	1.71 %	2.95 %	0.20 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	95.07 %	0.94 %	1.89 %	0.99 %	1.11 %	100 %

Table 61: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	91.58 %	8.42 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	89.70 %	10.30 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	93.22 %	6.77 %	100 %

Table 62: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	55.78	0.00	55.78
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	330.78	9.70	340.47
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	16.36	23.67	36.68
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	n.a.	0.01
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0.33	0.04	0.37
Totals	403.99	33.40	437.39

4.11.2 Rural Node

Table 63: Rural Node - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	4,996	6,980	12,558	19,521	Total households	1,019	1,466	2,935
Population density (persons/ha)	4.65	6.62	11.91		Household density (households/ha)	0.95	1.39	2.78
					Ave household size	4.91	4.76	4.29

Table 64: Rural Node - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	3,561	Service Units	16	Other units	279
Businesses Unit	46	Recreation Units	9	Vacant units	302
Special dwelling institution Unit	4				

Table 65: Rural Node - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	7	Public health	2
Secondary school	0	Private health	0
Intermediate school	0	SAPS stations	1
Combined school	0	Lower courts	0

Table 66: Rural Node - Landcover

	The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)	
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields	26.49	22.78	Urban built-up	0.85	0.26
Cultivated commercial pivot			Urban commercial	1.62	0.82
Cultivated orchard and vines	119.43	126.37	Urban industrial	32.08	20.8
Sugarcane			Urban residential	16.71	14.21
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	138.52	160.8
Forests & Plantations	60.08	15.05	Urban informal		
Mining		17.06	Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf	4.72	3.47
			School and sports grounds	16.35	11.54
			Smallholdings		

Table 67: Rural Node - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	%	84.71 %	9.97 %	0.53 %	2.78 %	2.01%	100 %
Water 2001	%	87.39 %	7.93 %	1.67 %	2.61 %	0.41 %	100 %
Water 2011	%	83.01 %	12.88 %	2.52 %	0.83 %	0.76 %	100 %
Sanitation 1996	%	86.81 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	11.35 %	1.84 %	100 %
Sanitation 2001	%	90.14 %	0.05 %	0.48 %	6.66 %	2.67 %	100 %
Sanitation 2011	%	88.28 %	0.31 %	0.17 %	7.97 %	3.27 %	100 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	89.57 %	0.29 %	4.15 %	3.29 %	2.63 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	94.38 %	0.18 %	1.02 %	4.29 %	0.14 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	95.01 %	1.21 %	0.46 %	1.27 %	2.04 %	100 %

Table 68: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	92.71 %	7.29 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	95.58 %	4.42 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	95.20 %	4.78 %	100 %

Table 69: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	0.00	N/A	0.00
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	11.34	0.00	11.34
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	1.53	0.00	1.53
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	40.88	4.93	45.80
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	0.73	20.47	18.24
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	n.a.	0.43
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals	54.48	25.83	80.31

4.11.3 Rural

Table 70: Rural - Demography and housing (StatsSA Census data)

	1996	2001	2011	2020		1996	2001	2011
Total Population	15,064	21,896	21,093	19,294	Total households	3,596	5,020	5,278
Population density (persons/ha)	0.32	0.47	0.46		Household density (households/ha)	0.08	0.11	0.11
					Ave household size	4.20	4.36	4.00

Table 71: Rural - Dwelling frame 2018 profile (StatsSA)

Description	Units	Description	Units	Description	Units
Dwelling units	3,752	Service Units	19	Other units	740
Businesses Unit	81	Recreation Units	9	Vacant units	381
Special dwelling institution Unit	88				

Table 72: Rural - Social and community facilities in the area (Various sources)

Facility	Number in area	Facility	Number in area
Primary schools	3	Public health	0
Secondary school	2	Private health	0
Intermediate school	1	SAPS stations	0
Combined school	2	Lower courts	1

Table 73: Rural - Landcover

	The extent of land cover (ha)			The extent of land cover (ha)	
Land cover category	1990	2014	Land cover category	1990	2014
Cultivated commercial fields	220.24	185.1	Urban built-up	2.75	4.07
Cultivated commercial pivot		0.06	Urban commercial	28.94	22.46
Cultivated orchard and vines	844.61	776.13	Urban industrial	54.33	44.15
Sugarcane			Urban residential	46.27	36.69
Subsistence farming			Urban townships	33.22	38.46
Forests & Plantations	4674.56	608.57	Urban informal	0.22	5.66
Mining		6.54	Rural villages		
			Urban sports and golf	5.27	8.14
			School and sports grounds	13.26	9.35
			Smallholdings	8.08	10.2

Table 74: Rural - Service access (StatsSA census-based)

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
Water 1996	%	79.78 %	11.93 %	2.63 %	3.93 %	1.73%	100 %
Water 2001	%	73.49 %	15.40 %	4.73 %	5.72 %	0.66 %	100 %
Water 2011	%	76.63 %	7.95 %	11.70 %	2.20 %	1.53 %	100 %
Sanitation 1996	%	84.63 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	11.10 %	4.27 %	100 %
Sanitation 2001	%	85.93 %	0.45 %	2.71 %	5.12 %	5.78 %	100 %
Sanitation 2011	%	88.36 %	0.98 %	0.87 %	7.34 %	2.45 %	100 %
Refuse removal 1996	%	60.10 %	1.75 %	12.06 %	19.70 %	6.25 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2001	%	68.58 %	1.14 %	5.50 %	23.78 %	1.01 %	100 %
Refuse removal 2011	%	77.32 %	5.70 %	3.77 %	9.05 %	4.15 %	100 %

Table 75: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

		Full access	No access	Total
Electricity 1996	%	90.48 %	9.52 %	100 %
Electricity 2001	%	91.28 %	8.72 %	100 %
Electricity 2011	%	89.51 %	10.47 %	100 %

Table 76: Comparative road type/class (km road)

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	25,2	n.a.	25,2
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	126,4	0,0	126,4
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	17,9	3,7	21,7
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	243,0	33,2	276,2
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	-309,0	807,1	781,7
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	n.a.	N/A	208,5
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	n.a.	N/A	0,8
Totals	421,5	111 195,8	198736,30

4.12 A comparative summary of the municipal delimited functional areas

Table 77: Comparative areas (ha)

Area	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Area (ha)	3 802	1 099	80 458	85 359

Table 78: Comparative population and households

	Year	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Total Population	1996	61,735	5,258	104 251	104 318
	2001	68,808	7,015	118 923	118 999
	2011	100,970	12,999	155 544	155 658
	2020	134,568	20,309	200 143	200 298
Population density (persons/ha)	1996	14,000	4,700	1,30	1.14
	2001	18,100	6,380	1,48	1.39
	2011	26,560	11,820	1,93	1.82
	2020			2,49	
Total households	1996	15,973	1,091	26 130	26 147
	2001	17,497	1,475	29 108	29 127
	2011	30,494	3,040	43 288	43 322
Household density (households/ha)	1996	3,620	0,970	0,32	0.29
	2001	4,600	1,340	0,36	0.34
	2011	8,020	2,770	0,54	0.51
Ave household size	1996	3,870	4,830	3,99	4.00
	2001	3,930	4,760	4,09	4.09
	2011	3,310	4,290	3,59	3.59

Table 79: Comparative average annual population growth 1996 to 2020

Area	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Average annual growth	3,3%	5,8%	2,8%	2,8%

Table 80: Comparative dwelling frame 2018 profile

	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Dwelling units	32,186	3,692	42 857	42 893
Businesses Unit	591	46	266	903
Special dwelling institution Unit	3,182	4	3 419	3 426
Service Units	126	17	66	209
Recreation Units	46	14	8	68
Other units	994	282	3 544	4 820
Vacant units	989	308	228	1 525

Table 81: Comparative social and community facilities (number)

	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Primary schools	19	8	3	30
Secondary school	12	0	2	14
Intermediate school	2	0	1	3
Combined school	2	0	4	6
Public health	10	2	0	12
Private health	1	0	0	1
SAPS stations	4	1	0	5
Lower courts	1	0	1	2

Table 82: Comparative landcover - non-urban (ha)

	Year	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Cultivated commercial fields	1990	110,29	26,52	4 078,5	4 215,3
	2014	99,32	22,79	3 870,4	3 992,6
Cultivated commercial pivot	1990				
	2014			84,1	84,1
Cultivated orchard and vines	1990	362,76	129,22	19 197,8	19 689,8
	2014	297,44	132,7	19 005,2	19 435,4
Sugarcane	1990				
	2014				
Subsistence farming	1990				
	2014				
Forests & Plantations	1990	167,85	60,08	7 789,9	8 017,9
	2014	43,97	15,05	2 951,1	3 010,1
Mining	1990				
	2014		17,06	44,6	61,6

Table 83: Comparative landcover - urban (ha)

	Year	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Urban built-up	1990	1,63	0,85	21,6	24,1
	2014	19,47	0,26	14,5	34,2
Urban commercial	1990	286,58	1,85	51,1	339,6
	2014	306,14	1,27	42,3	349,7
Urban industrial	1990	166,31	32,08	285,9	484,3
	2014	145,07	20,8	265,9	431,8
Urban residential	1990	903,52	35,32	51,5	990,3
	2014	867,51	28,9	58,4	954,9
Urban townships	1990	126,21	138,52	128,4	393,1

	Year	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
	2014	218,11	160,8	102,2	481,1
Urban informal	1990	1,27			1,3
	2014	47,61		3,9	51,5
Rural villages	1990				
	2014				
Urban sports and golf	1990	196,87	4,72	86,9	288,4
	2014	276,66	3,47	110,7	390,9
School and sports grounds	1990	86,18	19,12	27,7	133,0
	2014	66,66	13,04	22,9	102,6
Smallholdings	1990	41,77	2,38	144,0	188,2
	2014	69,4	12,84	338,8	421,1

Table 84: Comparative access to water services (% households)

	LOS	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
1996	Full	76,5%	84,0%	74,8%	74,9%
	Intermediate	6,8%	10,8%	10,7%	10,7%
	Basic	15,7%	0,5%	11,0%	11,0%
	Below Basic	0,5%	2,8%	2,5%	2,5%
	None	0,5%	1,9%	0,9%	0,9%
2001	Full	65,1%	87,3%	68,4%	68,5%
	Intermediate	11,1%	8,0%	13,2%	13,2%
	Basic	11,5%	1,7%	8,8%	8,8%
	Below Basic	11,9%	2,6%	9,0%	9,1%
	None	0,4%	0,4%	0,5%	0,5%
2011	Full	68,9%	83,2%	72,3%	72,4%
	Intermediate	7,2%	12,8%	8,1%	8,1%
	Basic	17,9%	2,4%	14,4%	14,4%
	Below Basic	5,3%	0,9%	4,2%	4,2%
	None	0,8%	0,8%	0,9%	0,9%

Table 85: Comparative access to sanitation services (% households)

	LOS	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
1996	Full	88,3%	85,7%	84,0%	84,0%
	Intermediate	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Basic	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Below Basic	3,6%	12,5%	8,9%	8,9%
	None	8,1%	1,8%	7,0%	7,0%
2001	Full	88,8%	90,1%	87,1%	87,1%
	Intermediate	0,1%	0,1%	0,3%	0,3%
	Basic	0,9%	0,5%	2,0%	2,0%

	LOS	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
2011	Below Basic	1,1%	6,7%	3,4%	3,4%
	None	9,1%	2,7%	7,1%	7,2%
	Full	93,3%	88,3%	91,0%	91,0%
	Intermediate	0,2%	0,4%	0,7%	0,7%
	Basic	0,1%	0,3%	0,5%	0,5%
	Below Basic	4,5%	7,8%	5,4%	5,4%
	None	1,9%	3,3%	2,3%	2,4%

Table 86: Comparative access to refuse removal services (% households)

	LOS	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
1996	Full	94,6%	89,2%	76,1%	76,2%
	Intermediate	0,4%	0,3%	1,0%	1,0%
	Basic	1,9%	4,0%	9,2%	9,3%
	Below Basic	1,9%	3,9%	10,1%	10,1%
	None	1,2%	2,5%	3,4%	3,4%
	Full	94,2%	94,1%	78,9%	79,0%
2001	Intermediate	1,0%	0,2%	1,1%	1,1%
	Basic	1,7%	1,1%	4,4%	4,4%
	Below Basic	3,0%	4,5%	14,8%	14,8%
	None	0,2%	0,2%	0,7%	0,7%
	Full	95,1%	95,0%	86,9%	86,9%
2011	Intermediate	0,9%	1,2%	2,5%	2,5%
	Basic	1,9%	0,5%	3,1%	3,1%
	Below Basic	1,0%	1,3%	4,7%	4,7%
	None	1,1%	2,0%	2,7%	2,7%
	Full	95,1%	95,0%	86,9%	86,9%

Table 87: Comparative access to electricity services (% households)

	LOS	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
1996	Full access	91,6%	92,8%	89,9%	90,0%
	No access	8,4%	7,2%	10,0%	10,0%
2001	Full access	89,7%	95,6%	90,9%	91,0%
	No access	10,3%	4,4%	9,0%	9,1%
2011	Full access	93,2%	95,2%	92,9%	93,0%
	No access	6,8%	4,8%	7,0%	7,0%

Table 88: Comparative road type/class (km road)

	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Major road (National Major roads of a country including all freeways)	0,0	0,0	25,2	25,2

	Urban Node	Rural Node	Rural	Total
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	55,8	11,3	126,4	193,6
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	0,0	1,5	21,7	23,2
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads including slipways)	340,5	45,8	276,2	662,5
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	36,7	18,2	781,7	836,6
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	0,0	0,4	208,5	209,0
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	0,4	0,0	0,8	1,2
Totals	437,4	80,3	198 736	199 254





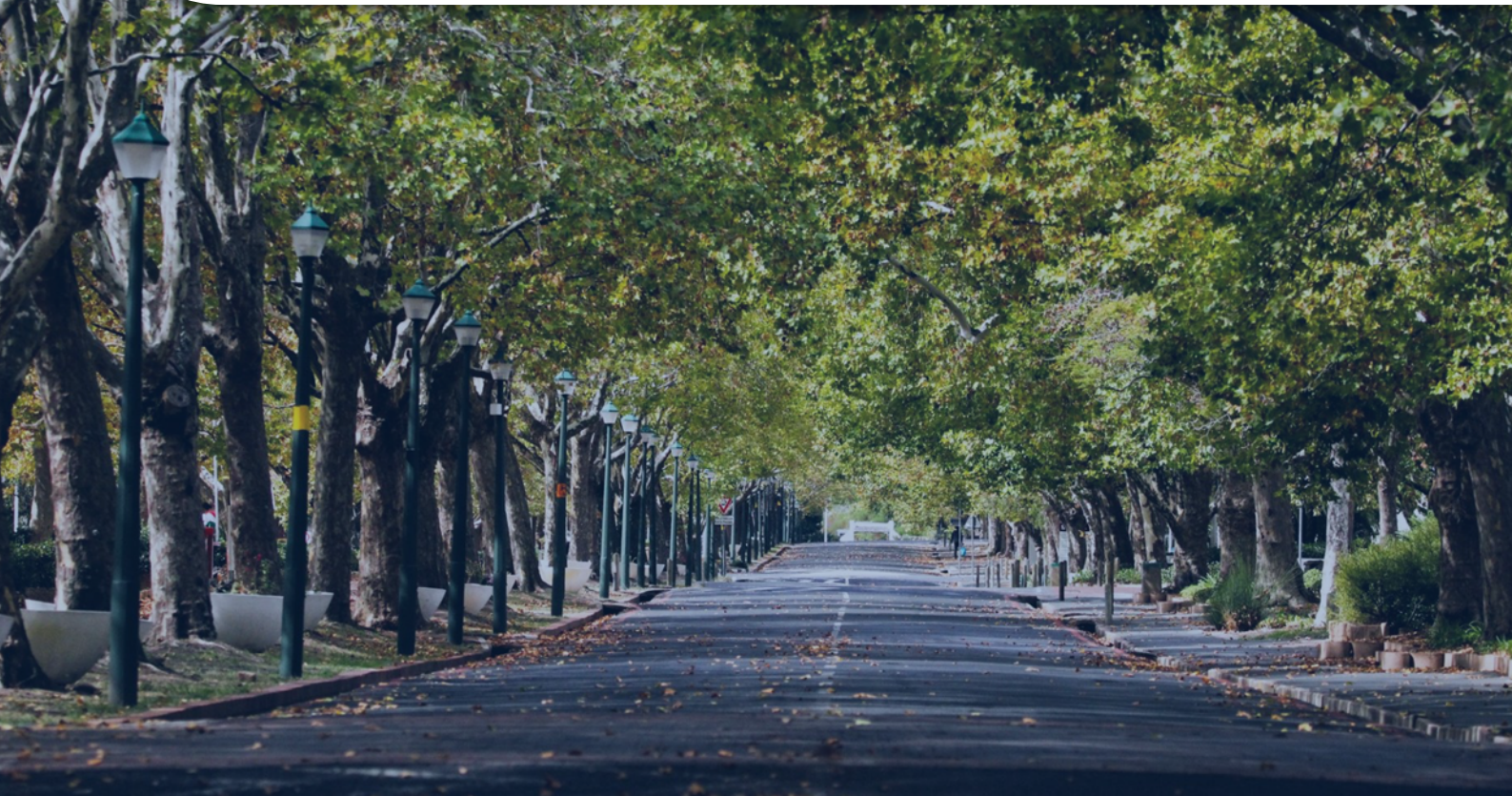
Stellenbosch Local Municipality



Capital Expenditure Framework

Demand Quantification

2026/27





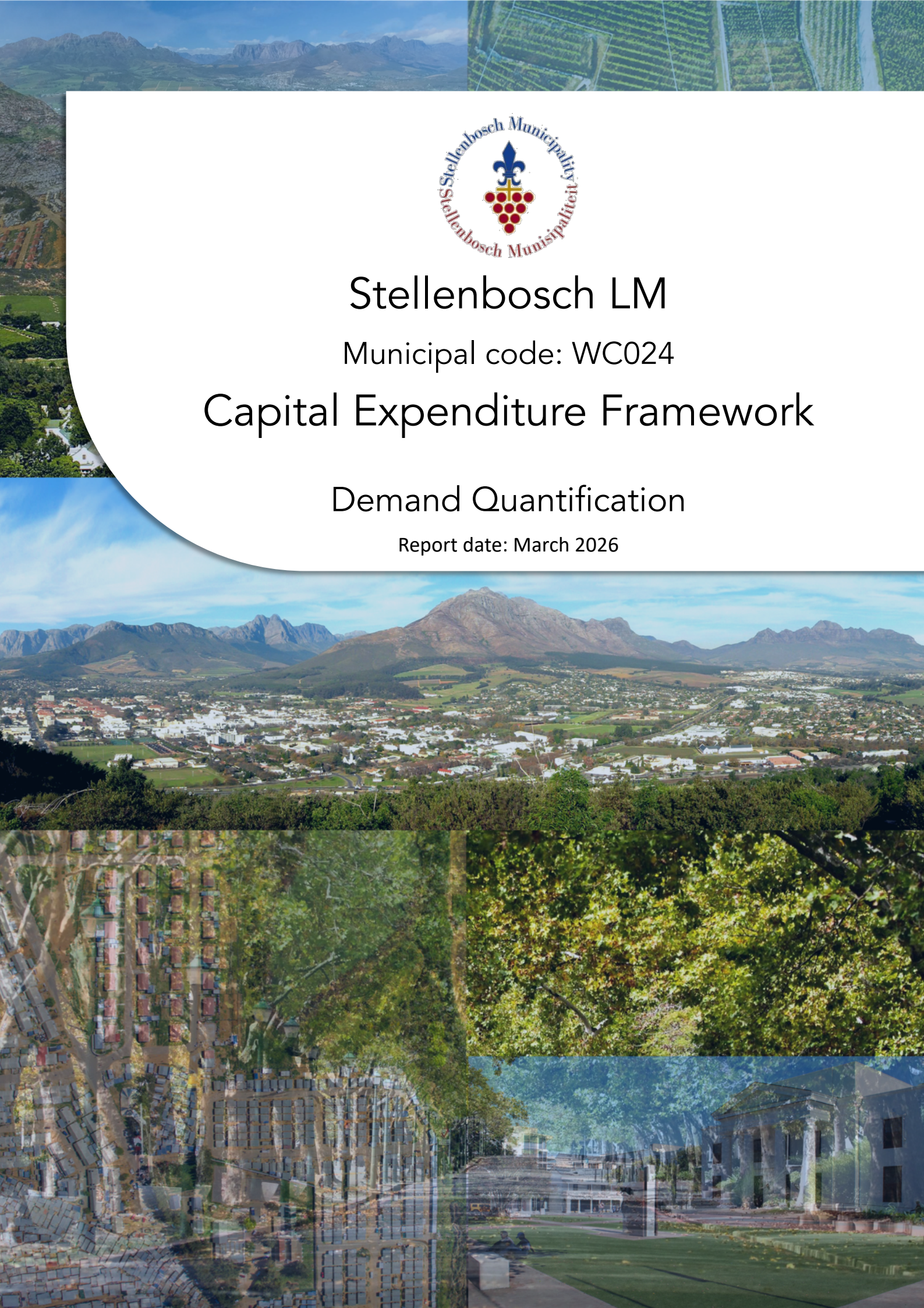
Stellenbosch LM

Municipal code: WC024

Capital Expenditure Framework

Demand Quantification

Report date: March 2026



Disclaimer

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Nomenclature / Abbreviations

CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CPM	Capital Prioritisation Model
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUDG	Integrated Urban Development Grant
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LTFM	Long-Term Financial Model
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
PDA	Priority Development Area
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
MP	Master Plan

Phase 1

Introduction

1 Part 1: Introduction

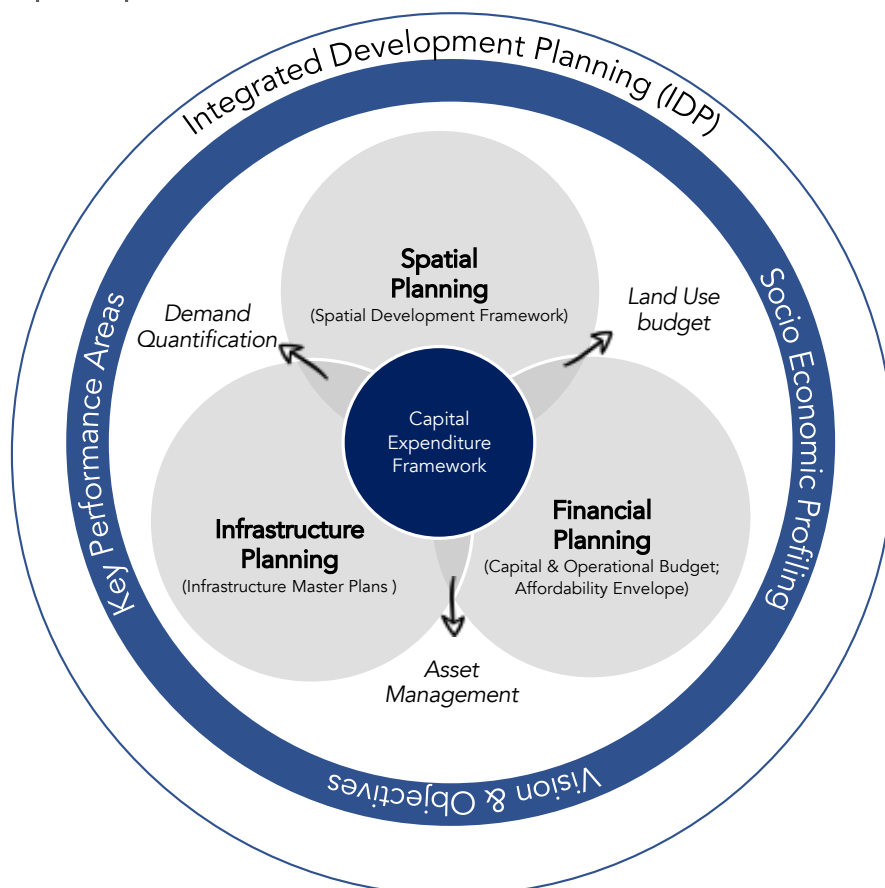
1.1 What is a Capital Expenditure Framework

According to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) guidelines, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a consolidated, high-level view of a municipality's long-term infrastructure investment needs. It ensures that infrastructure priorities are spatially aligned with municipal strategic objectives, budgetary realities, and development plans. The framework is grounded in principles of sustainability, financial feasibility, and strategic alignment, balancing immediate infrastructure needs with long-term development goals, the relationships between these spheres of planning and principles is illustrated in Figure 1–1.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) mandates the inclusion of a CEF within a municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Specifically, Section 21(n) of SPLUMA requires that an SDF "determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially." This legislative requirement underscores the importance of integrating spatial planning with financial planning, ensuring that the spatial strategies articulated in the SDF are implemented through practical and affordable infrastructure investments.

A Capital Expenditure Framework links spatial development strategies with budgetary constraints and infrastructure demands. It provides a transparent mechanism for prioritising projects, promoting the efficient allocation of resources, and aligning capital expenditure with the municipality's long-term strategic vision.

Figure 1–1: The Capital Expenditure Framework within the built environment context



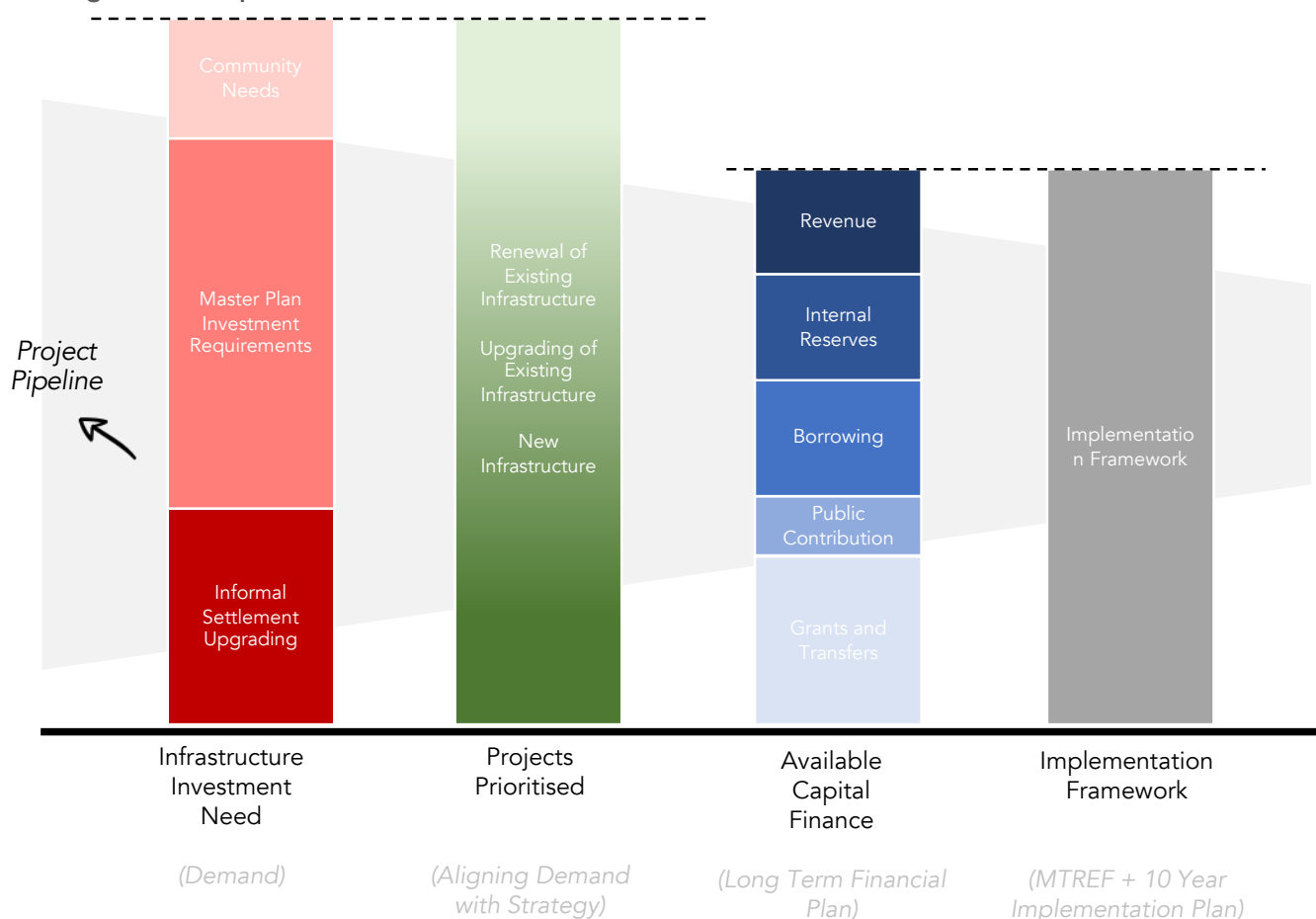
1.2 Aim of Capital Expenditure Framework

The aim of a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is to create a structured and strategic approach to municipal infrastructure expenditure. The CEF is intended to align the municipality's spatial development strategies with its financial resources and capacity, ensuring that long-term growth and development objectives are achievable, and informs operational activities of a municipality.

A CEF aims to provide a municipality with the means to inform financial planning with infrastructure planning and spatial priorities identified in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It aims, furthermore, to establish a clear methodology for municipalities to evaluate, prioritise, and inform implementation processes of infrastructure projects within their affordability envelope, supporting both immediate and long-term development goals.

From Figure 1–2 one can see the illustration that infrastructure investment need, expressed as projects, usually exceeds available capital finance, and therefore it is an imperative for municipalities to partake in a prioritisation process to determine which projects are best aligned with the strategy of the municipality, together with a budget scenario process to determine which projects are affordable and should be implemented when.

Figure 1–2: Relationship between infrastructure investment needs, affordability envelope, prioritisation process, and budget scenario process



1.3 Objectives of Capital Expenditure Framework

The key objectives of a CEF is to:

- Socio-economic trends: Understand the socio-economic trends in a municipality over the long term;
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs: Assess and detail the municipality's long-term infrastructure requirements based on an SDF-informed land use budget, infrastructure standards, anticipated socio-economic growth, existing infrastructure, and backlogs;
- Align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Translate the spatial vision and strategic priorities outlined in the SDF into priority development areas which informs prioritisation practices;
- Consolidate Infrastructure Demand: Create a comprehensive list of infrastructure projects across various sectors in line with the municipality's mandate, reflecting the municipality's overall infrastructure demands;
- Contextualise Financial Affordability: Integrate the municipality's affordability envelope, derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), to ensure infrastructure expenditure are financially sustainable over the planning horizon;
- Facilitate Prioritisation: Establish a framework to evaluate and rank projects based on strategic alignment, socio-economic impact, and spatial targeting amongst others, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and impactful projects;
- Determine a Budget Scenario: Offer a structured, evidence-based approach to infrastructure planning and budgeting, improving decision-making processes and accountability to stakeholders - amongst others, to indicate project-level responses per asset type per functional area;
- Enable Spatial Transformation: Direct infrastructure investments toward spatial transformation goals, focusing on reducing inequalities, improving access to services, and promoting inclusive economic growth, and;
- Bridge Short-Term and Long-Term Planning: Ensure a coherent link between the short-term MTREF cycles, Medium-term Integrated Development Plan (IDP) cycles and the municipality's long-term development vision, embedding sustainability and foresight into the planning process.

1.4 Role of the Capital Expenditure Framework as a policy instrument

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a cornerstone of municipal planning, grounded in South Africa's legislative framework and designed to bridge the gap between long-term spatial development strategies and actionable infrastructure expenditure. The concept of the CEF was formalised under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013), specifically in Section 21(n), which mandates municipalities to determine a spatially referenced CEF as part of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This legislative requirement reflects the increasing emphasis on aligning planning and budgeting processes to address developmental challenges effectively.

Historically, the Constitution of South Africa laid the foundation for this alignment in Section 153, which directs municipalities to prioritise the basic needs of communities while promoting socio-economic development through structured planning and budgeting. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was introduced as a mechanism to achieve this in the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993),

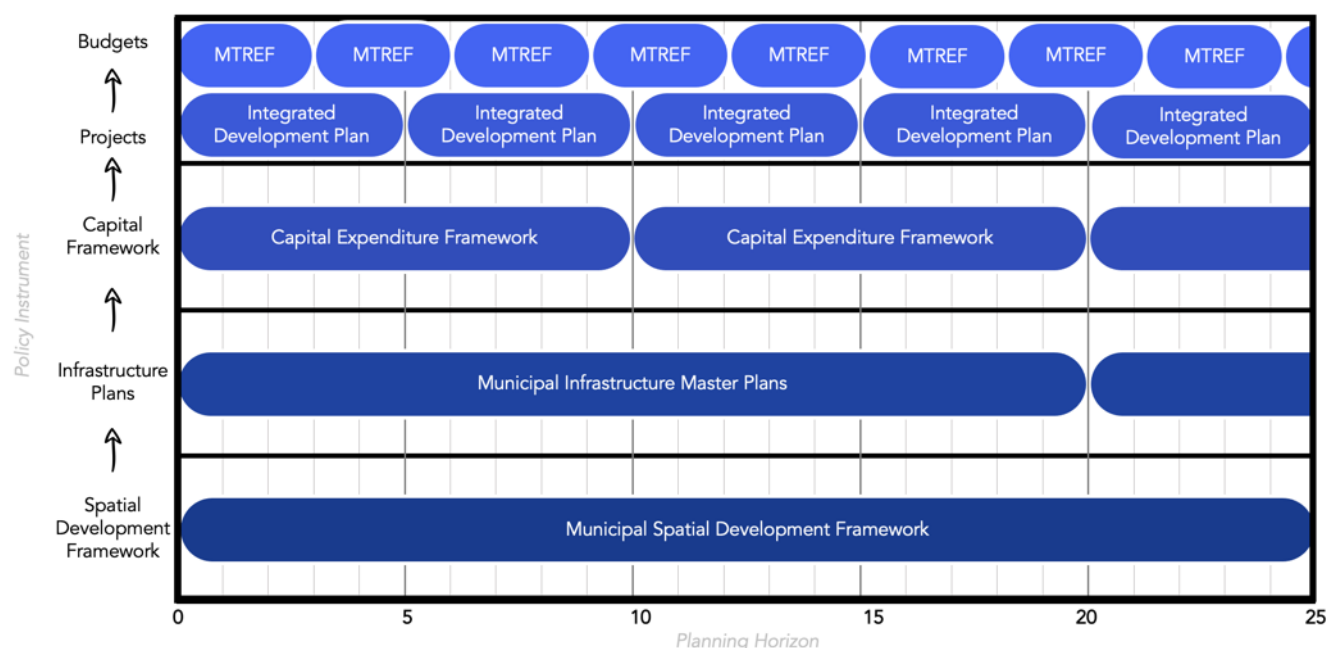
evolving through subsequent legislation, including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000). The MSA established the IDP as the principal planning instrument of local government, requiring it to incorporate a comprehensive financial plan and a Spatial Development Framework. This integration ensures that municipal resources are allocated effectively to achieve the long-term developmental vision. The CEF builds on these legislative imperatives by operationalising the SDF within the IDP framework. As a long-term (10-year) planning tool, the CEF quantifies infrastructure needs, consolidates them into prioritised project pipelines, and aligns them with the municipality's financial capacity as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP). It ensures that infrastructure investments are not only spatially targeted but also financially sustainable, bridging the divide between visionary spatial strategies and practical implementation.

The CEF also plays a vital role in South Africa's Local Government Accountability Cycle, a governance framework defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, Act 56 of 2003). This cycle integrates planning, budgeting, and reporting processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with development priorities. Through informing the IDP, and so the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), the CEF enables municipalities to stabilise their decision-making processes. It provides a consistent rationale for allocating resources, ensuring that both short-term operational needs and long-term developmental objectives are addressed.

Importantly, the CEF institutionalises long-term planning practices within municipalities. It encourages decision-makers to adopt a forward-looking perspective that considers future growth patterns, socio-economic trends, and financial constraints. This approach reduces the reactive nature of municipal budgeting, replacing it with proactive, evidence-based strategies that support equitable service delivery and spatial justice.

The CEF is a transformative policy instrument that integrates spatial, financial, and infrastructure planning within the legislative and operational frameworks of municipal governance. It strengthens the IDP as the single most strategic document of municipalities, ensures alignment with the SDF, and guides resource allocation through the MTREF and SDBIP. Through its structured and integrated approach, the CEF enables municipalities to achieve their developmental mandates while ensuring financial sustainability and fostering spatial transformation.

Figure 1–3: The relationship between policy instruments effecting the spatial form



1.5 Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

The structure of this report is outlined below to guide the reader through the key components of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and its alignment with municipal planning processes as well as the norms and standards of the CEF.

Table 1-1: Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 1: Inception and Information Gathering	Phase 1	To provide a contextualisation to the Capital Expenditure Framework. This phase comprises the inception process of the CEF as well as the information gathering process in which a comprehensive integrated infrastructure investment framework, or portfolio of projects, is collated.
Part 2: Functional Area and Spatial Category for Investment Planning Profiling and Spatial Demand Quantification	Phase 2a	This part introduces functional areas for priority investment which are defined and mapped to indicate the spatial strategy depicted in the MSDF (linked to the MSDF proposals). The identified functional areas are used to determine the future population, housing, and land demand based on existing socio-economic and related data which is used in the spatial demand quantification component.
Part 3: Infrastructure demand	Phase 2b	This part determines the investment requirements for each functional area, including operational and maintenance costs per asset class. The goal is to compare the optimal infrastructure requirements scenario with the known infrastructure demand based on current planning frameworks.
Part 4: Affordability Envelope	Phase 3	This part is a reflection of the municipality's financial health and long-term financial plan. Primarily it includes the results of the re-application of the long-term financial plan to determine the appropriate affordability envelope.
Part 5: Prioritisation and Budget Scenario	Phase 4	This part has a prioritisation framework that considers spatial, engineering, and financial factors to calculate a composite score indicating each project's relative importance in the pipeline. It also applies this framework to the budget fit process to determine how to allocate capital within the affordability envelope per project for the next 10 years.

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 6: Capital Expenditure Programme	Phase 5	This part is a breakdown of the 10-year capital expenditure framework. Essentially, it analyses the fitted project pipeline in terms of spatial alignment, asset type alignment, and other attributes to ultimately verify that the 10-year capital expenditure framework is in line with the strategic intent of the prioritisation framework and the MSDf objectives.
Part 7: Institutional Arrangements and Project Closeout	Phase 6	This phase comprises of a concluding chapter to the CEF, this part aims to identify areas of enhancement that will render the CEF not only as a compliance document but to solidify institutional change around the alignment of planning, engineering, and financial practices – with the ultimate aim to improve service delivery. Furthermore this phase contains a final close-out report detailing the project timeline and conclusions drawn.

Phase 2b

Demand Quantification

2 Investment demand and growth

Investment demand is a function of three core processes: the investment required to address backlogs in service access, the investment required to renew assets and address asset renewal backlogs, and the investment required to meet demand created by growth.

The purpose of this section in the report is to contextualise the elements of the demand quantification process. It shows how the critical aspects of infrastructure demand relate to each other and how they manifest in the municipal area. Investment demand is a function of three core processes, namely:

- The investment required to address backlogs in service access
- Investment to address the required renewal of assets and renewal backlogs
- The investments that are necessary to address the demand created through growth

The project scope determines the extent to which this report can deal with these elements.

3 The infrastructure planning equation

Long-term customer growth is usually one of the biggest drivers of investment demand. The ability to address growth ensures, at a minimum, that backlog increases do not occur. However, it increases operating expenditures and the service provider's maintenance burden, which must be offset against income and revenue streams.

The services, infrastructure delivery, and the relationship with demand and supply within a sustainable framework are embedded in the analytical framework shown in Figure 4.

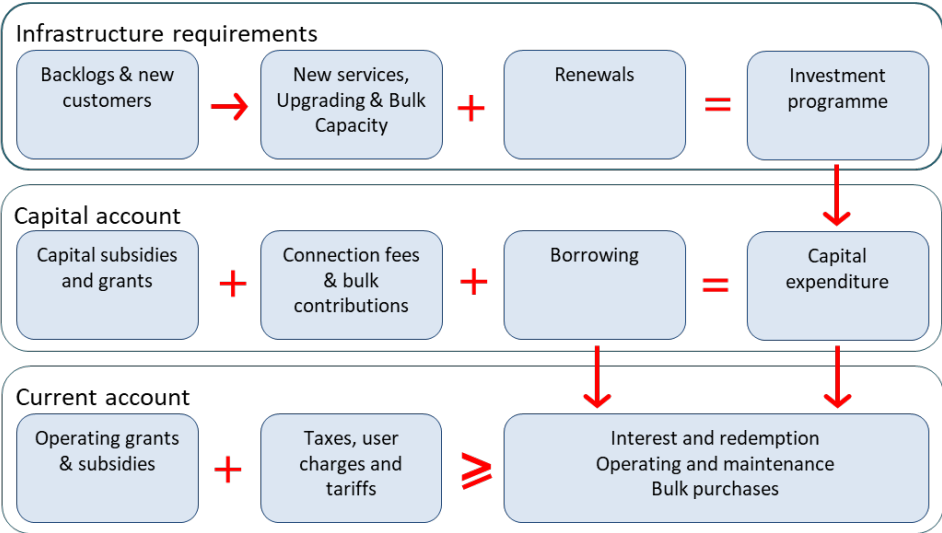
This framework describes the relations between:

- **Infrastructure requirements** are determined by the extent of existing backlogs and residential and non-residential growth (new customers). Customer growth translates into demand for new services, upgrades to existing services, and sufficient bulk capacity. When the requirements for renewing existing services are added to the equation, the result is the total investment programme.
- **The capital account** shows the funding sources to meet the capital expenditure requirements resulting from the investment programme. Developing a funding framework for the investment programme usually prioritises capital grants and subsidies. Customer-paid connection fees supplement capital grants and subsidies. However, borrowing money in the open market is the only alternative if there is still a gap between the funding sources and the investment programme. Many factors impact a Council's ability to balance an investment programme's requirements and the capital account's capacity. The factors that affect the extent of the investment programme are:
 - The extent of urbanisation
 - Economic growth cycles
 - Service delivery policies and specifically the levels of services
 - Cost recovery and service pricing
 - Life cycle cost management of the infrastructure asset base

The level of capital expenditure is a function of available funding (i.e. the affordability envelope) and access to funding sources (i.e. optimal funding mix). The investment programme must be appropriately funded, which may imply replanning, reprioritising investment projects and addressing the impact of service delivery and indigent policies.

- **The current account** shows the impact of the investment program and capital account on the Council's cash flow. To balance this equation, the impact of capital expenditure, interest and redemption, operating and maintenance, and bulk purchases must be no greater than the total income sources. Financial sustainability implies that this equilibrium must be maintained over the long term. The CEF addresses these issues over a ten-year horizon, but the cumulative impact of investment decisions on the current account may not manifest until the long term. Inappropriate investment policies and strategies often result in irreversible structural impediments.

Figure 4: Infrastructure investment planning equation



4 The infrastructure and service delivery mandate of the Council

Local municipalities in South Africa are constitutionally mandated to provide their residents with essential infrastructure services. According to Schedules 4B and 5B of the Constitution of South Africa (1996), these responsibilities include water supply, sanitation, electricity distribution, solid waste management, and the construction and maintenance of roads and stormwater drainage. These services form the backbone of local governance and are critical for promoting economic development, ensuring public health, and improving the quality of life in communities.

Depending on provincial policies, water and sanitation services may be the responsibility of district municipalities. The Council is responsible for all services. When a local municipality is responsible for all infrastructure services, including water and sanitation, it is considered a Water Services Authority (WSA) under the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997). This means the municipality has full control over the planning, funding, implementation, and maintenance of water supply and sanitation infrastructure within its jurisdiction. The municipality is expected to ensure that water and sanitation services are provided sustainably, equitably, and affordably, in line with national policy objectives and service level standards.

In addition to water and sanitation, local municipalities with a full-service mandate must also manage:

- **Electricity Distribution:** Local municipalities distribute electricity in areas where they hold the electricity reticulation license, as issued by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA). They must maintain substations, transformers, and distribution networks while ensuring affordability for residents.
- **Solid Waste Management:** Municipalities oversee waste collection, landfill sites, and recycling initiatives, ensuring that waste is disposed of safely to prevent pollution and health hazards.
- **Roads and Stormwater Management:** Local municipalities are responsible for the development and upkeep of local roads and stormwater drainage systems, ensuring accessibility and mitigating flood risks.

From a capital expenditure perspective, municipalities with a full-service mandate must allocate funds across multiple infrastructure sectors, often balancing competing priorities within constrained budgets. Funding sources include municipal own revenue (rates and tariffs), government grants (e.g., the Municipal Infrastructure Grant - MIG), and external borrowing. Given the high capital intensity of infrastructure investment, municipalities must develop multi-year capital investment plans to ensure financial sustainability and effective service delivery.

These municipalities must also undertake long-term infrastructure planning through instruments such as the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Spatial Development Framework (SDF), and Built Environment Performance Plan (BEPP) to align infrastructure projects with broader developmental goals. A key challenge in this model is ensuring technical and financial capacity for delivering and maintaining all infrastructure services, especially in smaller or resource-constrained municipalities.

5 Setting a data baseline for assessment

The backlog data shown below (Paragraph 6) are extracts based on official data. The biggest challenge lies in estimating both households settled in informal structures and those occupying informal structures and rooms in the backyards of existing formal houses.

5.1 Terminology to suit a specific purpose

The different data sets provide a pool of data. However, each element and its presentation have different meanings, and nuances depend on who is handling and presenting the data. The following should be considered. The following data elements are used in the municipal service delivery environment and are closely related but not similar. Depending on the approach to the issues, seemingly similar data sources can render essential differences based on interpretation and understanding. The following terms are important:

- **Household** is an economic concept specifically defined by StatsSA. It means a group of people living from a single budget. It can refer to any number of people, an extended family, or, often, a single person, such as a student in a residence or a worker in a hostel.
- **Structures** in a municipality usually represent residential and non-residential structures. Structures may refer to different types of buildings.
- **Customer units** can demand services from the Council and legally enter into service agreements to receive and pay for those services.
- **Debtors** are the customers reflected in the financial system and often do not reflect all the potential customers in a municipality.
- **Erven or stands** are related to all the above but describe cadastral units occupied by single or multiple customers.
- **Service connections** are related to stands and debtors but provide a technical perspective. Service connection to customers may vary according to the type of service.
- **Levels of services** refer to the different technologies used to provide customers, households, and non-residential entities with access to services. Service levels are quantitative, while service standards reflect the qualitative aspects of service delivery.
- **Urban / Non-urban** impact service areas and can differ depending on service type and approach. The issue is further complicated by tribal areas and areas previously part of homelands. Different service delivery regimes may exist for each of them.
- **Family** is a social concept, but has a specific connotation regarding housing typologies and, for example, government policies to convert hostels into family units.
- **Informal structures** are an essential element as they relate to service delivery and housing. An informal structure can be serviced but still form part of a housing backlog. Importantly, the approach to in-situ upgrading versus relocating households also directly describes and quantifies households and service demand. Furthermore, informality may either refer to the top structure, as it is recorded in the censuses, or the legal status of the structure in terms of its location.
- **Backyard settlement** has many forms, ranging from formal housing, such as granny flats, a room in a backyard, to informal structures attached to households. A council's policy on backyard settlement directly affects how it addresses service demand. If backyard settlement is an acceptable housing

typology, it eliminates the need for CAPEX, but it may overextend the design capacities of water, sanitation, and electricity services.

These elements are all related but can render vastly different outcomes when interpreted or often used interchangeably.

5.2 Aligning and integrating data for assessment purposes

A credible demand quantification depends on credible baseline figures to work from. The demand quantification aims to determine the extent and cost (CAPEX and OPEX) of future service delivery based on socio-economic change variables.

The basic process is very simple:

- Select a base year
- Use available data to make long-term projections of households and population growth.
- Apply land use norms and standards to determine long-term growth demand

The result of this process is that the land requirements, the number of stands, and the customer units can be estimated.

By assigning service levels to each land use based on unit rates, future CAPEX and OPEX demand can be determined.

These steps are easy; the only critical factors are the base year population and households. However, the Council is responsible for housing and infrastructure provision, but does not do so for all households in the municipality. For example, one might assume that the Council does not provide housing or infrastructure for commercial farms. Therefore, households residing on farms must be excluded from the assessment.

Furthermore, some households residing in backyards technically have access to services. If backyard settlement is accepted as a housing typology, households in backyards can be excluded from future CAPEX (not counted as backlogs). However, this depends on the Council's housing and service delivery policy. There are also households residing in institutions such as nursing homes or hostels. How do we deal with them? Typically, they will be excluded from the demand equation.

Once all these adjustments, inclusions and exclusions are made, a population and household baseline will be available for quantification.

The next step in the process is to relate service access to the baseline in order to determine service backlogs. Municipalities report in a set format on service levels and access. However, the Council does not report on service levels in its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) or its Annual report. However, some references to Census 22 do not provide the required details.

Our biggest challenge is the complete inconsistency and figures quoted from different sources. The tables below show figures extracted from various sources. However, the figures must be reconciled to do a sensible demand quantification.

6 Dealing with infrastructure backlogs

Infrastructure services are crucial for the betterment of all communities in South Africa. It is a core function of government, and since 1994, access to services for previously disadvantaged communities has been emphasised to the extent that it has become the driving force behind most government delivery policies. Initial approaches were to meet the health requirements of the World Health Organisation and hence the adoption of the so-called “RDP standards”, later referred to as access to basic services. However, service delivery policies have remained intact for the past 25 years, but the application has evolved, and the services currently provided exceed the initial norms and standards.

Since 1996, South Africa has had relatively good datasets describing access to services. However, the challenges with Census 22, including inconsistencies in population and household data, left the figures and service access data in question. It creates uncertainty in planning infrastructure delivery and in addressing investment demand in municipalities. The reliance on “official” figures has also led municipalities to lack alternative means of determining the extent of service delivery in their area and the existing access and delivery gaps. The available figures are presented below to determine a high-level path for future delivery. However, it is incumbent on municipalities to develop processes and approaches for managing their data to increase confidence in long-term planning.

6.1 Water services

Water services have been a high priority in service delivery strategies over the past two decades. One of the Millennium Goals adopted in 2000 stated that countries should aim to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. At least 50% of households should have access to basic services to meet these goals.

The table below shows how access to water has changed between 1996 and 2022. The data is presented within the framework applied prior to the change in the Water and Sanitation Regulations. The new regulations set the basic services at a yard connection for water and wastewater sanitation in areas with a density of more than 10 units per hectare. The necessary adjustments are made during the modelling process to comply with these guidelines or the Council’s own service-level policies.

Table 2: Access to water services

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	19,575	2,794	2,879	660	240	26,147
	%	74.86 %	10.69 %	11.01 %	2.52 %	0.92%	100 %
2001	Total	25,010	4,067	2,706	3,142	245	35,170
	%	71.11 %	11.56 %	7.69 %	8.93 %	0.70 %	100 %
2011	Total	31,327	3,522	6,234	1,835	404	43,322
	%	72.31 %	8.13 %	14.39 %	4.24 %	0.93 %	100 %
2016	Total	37,230	2,459	12,865	2,588	196	55,338
	%	67.28 %	4.44 %	23.25 %	4.68 %	0.35 %	100 %
2022	Total	51,511	2,690	4,611	814	Not reported	59,626
	%	86.39 %	4.51 %	7.73 %	1.37 %	Not reported	100 %

The data show that the Council targets full, which represents a house-to-house connection to all households.

Table 3: Number of consumer units receiving water services

	Number of domestic consumer units served through a delivery point				Total number of non-domestic consumer units receiving water services	Total number of consumer units receiving water services
	Inside the yard	Less than 200m from a yard	More than 200m from a yard	Total number of domestic consumer units receiving water services		
2017	39 044	6 231	1 830	47 105	903	48 008
2018	41 623	9 699	0	51 322	903	52 225
2019	41 623	9 699	0	51 322	903	52 225
2020	41 633	9 699	0	51 332	903	52 235
2021	41 716	10 504	0	52 220	1 154	53 374
2022	44 909	8 214	0	53 123	1 186	54 309

Source: StatsSA Non-financial census data

The figures vary from year to year, and the reason for these fluctuations is unclear. The number of customers is different from the official household figures reported in Census22.

The table below shows the position with free basic services in the Council area. The self-targeting approach is acceptable and might be preferred to a blanket free basic services policy. This is extremely low and may be due to local metering and billing practices, as well as credit control regimes (or the lack thereof).

Table 4: Free basic water services

	Customers receiving services from the municipality	Receiving free basic services	Does the Council have a free basic services policy?	Mechanisms for providing Free basic services
2017	48 008	5 686	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2018	52 225	6 453	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2019	52 225	6 817	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2020	52 235	2 291	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2021	53 374	7 283	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2022	54 309	4 681	Yes	Self-targeting approach

6.2 Sanitation services

Access to appropriate sanitation services is a high health priority. Although sanitation services are a high priority for the government, there are always challenges. This section shows the municipality's sanitation access.

Table 5: Access to sanitation services

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	21,954	NA	NA	2,347	1,846	26,147
	%	83.96 %	NA	NA	8.97 %	7.06 %	100 %
2001	Total	31,137	113	596	1,067	2,257	35,170
	%	88.53 %	0.32 %	1.69 %	3.03 %	6.42 %	100 %
2011	Total	39,432	319	206	2,331	1,034	43,322
	%	91.02 %	0.74 %	0.47 %	5.38 %	2.39 %	100 %
2016	Total	54,078	95	1	692	472	55,338
	%	97.72 %	0.17 %	0.00 %	1.25 %	0.85 %	100 %
2022	Total	57,703	183	72	1,851	Not reported	59,626
	%	96.77 %	0.31 %	0.12 %	3.10 %	Not reported	100 %

There is a clear policy to provide waterborne sanitation. However, this approach is costly and water-intensive, which may pressure water and sanitation infrastructure. The extent of sanitation backlogs is small, but the number of households receiving full waterborne sanitation may create affordability problems (households receiving a level of service they cannot afford), which may contribute to cash flow problems for the Council in the future.

The table below shows that the figures the Council to StatsSA reported differ from the census and community survey trends. This illustrates the need to cross-correlate data from different sources and the risks of relying on a single data source. This data does not align with the data in the previous table. The reason is unclear.

Table 6: Number of consumer units receiving sanitation services¹

	Flush toilets connected to public sewerage system	Flush toilets connected to septic tank	Bucket system	Ventilated improved pit latrines	Other	Total number of domestic consumer units receiving sanitation services	Total number of non-domestic consumer units receiving sanitation services	Total number of consumer units receiving sanitation services
2017	37 939	1 079	0	0	1 193	40 211	1 024	41 235
2018	38 027	1 079	0	0	1 267	40 373	925	41 298
2019	38 027	1 079	0	0	1 267	40 373	925	41 298
2020	38 027	1 079	0	0	1 267	40 373	925	41 298
2021	41 716	1 079	0	0	1 84	42 979	925	43 904

¹ These figures do not add up, but as they are reported in StatsSA Non-financial census data.

	Flush toilets connected to public sewerage system	Flush toilets connected to septic tank	Bucket system	Ventilated improved pit latrines	Other	Total number of domestic consumer units receiving sanitation services	Total number of non- domestic consumer units receiving sanitation services	Total number of consumer units receiving sanitation services
2022	44 909	1 079	0	0	1 84	46 172	2 509	48 681

The table below shows the reported number of customers receiving free basic services. The numbers are Inconsistent with census and community survey figures.

Table 7: Free basic sanitation services

	Customers receiving services from the municipality	Receiving free basic services	Does the Council have a free basic services policy?	Mechanisms for providing Free basic services
2017	41 235	5 686	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2018	41 298	6 453	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2019	41 298	6 817	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2020	41 298	2 291	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2021	43 904	7 283	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2022	48 681	4 681	Yes	Self-targeting approach

6.3 Electricity services

Although electricity does not have the same health implications as water and sanitation, access to electricity is essential for overall development, especially in education. Access to electricity was, therefore, always a high priority. The table below shows how access to electricity has changed since 1996. This table uses access to lighting as a proxy for access to electricity.

Table 8: Access to electricity services

		Full access	Intermediate access	No access	Total
1996	Total	23,523	NA	2,624	26,147
	%	89.96 %	NA	10.04 %	100 %
2001	Total	32,365	NA	2,804	35,170
	%	92.03 %	NA	7.97 %	100 %
2011	Total	40,296	NA	3,026	43,322
	%	93.02 %	NA	6.98 %	100 %
2016	Total	51,367	68	3,903	55,338
	%	92.82 %	0.12 %	7.05 %	100 %
2022	Total	57,775	283	1,567	59,626
	%	96.90 %	0.47 %	2.63 %	100 %

The Council's electricity supply area does not cover the total municipal area, and Table 8 and Table 9 are not comparable. However, it shows good coverage and progress in providing access to electricity.

Table 9: Free basic electricity services

	Customers receiving services from the municipality	Receiving free basic services	Does the Council have a free basic services policy?	Mechanisms for providing free basic services
2017	48 008	5 686	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2018	52 374	11 670	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2019	52 696	6 817	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2020	52 723	2 291	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2021	52 723	7 283	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2022	52 723	4 982	Yes	Self-targeting approach

6.4 Refuse removal

Solid waste management and refuse removal are essential for health and environmental considerations. The table below shows how access to refuse removal services was reported in the previous censuses and the 2016 Community Survey of StatsSA.

Table 10: Access to refuse removal services

		Full	Intermediate	Basic	Below Basic	None	Total
1996	Total	19,937	256	2,419	2,629	906	26,147
	%	76.25 %	0.98 %	9.25 %	10.05 %	3.46 %	100 %
2001	Total	28,647	561	1,320	4,443	2,257	35,170
	%	81.45 %	1.60 %	3.75 %	12.63 %	0.57 %	100 %
2011	Total	37,678	1,068	1,346	2,044	1,187	43,322
	%	86.97 %	2.46 %	3.11 %	4.72 %	2.74 %	100 %
2016	Total	39,812	4,127	8,554	1,555	1,290	55,338
	%	71.94 %	7.46 %	15.46 %	2.81 %	2.33 %	100 %
2022	Total	52,033	488	3,817	3,286	Not reported	59,626
	%	87.27 %	0.82 %	6.40 %	5.51 %	Not reported	100 %

Table 11: Free basic refuse removal services

	Customers receiving services from the municipality	Receiving free basic services	Has the Council a free basic services policy?	Mechanisms for providing Free basic services
2017	48 008	5 686	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2018	49 072	6 453	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2019	49 072	6 817	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2020	49 072	2 291	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2021	49 300	7 283	Yes	Self-targeting approach
2022	49 649	4 681	Yes	Self-targeting approach

6.5 Road network

Access to road services is not recorded in the censuses. It is challenging to get spatial data on roads and access roads and access roads data from a household perspective.

The following table shows the available road data for the municipality.

Table 12: Road services in the municipality

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Major road (National Major roads of a country, including all freeways)	25.24	N/A	25.24
Main road (Provincial roads and major city through routes)	192.62	0.00	192.62
Secondary road (Secondary roads including slipways)	19.77	5.19	24.95
Suburban road (Formal suburban roads, including slipways)	584.44	42.38	626.82
Informal roads (Alleys, Access ways, roads in informal settlements and squatter camps, farm and other small dirt roads)	18.19	818.40	836.59
Tracks (Non-routable roads: including 4x4 tracks)	N/A	N/A	208.96
Trails (Pedestrian walkways in cities and towns, walking and hiking trails)	N/A	N/A	0.00

Road type	Paved road (km)	Unpaved road (km)	Total road length (km)
Totals	844.34	865.97	1,919.27

6.6 Dwelling structures and households

Housing backlogs and the demand for housing will always remain an issue in South Africa's development and social support strategies. The next table shows the different dwelling types in the municipality under assessment.

Table 13: Dwelling types

	1996	2001	2011	2016	2022
Traditional	467	768	254	371	398
House made of bricks	14,130	18,685	24,807	31,722	52 063
Flat	3,026	2,959	4,353	1,456	Not reported
Multiple housing	2,509	1,198	2,643	2,812	Not reported
Dwelling in backyard	1,185	554	445	290	Not reported
Room/ granny flat	700	265	279	208	Not reported
Informal	2,937	3,480	7,500	16,261	7 051
Informal dwelling in backyard	601	1,111	2,443	2,092	Not reported
Other	591	6,150	598	124	114
Total	26,147	35,170	43,322	55,338	59,626

In the final analysis and for demand quantification purposes, households on farms, backyards, institutions and hostels were excluded from the housing demand. These exclusions amount to 20 160 households or 73 577 people. These people, however, still form part of the demand for social and community facilities. There is no clear policy on whether informal households in backyards must be regarded as part of the backlog. Indications are that there are at least 4 530 households in backyards. Whether to accept backyard settlement as a permanent form of housing can have far-reaching implications. If backyard settlement is excluded, it will become part of the backlog and will have capital expenditure implications. However, if backyard settlement is accepted as a permanent feature, it implies that it will not require capital. However, it will increase operating demand (water use, wastewater discharge, and electricity consumption), which may exceed the design capacities of the areas where they settle, resulting in a deterioration in service standards.

6.7 Asset renewals and renewal backlog

Asset renewals and renewal backlogs are calculated from asset registers and as reported in the Council's annual financial statements. Condition assessments are central to the process. The general rule is that asset renewals should more or less equal the annual depreciation on assets based on their Expected Useful Life (EUL). Renewal backlogs are a function of an asset's condition, and renewal backlogs occur where an asset's Remaining Useful Life (RUL) is less than 45% of its Current Replacement Cost (CRC).

The following condition grading determines the text of renewal backlogs.

Table 14: Generic condition grading²

Grade	Description	Detailed description	Indicative RUL
1	Very good	Sound structure, well maintained. Only normal maintenance is required.	71-100% EUL
2	Good	Serves needs but minor deterioration (< 5%) Minor maintenance is required.	46-70% EUL
3	Fair	Marginal, clearly evident deterioration (10-20%). Significant maintenance is required.	26-45% EUL
4	Poor	Significant deterioration of the structure and / or appearance. Significant impairment of functionality (20-40%). Significant renewal/upgrade required.	11-25% EUL
5	Very poor	Unsound, failed needs reconstruction/ replacement (> 50% needs replacement)	0-10% EUL

Note: 'EUL' is Expected Useful Life & 'RUL' is Remaining Useful Life

The Council does not distinguish between the different infrastructure classes and only reports a total for infrastructure. The following applies to the Council's asset base.

Table 15: The Council's asset base

Asset group	Current replacement cost (CRC)	Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)	DRC as % of CRC	Renewal backlog	Renewal target years	% of CRC	Average CRC per household	CRC per serviced household
	R'000	(R'000)						
Water	2 089 347	1 464 660	70.1%	0	20	30.0%	35 666	58 341
Sanitation	1 390 204	1 062 856	76.5%	0	20	20.0%	23 732	38 818
Electricity	1 673 559	1 097 458	65.6%	0	20	24.0%	28 569	46 649
Roads & Stormwater	1 609 771	941 789	58.5%	0	20	23.1%	27 480	43 691
Refuse removal	197 403	179 473	90.9%	0	20	2.8%	3 370	5 358
Totals	6 960 284	4 746 236	68.2%	0	0	100.0%	118 816	192 856
Total asset base	8 874 887	6 182 928	69.7%					
Infrastructure as % of total	78%	77%						

There are several issues when interpreting the data. The following is important:

- Infrastructure is technically in good or very good condition but there are financial risks emerging as discussed below.
- The fixed asset register data reported the cost or replacement cost of infrastructure at R6.97 billion and the total asset base at R8.88 billion. Infrastructure represents 78% of the total asset base.

² The Department of Provincial and Local Government, *Guidelines for infrastructure asset management in local government 2006 – 2009*

7 Demand created through growth

In the process of determining the demand created by growth, four elements were addressed:

- Land demand as a result of growth expectations;
- Long-term capital requirements to meet the growing demand;
- Operating impact of capital expenditure and;
- Consumption and use.

7.1 Land demand

Land demand is determined by norms and standards applied to various land uses. In this respect, a distinction is made between the demand for housing (residential demand) and the demand for other land uses, including business, industrial, open space, community, and social facilities. However, the land demand for the other uses is a function of thresholds required to sustain them, and it was calculated based on the total growth demand across the municipal area. This is technically not 100% correct since the service function of these uses may exceed administrative boundaries. Nevertheless, it acknowledges that factors outside its jurisdiction may influence development demand in a municipality. In this assessment, long-term demand was calculated only based on growth expectations within the municipal area. The scope of this project does not allow for a full threshold demand analysis, and future demand was based on growth within the municipal boundaries.

7.2 Long-term capital expenditure related to growth

Long-term capital expenditure is driven by land demand and customer growth. The results show the incremental cost for bulk and reticulated infrastructure. The point of departure is assigning appropriate service levels to each user or customer category. This is essentially a policy matter. For assessment, the Council's current approach of providing higher-than-basic levels of service was adopted. The capital cost for each land use category was calculated per infrastructure service category.

7.3 The operating impact of capital expenditure

It is relatively easy to calculate capital demand. However, the critical aspect is the long-term operating impact of capital expenditure. Furthermore, over-investment in capital that does not address affordability may create structural impediments, making it challenging for the Council to meet the operating obligations of customers who cannot pay for services. This is usually one of the main contributors to cash flow constraints in municipalities. Operating costs are based on a life-cycle approach that considers maintenance and operating costs. All costs are presented as marginal costs.

7.3.1 Consumption and use

Since consumption and use norms and standards are used to calculate operating costs, the same values are used to estimate demand for water, wastewater discharge, electricity consumption, road requirements, solid waste volume, and tonnage. The results are also presented as annual increments to reflect the impact of growth.

8 Growth trends and scenario selection for demand modelling (10–20 years)³

The CEF has horizon of 10-years. However, given the nature of infrastructure and the longterm impact on asset renewal and operating expenditure, all assessment were done for a 20-year period. In the results below the focus is on the 10-year CEF window. In this context, this section provides a consolidated assessment of population, household and built-form growth trends for Stellenbosch Municipality and recommends a single defensible growth scenario for use in long-term infrastructure demand quantification.

The objective is practical: infrastructure demand modelling requires one coherent baseline and growth path, even when available datasets differ materially in both absolute levels and short-term trends. The approach adopted here is therefore to:

- triangulate the most consistent series,
- test the plausibility of trends against independent built-environment indicators,
- exclude clear outliers, and
- define an explicit monitoring and data-improvement pathway so that assumptions can be tightened as local evidence improves.

8.1 Consolidated evidence on growth: what is consistent and what is not

Across the available sources, the long-run direction of change is clear. Stellenbosch experienced sustained population growth and strong household formation over the last two decades, accompanied by the physical expansion of the settlement footprint. The main uncertainty is concentrated in the post-2016 period, where some datasets indicate a slowdown, one source suggests a decline, while others show continued growth.

The Census and Community Survey anchor points indicate strong growth between 1996 and 2016. The population increases from approximately 104 600 (1996) to about 182 886 (2016), which equates to roughly 2.8% per annum compounded over twenty years. Over the same period, households rose from about 26 147 (1996) to about 55 338 (2016), implying household growth of roughly 3.8% per annum. Faster household growth is structurally consistent with declining household size, which fell from around 4.0 persons per household in 1996 to around 3.3 in 2016 and to approximately 3.0 by 2022. This point matters for demand quantification: service connections and reticulation demand tend to follow households and connections more closely than population.

The discontinuity emerges after 2016. The municipal-level population figure shown for Census 2022 is lower than the 2016 Community Survey figure, indicating a decline between 2016 and 2022. However, this implied contraction is not supported by the other time-series evidence in the same dataset extract, nor by built-environment indicators. Both the Stats SA mid-year municipal estimates and the Quantec municipal series show continued growth through 2022–2024, with levels converging around the 200,000 mark by 2022 and rising further by 2024. In contrast, LandScan presents lower totals closer to the Census-level reading, while certain gridded products vary substantially depending on the extraction method and boundary alignment. One extracted WorldPop municipal value is an order-of-magnitude outlier relative to every other source and is not suitable for municipal-level modelling without re-extraction and validation.

³ This section is based on the profiles and data quoted in the Socio-economic Report

The practical implication is that the post-2016 municipal-level “level” of population and households cannot be taken from a single source without reconciliation. For modelling purposes, the reliable path is to prioritise internally consistent municipal time series (which can be updated annually) and to use Census/CS points as structural anchors and plausibility checks rather than as an unquestioned base-year “truth” at municipal scale.

8.2 Independent triangulation: built-form indicators confirm continued expansion

Built-environment indicators provide independent evidence that the municipality continued to expand physically in the latter 2010s, which is difficult to reconcile with a sustained population contraction. Building surface area increases from approximately 12.59 million m² (2015) to about 14.46 million m² (2020), an increase of about 14.8% over five years, or roughly 2.8% per annum compounded. Building volume increases from about 67.88 million m³ (2015) to about 73.26 million m³ (2020), roughly 7.9% over five years, or about 1.5% per annum compounded. Over the same period, average building height declines from roughly 5.39 m to about 5.07 m.

Taken together, these indicators suggest that growth has been predominantly horizontal (outward expansion and/or low-rise intensification) rather than vertical densification. This has direct infrastructure implications. Horizontal growth typically increases network length and marginal cost per additional household (pipes, roads, stormwater conveyance and LV reticulation), and it strengthens the relationship between demand growth and settlement footprint expansion rather than population growth alone.

8.3 Implications for demand modelling: the base-year and growth path must be reconciled

Given the divergences, two modelling risks must be actively managed. The first is base-year risk: a 10–15% difference in the base population and a similarly sized difference in base households translate directly into uncertainty about service connections, bulk demand, and network augmentation timelines. The second is slope risk: if near-term growth is materially higher than assumed, early augmentation requirements can be underestimated; if it is materially lower, the investment programme can be over-designed and become financially unaffordable.

To address these risks without paralysing the modelling process, a single reconciled scenario is adopted as the primary demand basis, with explicit qualifications and monitoring triggers to allow for recalibration.

8.3.1 Recommended primary scenario for demand quantification (single scenario, with tapering)

- **Base year (for FY2024/25 demand modelling):** A reconciled planning baseline is adopted using the two most coherent municipal time series in the dataset set (Quantec and Stats SA mid-year municipal estimates), supported by built-form growth evidence.

A base population of 205,000 is adopted for FY2024/25 as a practical midpoint between the Quantec and Stats SA mid-year levels for 2024. A base household figure of 56,000 is adopted as consistent with the Quantec/mid-year household band in 2024. The Census 2022 household level (approximately 59,600) is retained as an explicit upper-bound sensitivity reference and as a monitoring trigger (see below), but is not used as the primary baseline without reconciliation to administrative counts.

- **Growth rates (phased to reflect likely deceleration over the long term):** Population growth is assumed at 1.5% per annum for 2024–2034, tapering to 1.2% per annum for 2034–2044. Household growth is assumed at 1.8% per annum for 2024–2034, tapering to 1.5% per annum for 2034–2044. Household

growth is assumed to remain above population growth due to continued reductions in average household size and ongoing settlement restructuring.

- **Implied trajectory (order-of-magnitude planning values):** Under this scenario, the population rises to approximately 237 000 by 2034 and approximately 268 000 by 2044. Households rise to approximately 66 800 by 2034 and approximately 77 600 by 2044. The implied average annual increase is approximately 3,000–3,500 people per year in the first decade and around 1,100 households per year, easing slightly thereafter due to the assumed tapering growth.

This scenario is adopted because it:

- avoids reliance on a single discontinuous municipal point estimate,
- aligns to the two most coherent and updatable municipal series in the available evidence,
- is consistent with the observed built-form expansion, and
- explicitly recognises long-run deceleration without assuming implausible reversal of growth.

8.3.2 Qualifications to protect the scenario and keep the model credible

First, the demand model is connection-led and household-driven. Population estimates primarily serve as checks on per-capita demand and sectoral multipliers, while networks and service delivery costs are driven primarily by households, connections, spatial distribution, and non-residential loads.

Second, institutional and seasonal population dynamics must be treated explicitly where applicable. Where significant student, tourism, or commuter patterns exist, the recommended approach is to model these as separate demand components using administrative or proxy indicators (e.g., campus beds, occupancy patterns, billing profiles) rather than hiding them within household-size assumptions. This was not done.

Third, the 2016–2022 discontinuity in municipal-level enumerations requires reconciliation before it can be used as a base-year benchmark for investment programming. Until reconciled, the lower municipal-level reading should be treated as a low-bound indicator for sensitivity testing rather than the backbone of the CEF demand model.

8.4 Data improvement and monitoring actions (to tighten assumptions over time)

To progressively reduce uncertainty and ensure the demand model remains defensible, the municipality should implement an annual “growth ledger” that reconciles demographic signals to administrative reality. At minimum, the ledger should track and reconcile: active service connections (water meters, electricity points, refuse accounts, sewer connections), billed customers by category, valuation roll counts and cadastral changes, development pipeline indicators (building plan approvals, completion/occupancy), and settlement footprint updates using a consistent classification method.

Monitoring triggers should be formalised. If household/connection counts deviate by more than 5% from the scenario for two consecutive years, the growth path should be recalibrated. If built-form indicators show sustained growth materially above implied household growth, the municipality should test for major non-residential expansion and adjust bulk demand assumptions accordingly. If future official municipal profile revisions materially alter base-year levels, the baseline and derived demand should be rerun.

8.5 Conclusion

Stellenbosch's long-run growth trajectory is unambiguously upward, with household formation outpacing population growth and physical expansion indicating predominantly horizontal development. The primary uncertainty lies in the post-2016 municipal-level population and household "levels", where datasets diverge, and one point estimate implies a decline that is not supported by coherent time-series evidence or built-form growth. For demand quantification, a reconciled and updatable scenario is adopted: a FY2024/25 baseline of approximately 205,000 people and 56,000 households, with phased growth assumptions of 1.5% tapering to 1.2% for population and 1.8% tapering to 1.5% for households. This provides a practical, defensible backbone for infrastructure demand modelling while remaining explicit about uncertainty and embedding clear actions and triggers to refine assumptions as local administrative evidence improves.

Modelling outcomes and growth impact forecasts

The demand quantification is the outcome of a multivariable modelling process that integrates socio-economic attributes, service-delivery variables, and growth expectations. The outcomes are presented as a probable service delivery scenario, showing land demand and the required capital and operating expenditures.

This section of the report addresses the population growth scenario, which underpins demand quantification. It describes the assumption on which the quantification is based and provides outputs within a ten-year framework to support completion of the Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality. This section builds on the preceding Socio-economic Report, which addresses the municipality's socio-economic profile.

9 Population growth as the basis for modelling investment demand

As indicated earlier, the investment demand modelling is premised on population growth that translates into customer units. The approach and details are described in Paragraph 8 on page 8-16.

9.1 Population and household growth scenarios

The first step was a population growth forecast. The municipality is more than 90.8% urbanised, and the rural area's impact is discounted through the impact service population, which reflects demand for non-residential land uses. There are indications of stabilisation, if not a decline, in the rural population. The assumption is that the bulk of population growth will have to be accommodated in the Municipality's urban areas.

The issues and challenges with reliable population and household figures were highlighted in the previous section on the socio-economic characteristics of the municipal area. The growth scenario, as explained above, was used.

9.1.1 Population growth scenarios

The following figure presents the assessment and implications of population growth scenarios across different data sets and highlights the adopted scenario.

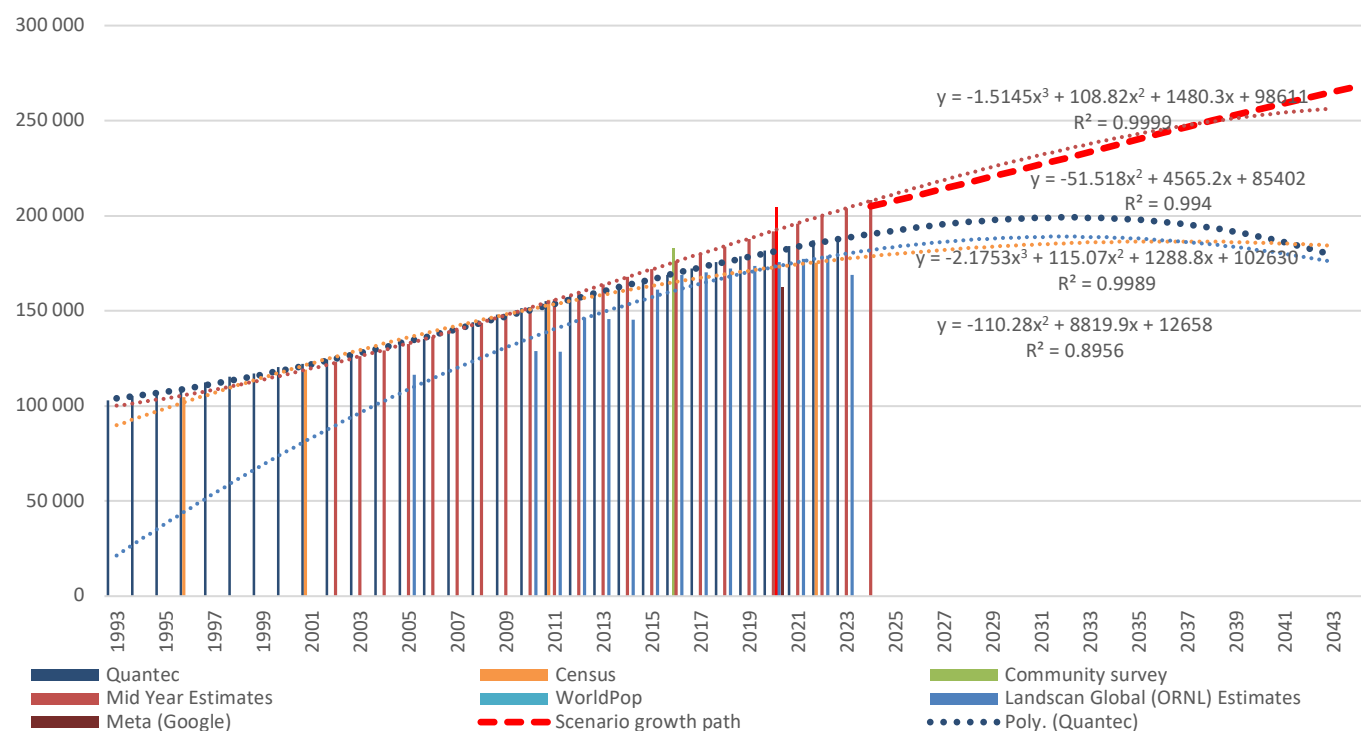


Figure 5: Population growth trends and scenarios

The population trend graph presents multiple datasets and projections, each offering different trajectories for future population growth. The population trend graph underscores the critical need for data accuracy in long-term infrastructure planning. Diverging projections necessitate a flexible, scenario-based approach to infrastructure investment to ensure adaptability to varying growth patterns. Future infrastructure strategies must also consider spatial distribution, funding implications, and scalable solutions to accommodate future demographic changes effectively.

9.1.2 Household growth scenarios

The following figure shows the assessment and implications of population growth scenarios presented by different data sets.

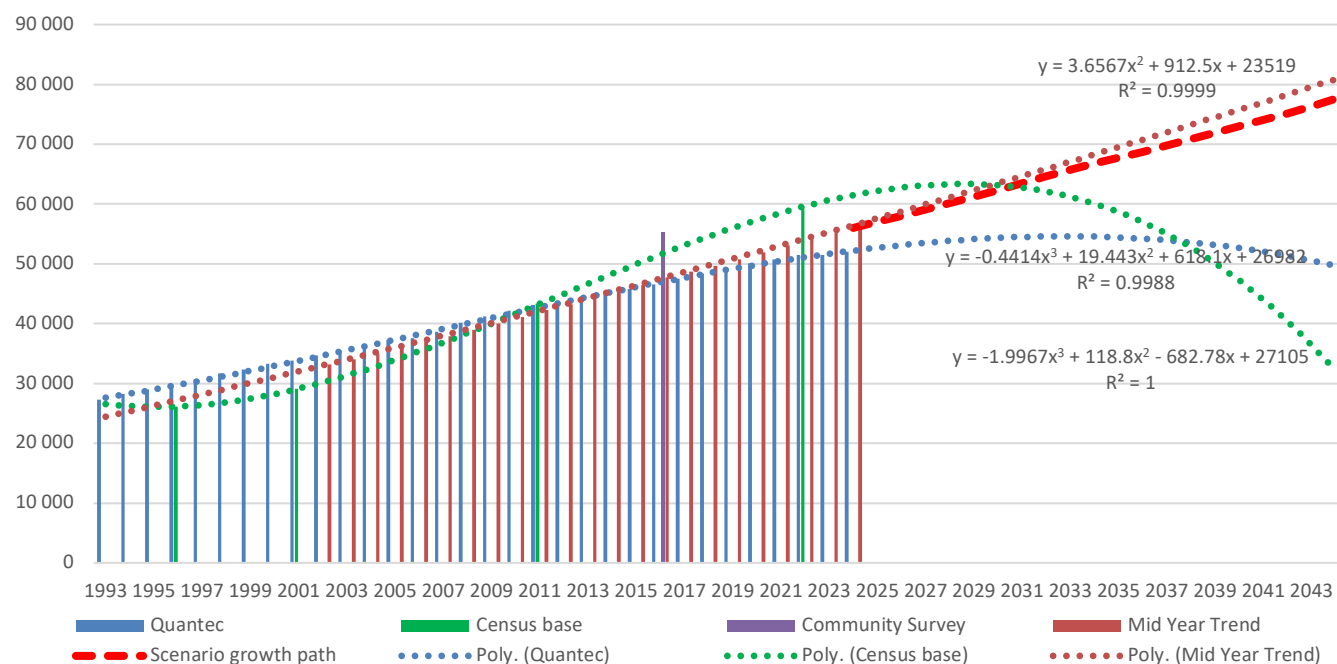


Figure 6: Household growth trends and scenarios

The household trend graph presents various data sources and projections, each illustrating different growth trajectories. The household trend graph highlights the complexities of forecasting household growth and the challenges of infrastructure investment planning. A balanced approach that incorporates scenario-based planning and flexible investment strategies is essential to ensure sustainable service delivery. Municipalities must integrate household projections with broader economic and spatial planning efforts to create resilient and adaptable infrastructure systems.

9.2 Population and household growth assumptions

Based on the adopted scenarios, the following population figures were used for modelling purpose

Table 16: The extent of population and household growth

Year	Population increment	Residential customers	Other customers	Total customer units
2 025	3 091	1 169	24	1 193
2 026	3 122	1 205	27	1 232
2 027	3 153	1 204	35	1 239
2 028	3 184	1 229	31	1 260
2 029	3 216	1 243	31	1 274
2 030	3 247	1 218	37	1 255
2 031	3 278	1 260	30	1 290
2 032	3 309	1 273	33	1 306
2 033	3 340	1 285	38	1 323
2 034	3 304	1 234	35	1 269
2 035	3 266	1 266	34	1 300

Year	Population increment	Residential customers	Other customers	Total customer units
2 036	3 226	1 245	32	1 277
2 037	3 182	1 200	30	1 230
2 038	3 136	1 222	38	1 260
2 039	3 087	1 170	32	1 202
2 040	3 035	1 182	29	1 211
2 041	2 980	1 167	38	1 205
2 042	2 922	1 128	29	1 157
2 043	2 862	1 127	32	1 159
2 044	2 893	1 123	29	1 152
Total	62 833	24 149	644	24 793

The critical growth numbers are as follows:

Figure 7: Population and household growth variables – 20 year horizon

	Service demand (total municipal area)	Housing demand (total urban areas)
Average household size	3.65	3.65
Base year population	208 060	134 483
Population growth rate	1.33%	1.94%
Population estimate at the end of the programme	270 893	197 316
Households in the base year	57 008	36 848

9.3 Scenario assessment

The scenario applied for assessment tried to emulate the Municipality's current policy and strategy choices as closely as possible. However, it is essential to remember that this remains a modelling approach that crudely aims to replicate a highly complex system. Therefore, making some basic assumptions before the model was calibrated was necessary.

9.3.1 Assumptions and inputs on housing variables

As described above, the model uses population growth to determine housing demand and ancillary uses. However, several vital inputs need to be considered. They are:

- Residential typologies;
- The residential mix in terms of stand sizes and;
- Stand sizes are assigned to the different typologies.

Housing typologies for the CEF are configured around low-, medium-, and high-density residential development. Stands and household sizes were linked to each of these typologies.

Table 17 shows the input assumptions for housing typologies, stand sizes and household sizes.

Table 17: Assumptions on housing typologies, stand sizes and household sizes

Residential types	Residential mix	Stand sizes	Household size
Single Residential: Low income	45.00%	250	4.09

Residential types	Residential mix	Stand sizes	Household size
Single Residential: Medium income	17.00%	350	3.50
Single Residential: High Income	4.00%	500	2.75
Medium Density: Low Income	18.00%	2 000	3.75
Medium Density: Medium Income	12.00%	2 500	3.00
Medium Density: High Income	3.00%	2 500	1.75
High Density: Low Income	0.00%	2 000	1.90
High Density: Medium Income	0.00%	2 500	1.25
High Density: High Income	1.00%	2 500	1.50

The base distinction between income groups was derived from the 2011 census and other sources for the area. Backyard dwellers (estimated at at least 4 530 households), households in institutions and hostels (10 408) and 5 222 farm dwellings, were excluded as part of the demand for capital expenditure in the equation. However, they still affect operating costs through their use and consumption of services . It was assumed that this would remain for the entire assessment period, although there are indications that household incomes have been decreasing.

9.3.2 Norms and standards for land use budgeting

The following land use norms and standards were used in the land use budgeting process.

Table 18: Land use budgeting norms and standards

Land use	Provision unit	Provision norm - persons/cars/ children	Ruling stand size m2
Residential			
Single Residential: Low income	units per net ha (net)	40	250
Single Residential: Medium income	units per net ha (net)	29	350
Single Residential: High Income	units per net ha (net)	20	500
Medium Density: Low Income	units per net ha (net)	20	2 000
Medium Density: Medium Income	units per net ha (net)	25	2 500
Medium Density: High Income	units per net ha (net)	30	2 500
High Density: Low Income	units per net ha (net)	60	2 000
High Density: Medium Income	units per net ha (net)	60	2 500
High Density: High Income	units per net ha (net)	60	2 500
Backyard dwellings	units per household	0	0
Business			
3rd Order commercial	m2 per capita	3.78	2 000
2nd Order Commercial	m2 per capita	4.73	5 000
1st Order Commercial	m2 per capita	9.45	25 000
Market/trading area	m2 per capita	0.40	5 000
Garages & filling stations	per 2750 people	1.00	2 000
Industrial & commercial			
Light industrial	ha per 10000 people	7.50	3 000
Heavy industrial	ha per 10000 people	1.00	10 000
Storage and warehouses	ha per 10000 people	7.50	10 000

Land use	Provision unit	Provision norm - persons/cars/ children	Ruling stand size m2
Public spaces: recreation			
Parks: public	ha per 10000 people	4.50	5 000
Parks: private	ha per 10000 people	2.00	10 000
Sports fields	per 10000 housing units	1.00	10 000
Stadiums	per 125000 people	1.00	50 000
Community facilities: municipal			
Municipal office	per 75000 people	1.00	3 000
Community hall	per 11990 people	1.00	3 000
Library	per 59244 people	1.00	1 500
Primary health clinic	per 17500 people	1.00	3 000
Fire station & Ambulance	per 550000 people	1.00	7 500
Solid waste/Mini dump/depot	per 75000 people	1.00	3 000
Cemeteries	ha per 10000 people	1.00	20 000
Crematorium	ha per 10000 people	0.20	3 000
Service utilities	ha per 10000 people	1.00	7 500
Taxi ranks	m2 per capita	0.10	3 000
Community facilities: other			
Post office	per 14300 people	1.00	1 500
Lower Court	per 144100 people	1.00	2 000
Post collection point	per 3000 people	1.00	200
Police station	per 51860 people	1.00	5 000
District hospital	per 236000 people	1.00	50 000
Community health centre	per 10000 people	1.00	2 000
Hospice	per 50000 people	1.00	2 000
Old age home	per 50000 people	1.00	10 000
Children's homes	per 200000 people	1.00	5 000
Thusong centre	per 70000 people	1.00	10 000
Place of worship	per 15064 people	1.00	2 000
After school care centres	per 29500 people	1.00	2 000
Preschool facilities	per 29500 people	1.00	3 000
Primary school	per 10000 people	1.00	32 000
Secondary school	per 15000 people	1.00	45 000
Adult education facility	per 26250 people	1.00	2 000
Tertiary/Skills training centre	per 56200 people	1.00	50 000

The norms and standards were derived from different sources. The main sources included the cadastre from the Office of the Surveyor-General, the CSIR norms and standards for social and community facilities, and the current land cover in the Municipality. The approach involved calibrating the model on local data whenever possible.

9.3.3 Service levels

Service levels relate to the technology used to supply a customer with a service. It should not be confused with a service standard that represents the qualitative aspects of service delivery.

The following describes the levels of services (LOS) available for the modelling process.

Table 19: Levels of service options for water

Level of services	Description	Policy service category	% distribution	No of CU's Residential	No upgrading	CU for upgrading or servicing
LOS00	No formal service	Below basic	1.5%	542	0	542
LOS01	Waterpoint more than 200m distance	Below basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS02	Communal standpipe less than 200m distance	Basic	7.7%	2 848	0	2 848
LOS03	Yard tap connection (single tap) and or limited supply with a dry on-site system	Intermediate	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS04	Yard tap connection (single tap) and or limited supply linked to waterborne sanitation	Intermediate	4.5%	1 662	1 662	0
LOS05	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Full	86.3%	31 796	31 796	0
LOS06	Supply volume. is limited to 100mm connection, peak flow limited, and on-site storage required	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS07	All requirements met up to 150mm pipe, 150mm connection	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
Totals			100.0%	36 848	33 458	3 390

Table 20: Levels of service options for sanitation

Level of services	Description	Policy service category	% distribution	No of CU's Residential	No upgrading	CU for upgrading or servicing
LOS00	No formal service	Below basic	2.8%	1 032	0	1 032
LOS01	Bucket system	Below basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS02	Unventilated pit latrines and soakaways	Below basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS03	Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	Basic	0.1%	44	0	44
LOS04	Dry composting toilet	Basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS05	Communal chemical toilet	Basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS06	Low flow (small bore) system with toilet structure	Intermediate	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS07	Septic or conservancy tank with toilet structure	Intermediate	0.3%	114	0	114
LOS08	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Full	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS09	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection, with toilet structure	Full	96.8%	35 658	35 658	0
LOS10	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS11	Waterborne sewerage, discharge load is above normal limits.	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
Total			100.0%	36 848	35 658	1 190

Table 21: Levels of service options for electricity

Level of services	Description	Policy service category	% distribution	No of CU's Residential	No upgrading	CU for upgrading or servicing
LOS00	No electricity service	Below basic	2.6%	969	0	969
LOS01	None grid electricity service	Intermediate/full	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS02	Grid-connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 20A or 4.6 kVA	Intermediate	0.5%	173	173	0
LOS03	Grid-connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 60A or 13.8kVA	Full	96.9%	35 706	35 706	0
LOS04	Grid-connected and metered – Three-phase / Multiphase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Full/Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS05	Grid-connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS06	Grid-connected and metered - Bulk - exceeding 11kV (at least 100 kVA)	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
Total			100.0%	36 848	35 879	969

Table 22: Levels of service options for roads and stormwater

Level of services	Description	Policy service category	% distribution	No of CU's Residential	No upgrading	CU for upgrading or servicing
LOS00	No service	Below basic	53.5%	19 724	0	19 724
LOS01	Tracks (Graded)	Basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS02	Gravel within 500m	Basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS03	Gravel	Intermediate	0.9%	342	342	0
LOS04	Paved 4.5m	Full	20.6%	7 573	7 573	0
LOS05	Paved 5.5m	Full	13.7%	5 049	5 049	0
LOS06	Paved 6.5	Full	11.3%	4 160	4 160	0
LOS07	Paved heavy capacity of 7.5m	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
Total			100.0%	36 848	17 124	19 724

Table 23: Levels of service options for refuse removal services

Level of services	Description	Policy service category	% distribution	No of CU's Residential	No upgrading	CU for upgrading or servicing
LOS00	None	Below basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS01	Communal waste collection point	Basic	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS02	Weekly kerbside waste removal	Full	100.0%	36 848	36 848	0
LOS03	Bi-weekly kerbside waste removal	Full/commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS04	Bi-weekly waste removal from site 1	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS05	Daily waste removal from site 1	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS06	Bi-weekly waste removal from site 2	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
LOS07	Daily waste removal from site 2	Commercial	0.0%	0	0	0
Total			100.0%	36 848	36 848	0

The following service levels were assigned to the land uses in the development cost model, based on the available service options. Changes in service levels have significant impacts on capital demand and, consequently, on the Council's operating position and sustainability. The impact of different service-level choices and resulting scenarios was not tested in this report.

Table 24: Levels of service assigned per land use

Land use	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Roads & stormwater	Refuse removal
Residential					
Single Residential: Low income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection, with toilet structure	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 20A or 4.6 kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Single Residential: Medium income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection, with toilet structure	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 20A or 4.6 kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Single Residential: High Income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 60A or 13.8kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Medium Density: Low Income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection, with toilet structure	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 20A or 4.6 kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Medium Density: Medium Income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection, with toilet structure	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 60A or 13.8kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Medium Density: High Income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 60A or 13.8kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
High Density: Low Income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 20A or 4.6 kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
High Density: Medium Income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 60A or 13.8kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
High Density: High Income	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 60A or 13.8kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Backyard dwellings	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	No formal service	No electricity service	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Business					
3rd Order commercial	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
2nd Order Commercial	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 5.5m	Bi-weekly kerbside waste removal
1st Order Commercial	All requirements met up to 150mm pipe, 150mm connection	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Bulk - exceeding 11kV (at least 100 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Daily waste removal from site 1
Market/trading area	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 4.5m	Daily waste removal from site 1

Land use	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Roads & stormwater	Refuse removal
Garages & filling stations	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 60A or 13.8kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Industrial & commercial					
Light industrial	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Daily waste removal from site 1
Heavy industrial	All requirements met up to 150mm pipe, 150mm connection	Waterborne sewerage, discharge load is above normal limits.	Grid connected and metered - Bulk - exceeding 11kV (at least 100 kVA)	Paved heavy capacity 7.5m	Daily waste removal from site 1
Storage and warehouses	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Bi-weekly waste removal from site 1
Public spaces: recreation					
Parks: public	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	No formal service	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Parks: private	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 4.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Sports fields	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 5.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Stadiums	Supply volume. is limited to 100mm connection, peak flow limited and on site storage required	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved heavy capacity 7.5m	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Community facilities: municipal					
Municipal office	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Community hall	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Library	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Primary health clinic	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Fire station & Ambulance	Supply volume. is limited to 100mm connection, peak flow limited and on site storage required	Waterborne sewerage, discharge load is above normal limits.	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Solid waste/Mini dump/depot	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Cemeteries	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Crematorium	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Bulk - exceeding 11kV (at least 100 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal

Land use	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Roads & stormwater	Refuse removal
Service utilities	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Daily waste removal from site 1
Taxi ranks	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Daily waste removal from site 1
Community facilities: other					
Post office	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Lower Court	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Post collection point	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Single phase 230V up to 60A or 13.8kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Police station	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
District hospital	Supply volume. is limited to 100mm connection, peak flow limited and on site storage required	Waterborne sewerage, discharge load is above normal limits.	Grid connected and metered - Bulk - exceeding 11kV (at least 100 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Daily waste removal from site 1
Community health centre	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Bi-weekly waste removal from site 1
Hospice	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Bi-weekly waste removal from site 1
Old age home	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Children's homes	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Thusong centre	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Place of worship	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
After school care centres	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Preschool facilities	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Primary school	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal

Land use	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Roads & stormwater	Refuse removal
Secondary school	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewer available, max connection size 150 mm or larger	Grid connected and metered - Bulk higher than 230/400V - not exceeding 11kV (at least 25 kVA)	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal
Adult education facility	House/building connection unlimited metered supply	Waterborne sewerage to each stand 110mm connection (no toilet structure)	Grid connected and metered - Three phase / Multi phase 230/400V up to 150A or 100kVA	Paved 6.5	Weekly kerbside waste removal

9.4 The modelling outcomes

This section documents the results of the modelling process. The outcomes are presented as a high-level summary. Note that the tables show incremental quantities that include all service elements and components. It is impossible to model the impact of major interventions, such as building a new wastewater treatment work or making significant investments to reconfigure solid waste management. Those aspects must be discounted in the project prioritisation process.

Although the results link demand to a specific year, it is still important to note budgeting processes and lead times before project implementation can commence. The figures indicate annual demand, and actual demand will be reflected in the project prioritisation process as part of the project outputs.

9.4.1 Land use demand

Table 25 shows the summary of land use demand resulting from the growth forecasts.

Table 25: Land use demand for the programme period 2025 to 2044

Land uses	No of units	% of total land	No of stand required	Area included in project (ha)
Totals	24 149	100.0%	14 867	1 262.6
Residential	24 149	57.5%	14 286	725.5
Single Residential: Low income	8 088	16.0%	8 088	202.2
Single Residential: Medium income	3 574	9.9%	3 574	125.1
Single Residential: High Income	1 070	4.2%	1 070	53.5
Medium Density: Low Income	4 901	14.0%	883	176.6
Medium Density: Medium Income	4 084	9.3%	471	117.8
Medium Density: High Income	1 750	3.3%	168	42.1
High Density: Low Income	0	0.0%	0	0.0
High Density: Medium Income	0	0.0%	0	0.0
High Density: High Income	681	0.6%	32	8.2
Backyard dwellings	0	0.0%	0	0.0
Business		10.5%	245	133.1
3rd Order commercial		2.2%	139	27.8
2nd Order Commercial		2.8%	69	34.8
1st Order Commercial		5.5%	27	69.5
Market/trading area		0.1%	5	0.7
Garages & filling stations		0.0%	5	0.2
Industrial & commercial		8.9%	245	113.0
Light industrial		4.4%	183	55.2

Land uses	No of units	% of total land	No of stand required	Area included in project (ha)
Heavy industrial		0.2%	7	2.6
Storage and warehouses		4.4%	55	55.2
Public spaces: recreation		3.5%	82	43.7
Parks: public		2.6%	66	33.1
Parks: private		0.8%	14	10.3
Sports fields		0.0%	2	0.2
Stadiums		0.0%	0	0.0
Community facilities: municipal		0.7%	31	8.3
Municipal office		0.0%	0	0.0
Community hall		0.0%	6	0.6
Library		0.0%	1	0.0
Primary health clinic		0.0%	4	0.3
Fire station & Ambulance		0.0%	0	0.0
Solid waste/Mini dump/depot		0.0%	0	0.0
Cemeteries		0.4%	7	5.2
Crematorium		0.0%	4	0.3
Service utilities		0.2%	7	1.9
Taxi ranks		0.0%	2	0.1
Community facilities: other		1.1%	41	14.1
Post office		0.0%	5	0.2
Lower Court		0.0%	0	0.0
Post collection point		0.0%	6	0.0
Police station		0.0%	1	0.0
Hospital		0.0%	0	0.0
Community health centre		0.0%	7	0.5
Hospice		0.0%	1	0.0
Old age home		0.0%	1	0.1
Children's homes		0.0%	0	0.0
Thusong centre		0.0%	1	0.0
Place of worship		0.0%	1	0.0
Crèche		0.0%	2	0.1
Grade R / Nursery		0.0%	2	0.1
Primary school		0.7%	7	8.2
Secondary school		0.4%	4	4.5
After school centre		0.0%	2	0.1
Tertiary/Skills training centre		0.0%	1	0.3
Roads totals		17.8%		225.0

9.4.2 Summary of general elements

The tables below show the context and main elements that define the expected capital and operating expenditure levels. Table 26 (annual increment) and (cumulative totals) show the results.

Table 26 Summary of totals per annum (annual increments)

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Service population increments	3 091	3 122	3 153	3 184	3 216	3 247	3 278	3 309	3 340	3 304
Housing population increments	3 630	3 661	3 692	3 723	3 754	3 785	3 816	3 847	3 878	3 842
Total area (ha)	61	62	65	62	65	67	65	64	69	65
Average stand size m2	681	684	715	675	698	714	686	673	727	685
Population density (p/ha):	51.10	50.58	48.60	51.06	49.81	48.81	50.77	51.51	48.13	50.70
Household density (hh/ha):	19.32	19.51	18.56	19.70	19.26	18.31	19.51	19.83	18.52	18.94
Residential Cus	1 169	1 205	1 204	1 229	1 243	1 218	1 260	1 273	1 285	1 234
Other CUs:	24	27	35	31	31	37	30	33	38	35
Total customer units	1 193	1 232	1 239	1 260	1 274	1 255	1 290	1 306	1 323	1 269
Total no of stands	725	739	750	755	760	770	771	780	792	780
Roads area (ha)	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.7
Roads as % of total area	18.4%	18.2%	17.4%	18.3%	17.8%	17.4%	18.0%	18.2%	17.0%	18.0%

Table 27: Summary of totals per annum (Cumulative)

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Service population increments	3 091	6 214	9 367	12 552	15 767	19 014	22 291	25 600	28 940	32 244
Housing population increments	3 630	7 290	10 982	14 704	18 458	22 242	26 058	29 905	33 782	37 625
Total area (ha)	61	122	187	250	314	381	445	509	579	644
Average stand size m2	681	682	693	689	691	695	693	691	695	694
Population density (p/ha):	51.10	50.83	50.06	50.31	50.21	49.96	50.08	50.26	50.00	50.07
Household density (hh/ha):	19.32	19.42	19.12	19.26	19.26	19.10	19.16	19.24	19.15	19.13
Residential Cus	1 169	2 373	3 578	4 807	6 050	7 267	8 527	9 801	11 086	12 320
Other CUs:	24	51	86	117	148	185	215	248	286	321
Total customer units	1 193	2 424	3 664	4 924	6 198	7 452	8 742	10 049	11 372	12 641
Total no of stands	725	1 464	2 214	2 969	3 729	4 499	5 270	6 050	6 842	7 622
Roads area (ha)	11	22	34	45	57	68	80	91	103	115
Roads as % of total area	18.4%	18.3%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	17.9%	17.9%	18.0%	17.8%	17.9%

9.4.3 Summary of capital expenditure per service

Table 28 and Table 29 show the required capital expenditure incrementally and cumulatively per annum to accommodate the forecasted demand.

Table 28: Incremental capital expenditure: All services (R'000)

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Growth investments	133 707	138 573	142 500	141 792	143 698	144 087	145 120	147 963	151 391	144 079
Access backlogs	110 856	110 856	110 856	110 856	110 856	110 856	110 856	110 856	110 856	110 856
Renewals	144 714	147 634	150 677	153 829	156 942	160 072	163 258	166 443	169 686	173 027
Renewal backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (R'000)	389 277	397 063	404 034	406 476	411 496	415 014	419 235	425 262	431 933	427 962
Water										
Growth investments	35 272	36 411	37 196	37 239	37 662	37 640	38 118	38 885	39 371	37 789
Access backlogs	9 232	9 232	9 232	9 232	9 232	9 232	9 232	9 232	9 232	9 232
Renewals	29 617	30 117	30 633	31 160	31 688	32 222	32 755	33 296	33 847	34 405
Renewal backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	74 121	75 760	77 061	77 631	78 582	79 094	80 106	81 413	82 450	81 426
Sanitation										
Growth investments	40 571	41 507	41 960	42 465	42 808	42 622	43 364	43 959	44 502	43 114
Access backlogs	2 388	2 388	2 388	2 388	2 388	2 388	2 388	2 388	2 388	2 388
Renewals	41 450	42 660	43 897	45 148	46 415	47 691	48 962	50 255	51 565	52 892
Renewal backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	84 409	86 555	88 245	90 001	91 610	92 700	94 714	96 602	98 455	98 394
Electricity										
Growth investments	40 780	42 501	44 404	43 530	45 026	44 687	44 660	45 929	47 465	44 419
Access backlogs	4 444	4 444	4 444	4 444	4 444	4 444	4 444	4 444	4 444	4 444
Renewals	34 016	34 845	35 709	36 611	37 496	38 411	39 319	40 227	41 161	42 125
Renewal backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	Total	79 240	81 790	84 556	84 585	86 966	87 542	88 423	90 600	93 070	90 988
Roads & Stormwater											
Growth investments		15 070	15 562	15 680	15 924	16 106	15 871	16 300	16 518	16 740	16 043
Access backlogs		94 792	94 792	94 792	94 792	94 792	94 792	94 792	94 792	94 792	94 792
Renewals		27 210	27 465	27 728	27 993	28 262	28 534	28 803	29 078	29 357	29 640
Renewal backlog		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		137 072	137 819	138 201	138 709	139 160	139 198	139 894	140 388	140 890	140 476
Refuse removal											
Growth investments		2 014	2 592	3 260	2 635	2 097	3 267	2 679	2 671	3 313	2 714
Access backlogs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewals		12 421	12 548	12 711	12 916	13 082	13 213	13 419	13 588	13 756	13 964
Renewal backlog		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		14 435	15 140	15 970	15 551	15 178	16 480	16 098	16 259	17 069	16 678

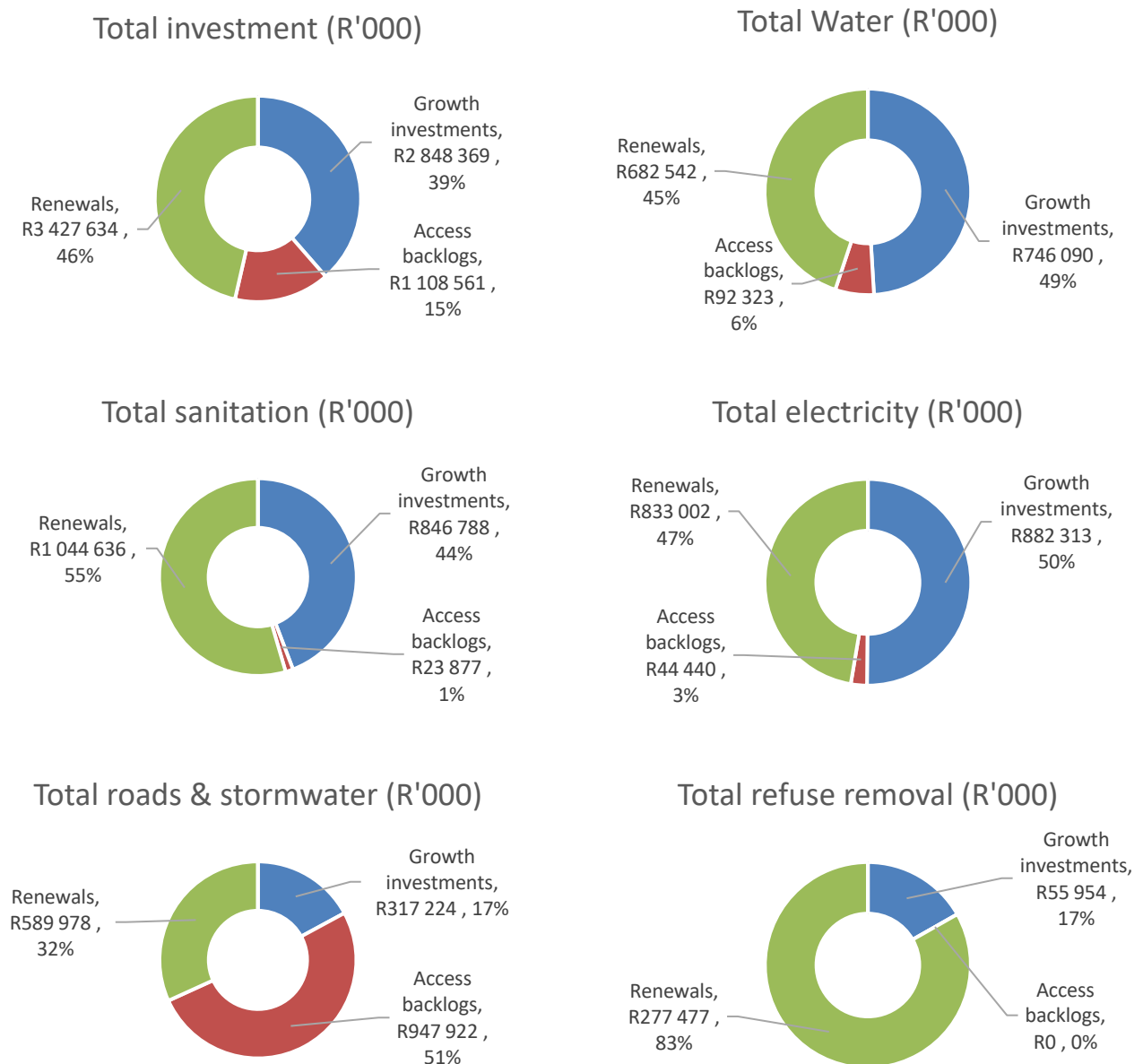
Table 29: Cumulative capital expenditure: All services (R'000) (Cumulative)

	Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Growth investments		133 707	272 281	414 780	556 572	700 270	844 357	989 477	1 137 440	1 288 831	1 432 910
Access backlogs		110 856	221 712	332 568	443 425	554 281	665 137	775 993	886 849	997 705	1 108 561
Renewals		144 714	292 348	443 025	596 854	753 796	913 868	1 077 126	1 243 569	1 413 255	1 586 282
Renewal backlog		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (R'000)		389 277	786 340	1 190 374	1 596 850	2 008 347	2 423 361	2 842 596	3 267 858	3 699 792	4 127 754
Water		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Growth investments		35 272	71 683	108 879	146 118	183 781	221 421	259 539	298 425	337 796	375 585
Access backlogs		9 232	18 465	27 697	36 929	46 161	55 394	64 626	73 858	83 090	92 323
Renewals		29 617	59 733	90 366	121 526	153 214	185 436	218 191	251 487	285 334	319 739
Renewal backlog		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		74 121	149 881	226 942	304 574	383 156	462 251	542 357	623 770	706 220	787 647
Sanitation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Growth investments		40 571	82 079	124 038	166 503	209 310	251 932	295 296	339 255	383 757	426 871
Access backlogs		2 388	4 775	7 163	9 551	11 938	14 326	16 714	19 101	21 489	23 877
Renewals		41 450	84 110	128 007	173 156	219 570	267 261	316 223	366 478	418 043	470 935
Renewal backlog		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		84 409	170 964	259 209	349 209	440 819	533 519	628 233	724 835	823 289	921 683
Electricity		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Growth investments		40 780	83 281	127 685	171 214	216 240	260 927	305 586	351 515	398 980	443 399
Access backlogs		4 444	8 888	13 332	17 776	22 220	26 664	31 108	35 552	39 996	44 440
Renewals		34 016	68 861	104 569	141 181	178 677	217 088	256 407	296 634	337 795	379 920
Renewal backlog		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		79 240	161 030	245 586	330 171	417 137	504 678	593 102	683 701	776 771	867 759
Roads & Stormwater		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Growth investments		15 070	30 632	46 312	62 236	78 341	94 213	110 512	127 030	143 771	159 814

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Access backlogs	94 792	189 584	284 377	379 169	473 961	568 753	663 545	758 338	853 130	947 922
Renewals	27 210	54 675	82 403	110 396	138 658	167 192	195 995	225 073	254 431	284 071
Renewal backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	137 072	274 891	413 092	551 800	690 960	830 158	970 053	1 110 441	1 251 331	1 391 807
Refuse removal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Growth investments	2 014	4 606	7 866	10 501	12 598	15 865	18 543	21 214	24 528	27 241
Access backlogs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewals	12 421	24 968	37 679	50 595	63 676	76 890	90 309	103 896	117 652	131 616
Renewal backlog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14 435	29 575	45 545	61 096	76 274	92 754	108 852	125 111	142 180	158 858

The figures below show the contribution or demand of each expenditure component to total expenditure.

Figure 8: Contribution to investment demand component per infrastructure asset groups - 20 year horizon



9.4.4 Summary of operating expenditure

One key element often overlooked in capital investment planning is the operating consequences of capital investment. The next two tables show the forecasted operating and maintenance costs associated with the projected capital expenditure. It is an incremental cost and does not reflect the revenue side or the cost-recovery strategies the Municipality may apply.

Table 30: Incremental operating & maintenance expenditure: All services per annum (R'000)

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Growth investments	34 557	35 765	36 797	36 712	37 398	37 186	37 488	38 356	39 337	37 133
Access backlogs	6 087	6 087	6 087	6 087	6 087	6 087	6 087	6 087	6 087	6 087
Total (R'000)	40 644	41 852	42 884	42 800	43 485	43 273	43 575	44 443	45 424	43 220
Water										
Growth investments	1 006	1 038	1 060	1 062	1 074	1 073	1 087	1 109	1 122	1 077
Access backlogs	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	261
Total	1 267	1 299	1 321	1 323	1 335	1 334	1 348	1 369	1 383	1 338
Sanitation										
Growth investments	5 205	5 355	5 716	5 564	5 714	5 785	5 600	5 854	6 150	5 622
Access backlogs	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387
Total	5 592	5 742	6 103	5 952	6 101	6 172	5 987	6 242	6 537	6 009
Electricity										
Growth investments	5 444	5 699	6 065	5 841	6 107	6 085	5 996	6 222	6 488	5 990
Access backlogs	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	689
Total	6 133	6 388	6 754	6 530	6 797	6 774	6 685	6 911	7 177	6 679
Roads & Stormwater										
Growth investments	22 825	23 574	23 832	24 145	24 423	24 119	24 703	25 070	25 451	24 341
Access backlogs	4 750	4 750	4 750	4 750	4 750	4 750	4 750	4 750	4 750	4 750
Total	27 575	28 325	28 582	28 895	29 173	28 869	29 453	29 820	30 201	29 091
Refuse removal										
Growth investments	77	98	124	100	80	124	102	102	126	103
Access backlogs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	77	98	124	100	80	124	102	102	126	103

Table 31: Cumulative operating & maintenance expenditure: All services per annum (R'000) (Cumulative)

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Growth investments	34 557	70 322	107 119	143 831	181 229	218 415	255 903	294 259	333 597	370 729
Access backlogs	6 087	12 174	18 261	24 348	30 435	36 523	42 610	48 697	54 784	60 871
Total (R'000)	40 644	82 496	125 380	168 180	211 665	254 938	298 513	342 956	388 380	431 600
Water										
Growth investments	1 006	2 044	3 104	4 166	5 240	6 313	7 400	8 509	9 631	10 709
Access backlogs	261	522	782	1 043	1 304	1 565	1 825	2 086	2 347	2 608
Total	1 267	2 566	3 887	5 210	6 544	7 878	9 226	10 595	11 979	13 317
Sanitation										
Growth investments	5 205	10 561	16 277	21 841	27 555	33 340	38 940	44 794	50 944	56 566

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Access backlogs	387	774	1 161	1 548	1 935	2 322	2 709	3 096	3 483	3 871
Total	5 592	11 335	17 438	23 390	29 490	35 662	41 649	47 891	54 428	60 437
Electricity										
Growth investments	5 444	11 143	17 208	23 049	29 156	35 241	41 237	47 458	53 946	59 936
Access backlogs	689	1 378	2 067	2 757	3 446	4 135	4 824	5 513	6 202	6 891
Total	6 133	12 521	19 275	25 805	32 602	39 376	46 061	52 971	60 149	66 827
Roads & Stormwater										
Growth investments	22 825	46 399	70 231	94 376	118 799	142 918	167 622	192 692	218 142	242 483
Access backlogs	4 750	9 500	14 250	19 000	23 751	28 501	33 251	38 001	42 751	47 501
Total	27 575	55 900	84 481	113 376	142 550	171 419	200 873	230 693	260 893	289 984
Refuse removal										
Growth investments	77	175	299	399	479	603	705	806	932	1 035
Access backlogs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	77	175	299	399	479	603	705	806	932	1 035

9.4.5 Summary of consumption and use

Service delivery is about consumption and use. The next two tables show the expected demand for water and electricity. The values are net and exclude the impact of losses in water and electricity. These numbers can be used to assess the impact of future demand on the existing capacities of bulk facilities.

Table 32: Incremental consumption and usage

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Water (Ml/day)										
Growth investments	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Access backlogs	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Sanitation (Ml/day)										
Growth investments	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Access backlogs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Electricity (MWh/day)										
Growth investments	80.2	93.4	90.4	95.3	99.5	87.7	98.6	103.2	102.6	86.9
Access backlogs	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total	82.9	96.1	93.1	98.0	102.2	90.5	101.3	105.9	105.3	89.6
Roads & stormwater (km/a)										
Growth investments	19.1	19.8	19.9	20.2	20.5	20.2	20.7	21.0	21.3	20.4
Access backlogs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	19.1	19.8	19.9	20.2	20.5	20.2	20.7	21.0	21.3	20.4
Refuse removal (tons/day)										
Growth investments	34.2	36.0	55.9	40.4	39.1	57.1	40.2	54.9	39.6	59.4
Access backlogs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	34.2	36.0	55.9	40.4	39.1	57.1	40.2	54.9	39.6	59.4
Refuse removal (m3/day)										
Growth investments	68.5	72.1	111.7	80.9	78.2	114.3	80.4	109.9	79.1	118.9

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Access backlogs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	68.5	72.1	111.7	80.9	78.2	114.3	80.4	109.9	79.1	118.9

Table 33: Cumulative consumption and usage

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Water (Ml/day)										
Growth investments	1.2	2.4	3.7	4.9	6.2	7.4	8.7	10.0	11.4	12.6
Access backlogs	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.1
Total	1.5	3.0	4.6	6.1	7.7	9.3	10.9	12.5	14.1	15.7
Sanitation (Ml/day)										
Growth investments	1.0	1.9	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.1	9.2	10.2
Access backlogs	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.1	6.1	7.2	8.3	9.3	10.4
Electricity (MWh/day)										
Growth investments	80.2	173.6	264.0	359.3	458.7	546.5	645.0	748.3	850.9	937.8
Access backlogs	2.7	5.4	8.1	10.8	13.5	16.3	19.0	21.7	24.4	27.1
Total	82.9	179.0	272.1	370.1	472.3	562.7	664.0	769.9	875.3	964.9
Roads & stormwater (km/a)										
Growth investments	19.1	38.9	58.8	79.1	99.5	119.7	140.4	161.4	182.7	203.1
Access backlogs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	19.1	38.9	58.8	79.1	99.5	119.7	140.4	161.4	182.7	203.1
Refuse removal (tons/day)										
Growth investments	34.2	70.3	126.2	166.6	205.7	262.8	303.1	357.9	397.5	456.9
Access backlogs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	34.2	70.3	126.2	166.6	205.7	262.8	303.1	357.9	397.5	456.9
Refuse removal (m3/day)										
Growth investments	68.5	140.6	252.3	333.2	411.4	525.7	606.1	716.0	795.1	914.0
Access backlogs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	68.5	140.6	252.3	333.2	411.4	525.7	606.1	716.0	795.1	914.0

Issues to be considered

This section highlights some findings from the demand quantification process.

The demand quantification was done against uncertainty and doubtful data critical to the process.

10 The customer base

Conflicting sources necessitated an estimate of demographic trends used for modelling purposes. In addition, the data reported by the Council to StatsSA sources often do not reconcile with other sources. Consequently, there remains uncertainty about the baseline figures and backlogs. Backlogs vary substantially. Besides uncertainty about figures, how backlogs are defined also plays a role. For example, is it practical to expect households in rural villages to have formal communal waste removal facilities or all have access to gravel roads?

In developing service delivery strategies, it is essential to distinguish between customers (entities with a legal or contractual claim on the Council to deliver services) and entities that do not require services from the Council. The difference between Eskom and the Council's electricity supply areas is an example. Unfortunately, the project scope does not allow for an in-depth assessment of the customer base. However, the availability of quality data in the municipality appears to be a challenge and may directly affect the Council's ability to quantify, measure, and manage change and development.

The number of households is usually the starting point, as it represents most customers. In this, households constitute an estimated 97.8% of the customer base. It may be worth working towards integrating key municipal data into a full-scale infrastructure investment strategy that accounts for the Council's wide-ranging settlement typologies and conditions.

11 Service access and service delivery

11.1 Service access backlogs

11.1.1 Approach to service backlogs

Since 1994, South Africa has had a clear policy on service levels and the minimum acceptable service level. Basic, intermediate, and full services were derived from the World Health Organisation's standard to maintain acceptable and sustainable health conditions. Basic services address health needs, while intermediate and full services improve convenience for users. Government policy still targets basic services through the capital grant system and the operating cost of these services through the Equitable Share transfers.

In reality, Councils have shifted from providing basic services to meeting minimum acceptable service levels. For example, an in-house connection for water is preferred over a communal standpipe, and waterborne sanitation is preferred over ventilated improved pit latrines. In the process, councils abandoned the affordability and the user-must-pay principles. This eventually strained the local financial system, leading to cash-flow problems and a lack of funding for essential infrastructure maintenance. This is reflected in the extent of debt impairments and will worsen over time.

Their choices of service levels defined their own backlogs and, hence, the financial demand to deliver services. The Council data clearly shows that it opts for a full level of services and treats existing essential services as an interim measure rather than a solution.

11.1.2 Service backlogs in the municipality

Due to data uncertainty, it was impossible to give a realistic assessment of service access and service backlogs. Within the framework and approach adopted, all backlogs seems to be very low with the exception of roads and stormwater.

Roads and stormwater seem to be the Council's biggest challenge. How "backlogs" are defined is important and will directly impact long-term capital demand. However, accepting, for example, graded roads as an acceptable level of service will have a significant impact on operations and maintenance. Finding a balance between service levels and standards requires an infrastructure investment framework that quantifies the long-term impact of different policy choices for service delivery. Indications are that about 53.5% of households do not have access to a service should a surfaced road be accepted as the preferred level of service.

11.2 Growth demand

The Council have a well-structured approach to service levels aligned with its customer base. A focus on full-service offerings for customers who cannot afford them leads to increased operating shortfalls and cash-flow deficits over the long term. In addition, during prolonged economic downturns, poverty increases, and the Council faces increased structural impediments, where more customers have access to services they cannot afford. About 63.35% of households are poor, while high-income households account for only 7.35% of the customer base. It is doubtful that the extent of current cross-subsidisation would be sustainable over the long-term.

Past choices of service levels, complicated by rising poverty, have led to structural constraints, as many households cannot afford the service levels available to them. Choosing appropriate service levels for future service delivery is an essential component of a long-term infrastructure provision and service delivery policy.

11.3 Asset renewal and asset backlogs

The total capital replacement cost (CRC) per service household is R192 856. The modelled value is R189 934 per unit, based on the unit rates used for assessment. Detailed asset values were not available. However, it confirms the high levels of services provided by the municipality.

12 Population growth as the basis for demand

Population growth for the total area is very high (between 1.33% (average for the municipality) and 1.94% (urban areas) per annum. However, future growth demand will remain adrive of investment requirements over the next 10 to 20 years.

The prevailing low-density, single-house development will most likely continue. Notwithstanding calls for densification, land availability, national housing policies, and beneficiary preferences perpetuate single-residential development. Choices about preferred service levels can significantly impact CAPEX and OPEX. However, cost-recovery regimes will significantly affect the Council's long-term financial health and sustainability.

13 Notable elements of future demand

13.1 Land required

Over the next ten years, the Council will require 1 263ha to accommodate growth and development. Residential demand will be an estimated 725ha, with about 49.2% required for low- and middle-income housing.

Table 34: Summary of land use demand 20-year horizon

Land uses	No of units	Total area of uses (ha)	% of total land	No of stand required
Residential	24 149	725	57.5%	14 286
Single Residential: Low income	8 088	202	16.0%	8 088
Single Residential: Medium income	3 574	125	9.9%	3 574
Single Residential: High Income	1 070	54	4.2%	1 070
Medium Density: Low Income	4 901	177	14.0%	883
Medium Density: Medium Income	4 084	118	9.3%	471
Medium Density: High Income	1 750	42	3.3%	168
High Density: Low Income	0	0	0.0%	0
High Density: Medium Income	0	0	0.0%	0
High Density: High Income	681	8	0.6%	32
Backyard dwellings	0	0	0.0%	0
Business	0	133	10.5%	245
Industrial & commercial	0	113	8.9%	245
Public spaces: recreation	0	44	3.5%	82
Community facilities: municipal	0	8	0.7%	31
Community facilities: other	0	14	1.1%	41
Roads totals	0	225	17.8%	0
Totals	24 149	1 263	100.0%	14 867

13.2 Capital expenditure

The following figure outlines key CAPEX relationships for the assessment and planning period.

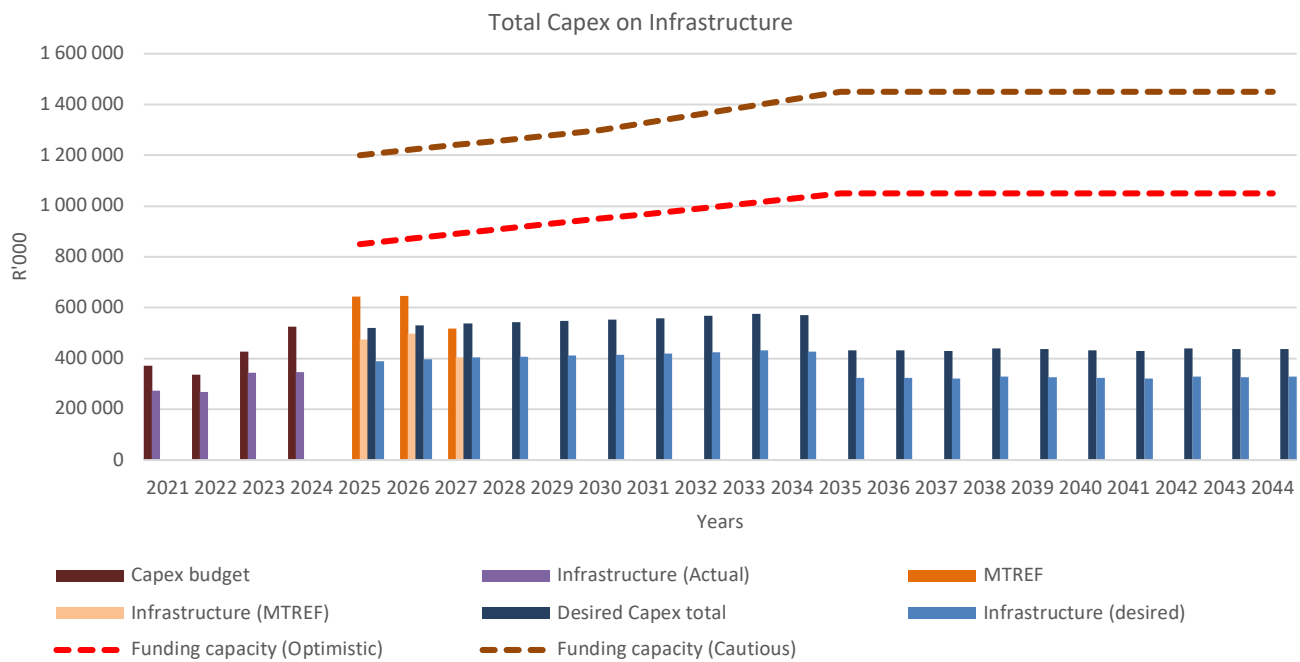


Figure 9: CAPEX relationships

The capital requirements to address growth, address backlogs, and asset renewals will average more than R369 million annually. The Council will require about R142.4 million per annum to accommodate new growth and a further R55.4 million per annum to address service backlogs. The CAPEX for backlogs is based on a 10-year program. The focus lies with asset renewals as a key to stabilising and sustaining the Council's operating base. Based on the current replacement cost (CRC), asset renewal will require R171.4 million per annum, which is 46.4% of total expenditure.

The CAPEX budget for the past four years averaged just more than R402.6 million per annum. The planned expenditure for the MTREF years averaged R602.8 million per annum. The figure below shows the anticipated CAPEX with historical patterns and trends. The actual and anticipated expenditure levels are substantially lower than the suggested affordability envelope. However, while high CAPEX levels are achievable, the operational impact may be challenging. The following should be noted:

1. Impairments are already high and may increase due to non-payment as a result of unaffordable services for a community where 67% is regarded as poor.
2. Repairs and maintenance should consistently be more than depreciation. It implies that the Council must protect its current asset base.
3. Bulk purchases of electricity service revenue are higher than the norm of 70% and decrease the margins and scope to maintain revenue as a source, and it will eventually feed through to the capacity of sustaining maintenance and asset renewal.

The desired level of capital expenditure must be viewed against its long-term operating impact. The current situation is sustainable provided that the Council develops the ability to measure the long-term impact of capital projects, but more importantly, the ability to measure the CAPEC and OPEX of its spatial development framework.

The Council was spending R994 per capita on infrastructure in 2024, which is lower than the modelled outcome of R447 per capita. The national average CAPEX is about R741 per capita per annum. These comparisons reflect on infrastructure only.

The table below shows the demand quantification outcomes for the municipality in the national context. The following should be considered:

- Unit costs are affected by the level of service mix. The national figure is a mix of areas with very low levels of services, such as rural areas, and areas with very high levels of services, such as higher-income areas. The service mix depends on the municipality's service delivery policies.
- The unit rates for the modelled outcomes are affected by access and renewal backlog eradication targets. For example, accelerating backlog eradication will imply higher front-end CAPEX. This will affect comparisons such as those in the table below

Table 35: Benchmarking modelled outcomes (2024-based figures)

Base year position	National totals & average	Stellenbosch LM	Modelled outcomes
Population	59 622 350	208 060	208 060
Households	16 613 347	36 848	36 848
Total capital expenditure (R'000)	68 808 464	642 490	519 036
Total CAPEX on infrastructure (R'000)	44 204 406	475 157	389 277
Per capita CAPEX (infrastructure)	741	2 284	1 871
Per household CAPEX (infrastructure)	2 661	12 895	10 564
Infrastructure CAPEX as % of total	64.2%	74.0%	75.0%
Benchmarked against national averages			
Per capita CAPEX	1.00	3.08	2.52
Per household CAPEX	1.00	0.21	0.25

13.3 The operating impact

The operating impact of the investment demand will accumulate to an additional R431.6 million per annum at the end of 2034. About R370.7 million (86%) of the impact will come from growth and the rest from providing service access to existing households. The following must be considered:

- The Council have little control over growth and specifically informal growth. The inability to keep up with growth will result in accumulating backlogs that will become more difficult to address in the future.
- Expected future growth also represents predominantly poor people who may be unable to pay for services, implying that the subsidy demand will increase.
- The Council has clear legislative and other challenges in applying cost recovery in rural and tribal areas. The biggest challenge to the Council is not CAPEX but sustaining its operating position.

The following figures summarise the outcomes of the demand quantification process.

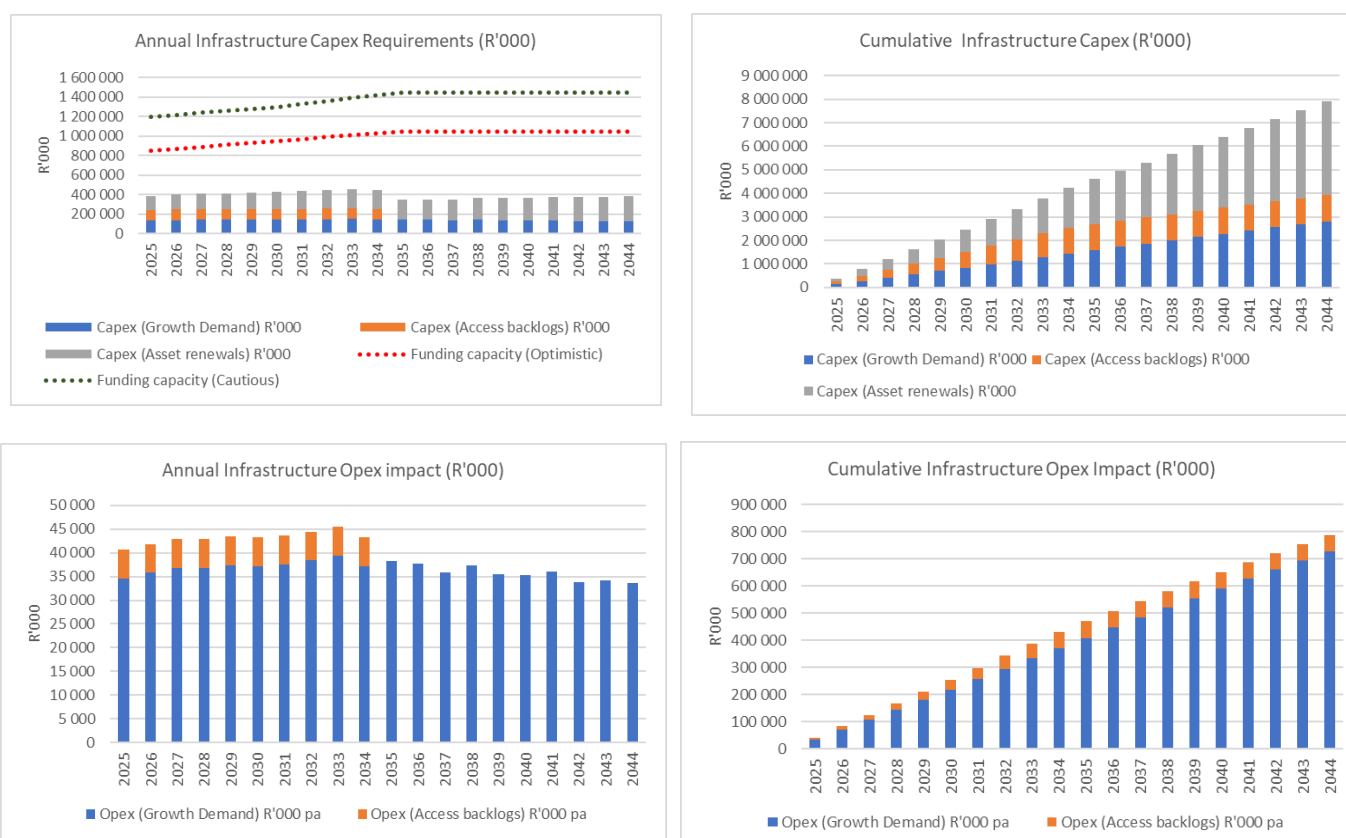


Figure 10: CAPEX and OPEX over a 20-year period

Conclusions and the way forward

14 Strategic conclusions

The demand quantification for Stellenbosch Municipality confirms that infrastructure planning over the next 10–20 years will be shaped less by “whether growth will happen” and more by three interacting realities: first, sustained household formation and outward built-form expansion; second, the long-run operating consequences of maintaining high service levels in a municipality with a large low-income customer base; and third, the municipality’s ability to protect lifecycle spending (repairs, maintenance, rehabilitation and renewal) while still accommodating selective growth. The modelling approach adopted in this CEF therefore emphasises a reconciled growth path, a connection-led view of demand, and a staged affordability logic that links land release and infrastructure expansion to measurable financial resilience and delivery capacity.

On growth, the long-run trajectory remains upward, but the report’s evidence shows that the post-2016 “level” of population and households is not stable across available datasets. For modelling purposes, a practical FY2024/25 baseline of approximately 205,000 people and 56,000 households is adopted, supported by the two most coherent and updatable municipal time series (Quantec and Stats SA mid-year municipal estimates) and corroborated by independent built-form indicators. Growth is assumed at 1.5% per annum for the population over 2024–2034, tapering to 1.2% over 2034–2044, while household growth is assumed at 1.8%, tapering to 1.5% over the same horizons. This implies an order-of-magnitude planning trajectory of approximately 237,000 people and 66,800 households by 2034, rising to

approximately 268,000 people and 77,600 households by 2044. These assumptions are explicitly qualified and must be treated as a monitored planning scenario rather than a fixed “truth”.

On the spatial form of growth, the analysis indicates predominantly horizontal expansion and low-rise intensification. This matters because horizontal growth increases network length and marginal lifecycle cost per additional household, particularly for roads, stormwater conveyance, water reticulation and LV electrical networks. In practical terms, the municipality’s infrastructure affordability is sensitive not only to how many households are added, but also to where they are added, how they are distributed, and the service levels provided to them. A growth strategy that continues to disperse new development at low densities will tend to “bake in” higher operating costs and renewal obligations, even where upfront CAPEX appears manageable.

On service levels and affordability, the report highlights a structural tension that must be made explicit in the way forward. Stellenbosch has historically gravitated to full-service levels (for example, in-house water connections and waterborne sanitation) and treats interim/basic services as temporary measures. At the same time, the customer profile indicates a large low-income segment: the analysis notes that roughly 63–67% of households are classified as poor, while high-income households account for a small share of the customer base. In an environment of slow national growth and periodic economic shocks, this mix increases the likelihood that service charges will become unaffordable for an expanding share of customers, which in turn will raise impairment levels and undermine the municipality’s ability to fund operations, maintenance, and renewals. The strategic implication is that service-level policy is not a technical footnote; it is a primary determinant of long-term financial sustainability and must be evaluated alongside spatial planning choices.

In the backlogs, the modelling process could not produce a fully reliable backlog quantification because service access and backlog data sources do not consistently reconcile, and backlog definitions are not uniform across settlement typologies. Within the adopted framework, backlogs appear low for certain household services, while roads and stormwater are the dominant challenges. This finding should be treated as a risk signal rather than a final backlog estimate: it indicates that the municipality’s greatest future liability is likely to lie in network-wide public infrastructure (roads and stormwater), where “acceptable” levels of service are contested and where operational implications (routine grading, drainage maintenance, surface management and renewal cycles) can be substantial. The way forward, therefore, requires a deliberate, policy-led backlog definition exercise, supported by credible data and an auditable methodology.

On renewals, the demand quantification and financial assessment converge on the same point: lifecycle sufficiency is the binding constraint, not the municipality’s historic ability to spend CAPEX. The financial review shows that a maintenance proxy remains materially below depreciation (for example, approximately R86.6 million versus depreciation of R204.5 million in FY2025), which indicates that the municipality is consuming its asset base faster than it is being restored. The demand model similarly shows renewals as the single largest CAPEX component within the infrastructure envelope. The strategic conclusion is straightforward: unless repairs, maintenance, rehabilitation and renewal are protected and increased on a planned basis, future expansion will progressively erode service reliability, raise unit costs, and ultimately weaken the revenue base that funds infrastructure.

15 What the demand quantification implies for land and infrastructure investment

The land budgeting outcomes indicate that accommodating the forecasted growth path will require approximately 1,263 hectares of additional land over the programme horizon as configured in the model. Residential land accounts for about 725 hectares (57.5% of total), with a substantial portion associated with low- and middle-income housing typologies. Roads account for approximately 225 hectares (17.8%), reflecting the spatial cost of horizontal growth. Economic land demand is also material, with business land at approximately 133 hectares (10.5%) and industrial/commercial land at approximately 113 hectares (8.9%). The critical planning implication is that “land release” is inseparable from infrastructure cost: each hectare brought into the serviced urban footprint triggers a long-lived obligation to fund network operations and renewals. Land sequencing must therefore be paced to the municipality’s proven ability to fund the full lifecycle cost of the networks that support it.

In the first ten years of the programme (2025–2034), the modelled incremental infrastructure CAPEX averages approximately R413 million per annum (2025 Rands), moving from roughly R389 million in 2025 to roughly R428 million by 2034. Over the decade, the cumulative requirement is approximately R4.13 billion. The internal composition of this requirement is critical. On average, growth-related investments account for approximately R143 million per annum, access/backlog-related investments approximately R111 million per annum (noting that the backlog costing and pacing must be reconciled to a defined backlog programme), and renewals approximately R159 million per annum, rising toward the end of the decade. This reinforces that renewal planning is not discretionary; it is a structural component of the investment programme.

By service, roads and stormwater dominate the infrastructure investment requirement, averaging approximately R139 million per annum over 2025–2034. Sanitation follows at roughly R92 million per annum, electricity at roughly R87 million per annum, water at roughly R79 million per annum, and refuse removal at roughly R16 million per annum. This composition aligns with the broader risk signals in the report: network-wide public infrastructure and high-service-level networks drive both CAPEX and future operating exposure. It also implies that the CEF cannot be implemented as a collection of isolated service projects; the dominant cost drivers sit at the interface between spatial form, network length, and lifecycle obligation.

The operating implications are equally decisive. The model indicates that the incremental operating and maintenance burden accumulates to approximately R431.6 million per annum by 2034, of which approximately R370.7 million (about 86%) is attributable to growth-related investments and approximately R60.9 million (about 14%) to addressing access/backlogs. Roads and stormwater again dominate the operating profile, reaching approximately R290 million per annum of incremental O&M by 2034, followed by electricity (approximately R66.8 million), sanitation (approximately R60.4 million), and water (approximately R13.3 million). This is the core strategic warning: a capital programme that is “affordable” on CAPEX alone can still become unaffordable once the operating tail is properly recognised. The CEF must therefore be managed as a joint CAPEX–OPEX instrument, not as a capital list with an implied operating assumption.

The modelled consumption and usage implications provide a practical basis for bulk planning and network stress testing. By 2034, the cumulative additional water demand in the model is approximately

15.7 MI/day, while cumulative additional electricity demand is approximately 964.9 MWh/day, with the balance of demand being driven predominantly by growth rather than backlogs. These values should be treated as planning signals that require confirmation against system capacities, loss assumptions and customer consumption profiles, particularly given the reported level of non-revenue water and the potential for seasonal and institutional population effects (students and tourism) to alter peak demand patterns.

16 Institutionalising delivery and protecting the programme

A central recommendation from this CEF is that implementation must be institutionalised as a standing management programme rather than treated as a once-off modelling exercise. The municipality should formalise a governance arrangement that links the CEF to the MTREF, the SDF, the IDP and the asset management cycle, with explicit authority to enforce affordability gates and to recalibrate the pipeline when financial or growth indicators deviate from assumptions. The report's proposed Financial and Infrastructure Affordability Committee is an appropriate mechanism for this, provided it operates on routine performance evidence and has the mandate to defer or resequence projects when lifecycle or cash protection thresholds are threatened.

Project entry into the funded pipeline should be conditioned by a consistent hard-gate logic. At minimum, each material project must demonstrate realistic cost recovery under collection and impairment assumptions (not gross billing), a viable financing mix across internal cash, grants and debt with stress tests for delays and escalation, and a quantified operating impact over at least ten years that includes staffing, energy, chemicals, maintenance and periodic renewal. Delivery risk screening must be explicit, focusing on land/legal readiness, procurement complexity, institutional capacity and timing risk. Finally, spatial alignment must be enforced: projects that support node-based, serviceable growth and that reduce lifecycle cost per household or business served should be preferred, while projects that extend networks into low-density, high-cost areas should be treated as exceptional and justified on a full lifecycle basis.

Monitoring must also be explicit and routine. Financial indicators should include days cash, the current ratio, collection proxies, impairment ratios, CAPEX execution, the maintenance-to-depreciation relationship, and grant absorption. Infrastructure performance indicators must include water and electricity losses, service interruptions, where measured, and the execution of the renewal programme against asset condition priorities. The point of monitoring is not to report compliance; it is to provide early warning so that land release, project sequencing, and funding can be adjusted before the programme becomes unaffordable or delivery stalls.

17 Data and date reliability, and the case for municipal data governance

The report's conclusions are necessarily qualified by the reliability and temporal alignment of the underlying data. Demand quantification is highly sensitive to base-year values, to the slope of growth over the next decade, to service-level assumptions, and to the spatial distribution of new development. When datasets represent different dates, different boundary interpretations, different extraction methods, or inconsistent definitions (for example, "households" versus "service households" versus "customer accounts"), the modelling outputs can shift materially without any real-world change. This is not a modelling flaw; it is a data governance problem. Without a consistent, up-to-date and internally reconciled data baseline, infrastructure planning becomes an exercise in defending assumptions rather than managing reality.

Several concrete reliability risks emerge in this work. The post-2016 population and household "levels" diverge across datasets, including one municipal-level point estimate implying decline that is not supported by coherent time series or built-form indicators. Certain gridded products vary substantially depending on boundary alignment and extraction method, and at least one extracted municipal value is an outlier relative to all other evidence and is not suitable for modelling without re-extraction and validation. Service access and backlog values do not reconcile consistently, and the definition of backlogs is not uniform across settlement typologies, which limits the defensibility of backlog costing. Detailed asset values and condition evidence were not available at the level required for a full renewal backlog quantification, and FY2025 financial information is pre-audited and therefore subject to final confirmation. These issues do not invalidate the CEF; they define the minimum data-governance agenda required to keep it credible over time.

The way forward should therefore include establishing a municipal data governance system that treats planning data as a managed corporate asset. At a minimum, the municipality should adopt a single annual "planning baseline" that is time-stamped, version-controlled and signed off, and that reconciles demographic signals to administrative counts. The report already motivates an annual growth ledger; this should be formalised as an operational dataset that reconciles active service connections (water meters, electricity points, sewer connections, refuse accounts), billed customers by category, valuation roll counts and cadastral changes, development pipeline indicators (approvals, completions and occupancy), and settlement footprint change using a consistent classification method. This baseline must be aligned to the municipal boundary definition used for reporting and must be updated on a fixed annual cycle so that the CEF can be refreshed and defended as conditions change.

Data governance must also be linked to decision triggers. If household or connection counts deviate materially from the adopted scenario (for example, by more than about five percent over two consecutive years, as proposed in the report), the growth path and the associated infrastructure demand must be recalibrated and the project pipeline resequenced. If built-form indicators show sustained growth materially above implied household growth, bulk demand assumptions should be stress-tested for major non-residential expansion and for peak-load drivers. If official profile revisions materially shift base-year levels, the demand model should be rerun. The municipality's credibility will increasingly depend on demonstrating that infrastructure investment decisions are based on a living evidence system, not on a once-off report or on unreconciled external datasets.

In summary, the strategic way forward is to treat the CEF as an implementable programme that is continuously protected by two disciplines: affordability discipline (through staged scenarios, hard gates and lifecycle protection) and evidence discipline (through a managed, reconciled and regularly updated data baseline). If the municipality institutionalises these disciplines, the demand quantification results in this report provide a defensible backbone for infrastructure investment planning. If it does not, the municipality will remain exposed to the twin risks that have undermined many councils nationally: expanding the service obligation faster than the revenue base can support, while consuming the asset base faster than it can be renewed.



Unit	Department	Project Name	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Calcutta Memorial Park	R3,043,478	R0	R0	R20,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R70,000	R40,000	R40,000	R40,000	R43,233,478
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Comm Development	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R360,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Social Relief Distress Vehicle	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	R2,173,913	R2,608,696	R6,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R7,000,000	R23,782,609
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Pniel Library	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R0	R110,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Idas Valley	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R30,000	R530,000	R0	R560,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamandi	R0	R10,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000	R0	R0	R20,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	R200,000	R210,000	R21,000	R210,000	R210,000	R220,000	R1,867,540	R1,867,540	R0	R0	R4,806,080
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrade Stellenbosch Library	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,339,483	R4,339,483	R0	R8,678,966
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrading: Cloetesville Library	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R450,000	R0	R0	R450,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R600,000
Community and Protection Services	Director: Community & Protection Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment : Protection Services	R0	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R0	R0	R800,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Re tarring of the Stellenbosch fire station drill yard	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Vehicle fleet: Disaster Management	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R11,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Air and Noise Control	R0	R0	R150,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R0	R200,000	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Environmental Management	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R900,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Specialized Equipment: Workshop	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Vehicle Fleet: Workshop	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Design and implement electronic Urban Forestry management tool	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R1,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Fencing :Urban Forestry	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Urban Forestry	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R8,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Specialized equipment: Urban Forestry	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R7,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Vehicle Fleet : Urban Foestry	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R2,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	R0	R3,650,000	R20,826,675	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R24,476,675
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Fire	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R3,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Rescue equipment	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R4,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Specialized Vehicles: Fire	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R10,000,000	R21,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Vehicle fleet: Fire Services	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Halls	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Upgrading of Halls	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R600,000	R0	R0	R4,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Vehicle Fleet: Halls	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R700,000	R900,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Law Enforcement	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R1,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install and Upgrade CCTV/ LPR Cameras In WC024	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R5,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R5,000,000	R3,000,000	R33,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install Computerized Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R900,000	R850,000	R800,000	R750,000	R700,000	R650,000	R10,650,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	K9 Unit	R869,565	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R869,565
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	R1,500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R8,250,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Neighborhood Watch Safety equipment	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Security Upgrades	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,750,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R26,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	R1,865,261	R869,565	R1,000,000	R0	R600,000	R700,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R6,634,826
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing :Parks and Gardens	R1,869,565	R869,565	R1,000,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R300,000	R500,000	R5,239,130
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Parks & Cemeteries	R300,000	R200,000	R500,000	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R300,000	R300,000	R2,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Purchase of Specialised Vehicles	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,300,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	R200,000	R0	R500,000	R200,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,900,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Urban Greening: Beautification: Main Routes and Tourist Routes	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R2,100,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Parks & Cemeteries	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R500,000	R2,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R4,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sports	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R2,300,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Installation of cricket nets	R250,000	R150,000	R150,000	R0	R150,000	R0	R150,000	R0	R0	R0	R850,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Jonkershoek Picnic Site	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R1,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Re-Surface of Netball/Tennis Courts	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R0	R550,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,850,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Recreational Equipment Sport	R100,000	R300,000	R300,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R400,000	R0	R100,000	R100,000	R1,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Specialized Vehicles: Sports	R700,000	R1,200,000	R1,200,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R6,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Upgrade of Sport Facilities	R3,200,000	R3,700,000	R4,200,000	R4,000,000	R4,700,000	R4,700,000	R5,300,000	R5,300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R35,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Services	R350,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R950,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Replacement of vehicles	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R10,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Traffic Fleet	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R9,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Fibre Optic Implementation	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R16,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	ICT Cable Reticulation and Management	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R10,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Purchase and Replacement of Computer/software and Peripheral devices	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R16,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Server Storage expansion and upgrades	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R19,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R21,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Upgrading Communication Network	R1,500,000	R2,250,000	R1,100,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R13,850,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Airconditioners	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0196	R0	R250,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0371	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R750,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Kayamandi: Upgrading of Makapula Hall	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	La Motte Fire Station	R100,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R100,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Structural Improvement: General	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R42,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,900,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Traffic Offices	R1,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000	R9,000,000	R0	R33,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading and conversion of Fire House to a Training Centre	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R3,800,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading Fencing	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R2,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld Street	R1,600,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading of Office Space: Community Services (Urban Forestry)	R1,000,000	R0	R80,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,080,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Halll	R2,250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading: Law Enforcement Offices	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading: Main Office Complex	R250,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R15,250,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: FS	R100,000	R90,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R0	R890,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Rev n Exp	R150,000	R80,000	R75,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R75,000	R75,000	R0	R755,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: SCM	R150,000	R80,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R0	R755,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Vehicle Fleet: FMS	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R7,000,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Stores	Upgrade Municipal Stores	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	20MW Renewable energy project	R520,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R520,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services												

Unit	Department	Project Name	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable Network: Franschoek	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable replacement 66kV	R0	R11,036,500	R10,800,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R21,836,500
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Control Room implementation	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Demand Side Management Geyser Control	R500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R420,000	R400,000	R417,600	R0	R9,937,600
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Electricity Network: Pniel	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R3,850,000	R3,850,000	R4,074,000	R4,277,700	R4,465,918	R0	R34,517,618
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Electrification INEP	R0	R9,036,522	R9,445,217	R26,600,000	R26,000,000	R26,000,000	R27,300,000	R28,665,000	R29,926,260	R0	R182,972,999
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Balancing - Metering and Mini-Substations	R0	R500,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R262,500	R275,625	R287,752	R0	R2,325,877
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R261,000	R0	R1,511,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Electrical Services	R0	R403,151	R443,466	R487,812	R536,593	R536,593	R681,742	R715,829	R747,326	R0	R4,552,512
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Hot water load control	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Integrated National Electrification Programme	R0	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R338,054	R354,957	R370,575	R0	R2,673,371
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx and replace with 20MVA	R16,900,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R16,900,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Kayamandi(Costa grounds)new substation 11 kV switching station	R25,829,739	R9,808,696	R3,130,435	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R38,768,870
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Meter Panels	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R262,500	R250,000	R250,000	R261,000	R0	R2,273,500
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Network Cable Replace 11 Kv	R3,630,000	R3,993,000	R4,392,300	R4,831,530	R5,314,683	R5,314,683	R6,752,304	R7,089,919	R7,401,876	R0	R48,720,295
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV & Circuit breakers	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Ineffective Meters	R100,000	R500,000	R402,628	R442,890	R487,179	R487,179	R618,961	R649,909	R678,505	R0	R4,367,251
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	SCADA Implementation	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	STB Switchgear (11kV) SF6	R0	R0	R0	R82,433,277	R98,919,933	R98,919,933	R149,566,939	R149,566,942	R156,147,887	R0	R735,554,911
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Streetlights R304	R1,000,000	R7,816,990	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,816,990
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Jan Marais)	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,651
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Main s)	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,651
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Golf.)	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,313	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,652
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Markotter)	R397,585	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R12,451,895
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Blake 2	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Cascade	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Papegaairand	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Paradyskloof	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Technopark	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation University	R0	R20,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R20,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation van der Stel	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Welgevonden	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switvhgear Substation Kayamandi	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry:	R4,791,600	R2,506,454	R2,631,777	R2,763,365	R2,901,534	R3,046,610	R0	R0	R0	R0	R18,641,340
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Third transformer and associated works 20MVA Cloetesville	R0	R0	R0	R29,503,381	R31,126,066	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R60,629,447
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Battery Storage Systems at Stellenbosch Community Buildings	R3,210,185	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,210,185
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5MVA to 20MVA	R18,000,000	R11,300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R29,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Vehicles: Electrical Services	R350,000	R0	R0	R0	R3,800,000	R3,800,000	R5,985,000	R0	R0	R0	R13,935,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Northern Extension Bulk Supply	R27,000,000	R35,500,000									R62,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Infrastructure Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: IS	R65,000	R115,000	R115,000	R120,000	R95,000	R95,000	R125,000	R115,000	R125,000	R0	R970,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	R869,565	R869,565	R0	R0	R15,136,000	R15,136,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R32,011,130
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: PMU	R110,000	R120,000	R130,000	R140,000	R150,000	R150,000	R170,000	R80,000	R80,000	R0	R1,130,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Kayamandi: Zone O (±711 services)	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,400,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adam Tas Road Intersection Upgrades	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R10,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R67,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Lacotte River Flood Resilience	R2,000,000	R4,000,000	R7,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R28,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeuel River Pedestrian Bridges	R1,700,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch and surrounding	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Devon Valley Roads - Safety Improvements Structural Repairs	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Roads & Stormwater	R100,000	R400,000	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R2,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	George Blake Urban Upgrade	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Parking Area Upgrades - Stellenbosch	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Franschoek & Surrounding	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R15,000,000	R26,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Klamputs, Raithby & Surrounding	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R8,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Kylemore & Surrounding	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding	R3,500,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R72,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Specialized Vehicles: Roads and Stormwater	R6,000,000	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R9,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R22,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Update Stormwater Masterplan	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater Retention Facilities	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater System	R300,000	R600,000	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R800,000	R800,000	R0	R0	R4,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade: Lower Dorp Street	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Vehicles Fleet: Roads and Stormwater	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Technopark	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Adhoc Intersection Improvements	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R2,000,000	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi	R100,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R80,000,000	R80,000,000	R90,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R310,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Engineering	R16,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R0	R1,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Street	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Franschoek	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R10,000,000	R750,000	R750,000	R0	R14,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Helshoogte rd/La Colline	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R25,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R27,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44 / Merriman Street	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R156,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander	R17,000,000	R24,943,007	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R41,943,007
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Pedestrian Crossing Implementation	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R1,600,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Raised Intersection Implementation	R500,000	R600,000	R0	R0	R600,000	R600,000	R0	R0	R600,000	R750,000	R3,650,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Safety Improvements	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Upgrades at School Precincts	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Equipment: Roadmarking Machine + Trailer	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R0	R3,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic Engineering	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R750,000	R0	R0	R750,000	R0	R400,000	R750,000	R5,650,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R750,000	R0	R250,000	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R750,000	R1,000,000	R9,850,000

Unit	Department	Project Name	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R7,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Universal Access Implementation	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R600,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Corridor Transport	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	R3,998,047	R5,000,000	R25,000,000	R25,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R158,998,047
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Bicycle Lockup Facilities	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	R2,570,435	R1,910,522	R1,623,478	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R13,104,435
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Cycle Plan - Design & Implementation	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R37,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Plan	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	R0	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R26,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Provision of Bulk Parking Planning & Development	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (taxi ranks) new	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) Adhoc Upgrades	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Infrastructure (Public Transport Shelters & Embayments)	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Planning - WC024	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Re-design of Bergzicht Public Transport Facility	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Stellenbosch - Bicycle network	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Stellenbosch Extension Road Network	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)	R0	R23,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R21,000,000	R0	R0	R44,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Solid Waste	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R0	R450,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Landfill Gas To Energy	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R500,000	R18,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R20,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschhoek	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-offs: Construction - Klapmuts	R7,141,917	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,141,917
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Mini Waste drop-off facilities	R500,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R700,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Plant and Vehicles: Solid Waste	R9,000,000	R4,500,000	R5,000,000	R7,000,000	R0	R0	R3,800,000	R0	R0	R0	R29,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Upgrade Material Recovery Facility	R500,000	R4,300,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,800,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste containers	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R600,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Minimization Projects	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	R1,000,000	R815,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R6,815,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwaarsriver Sewer Pumpstation.	R1,500,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R36,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Dorp Street Bulk Sewer Upgrade	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R500,000	R5,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	R0	R48,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extension Of WWTW: Stellenbosch	R0	R0	R36,250,000	R46,200,000	R36,250,000	R20,000,000	R45,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R194,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	R200,000	R400,000	R500,000	R350,000	R350,000	R350,000	R250,000	R250,000	R350,000	R350,000	R3,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	R250,000	R4,100,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R15,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raitbhy WWTW	R1,000,000	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation & Telemetry Upgrade	R3,750,000	R1,500,000	R2,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R12,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewerpipe Replacement	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R11,000,000	R11,000,000	R15,000,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R30,000,000	R30,000,000	R152,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000	R0	R17,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	R1,500,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R9,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of Dwaarsriver Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R14,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R24,000,000	R60,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R85,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	R30,272,850	R2,500,000	R30,000,000	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R92,772,850
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade/Relocation of Stellenbosch Package Plants to Onderpepagaalberg Reservoir/Treatment site	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R20,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vehicles: Sanitation	R1,000,000	R0	R1,250,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R6,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	R50,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R50,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	R30,890,632	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R38,890,632
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley	R24,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R24,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschhoek	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R7,500,000	R6,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R14,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Dwaarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	R0	R0	R500,000	R3,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Water	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R2,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Onderpepagaalberg Reservoir	R0	R0	R0	R0	R750,000	R15,000,000	R25,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R40,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg	R15,985,498	R18,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R33,985,498
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	R1,250,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R21,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Specialized Vehicles: Water	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R6,000,000	R0	R0	R7,000,000	R0	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R27,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark & Helsehoogte Storage and Supply scheme	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R40,000,000	R80,000,000	R80,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	R0	R243,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	R1,250,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R10,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	R6,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R46,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	R1,500,000	R40,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R51,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Vehicles: Water	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R12,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation & Demand Management	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R28,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R40,000,000	R45,000,000	R45,000,000	R45,000,000	R50,000,000	R55,000,000	R55,000,000	R365,000,000
Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: MM	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R0	R540,000
Planning and Economic Development	Building Control	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Building Control	R150,000	R150,000	R180,000	R190,000	R200,000	R200,000	R225,000	R225,000	R150,000	R0	R1,670,000
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	R80,000	R85,000	R90,000	R90,000	R95,000	R95,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R0	R830,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: LED	R80,000	R80,000	R85,000	R85,000	R90,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R0	R800,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Restoration of Landbou Saal	R1,612,500	R537,500	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,150,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R22,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Administration	R170,000	R180,000	R190,000	R195,000	R200,000	R210,000	R220,000	R230,000	R250,000	R0	R1,845,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Kayamandi Hostels	R1,613,913	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,613,913
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Flats: General	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Lapland waste water	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R12,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Vehicles fleet : Housing Administration	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,200,000	R0	R0	R3,200,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10	R0	R8,695,652	R20,000,000	R0	R10,000,000	R23,000,000	R48,465,000	R24,000,000	R48,465,000	R24,000,000	R206,625,652
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 64, Kylemore	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000	R15,800,000	R15,800,000	R0	R70,400,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	R6,956,522	R6,956,522	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R13,913,044
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Franschhoek Meerlust: Bosdorp (±200 services & ±200 units)	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000	R6,000,000	R15,800,000	R0	R0	R27,800,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Development	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R630,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Housing projects	R320,000	R330,000	R340,000	R350,000	R360,000	R370,000	R380,000	R390,000	R0	R0	R2,840,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	ISSP Kayamandi	R0	R434,782	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R434,782
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 2 & 3)	R4,347,826	R13,913,043	R0	R42,640,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R60,900,869
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 4)	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R27,200,000	R27,200,000	R27,200,000</		



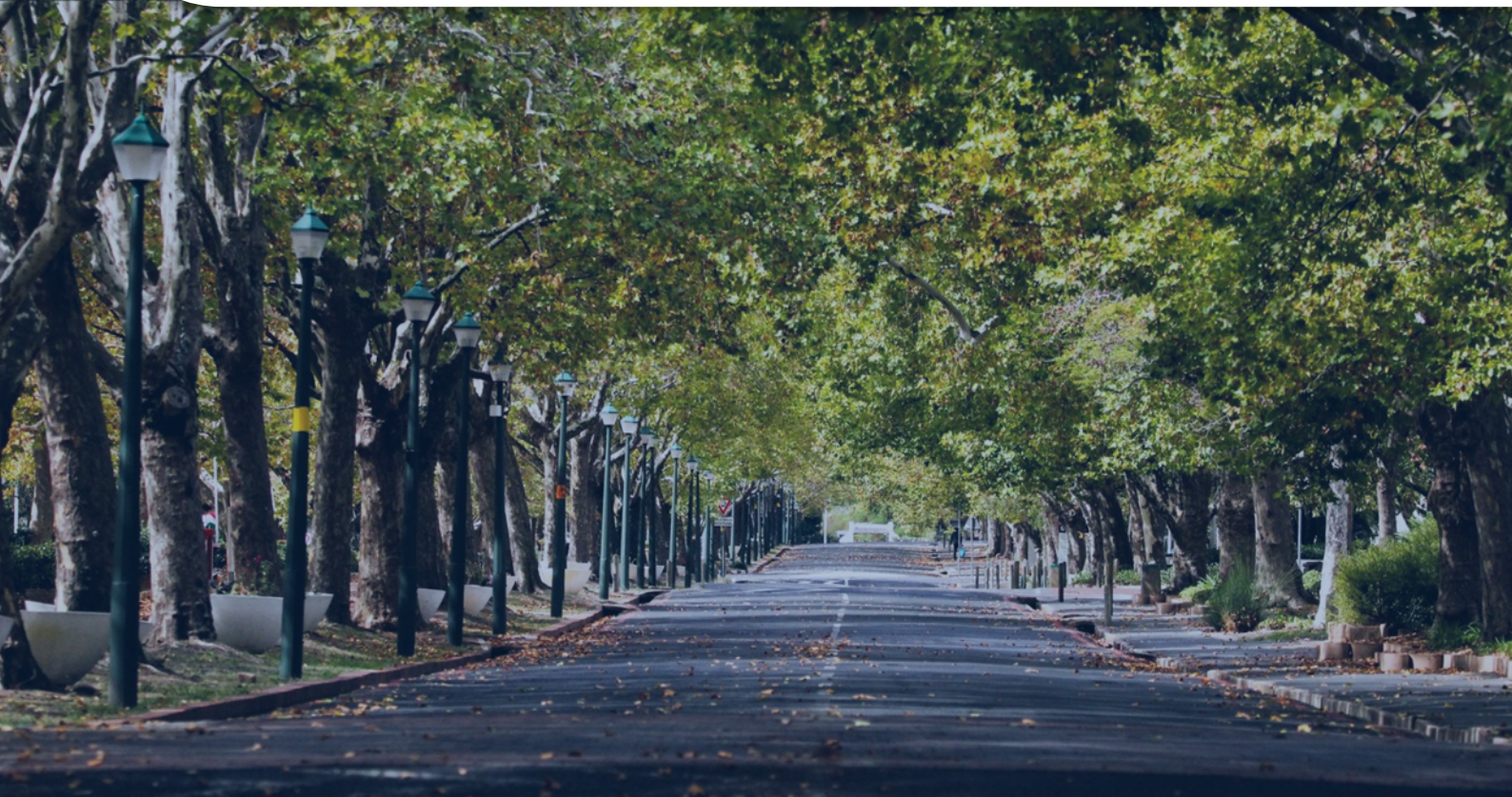
Stellenbosch Local Municipality



Capital Expenditure Framework

Portfolio of Projects

2026/27





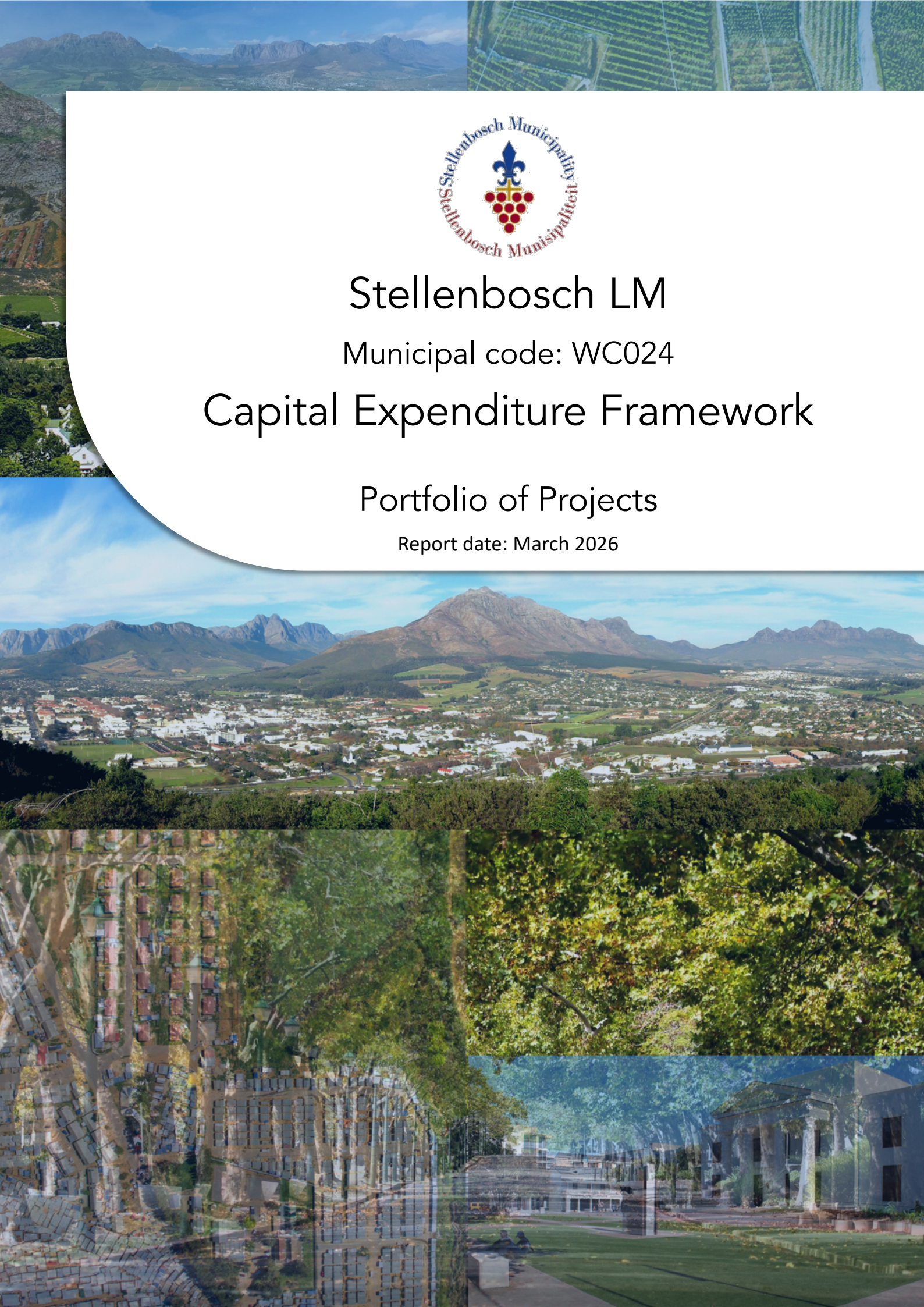
Stellenbosch LM

Municipal code: WC024

Capital Expenditure Framework

Portfolio of Projects

Report date: March 2026



Disclaimer

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Nomenclature / Abbreviations

CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CPM	Capital Prioritisation Model
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUDG	Integrated Urban Development Grant
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LTFM	Long-Term Financial Model
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
PDA	Priority Development Area
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
MP	Master Plan

Phase 1

Introduction

1 Part 1: Introduction

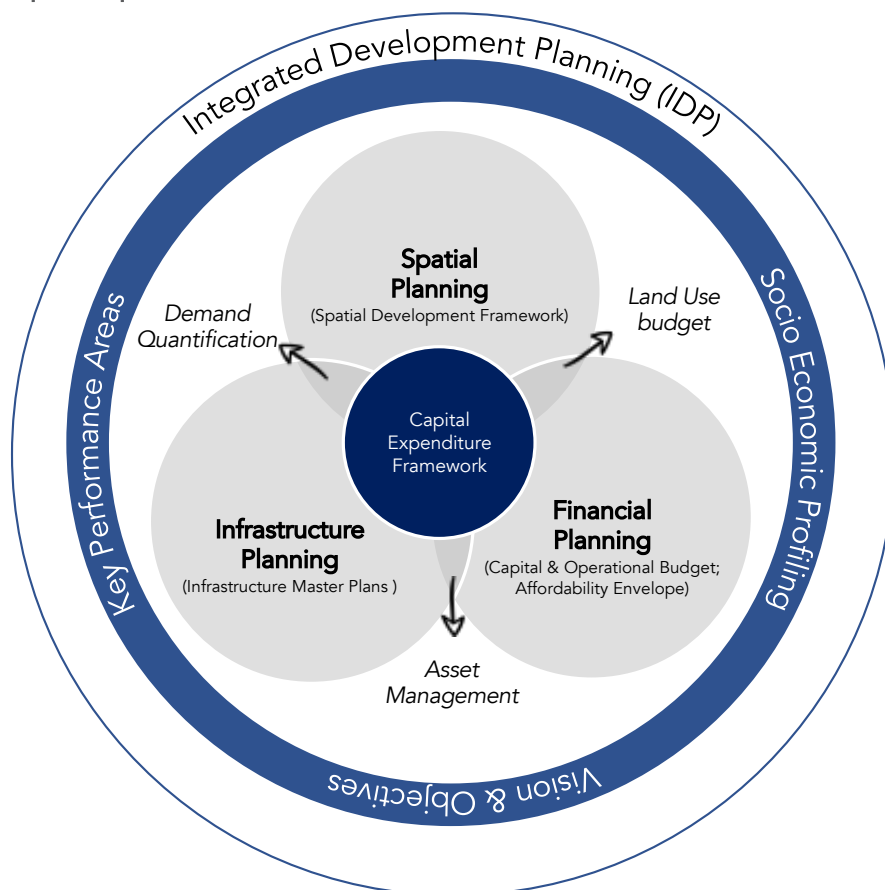
1.1 What is a Capital Expenditure Framework

According to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) guidelines, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a consolidated, high-level view of a municipality's long-term infrastructure investment needs. It ensures that infrastructure priorities are spatially aligned with municipal strategic objectives, budgetary realities, and development plans. The framework is grounded in principles of sustainability, financial feasibility, and strategic alignment, balancing immediate infrastructure needs with long-term development goals, the relationships between these spheres of planning and principles is illustrated in Figure 1-1.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) mandates the inclusion of a CEF within a municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Specifically, Section 21(n) of SPLUMA requires that an SDF "determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially." This legislative requirement underscores the importance of integrating spatial planning with financial planning, ensuring that the spatial strategies articulated in the SDF are implemented through practical and affordable infrastructure investments.

A Capital Expenditure Framework links spatial development strategies with budgetary constraints and infrastructure demands. It provides a transparent mechanism for prioritising projects, promoting the efficient allocation of resources, and aligning capital expenditure with the municipality's long-term strategic vision.

Figure 1-1: The Capital Expenditure Framework within the built environment context



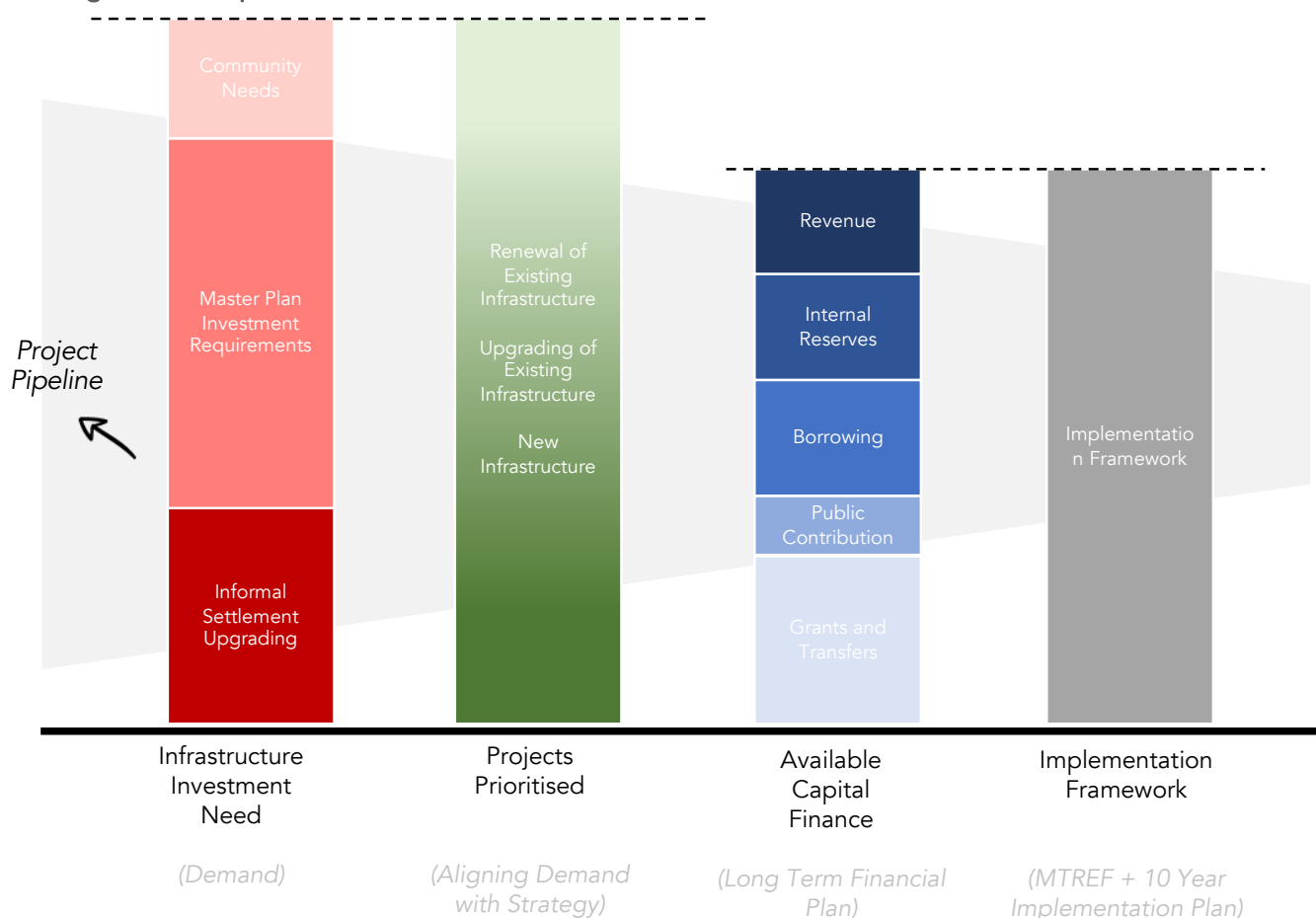
1.2 Aim of Capital Expenditure Framework

The aim of a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is to create a structured and strategic approach to municipal infrastructure expenditure. The CEF is intended to align the municipality's spatial development strategies with its financial resources and capacity, ensuring that long-term growth and development objectives are achievable, and informs operational activities of a municipality.

A CEF aims to provide a municipality with the means to inform financial planning with infrastructure planning and spatial priorities identified in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It aims, furthermore, to establish a clear methodology for municipalities to evaluate, prioritise, and inform implementation processes of infrastructure projects within their affordability envelope, supporting both immediate and long-term development goals.

From Figure 1-2 one can see the illustration that infrastructure investment need, expressed as projects, usually exceeds available capital finance, and therefore it is an imperative for municipalities to partake in a prioritisation process to determine which projects are best aligned with the strategy of the municipality, together with a budget scenario process to determine which projects are affordable and should be implemented when.

Figure 1-2: Relationship between infrastructure investment needs, affordability envelope, prioritisation process, and budget scenario process



1.3 Objectives of Capital Expenditure Framework

The key objectives of a CEF is to:

- Socio-economic trends: Understand the socio-economic trends in a municipality over the long term;
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs: Assess and detail the municipality's long-term infrastructure requirements based on an SDF-informed land use budget, infrastructure standards, anticipated socio-economic growth, existing infrastructure, and backlogs;
- Align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Translate the spatial vision and strategic priorities outlined in the SDF into priority development areas which informs prioritisation practices;
- Consolidate Infrastructure Demand: Create a comprehensive list of infrastructure projects across various sectors in line with the municipality's mandate, reflecting the municipality's overall infrastructure demands;
- Contextualise Financial Affordability: Integrate the municipality's affordability envelope, derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), to ensure infrastructure expenditure are financially sustainable over the planning horizon;
- Facilitate Prioritisation: Establish a framework to evaluate and rank projects based on strategic alignment, socio-economic impact, and spatial targeting amongst others, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and impactful projects;
- Determine a Budget Scenario: Offer a structured, evidence-based approach to infrastructure planning and budgeting, improving decision-making processes and accountability to stakeholders - amongst others, to indicate project-level responses per asset type per functional area;
- Enable Spatial Transformation: Direct infrastructure investments toward spatial transformation goals, focusing on reducing inequalities, improving access to services, and promoting inclusive economic growth, and;
- Bridge Short-Term and Long-Term Planning: Ensure a coherent link between the short-term MTREF cycles, Medium-term Integrated Development Plan (IDP) cycles and the municipality's long-term development vision, embedding sustainability and foresight into the planning process.

1.4 Role of the Capital Expenditure Framework as a policy instrument

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a cornerstone of municipal planning, grounded in South Africa's legislative framework and designed to bridge the gap between long-term spatial development strategies and actionable infrastructure expenditure. The concept of the CEF was formalised under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013), specifically in Section 21(n), which mandates municipalities to determine a spatially referenced CEF as part of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This legislative requirement reflects the increasing emphasis on aligning planning and budgeting processes to address developmental challenges effectively.

Historically, the Constitution of South Africa laid the foundation for this alignment in Section 153, which directs municipalities to prioritise the basic needs of communities while promoting socio-economic development through structured planning and budgeting. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was introduced as a mechanism to achieve this in the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993), evolving through subsequent legislation, including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000). The MSA established the IDP as the principal planning instrument of local government, requiring it to incorporate a comprehensive financial plan and a Spatial Development Framework. This integration ensures that municipal resources are allocated effectively to achieve the long-term developmental vision.

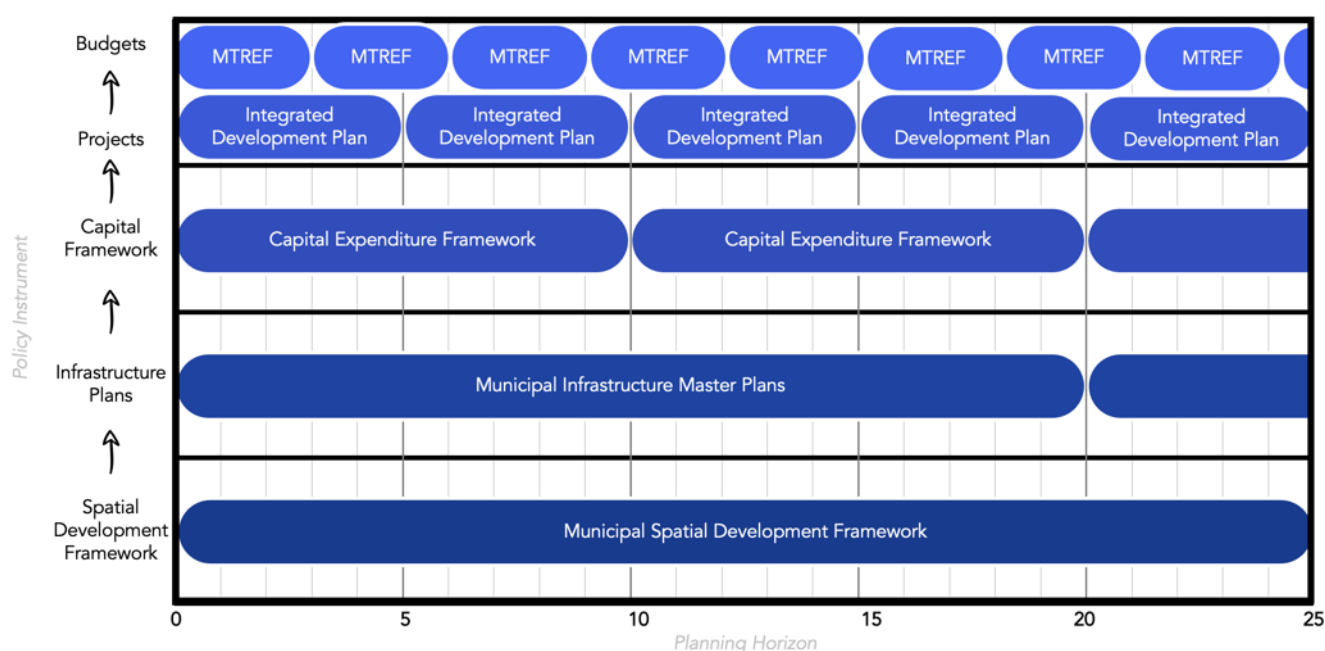
The CEF builds on these legislative imperatives by operationalising the SDF within the IDP framework. As a long-term (10-year) planning tool, the CEF quantifies infrastructure needs, consolidates them into prioritised project pipelines, and aligns them with the municipality's financial capacity as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP). It ensures that infrastructure investments are not only spatially targeted but also financially sustainable, bridging the divide between visionary spatial strategies and practical implementation.

The CEF also plays a vital role in South Africa's Local Government Accountability Cycle, a governance framework defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, Act 56 of 2003). This cycle integrates planning, budgeting, and reporting processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with development priorities. Through informing the IDP, and so the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), the CEF enables municipalities to stabilise their decision-making processes. It provides a consistent rationale for allocating resources, ensuring that both short-term operational needs and long-term developmental objectives are addressed.

Importantly, the CEF institutionalises long-term planning practices within municipalities. It encourages decision-makers to adopt a forward-looking perspective that considers future growth patterns, socio-economic trends, and financial constraints. This approach reduces the reactive nature of municipal budgeting, replacing it with proactive, evidence-based strategies that support equitable service delivery and spatial justice.

The CEF is a transformative policy instrument that integrates spatial, financial, and infrastructure planning within the legislative and operational frameworks of municipal governance. It strengthens the IDP as the single most strategic document of municipalities, ensures alignment with the SDF, and guides resource allocation through the MTREF and SDBIP. Through its structured and integrated approach, the CEF enables municipalities to achieve their developmental mandates while ensuring financial sustainability and fostering spatial transformation.

Figure 1-3: The relationship between policy instruments effecting the spatial form



1.5 Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

The structure of this report is outlined below to guide the reader through the key components of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and its alignment with municipal planning processes as well as the norms and standards of the CEF.

Table 1-1: Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 1: Inception and Information Gathering	Phase 1	To provide a contextualisation to the Capital Expenditure Framework. This phase comprises the inception process of the CEF as well as the information gathering process in which a comprehensive integrated infrastructure investment framework, or portfolio of projects, is collated.
Part 2: Functional Area and Spatial Category for Investment Planning Profiling and Spatial Demand Quantification	Phase 2a	This part introduces functional areas for priority investment which are defined and mapped to indicate the spatial strategy depicted in the MSDF (linked to the MSDF proposals). The identified functional areas are used to determine the future population, housing, and land demand based on existing socio-economic and related data which is used in the spatial demand quantification component.
Part 3: Infrastructure demand	Phase 2b	This part determines the investment requirements for each functional area, including operational and maintenance costs per asset class. The goal is to compare the optimal infrastructure requirements scenario with the known infrastructure demand based on current planning frameworks.
Part 4: Affordability Envelope	Phase 3	This part is a reflection of the municipality's financial health and long-term financial plan. Primarily it includes the results of the re-application of the long-term financial plan to determine the appropriate affordability envelope.
Part 5: Prioritisation and Budget Scenario	Phase 4	This part has a prioritisation framework that considers spatial, engineering, and financial factors to calculate a composite score indicating each project's relative importance in the pipeline. It also applies this framework to the budget fit process to determine how to allocate capital within the affordability envelope per project for the next 10 years.
Part 6: Capital Expenditure Programme	Phase 5	This part is a breakdown of the 10-year capital expenditure framework. Essentially, it analyses the fitted project pipeline in terms of spatial alignment, asset type alignment, and other attributes to ultimately verify that the 10-year capital expenditure framework is in line with the strategic intent of the prioritisation framework and the MSDF objectives.
Part 7: Institutional Arrangements and Project Closeout	Phase 6	This phase comprises of a concluding chapter to the CEF, this part aims to identify areas of enhancement that will render the CEF not only as a compliance document but to solidify institutional change around the alignment of planning, engineering, and financial practices – with the ultimate aim to improve service delivery. Furthermore this phase contains a final close-out report detailing the project timeline and conclusions drawn.

Phase 1

Portfolio

2 Portfolio of Projects

2.1 Contextualisation

This report presents an extensive and comprehensive assessment of all infrastructure projects required for the forthcoming 10-year period as identified by the municipality. This evaluation consolidates projects derived from various consultations with officials, master and strategic documentation, including the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Infrastructure Master Plans, Sector Plans, and proposals from the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF), covering both municipal-wide and settlement scale projects intended for implementation. The core purpose of this section is to collate all identified infrastructure needs, whether about new developments, renewals, or maintenance endeavours, into a unified, comprehensive set to further better strategic decision-making as part of the CEF. The output of this section culminates in the formulation of a consolidated table, detailing key attributes of infrastructure expenditure requirements of the municipality reflecting the 10-year capital project portfolio.

2.2 Portfolio Of Projects: Contextualising The Source

To determine a collated set of infrastructure needs identified by the municipality, several municipal documents need to be considered. In addition to Table 2-1 which provides a summary of all the municipality's masterplans and other related strategic documents serving as informants, to ultimately compile a collated portfolio of projects representative of the capital needs identified by the municipality.

Table 2-1: Source Document Register

Service Type	Plan Name	Updated Year	Planning Horizon
Strategic Planning	Water Services Development Plan (WSDP), with specific extracts from Topics 4 and 7	2019/2025	5-10 Year
Master Planning	Water Master Plan (WMP)	2019/2024/2025	20 Year
Master Planning	Sewer Master Plan (SEWMP)	2019/2024/2025	20 Year
Master Planning	Electrical/Energy Master Plan (MEMP)	2022/2023	20 Year
Master Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan Freight Strategy(CITP)	2025	15-20 Year
Master Planning	Roads Master Plan	2022	20 Year
Sector Planning	Human Settlements Plan (HSP)	2023	5-10 Year
Budget/Implementation	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	2025/2026	1 Year
Budget/Implementation	Capital Investment Plan (CIP)	2025	10 Year
Regional Study	Greater Cape Town Regional System Phase 2 (GCTRS)	2025/2026	Regional
Budget/Implementation	Water Services Audit	2022/2023	1 Year
Budget/Implementation	Capital Budget Book	2025-2028	3 Years
Master Planning	Master Plan Report	2015	20 Year

Table 2-1 includes master plans for various service types about strategic, master, sector, and budget planning. They are utilised to extract project information towards the collation of a consolidated portfolio of projects.

2.2.1 Water Services Development Plan

The goal of this document is to fulfil legal requirements under the Water Services Act to report on water services strategies and compliance. It provides a strategic framework for water services management, focusing on demographics, service levels, and asset management. Specific extracts detail the operations, maintenance, and financial standards required to sustain municipal infrastructure.

2.2.2 Water Master Plan

This document provides an analysis of water distribution systems by linking hydraulic computer models to treasury billing and meter data. The plan evaluates present and future water demand over a 20-to-50-year planning horizon to identify necessary system reinforcements. It details the required capital works for system augmentation to accommodate anticipated urban growth.

2.2.3 Sewer Master Plan

The goal of this plan is to provide a comprehensive evaluation and implementation framework for the sanitation network. It utilises calibrated computer models to assess the capacity of collector and outfall sewers in response to urban densification. The document identifies critical infrastructure projects phased for capital expenditure

2.2.4 Electrical/Energy Master Plan (MEMP)

Developed to establish electricity pathways with a focus on decarbonisation and energy security. It analyses the potential for rooftop solar PV and renewable energy to reduce reliance on Eskom and mitigate load-shedding. The document outlines a least-cost capacity expansion plan for wind, solar, and battery storage.

2.2.5 Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan & Freight Strategy (CITP)

The CITP serves as the framework for managing transport matters, including the integration of multi-modal passenger services. It outlines strategies to restore rail functionality and expand bus rapid transit. The embedded Freight Strategy focuses on alleviating road congestion by promoting a modal shift from road to rail.

2.2.6 Roads Master Plan

The purpose of this plan is to assist authorities in the coordinated planning and funding of transportation infrastructure. It employs a transport model to assess traffic volume trends, identifying where new roads or upgrades are essential. The plan prioritises catalyst projects designed to alleviate congestion within industrial and CBD nodes.

2.2.7 Human Settlements Plan (HSP)

The goal of this plan is to ensure all income groups have access to safe, responsible housing. It utilises a "Housing Pipeline" to manage diverse programmes, including informal settlement upgrades and social housing. The document provides a schedule of projects that coordinates land acquisition with bulk infrastructure provision.

2.2.8 Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

This document acts as a management tool that translates the municipality's strategies and annual budget into measurable performance targets. It outlines quarterly deliverables and tracks Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for infrastructure projects. It is essential for ensuring accountability in the implementation of the portfolio of projects.

2.2.9 Capital Investment Plan

The goal of the CIP is to highlight long-term infrastructure requirements and allocate capital demand budgets through 2035. It provides a realistic portfolio of projects linked to a multi-year implementation framework, ensuring financial sustainability. The document identifies future sanitation and water projects necessary to meet projected demand growth.

2.2.10 Greater Cape Town Regional System Phase 2 (GCTRS)

This regional study provides an evidence-based infrastructure systems analysis for the convergence of Cape Town, Drakenstein, and Stellenbosch. The last of which is of concern to this document. It focuses on regional interdependencies, such as shared water supply and transport corridors. The document aims to guide sustainable development that aligns with regional infrastructure capacity.

2.2.11 Water Services Audit

This annual report monitors municipal compliance with the Water Services Act. It provides a detailed overview of the water balance, including treated volumes and non-revenue water losses. The audit assesses the performance of services through quality compliance evaluations and Blue and Green Drop status reporting.

2.2.12 Capital Budget Book

This book details the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), specifically allocating funds for infrastructure services over three years. It identifies funding sources, such as grants and external loans, and lists specific capital expenditure projects that align with master plan priorities. Of key concern when drawing from this document is ensuring duplicate checks against the SDBIP.

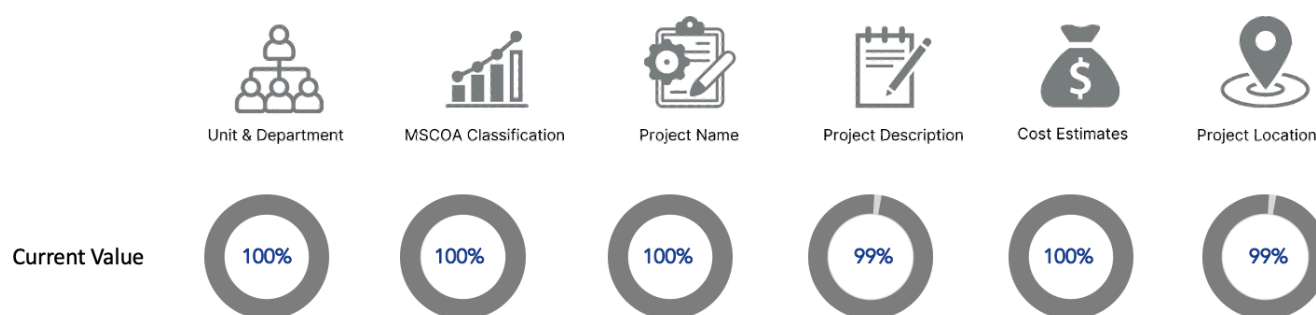
2.2.13 Master Plan Report

The primary goal of this report was to prepare an infrastructure master plan to guide the long-term development and renewal of the power network. It provides a condition assessment of existing assets and establishes timelines for projects based on different growth scenarios. It remains a baseline for understanding capacity limits and redundancy requirements.

2.3 Collated Portfolio of Projects

After meticulous analysis and interrogation of the various source documents, it was possible to compile a collated Portfolio of Projects and structure it in terms of several key attributes. The purpose of having one capital needs portfolio is to enable the municipality to make evidence-based, informed decisions during the process of prioritisation and capital budgeting. Figure 2-1 outlines the completeness of data found in the portfolio of projects:

Figure 2-1: Breakdown of the Completeness of Portfolio



Key observations from Figure 2-1 are noted below:

- Unit and department designations achieved 100% completion, although these assignments were primarily derived from the municipal organogram rather than direct departmental verification. While this ensures organisational alignment within the dataset, the municipality should review these assignments to confirm accuracy. Completeness in this category is critical, as unit and departmental attribution forms the basis for the subsequent project prioritisation and budget allocation processes.
- mSCOA classifications were completed at 100% during the compilation of the project portfolio. Required by National Treasury, these classifications capture the functional and financial nature of projects through the standardised mSCOA framework. This enables consistent reporting across the Function and Project lenses and facilitates integration with municipal financial systems during later stages of prioritisation and budgeting.
- Project names were captured at 100% completeness, providing the primary descriptor of project activities. In many cases, project names include references to locations or infrastructure types, making them a key source for spatial inference where detailed descriptions or coordinates are absent. As such, project names play an important role in supporting spatial categorisation during the CEF analysis.
- Cost estimates were captured at 100% completeness, indicating that all projects within the portfolio have associated expenditure estimates. It is important to note that these costs represent project demand rather than confirmed budget allocations and may span single or multiple financial years. Where a specific year was not indicated, costs were provisionally allocated to the first year of the CEF to maintain consistency in the dataset.
- Project descriptions were captured at 99% completeness, meaning that only a very small portion of projects lack detailed explanatory information. The high level of descriptive data significantly strengthens the interpretability of the portfolio by providing additional context regarding project scope, objectives, and intended outcomes.
- Project location data stands at 99% completeness, representing a very strong spatial information base for the subsequent CEF phases. While some locations may still rely on generalised references rather than precise geographic coordinates, the high level of spatial attribution substantially improves the

municipality’s ability to conduct spatial prioritisation, assess alignment with the MSDF, and support evidence-based infrastructure planning.

2.3.1 Unpacking Projects Over Time

Unpacking projects over time provides insights into evolving demand trends, particularly when contextualised within the constraints of the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), which anchors municipalities to a three-year budget cycle. This short-term focus often limits strategic foresight. The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), with its 10-year planning horizon, expands this perspective, enabling municipalities to align their capital planning with longer-term developmental trajectories. This approach bridges immediate fiscal constraints and the vision for sustainable infrastructure investment, ensuring alignment with broader municipal spatial strategies, such as those outlined in Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs).

Emphasising long-range planning, the CEF nurtures a robust project pipeline grounded in sectoral and integrated municipal plans. While extending the planning horizon enhances strategic foresight, it also introduces challenges in precisely projecting capital needs, as uncertainties increase over time. This often results in a lack of planning for project-based expenditure in the latter years of the CEF. Nevertheless, collating planning initiatives across disciplines is invaluable in refining infrastructure strategies, prioritising expenditure, and informing annual budget allocations under the MTREF. Ultimately, this iterative process promotes fiscal discipline and sustainable growth while reinforcing the alignment of municipal investments with long-term spatial and developmental objectives.

Figure 2-2: Total Project Demand per Year

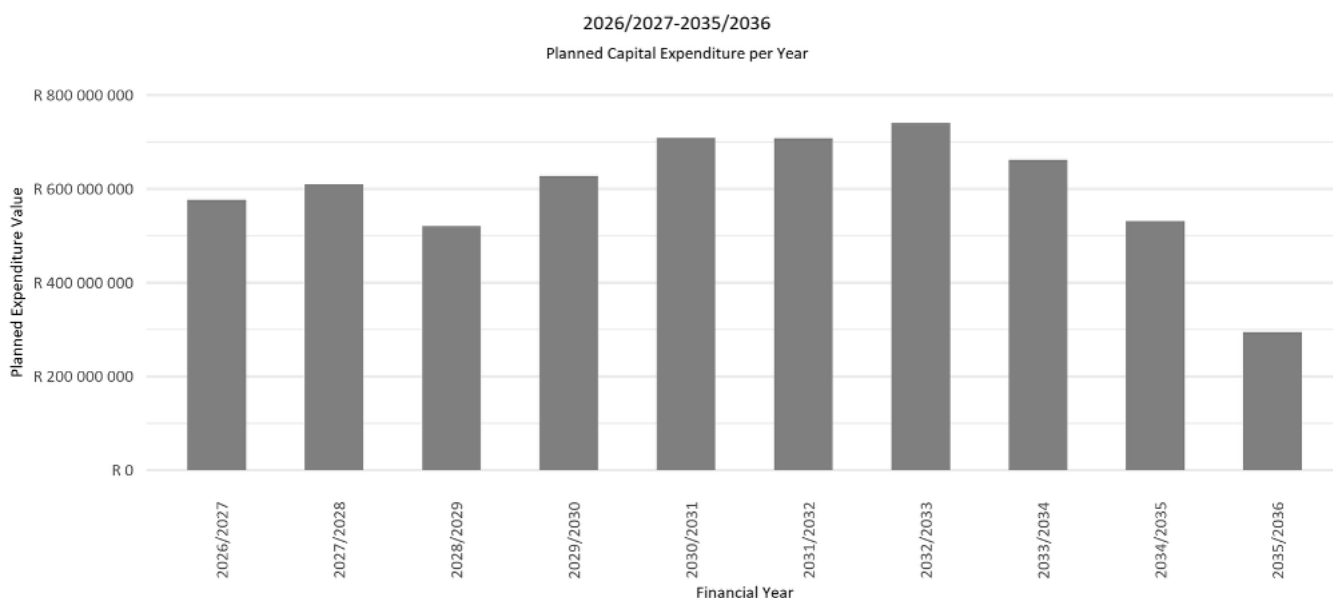


Table 2-2: Total Project Demand per year

Financial Year	Total Planned Capital Expenditure	Percentage
2026/2027	R 576 301 851	9.64%
2027/2028	R 610 030 198	10.20%
2028/2029	R 520 771 404	8.71%
2029/2030	R 627 581 768	10.49%
2030/2031	R 708 512 005	11.85%

Financial Year	Total Planned Capital Expenditure	Percentage
2031/2032	R 708 326 015	11.85%
2032/2033	R 740 801 328	12.39%
2033/2034	R 661 807 825	11.07%
2034/2035	R 531 603 395	8.89%
2035/2036	R 294 095 000	4.92%
Total	R 5 979 830 789	100%

Key observations from Figure 2-2 and Table 2-2 are noted below:

- The dataset reveals 28.55% of total 10-year demand concentrated within the MTREF cycle (2026/27-2028/29), demonstrating continued alignment between the municipality's medium-term budgeting horizon and its broader infrastructure planning pipeline. Capital demand during this period ranges between R520.8 million and R610.0 million per year, reflecting projects that are already defined within sectoral plans and municipal planning frameworks.
- Capital demand remains consistently strong during the first six years of the planning horizon. The period 2026/27-2031/32 collectively represents 62.74% of total portfolio demand, indicating that the municipality maintains a substantial medium-term project pipeline. Expenditure gradually increases during this period, reaching R708.5 million in 2030/31 and remaining stable in 2031/32 (11.85%), before moderating in the outer years as currently identified projects approach the limits of existing master plan horizons.
- The gradual reduction in planned expenditure in the outer years, from R740.8 million in 2032/33 to R294.1 million in 2035/36, reflects the natural tapering of project identification beyond the primary planning cycles of sector master plans rather than a planning deficit. The final three years collectively account for 24.88% of total demand, suggesting that while long-term planning exists, continued project identification during future master plan reviews would further strengthen the municipality's longer-term infrastructure pipeline.
- The relatively balanced distribution of capital demand across the first half of the planning period indicates a mature medium-term planning capacity, where infrastructure requirements are distributed across multiple years rather than concentrated in a single peak year. This pattern supports more predictable capital programming and allows the municipality to align infrastructure implementation with evolving service delivery priorities, spatial development objectives, and financial planning cycles.

2.3.2 Unpacking Projects Per Unit And Department

The portfolio of projects per Unit and Department, as summarised in Figure 2-3 and Table 2-3 offers valuable insights into the distribution of projects and their associated costs within the organisational structure. This perspective allows us to discern the specific Units and Departments that are more engaged in infrastructure development or have projects with a higher total cost over the analysis period. By unpacking the portfolio in this manner, we gain a comprehensive understanding of the demand for projects and the required allocation of resources across different areas of responsibility within the municipality. This view enables us to identify potential Units with a good understanding of the need for their respective services across the municipality, and conversely, areas that might require further attention or additional support. Additionally, it enables and ultimately facilitates effective project management practices, as it provides a clear maturity of understanding project-based responses required to respond to the identified need in the municipality.

Through this analysis, the municipality can identify Units that require additional support in project preparation and project-based responses to needs identified to ultimately improve prioritisation and budgeting practices in the municipality.

Figure 2-3: Total Project Demand per Unit

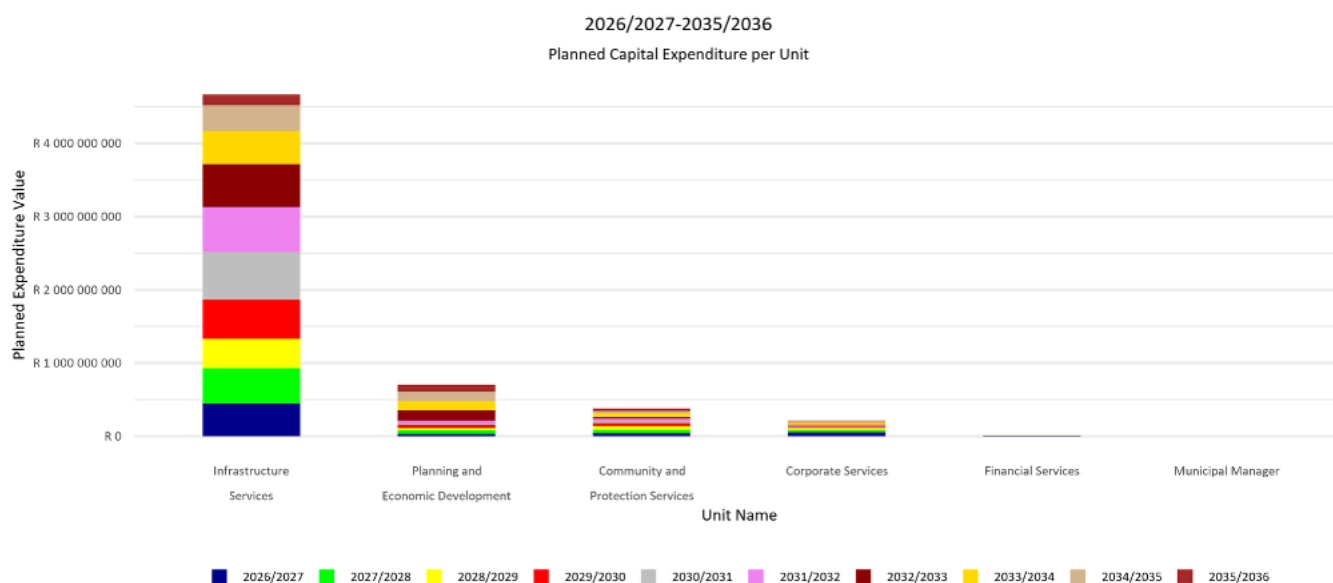


Table 2-3: Total Project Demand per Unit

Financial Year	Infrastructure Services	Planning and Economic Development	Community and Protection Services	Corporate Services	Financial Services
Number of Projects	154	25	59	22	5
2026/2027	R 445 794 308	R 33 925 761	R 40 521 782	R 52 100 000	R 3 900 000
2027/2028	R 483 504 003	R 45 553 369	R 47 512 826	R 31 150 000	R 2 250 000
2028/2029	R 401 190 990	R 32 152 739	R 55 937 675	R 31 180 000	R 250 000
2029/2030	R 531 790 768	R 46 721 000	R 36 260 000	R 12 500 000	R 250 000
2030/2031	R 653 916 005	R 13 676 000	R 27 610 000	R 13 000 000	R 250 000
2031/2032	R 614 435 015	R 45 461 000	R 35 120 000	R 13 000 000	R 250 000
2032/2033	R 584 422 788	R 131 381 000	R 19 187 540	R 5 500 000	R 250 000
2033/2034	R 451 624 802	R 130 701 000	R 53 972 023	R 22 700 000	R 2 750 000
2034/2035	R 351 112 912	R 128 041 000	R 27 639 483	R 23 500 000	R 1 250 000
2035/2036	R 151 550 000	R 96 085 000	R 34 960 000	R 11 500 000	R 0
Total	R 4 669 341 591	R 703 697 869	R 378 721 329	R 216 130 000	R 11 400 000
%	78.08%	11.77%	6.33%	3.61%	0.19%

Notable findings from Figure 2-3 and Table 2-3 are outlined as follows:

The distribution of capital demands across municipal units provides critical insights into the municipality's strategic priorities and operational focus. This analysis examines demand patterns within departmental structures, identifying areas requiring sustained investment and their alignment with Stellenbosch's long-term spatial and developmental objectives. Key observations are noted below:

- Infrastructure Services dominates the capital portfolio, accounting for 78.08% of total demand (R4.67 billion across 154 projects). This concentration reflects the unit's mandate for core engineering services, including water and sanitation infrastructure, road networks, stormwater systems, and electricity distribution services. Planning and Economic Development represents 11.77% (R703.7 million across 25 projects), followed by Community and Protection Services at 6.33% (R378.7 million

across 59 projects). Corporate Services accounts for 3.61% (R216.1 million across 22 projects), while Financial Services represents a marginal 0.19% (R11.4 million across 5 projects). This distribution demonstrates a strong prioritisation of service delivery infrastructure while maintaining supporting investments in administrative and social infrastructure.

- Within Infrastructure Services, demand concentration reflects strategic prioritisation of bulk infrastructure serving both urban settlements and dispersed rural areas. Water and sanitation projects address service delivery requirements across residential areas, wine estates, and agricultural holdings, whilst road infrastructure supports rural connectivity, tourism accessibility, and urban mobility. Planning and Economic Development's allocation reflects investments related to housing development, spatial planning initiatives, and economic infrastructure supporting compact settlement patterns and sustainable growth.
- The capital demand distribution demonstrates strong alignment with spatial and economic development priorities articulated in the MSDF and IDP. Infrastructure Services' dominance supports the consolidation of infrastructure within existing settlement areas while extending essential services to underserved communities. Planning and Economic Development's allocation enables spatial transformation initiatives, housing development programmes, and strategic economic interventions. Community and Protection Services' allocation supports social infrastructure such as public safety facilities, parks, community amenities, and emergency services, contributing to equitable service delivery across settlements.
- Financial Services' limited allocation (0.19%) reflects the relatively low capital-intensive nature of financial management functions, with most requirements addressed through operational budgets rather than capital projects. While the concentration of capital demand within Infrastructure Services is consistent with municipal service delivery mandates, the distribution highlights opportunities to further strengthen capital programming in areas such as economic development, climate resilience, and digital infrastructure to support broader municipal development objectives.

Figure 2-4: Total Project Demand per Unit and Department

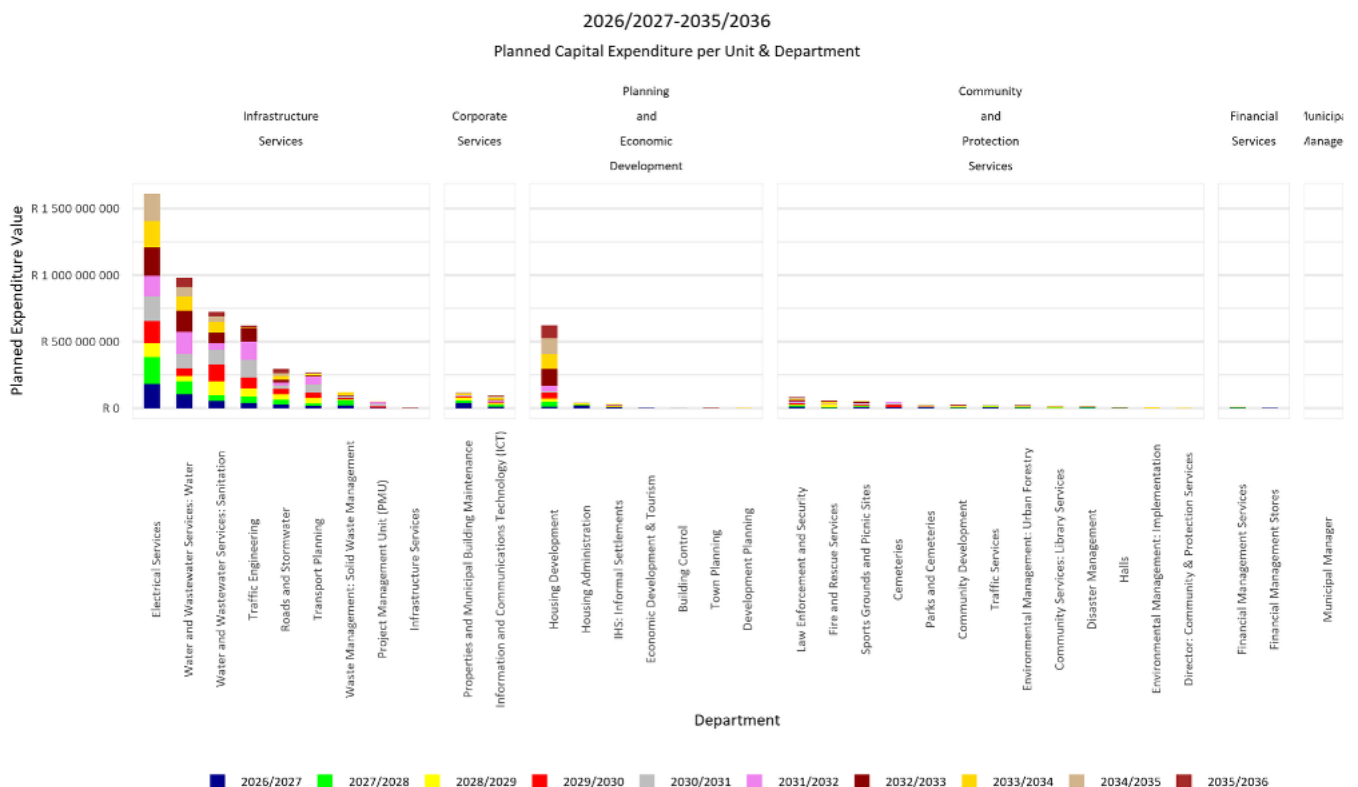


Table 2-4: Total Project Demand per Unit and Department

Unit / Department	Number of Projects	Total Planned Capital Expenditure	Percentage
Infrastructure Services			
Electrical Services	46	R 1 611 579 075	26.95%
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	18	R 982 076 130	16.42%
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	18	R 723 287 850	12.10%
Traffic Engineering	19	R 619 593 007	10.36%
Roads and Stormwater	22	R 295 100 000	4.93%
Transport Planning	16	R 268 702 482	4.49%
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	10	R 120 491 917	2.01%
Project Management Unit (PMU)	4	R 47 541 130	0.80%
Infrastructure Services	1	R 970 000	0.02%
Infrastructure Services Total	154	R 4 669 341 591	78.08%
Planning and Economic Development			
Housing Development	10	R 621 876 956	10.40%
Housing Administration	6	R 43 658 913	0.73%
IHS: Informal Settlements	4	R 31 557 000	0.53%
Economic Development & Tourism	2	R 2 950 000	0.05%
Building Control	1	R 1 670 000	0.03%
Town Planning	1	R 1 155 000	0.02%
Development Planning	1	R 830 000	0.01%
Planning and Economic Development Total	25	R 703 697 869	11.77%
Community and Protection Services			
Law Enforcement and Security	8	R 84 019 565	1.41%
Fire and Rescue Services	5	R 55 676 675	0.93%
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	8	R 55 100 000	0.92%
Cemeteries	2	R 45 233 478	0.76%
Parks and Cemeteries	7	R 26 073 956	0.44%
Community Development	3	R 24 642 609	0.41%
Traffic Services	4	R 22 950 000	0.38%
Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	5	R 21 800 000	0.36%
Community Services: Library Services	7	R 15 225 046	0.25%
Disaster Management	2	R 13 000 000	0.22%
Halls	3	R 8 600 000	0.14%
Environmental Management: Implementation	4	R 5 600 000	0.09%
Director: Community & Protection Services	1	R 800 000	0.01%
Community and Protection Services Total	59	R 378 721 329	6.33%
Corporate Services			
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	16	R 120 280 000	2.01%
Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	6	R 95 850 000	1.60%
Corporate Services Total	22	R 216 130 000	3.61%
Financial Services			
Financial Management Services	4	R 9 400 000	0.16%
Financial Management Stores	1	R 2 000 000	0.03%
Financial Services Total	5	R 11 400 000	0.19%
Municipal Manager			
Municipal Manager	1	R 540 000	0.01%
Municipal Manager Total	1	R 540 000	0.01%
Total	266	R 5 979 830 789	100%

Notable findings from Figure 2-4 and Table 2-4 are outlined as follows:

- Four core infrastructure departments dominate the capital demand portfolio. Electrical Services (26.95%, R1.61 billion), Water and Wastewater Services: Water (16.42%, R982.1 million), Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation (12.10%, R723.3 million), and Traffic Engineering (10.36%, R619.6 million) collectively account for 65.83% of total municipal demand. This strong concentration within traditional engineering functions reflects the municipality's primary mandate of delivering and maintaining essential bulk infrastructure services.
- Transport and mobility infrastructure remains a significant component of the portfolio. Traffic Engineering (10.36%, R619.6 million) and Transport Planning (4.49%, R268.7 million) together represent 14.85% of total capital demand, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to mobility infrastructure extending beyond conventional road construction to include traffic management, safety interventions, and integrated transport planning supporting spatial transformation objectives.
- Roads and Stormwater infrastructure accounts for 4.93% of total demand (R295.1 million). While smaller than electrical and water investments, these projects remain critical to maintaining network resilience and supporting urban mobility. Given increasing climate variability and storm events, the municipality may consider strengthening long-term stormwater infrastructure planning to improve flood resilience and drainage capacity.
- Within Planning and Economic Development, Housing Development dominates the unit's capital demand, accounting for 10.40% of the total municipal portfolio (R621.9 million across 10 projects). This substantial allocation reflects the municipality's commitment to addressing housing demand and supporting spatial transformation through planned housing programmes. Other planning functions such as Housing Administration (0.73%), Informal Settlements (0.53%), and Economic Development & Tourism (0.05%) represent comparatively modest investment levels.
- Community and Protection Services collectively account for 6.33% of total demand (R378.7 million), distributed across multiple social and safety-related functions. Key investments include Law Enforcement and Security (1.41%), Fire and Rescue Services (0.93%), Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites (0.92%), and Cemeteries (0.76%), reflecting investments in community safety, public amenities, and social infrastructure supporting quality of life across the municipality.
- Corporate Services represents 3.61% of total capital demand (R216.1 million), with investment split between Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance (2.01%) and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) (1.60%). These projects support institutional capacity, digital transformation, and maintenance of municipal facilities required for effective governance and service delivery.
- Financial Services accounts for only 0.19% of capital demand (R11.4 million), reflecting the limited capital-intensive requirements of financial management functions. Similarly, the Municipal Manager's office accounts for a minimal 0.01% (R540 000), indicating that most strategic and administrative functions rely primarily on operational rather than capital budgets.

2.3.3 Analysing Through The Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) Perspective

National Treasury has implemented Integrated Financial Management and Internal Control System processes for local government. Key to this is the implementation of the Regulation of a Standard Chart of Accounts, commonly referred to as the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA). mSCOA makes provision for a uniform and standardised financial transaction classification framework as per the Municipal Regulations and Standard Chart of Accounts as gazetted on 22 April 2014 (Gazette No 37577). Figure 2-5 shows a summary of the Municipal Chart of Accounts regulated segment classifications. mSCOA brings several benefits to municipalities and local governments in South Africa by standardising

reporting practices. One of the key benefits is the ability to standardise the understanding of projects and facilitate meaningful comparisons.

Figure 2-5: mSCOA Segment Classification

Project Scope (using mSCOA)									
Project segment			Fund segment	Function segment		Region segment			Item Assets sub-segment
Expenditure			Capital	Core	Non-core	(Municipal-specific)	City-wide	Administrative HQ	Non-current assets
Class	Action	Type							
Sub-class	Sub-action	Sub-type							
		Detail-sub-type							
		Component-detail-sub-type							-

a. Unpacking Projects per Action and Sub-Action

Examining projects per action and sub-action provides valuable insights into the distribution of the portfolio of projects. The project Action and Sub-Action component of the Project Segment within mSCOA is an umbrella term that includes a “New” or “Existing” project. Sub-actions for an “Existing” project include “Upgrade” or “Renewal”. For ease of reference, the category descriptions are as follows:

- New: Capital projects to provide new assets to meet the current and future growth demands;
- Existing: Capital projects to provide an upgrade or renewal to an asset to meet the current and future demands;
- Existing – Upgrade: Upgrade projects are generated according to the requirement for the replacement of a part of an asset component to increase the current capacity of the asset, and;
- Existing – Renewal: Replacing existing infrastructure that has reached a Remaining Useful Life (RUL) of zero, while providing the same capacity and service.

This analysis allows us to determine whether the capital expenditure demand lies in new projects or is predominantly focused on existing projects, particularly those related to renewal or upgrading. By unpacking projects in this manner, we gain a comprehensive understanding of the quantum of projects falling under each action and sub-action, as well as their related expenditure requirements.

This information enables us to gauge the extent to which the municipality is emphasising infrastructure expansion versus maintaining and enhancing existing assets. It further aids in formulating strategic plans and prioritising initiatives to effectively meet the future needs of the municipality.

Figure 2-6: Total Demand per Action and Sub-Action

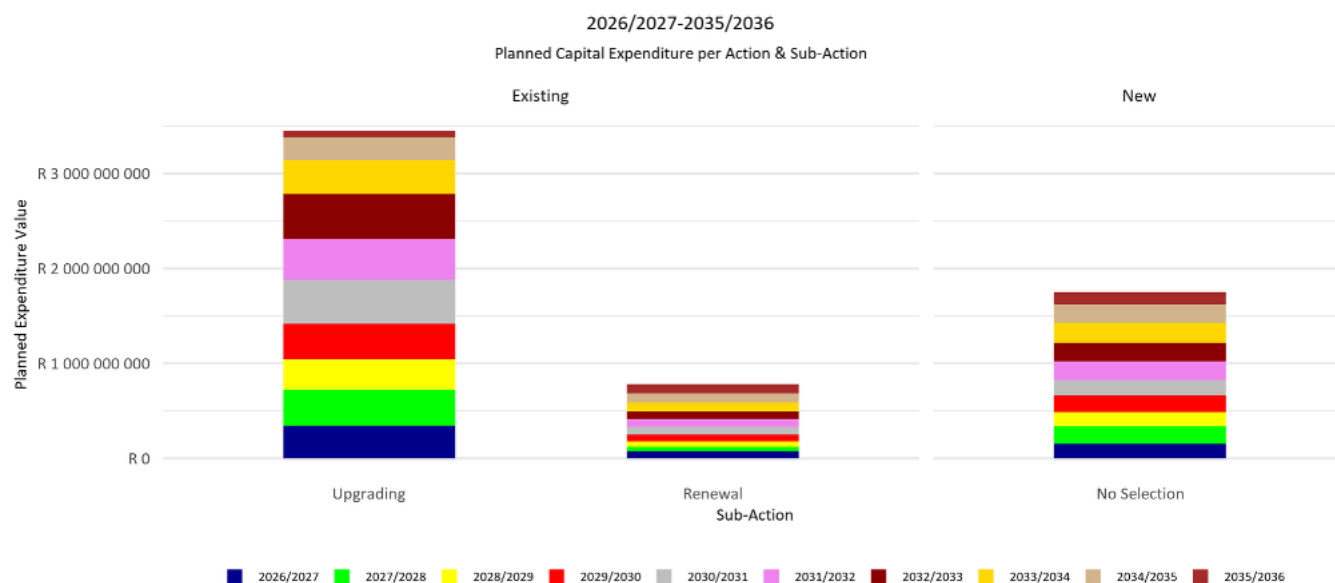


Table 2-5: Total Demand per Action and Sub-Action

Action – Sub Action	Existing - Upgrading	Existing - Renewal	New - No Selection	New:Existing Ratio
2026/2027	R 344 994 907	R 76 986 500	R 154 320 444	1:2.73
2027/2028	R 377 660 582	R 47 791 051	R 184 578 565	1:2.3
2028/2029	R 319 711 304	R 53 110 034	R 147 950 066	1:2.52
2029/2030	R 374 952 375	R 75 057 436	R 177 571 957	1:2.53
2030/2031	R 464 265 969	R 80 368 079	R 163 877 957	1:3.32
2031/2032	R 432 834 979	R 82 693 079	R 192 797 957	1:2.67
2032/2033	R 468 464 920	R 78 606 814	R 193 729 594	1:2.82
2033/2034	R 356 470 649	R 93 441 979	R 211 895 197	1:2.12
2034/2035	R 242 409 019	R 95 776 623	R 193 417 753	1:1.75
2035/2036	R 64 550 000	R 97 305 000	R 132 240 000	1:1.22
Total	R 3 446 314 704	R 781 136 595	R 1 752 379 490	1:2.41
%	57.63%	13.06%	29.30%	1:2.41

Notable findings from Figure 2-6 and Table 2-5 are outlined as follows:

The analysis of capital demand through the mSCOA asset action classification provides important insight into how the municipality balances infrastructure expansion with the stewardship of its existing asset base. By distinguishing between new asset creation, upgrading, and renewal activities, the distribution reveals the strategic orientation of the capital programme and its alignment with long-term infrastructure sustainability principles. Key observations are noted below:

- The municipality allocates 29.30% of total capital demand (R1.75 billion) to New projects, while 70.69% of demand is directed toward Existing infrastructure, comprising 57.63% for Upgrading (R3.45 billion) and 13.06% for Renewal (R781.1 million). This distribution reflects a portfolio that remains predominantly focused on strengthening existing infrastructure systems rather than pursuing extensive greenfield expansion. The prominence of upgrading investments indicates that much of the municipality's infrastructure strategy is centred on improving capacity, performance, and efficiency within established service networks.
- The 29.30% allocation to new infrastructure suggests that the municipality continues to face meaningful growth pressures and service delivery expansion requirements. While the proportion

exceeds the commonly referenced 10–20% guideline, it reflects the reality that municipalities experiencing urban growth and historical infrastructure backlogs must periodically expand their infrastructure footprint. From a financial perspective, however, each new asset introduces long-term operational commitments, including maintenance, energy consumption, and staffing requirements. Managing these lifecycle costs will therefore remain an important consideration as the municipality evaluates the affordability of future expansion.

- The substantial emphasis on upgrading existing infrastructure (57.63%) highlights a strategy focused on extracting additional value from the current asset base. Rather than replacing infrastructure prematurely or expanding networks extensively, upgrading allows the municipality to increase capacity, modernise systems, and improve service standards while making use of established infrastructure corridors. In spatially constrained environments such as Stellenbosch—where heritage protection, environmental sensitivities, and established settlement patterns influence development—this approach enables infrastructure to adapt to growth without requiring large-scale spatial expansion.
- The renewal allocation of 13.06% (R781.1 million) remains somewhat below the 15–25% range typically associated with mature municipal infrastructure portfolios. While this level of investment still represents a meaningful commitment to asset replacement, it suggests that renewal may be slightly underrepresented relative to long-term infrastructure depreciation trends. Ensuring that renewal investments remain aligned with asset condition assessments will therefore be important to avoid the gradual accumulation of deferred replacement requirements that could create larger financial pressures in future planning cycles.
- The overall New:Existing ratio of approximately 1:2.41 demonstrates that the municipality's infrastructure planning framework is fundamentally oriented toward sustaining and strengthening its existing service networks. This balance broadly aligns with good asset management practice, where infrastructure expansion is moderated by the need to maintain and optimise the performance of existing assets. Over time, however, progressively strengthening the renewal component of the programme would further enhance the long-term sustainability of the municipal infrastructure portfolio.

The temporal sequencing of these investment categories suggests that both expansion and enhancement initiatives are prioritised within the earlier years of the planning horizon, where project readiness and financial certainty are strongest. As infrastructure networks continue to age and service demands evolve, strengthening whole-of-life cost modelling, asset condition monitoring, and long-term asset management planning will help ensure that future capital investment decisions remain financially sustainable and operationally resilient.

b. Unpacking Projects per Asset Type and Sub-Type

The Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) provides a structured framework for the classification of municipal projects under asset types and sub-types. This classification enables detailed analysis of project distribution and alignment with municipal financial and operational structures.

- mSCOA Asset Types: Asset types are high-level categories that group municipal assets for coherent planning, budgeting, and reporting. These ensure consistent alignment across all municipal transactions.
- mSCOA Asset Sub-Types: Sub-types offer a more granular view, breaking down the asset types into specific categories. This granularity aids in tracking, managing, and analysing municipal assets and expenditures effectively.

By using the asset types and sub-types within mSCOA, this approach provides a nuanced perspective on how projects are distributed and categorised within the Project Class. By scrutinising the portfolio from this angle, insights are gained into which specific asset types and sub-types are prominent within the project class.

This analysis not only highlights the distribution of projects across various asset types but also underscores their alignment with the municipality's financial classification system. This process facilitates more informed decision-making, resource allocation, and strategic planning, as it ensures that projects align with financial priorities and objectives. Through this lens, the municipality can effectively optimise project selection, maximise resource utilisation, and ensure that infrastructure expenditure planning harmonises with the municipal objectives.

Figure 2-7: Total Demand per Asset Type and Sub-Type

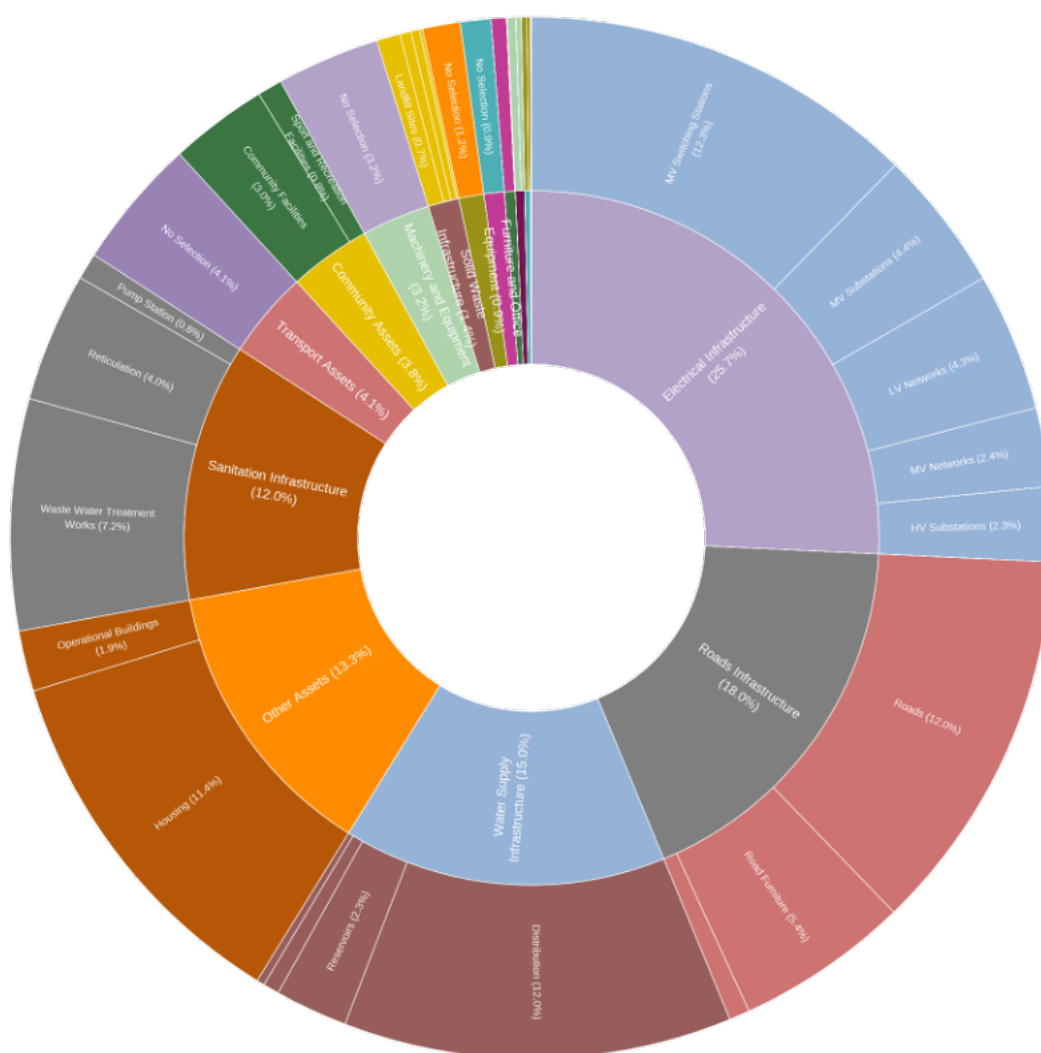


Table 2-6: Total Demand per Action Asset Type and Sub-Type

Asset Type	Asset Sub-Type	Total Planned Capital Expenditure	Percentage
Electrical Infrastructure		R 1 539 064 835	25.74%
	MV Switching Stations	R 735 554 911	12.30%
	MV Substations	R 262 352 504	4.39%
	LV Networks	R 256 502 564.02	4.29%

Asset Type	Asset Sub-Type	Total Planned Capital Expenditure	Percentage
	MV Networks	R 146 303 060	2.45%
	HV Substations	R 138 351 796	2.31%
Roads Infrastructure		R 1 079 191 054	18.05%
	Roads	R 718 998 047	12.02%
	Road Furniture	R 321 993 007	5.38%
	Road Structures	R 38 200 000	0.64%
Water Supply Infrastructure		R 899 387 260	15.04%
	Distribution	R 720 011 130	12.04%
	Reservoirs	R 134 876 130	2.26%
	Bulk Mains	R 30 000 000	0.50%
	Water Treatment Works	R 14 500 000	0.24%
Other Assets		R 795 790 869	13.31%
	Housing	R 683 360 869.17	11.43%
	Operational Buildings	R 112 430 000	1.88%
Sanitation Infrastructure		R 718 187 850	12.01%
	Waste Water Treatment Works	R 429 322 850	7.18%
	Reticulation	R 240 115 000	4.02%
	Pump Station	R 48 750 000	0.82%
Transport Assets		R 242 235 000	4.05%
Community Assets		R 228 195 684	3.82%
	Community Facilities	R 181 995 684	3.04%
	Sport and Recreation Facilities	R 46 200 000	0.77%
Machinery and Equipment		R 190 846 293	3.19%
Solid Waste Infrastructure		R 86 141 917	1.44%
	Landfill Sites	R 44 000 000	0.74%
	Electricity Generation Facilities	R 20 500 000	0.34%
	Waste Drop-off Points	R 15 841 917	0.26%
	Waste Processing Facilities	R 5 800 000	0.10%
Computer Equipment		R 69 850 000	1.17%
Furniture and Office Equipment		R 56 735 592	0.95%
Intangible Assets		R 29 754 435	0.50%
	Licences and Rights	R 28 354 435	0.47%
	Computer Software and Applications	R 1 400 000	0.02%
Information and Communication Infrastructure		R 26 000 000	0.43%
	Core Layers	R 16 000 000	0.27%
	Distribution Layers	R 10 000 000	0.17%
Storm water Infrastructure		R 16 300 000	0.27%
	Storm water Conveyance	R 9 800 000	0.16%
	Drainage Collection	R 6 500 000	0.11%
Heritage Assets		R 2 150 000	0.04%
	Historic Buildings	R 2 150 000	0.04%
Total		R 5 979 830 789	100%

Notable findings from Figure 2-7 and Table 2-6 are outlined as follows:

The distribution of planned capital expenditure across asset types and sub-types reveals the municipality's strategic infrastructure priorities and service delivery focus. This analysis examines demand patterns for key assets, exploring implications for long-term planning and operational sustainability. Key observations are noted below:

- Electrical Infrastructure represents the largest component of the capital portfolio, accounting for 25.74% of total demand (R1.54 billion). Investment is concentrated primarily in MV Switching Stations (12.30%), MV Substations (4.39%), and LV Networks (4.29%), reflecting continued strengthening of the municipal electricity distribution network. These investments aim to enhance network reliability, accommodate demand growth, and support energy security across the municipality.
- Roads Infrastructure accounts for 18.05% of total demand (R1.08 billion), with the majority directed toward road surfaces (12.02%) and road furniture (5.38%). This distribution indicates continued investment in maintaining and upgrading the municipal road network to support mobility, economic activity, and tourism accessibility across both urban and rural areas.
- Other Assets represent 13.31% of total demand (R795.8 million), largely driven by housing development (11.43%), indicating substantial capital demand associated with housing delivery and spatial transformation initiatives. Operational buildings account for 1.88%, reflecting moderate investment in municipal facilities relative to housing programmes.
- Water Supply Infrastructure constitutes 15.04% of total demand (R899.4 million), primarily concentrated in distribution networks (12.04%) and reservoir infrastructure (2.26%), with smaller allocations to bulk mains (0.50%) and water treatment works (0.24%). This pattern suggests a focus on strengthening distribution capacity and storage infrastructure to accommodate population growth and maintain service reliability.
- Sanitation Infrastructure accounts for 12.01% of total demand (R718.2 million), with investment concentrated in wastewater treatment works (7.18%) and reticulation networks (4.02%). These investments reflect the need to expand treatment capacity and upgrade sewer networks to support urban growth and environmental compliance requirements.
- Community Assets represent 3.82% of total demand (R228.2 million), primarily allocated to community facilities (3.04%) and sport and recreation facilities (0.77%). These investments support social infrastructure provision and contribute to improved quality of life across settlements.
- Transport Assets (4.05%), Machinery and Equipment (3.19%), and Solid Waste Infrastructure (1.44%) collectively represent additional investments required to support municipal service delivery operations. Solid waste infrastructure demand focuses primarily on landfill sites (0.74%) and electricity generation facilities associated with waste infrastructure (0.34%), reflecting ongoing waste management capacity requirements.
- Several categories demonstrate relatively modest capital demand, including Computer Equipment (1.17%), Furniture and Office Equipment (0.95%), Information and Communication Infrastructure (0.43%), Intangible Assets (0.50%), and Stormwater Infrastructure (0.27%). These allocations suggest that most investment priorities remain focused on traditional engineering infrastructure, with comparatively limited investment in digital infrastructure and stormwater management.
- Heritage Assets account for only 0.04% of the portfolio, reflecting minimal capital demand for historic building preservation within the current project pipeline.

The demand distribution reveals a strong emphasis on traditional bulk infrastructure, particularly electrical, roads, water, sanitation, and housing-related assets, which collectively represent the majority of the municipal capital portfolio. While this reflects the municipality's core service delivery mandate, the relatively modest investment in areas such as stormwater infrastructure, ICT systems, and digital

infrastructure suggests opportunities to strengthen future planning in support of climate resilience, technological modernisation, and integrated infrastructure management.

2.3.4 Unpacking Project Works Location

Using the project's spatial attributes allows the municipality to better understand spatial realities, ultimately informing locationally based decision-making. This analysis allows us to understand the specific areas targeted for development as per the Spatial Development Framework, as well as other spatial lenses. The location data reveals areas where capital demand is intended to take place, providing a clear understanding of the areas earmarked for expenditure requirements to either service growth or enhancement.

- Administrative HQ: The Administrative HQ serves as the central office for identifying expenditures linked to administrative and daily operational aspects.
- City-wide: City-wide services yield municipality-wide benefits, with specific details lacking for lower-level allocation.
- Not Mapped: "Not mapped" refers to items lacking spatial locations.
- Mapped: refers to all projects that have spatial locations linked to them.

Understanding these details becomes instrumental in assessing the equitable distribution of resources and infrastructure expenditure across the municipality. Additionally, it allows for spatially driven decision-making using location as one of the key prioritisation considerations. By scrutinising projects at this spatial level, the local government gains valuable insights into the geographic concentration of needs.

Figure 2-8: Total Demand per Location across the Municipality

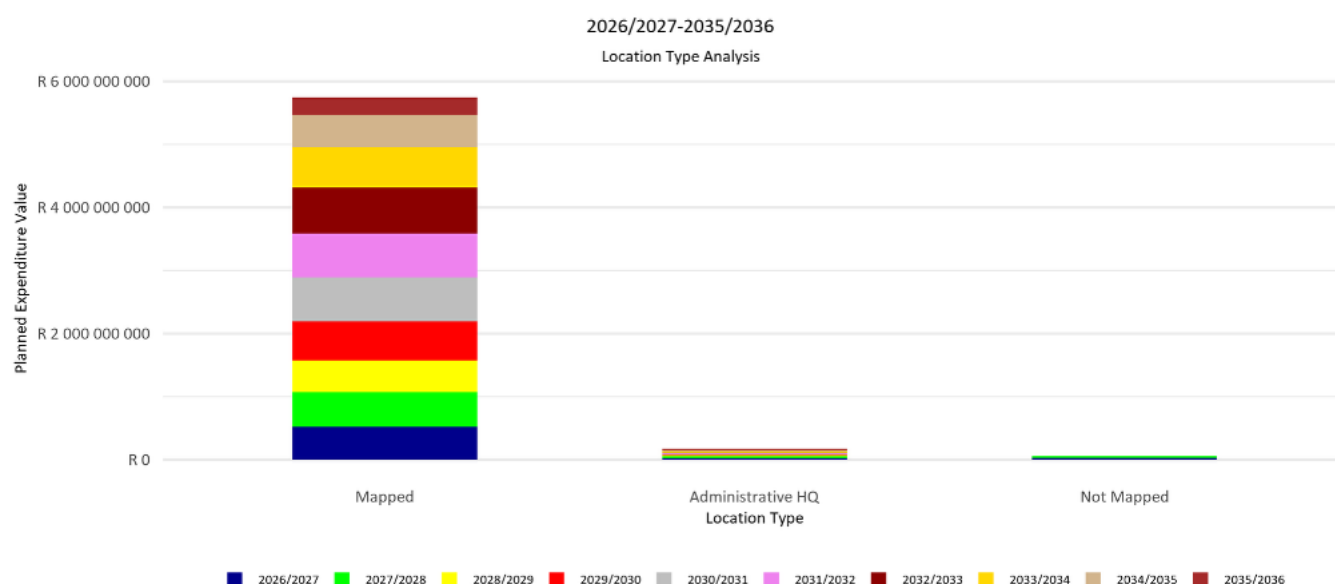


Table 2-7: Total Demand per Location across the Municipality

Financial Year	Mapped	Administrative HQ	Not Mapped	Total	Percentage	Financial Year
2026/2027	R 526 009 351	R 23 292 500	R 27 000 000	R 576 301 851	9.64%	2026/2027
2027/2028	R 545 917 698	R 28 612 500	R 35 500 000	R 610 030 198	10.20%	2027/2028
2028/2029	R 502 506 404	R 18 265 000	R-	R 520 771 404	8.71%	2028/2029
2029/2030	R 617 566 768	R 10 015 000	R-	R 627 581 768	10.49%	2029/2030

Financial Year	Mapped	Administrative HQ	Not Mapped	Total	Percentage	Financial Year
2030/2031	R 698 592 005	R 9 920 000	R-	R 708 512 005	11.85%	2030/2031
2031/2032	R 696 091 015	R 12 235 000	R-	R 708 326 015	11.85%	2031/2032
2032/2033	R 731 851 328	R 8 950 000	R-	R 740 801 328	12.39%	2032/2033
2033/2034	R 639 827 825	R 21 980 000	R-	R 661 807 825	11.07%	2033/2034
2034/2035	R 511 633 395	R 19 970 000	R-	R 531 603 395	8.89%	2034/2035
2035/2036	R 273 790 000	R 20 305 000	R-	R 294 095 000	4.92%	2035/2036
Total	R 5 743 785 789	R 173 545 000	R 62 500 000	R 5 979 830 789	100%	Total
%	97.05%	2.95%	0%	100%		%

Notable findings from Figure 2-8 and Table 2-7 are outlined as follows:

The categorisation of capital projects through spatial attributes provides critical insights into the municipality's capacity to align infrastructure investments with spatial priorities. This analysis examines how the distribution between Mapped, Administrative HQ, and Not Mapped projects affects strategic planning, spatial targeting, and the municipality's ability to implement MSDF objectives. Key observations are noted below:

- The overwhelming majority of planned capital expenditure, 96.06% of total demand (R5.74 billion), falls within the Mapped category. These projects possess identifiable spatial references that enable direct alignment with the municipality's spatial planning frameworks, including the MSDF and associated settlement strategies. This high proportion of spatially referenced projects reflects strong data quality and planning maturity, enabling targeted infrastructure investment and improved spatial prioritisation during subsequent CEF phases.
- Administrative HQ projects account for 2.90% of total demand (R173.5 million). These projects represent investments linked to municipal administrative facilities, central systems, and institutional infrastructure supporting operational governance and service delivery. The relatively modest proportion is appropriate given that administrative infrastructure primarily supports municipal operations rather than direct service delivery infrastructure.
- The dataset indicates 1.05% of capital demand classified as "Not Mapped" (R62.5 million). These projects represent a small number of initiatives where spatial references have not yet been captured or where project locations remain undefined during early planning stages. While this proportion is relatively minor, improving spatial referencing for these projects would further strengthen the municipality's ability to conduct location-based analysis and ensure alignment with spatial development priorities.
- The consistently high proportion of **Mapped projects across all years of the planning horizon—ranging from R526.0 million in 2026/27 to R273.8 million in 2035/36—**demonstrates sustained spatial alignment of the capital portfolio throughout the 10-year planning period. This consistency supports the municipality's ability to apply spatial prioritisation frameworks and evaluate infrastructure investment impacts across different settlements and development nodes.

The 96.06% mapped proportion reflects a high level of spatial data completeness, providing a strong foundation for spatially informed prioritisation and infrastructure planning. The near-complete spatial referencing of projects enhances the municipality's capacity to align capital investments with the MSDF, target infrastructure interventions within priority development areas, and support evidence-based decision-making in subsequent CEF phases. Continued maintenance of spatial data quality will ensure that infrastructure investment remains a key instrument for achieving the municipality's spatial transformation and service delivery objectives.

2.4 Concluding remarks

The analysis of planned capital expenditure reveals a substantial R5.98 billion portfolio, demonstrating strong planning capacity across the municipality. The portfolio is dominated by Infrastructure Services, accounting for 78.08% of total demand, reflecting the integration of sector master plans addressing electricity distribution, water supply, sanitation, transport, and road infrastructure. The concentration of 28.55% of total demand within the MTREF period (2026/27–2028/29) demonstrates alignment between medium-term budgeting processes and longer-term infrastructure planning. Furthermore, the high 96.06% spatial mapping proportion provides a robust foundation for location-based prioritisation, enabling the municipality to align capital investments with MSDF spatial objectives and settlement development priorities.

The distribution of projects across mSCOA action categories indicates a strong emphasis on upgrading existing infrastructure (57.63%), followed by new infrastructure development (29.30%) and renewal investments (13.06%). While the prominence of upgrade investments reflects a strategic focus on enhancing existing infrastructure capacity, the relatively modest allocation to renewal remains slightly below the 15–25% range typically observed in mature municipal asset portfolios. As the municipality advances toward project prioritisation, validating renewal requirements against asset condition assessments will be important to ensure that long-term infrastructure deterioration risks are adequately addressed.

The temporal distribution of project demand demonstrates that 62.74% of planned expenditure is concentrated within the first six years of the planning horizon, reflecting well-developed medium-term planning supported by existing sector master plans. The gradual decline in demand in the outer years of the portfolio reflects the natural limits of current planning frameworks rather than a lack of need for infrastructure. Strengthening long-term project identification through systematic master plan reviews will help extend planning horizons and maintain a credible project pipeline across the full 10-year CEF period. The portfolio of projects provides a comprehensive and spatially informed representation of the municipality's infrastructure demand, forming a credible foundation for the subsequent prioritisation process. By combining a substantial infrastructure pipeline with strong spatial data coverage and clear functional allocation, the municipality is well positioned to translate identified infrastructure needs into a fiscally sustainable and strategically targeted capital investment programme that balances growth accommodation, asset enhancement, and infrastructure renewal across Stellenbosch's diverse settlement pattern.

Annexure

Unit	Department	Project Name	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Calcutta Memorial Park	R3,043,478	R0	R0	R20,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R70,000	R40,000	R40,000	R40,000	R43,233,478
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Comm Development	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R360,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Social Relief Distress Vehicle	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	R2,173,913	R2,608,696	R6,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R7,000,000	R23,782,609
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Pniel Library	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R0	R110,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Idas Valley	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R30,000	R530,000	R0	R560,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamandi	R0	R10,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000	R0	R0	R20,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	R200,000	R210,000	R21,000	R210,000	R210,000	R220,000	R1,867,540	R1,867,540	R0	R0	R4,806,080
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrade Stellenbosch Library	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,339,483	R4,339,483	R0	R8,678,966
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrading: Cloetesville Library	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R450,000	R0	R0	R450,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R600,000
Community and Protection Services	Director: Community & Protection Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment : Protection Services	R0	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R0	R0	R800,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Re tarring of the Stellenbosch fire station drill yard	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Vehicle fleet: Disaster Management	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R11,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Air and Noise Control	R0	R0	R150,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R0	R200,000	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Environmental Management	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R900,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Specialized Equipment: Workshop	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Vehicle Fleet: Workshop	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Design and implement electronic Urban Forestry management tool	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R1,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Fencing :Urban Forestry	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Urban Forestry	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R8,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Specialized equipment: Urban Forestry	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R7,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Vehicle Fleet : Urban Foestry	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R2,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	R0	R3,650,000	R20,826,675	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R24,476,675
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Fire	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R3,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Rescue equipment	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R4,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Specialized Vehicles: Fire	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R10,000,000	R21,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Vehicle fleet: Fire Services	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Halls	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Upgrading of Halls	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R600,000	R0	R0	R4,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Vehicle Fleet: Halls	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R700,000	R900,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Law Enforcement	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R1,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install and Upgrade CCTV/ LPR Cameras In WC024	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R5,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R5,000,000	R3,000,000	R33,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install Computerized Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R900,000	R850,000	R800,000	R750,000	R700,000	R650,000	R10,650,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	K9 Unit	R869,565	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R869,565
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	R1,500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R8,250,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Neighborhood Watch Safety equipment	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Security Upgrades	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,750,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R26,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	R1,865,261	R869,565	R1,000,000	R0	R600,000	R700,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R6,634,826
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing :Parks and Gardens	R1,869,565	R869,565	R1,000,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R300,000	R500,000	R5,239,130
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Parks & Cemeteries	R300,000	R200,000	R500,000	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R300,000	R300,000	R2,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Purchase of Specialised Vehicles	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,300,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	R200,000	R0	R500,000	R200,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,900,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Urban Greening: Beautification: Main Routes and Tourist Routes	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R2,100,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Parks & Cemeteries	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R500,000	R2,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R4,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sports	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R2,300,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Installation of cricket nets	R250,000	R150,000	R150,000	R0	R150,000	R0	R150,000	R0	R0	R0	R850,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Jonkershoek Picnic Site	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R1,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Re-Surface of Netball/Tennis Courts	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R0	R550,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,850,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Recreational Equipment Sport	R100,000	R300,000	R300,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R400,000	R0	R100,000	R100,000	R1,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Specialized Vehicles: Sports	R700,000	R1,200,000	R1,200,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R6,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Upgrade of Sport Facilities	R3,200,000	R3,700,000	R4,200,000	R4,000,000	R4,700,000	R4,700,000	R5,300,000	R5,300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R35,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Services	R350,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R950,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Replacement of vehicles	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R10,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Traffic Fleet	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R9,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Fibre Optic Implementation	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R16,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	ICT Cable Reticulation and Management	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R10,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Purchase and Replacement of Computer/software and Peripheral devices	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R16,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Server Storage expansion and upgrades	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R19,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R21,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology	Upgrading Communication Network	R1,500,000	R2,250,000	R1,100,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R13,850,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Airconditioners	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0196	R0	R250,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0371	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R750,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Kayamandi: Upgrading of Makapula Hall	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	La Motte Fire Station	R100,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R100,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Structural Improvement: General	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R42,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,900,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Traffic Offices	R1,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000	R9,000,000	R0	R33,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading and conversion of Fire House to a Training Centre	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R3,800,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading Fencing	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R2,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld Street	R1,600,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading of Office Space: Community Services (Urban Forestry)	R1,000,000	R0	R80,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,080,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Hall	R2,250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading: Law Enforcement Offices	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenanano	Upgrading: Main Office Complex	R250,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R15,250,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: FS	R100,000	R90,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R0	R890,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Rev n Exp	R150,000	R80,000	R75,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R75,000	R75,000	R0	R755,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: SCM	R150,000	R80,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000	R0	R755,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Vehicle Fleet: FMS	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R7,000,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Stores	Upgrade Municipal Stores	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	20MW Renewable energy project	R520,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R520,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services												

Unit	Department	Project Name	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable Network: Franschoek	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable replacement 66kV	R0	R11,036,500	R10,800,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R21,836,500
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Control Room implementation	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Demand Side Management Geyser Control	R500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R420,000	R400,000	R417,600	R0	R9,937,600
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Electricity Network: Pniel	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R3,850,000	R3,850,000	R4,074,000	R4,277,700	R4,465,918	R0	R34,517,618
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Electrification INEP	R0	R9,036,522	R9,445,217	R26,600,000	R26,000,000	R26,000,000	R27,300,000	R28,665,000	R29,926,260	R0	R182,972,999
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Balancing - Metering and Mini-Substations	R0	R500,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R262,500	R275,625	R287,752	R0	R2,325,877
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R261,000	R0	R1,511,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Electrical Services	R0	R403,151	R443,466	R487,812	R536,593	R536,593	R681,742	R715,829	R747,326	R0	R4,552,512
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Hot water load control	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Integrated National Electrification Programme	R0	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R338,054	R354,957	R370,575	R0	R2,673,371
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx and replace with 20MVA	R16,900,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R16,900,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Kayamandi(Costa grounds)new substation 11 kV switching station	R25,829,739	R9,808,696	R3,130,435	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R38,768,870
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Meter Panels	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R262,500	R250,000	R250,000	R261,000	R0	R2,273,500
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Network Cable Replace 11 Kv	R3,630,000	R3,993,000	R4,392,300	R4,831,530	R5,314,683	R5,314,683	R6,752,304	R7,089,919	R7,401,876	R0	R48,720,295
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV & Circuit breakers	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Ineffective Meters	R100,000	R500,000	R402,628	R442,890	R487,179	R487,179	R618,961	R649,909	R678,505	R0	R4,367,251
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	SCADA Implementation	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	STB Switchgear (11kV) SF6	R0	R0	R0	R82,433,277	R98,919,933	R98,919,933	R149,566,939	R149,566,942	R156,147,887	R0	R735,554,911
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Streetlights R304	R1,000,000	R7,816,990	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,816,990
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Jan Marais)	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,651
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Main s)	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,651
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Golf.)	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,313	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,652
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Markotter)	R397,585	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R12,451,895
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Blake 2	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Cascade	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Papegaairand	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Paradyskloof	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Technopark	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation University	R0	R20,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R20,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation van der Stel	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Welgevonden	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switvhgear Substation Kayamandi	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry:	R4,791,600	R2,506,454	R2,631,777	R2,763,365	R2,901,534	R3,046,610	R0	R0	R0	R0	R18,641,340
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Third transformer and associated works 20MVA Cloetesville	R0	R0	R0	R29,503,381	R31,126,066	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R60,629,447
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Battery Storage Systems at Stellenbosch Community Buildings	R3,210,185	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,210,185
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5MVA to 20MVA	R18,000,000	R11,300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R29,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Vehicles: Electrical Services	R350,000	R0	R0	R0	R3,800,000	R3,800,000	R5,985,000	R0	R0	R0	R13,935,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Northern Extension Bulk Supply	R27,000,000	R35,500,000									R62,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Infrastructure Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: IS	R65,000	R115,000	R115,000	R120,000	R95,000	R95,000	R125,000	R115,000	R125,000	R0	R970,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	R869,565	R869,565	R0	R0	R15,136,000	R15,136,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R32,011,130
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: PMU	R110,000	R120,000	R130,000	R140,000	R150,000	R150,000	R170,000	R80,000	R80,000	R0	R1,130,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Kayamandi: Zone O (±711 services)	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,400,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adam Tas Road Intersection Upgrades	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R10,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R67,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Lacotte River Flood Resilience	R2,000,000	R4,000,000	R7,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R28,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeuel River Pedestrian Bridges	R1,700,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch and surrounding	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Devon Valley Roads - Safety Improvements Structural Repairs	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Roads & Stormwater	R100,000	R400,000	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R2,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	George Blake Urban Upgrade	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Parking Area Upgrades - Stellenbosch	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Franschoek & Surrounding	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R15,000,000	R26,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Klamputs, Raithby & Surrounding	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R8,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Kylemore & Surrounding	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding	R3,500,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R72,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Specialized Vehicles: Roads and Stormwater	R6,000,000	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R9,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R22,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Update Stormwater Masterplan	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater Retention Facilities	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater System	R300,000	R600,000	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R800,000	R800,000	R0	R0	R4,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade: Lower Dorp Street	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Vehicles Fleet: Roads and Stormwater	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Technopark	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Adhoc Intersection Improvements	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R2,000,000	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi	R100,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R80,000,000	R80,000,000	R90,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R310,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Engineering	R16,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R0	R1,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Street	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Franschoek	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R10,000,000	R750,000	R750,000	R0	R14,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Helshoogte rd/La Colline	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R25,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R27,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44 / Merriman Street	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R156,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander	R17,000,000	R24,943,007	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R41,943,007
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Pedestrian Crossing Implementation	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R1,600,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Raised Intersection Implementation	R500,000	R600,000	R0	R0	R600,000	R600,000	R0	R0	R600,000	R750,000	R3,650,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Safety Improvements	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Upgrades at School Precincts	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Equipment: Roadmarking Machine + Trailer	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R0	R3,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic Engineering	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R750,000	R0	R0	R750,000	R0	R400,000	R750,000	R5,650,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R750,000	R0	R250,000	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R750,000	R1,000,000	R9,850,000

Unit	Department	Project Name	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R7,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Universal Access Implementation	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R600,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Corridor Transport	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	R3,998,047	R5,000,000	R25,000,000	R25,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R158,998,047
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Bicycle Lockup Facilities	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	R2,570,435	R1,910,522	R1,623,478	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R13,104,435
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Cycle Plan - Design & Implementation	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R37,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Plan	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	R0	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R26,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Provision of Bulk Parking Planning & Development	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (taxi ranks) new	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) Adhoc Upgrades	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Infrastructure (Public Transport Shelters & Embayments)	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Planning - WC024	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Re-design of Bergzicht Public Transport Facility	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Stellenbosch - Bicycle network	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Stellenbosch Extension Road Network	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)	R0	R23,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R21,000,000	R0	R0	R44,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Solid Waste	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R0	R450,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Landfill Gas To Energy	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R500,000	R18,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R20,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschhoek	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-offs: Construction - Klapmuts	R7,141,917	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,141,917
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Mini Waste drop-off facilities	R500,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R700,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Plant and Vehicles: Solid Waste	R9,000,000	R4,500,000	R5,000,000	R7,000,000	R0	R0	R3,800,000	R0	R0	R0	R29,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Upgrade Material Recovery Facility	R500,000	R4,300,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,800,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste containers	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R600,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Minimization Projects	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	R1,000,000	R815,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R6,815,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwaarsriver Sewer Pumpstation.	R1,500,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R36,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Dorp Street Bulk Sewer Upgrade	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R500,000	R5,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	R0	R48,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extension OF WWTW: Stellenbosch	R0	R0	R36,250,000	R46,200,000	R36,250,000	R20,000,000	R45,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R194,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	R200,000	R400,000	R500,000	R350,000	R350,000	R350,000	R250,000	R250,000	R350,000	R350,000	R3,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	R250,000	R4,100,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R15,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raitbhy WWTW	R1,000,000	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation & Telemetry Upgrade	R3,750,000	R1,500,000	R2,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R12,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewerpipe Replacement	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R11,000,000	R11,000,000	R15,000,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R30,000,000	R30,000,000	R152,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000	R0	R17,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	R1,500,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R9,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of Dwaarsriver Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R14,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R24,000,000	R60,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R85,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	R30,272,850	R2,500,000	R30,000,000	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R92,772,850
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade/Relocation of Stellenbosch Package Plants to Onderpepegaaiberg Reservoir/Treatment site	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R20,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vehicles: Sanitation	R1,000,000	R0	R1,250,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R6,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	R50,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R50,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	R30,890,632	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R38,890,632
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley	R24,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R24,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschhoek	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R7,500,000	R6,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R14,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Dwaarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	R0	R0	R500,000	R3,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Water	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R2,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Onderpepegaaiberg Reservoir	R0	R0	R0	R0	R750,000	R15,000,000	R25,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R40,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg	R15,985,498	R18,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R33,985,498
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	R1,250,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R21,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Specialized Vehicles: Water	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R6,000,000	R0	R0	R7,000,000	R0	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R27,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark & Helsehoogte Storage and Supply scheme	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R40,000,000	R80,000,000	R80,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	R0	R243,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	R1,250,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R10,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	R6,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R46,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	R1,500,000	R40,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R51,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Vehicles: Water	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R12,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation & Demand Management	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R28,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R40,000,000	R45,000,000	R45,000,000	R45,000,000	R50,000,000	R55,000,000	R55,000,000	R365,000,000
Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: MM	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R0	R540,000
Planning and Economic Development	Building Control	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Building Control	R150,000	R150,000	R180,000	R190,000	R200,000	R200,000	R225,000	R225,000	R150,000	R0	R1,670,000
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	R80,000	R85,000	R90,000	R90,000	R95,000	R95,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R0	R830,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: LED	R80,000	R80,000	R85,000	R85,000	R90,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R0	R800,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Restoration of Landbou Saal	R1,612,500	R537,500	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,150,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R22,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Administration	R170,000	R180,000	R190,000	R195,000	R200,000	R210,000	R220,000	R230,000	R250,000	R0	R1,845,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Kayamandi Hostels	R1,613,913	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,613,913
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Flats: General	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Lapland waste water	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R12,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Vehicles fleet : Housing Administration	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,200,000	R0	R0	R3,200,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10	R0	R8,695,652	R20,000,000	R0	R10,000,000	R23,000,000	R48,465,000	R24,000,000	R48,465,000	R24,000,000	R206,625,652
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 64, Kylemore	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000	R15,800,000	R15,800,000	R0	R70,400,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	R6,956,522	R6,956,522	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R13,913,044
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Franschhoek Meerlust: Bosdorp (±200 services & ±200 units)	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000	R6,000,000	R15,800,000	R0	R0	R27,800,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Development	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R630,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Housing projects	R320,000	R330,000	R340,000	R350,000	R360,000	R370,000	R380,000	R390,000	R0	R0	R2,840,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	ISSP Kayamandi	R0	R434,782	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R434,782
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 2 & 3)	R4,347,826	R13,913,043	R0	R42,640,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R60,900,869
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 4)	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R27,200,000	R27,200,000	R27,200,000	R27,20	





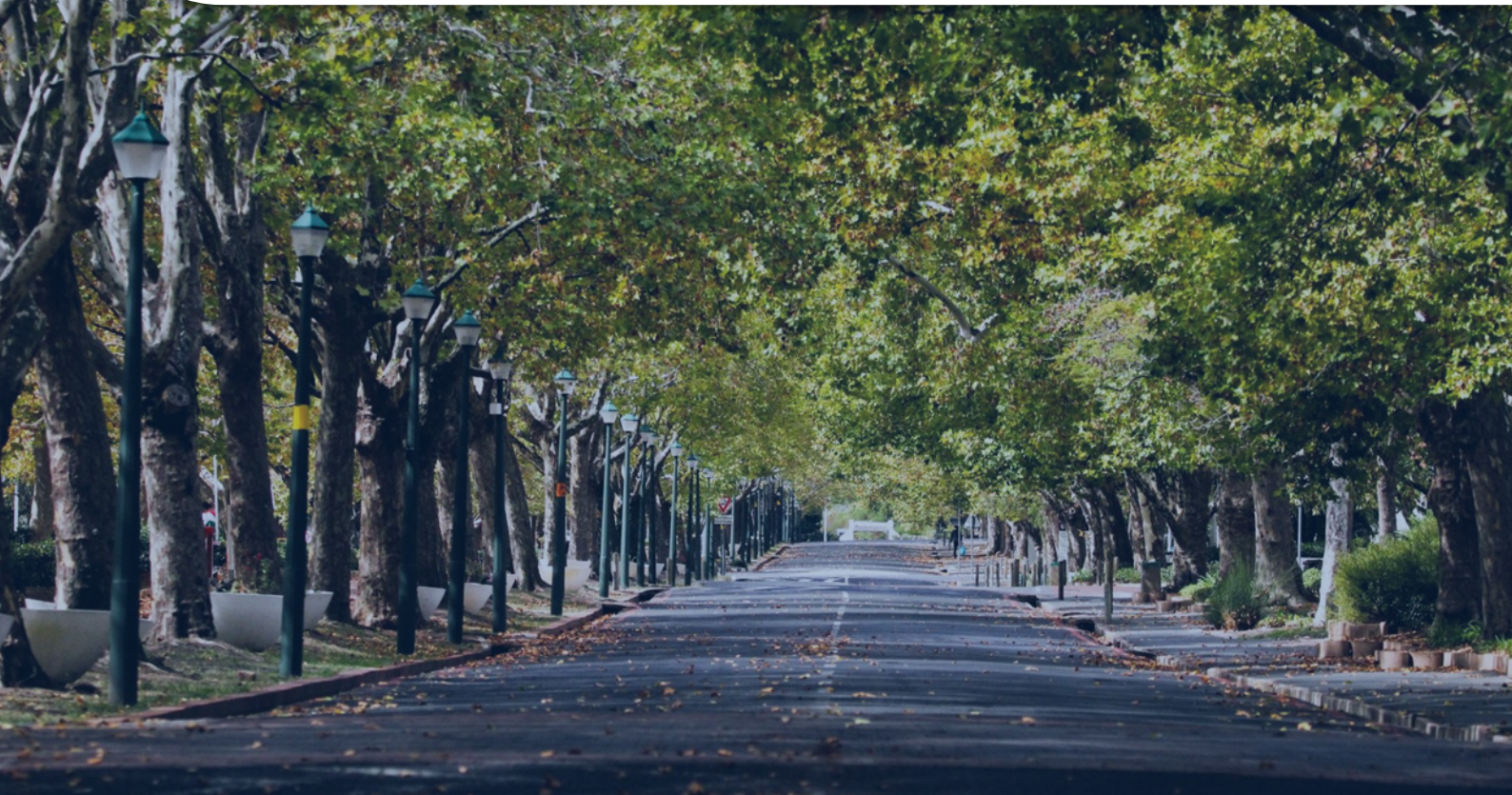
Stellenbosch Local Municipality



Capital Expenditure Framework

Long Term Financial Model & Funding Envelope Report

2026/27





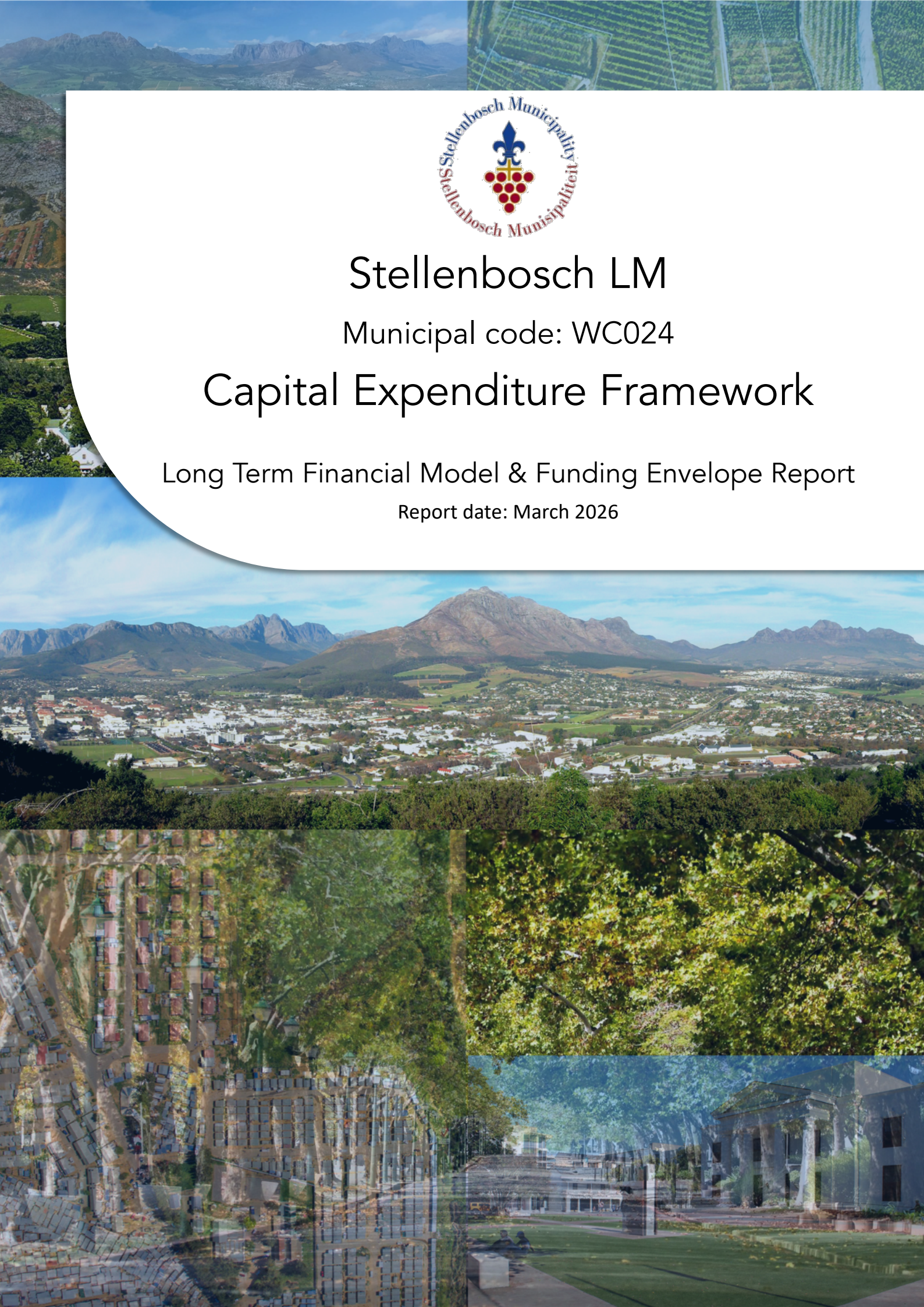
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Municipal code: WC024

Capital Expenditure Framework

Long Term Financial Model & Funding Envelope Report

Report date: March 2026



Disclaimer

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Nomenclature / Abbreviations

CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CPM	Capital Prioritisation Model
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUDG	Integrated Urban Development Grant
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LTFM	Long-Term Financial Model
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
PDA	Priority Development Area
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
MP	Master Plan

Phase 1

Introduction

1 Part 1: Introduction

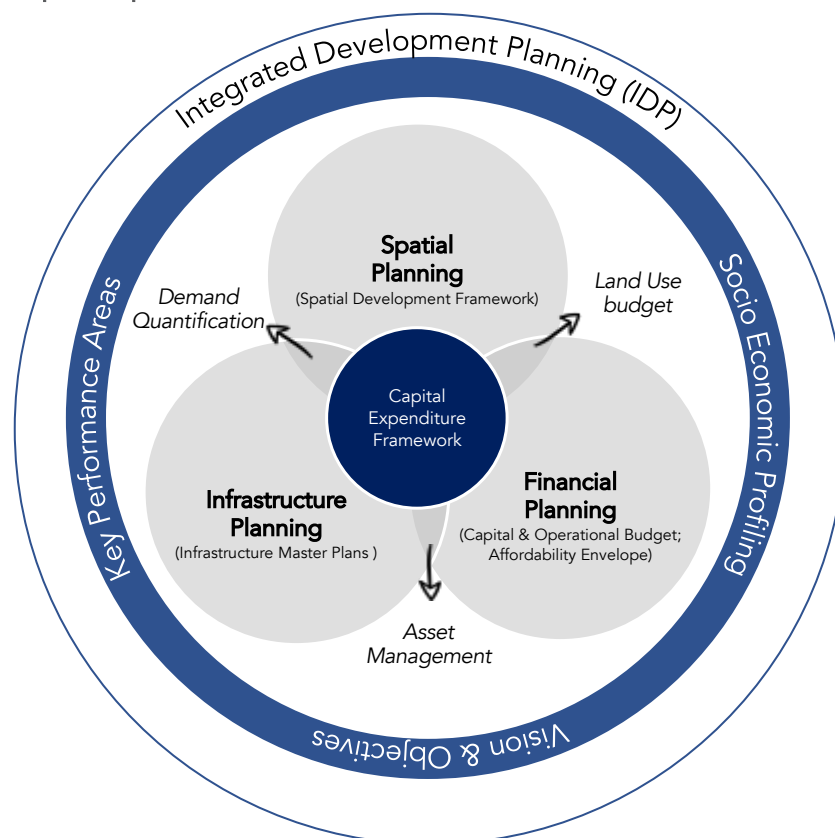
1.1 What is a Capital Expenditure Framework

According to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) guidelines, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a consolidated, high-level view of a municipality's long-term infrastructure investment needs. It ensures that infrastructure priorities are spatially aligned with municipal strategic objectives, budgetary realities, and development plans. The framework is grounded in principles of sustainability, financial feasibility, and strategic alignment, balancing immediate infrastructure needs with long-term development goals, the relationships between these spheres of planning and principles is illustrated in Figure 1–1.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) mandates the inclusion of a CEF within a municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Specifically, Section 21(n) of SPLUMA requires that an SDF "determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially." This legislative requirement underscores the importance of integrating spatial planning with financial planning, ensuring that the spatial strategies articulated in the SDF are implemented through practical and affordable infrastructure investments.

A Capital Expenditure Framework links spatial development strategies with budgetary constraints and infrastructure demands. It provides a transparent mechanism for prioritising projects, promoting the efficient allocation of resources, and aligning capital expenditure with the municipality's long-term strategic vision.

Figure 1–1: The Capital Expenditure Framework within the built environment context



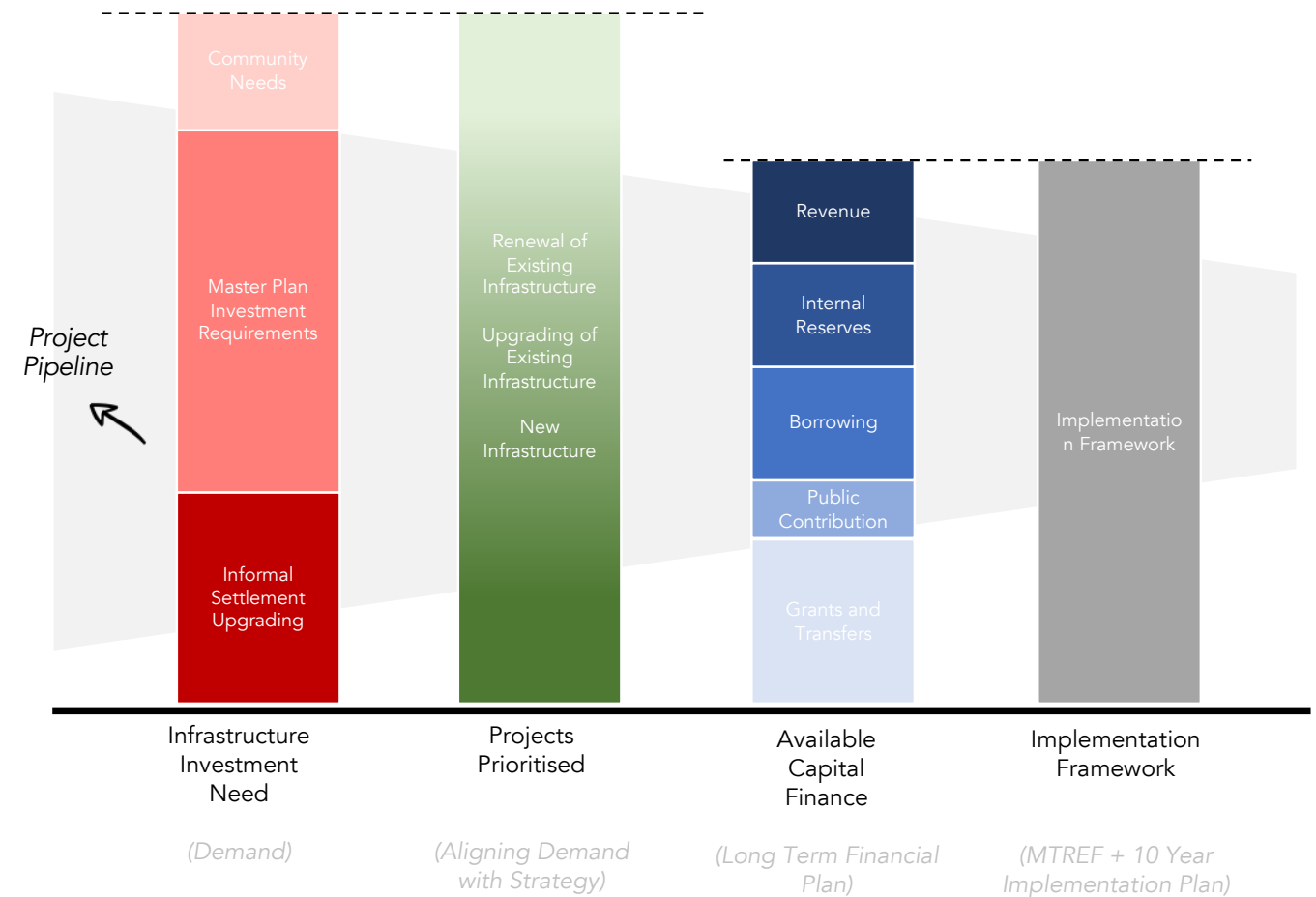
1.2 Aim of Capital Expenditure Framework

The aim of a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is to create a structured and strategic approach to municipal infrastructure expenditure. The CEF is intended to align the municipality’s spatial development strategies with its financial resources and capacity, ensuring that long-term growth and development objectives are achievable, and informs operational activities of a municipality.

A CEF aims to provide a municipality with the means to inform financial planning with infrastructure planning and spatial priorities identified in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It aims, furthermore, to establish a clear methodology for municipalities to evaluate, prioritise, and inform implementation processes of infrastructure projects within their affordability envelope, supporting both immediate and long-term development goals.

From Figure 1–2 one can see the illustration that infrastructure investment need, expressed as projects, usually exceeds available capital finance, and therefore it is an imperative for municipalities to partake in a prioritisation process to determine which projects are best aligned with the strategy of the municipality, together with a budget scenario process to determine which projects are affordable and should be implemented when.

Figure 1–2: Relationship between infrastructure investment needs, affordability envelope, prioritisation process, and budget scenario process



1.3 Objectives of Capital Expenditure Framework

The key objectives of a CEF is to:

- Socio-economic trends: Understand the socio-economic trends in a municipality over the long term;
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs: Assess and detail the municipality's long-term infrastructure requirements based on an SDF-informed land use budget, infrastructure standards, anticipated socio-economic growth, existing infrastructure, and backlogs;
- Align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Translate the spatial vision and strategic priorities outlined in the SDF into priority development areas which informs prioritisation practices;
- Consolidate Infrastructure Demand: Create a comprehensive list of infrastructure projects across various sectors in line with the municipality's mandate, reflecting the municipality's overall infrastructure demands;
- Contextualise Financial Affordability: Integrate the municipality's affordability envelope, derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), to ensure infrastructure expenditure are financially sustainable over the planning horizon;
- Facilitate Prioritisation: Establish a framework to evaluate and rank projects based on strategic alignment, socio-economic impact, and spatial targeting amongst others, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and impactful projects;
- Determine a Budget Scenario: Offer a structured, evidence-based approach to infrastructure planning and budgeting, improving decision-making processes and accountability to stakeholders - amongst others, to indicate project-level responses per asset type per functional area;
- Enable Spatial Transformation: Direct infrastructure investments toward spatial transformation goals, focusing on reducing inequalities, improving access to services, and promoting inclusive economic growth, and;
- Bridge Short-Term and Long-Term Planning: Ensure a coherent link between the short-term MTREF cycles, Medium-term Integrated Development Plan (IDP) cycles and the municipality's long-term development vision, embedding sustainability and foresight into the planning process.

1.4 Role of the Capital Expenditure Framework as a policy instrument

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a cornerstone of municipal planning, grounded in South Africa's legislative framework and designed to bridge the gap between long-term spatial development strategies and actionable infrastructure expenditure. The concept of the CEF was formalised under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013), specifically in Section 21(n), which mandates municipalities to determine a spatially referenced CEF as part of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This legislative requirement reflects the increasing emphasis on aligning planning and budgeting processes to address developmental challenges effectively.

Historically, the Constitution of South Africa laid the foundation for this alignment in Section 153, which directs municipalities to prioritise the basic needs of communities while promoting socio-economic development through structured planning and budgeting. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was introduced as a mechanism to achieve this in the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993), evolving through subsequent legislation, including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000). The MSA established the IDP as the principal planning instrument of local government, requiring it to incorporate a comprehensive financial plan and a Spatial Development Framework. This integration ensures that municipal resources are allocated effectively to achieve the long-term developmental vision. The CEF builds on these legislative imperatives by operationalising the SDF within the IDP framework. As a long-term (10-year) planning tool, the CEF quantifies infrastructure needs, consolidates them into

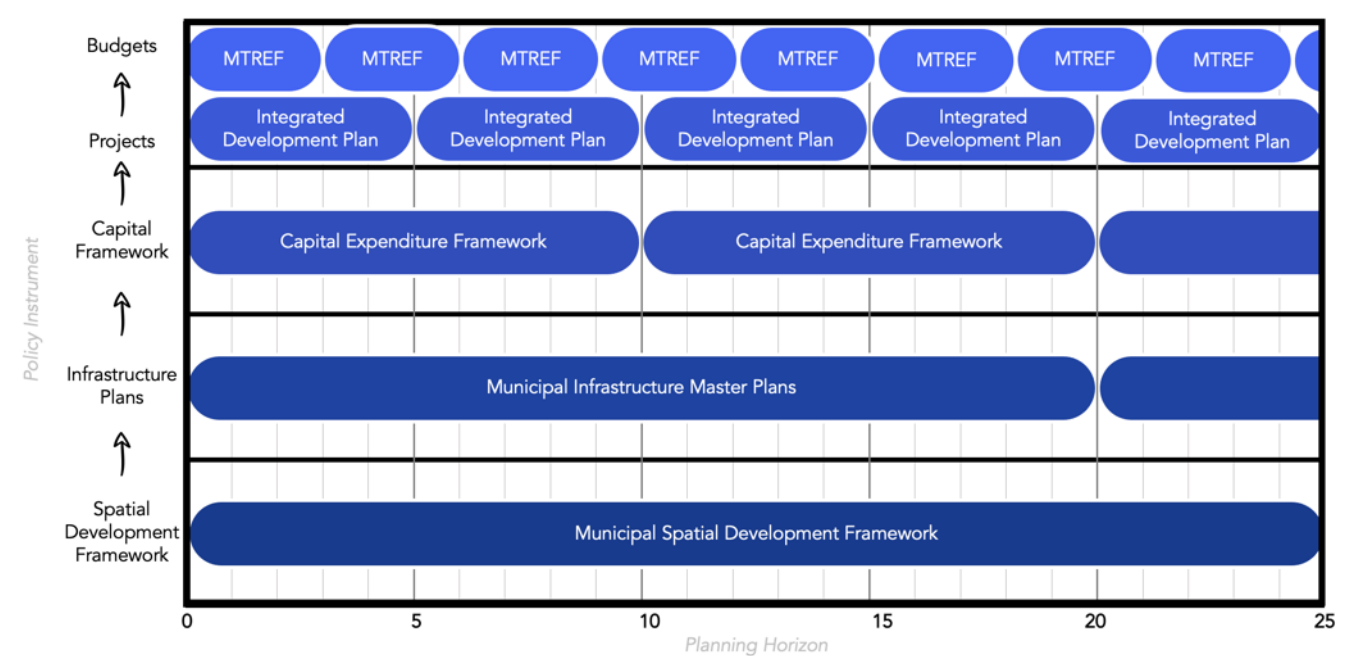
prioritised project pipelines, and aligns them with the municipality’s financial capacity as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP). It ensures that infrastructure investments are not only spatially targeted but also financially sustainable, bridging the divide between visionary spatial strategies and practical implementation.

The CEF also plays a vital role in South Africa’s Local Government Accountability Cycle, a governance framework defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, Act 56 of 2003). This cycle integrates planning, budgeting, and reporting processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with development priorities. Through informing the IDP, and so the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), the CEF enables municipalities to stabilise their decision-making processes. It provides a consistent rationale for allocating resources, ensuring that both short-term operational needs and long-term developmental objectives are addressed.

Importantly, the CEF institutionalises long-term planning practices within municipalities. It encourages decision-makers to adopt a forward-looking perspective that considers future growth patterns, socio-economic trends, and financial constraints. This approach reduces the reactive nature of municipal budgeting, replacing it with proactive, evidence-based strategies that support equitable service delivery and spatial justice.

The CEF is a transformative policy instrument that integrates spatial, financial, and infrastructure planning within the legislative and operational frameworks of municipal governance. It strengthens the IDP as the single most strategic document of municipalities, ensures alignment with the SDF, and guides resource allocation through the MTREF and SDBIP. Through its structured and integrated approach, the CEF enables municipalities to achieve their developmental mandates while ensuring financial sustainability and fostering spatial transformation.

Figure 1–3: The relationship between policy instruments effecting the spatial form



1.5 Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

The structure of this report is outlined below to guide the reader through the key components of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and its alignment with municipal planning processes as well as the norms and standards of the CEF.

Table 1-1: Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 1: Inception and Information Gathering	Phase 1	To provide a contextualisation to the Capital Expenditure Framework. This phase comprises the inception process of the CEF as well as the information gathering process in which a comprehensive integrated infrastructure investment framework, or portfolio of projects, is collated.
Part 2: Functional Area and Spatial Category for Investment Planning Profiling and Spatial Demand Quantification	Phase 2a	This part introduces functional areas for priority investment which are defined and mapped to indicate the spatial strategy depicted in the MSDF (linked to the MSDF proposals). The identified functional areas are used to determine the future population, housing, and land demand based on existing socio-economic and related data which is used in the spatial demand quantification component.
Part 3: Infrastructure demand	Phase 2b	This part determines the investment requirements for each functional area, including operational and maintenance costs per asset class. The goal is to compare the optimal infrastructure requirements scenario with the known infrastructure demand based on current planning frameworks.
Part 4: Affordability Envelope	Phase 3	This part is a reflection of the municipality's financial health and long-term financial plan. Primarily it includes the results of the re-application of the long-term financial plan to determine the appropriate affordability envelope.
Part 5: Prioritisation and Budget Scenario	Phase 4	This part has a prioritisation framework that considers spatial, engineering, and financial factors to calculate a composite score indicating each project's relative importance in the pipeline. It also applies this framework to the budget fit process to determine how to allocate capital within the affordability envelope per project for the next 10 years.
Part 6: Capital Expenditure Programme	Phase 5	This part is a breakdown of the 10-year capital expenditure framework. Essentially, it analyses the fitted project pipeline in terms of spatial alignment, asset type alignment, and other attributes to ultimately verify that the 10-year capital expenditure framework is in line with the strategic intent of the prioritisation framework and the MSDF objectives.
Part 7: Institutional Arrangements and Project Closeout	Phase 6	This phase comprises of a concluding chapter to the CEF, this part aims to identify areas of enhancement that will render the CEF not only as a compliance document but to solidify institutional change around the alignment of planning, engineering, and financial practices – with the ultimate aim to improve service delivery. Furthermore this phase contains a final close-out report detailing the project timeline and conclusions drawn.

Phase 1

Long Term Financial Model

2 Long Term Financial Model

2.1 Contextualisation

The purpose of this section is to provide the results from the most recent long-term financial plan (LTFP), derived from an independent financial assessment (IFA) and the long-term financial model (LTFM), as it pertains to the CEF.

The objective of a LTFP is to recommend strategies and policies that will maximise the probability of the municipality's financial sustainability into the future. Based on the municipality's historic performance and the environment in which it operates, future cash flows and affordable capital expenditure are forecast utilising a LTFM.

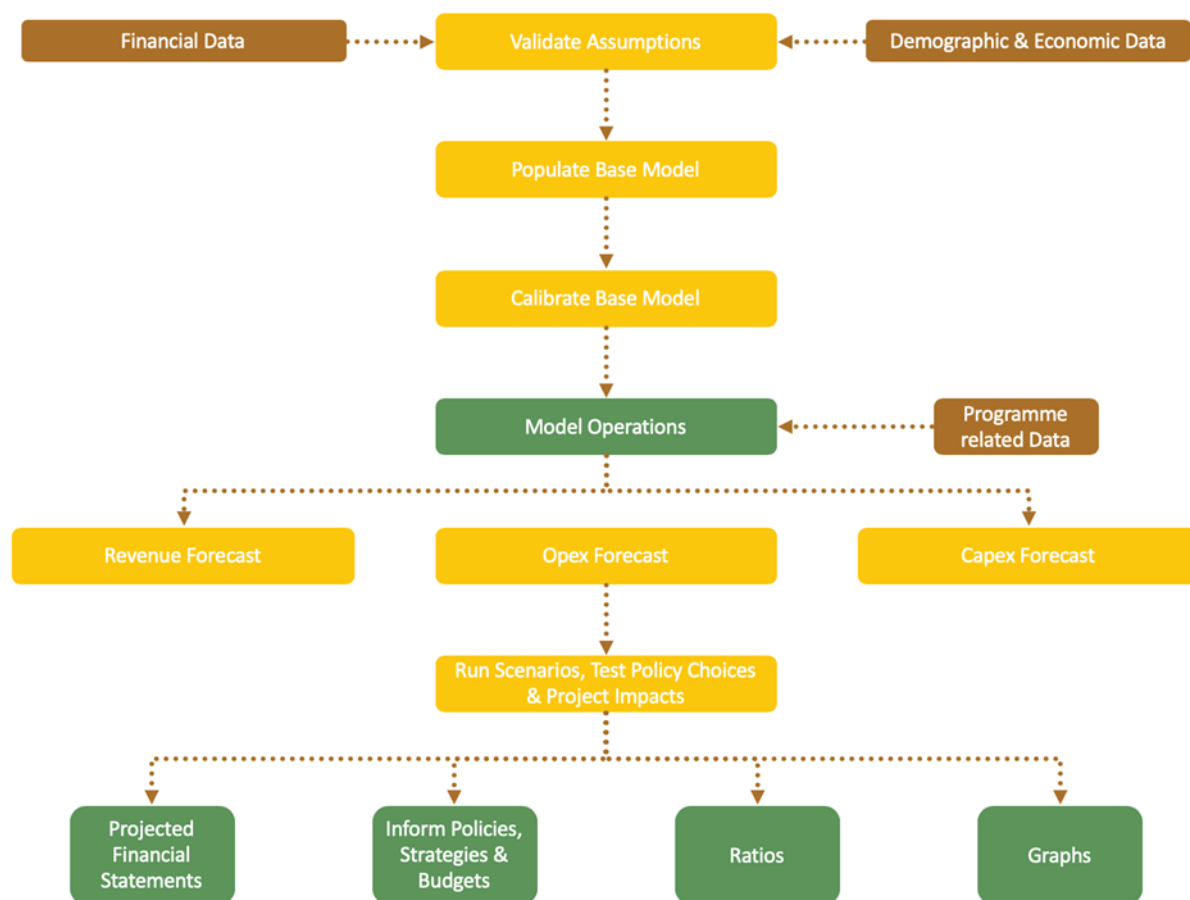
The main outcome of the LTFP, for the purposes of this report, is to determine the affordable future capital expenditure and proposed capital funding mix (affordability envelope) of the municipality over the next 10-years.

The forecast 10-year affordability envelope and proposed capital funding mix is presented in this section.

2.2 Financial model high-level outline

The LTFM used for this section has been populated with the latest information of Stellenbosch Local Municipality and is utilised in presenting a base case financial forecast. Figure 2-1 illustrates the outline of the model.

Figure 2-1: Long Term Financial Model



2.2.1 Financial model detailed elements

The LTFM requires input of reliable data and reasonable assumptions. The data and key assumptions utilised in the model are mainly informed by an IFA, which entails:

- A historic financial analysis updated with the information captured in the municipality's pre-audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.
- The 2025/26 to 2027/28 Adjusted Budget & 2026/27 to 2028/29 draft capital budget and associated worksheets data, and.
- Information gathered from market research, other strategic documents of the municipality (including the IDP, master plans etc), from experience gained in the sector and other relevant sources.

The outcomes of the IFA and the key assumptions made, are discussed in section 2. This provides an overview of a selection of forecast outcomes from the LTFM which are considered in the LTFP of Stellenbosch Local Municipality. These assumptions and forecasts also underpin the affordability envelope presented in the next section.

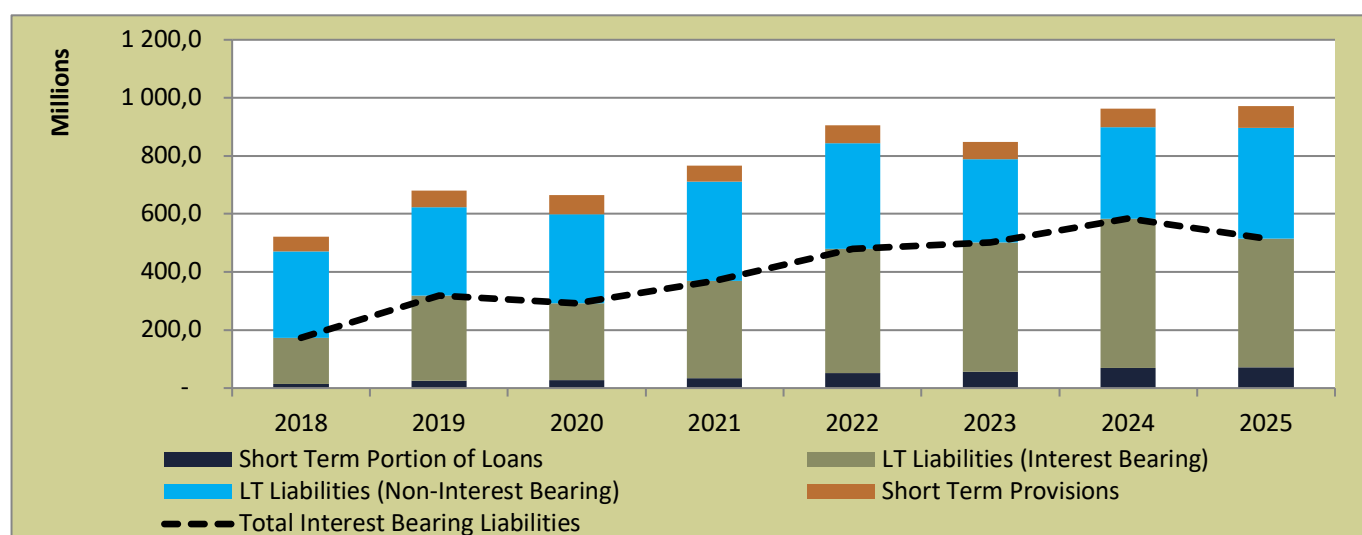
2.3 Historical financial perspective

2.3.1 Financial position

Stellenbosch Local Municipality's financial position has improved over the review period. There was an improvement in its net fixed asset position which increased by 4.7% to R6.6 billion in FY2024/25 from R6.3 billion in FY2023/24. The municipality's accumulated surplus increased by 3.3% during FY2024/25, increasing from R5.7 billion in the previous financial year to R5.9 billion. This was driven by sound financial performance observed during the year.

The municipality's interest-bearing long-term liabilities consist of annuity loans from the DBSA, Standard Bank and Nedbank. These loans carry interest rates that vary between 8-12%. The loan tenors range between 10 and 15 years. The debt indicators reflect that the municipality's borrowing levels remained affordable throughout the review period. This is evidenced by the gearing ratio trending below the NT maximum norm of 45% at an average of 21% p.a. over the review period. This ratio totalled 19.6% as at FYE2024/25, down from 24.9% in the prior year as no loans were undertaken in the current year. The debt service to total expense ratio remained below the NT norm of 8% at an average of 4% over the review period and totalled 5.1% as at FYE2024/25. In addition, the municipality maintains long-term provisions for the rehabilitation of landfill sites and employee benefit obligations.

Figure 2-2: Non-interest-bearing versus interest-bearing liabilities



a. Current liabilities

Current liabilities increased by 2.3% during FY2024/25 to a balance of R565.3 million, up from R552.7 million at the prior year end. This increase was mainly influenced by an increase of R8.6 million in creditors from R356.3 million as at FYE2023/24 to R364.9 million as at FYE2024/25. The creditors payment period averaged 59 days p.a. over the review period, exceeding the NT recommendation of 30 days p.a. This average was inflated by the comparably longer credit payment periods exhibited just before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in FY2018 and FY2021 at an average of 63 days p.a. The balance of unspent conditional grants decreased to R27.2 million as at FYE2024/25 from R37.2 million in the prior year. Short-term provisions increased to R76.1 million from R65.2 million in the prior year and contributed to the overall increase in current liabilities.

Figure 2-3: Current liabilities total

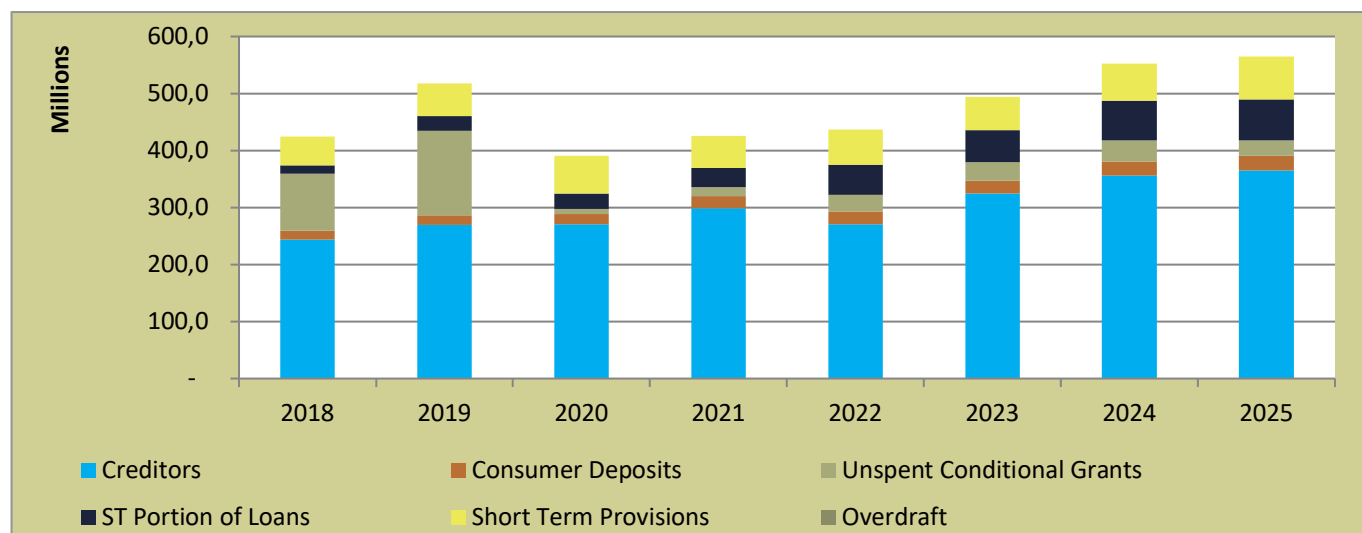
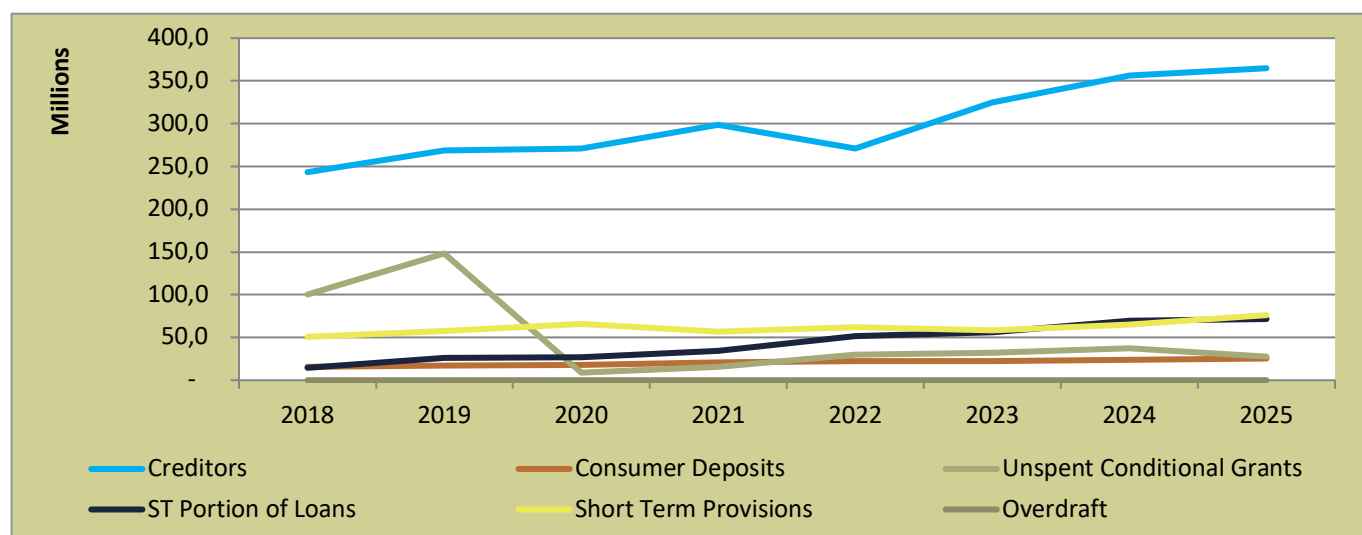


Figure 2-4: Current liabilities by item



b. Current assets

Current assets decreased by 3% during FY2024/25, to a total of R1.050 billion from R1.086 billion at the prior year end. This reduction was mainly as a result of a reduction in the municipality's cash and cash equivalents, which declined from R606.4 million to R549.5 million. This was predominantly driven by accelerated own cash utilisation to fund capital investment. Net consumer debtors also decreased by 3.2% from R279.3 million at the prior year end to R270.4 million as at FYE2024/25. The collection rate as at FYE2024/25 was calculated at 97.11% and averaged 96.64% over the review period. This is positive to note.

Figure 2-5: Current assets total

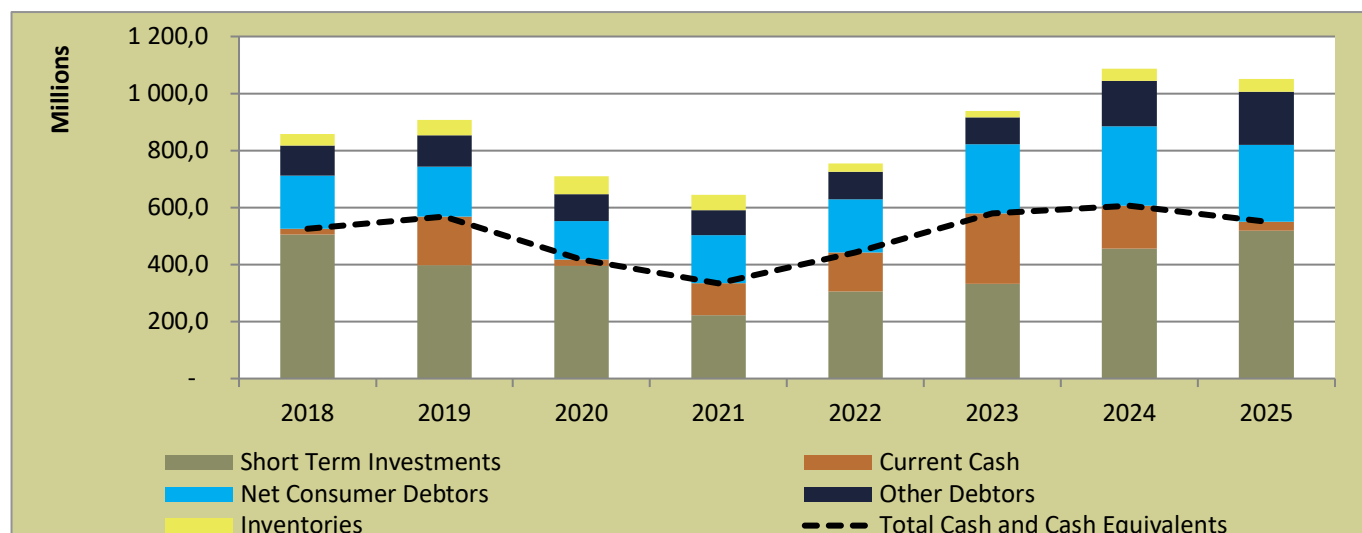
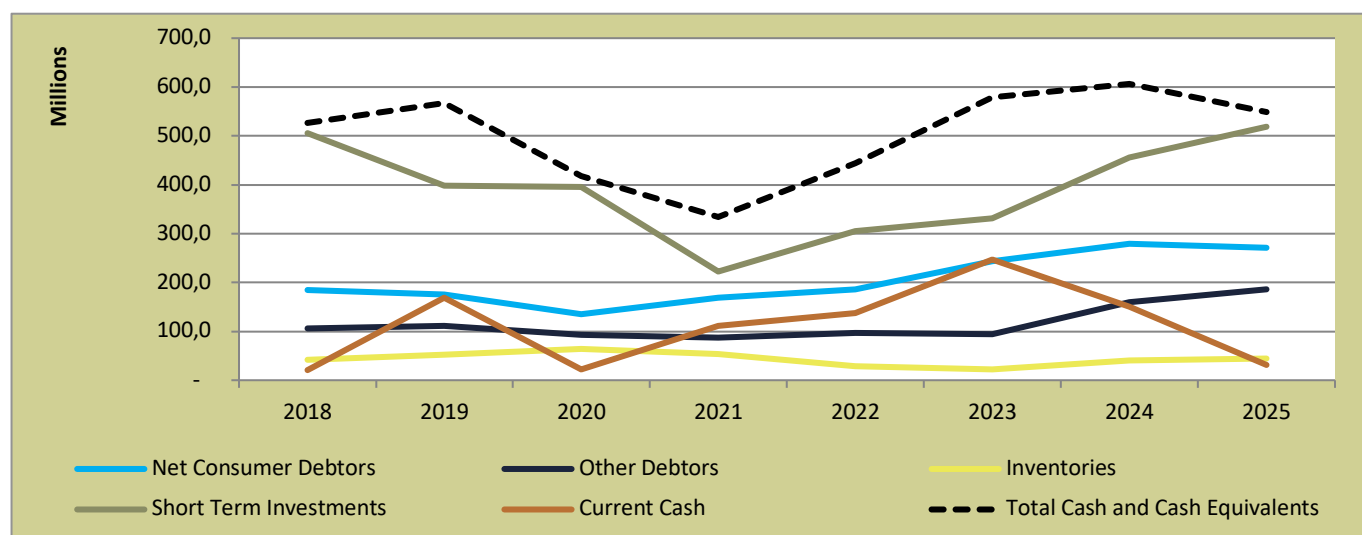


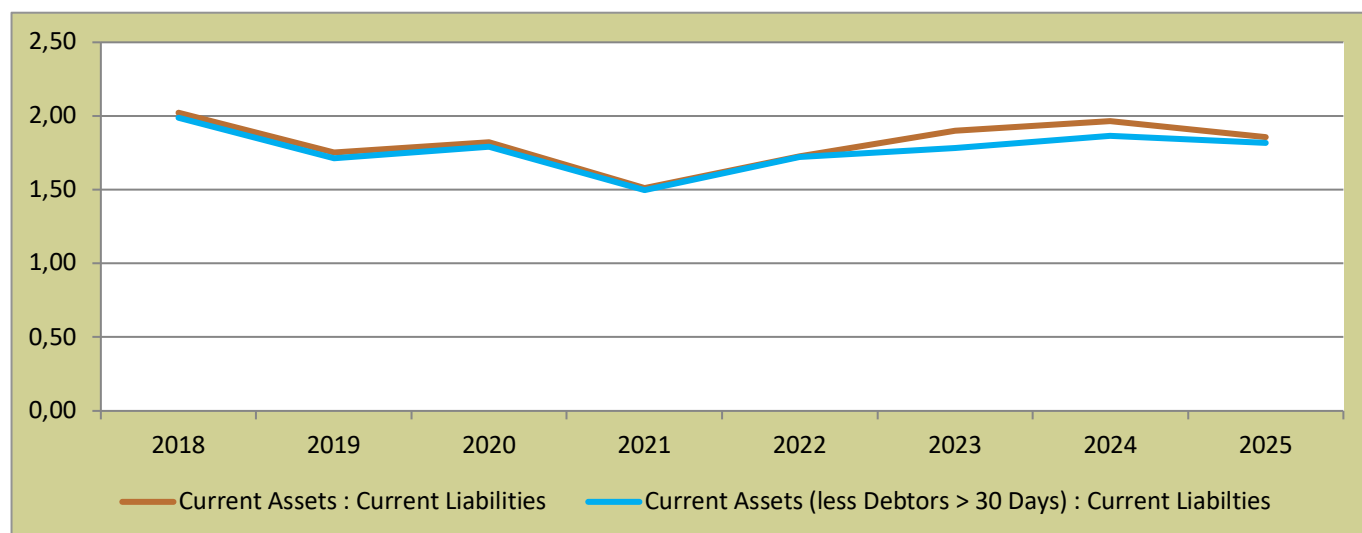
Figure 2-6: Current assets by item



c. Liquidity ratio

Stellenbosch's liquidity ratio fluctuated but remained healthy throughout the review period. The municipality's liquidity ratio declined to 1.86:1 as at FYE2024/25 from 1.97:1 in as at FYE2023/24. The liquidity ratio averaged 1.82:1 p.a. over the review period. In all years under assessment, the municipality managed to meet the minimum liquidity ratio of 1.5:1 as recommended by NT. This is positive to note. Should debtors older than 30 days be excluded from the calculation, the municipality still met the NT recommended minimum liquidity ratio in all years under review. The quality of the municipality's liquidity ratio is limited by a significant portion of the current assets being attributable to debtors. This provides a cash flow risk should a deterioration of the collection rate transpire. The extent of this risk is evident when the cash ratio (cash and cash equivalents to current liabilities) is considered. The cash ratio is calculated at just 0.97:1 at FYE2024/25, highlighting the impact of debtors on the municipality's liquidity position. Given the municipality's history of healthy collection rates, this risk has largely been mitigated. However, should the collection rate deteriorate, this would certainly present a greater risk to the municipality's cash flow prospects.

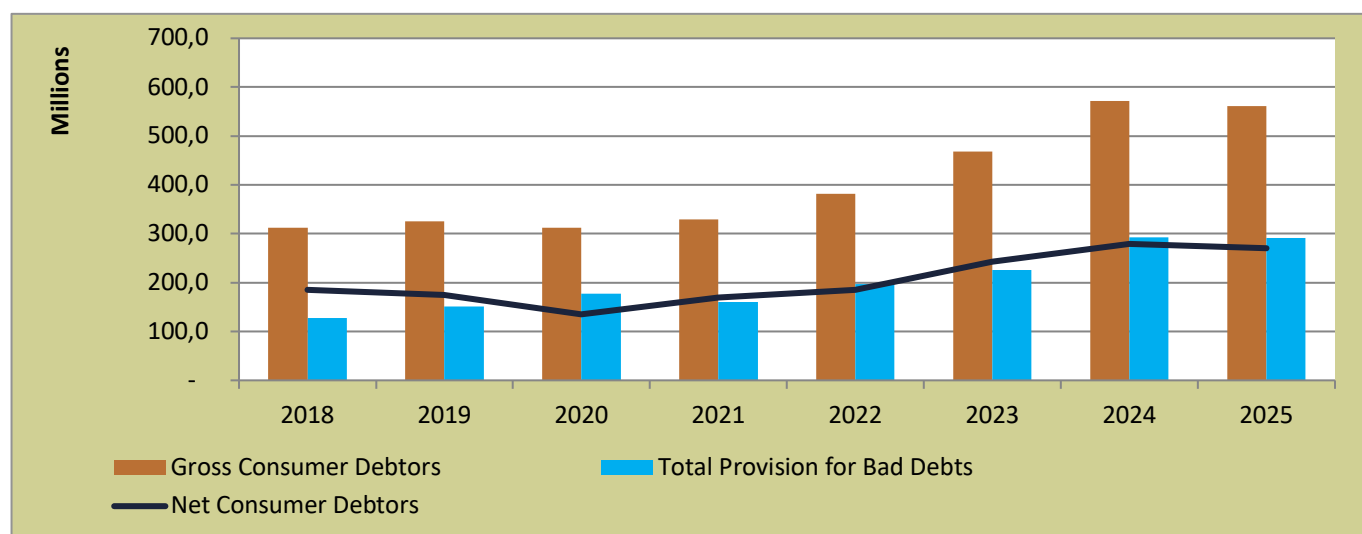
Figure 2-7: Current assets versus current liabilities



d. Net consumer debtors

Gross consumer debtors increased by an average of 9% p.a. over the review period, reaching R561.6 million as at FYE2024/25, from R312.3 million as at FYE2018. There was however a decrease in gross consumer debtors during FY2024/25. Net consumer debtors declined to R270.4 million as at FYE2024/25 from R279.3 million at the prior year end.

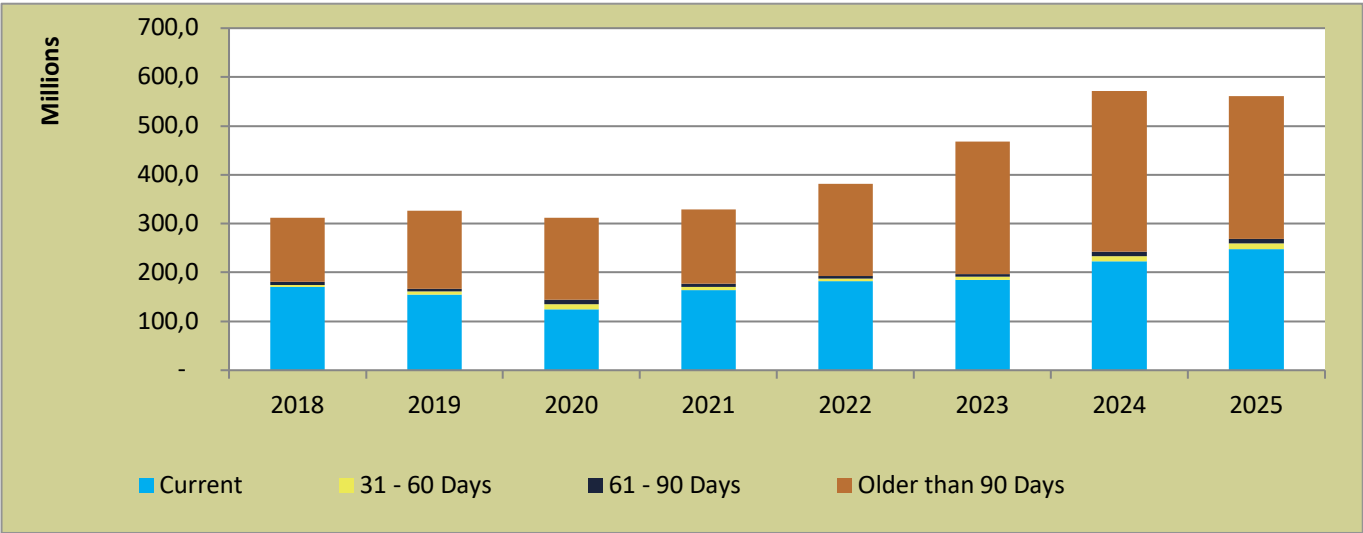
Figure 2-8: Customer debtors



e. Debtors age profile

Approximately 52.1% of debtors are overdue (older than 90 days), while just 44.1% of debtors are less than 30 days old (current). It is positive to note that debtors older than 90 days are fully provided for through the provision for bad debts, which on average covered 104% of this balance over the review period (101% as at FYE2024/25). It is crucial for the credit risk associated with aged debtors to be provided for through the provision for bad debts.

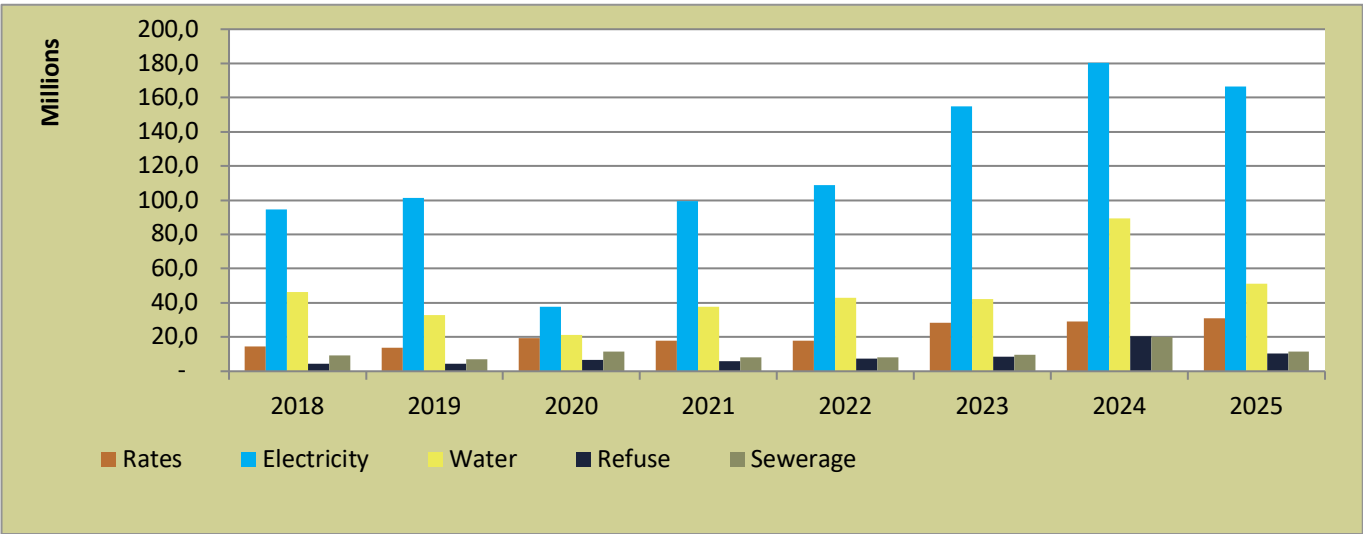
Figure 2-9: Customer debtor age profile



f. Consumer debtors by type

Electricity remained the main contributor to the municipality’s debtors and contributed 61.6% as at FYE2024/25. Water followed with a contribution of 18.9%, while rates debtors contributed 11.5% in the current year.

Figure 2-10: Customer debtors by type



2.3.2 Financial performance

Operating income and expenditure increased at average rates of 8.1% and 9.1% p.a. respectively over the review period. Stellenbosch LM posted accounting surpluses 7 out of 8 years under review. Operating surpluses (excluding capital grants) were posted in 6 out of 8 years under review, signalling sustained healthy financial performance. Cash was generated from operations (excluding capital grants) throughout the review period, underpinned by healthy financial performance and the maintenance of high collection rates.

Figure 2-11: Analysis of surpluses and deficits

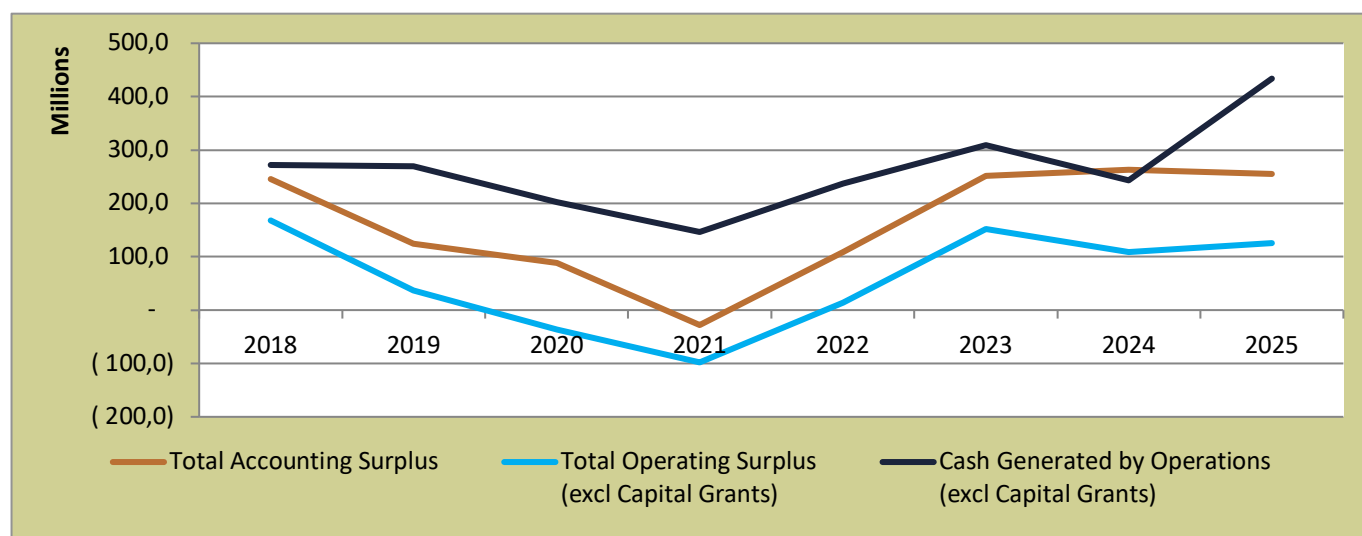
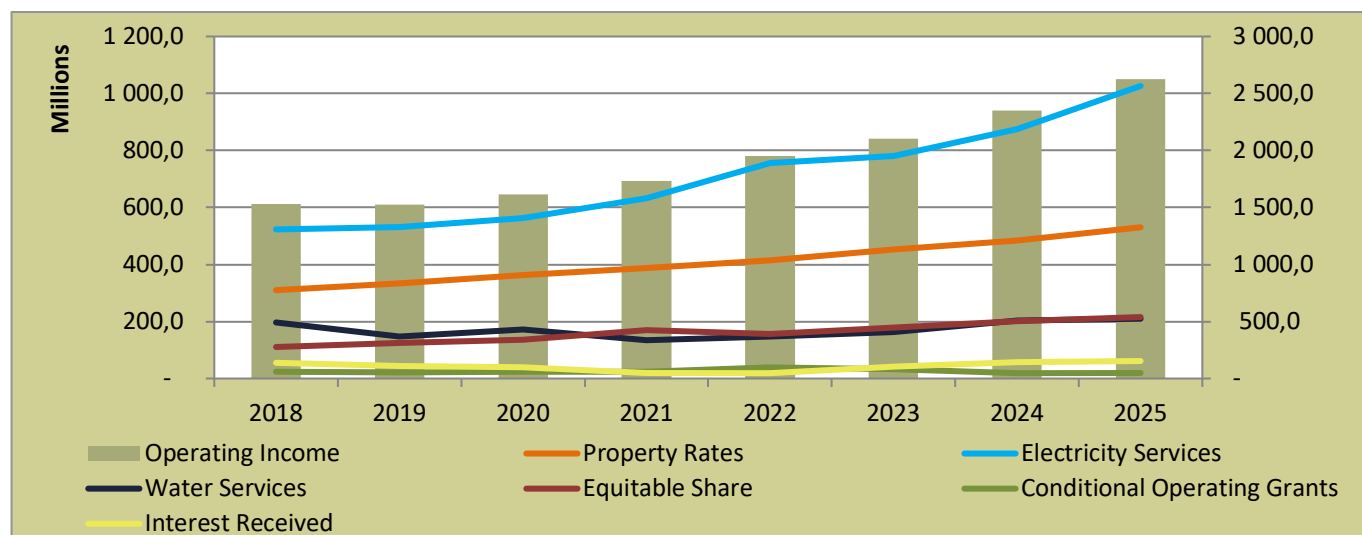


Figure 2-12: Operating income by source

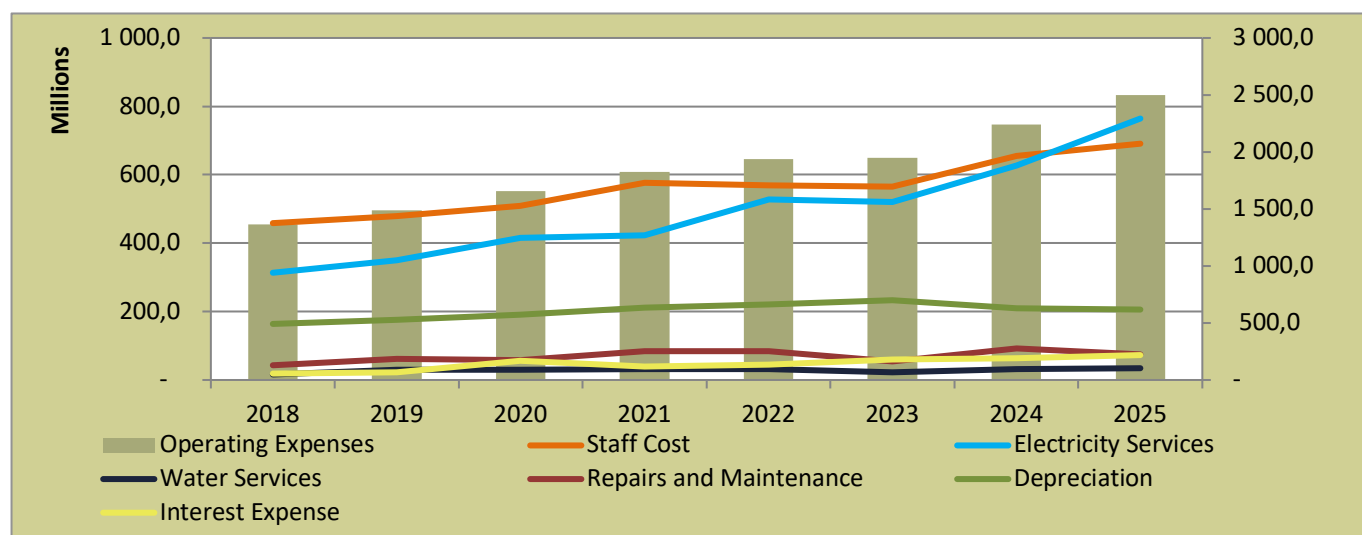


Revenue reflected year on year increases over the review period, rising from R1.60 billion in FY2017/18 to R2.75 billion during FY2024/25. Electricity distribution losses during FY2024/25 were calculated at 5.63% and remained consistent with the prior year. Electricity is the main contributor towards the municipality's revenue and contributed 39.1% towards operating income during FY2024/25, while averaging 37% p.a. over the review period. The high reliance on electricity revenue is evident in the revenue gap between electricity income and other revenue sources. This indicates that Stellenbosch's revenue is vulnerable not only to a reduction in electricity sales pursuant to a lack of energy supply (load

shedding) but also to the choice of consumers to make use of alternative sources of energy, resultantly posing a potential threat to the municipality's future revenue generation prospects.

Property rates contributed approximately 20.2% towards operating income during FYE2024/25. This is the second largest revenue stream for the municipality and had an average annual contribution of 21% p.a. over the review period.

Figure 2-13: Operating expenditure by item



Total operating expenditure increased by an average of 9.1% p.a. between FY2017/18 and FY2024/25. This growth was mostly driven by increases in staff costs and electricity bulk purchases. Electricity bulk purchases overtook staff costs as the main expenditure item, contributing 26% to operating expenditure during FY2024/25. Staff costs accounted for 23% of operating expenditure during the year. This expenditure increased at an annual average of 6% p.a. over the review period, which is above the average CPI over the same period. Contracted services contributed an average of 11% to total operating expenditure over the review period and approximately 11% during FY2024/25. This is well above the NT maximum norm of 5%. Contracted services are, in many respects, seen as an alternative to staff costs. As such, it is worth analysing the combined contribution of staff costs and contracted services to assess the affordability of the municipality's employee related expenditure profile. The combined contribution of staff costs and contracted services totalled 34.5% during FY2024/25. This is below the NT maximum norm of 40% and thus indicative of an affordable employee related expenditure profile. Repairs and maintenance constitute 1.13% as a percentage of PPE in FYE2024/25 this is very low. NT recommends a norm of 8%. The risk provided by the low operating component of repairs and maintenance expenditure is mitigated through a high proportion of capital investment on the renewal and upgrading of assets. It would be prudent, however, to consider increasing operational repairs and maintenance expenditure.

It is positive to note that the municipality earned interest income at levels above interest paid throughout the review period. Interest income averaged R42.4 million p.a. throughout the review period while interest expenses were incurred at an average of R36.2 million p.a. Interest earned on the balance of cash resulted in the surge of interest received since FY2021/22 as reflected in Figure 2-14 below.

Figure 2-14: Interest received versus interest paid

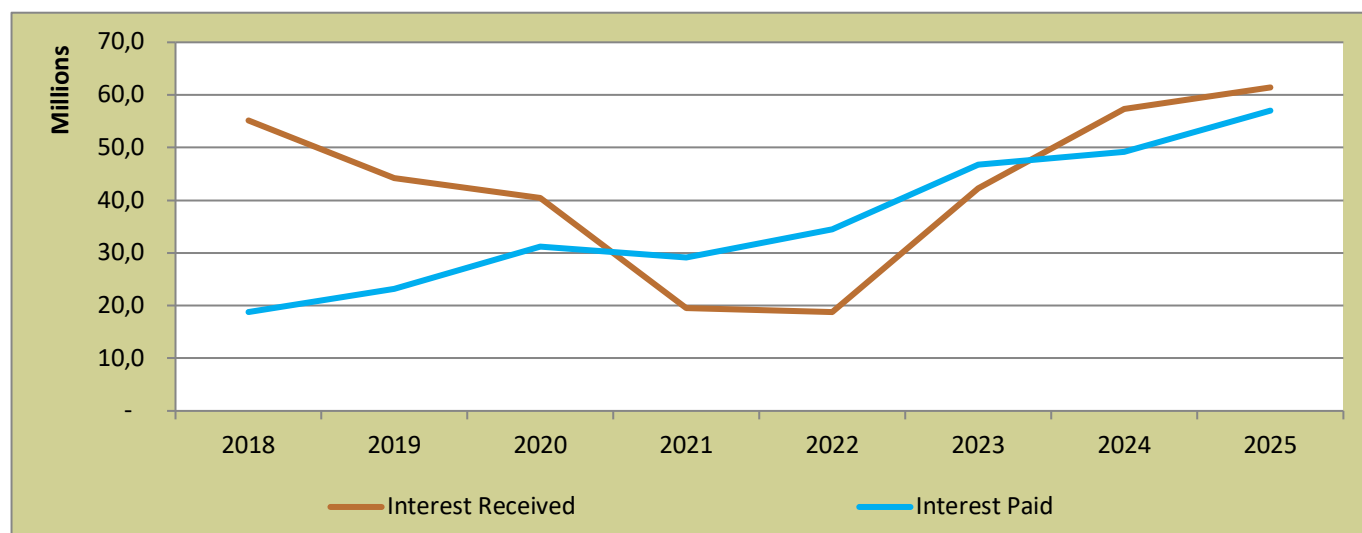


Table 2-1: Operating income by source

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Property Rates	310,0	333,0	361,9	387,1	414,4	452,0	484,5	530,6
Electricity Services	523,1	531,5	562,3	632,4	756,4	780,0	874,6	1 026,4
Water Services	197,3	147,3	171,6	134,4	146,8	162,1	203,3	209,8
Equitable Share	110,6	124,2	136,2	170,6	157,1	179,6	200,5	215,6
Conditional Operating Grants	23,0	21,8	24,5	24,2	39,1	31,7	18,8	18,8
Interest Received	55,1	44,3	40,5	19,5	18,8	42,3	57,3	61,4
Operating Income	1 532,1	1 524,0	1 617,5	1 734,5	1 949,5	2 101,3	2 350,2	2 623,3

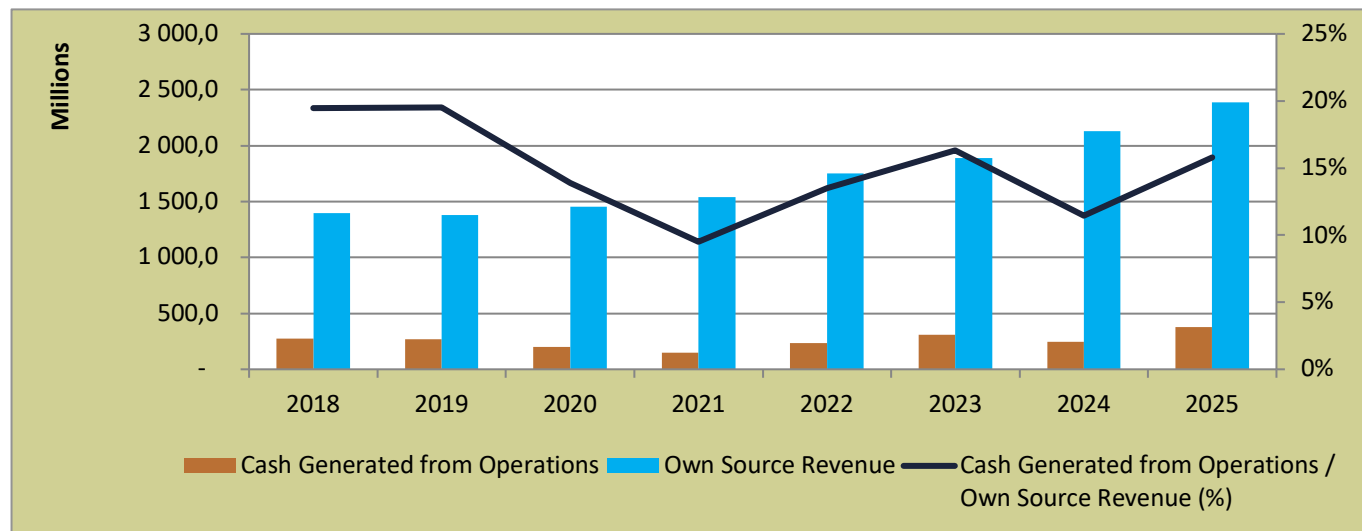
Table 2-2: Operating expenditure by item

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Staff Cost	458,6	479,4	509,5	577,1	569,4	565,5	654,9	690,9
Electricity Services	313,6	350,0	414,8	422,7	528,0	521,0	626,2	764,4
Water Services	16,1	30,7	30,9	31,0	31,2	23,0	32,1	34,4
Repairs and Maintenance	43,1	60,9	58,3	83,5	83,5	54,2	92,3	74,5
Depreciation	163,9	176,7	190,4	212,3	221,4	233,2	208,9	205,2
Interest Expense	18,8	23,2	56,0	38,6	44,3	59,9	63,4	72,9
Operating Expenses	1 364,0	1 487,6	1 653,9	1 825,6	1 935,4	1 949,8	2 241,5	2 498,2

2.3.3 Cash flow

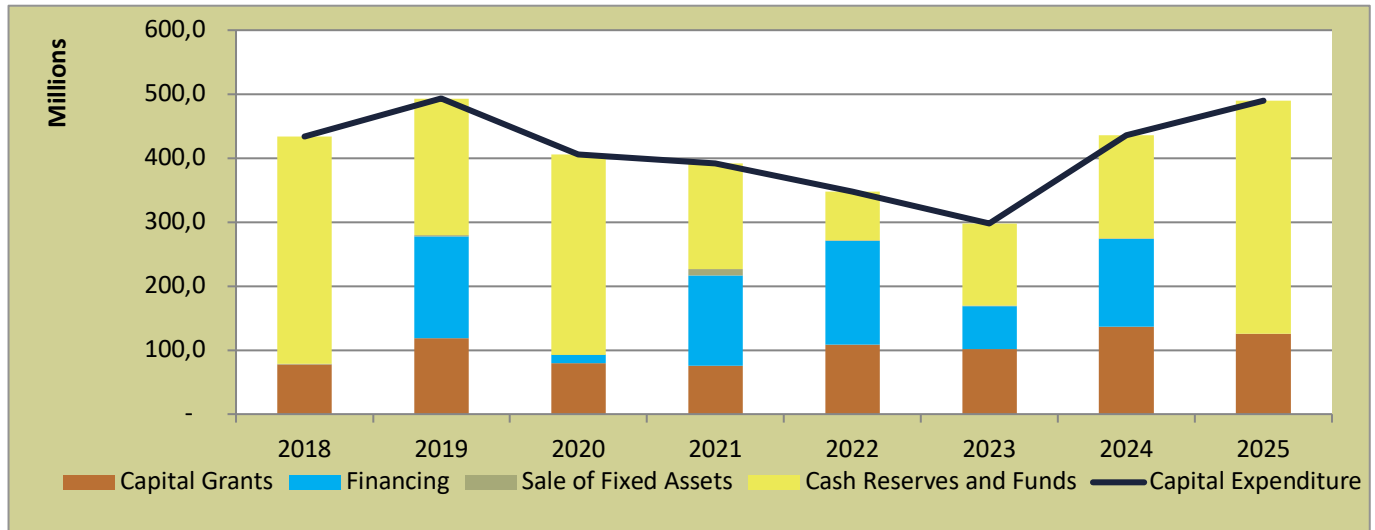
Stellenbosch has successfully generated cash from its operations throughout all years under review. This has been underpinned by the maintenance of a healthy collection rate. Cash from operations represents 15% of the municipality's own-source revenue, an improvement from the prior year.

Figure 2-15: Cash generated from operations/own source revenue



Over the past 8 years, Stellenbosch LM invested a cumulative R3.29 billion in capital infrastructure. This amount was funded by capital grants (25%); own cash reserves (53.8%); and external borrowings (20.7%). Stellenbosch did not undertake any additional borrowing during FY2024/25. The municipality remains heavily reliant on cash reserves and funds to fund infrastructure development. The funding mix observed over the review period can be considered balanced, with adequate borrowings undertaken to supplement own cash utilisation and grant funding. The municipality must however be cognisant of the impact of excessive own cash utilisation which can begin to erode the liquidity position over time, as evidenced by the decline in cash and cash equivalents as at FYE2024/25. It is thus recommended that consistent borrowings are undertaken to maintain historic levels of capital investment without relying too heavily on own cash reserves.

Figure 2-16: Capital funding mix



Stellenbosch is required to maintain sufficient cash reserves to cover Unspent Conditional Grants (R27.2 million), Short-Term Provisions (R76.1 million) and a Working Capital Provision (including 1-month's Opex) (R173.8 million). The municipality's unencumbered cash balance of R549.5 million was insufficient to meet the required minimum liquidity levels of R612.9 million, resulting in a cash shortfall of R63.4 million as at FYE2024/25. The cash coverage ratio (including working capital) decreased from 1.1:1 as at FYE2023/24 to 0.9:1 at FYE2024/25. The municipality has posted cash surpluses in 7 out of the 8 years under review.

Figure 2-17: Cash and investments

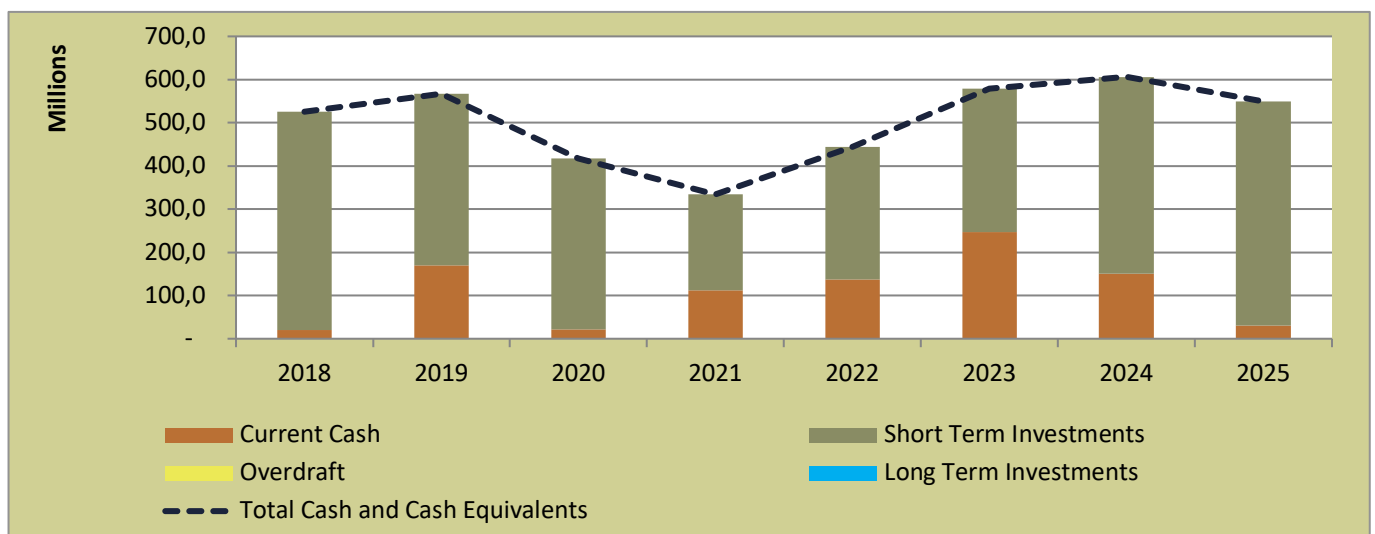


Figure 2-18: Minimum liquidity requirements

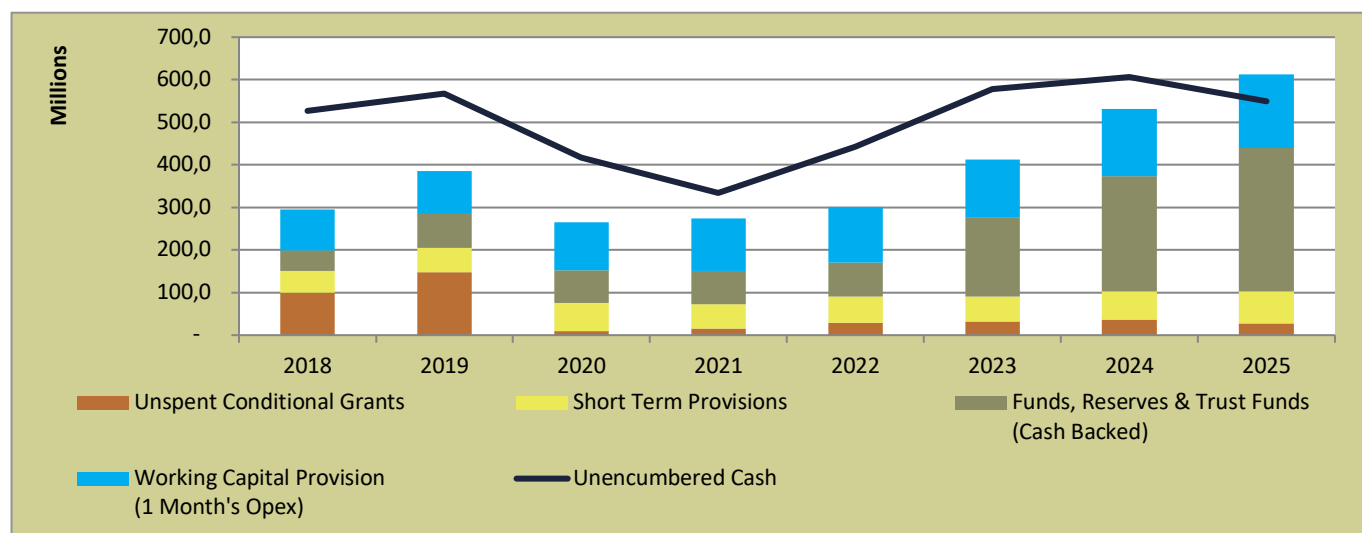


Table 2-3: Minimum liquidity requirements

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unspent Conditional Grants	100,3	148,2	8,9	15,5	29,7	32,5	37,2	27,2
Short Term Provisions	50,7	57,2	66,1	56,5	61,7	58,3	65,2	76,1
Funds, Reserves & Trust Funds (Cash Backed)	48,6	79,9	77,8	79,4	79,4	186,7	271,7	335,7
Total	199,6	285,3	152,7	151,4	170,8	277,5	374,1	439,1
Unencumbered Cash	526,3	567,7	417,8	334,1	443,4	578,7	606,4	549,5
Cash Coverage Ratio (excl Working Capital)	2,6	2,0	2,7	2,2	2,6	2,1	1,6	1,3
Working Capital Provision (1 Month's Opex)	96,0	100,5	112,2	122,5	130,9	135,3	156,8	173,8
Cash Coverage Ratio (incl Working Capital)	1,8	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,1	0,9
Minimum Liquidity Required	295,6	385,8	264,9	273,9	301,7	412,8	530,9	612,9
Cash Surplus/(Shortfall)	230,7	181,8	152,9	60,2	141,7	166,0	75,5	(63,4)

2.3.4 Key findings

The following key findings can be drawn from the historic financial analysis for the period FY2018-FY2025:

- The municipality finds itself in a strong liquidity position, with a liquidity ratio of 1.86:1 as at FYE2024/25.
- Stellenbosch LM was able to retain sufficient cash reserves to meet minimum liquidity requirements 7 out of 8 years under assessment. A cash shortfall of R63.4 million was posted during FYE2024/25.
- The municipality's collection rate fluctuated during the assessment period, with an average of 96.64% over the review period. The collection rate was calculated 97.11% as at FYE2024/25.
- Stellenbosch LM managed to generate cash from operations throughout the review period.

- The capital funding mix mainly consisted of capital grants (25%), borrowings (20.7%) and the municipality's own cash reserves (53.8%). Stellenbosch had a capital budget implementation ratio of 90% in FYE2024/25, below the NT norm range of 95%-100%
- Repairs and maintenance constitute 1.13% as a percentage of PPE in FYE2024/25. NT recommends a norm of 8%.
- The creditors payment period averaged 59 days over the review period. The creditors days as of FYE2024/25 is 53 days down from 58 days in the prior year, exceeding the NT recommended norm of 30 days.

2.3.5 Outcome of the independent financial assessment

a. Strengths

- Healthy collection rate 97.11% as at FYE2024/25 (above NT recommended benchmark of 95%).
- Strong liquidity ratio of 1.86:1 as at FYE2024/25 (within NT recommended benchmark 1.5:1)
- Stellenbosch met the minimum liquidity requirements in 7/8 years under review.
- Strong financial performance, with operating surpluses posted in 6/8 years under review.
- Cash generated by operations (excl. capital grants) throughout the review period.
- Gearing and debt service to total expenditure ratios within the NT recommended benchmarks.

b. Weaknesses

- Low Repairs and Maintenance as % of PPE and Investment Property (1.13% as at FYE2024/25).
- Capital budget implementation ratio of 90% in FYE2024/25, below the NT norm range of 95%-100%

2.3.6 Outcome of the long-term financial model forecast

The forecast outcomes from the long-term financial model form the basis of formulating the long-term financial strategy of Stellenbosch Local Municipality. These forecasts also inform, and form part of the affordability envelope presented the next section of this report.

2.3.7 Municipal revenue risk indicators

The latest S&P Global Market Intelligence Update of the Stellenbosch LM economy reveals economic output, i.e., Gross Value Add (GVA) of R24.52 billion (current 2024 prices) which represents approximately 26% of the district economy and 3% of the provincial economy. Annual GVA growth has fluctuated over the last five years, with an average growth rate of 0.4% p.a. Stellenbosch LM had a Tress Index (a measure of economic diversification) of 48.16. This places the municipality as the middle municipality in the district in terms of economic diversification. This is evident in the top 4 contributing sectors contributing 76.08% to GVA in 2024. The higher the degree of diversification, the more resilient the municipality will be to economic shocks. These factors led to a rating of 3.4 which is a "Medium to High" rating on the economic risk component of the MRRI.

Figure 2-19: MRRI: Economic risk

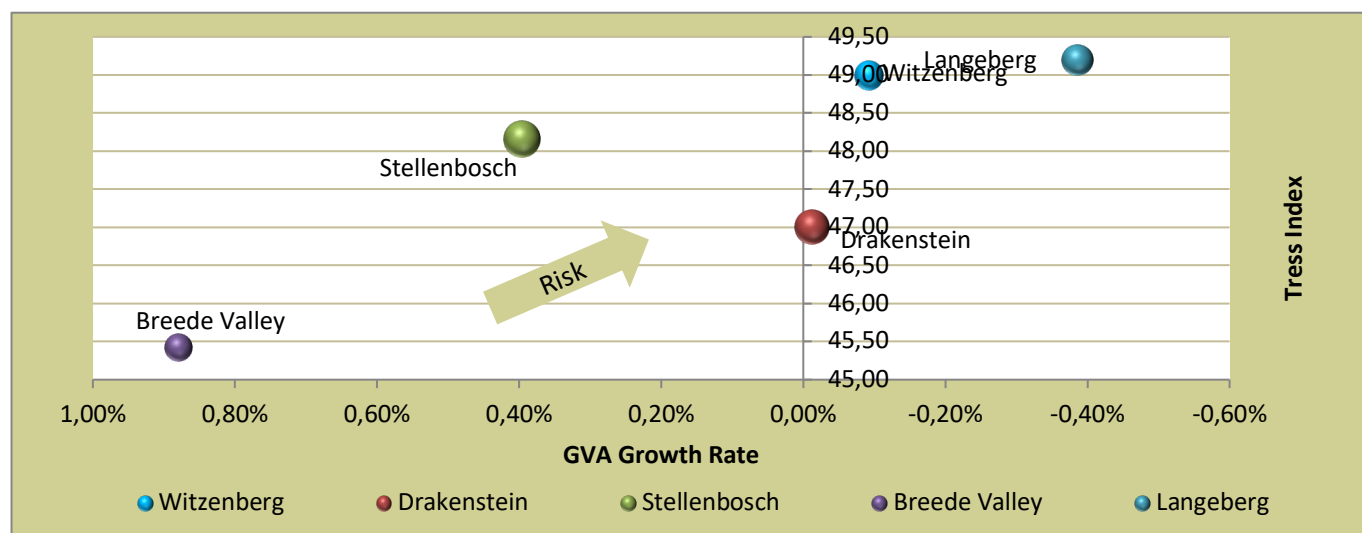
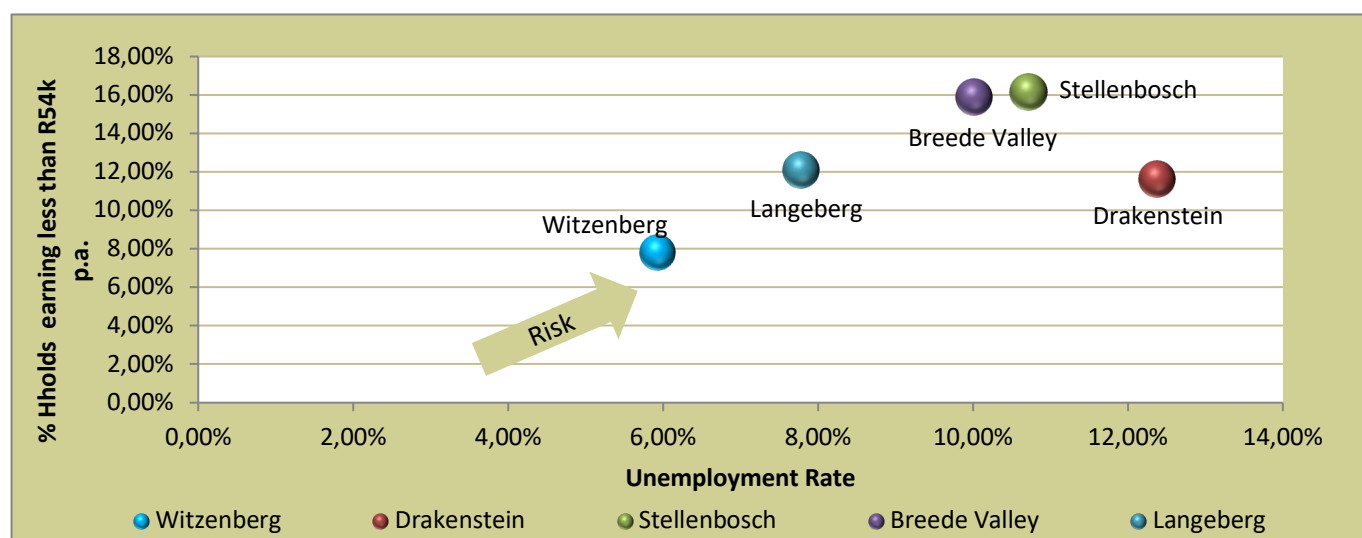


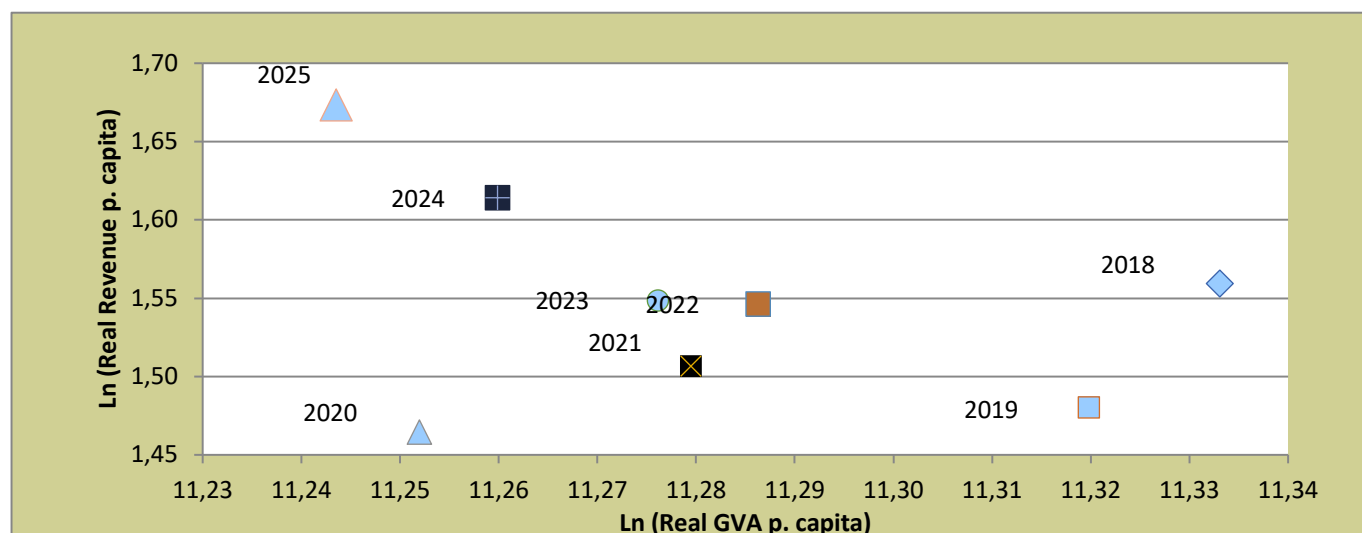
Figure 2-20 indicates the household ability to pay risk by plotting the percentage of households earning less than R54 000 per annum and the unemployment rate. A **“Medium to High”** risk rating on the household affordability component of the MRRI is due to 16.5% of households relying on indigent support, an official unemployment rate of 10.72%, and a Human Development Index of 0.73.

Figure 2-20: MRRI: Household ability to pay risk



The 2 MRRI components (economic risk and household ability to pay risk), resulted in an overall MRRI rating of 3.4 which resulted in **“Medium to High”**. This indicates that there is a medium to high risk that the municipality will not be able to generate the forecast cash revenue expected in future.

Figure 2-21: Historic real GVA per capita versus real revenue per capita



Fluctuations in the real revenue per capita reflect an overall increasing trend between 2018 and 2025. Notable reductions were observed in 2019 & 2020, whereafter year on year increases have been observed. The real GVA per capita decreased in between 2018-2025, with the only years of improvement being 2021 & 2022, representing the recovery from the economic fallout of the pandemic in 2020. This overall trend was influenced by rapid population growth at a 5-year average of 1.5% p.a. and the economic growth rate standing at a lower 5-year average of 0.4% p.a.

2.3.8 Long-Term Financial Model Outcomes

a. Base Case Scenario

- We modelled the municipality's cash needs compared to the operating cash flows it can expect to generate, based on the economy and population of the sub-region and drawing on the audited financial statements for the past 8 years up to FY2023/24 with the pre-audited financial statements used for FY2024/25. The 2025/26 February Adjustment Budget, as well as the Draft Capital Budget for FY2026/27-2028/29 were utilised. This forecast forms the basis to determine the future financial sustainability of the municipality.
- The "Base Case" presented below represents the ideal position the municipality should aim for. The Base Case aims to utilise realistic, achievable assumptions to guide the municipality towards long-term financial sustainability. These assumptions have been discussed and agreed upon with the municipality. Within the Base Case Model, the following variables were amended:
 - The collection rate is maintained at 95% throughout the planning period.
 - Creditor payment days of 59 days were decreased to 30 days over 10 years.
 - Repairs and maintenance expenditure was increased to 2.5% of PPE & IP (from 1.1%) over 10 years.
 - Electricity losses were maintained at 6.5% throughout the planning period, while water losses were decreased to 25% from 31.2% over a period of 1 year.
 - The MTREF capital expenditure programme was maintained as per the draft capital budget for FY2026/27-2028/29, with assumed annual growth in capital investment beyond FY2028/29 at 4%.
 - The MTREF external borrowing was maintained as per the draft capital budget for FY2026/27-2028/29, with assumed annual growth in borrowings beyond FY2028/29 at 6%.

- Borrowings under this scenario include 15-year amortising loans that carry interest at rates of 8% above forecast CPI over the planning period (expected to range between 10-12%).
- Tariff increases were included as put forward in the 2025/26 budget document.

Table 2-4: Base Case Outcomes:

Outcome	10-Year Outcome
Average annual % increase in Revenue	8,4%
Average annual % increase in Expenditure	8,8%
Accounting Surplus accumulated during Planning Period (Rm)	R 1 875
Operating Surplus accumulated during Planning Period (Rm)	R 945
Cash generated by Operations during Planning Period (Rm)	R 3 727
Average annual increase in Gross Consumer Debtors	14,0%
Capital investment programme during Planning Period (Rm) (FY2027-FY2036)	R 5 991
External Loan Financing during Planning Period (Rm) (FY2027-FY2036)	R 1 707
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Planning Period (Rm)	R 649
No of Months Cash Cover at the end of the Planning Period (Rm)	1,6
Liquidity Ratio at the end of the Planning Period	2,5 : 1
Gearing at the end of the Planning Period	30,1%
Debt Service to Total Expense Ratio at the end of the Planning Period	4,2%

b. Base Case Outcome

The municipality is forecast to post accounting surpluses in all years of the 10-year planning period. Additionally, operating surpluses (excluding capital grants) are forecast from FY2026/27 onwards. Cash is expected to be generated from operations throughout the planning period. The municipality's cash balance is forecast above the minimum liquidity requirement of one-months operating expenditure throughout the planning period.

The Base Case forecasts healthy operational cash generation over the planning period, with a total of R3.72 billion expected over the planning period. This is driven by the maintenance of a high collection rate of 95%. The reduction of creditors days, water losses as well as the healthy forecast financial performance also contribute to this positive forecast.

Stellenbosch LM's financial position is forecast to improve significantly over the planning period, with the liquidity ratio improving to 2.5:1 by the end of the planning period (1.86:1 at FYE2024/25). This improvement is influenced by the forecast increase in current assets, predominantly driven by the improving cash balance (from R549.5 million at FYE2024/25 to R649.0 million by the end of the 10-year planning period). While limited growth in cash and cash equivalents is expected over the short-term, owing to notable cash outlays to fund capital expenditure, the municipality is expected to maintain one-month's cash coverage throughout the planning period. This is a key indicator of financial sustainability. It must, however, be noted that should adverse economic conditions prevail and key assumptions such as the 95% collection rate not be met, it would be prudent to consider a downward revision of the affordable envelope presented in this report.

The Base Case presents an accelerated total capital investment programme over the planning period of R5 991 million (FY2027-FY2036). Cash reserves and funds remain a reliable and consistent source of funding and is expected to remain the main contributor over the planning period, followed by external financing and capital grants. The budgeted borrowing programme underpins the healthy liquidity position through reducing reliance on own cash reserves to achieve accelerated capital expenditure.

The assumptions in the Base Case can be considered as recommendations that aim to guide the municipality towards a financially sustainable position over the medium to long-term. The Base Case outcomes are characterized by a healthy liquidity ratio that underpins a capital investment programme that does not compromise liquidity and ensures that the minimum liquidity needed to cover at least 1-month's operating expenditure is available throughout the planning period.

Figure 2-22: Base Case Scenario Analysis of Surplus

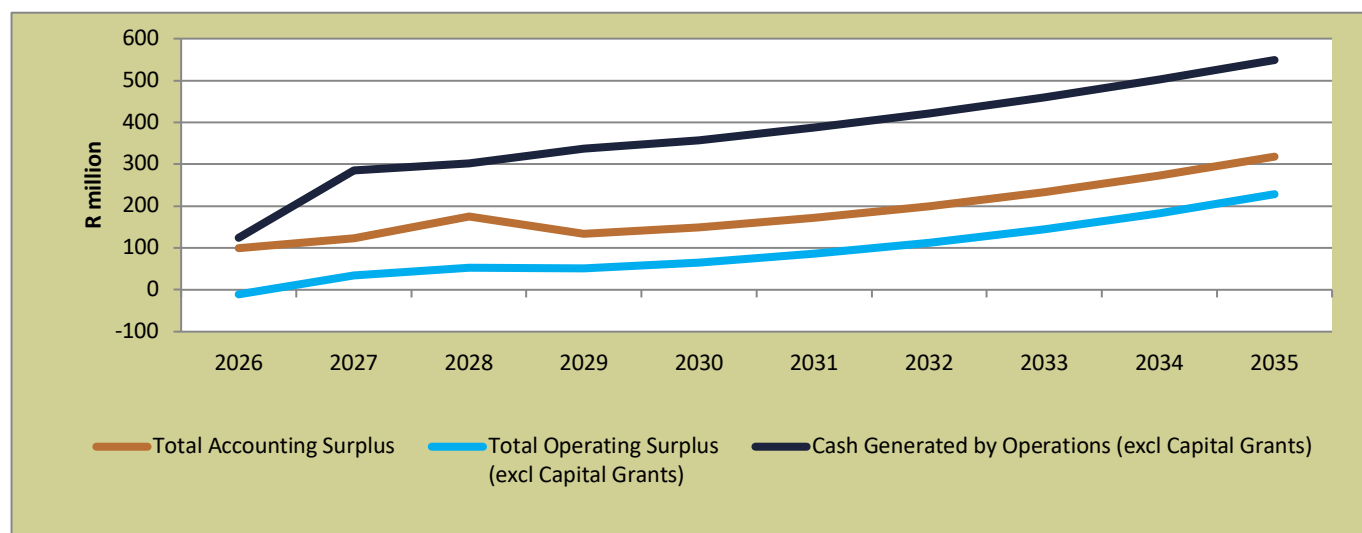


Figure 2-23: Base Case Scenario Bank Balance vs Minimum Liquidity

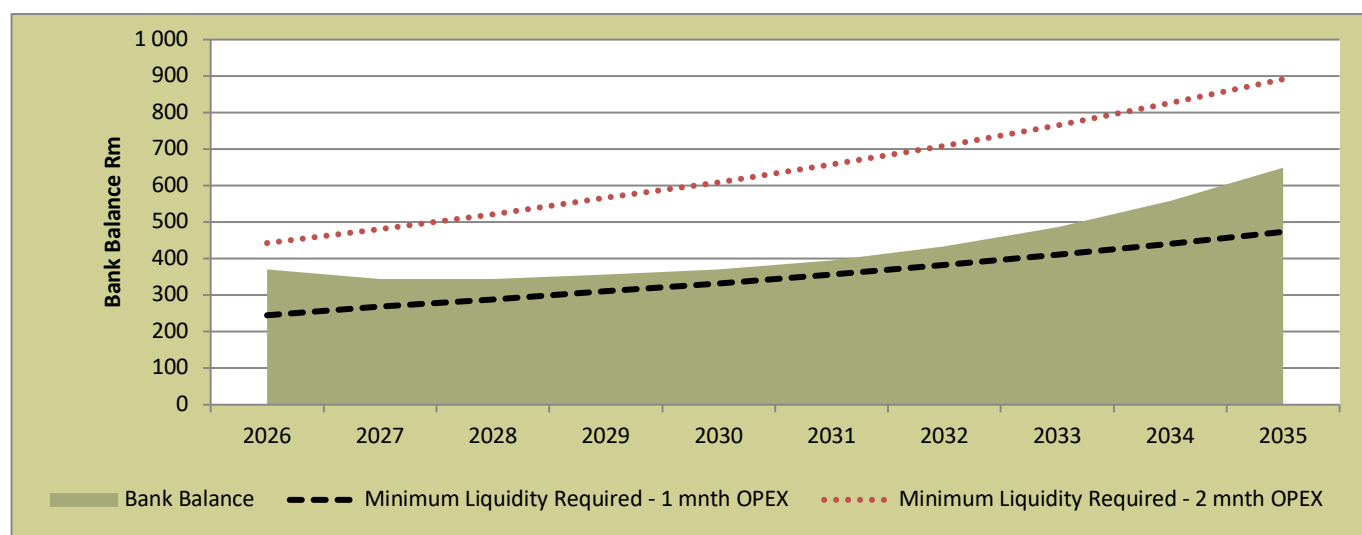


Figure 2-24: Base Case Scenario Capital Funding Mix (FY2027-FY2036)

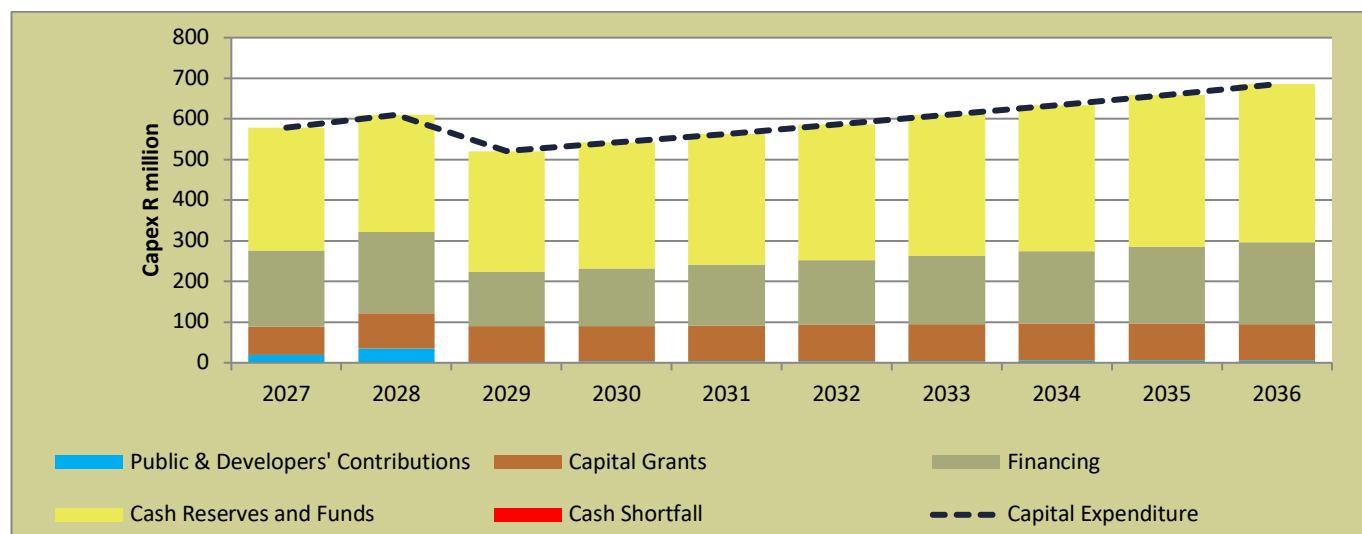
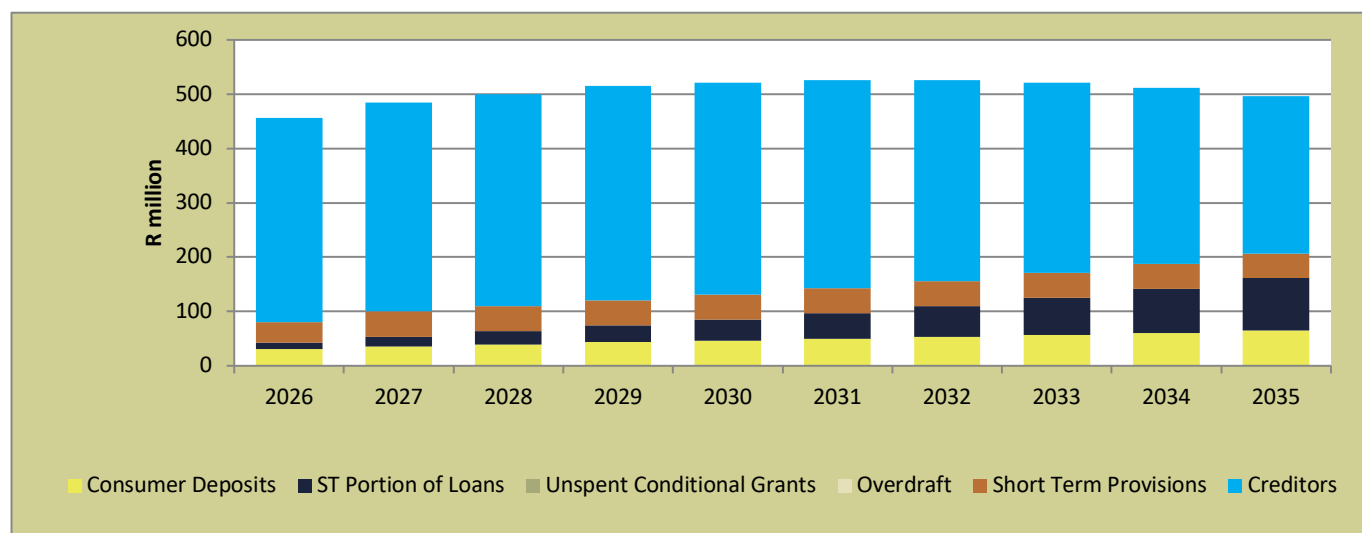


Figure 2-25: Base Case Scenario Current Liabilities



2.4 Summarised outcome of the long-term financial model forecast:

2.4.1 The socio-economic base and future revenue

The unemployment rate of 10.72% and the percentage of indigent households reliant on support (16.5%), create a Medium to high risk of households being unable to pay their municipal bills in future.

Investment in productive assets that create an enabling environment for economic growth, strengthening and expanding the economic base in the process, is critical for the municipality to pursue and sustain policies aimed at providing for the ever-increasing indigent population.

Tariff increases must be broadly aligned with CPI, and cognisance given to the implementation of a cost-reflective tariff structure.

2.4.2 Capital investment

This subsection provides a summary of the most significant forecast outcomes from the long-term financial model in terms of the municipality's ability to invest in capital over the long term. The next section includes the detail forecast outcomes as part of the municipality's 10-year affordability envelope. As the population increases, the municipality needs to cater for new migrants and improve access to and the quality-of-service delivery within the municipal area.

Heavy reliance is placed on the utilisation of own cash reserves. It must be noted that the extensive use of own cash reserves poses a high risk to the municipality's future liquidity. These further underscores the importance of implementing measures aimed at consolidating the healthy liquidity position. This is essential for the municipality's long-term sustainability.

The Base Case capital programme and funding mix was formulated with the aim of accelerating capital investment in order to meet the municipality's infrastructure and development needs, whilst ensuring that the long-term liquidity position is not compromised. The affordable capital envelope was calculated at R5 991 million for the 10-year planning period (FY2026/27-FY2035/36).

Affordability Envelope

3 Affordability Envelope

3.1 Affordable Future Capital Investment

3.1.1 Capex affordability and funding

We have calculated an affordable capital expenditure envelope for the 10-year planning period (FY2026/27-FY2035/36) which amounts to R5 911 million. This is underpinned by an optimised funding mix which balances sustainable own cash utilisation with affordable levels of borrowings to supplement forecast capital grant funding.

3.1.2 MTREF capital funding mix

The table below reflects the funding mix for the proposed Base Case MTREF capital investment programme (FY2026/27-FY2028/29).

Table 3-1: Base Case MTREF Funding Mix

Year	Total	2027	2028	2029
Public & Developers' Contributions	58	20	36	3
Capital Grants	237	69	87	81
Financing	520	187	199	133
Cash Reserves and Funds	895	303	288	304
Capital Expenditure	1 710	579	610	521

Over the past 8 years, Stellenbosch LM has invested a cumulative R3.29 billion in capital infrastructure. Historically, Stellenbosch LM was heavily reliant on cash reserves and funds to fund capital expenditure, with 53.8% of capital funding emanating from cash reserves. The remainder was comprised from borrowings (20.7%) and capital grants (25.0%). This funding mix indicates a conservative capital financing approach, characterised by limited reliance on debt and the leveraging of a strong liquidity position. As at FYE2024/25, the gearing ratio stood at 19.6%, underscoring a relatively low level of leverage. IPM recommends a maximum gearing ratio of 35% while NT's maximum level is 45%. In addition, the debt service to total expenditure ratio of 5.1% reflects a manageable debt repayment burden and adequate capacity to meet debt obligations without placing undue pressure on operating budgets.

The strong reliance on cash reserves has kept debt levels relatively low, but this may begin to reduce liquidity over time. Excessive cash-funded capital spending could weaken future cash buffers, particularly as costs and service demands increase. Stellenbosch LM therefore has scope to make greater use of long-term borrowing or grant funding to support a more balanced and sustainable capital funding approach, while still maintaining prudent debt levels.

3.1.3 10-Year capital funding mix

The Base Case capital funding mix for the 10-year planning period is forecast to be as follows:

Table 3-2: Base Case 10-Year Funding Mix (Rm) (FY2027-FY2036)

Capital Funding Mix (Rm)	Total	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Public & Developers' Contributions	87	20	36	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5
Capital Grants	821	69	87	81	81	82	83	84	85	85	83
Financing	1 707	187	199	133	141	150	159	169	179	189	201
Cash Reserves and Funds	3 322	303	288	304	316	328	340	353	366	380	396
Cash Shortfall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Expenditure	5 911	579	610	521	542	564	586	610	634	659	686

The table below indicates the forecast capital grant funding over the 10-year planning period. The Draft Capital Budget for FY2026/27-2028/29 reflected a notable reduction in capital grants compared to the February Adjustment Budget for FY2025/26-2027/28. This has necessitated a reduction in the affordable capital envelope from the previous iteration of this report. Public & developers' contributions have now been included.

Table 3-3: Forecast Capital Grant Funding (FY2027-FY2036)

Capital Grants (Rm)	Total	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
Capital Grants	821	69	87	81	81	82	83	84	85	85	83

The municipality must thus strive to achieve the assumptions included in the Base Case to allow for an affordable implementation of the capital expenditure programme, while ensuring an improvement in the liquidity ratio through affordable utilization of own cash reserves. The Base Case indicates that the major source of funding will be from cash reserves, followed by borrowing and capital grants over the planning period. The municipality must thus focus on balancing sources for capital expenditure so that cash is not strained in future. It is recommended that, at the very least, the Base Case capital funding recommendations are implemented to ensure that the long-term sustainability of the municipality is prioritised. The proposed funding mix is illustrated below:

Figure 3-1: Base Case Capital Funding Mix (FY2027-FY2036)

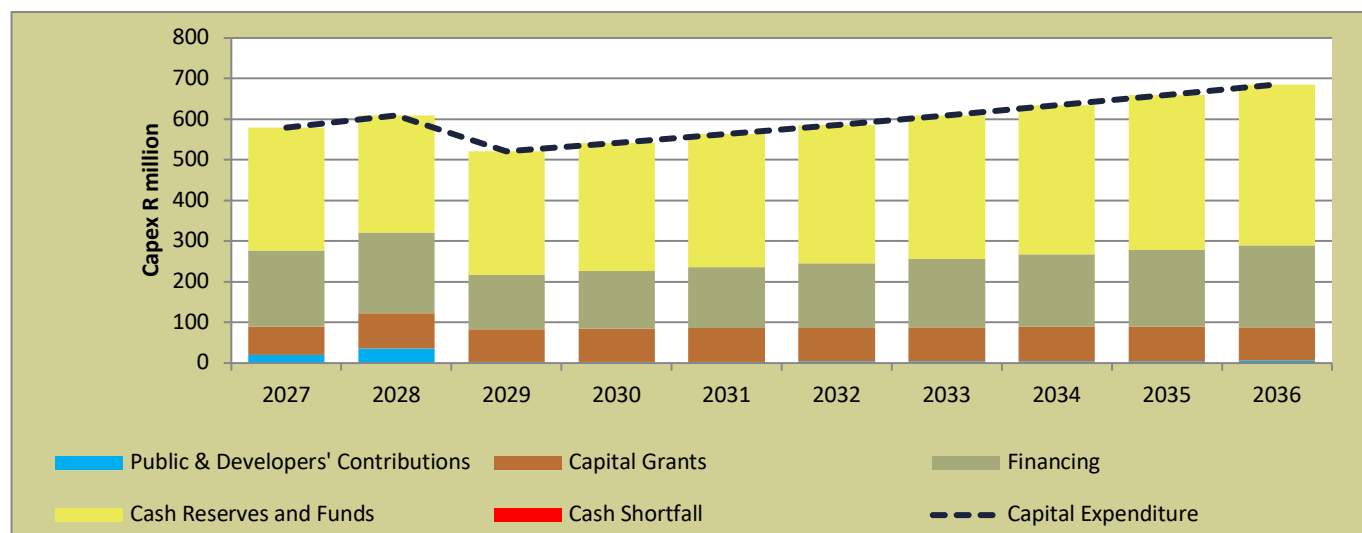
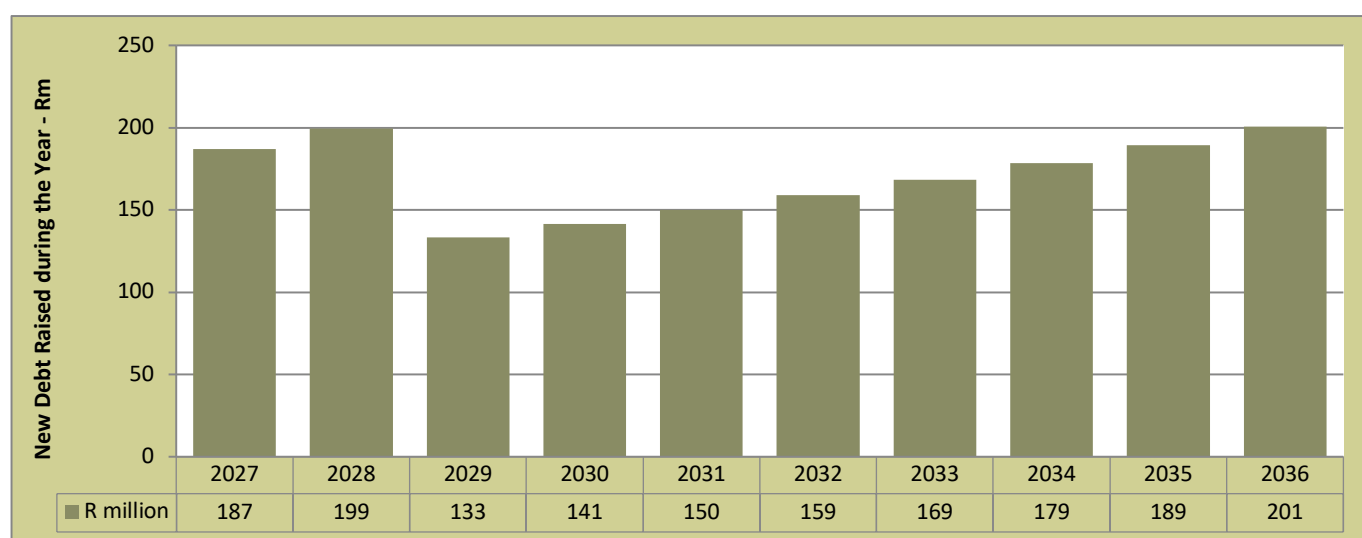


Figure 3-2: Base Case New Debt Raised (FY2027-FY2036)

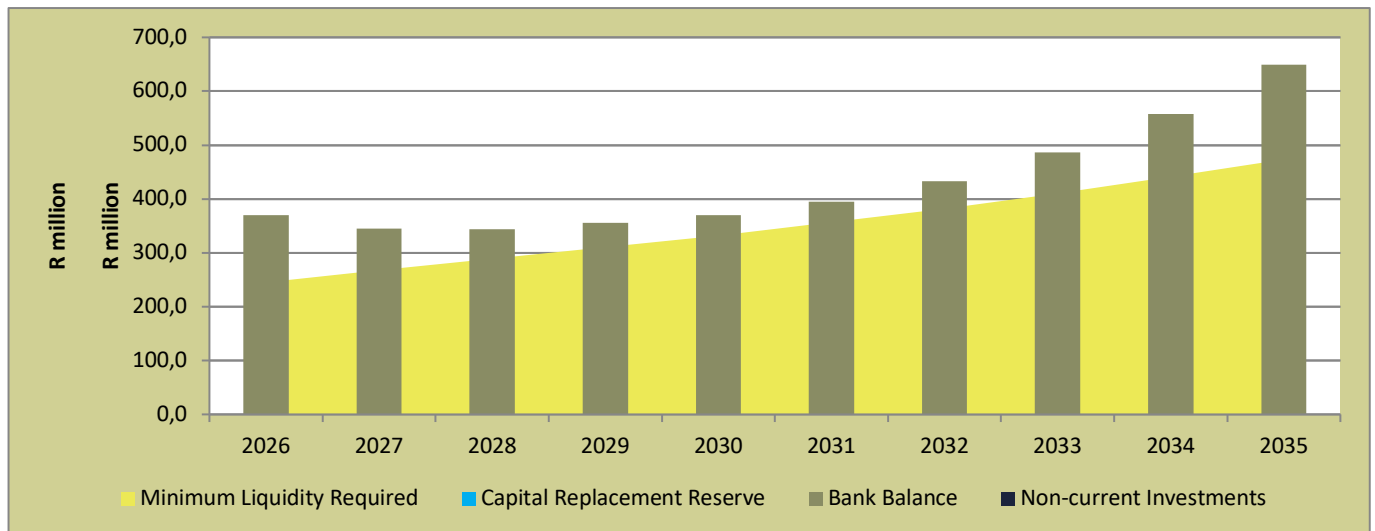


3.1.4 Liquidity and Capital Replacement Reserve

The minimum required liquidity levels cater for unspent conditional grants, short-term provisions, reserves, and a working capital provision of 1-month's operating expenditure. Historically, Stellenbosch achieved the minimum liquidity requirement and posted cash surpluses in 7 out of 8 years under the review period. It is important that the municipality undertakes a prudent approach to capital investment while ensuring that the capital investment decisions do not come at the cost of liquidity and financial sustainability. Stellenbosch is forecast to meet the minimum liquidity requirement of one-months operating expenditure throughout the planning period.

The capital replacement reserve serves to assist the municipality in ensuring that adequate reserves are kept for funding the future replacement, renewal and upgrading of assets to prevent a decline in operational efficiency or unnecessary obsolescence of assets. The annual depreciation charge is considered an indicator as to the extent of adequate annual provisions into the CRR.

Figure 3-3: Base Case Cash vs Minimum Liquidity Levels



a. Gearing

Stellenbosch undertook approximately R681.8 million in new loans over the review period. This resulted in the municipality reaching a gearing ratio of 19.6% at FYE2024/25. This remains below the NT maximum norm of 45% as well as IPM's maximum recommended limit of 35%. From a debt service perspective, the current levels remain within the recommended limits of 7% and 8% by IPM & NT respectively. The Base Case includes an accelerated borrowing programme aimed to underpin the funding from own cash sources and expected capital grant funding. IPM's maximum recommended limits serve as a guide towards the formulation of the borrowing programme. As depicted in the graphs below, from both a gearing and debt service perspective, the municipality is forecast to maintain an affordable debt profile. This underpins the contributions from own cash reserves and capital grants and enables an affordable acceleration of the capital investment programme. The loan tenor is assumed at 15-years for all new debt included in the Base Case. This underpins financial sustainability through supporting cash flow and liquidity management as a result of reducing annual debt service charges. This is particularly prevalent given the extent of the borrowing programme included in the Base Case.

Figure 3-4: Base Case Gearing (%)

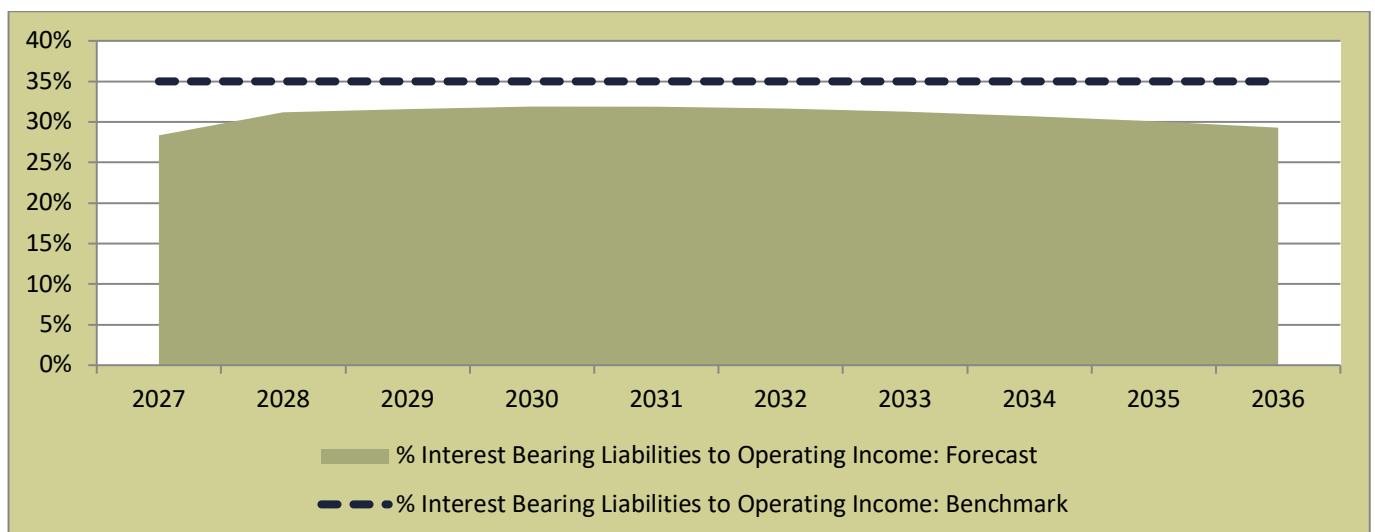
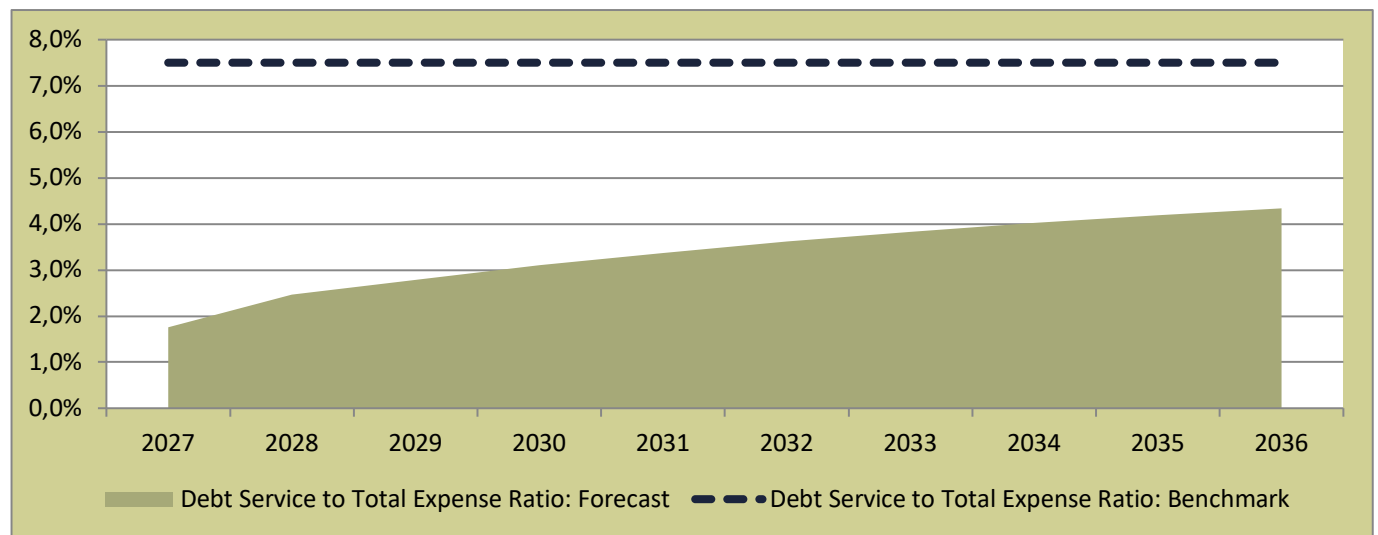


Figure 3-5: Base Case Debt Service to Total Expense Ratio (%)







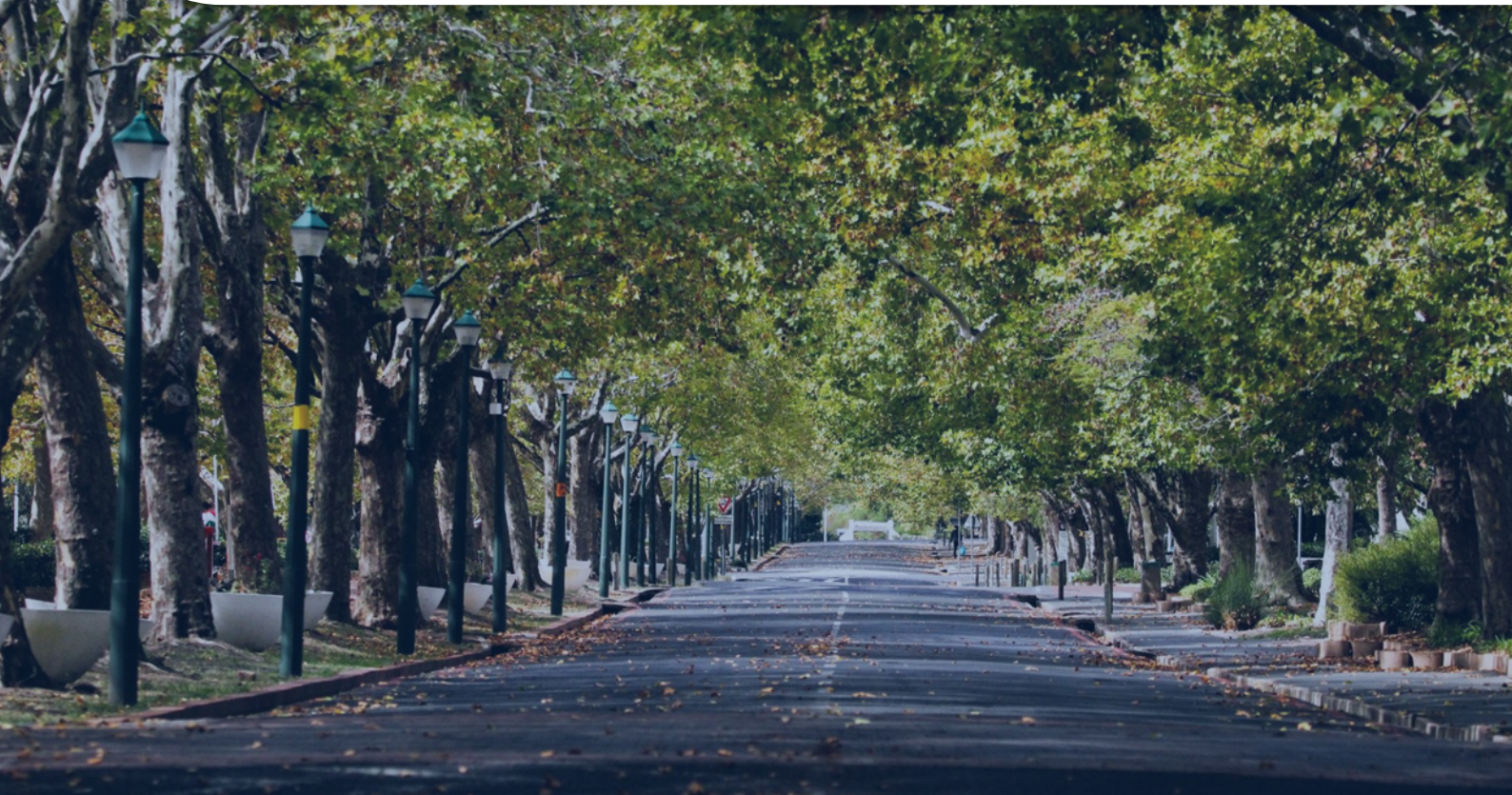
Stellenbosch Local Municipality



Capital Expenditure Framework

Prioritisation Framework

2026/27





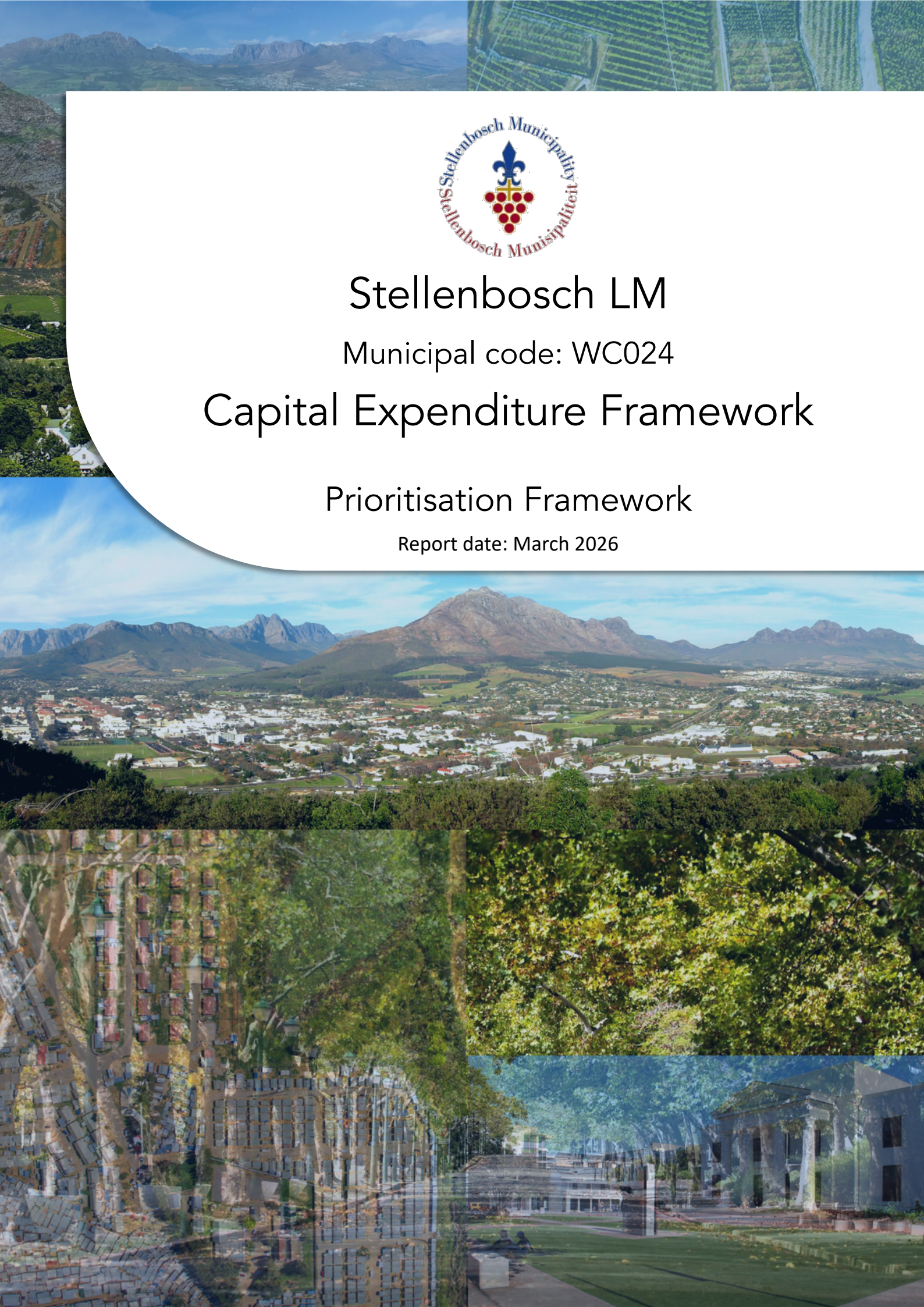
Stellenbosch LM

Municipal code: WC024

Capital Expenditure Framework

Prioritisation Framework

Report date: March 2026



Disclaimer

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Nomenclature / Abbreviations

CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CPM	Capital Prioritisation Model
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUDG	Integrated Urban Development Grant
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LTFM	Long-Term Financial Model
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
PDA	Priority Development Area
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
MP	Master Plan

Phase 1

Introduction

1 Part 1: Introduction

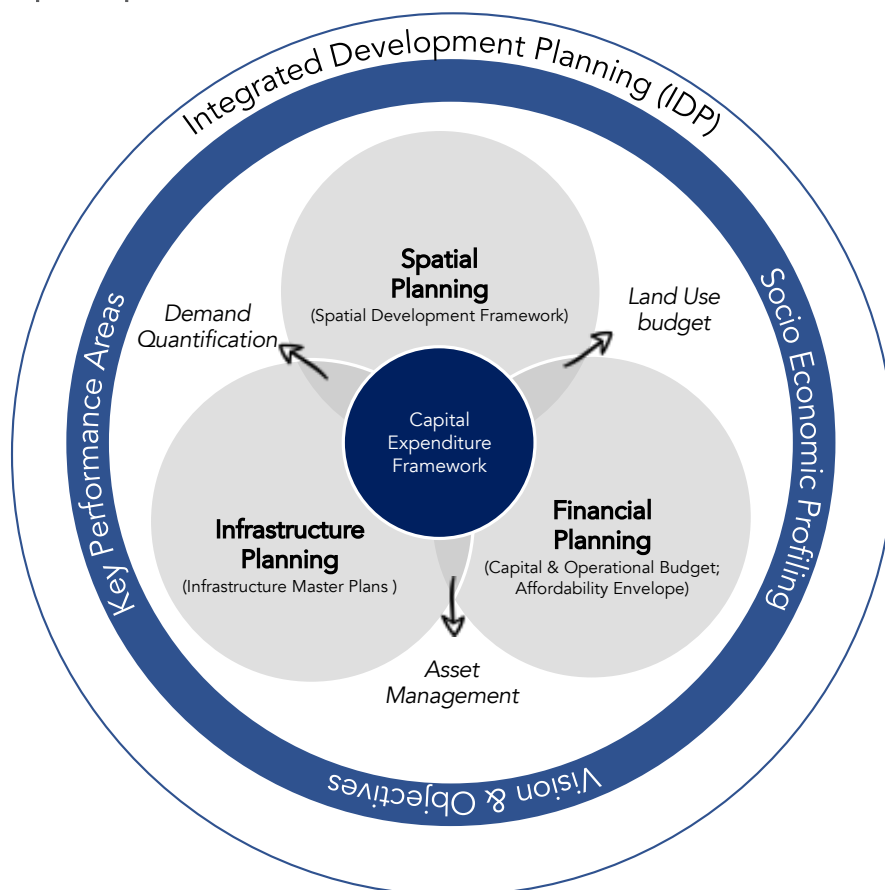
1.1 What is a Capital Expenditure Framework

According to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) guidelines, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a consolidated, high-level view of a municipality's long-term infrastructure investment needs. It ensures that infrastructure priorities are spatially aligned with municipal strategic objectives, budgetary realities, and development plans. The framework is grounded in principles of sustainability, financial feasibility, and strategic alignment, balancing immediate infrastructure needs with long-term development goals, the relationships between these spheres of planning and principles is illustrated in Figure 1–1.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) mandates the inclusion of a CEF within a municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Specifically, Section 21(n) of SPLUMA requires that an SDF "determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially." This legislative requirement underscores the importance of integrating spatial planning with financial planning, ensuring that the spatial strategies articulated in the SDF are implemented through practical and affordable infrastructure investments.

A Capital Expenditure Framework links spatial development strategies with budgetary constraints and infrastructure demands. It provides a transparent mechanism for prioritising projects, promoting the efficient allocation of resources, and aligning capital expenditure with the municipality's long-term strategic vision.

Figure 1–1: The Capital Expenditure Framework within the built environment context



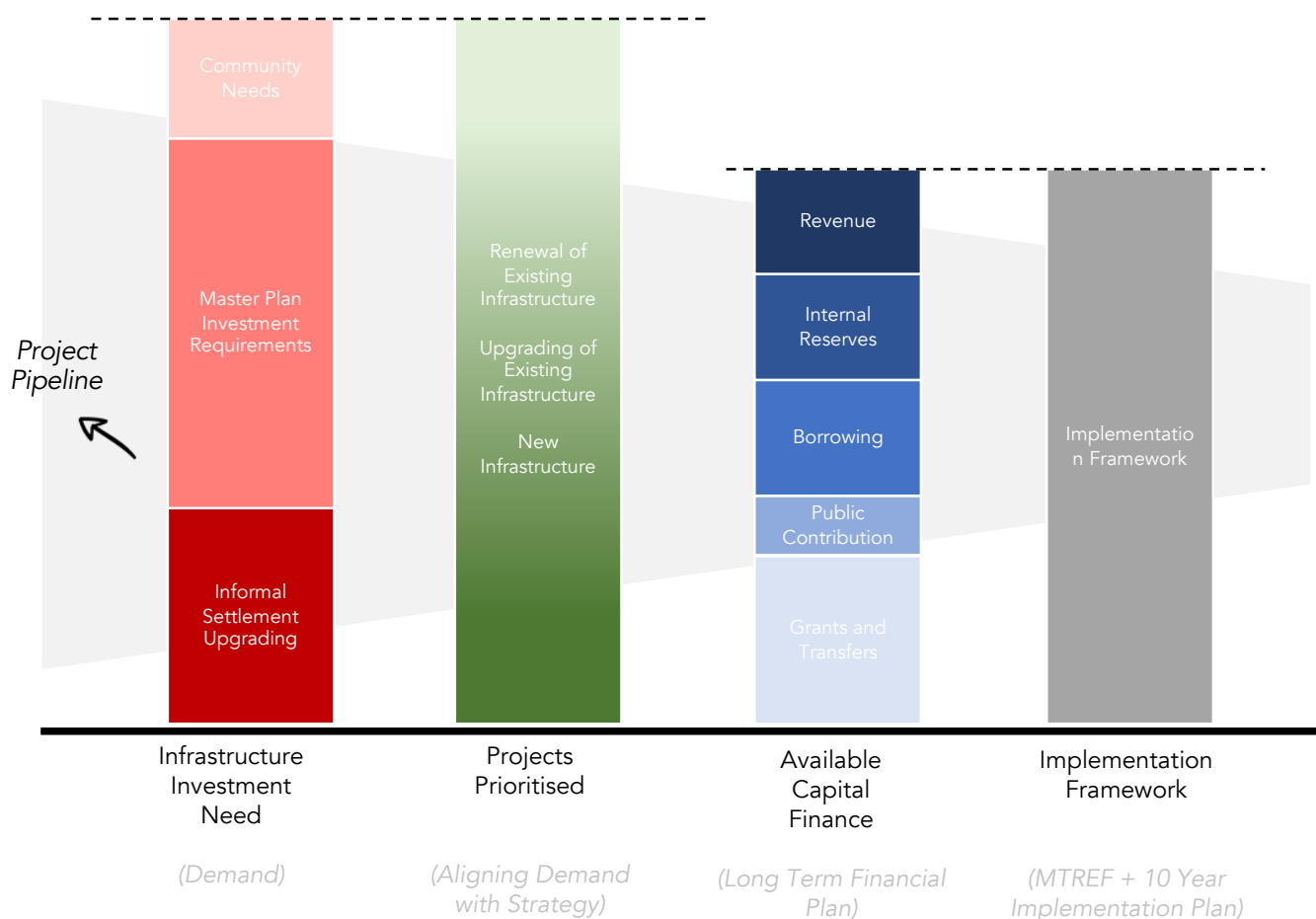
1.2 Aim of Capital Expenditure Framework

The aim of a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is to create a structured and strategic approach to municipal infrastructure expenditure. The CEF is intended to align the municipality's spatial development strategies with its financial resources and capacity, ensuring that long-term growth and development objectives are achievable, and inform operational activities of a municipality.

A CEF aims to provide a municipality with the means to inform financial planning with infrastructure planning and spatial priorities identified in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It aims, furthermore, to establish a clear methodology for municipalities to evaluate, prioritise, and inform implementation processes of infrastructure projects within their affordability envelope, supporting both immediate and long-term development goals.

From Figure 1–2 one can see the illustration that infrastructure investment need, expressed as projects, usually exceeds available capital finance, and therefore it is an imperative for municipalities to partake in a prioritisation process to determine which projects are best aligned with the strategy of the municipality, together with a budget scenario process to determine which projects are affordable and should be implemented when.

Figure 1–2: Relationship between infrastructure investment needs, affordability envelope, prioritisation process, and budget scenario process



1.3 Objectives of Capital Expenditure Framework

The key objectives of a CEF is to:

- Socio-economic trends: Understand the socio-economic trends in a municipality over the long term;
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs: Assess and detail the municipality's long-term infrastructure requirements based on an SDF-informed land use budget, infrastructure standards, anticipated socio-economic growth, existing infrastructure, and backlogs;
- Align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Translate the spatial vision and strategic priorities outlined in the SDF into priority development areas which informs prioritisation practices;
- Consolidate Infrastructure Demand: Create a comprehensive list of infrastructure projects across various sectors in line with the municipality's mandate, reflecting the municipality's overall infrastructure demands;
- Contextualise Financial Affordability: Integrate the municipality's affordability envelope, derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), to ensure infrastructure expenditure are financially sustainable over the planning horizon;
- Facilitate Prioritisation: Establish a framework to evaluate and rank projects based on strategic alignment, socio-economic impact, and spatial targeting amongst others, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and impactful projects;
- Determine a Budget Scenario: Offer a structured, evidence-based approach to infrastructure planning and budgeting, improving decision-making processes and accountability to stakeholders - amongst others, to indicate project-level responses per asset type per functional area;
- Enable Spatial Transformation: Direct infrastructure investments toward spatial transformation goals, focusing on reducing inequalities, improving access to services, and promoting inclusive economic growth, and;
- Bridge Short-Term and Long-Term Planning: Ensure a coherent link between the short-term MTREF cycles, Medium-term Integrated Development Plan (IDP) cycles and the municipality's long-term development vision, embedding sustainability and foresight into the planning process.

1.4 Role of the Capital Expenditure Framework as a policy instrument

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a cornerstone of municipal planning, grounded in South Africa's legislative framework and designed to bridge the gap between long-term spatial development strategies and actionable infrastructure expenditure. The concept of the CEF was formalised under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013), specifically in Section 21(n), which mandates municipalities to determine a spatially referenced CEF as part of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This legislative requirement reflects the increasing emphasis on aligning planning and budgeting processes to address developmental challenges effectively.

Historically, the Constitution of South Africa laid the foundation for this alignment in Section 153, which directs municipalities to prioritise the basic needs of communities while promoting socio-economic development through structured planning and budgeting. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was

introduced as a mechanism to achieve this in the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993), evolving through subsequent legislation, including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000). The MSA established the IDP as the principal planning instrument of local government, requiring it to incorporate a comprehensive financial plan and a Spatial Development Framework. This integration ensures that municipal resources are allocated effectively to achieve the long-term developmental vision.

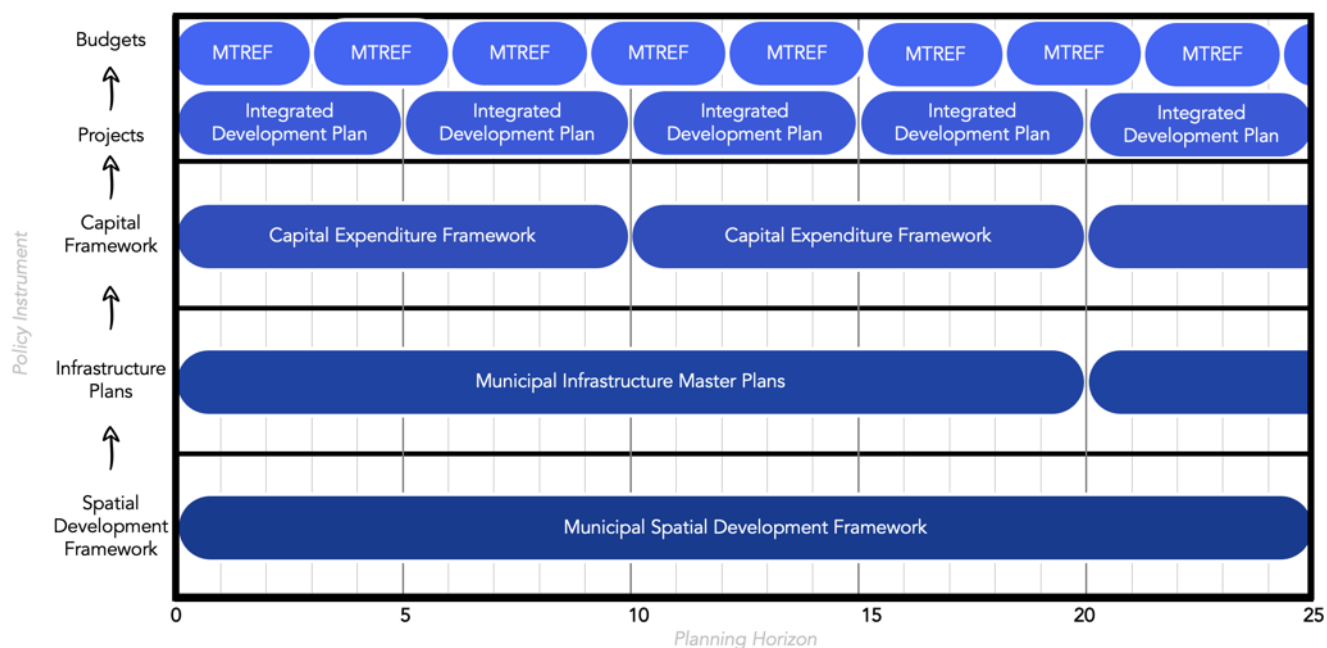
The CEF builds on these legislative imperatives by operationalising the SDF within the IDP framework. As a long-term (10-year) planning tool, the CEF quantifies infrastructure needs, consolidates them into prioritised project pipelines, and aligns them with the municipality's financial capacity as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP). It ensures that infrastructure investments are not only spatially targeted but also financially sustainable, bridging the divide between visionary spatial strategies and practical implementation.

The CEF also plays a vital role in South Africa's Local Government Accountability Cycle, a governance framework defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, Act 56 of 2003). This cycle integrates planning, budgeting, and reporting processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with development priorities. Through informing the IDP, and so the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), the CEF enables municipalities to stabilise their decision-making processes. It provides a consistent rationale for allocating resources, ensuring that both short-term operational needs and long-term developmental objectives are addressed.

Importantly, the CEF institutionalises long-term planning practices within municipalities. It encourages decision-makers to adopt a forward-looking perspective that considers future growth patterns, socio-economic trends, and financial constraints. This approach reduces the reactive nature of municipal budgeting, replacing it with proactive, evidence-based strategies that support equitable service delivery and spatial justice.

The CEF is a transformative policy instrument that integrates spatial, financial, and infrastructure planning within the legislative and operational frameworks of municipal governance. It strengthens the IDP as the single most strategic document of municipalities, ensures alignment with the SDF, and guides resource allocation through the MTREF and SDBIP. Through its structured and integrated approach, the CEF enables municipalities to achieve their developmental mandates while ensuring financial sustainability and fostering spatial transformation.

Figure 1–3: The relationship between policy instruments effecting the spatial form



1.5 Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

The structure of this report is outlined below to guide the reader through the key components of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and its alignment with municipal planning processes as well as the norms and standards of the CEF.

Table 1-1: Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 1: Inception and Information Gathering	Phase 1	To provide a contextualisation to the Capital Expenditure Framework. This phase comprises the inception process of the CEF as well as the information gathering process in which a comprehensive integrated infrastructure investment framework, or portfolio of projects, is collated.
Part 2: Functional Area and Spatial Category for Investment Planning Profiling and Spatial Demand Quantification	Phase 2a	This part introduces functional areas for priority investment which are defined and mapped to indicate the spatial strategy depicted in the MSDF (linked to the MSDF proposals). The identified functional areas are used to determine the future population, housing, and land demand based on existing socio-economic and related data which is used in the spatial demand quantification component.
Part 3: Infrastructure demand	Phase 2b	This part determines the investment requirements for each functional area, including operational and maintenance costs per asset class. The goal is to compare the optimal infrastructure requirements scenario with the known infrastructure demand based on current planning frameworks.
Part 4: Affordability Envelope	Phase 3	This part is a reflection of the municipality's financial health and long-term financial plan. Primarily it includes the results of the re-application of the long-term financial plan to determine the appropriate affordability envelope.
Part 5: Prioritisation and Budget Scenario	Phase 4	This part has a prioritisation framework that considers spatial, engineering, and financial factors to calculate a composite score indicating each project's relative importance in the pipeline. It also applies this framework to the budget fit process to determine how to allocate capital within the affordability envelope per project for the next 10 years.

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 6: Capital Expenditure Programme	Phase 5	This part is a breakdown of the 10-year capital expenditure framework. Essentially, it analyses the fitted project pipeline in terms of spatial alignment, asset type alignment, and other attributes to ultimately verify that the 10-year capital expenditure framework is in line with the strategic intent of the prioritisation framework and the MSDf objectives.
Part 7: Institutional Arrangements and Project Closeout	Phase 6	This phase comprises of a concluding chapter to the CEF, this part aims to identify areas of enhancement that will render the CEF not only as a compliance document but to solidify institutional change around the alignment of planning, engineering, and financial practices – with the ultimate aim to improve service delivery. Furthermore this phase contains a final close-out report detailing the project timeline and conclusions drawn.

Phase 4

Prioritisation Framework

2 Part 5: Prioritisation

2.1 Contextualisation

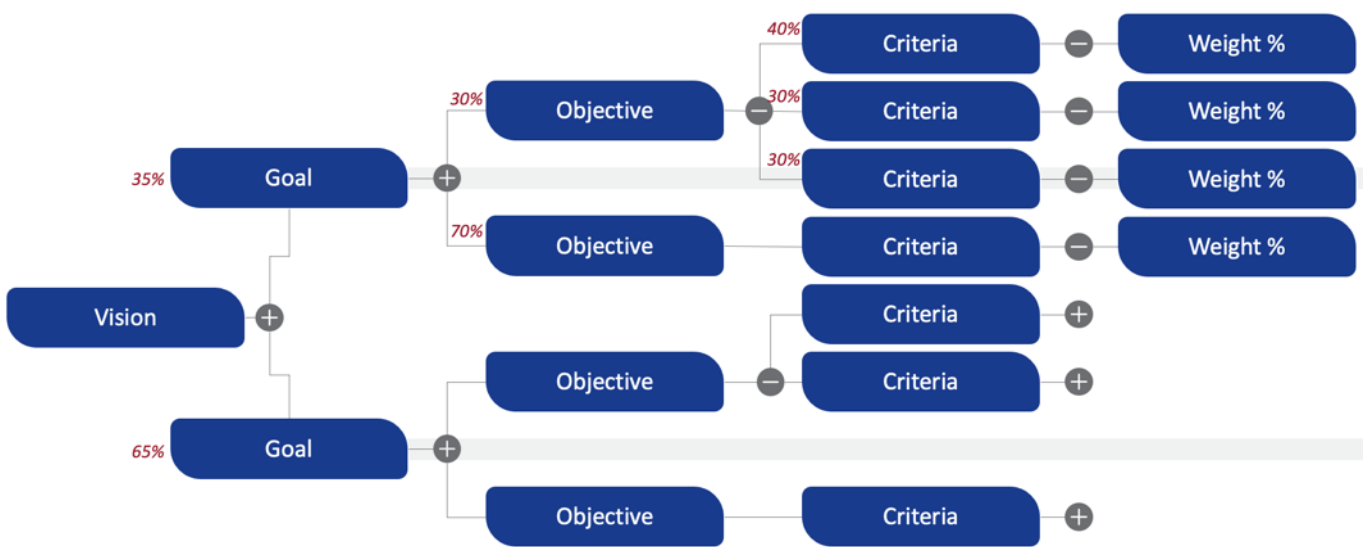
Prioritisation in a capital expenditure framework refers to the process of ranking and selecting investment projects based on their relative importance, measured in terms of their strategic alignment. This is typically done in order to ultimately allocate limited resources to the most deserving projects and ensure that the organisation's goals and objectives are met in the most efficient and effective manner.

Multi-criteria assessment frameworks are often used in prioritisation, as they provide a systematic and comprehensive approach to evaluating and comparing projects. These frameworks consider multiple dimensions or criteria that are relevant to the organisation, such as financial performance, strategic alignment, risk, and impact.

In a multi-criteria assessment framework, each project is rated against each criterion using a set of predefined weights and scales. The ratings are then combined to generate an overall score or rank for each project, which can be used to determine its priority. The selection of criteria and their relative importance is determined based on the specific goals and objectives of the organisation, as well as any relevant constraints or limitations.

Using a multi-criteria assessment framework can help organisations to make more informed and objective decisions about their capital expenditure priorities, by taking into account a wide range of factors and considering trade-offs between different criteria. This can lead to better alignment with strategic goals, improved allocation of resources, and increased return on investment.

Figure 2–1: Prioritisation Framework



2.2 Prioritisation Rationale

A prioritisation rationale is a written explanation that outlines the reasoning behind prioritising projects, initiatives, or investments. The criteria used in the prioritisation process and how each project was evaluated and ranked are detailed in the rationale. This document provides transparency and

accountability in the decision-making process and allows stakeholders to understand why certain projects were given priority.

The prioritisation rationale is influenced by the strategic goals and objectives of the municipality. It typically includes objectives, criteria, and weights associated to each. Having a clear prioritisation rationale can help build trust and support among stakeholders and serve as a reference for future decision-making. As the CEF is an extension of the municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF), it is key that the two documents are aligned. To align the documents key focus is placed on the municipality's SDF strategies. The rationale is an important tool for ensuring that resources are allocated in a way that aligns with the municipality's goals and objectives.

2.2.1 Objectives

The Stellenbosch prioritisation model is a framework used to evaluate and rank capital projects based on multiple criteria. The objectives of this model are as follows:

- **Strategic Focus Area Alignment:** This objective assesses how well a project aligns with the strategic focus areas identified by the municipality. This helps ensure that resources are being allocated to initiatives that support the municipality's overall goals and objectives.
- **Master Plan Alignment:** This objective evaluates how well a project aligns with the municipality's master plan, which outlines its long-term vision for growth and development. Projects that are in line with the master plan are given priority, as they support the municipality's overall direction.
- **Urban Edge Alignment:** This objective assesses how well a project aligns with the municipality's vision for the urban edge, which refers to the physical and functional boundaries of the city. Projects that are consistent with the vision for the urban edge are given priority as they help shape the city's future.
- **Adam Tas Corridor Alignment:** This objective evaluates how well a project aligns with the Adam Tas Corridor, which is a key transportation and development corridor in the city. Projects that support the Adam Tas Corridor are given priority, as they help to improve connectivity and support economic growth.
- **Beneficial Area Alignment:** This objective assesses the potential benefits a project will bring to the community, including economic, social, and environmental benefits. Projects that are expected to have a positive impact on the community are given priority, as they support the overall well-being of the city.

Figure 2-2: Prioritisation Objectives



2.2.2 Strategic Alignment

Prioritisation Objective	Primary Strategy Alignment	Secondary Strategy Alignment
Strategic Focus Area Alignment	Strategy 7: Enable private/community sector alignment Strategy 8: Focus on catalytic development areas	Strategy 3: Direct growth to specific areas
Master Plan Alignment	Strategy 3: Direct significant growth to designated areas Strategy 4: Clarify settlement roles and maintain identity	Strategy 6: Develop balanced, inclusive communities Strategy 8: Catalytic development areas
Urban Edge Alignment	Strategy 1: Maintain natural environment assets Strategy 3: Direct growth appropriately	Strategy 4: Maintain settlement identity Strategy 6: Positive relationship with nature and agricultural land
Adam Tas Corridor Alignment	Strategy 5: Balanced transport approach (regional mobility + local accessibility)	Strategy 8: Catalytic development areas along corridor
Beneficial Area Alignment	Strategy 6: Balanced, inclusive, serviced communities Strategy 1: Natural environment Strategy 2: Cultural heritage	All strategies contribute to community well-being.

2.3 Prioritisation Criteria

2.3.1 Strategic Focus Area Alignment

The Strategic Focus Area Alignment branch assesses the alignment of each capital project with the IDP strategic Focus Areas. The Strategic focus areas of Stellenbosch include:

- **Good Governance and Compliance:** This area focuses on ensuring that the municipality is run in a transparent and accountable manner, with processes and policies in place to ensure compliance with local and national regulations. This could include areas such as financial management, ethics, and corruption, and ensuring that all decision-making is in the best interest of the community.
- **Green and Sustainable Valley:** This area focuses on promoting sustainability and environmental responsibility in the municipality. This could include initiatives to reduce the municipality's carbon footprint, protect natural resources, and promote sustainable development practices.
- **Dignified Living:** This area focuses on improving the quality of life for all residents in the municipality. This could include initiatives to address poverty and inequality, promote affordable housing, and ensure access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and employment.
- **Safe Valley:** This area focuses on improving safety and security for residents in the municipality. This could include initiatives to reduce crime and improve emergency response times, as well as promoting community engagement and public safety awareness programs.
- **Valley of Possibility:** This area focuses on promoting economic growth and development in the municipality. This could include initiatives to attract investment, create jobs, and support small businesses and entrepreneurs.

2.3.2 Master Plan Alignment

The Master Plan Alignment branch evaluates the degree to which each capital project aligns with the various sector master plans. The sector master plan groupings include:

- Water Supply and Bulk Water
- Wastewater & Sanitation
- Strategic/IDP
- Stormwater
- Solid Waste and Environmental Management

- Roads and Transport
- Other/Miscellaneous
- Fleet and Equipment
- Council Resolutions and Governance

By prioritising projects emanating from the sector Master Plans, the municipality aims to leverage the expertise encapsulated within each masterplan. This is to take into consideration the comprehensive understanding of the needs, challenges, and opportunities in each sector, such as transportation, water, or housing. This information is utilised to develop a vision and goals for the sector that align with the overall development objectives of the municipality. By prioritising projects within the sector master plans, the municipality can focus its investment in areas that will have the greatest impact in achieving the desired outcomes for that sector.

Prioritising projects within sector master plans provides a clear and transparent process for decision-making, providing technical support and evidence-based information during the decision-making process. The process of prioritisation within the sector master plans involves considering the needs and constraints of the sector, as well as the available resources, which determine which projects should receive priority based on a set of criteria. This process helps to ensure that investments are made in a strategic and evidence-based manner and that they are aligned with the overall goals and objectives of the municipality.

2.3.3 Urban Edge Alignment

The Urban Edge alignment branch evaluates the degree to which each capital project aligns with the spatial boundary of the Urban Edge. Focusing investment within the urban edge is an important strategy for cities seeking to promote sustainable and equitable development. By taking advantage of opportunities in these areas, cities can help to create vibrant, liveable communities that meet the needs of all residents. It is further regarded as an important prioritisation criteria as it:

- Firstly, helps to mitigate urban sprawl and promote compact, sustainable development patterns. By investing in and revitalising areas along the urban edge, cities can encourage more efficient use of land, reduce the need for long commutes, and minimize the negative impacts of urbanisation on the environment.
- Secondly, the result of investing within the urban edge can help create new job opportunities and support local economic development. By developing and improving commercial, retail, and industrial centres within the urban edge, cities can attract new businesses and workers, which further drives economic growth and improves overall quality of life.
- Thirdly, by guiding investment spatially, it helps to address social and environmental challenges, such as poverty, crime, and environmental degradation. Improving housing, transportation, and other infrastructure in urban centres can enhance the safety and liveability of communities, thereby promoting the health and well-being of residents.

2.3.4 Adam Tas Corridor Alignment

The Adam Tas Corridor alignment branch evaluates the degree to which each capital project aligns to the spatial delineation of the Adam Tas Corridor. Projects within this area are given higher priority than

those outside of it. This is important for Stellenbosch, especially in terms of spatial planning, financial management, and infrastructure delivery:

- **Spatial Planning:** The alignment of the Adam Tas Corridor contributes to the development of a cohesive and integrated spatial development plan for the area. Prioritising projects within the corridor ensures that development takes place in an orderly and planned manner. This helps in avoiding haphazard and piecemeal development that can result in land-use conflicts, degradation of the environment, and reduced effectiveness of infrastructure investments.
- **Financial Management:** Prioritising projects within the Adam Tas Corridor alignment can also lead to cost savings and more efficient use of resources. By focusing on the corridor, it becomes possible to optimize the use of existing infrastructure and services, and to leverage economies of scale in the development of new infrastructure. This leads to a more cost-effective and efficient use of public funds.
- **Infrastructure Delivery:** Focusing investment within the Adam Tas Corridor ensures that adequate infrastructure is in place to support development. This includes both hard infrastructure, such as roads and water supply systems, as well as soft infrastructure, such as health and education services. By prioritising the development of infrastructure in the corridor, it becomes possible to provide the necessary support for sustainable and equitable growth and development in the area. This helps to create an enabling environment for economic growth and to improve the quality of life for residents and businesses in the area.

2.3.5 Beneficial Area Alignment

The Beneficial Areas Alignment evaluates the degree to which each capital project aligns with the various wards of the municipality. Capital investment is aligned based on the following three arguments, using wards:

- **Community Impact:** Wards align capital projects to impactful areas by allowing a localised approach to identifying the community's areas of greatest benefit. This enables decision-makers to prioritise projects that are expected to bring significant benefits to the people living in a particular ward, improving their quality of life and supporting the overall well-being of the city.
- **Equity and Fairness:** By aligning capital projects with wards, the prioritisation process ensures that investment is distributed equitably across the city. Projects that bring significant benefits to underserved or marginalised communities are given priority, reducing disparities, and promoting a more equitable and just society.
- **Data-Driven Decision-Making:** Using ward-level data benefits the prioritisation process by allowing for an informed and data-driven decision-making approach. Considering the specific locational attributes of capital projects, and their alignment to each ward, decision-makers can make more informed and strategic investment decisions, leading to better outcomes for the community and the municipality.

2.4 Prioritisation Tool

2.4.1 A Multi-Criteria Assessment Framework Approach

A multi-criteria assessment framework is a decision-making tool that helps in evaluating different options based on multiple criteria. It involves a step-by-step process that assigns scores to each alternative based on its performance against the criteria. The scores are then converted into points for each criterion and

project. The weightage of each criterion is pre-determined using a points system, where a higher number indicates a greater level of importance.

By applying this framework, decision-makers can assess multiple options objectively, based on their performance against various criteria. It helps in identifying the most suitable option that meets the needs of the organisation or project. This approach also ensures transparency in the decision-making process, as the criteria and weightage assigned to each criterion are clearly defined beforehand.

The outcome of a multi-criteria assessment framework is a set of scores or rankings for each alternative being evaluated, based on their performance against multiple criteria. The scores are typically presented as a set of numbers, where each number represents the performance of a specific alternative on a particular criterion.

2.4.2 Determining Prioritisation Results

Determining prioritisation results is a critical step in decision-making, ensuring that projects or initiatives are assessed fairly and systematically. A structured approach helps stakeholders align their decisions with strategic goals, ensuring transparency and objectivity. The process involves defining preferences, establishing criteria, collecting relevant data, and ultimately ranking projects based on their importance. The following table outlines the key steps involved in determining prioritisation results using a multi-criteria assessment framework.

Table 2-1: Prioritisation Methodology

Step	Description
Step 1: Define The Relative Preferences for Each Goal That Was Set Out	Weights for relative preferences should be determined through stakeholder consultations to prioritise goals. In some cases, all goals may be given equal weight to reflect their equal importance.
Step 2: Define Relative Preferences for Each Objective That Was Set Out	Objectives contribute differently to achieving a goal, with some being more significant than others. This step ensures that prioritisation is based on principles rather than the merits of individual projects, allowing for a fair comparison of all projects.
Step 3: Set-Up Each Criterion to Evaluate Relative Importance	Evaluation criteria are established based on performance indicators, spatial, qualitative, or quantitative measures. The goal is to ensure fairness by avoiding discrimination and allowing all projects an equal opportunity for assessment.
Step 4: Data Collection & Standardisation	The availability of relevant data is crucial for assessment. If specific data is unavailable, proxy criteria can be used. Essential data include project name, implementing department, scope, spatial details, cost, and duration.
Step 5: Calculate Score	Once criteria, weights, and evaluation measures are set, projects are assessed within the multi-criteria assessment framework. This process ranks them from most important to least important based on their attributes.
Step 6: Assess Outcome	This final step allows decision-makers to calibrate the model to ensure reliability and validity. Adjustments may be made to enhance the accuracy and fairness of the prioritisation results.

2.5 Prioritisation Results

The Capital Prioritisation Model (CPM) is a critical tool used by municipalities to identify and rank capital projects based on their potential impact and benefit to the community. Prioritising capital projects is a critical process that involves identifying and ranking impactful projects for government investment. This helps allocate resources and focus efforts on the municipality’s strategic overview. This section will discuss the relative ranking resulting from the CPM.

2.5.1 Project Distribution

The visualisation and analysis of prioritised projects through score distribution is a valuable technique. By examining score distributions, we can detect data trends and patterns, while also pinpointing potential gaps or biases requiring attention. One metric used to gauge distribution is skewness, which measures the degree of asymmetry in the data. A perfectly symmetrical distribution yields a skewness of zero. Conversely, positive skewness signifies a rightward skew, indicating a longer tail on the positive side of the axis.

Within the context of project scores, a positive skewness suggests a preponderance of projects with lower scores and fewer with higher scores. This is typical of the start-up effect (running the model for the first time) and might indicate the necessity for standardising data collection procedures and ensuring uniform evaluation criteria for all projects. Additionally, it could point toward the need for an extra criterion to bolster the prioritisation process. However, it's crucial to emphasise that achieving a normal distribution of scores is of paramount importance. Achieving a normal distribution of scores is crucial for several reasons. Normal distributions, well-understood in statistics, offer predictability for estimating probabilities and making inferences about project outcomes. They enable fair project comparisons, aid balanced decision-making, and support efficient resource allocation. Additionally, striving for a normal distribution encourages an ongoing evaluation process refinement, identifying and rectifying biases or inconsistencies, ultimately leading to improved decision quality.

Ultimately, comprehending the skewness of the score distribution empowers municipalities to enhance project planning practices and optimise resource allocation. Figure 2-3 illustrates the project score distribution for the Municipality.

Figure 2-3: Project Score Distribution

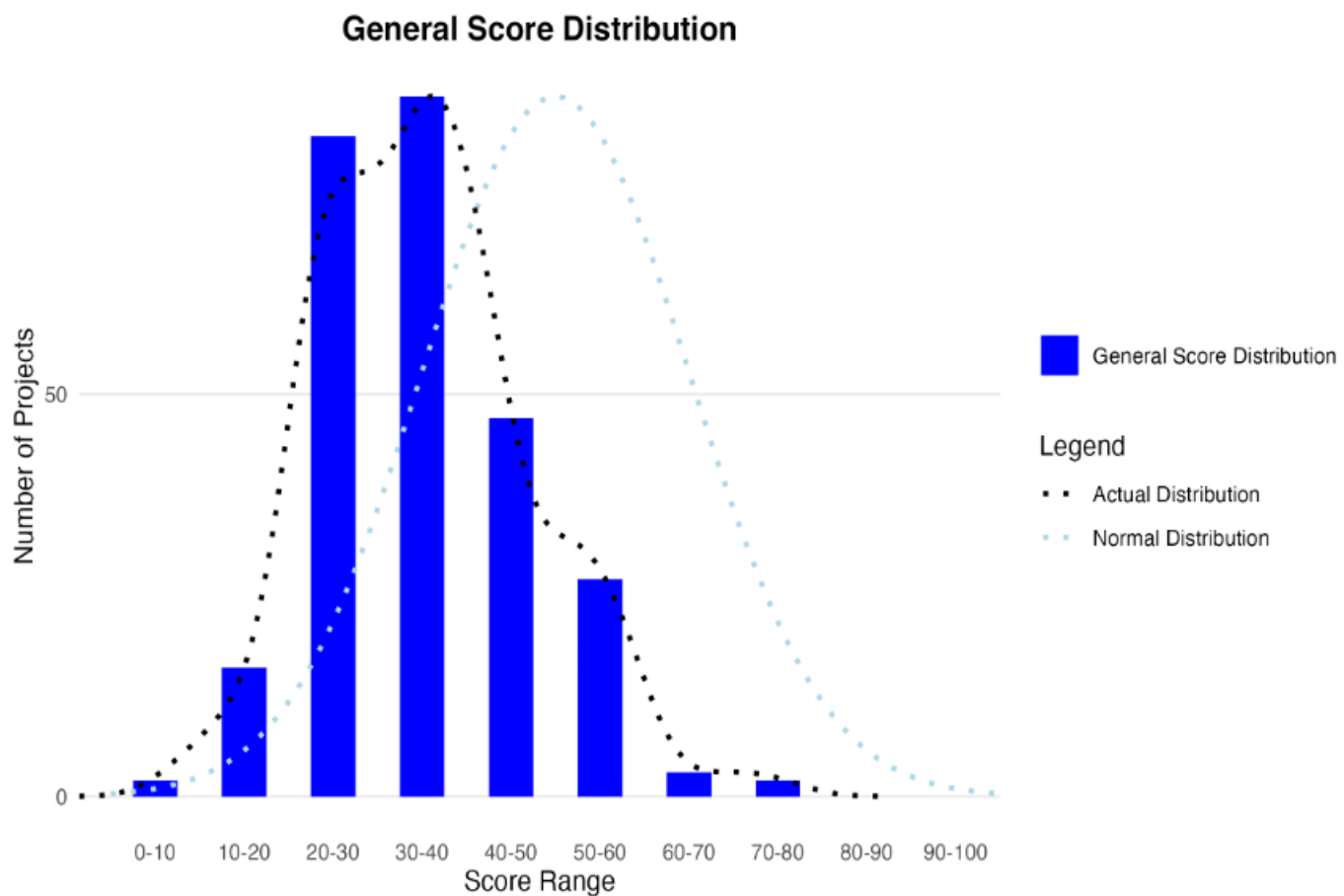


Table 2-2: Project Score Distribution

Score Range	Total Projects
0-10	2
10-20	16
20-30	82
30-40	87
40-50	47
50-60	27
60-70	3
70-80	2
80-90	0
90-100	0

The following observations can be made from Figure 2-3 and Table 2-2:

The distribution of prioritisation scores across the project portfolio reveals important patterns regarding strategic alignment, framework calibration, and the municipality’s ability to advance infrastructure investments that support its spatial and development objectives. The analysis assesses how projects performed against the multi-criteria prioritisation framework, highlighting concentrations of higher-scoring projects, the characteristics of lower-scoring initiatives, and the implications for capital investment decision-making. Key observations are outlined below:

- The scoring distribution demonstrates a clear concentration of projects within the middle ranges of the prioritisation spectrum, with the largest share of projects falling between 20 and 40 points. Specifically, 82 projects fall within the 20–30 range and 87 projects within the 30–40 range, representing the dominant portion of the portfolio. This pattern suggests that a significant share of

projects demonstrate partial alignment with the strategic criteria, performing well in certain dimensions while showing weaker linkages in others.

- A further grouping of projects is observed within the 40–60 range, comprising 47 projects scoring between 40–50 and 27 projects between 50–60. These projects represent initiatives with stronger strategic alignment and clearer connections to municipal spatial priorities, service delivery requirements, or development objectives. While smaller in number compared to the mid-range cohort, these projects demonstrate a higher degree of alignment with the prioritisation framework.
- Only a limited number of projects achieve scores above 60 points, with three projects in the 60–70 range and two projects in the 70–80 range. The absence of projects above 80 points indicates that very few initiatives demonstrate consistently strong performance across all prioritisation criteria. This outcome reflects the rigorous application of the multi-criteria framework, where high scores require strong alignment across spatial targeting, service delivery impact, financial considerations, and broader municipal policy objectives.
- At the lower end of the distribution, 18 projects fall below the 20-point threshold, including two projects in the 0–10 range and 16 projects in the 10–20 range. These projects likely reflect initiatives with limited alignment to the prioritisation criteria or projects addressing operational or administrative requirements without strong spatial or strategic justification. The relatively small proportion of projects in this range indicates that most initiatives demonstrate at least a baseline level of strategic relevance within the portfolio.
- The overall distribution exhibits a moderate positive skew, with the majority of projects concentrated in the 20–40 range and progressively fewer projects achieving higher scores. This pattern is typical when a prioritisation model is applied across a broad portfolio of projects for the first time, as scoring depends heavily on the completeness and consistency of project information. Over time, as project definitions are refined and data inputs become more standardised, the distribution is likely to evolve toward a more balanced profile.
- From a capital planning perspective, the distribution provides important guidance for investment decision-making. Projects in the higher scoring ranges represent the strongest candidates for advancement within the capital programme, while projects in the mid-range require further consideration regarding sequencing, timing, and alignment with available funding. Lower-scoring projects should be reviewed to determine whether they require additional strategic justification, improved project definition, or repositioning within the municipality's planning frameworks.

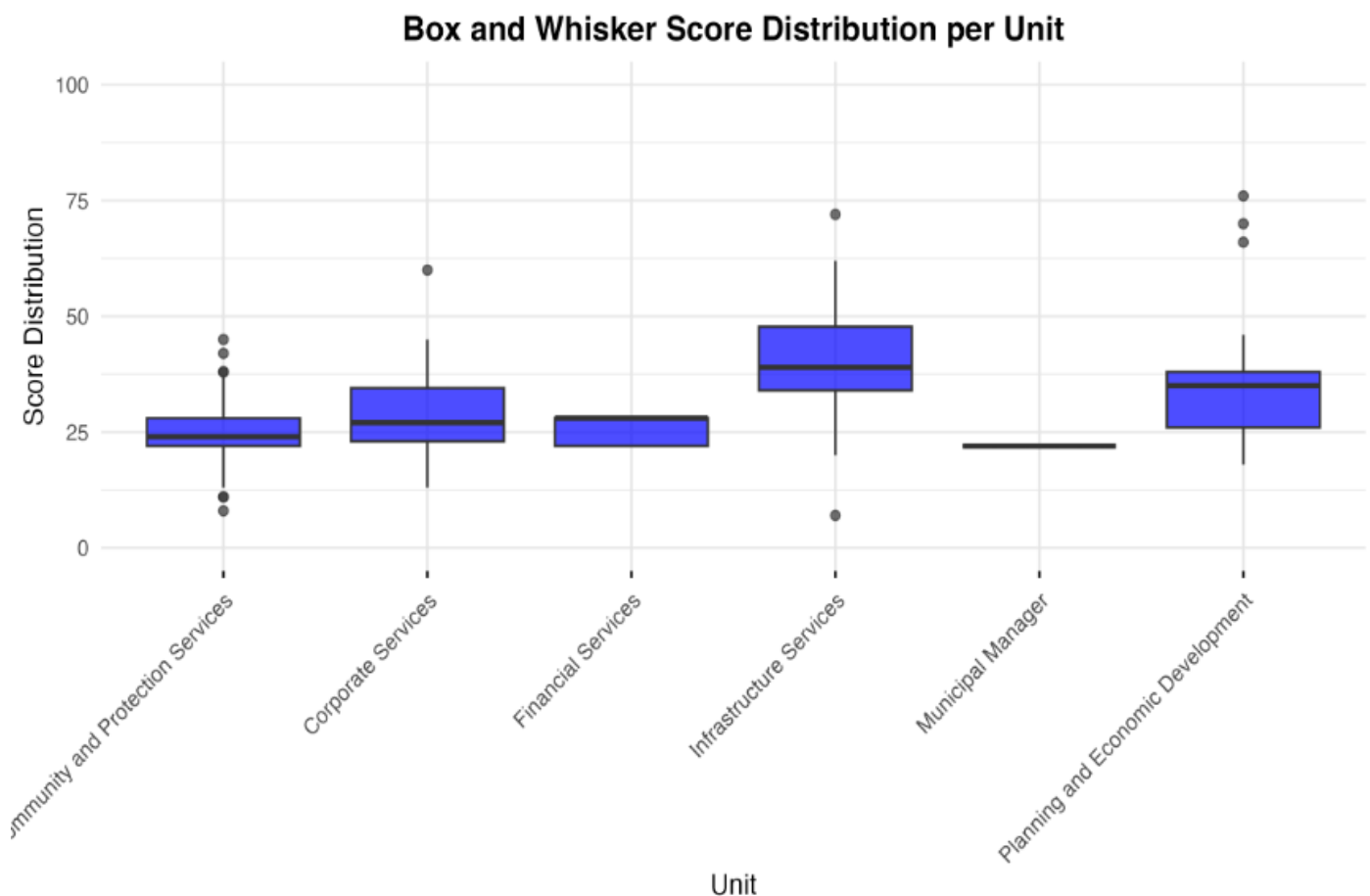
The prioritisation results demonstrate that while a limited number of projects exhibit very high strategic alignment, the majority of the project portfolio occupies the middle ranges of the scoring framework. This outcome highlights the role of the prioritisation process in differentiating between competing infrastructure investments and provides a structured and transparent basis for determining which projects should be advanced within the municipality's capital expenditure programme.

2.5.2 Project Score Distribution Across Units

Comparing project scores within the Municipality serves to discern projects that closely align with the strategic goals and rationale of the Municipality. The visual representation in Figure 2-4 employs a box and whisker diagram to portray the composite project scores spanning the entire Municipality. This diagram is a powerful visual aid that effectively condenses a range of data points into a coherent summary. This graphical representation provides insight into several key aspects of the data. It highlights the median score of a given unit, along with the spectrum between the minimum and maximum scores. Furthermore, it visually conveys the distribution of scores encompassed between the 25th and 75th

percentiles. The "x" symbol corresponds to the unit's average score. Meanwhile, the endpoints of the whiskers extend to indicate the maximum and minimum scores. In this diagram, projects that fall within the range of scores spanning from the minimum value to the 25th percentile are positioned along the lower whisker. Conversely, projects with scores ranging from the maximum value to the 75th percentile find their place along the upper whisker and within the box section of the diagram.

Figure 2-4: Score Distribution per Unit



The following observations can be made from Figure 2-4:

The box and whisker plot illustrates the distribution of prioritisation scores across municipal units, providing insight into the relative strategic alignment of projects and the variability of performance across organisational functions. The analysis highlights how project scores cluster within each unit, identifies the degree of variability in project performance, and reveals structural differences between service delivery units and administrative functions. Key observations are noted below:

- The score distribution indicates clear variation between municipal units in terms of strategic alignment. Infrastructure Services demonstrates the highest median score, approximately in the upper-30 to low-40 range, with the interquartile range concentrated roughly between the mid-30s and mid-40s. This pattern indicates that the majority of infrastructure-related projects demonstrate stronger alignment with the prioritisation framework relative to other units. Planning and Economic Development follows with a median score in the low-to-mid-30 range, with several higher-scoring outliers extending well above 60 points, reflecting the presence of projects with strong spatial and strategic alignment.
- Corporate Services and Financial Services display median scores clustered within the mid-20 range, indicating moderate alignment with the prioritisation criteria. Corporate Services exhibits a slightly

broader distribution, including a notable higher-scoring outlier approaching approximately 60 points, suggesting that while most initiatives are operational in nature, certain projects demonstrate stronger strategic alignment. Financial Services, by contrast, shows a relatively narrow range of scores centred around the mid-20 range, reflecting a portfolio largely composed of operational or support-oriented projects.

- Community and Protection Services demonstrates a similar distribution pattern, with a median score in the mid-20 range and moderate variability across projects. The presence of several higher-scoring observations above the interquartile range indicates that some projects within this unit demonstrate stronger alignment with strategic criteria, although the majority fall within the moderate scoring band of the prioritisation framework.
- The Municipal Manager portfolio displays the lowest and most concentrated score distribution, with a median score around the low-20 range and very limited variability. This reflects the small number of projects within this portfolio and the administrative nature of these initiatives, which typically lack strong spatial targeting or direct infrastructure delivery components.
- Distinct functional groupings emerge when considering the distribution of scores across units. Service delivery-oriented units, particularly Infrastructure Services and Planning and Economic Development, demonstrate relatively higher median scores and greater variability, reflecting projects linked to infrastructure investment, spatial development priorities, and sector master planning. Operational and administrative units, including Financial Services, Corporate Services, and the Municipal Manager portfolio, cluster within lower score ranges due to the nature of their projects, which primarily support internal municipal operations rather than direct service delivery infrastructure.
- The observed distribution pattern highlights the effectiveness of the prioritisation framework in differentiating between projects with strong strategic and spatial alignment and those that serve primarily administrative or operational functions. Infrastructure and spatial planning portfolios tend to achieve higher prioritisation scores due to their direct contribution to service delivery, spatial targeting, and development objectives, while internal support projects naturally score lower within a framework designed to prioritise infrastructure investment and spatial transformation.

The box and whisker analysis demonstrates that the distribution of scores across municipal units reflects the differing functional mandates within the municipality. Units responsible for infrastructure delivery and spatial planning exhibit stronger alignment with the prioritisation framework, while administrative units cluster within lower score ranges due to the operational nature of their project portfolios. This distribution confirms that the prioritisation framework effectively differentiates between project types and provides a credible basis for evidence-based capital investment decision-making.

2.5.3 Project Score Analysis: Score per Unit

The prioritisation model is used to rank projects in order of importance. To validate the model, the distribution of scores of projects must be considered. A fair score distribution should show a gradual increase in the number of projects as the score increases. A clustered distribution of scores could indicate bias within the model or an underrepresentation of data attributes. For example, if most projects do not have a location or a budget, then most projects will score low, resulting in a clustered distribution – even if the model is well calibrated. Figure 2-5 illustrates the score per project for all Units.

Figure 2-5: Score per Project for All Units

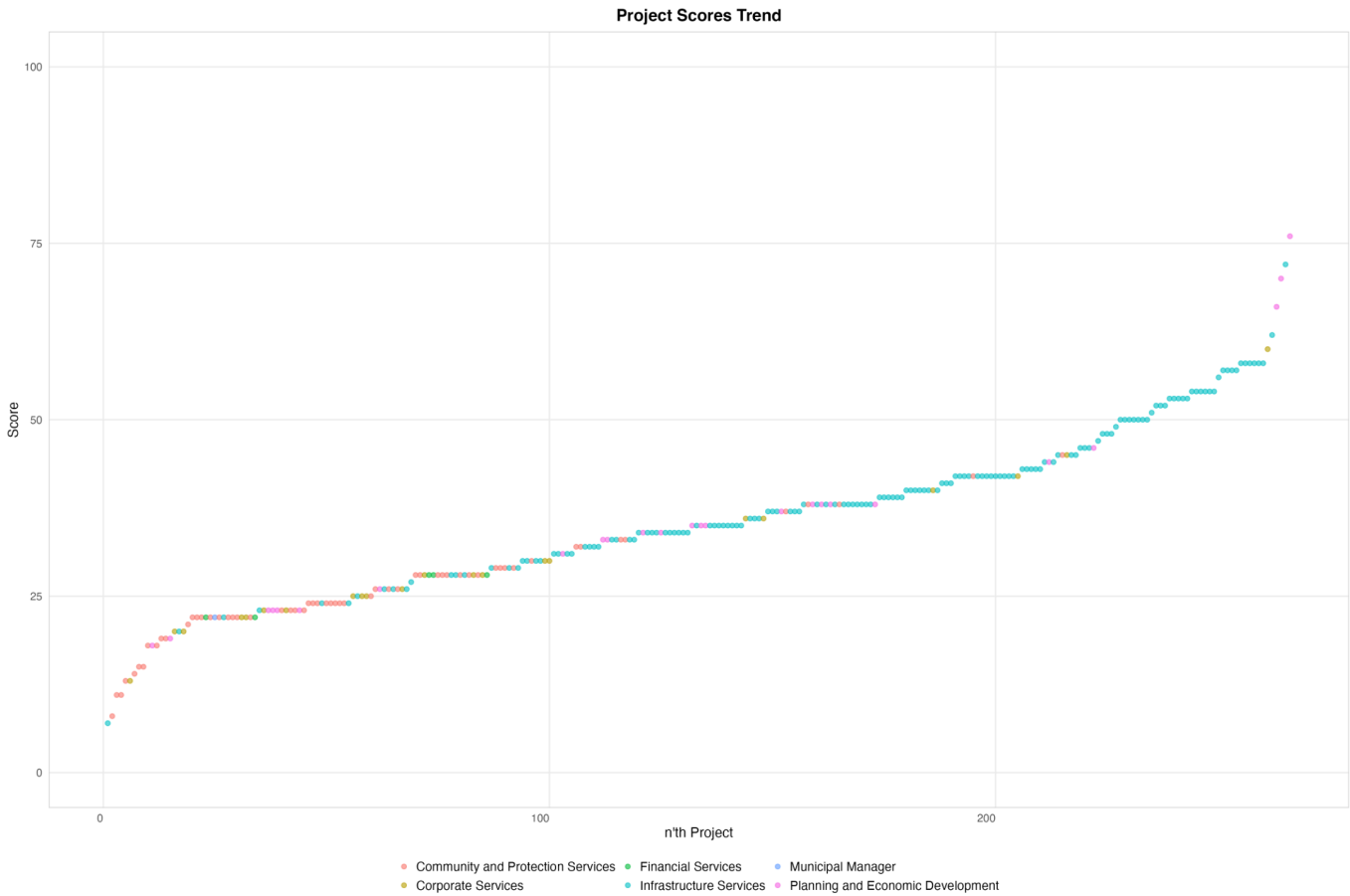
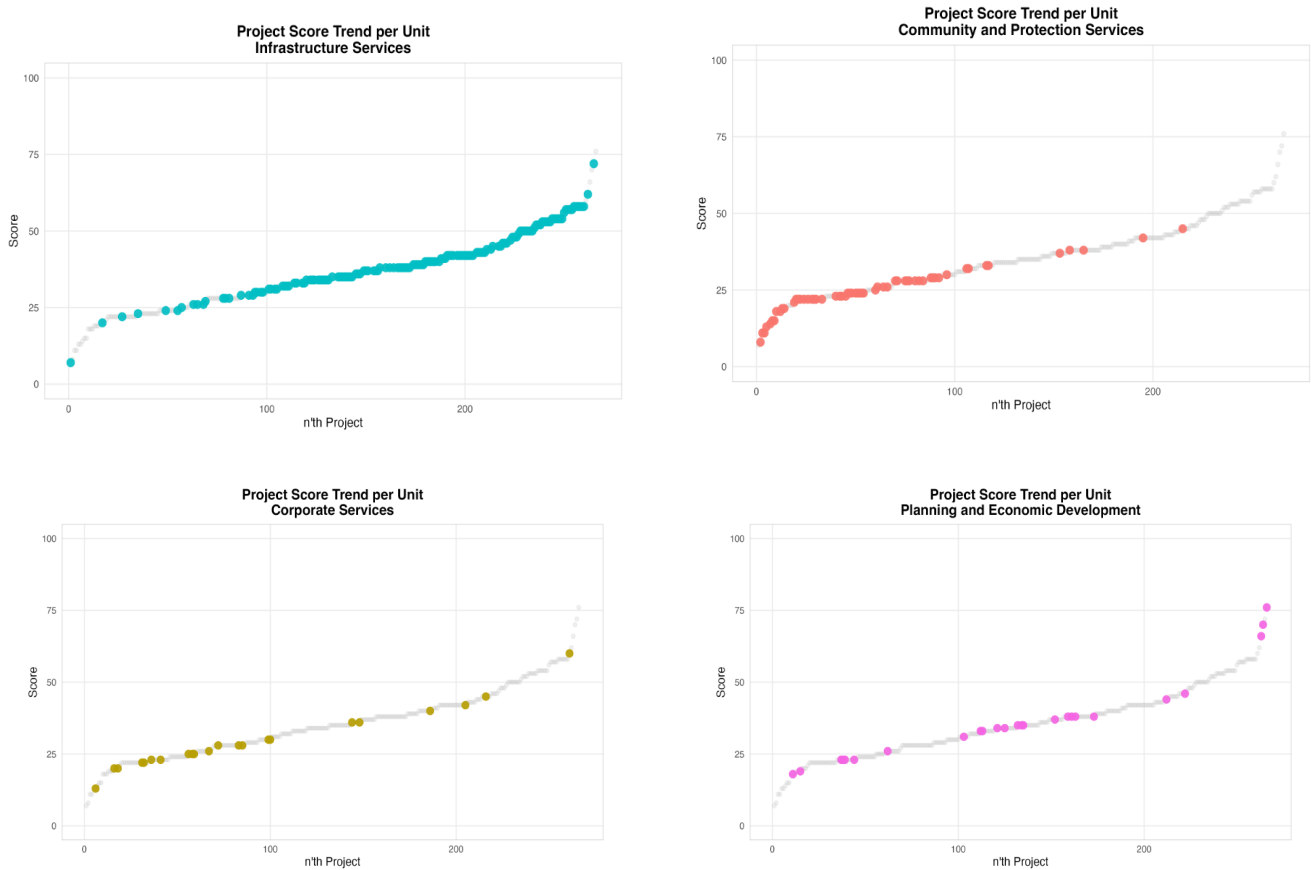
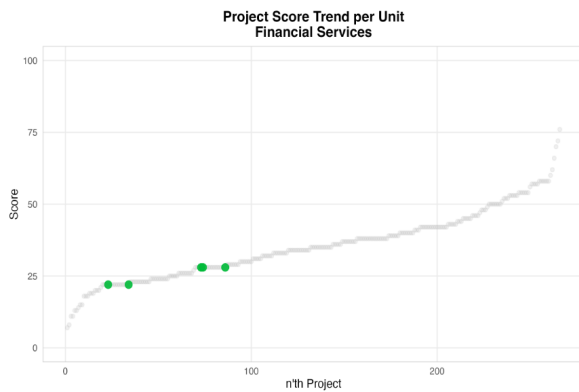
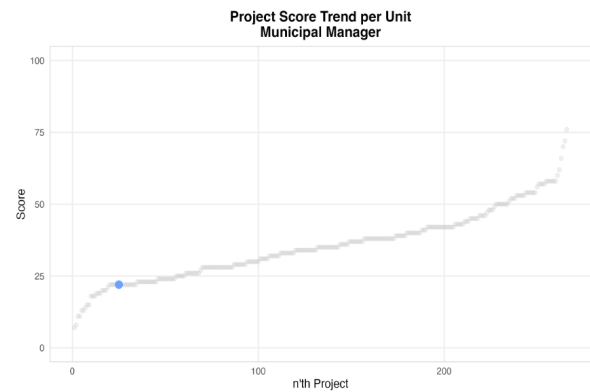


Figure 2-6: Score per Project for All Units - split per Unit





The following observations can be made from Figure 2-5 and Figure 2-6:

The progression of project scores across municipal units provides an additional validation of the prioritisation model by illustrating how projects are ranked according to their strategic alignment. Examining the score progression allows the municipality to assess whether the model differentiates projects gradually and fairly, or whether clustering patterns suggest potential gaps in project data or evaluation criteria. The analysis presented in Figure 2-7 evaluates the score progression both across the overall portfolio and within individual municipal units. Key observations are outlined below:

- The overall project score trend demonstrates a smooth upward progression from approximately 7 to 75 points, forming a gradual S-curve pattern across the full project portfolio. This progression indicates that the prioritisation model differentiates projects incrementally rather than clustering scores within narrow bands. The absence of abrupt jumps or dense clustering confirms that the multi-criteria framework is effectively capturing varying levels of strategic alignment across the project portfolio.
- Units managing larger project portfolios exhibit broader score distributions, reflecting the diversity of projects evaluated within those functions. Infrastructure Services demonstrates the widest range of scores, extending from low-scoring operational initiatives in the lower ranges to high-scoring strategic infrastructure projects approaching the upper-70 range. Community and Protection Services and Planning and Economic Development display similar gradual progressions, confirming that projects within these service-delivery functions vary substantially in their alignment with spatial, technical, and service delivery priorities.
- Units with smaller capital portfolios demonstrate narrower score distributions, reflecting the functional nature of their project portfolios rather than limitations in the prioritisation framework. Financial Services and the Municipal Manager portfolio each contain only a limited number of projects, resulting in a more constrained score progression. These projects generally fall within the lower to mid-range of the scoring spectrum, which is consistent with their administrative and institutional focus rather than direct infrastructure delivery.
- Corporate Services presents a moderate spread of scores with a gradual upward progression. While many of its projects are operational in nature, the presence of higher-scoring projects indicates that certain initiatives—particularly those related to institutional capacity, ICT systems, and municipal facilities—demonstrate stronger alignment with the prioritisation criteria.
- Importantly, no units display significant score clustering within a single band, which would typically indicate incomplete data inputs or poorly calibrated evaluation criteria. Instead, the score progression across all units demonstrates consistent incremental increases, suggesting that project data inputs are sufficiently complete to enable meaningful differentiation between initiatives.

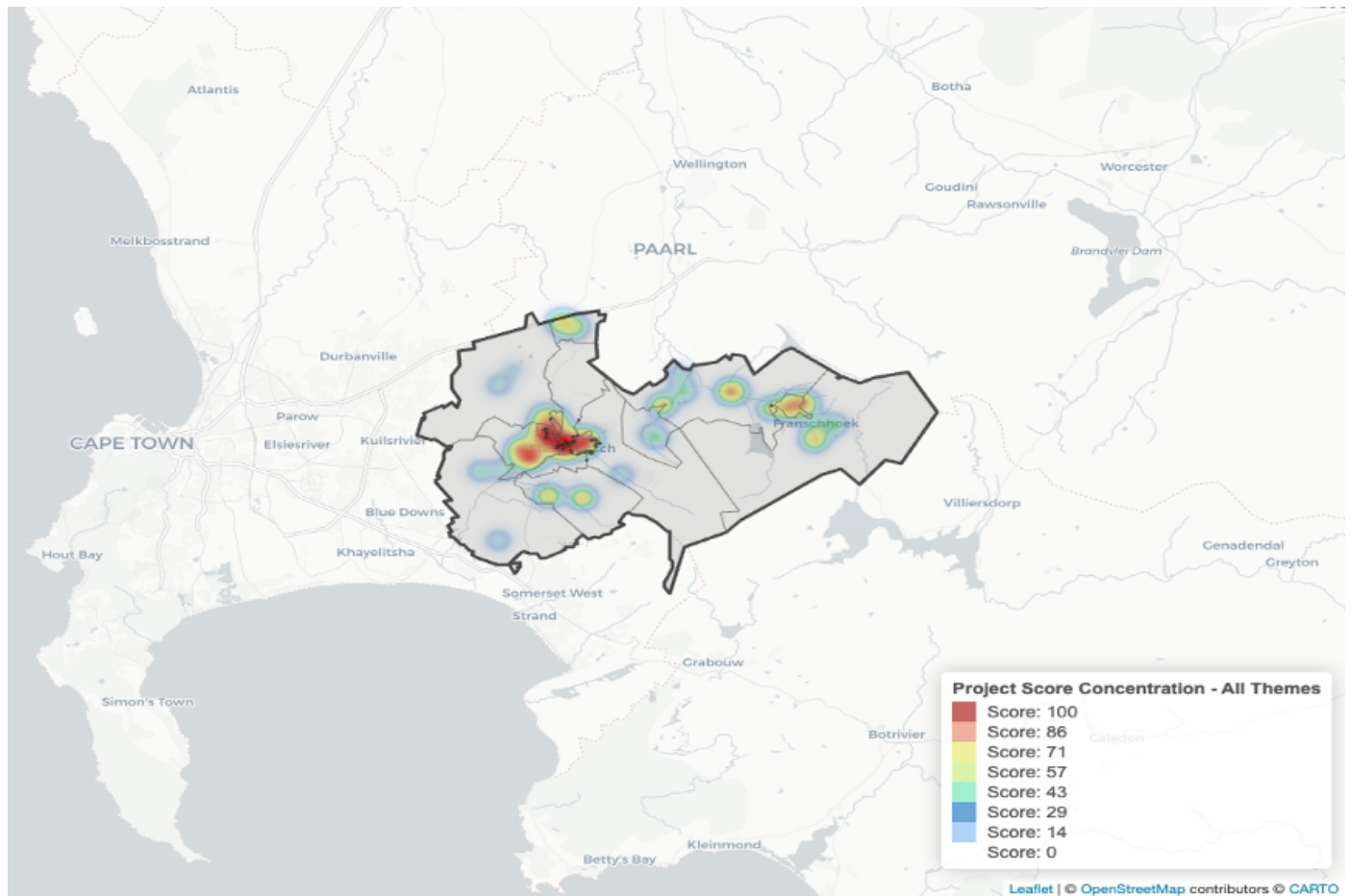
- The gradual score progression across the portfolio confirms that the prioritisation model is functioning as intended. Projects with stronger spatial targeting, infrastructure impact, and service delivery outcomes achieve higher scores, while projects with more limited strategic alignment occupy the lower ranges of the distribution. This pattern reinforces the ability of the model to distinguish between projects based on their contribution to municipal development objectives.

The project score progression analysis therefore validates the effectiveness of the prioritisation model in assessing strategic alignment across the municipal project portfolio. The smooth progression of scores across units confirms that the framework differentiates projects based on genuine strategic merit rather than artificial clustering. This provides confidence that the prioritisation results form a reliable basis for evidence-based capital investment decision-making and the subsequent alignment of projects with the municipality's long-term financial planning framework.

2.5.4 Spatial Alignment

The prioritisation tool provides a significant advantage in that it allows for both alphanumeric and spatial data analytics. This means that spatial inputs can be used to prioritise projects, allowing for a more targeted approach. As per Section 152 (1) (b), (c), and (d) of the Constitution, a municipality is obligated to ensure sustainable provision of services to communities, foster social and economic development, and create safe and healthy environments. Section 152 (2) further emphasises that a municipality must endeavour, within its financial and administrative capacities, to realise the goals outlined in Section 152 (1). Given the prevailing developmental pressures in South Africa, notably the scarcity of resources to meet municipalities' infrastructure demands, this scenario is coupled with the constitutional framework and other planning documents. Consequently, the principle of spatial targeting has been adopted. Spatial targeting involves a deliberate concentration of efforts within a specific spatial area to attain a particular desired outcome or objective. Ultimately, the use of spatial data analytics in the prioritisation process helps to ensure that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively, resulting in more equitable and sustainable development. Figure 2-7 represents the concentration of scores of projects spatially.

Figure 2-7: Generalised Spatial Representation of Project Scores



The following observations can be made from Figure 2-7:

The integration of spatial data analytics within the prioritisation framework enables the municipality to assess how capital projects align with spatial development objectives and service delivery priorities. The spatial distribution of project scores provides insight into the geographic concentration of higher-scoring initiatives and the extent to which the prioritisation framework supports the strategic direction of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF). Key observations are noted below:

- The combined thematic heatmap indicates a clear concentration of higher-scoring projects within the Stellenbosch urban core and its surrounding urbanised areas. The most intense clustering occurs within the central Stellenbosch area and the Adam Tas development corridor, with an additional notable concentration in Franschhoek. These locations correspond with established urban settlements and key economic nodes identified in the MSDF, suggesting that projects located within these areas tend to demonstrate stronger alignment with spatial development priorities, infrastructure capacity, and service demand.
- Secondary clusters of project activity are visible across other parts of the municipal area, particularly around Franschhoek and portions of the greater Stellenbosch urban region, as well as smaller isolated nodes distributed throughout the municipal area. These clusters indicate that capital investment proposals are generally aligned with existing settlement structures where population density, infrastructure networks, and economic activity are concentrated.
- Lower-intensity project concentrations are visible across peripheral and rural portions of the municipality, where projects appear more dispersed spatially. These areas display fewer high-scoring initiatives, which reflects the nature of spatial prioritisation criteria that favour settlement consolidation, infrastructure efficiency, and proximity to established service networks. Projects in

these areas may therefore score lower in spatial alignment despite addressing important local service delivery needs.

- The spatial distribution observed in the heatmap reflects a pattern of investment broadly aligned with the municipality's spatial development approach of reinforcing existing urban settlements and strategic development corridors. The concentration within the Stellenbosch urban core and along the Adam Tas corridor is particularly significant, as this corridor represents a key spatial restructuring and economic development focus area within the municipality's long-term planning framework.
- Importantly, the spatial distribution does not suggest the exclusion of rural or peripheral areas. Rather, it illustrates the natural outcome of a prioritisation framework that rewards projects demonstrating stronger spatial integration, population service potential, and alignment with identified development nodes. Projects located in lower-density areas remain present in the portfolio but typically achieve lower composite scores due to the structure of the spatial criteria.

The spatial heatmap analysis indicates that higher-scoring projects tend to cluster within established settlements and strategic development corridors across the Stellenbosch municipal area. This pattern suggests that the prioritisation framework successfully integrates spatial considerations into the capital investment assessment process, supporting infrastructure investment decisions that reinforce the municipality's spatial development objectives while maintaining a balanced distribution of projects across the broader municipal area.

2.6 Concluding Remarks

The multi-criteria assessment framework demonstrates strong effectiveness as a capital expenditure prioritisation tool, supporting the differentiation of projects based on strategic alignment while maintaining fairness across the municipal project portfolio. The overall score distribution, together with the smooth progression of project scores across the scoring range, confirms that the model functions without systematic bias. The concentration of projects within the moderate score ranges indicates that a substantial portion of the municipal capital portfolio demonstrates meaningful alignment with Integrated Development Plan (IDP) priorities and Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) spatial objectives.

Differences in scoring patterns between municipal units reflect expected functional characteristics rather than inconsistencies in the assessment framework. Infrastructure Services demonstrates the strongest overall performance, reflecting the spatially targeted nature of infrastructure investments and the alignment of many projects with sector master plans and service delivery priorities. Planning and Economic Development similarly demonstrates relatively strong performance due to the strategic significance of spatial planning, housing, and economic development initiatives within the municipal development agenda. By contrast, portfolios such as Financial Services and the Municipal Manager reflect lower average scores, which is consistent with the administrative and institutional nature of projects within these units that typically have limited spatial targeting or direct infrastructure delivery impact.

Spatial analysis further supports the validity of the prioritisation outcomes. The heatmap of project scores illustrates a clear concentration of higher-scoring projects within the Stellenbosch urban core and surrounding settlement areas, with notable clustering along the Adam Tas development corridor and within the Franschhoek node. These areas correspond with key development nodes and corridors identified in the MSDF, indicating that projects located within established settlements and priority growth

areas tend to achieve stronger alignment with spatial development objectives and infrastructure investment criteria. The spatial distribution, therefore, demonstrates how the prioritisation framework supports the translation of spatial policy into investment decision-making.

The analysis also highlights several opportunities to strengthen future prioritisation cycles. Improved completeness of project data, particularly spatial coordinates, implementation timeframes, and indicative cost estimates, would enhance the precision of the scoring process. Periodic review of assessment criteria would ensure continued alignment with evolving municipal priorities, including climate resilience, renewable energy transitions, and digital infrastructure development. Greater integration of lifecycle cost considerations would further strengthen the framework by balancing capital investment requirements with long-term operational affordability. Institutionalising the multi-criteria prioritisation approach within the municipality's annual capital budgeting process would reinforce consistent, transparent and evidence-based decision-making, support the efficient allocation of limited financial resources while advance the municipality's long-term development objectives.

Annexure

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	24
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	24
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Calcatta Memorial Park	21
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Comm Development	18
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Social Relief Distress Vehicle	11
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	11
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	29
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrade Stellenbosch Library	26
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	24
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Pniel Library	22
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamandi	22
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrading: Cloetesville Library	22
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Idas Valley	18
Community and Protection Services	Director: Community & Protection Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment : Protection Services	26
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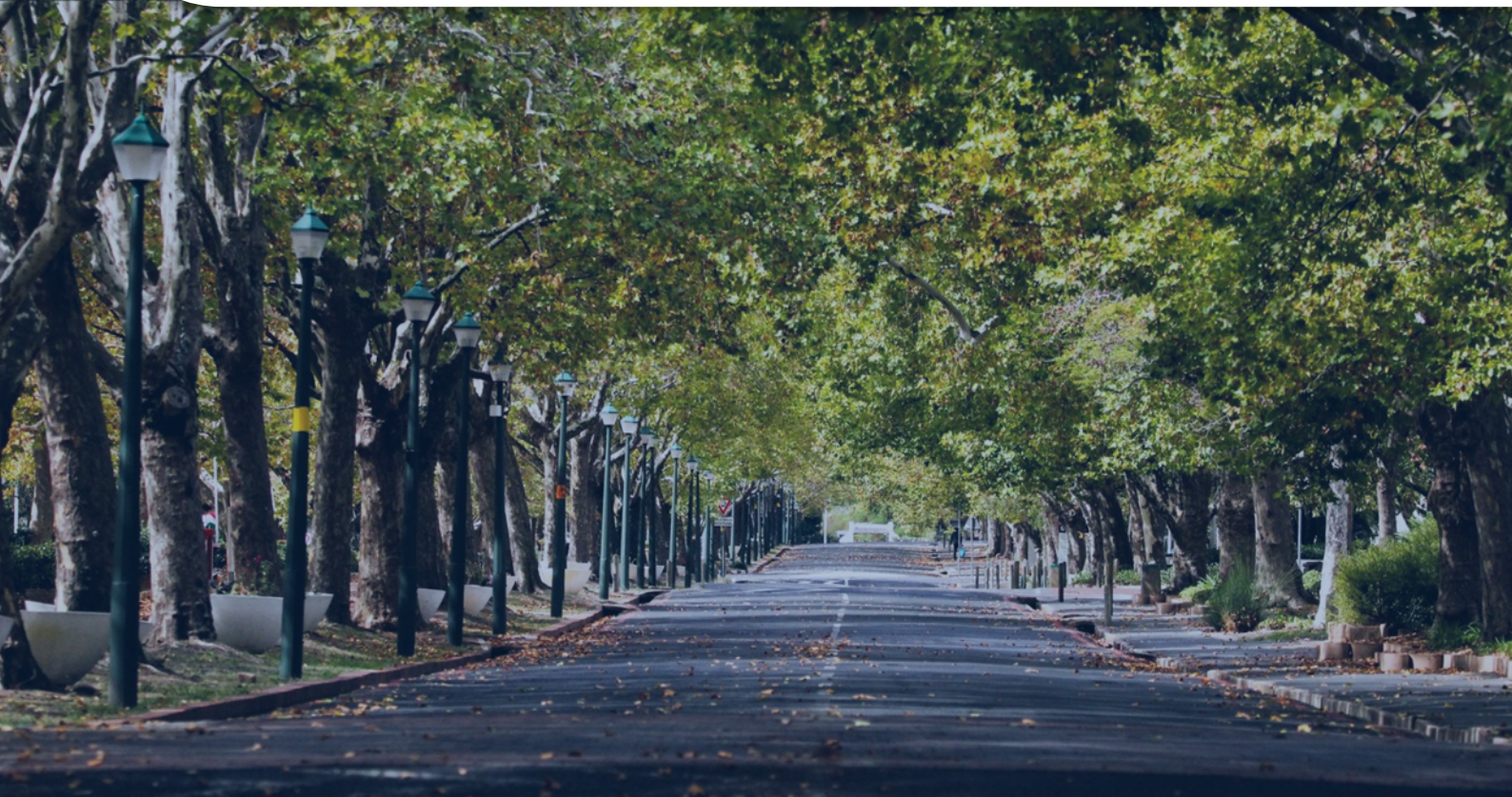
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Capital Expenditure Framework

Budget Scenario Report

2026/27





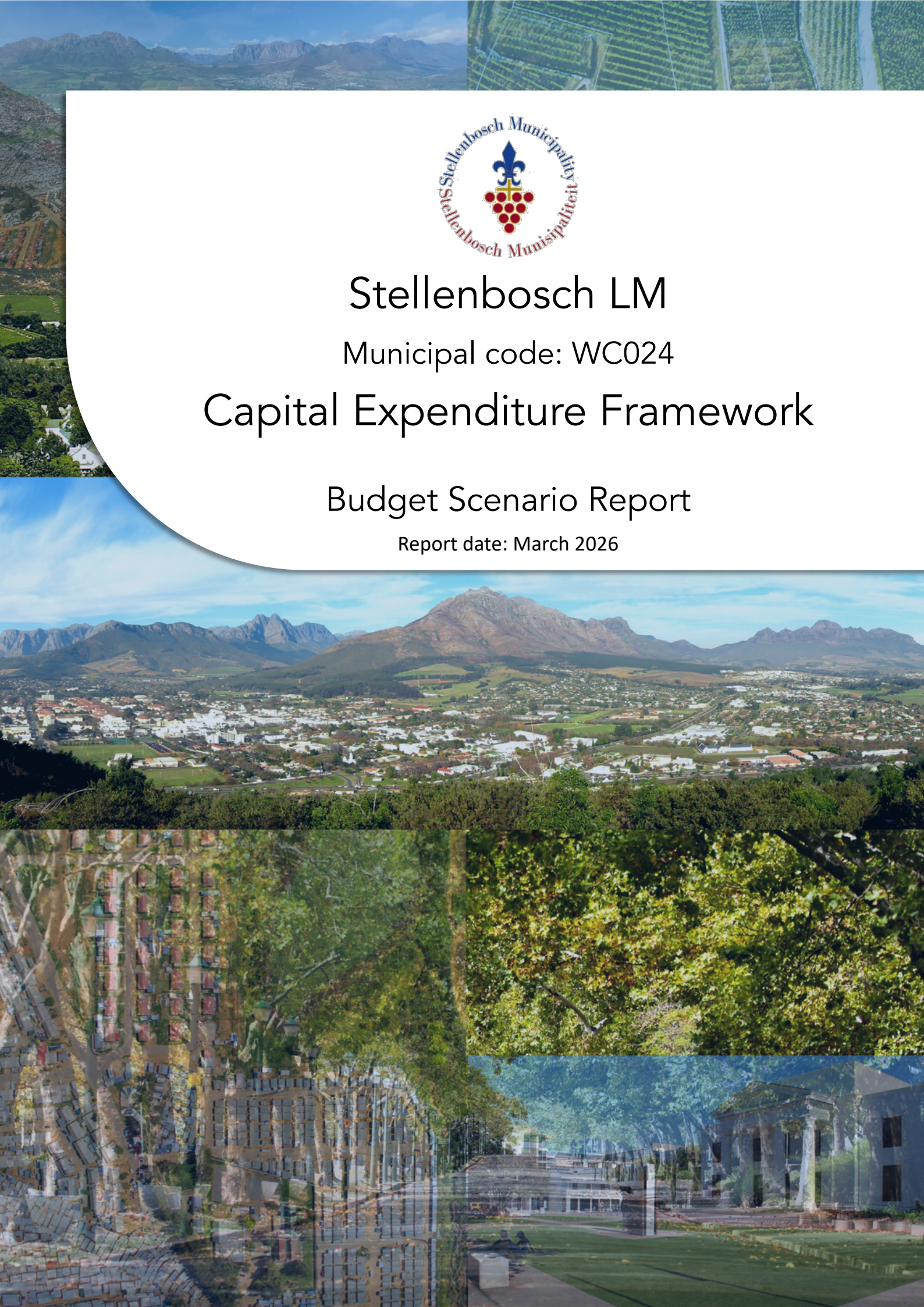
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Municipal code: WC024

Capital Expenditure Framework

Budget Scenario Report

Report date: March 2026



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Nomenclature / Abbreviations

CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CPM	Capital Prioritisation Model
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUDG	Integrated Urban Development Grant
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LTFM	Long-Term Financial Model
LTFP	Long-Term Financial Plan
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MTREF	Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan

PDA	Priority Development Area
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
MP	Master Plan

Phase 1

Introduction

1 Part 1: Introduction

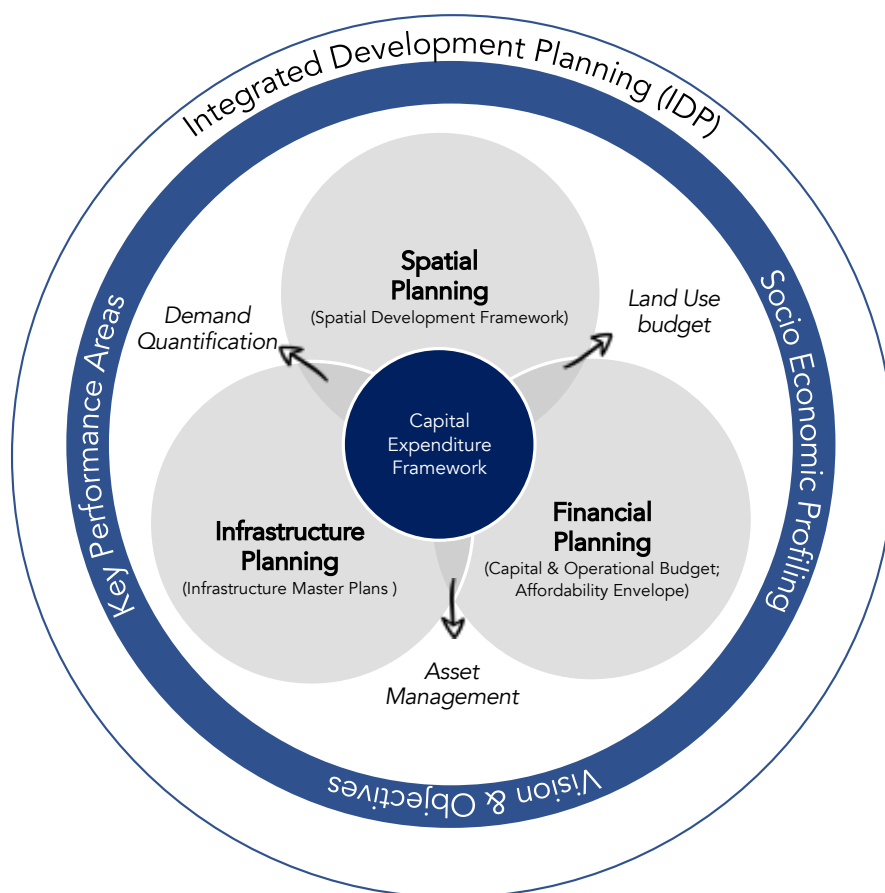
1.1 What is a Capital Expenditure Framework

According to the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) guidelines, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a consolidated, high-level view of a municipality's long-term infrastructure investment needs. It ensures that infrastructure priorities are spatially aligned with municipal strategic objectives, budgetary realities, and development plans. The framework is grounded in principles of sustainability, financial feasibility, and strategic alignment, balancing immediate infrastructure needs with long-term development goals, the relationships between these spheres of planning and principles is illustrated in Figure 1–1.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) mandates the inclusion of a CEF within a municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Specifically, Section 21(n) of SPLUMA requires that an SDF “determine a Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes, depicted spatially.” This legislative requirement underscores the importance of integrating spatial planning with financial planning, ensuring that the spatial strategies articulated in the SDF are implemented through practical and affordable infrastructure investments.

A Capital Expenditure Framework links spatial development strategies with budgetary constraints and infrastructure demands. It provides a transparent mechanism for prioritising projects, promoting the efficient allocation of resources, and aligning capital expenditure with the municipality's long-term strategic vision.

Figure 1–1: The Capital Expenditure Framework within the built environment context



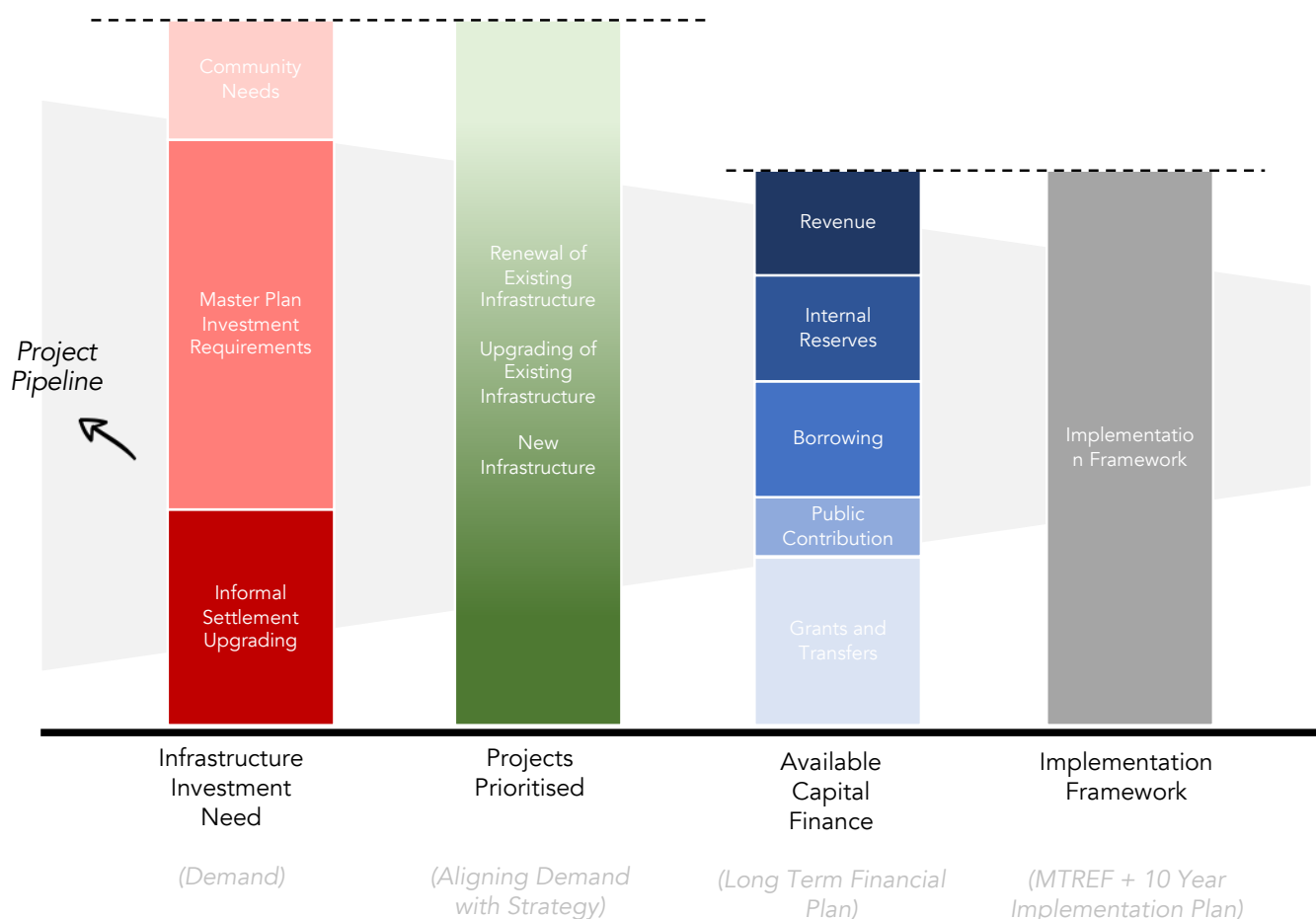
1.2 Aim of Capital Expenditure Framework

The aim of a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is to create a structured and strategic approach to municipal infrastructure expenditure. The CEF is intended to align the municipality's spatial development strategies with its financial resources and capacity, ensuring that long-term growth and development objectives are achievable, and informs operational activities of a municipality.

A CEF aims to provide a municipality with the means to inform financial planning with infrastructure planning and spatial priorities identified in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It aims, furthermore, to establish a clear methodology for municipalities to evaluate, prioritise, and inform implementation processes of infrastructure projects within their affordability envelope, supporting both immediate and long-term development goals.

From Figure 1–2one can see the illustration that infrastructure investment need, expressed as projects, usually exceeds available capital finance, and therefore it is an imperative for municipalities to partake in a prioritisation process to determine which projects are best aligned with the strategy of the municipality, together with a budget scenario process to determine which projects are affordable and should be implemented when.

Figure 1–2: Relationship between infrastructure investment needs, affordability envelope, prioritisation process, and budget scenario process



1.3 Objectives of Capital Expenditure Framework

The key objectives of a CEF is to:

- Socio-economic trends: Understand the socio-economic trends in a municipality over the long term;
- Quantify Infrastructure Needs: Assess and detail the municipality's long-term infrastructure requirements based on an SDF-informed land use budget, infrastructure standards, anticipated socio-economic growth, existing infrastructure, and backlogs;
- Align with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF): Translate the spatial vision and strategic priorities outlined in the SDF into priority development areas which informs prioritisation practices;
- Consolidate Infrastructure Demand: Create a comprehensive list of infrastructure projects across various sectors in line with the municipality's mandate, reflecting the municipality's overall infrastructure demands;

- **Contextualise Financial Affordability:** Integrate the municipality's affordability envelope, derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM), to ensure infrastructure expenditure are financially sustainable over the planning horizon;
- **Facilitate Prioritisation:** Establish a framework to evaluate and rank projects based on strategic alignment, socio-economic impact, and spatial targeting amongst others, ensuring that resources are allocated to the most critical and impactful projects;
- **Determine a Budget Scenario:** Offer a structured, evidence-based approach to infrastructure planning and budgeting, improving decision-making processes and accountability to stakeholders - amongst others, to indicate project-level responses per asset type per functional area;
- **Enable Spatial Transformation:** Direct infrastructure investments toward spatial transformation goals, focusing on reducing inequalities, improving access to services, and promoting inclusive economic growth, and;
- **Bridge Short-Term and Long-Term Planning:** Ensure a coherent link between the short-term MTREF cycles, Medium-term Integrated Development Plan (IDP) cycles and the municipality's long-term development vision, embedding sustainability and foresight into the planning process.

1.4 Role of the Capital Expenditure Framework as a policy instrument

The Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) is a cornerstone of municipal planning, grounded in South Africa's legislative framework and designed to bridge the gap between long-term spatial development strategies and actionable infrastructure expenditure. The concept of the CEF was formalised under the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013), specifically in Section 21(n), which mandates municipalities to determine a spatially referenced CEF as part of their Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This legislative requirement reflects the increasing emphasis on aligning planning and budgeting processes to address developmental challenges effectively.

Historically, the Constitution of South Africa laid the foundation for this alignment in Section 153, which directs municipalities to prioritise the basic needs of communities while promoting socio-economic development through structured planning and budgeting. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was introduced as a mechanism to achieve this in the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993), evolving through subsequent legislation, including the Municipal Systems Act (MSA, Act 32 of 2000). The MSA established the IDP as the principal planning instrument of local government, requiring it to incorporate a comprehensive financial plan and a Spatial Development Framework. This integration ensures that municipal resources are allocated effectively to achieve the long-term developmental vision.

The CEF builds on these legislative imperatives by operationalising the SDF within the IDP framework. As a long-term (10-year) planning tool, the CEF quantifies infrastructure needs, consolidates them into prioritised project pipelines, and aligns them with the municipality's financial capacity as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP). It ensures that infrastructure investments are not only spatially targeted but also financially sustainable, bridging the divide between visionary spatial strategies and practical implementation.

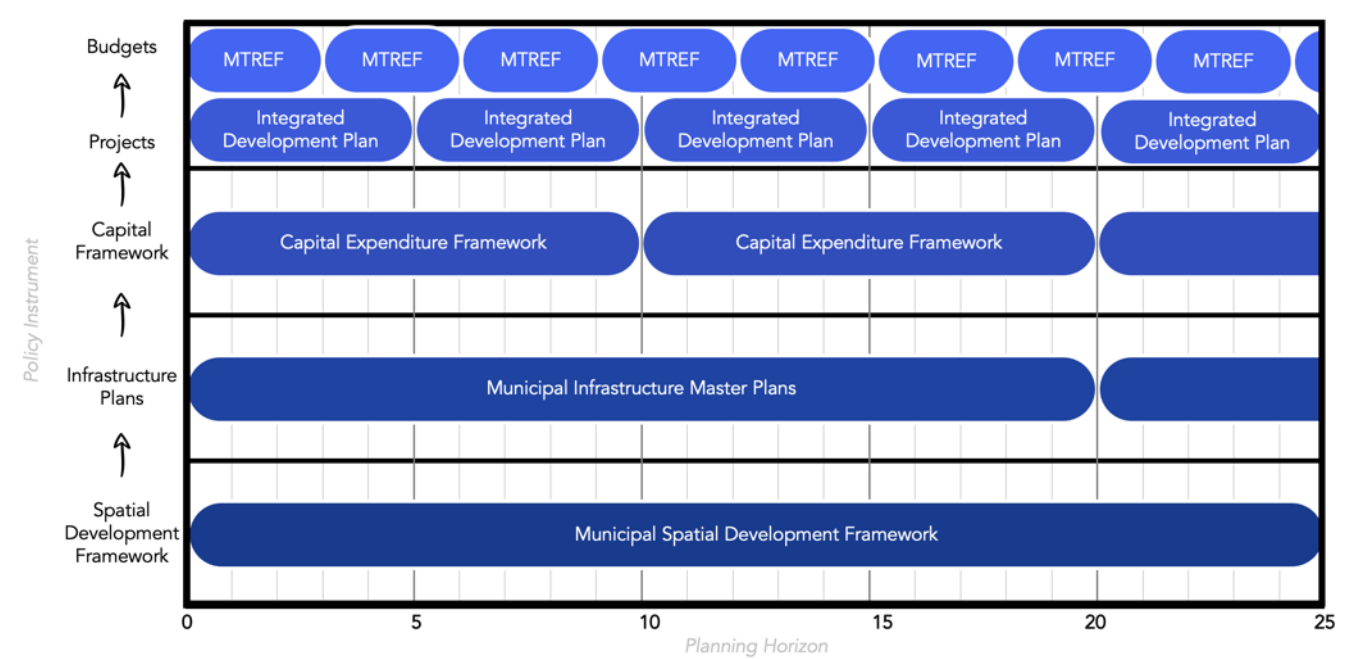
The CEF also plays a vital role in South Africa's Local Government Accountability Cycle, a governance framework defined by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, Act 56 of 2003). This cycle integrates planning, budgeting, and reporting processes to ensure transparency, accountability, and alignment with development priorities. Through informing the IDP, and so the Medium-Term Revenue

and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), the CEF enables municipalities to stabilise their decision-making processes. It provides a consistent rationale for allocating resources, ensuring that both short-term operational needs and long-term developmental objectives are addressed.

Importantly, the CEF institutionalises long-term planning practices within municipalities. It encourages decision-makers to adopt a forward-looking perspective that considers future growth patterns, socio-economic trends, and financial constraints. This approach reduces the reactive nature of municipal budgeting, replacing it with proactive, evidence-based strategies that support equitable service delivery and spatial justice.

The CEF is a transformative policy instrument that integrates spatial, financial, and infrastructure planning within the legislative and operational frameworks of municipal governance. It strengthens the IDP as the single most strategic document of municipalities, ensures alignment with the SDF, and guides resource allocation through the MTREF and SDBIP. Through its structured and integrated approach, the CEF enables municipalities to achieve their developmental mandates while ensuring financial sustainability and fostering spatial transformation.

Figure 1–3: The relationship between policy instruments effecting the spatial form



1.5 Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

The structure of this report is outlined below to guide the reader through the key components of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and its alignment with municipal planning processes as well as the norms and standards of the CEF.

Table 1-1: Structure of this Capital Expenditure Framework

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 1: Inception and Information Gathering	Phase 1	To provide a contextualisation to the Capital Expenditure Framework. This phase comprises the inception process of the CEF as well as the information gathering process in which a comprehensive integrated infrastructure investment framework, or portfolio of projects, is collated.

Document Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Reference	Adapted CEF Structure Aim
Part 2: Functional Area and Spatial Category for Investment Planning Profiling and Spatial Demand Quantification	Phase 2a	This part introduces functional areas for priority investment which are defined and mapped to indicate the spatial strategy depicted in the MSDF (linked to the MSDF proposals). The identified functional areas are used to determine the future population, housing, and land demand based on existing socio-economic and related data which is used in the spatial demand quantification component.
Part 3: Infrastructure demand	Phase 2b	This part determines the investment requirements for each functional area, including operational and maintenance costs per asset class. The goal is to compare the optimal infrastructure requirements scenario with the known infrastructure demand based on current planning frameworks.
Part 4: Affordability Envelope	Phase 3	This part is a reflection of the municipality's financial health and long-term financial plan. Primarily it includes the results of the re-application of the long-term financial plan to determine the appropriate affordability envelope.
Part 5: Prioritisation and Budget Scenario	Phase 4	This part has a prioritisation framework that considers spatial, engineering, and financial factors to calculate a composite score indicating each project's relative importance in the pipeline. It also applies this framework to the budget fit process to determine how to allocate capital within the affordability envelope per project for the next 10 years.
Part 6: Capital Expenditure Programme	Phase 5	This part is a breakdown of the 10-year capital expenditure framework. Essentially, it analyses the fitted project pipeline in terms of spatial alignment, asset type alignment, and other attributes to ultimately verify that the 10-year capital expenditure framework is in line with the strategic intent of the prioritisation framework and the MSDF objectives.
Part 7: Institutional Arrangements and Project Closeout	Phase 6	This phase comprises of a concluding chapter to the CEF, this part aims to identify areas of enhancement that will render the CEF not only as a compliance document but to solidify institutional change around the alignment of planning, engineering, and financial practices – with the ultimate aim to improve service delivery. Furthermore this phase contains a final close-out report detailing the project timeline and conclusions drawn.

Phase 4

Budget Scenario

2 Budget Scenario

2.1 Contextualisation

The process of developing a budget scenario is a crucial step in the annual capital planning process, designed to guide the allocation of resources efficiently and effectively. This systematic approach leverages the wealth of information gathered during the planning process and employs a defined set of rules and scenario parameters to determine which projects should be incorporated into the 10-year capital expenditure framework, in conjunction with the annual draft budget. In this section, the primary objectives are to establish a clear understanding of the budget determination process and delve into the budget components concerning modelled demand, planned capital expenditure, and affordability. These objectives form the foundation upon which prudent financial decisions are made.

The Local Municipality relies on the budget scenario methodology to construct the draft MTREF capital budget on an annual basis. The methodology utilised in this CEF integrates the outcomes of various planning processes to create a well-informed budget scenario:

- **Portfolio of Projects:** The portfolio of projects identified during the demand identification phase is evaluated and integrated into the annual capital planning process, ensuring that there is a transparent and succinct way to incorporate new demand into the annual capital planning process.
- **Committed Budget:** The recently approved capital budget is used as an input to the budget scenario, to ensure that current commitments by the municipality are taken into account for particular commitments with a multi-year implication.
- **Long-Term Financial Model Alignment:** The results of the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM) are synchronised with the budget scenario parameters. This alignment helps establish sustainable affordability envelopes for a 10-year planning horizon, ensuring fiscal responsibility.
- **Project Prioritisation:** Projects identified within the portfolio of projects are ranked in terms of their relative importance. The Capital Prioritisation Model (CPM) outcomes are seamlessly incorporated into the budget scenario preparation process, aiding in strategic project selection.

Through this comprehensive approach, the municipality not only crafts a budget scenario that aligns with its long-term objectives and capital demand but also prioritises projects that align with the strategy while adhering to financial sustainability principles.

2.2 The Difference between Prioritisation and a Budget Scenario

Prioritisation and budget scenarios are related but distinct concepts in the local government space. Prioritisation involves identifying and ranking the most important projects that a municipality should undertake based on their level of strategic importance and impact on the community. Prioritisation is typically done during the planning process, before the budget is developed, and involves determining which initiatives should receive the most attention and resources.

Budget scenario, on the other hand, involves allocating resources to the initiatives that have been prioritised. It involves creating a financial plan that outlines how much money will be allocated to each

initiative and how it will be spent. Budget scenarios are developed based on various factors, such as a municipality's financial resources, priorities, and objectives.

It is important to understand that just because an initiative is prioritised and deemed strategically important, it does not necessarily mean that it will be allocated funds in the current budget cycle. Budgets are developed based on available resources, and some priorities may have to be deferred or delayed until a municipality has sufficient funds to allocate to them.

The use of software/tools to facilitate the prioritisation and budget scenario process in local government can bring several benefits that can help streamline and optimise the decision-making process.

2.3 Preparing for a Budget Scenario

To initiate the process of applying a budget scenario, a number of input variables should be prepared. These variables provide the content of the budget scenario and how the budget scenario parameters are applied, in order to achieve a draft capital budget. These include the baseline management, project status and relative project score.

2.3.1 Project Status

Project status is considered a first priority during the application of the budget scenario. The allocation of a project's status considers projects which are earmarked as Assets Under Construction (AUC's); committed projects from previous original or adjusted capital budgets, and projects which are ready for implementation. A status is allocated to selected projects during the baseline management process and can include one of the following:

- **Committed** - Includes projects identified as AUC's, which are contractually committed, and previously formed part of either the approved capital budget or adjusted capital budget. Termination of a committed project will result in either legal or financial liability for the municipality. Given commitments made on these projects, the budget scenario methodology regards these projects as non-negotiable, irrespective of the CPM project score. Furthermore, projects with a committed status will be fitted to the budget scenario template based on the financial year in which the budget is requested.
- **Provisioned-In** - Includes projects which previously formed part of either the approved capital budget or adjusted capital budget, but not identified as contractually committed AUC's. Projects classified as provisioned-in include projects that are ready for implementation, but without contractual commitments in place. Termination of a provisioned-in project will not result in either legal or financial liability for the municipality. The budget scenario methodology regards these projects as having a higher priority than projects without a status. Projects which form part of this category will be fitted to the budget scenario template based on the financial year in which the budget is required, but only if there is sufficient capital budget available.

2.3.2 Relative Project Score

The Municipality's CPM is a systematic and objective methodology that provides a way to rank or sort a diverse set of projects into an order of importance based on each project's alignment with the spatial and

technical objectives of the municipality. The CPM identifies each project's relative importance by deriving a numerical value representative of the project's priority in terms of the municipality's strategic direction.

As part of the budget scenario preparation process, the Municipality's CPM is applied to the input baseline to obtain an order of importance for projects and capital demand captured during the planning process. The relative importance of projects determines which projects will be allocated budget within the parameters of the budget scenario. For more information on how relative project scores are applied to the budget scenario refer to below.

2.4 Budget scenario setup

To prepare a budget scenario template, budget scenario parameters are applied to establish a rule set in which planned capital expenditure is applied.

The budget scenario template defines the available capital budget for the MTREF and is distributed according to the grant allocations as documented within the DoRA. Although the DoRA indicates a total available capital budget for the MTREF, the outcomes of the LTFM determine a 10-year affordability envelope.

In addition to defining the overall total available budget and the distribution thereof per funding source, optional ring-fencing of capital budget can also be applied per outcomes-based portfolios, departmental level or stage gates.

2.4.1 Funding Source Balancing and Grant Allocations

The DoRA is published on an annual basis with the distinct purpose to document the equitable share and grant allocations to municipalities. Although the publication dates may differ annually, the DoRA publication will set out all the external available capital funding for a municipality emanating from national and provincial budgets.

It is important to note that not all projects are eligible to utilise all of the funding sources as documented within the DoRA publication. An example of this includes the PTIS grant which is only applicable to public transport orientated infrastructure and the INEP grant which is only applicable to electrification programmes.

Although the budget scenario template outlines the total capital budget and source of funding as documented within the DORA publication, together with internal capital funding sources, funding source alignment should be undertaken prior to publishing a final capital budget. The process of funding source balancing ensures the correct alignment of capital budget as outlined within the grant conditions.

2.4.2 Long-Term Financial Model and Resultant Affordability Envelopes

As part of National Treasury's Budget Reporting Regulations and Templates, the Local Municipality submits all internally generated capital funding as determined through the use of a Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM). Internal capital budget funding typically comprises of the following funding sources:

- Own Municipal Funding: Funding generated from municipality revenue (i.e. rates and taxes);
- Public Contributions and Donations: Donations and bulk services contributions for capital expenditure to provide additional bulk capacity to service new developmental demand;
- Capital Replacement Reserves (CRR): Savings by the municipality for deferred capital expenditure to maintain the existing municipal asset base, and;
- Borrowings: External loans from the financial markets or bonds issued by the municipality to the financial markets.

Based on the outcome of the LTFM, a Funding Envelope is established which evaluates amongst others the municipality's financial position. This includes a view on the optimal funding mix per annum which aids the municipality in maintaining a desirable financial position.

2.5 Budget Scenario: Input & Output

2.5.1 Input

a. Planned Capital Expenditure Review

The annual planned capital expenditure can be expressed as follows:

Table 2-1: Planned Capital Expenditure Summary

Year	Planned Capital Expenditure	Percentage
2026/2027	R 576 301 851	9.64%
2027/2028	R 610 030 198	10.20%
2028/2029	R 520 771 404	8.71%
2029/2030	R 627 581 768	10.49%
2030/2031	R 708 512 005	11.85%
2031/2032	R 708 326 015	11.85%
2032/2033	R 740 801 328	12.39%
2033/2034	R 661 807 825	11.07%
2034/2035	R 531 603 395	8.89%
2035/2036	R 294 095 000	4.92%
Total	R5 979 830 789	100.00%

b. Funding Envelope

The available funds as per the LTFM can be expressed as follows:

Table 2-2: Funding Envelope Summary

Year	Funding Envelope	Percentage
2026/2027	R 579 296 000	9.67%
2027/2028	R 610 026 000	10.18%
2028/2029	R 521 021 000	8.70%
2029/2030	R 541 896 000	9.05%
2030/2031	R 563 591 000	9.41%
2031/2032	R 586 148 000	9.78%
2032/2033	R 609 600 000	10.18%
2033/2034	R 633 983 000	10.58%
2034/2035	R 659 332 000	11.01%
2035/2036	R 685 685 000	11.45%
Total	R5 990 578 000	100.00%

Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 provide an overview of the input data relevant to the budget scenario. Table 2-1 is a summary of the current demand of the municipality, identified in the portfolio of projects. Table 2-2 is a summary of the available funds and supply, as per the LTFM.

2.5.2 Output

a. Fit Status Summary

After the budget scenario has been applied, the following summary can be observed:

Table 2-3: Budget Scenario Results

Fit Status	Total for Analysis Period	Percentage
Fitted	R 81 849 966	1.46%
Fitted with delay	R 646 619 529	11.57%
Project Committed	R4 859 646 465	86.96%
Total	R5 588 115 960	100.00%

Figure 2-1: Budget Scenario Results

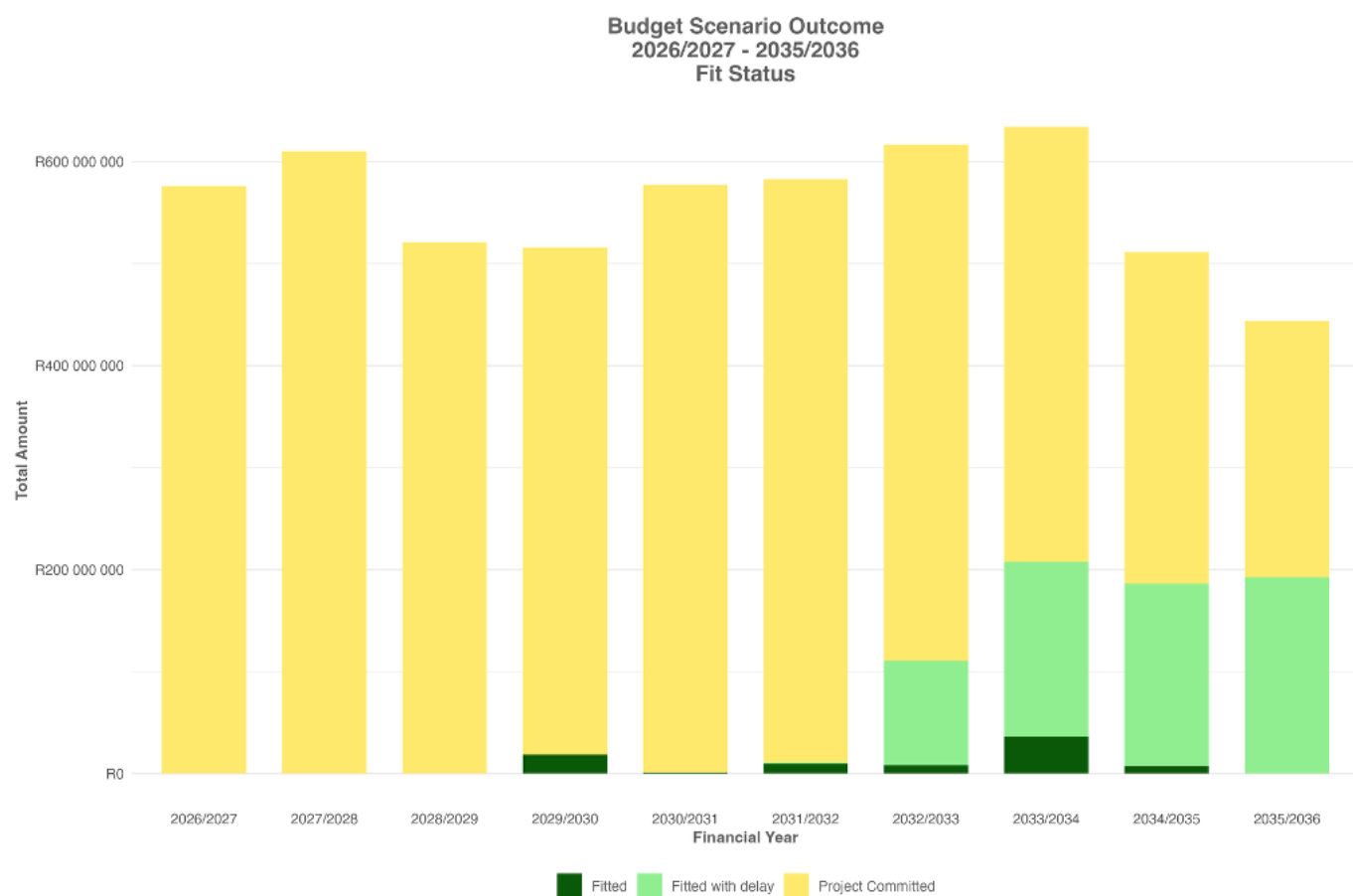
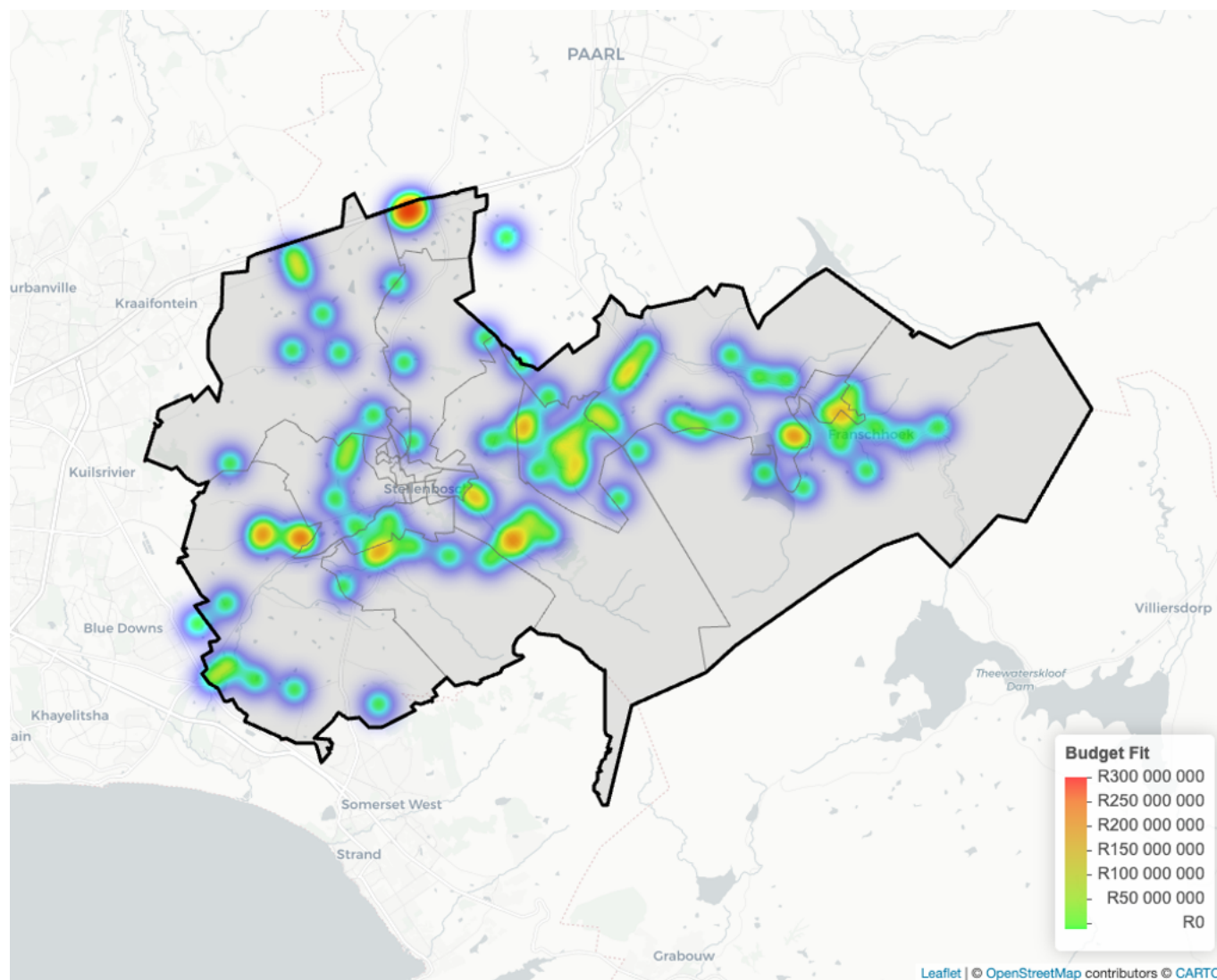


Figure 2-2: Spatial Representation of Budget Scenario Results



Disclaimer: The information on this map was derived from various sources. Care was taken to use material of the map. Novus3 cannot accept any responsibility for any errors or omissions which may occur. Criticism and/or suggestions expressed or implied, accompanying this product. However, notification of any errors will be appreciated.

Stellenbosch Local Municipality
Capital Expenditure Framework
Budget Scenario Outcome

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- The following observations can be made from Table 2-3, Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2:

The application of the budget scenario methodology results in a capital expenditure programme valued at R5.65 billion over the 10-year planning horizon. This allocation reflects the outcome of applying the affordability envelope derived from the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM) to the prioritised portfolio of projects and existing multi-year commitments. The resulting fit status distribution illustrates the dominant role of previously committed projects, together with the limited fiscal space available for accommodating newly prioritised projects within the affordability envelope. Key observations are outlined below:

- Projects classified as Project Committed account for R4 859 billion (86.96%) of the total programme. These projects typically represent Assets Under Construction (AUCs), multi-year contractual obligations, or projects that formed part of previously approved budgets. As these projects cannot be deferred without legal or financial implications, they are automatically accommodated within the

budget scenario irrespective of prioritisation outcomes. The large share of committed expenditure demonstrates how historical capital investment decisions significantly shape the available fiscal space for new projects within the planning horizon.

- Projects classified as Fitted amount to R81 million (1.46%) of the programme. These projects were able to be accommodated within the requested financial year while remaining within the affordability constraints defined by the LTFM. The modest share of projects fitted without delay indicates that limited funding capacity remains available after accounting for committed projects, highlighting the restrictive influence of historical commitments on the municipality’s ability to introduce new capital initiatives.
- Projects categorised as Fitted with delay amount to R646.6 million (11.57%) of the capital programme. These projects are accommodated within the 10-year planning horizon but require scheduling in later financial years due to insufficient budget availability in the originally requested implementation periods. This pattern indicates that while the municipality’s long-term financial capacity can support these projects, short-term affordability constraints require phased implementation and careful sequencing across the planning horizon.
- Together, Committed and Fitted with delay projects represent approximately 98% of the total capital programme, demonstrating that the majority of the available funding envelope is already predetermined by existing commitments or by projects that require phased implementation. This distribution highlights the importance of disciplined capital planning and careful management of multi-year commitments, as early budget decisions have long-term implications for the municipality’s investment flexibility.
- Prioritisation outcomes determine the relative importance of projects, while the budget scenario allocates projects within the limits of the affordability envelope. The relatively small share of newly fitted projects suggests that although the municipality maintains a strong pipeline of prioritised projects, the ability to introduce these projects into the capital programme remains constrained by the existing financial commitments embedded within the portfolio.
- The spatial distribution of fitted and delayed projects shows clear concentrations within the Stellenbosch urban core, the Adam Tas development corridor, and the Franschhoek node, with additional investment clusters emerging along key transport and settlement corridors. This spatial pattern aligns with the municipality’s spatial development objectives, directing infrastructure investment toward established settlements and priority development areas where infrastructure spending can support economic activity, residential growth, and improved service delivery.

The fit status analysis demonstrates that the budget scenario successfully translates the prioritised project portfolio into a financially viable capital programme while maintaining alignment with the municipality’s long-term affordability constraints. At the same time, the dominant share of committed expenditure highlights the importance of maintaining flexibility within future capital budgets to ensure that emerging infrastructure needs and strategic priorities can be accommodated within the municipality’s long-term investment framework.

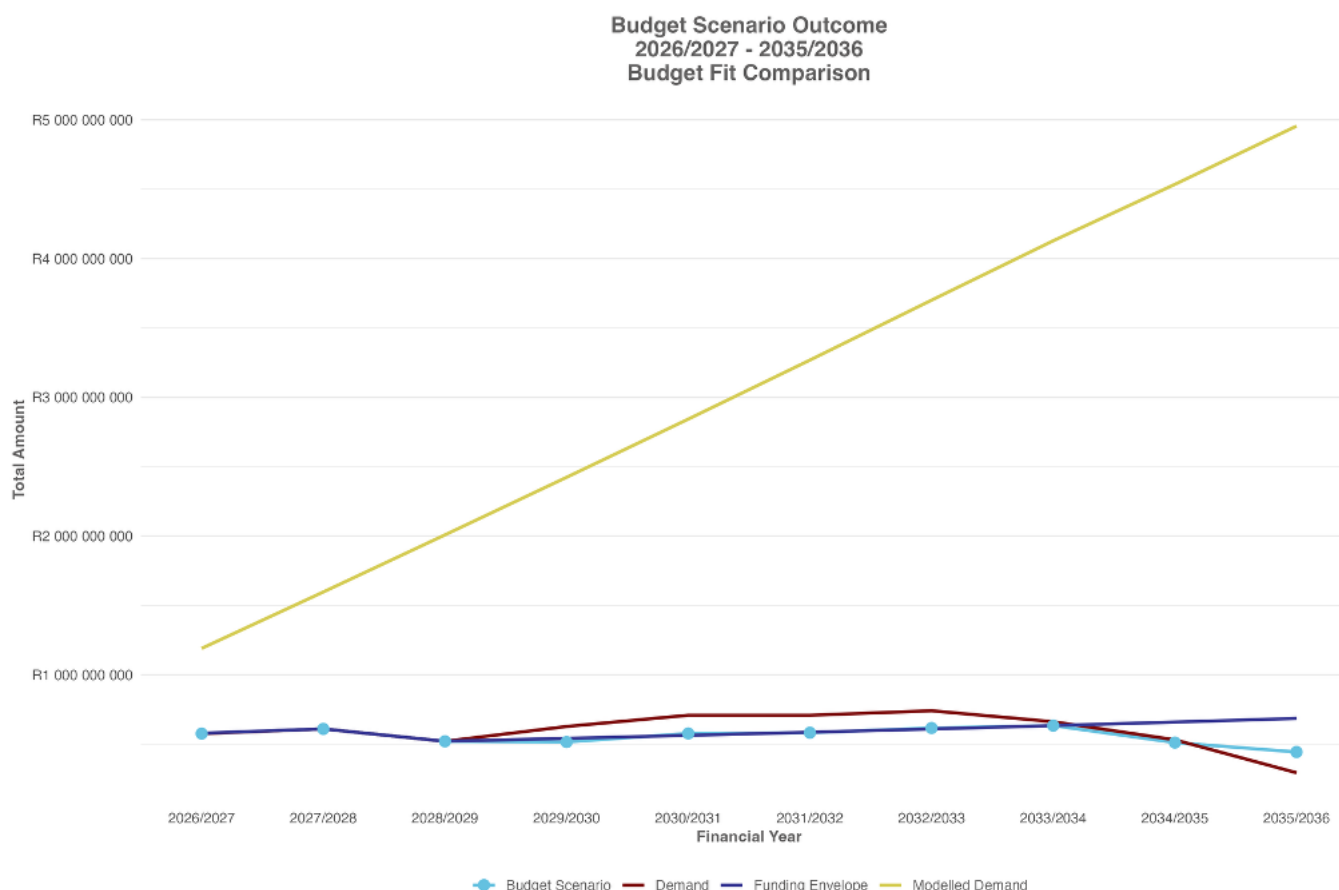
b. Budget Scenario Comparison

Table 2-4: Budget Scenario Comparison

Year	Demand	Modelled Demand	Funding Envelope	Budget Scenario
2026/2027	R 576 301 851	R 1 190 374 000	R 579 296 000	R 576 301 851
2027/2028	R 610 030 198	R 1 596 850 000	R 610 026 000	R 610 030 198

Year	Demand	Modelled Demand	Funding Envelope	Budget Scenario
2028/2029	R 520 771 404	R 2 008 347 000	R 521 021 000	R 520 771 404
2029/2030	R 627 581 768	R 2 423 361 000	R 541 896 000	R 515 645 110
2030/2031	R 708 512 005	R 2 842 596 000	R 563 591 000	R 577 216 006
2031/2032	R 708 326 015	R 3 267 858 000	R 586 148 000	R 582 656 082
2032/2033	R 740 801 328	R 3 699 792 000	R 609 600 000	R 616 467 666
2033/2034	R 661 807 825	R 4 127 754 000	R 633 983 000	R 633 964 197
2034/2035	R 531 603 395	R 4 534 302 464	R 659 332 000	R 511 401 507
2035/2036	R 294 095 000	R 4 954 232 679	R 685 685 000	R 443 661 939
Total	R5 979 830 789	R30 645 467 143	R5 990 578 000	R5 588 115 960

Figure 2-3: Budget Fit Scenario



- The following observations can be noted from Table 2-4 and Figure 2-3:

The comparison between municipal demand, modelled demand, the funding envelope, and the resulting budget scenario provides insight into how the prioritised project portfolio aligns with the municipality's long-term financial capacity. This analysis demonstrates how the budget scenario reconciles identified infrastructure demand with the affordability limits established through the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM) while sequencing projects across the 10-year planning horizon. Key observations are outlined below:

- In the first three financial years, municipal demand closely matches the available funding envelope. For example, demand in 2026/27 amounts to R576.3 million against an envelope of R579.3 million, while 2027/28 demand of R610.0 million closely aligns with the R610.0 million envelope. This alignment suggests that the municipality's current capital planning processes are reasonably calibrated to the medium-term financial capacity reflected in the MTREF period.

- The funding envelope grows steadily from approximately R579.3 million in 2026/27 to R685.7 million by 2035/36, reflecting the municipality's projected growth in revenue capacity and borrowing potential as modelled in the LTFM. This gradual expansion of fiscal capacity creates additional room for infrastructure investment in the later years of the framework, although the effective utilisation of this capacity depends on the maturity and readiness of the project pipeline.
- Annual demand generally ranges between R520 million and R740 million during the period 2026/27 to 2033/34, indicating a relatively stable medium-term infrastructure pipeline supported by existing sector plans and project identification processes. Demand declines in the final two years of the horizon, dropping to R531.6 million in 2034/35 and R294.1 million in 2035/36, reflecting the natural tapering of identified projects beyond current sector planning horizons rather than a reduction in infrastructure need.
- The resulting budget scenario totals R5.58 billion, compared with a funding envelope of R5.99 billion over the analysis period. In most years, the budget scenario utilises a substantial portion of the available funding capacity, demonstrating that the budget scenario methodology effectively translates the affordability envelope into a feasible capital investment programme. Minor variations between the envelope and the budget scenario reflect the practical constraints of scheduling individual projects within discrete financial years.
- For example, in 2030/31 the budget scenario reaches R577.2 million against an envelope of R563.6 million, reflecting the requirement to accommodate previously committed projects within the capital programme. These instances illustrate how multi-year project commitments can temporarily place pressure on annual affordability limits, highlighting the long-term financial implications associated with capital investment decisions.
- From 2033/34 onwards, the funding envelope continues to increase while municipal demand begins to decline. For example, in 2035/36 the envelope reaches R685.7 million while demand is only R294.1 million. This divergence indicates that additional fiscal capacity may be available in the outer years of the framework to accommodate deferred projects or newly identified infrastructure priorities as future master plan reviews expand the municipality's long-term project pipeline.
- Total municipal demand amounts to R5.98 billion, while the budget scenario accommodates R5.58 billion within the affordability envelope of R5.99 billion. Although the majority of demand is accommodated, there are some projects that are forced out of the 10-year scope due to high single year demands. These projects include the STB Switch Gear (11kv) SF6, Jamestown: Housing (Phase 4), and Erf 64, Kylemore projects. These projects have initial lower cost years but throughout the project cycle represent a large enough demand that it becomes difficult to accommodate within the demanded year. These projects are in the outer years of the budget scenario and should be reviewed in subsequent long term planning engagement.

The budget scenario comparison illustrates how the municipality balances infrastructure demand with fiscal constraints over the 10-year planning horizon. While early-year demand pressures require careful prioritisation and sequencing of projects, the increasing funding envelope in later years provides opportunities to accommodate additional infrastructure investments as planning pipelines mature. Continuous refinement of the project pipeline, combined with disciplined financial management, will remain essential to ensure that capital investment supports both service delivery objectives and long-term financial sustainability.

2.6 Concluding remarks

The budget scenario analysis demonstrates that the municipality successfully accommodated R5.88 billion (approximately 98%) of the R5.98 billion planned capital expenditure portfolio within the 10-year affordability envelope. The distribution of fit statuses indicates that the capital programme is strongly influenced by existing commitments, with R4.85 billion (86.96%) classified as Project Committed. A further R646.6 million (11.57%) of projects are accommodated through temporal adjustment, indicating that while these projects remain viable within the planning horizon, their implementation requires phased scheduling to align with annual fiscal constraints. Only R81.8 million (1.46%) of projects are fitted directly within the originally requested implementation period, reflecting the limited fiscal flexibility available once historical commitments are accommodated.

Despite the strong alignment between the budget scenario and the funding envelope, several structural constraints remain evident. The difference between total municipal demand and the resulting budget scenario amounts to approximately R400 million, representing projects that could not be fully accommodated within the affordability parameters or required adjustment through delayed implementation. The presence of substantial committed expenditure also constrains fiscal flexibility, as nearly 86% of the capital programme is allocated to projects that must proceed irrespective of prioritisation outcomes. This significantly reduces the portion of the funding envelope available for introducing newly prioritised projects and highlights the long-term fiscal implications associated with multi-year capital commitments.

Temporal patterns within the capital programme further illustrate the importance of disciplined project sequencing. Municipal demand remains relatively stable during the first eight years of the planning horizon, generally ranging between R520 million and R740 million annually, while the funding envelope gradually increases from approximately R579 million in 2026/27 to R686 million by 2035/36. In the later years of the framework, demand declines while the funding envelope continues to expand, suggesting that additional fiscal capacity may become available toward the end of the planning horizon. This divergence indicates that additional project preparation and long-term planning will be required to ensure that available fiscal capacity in the outer years of the framework is effectively utilised.

Strengthening long-term infrastructure planning will therefore be essential to ensure that future capital investment opportunities are fully realised. Continued refinement of sector master plans and infrastructure pipelines can help populate the outer years of the framework with credible projects aligned with municipal development objectives. At the same time, exploring complementary financing mechanisms such as development contributions, expanded grant utilisation, and other external funding sources may help bridge remaining funding gaps and accelerate delivery of high-priority infrastructure.

The budget scenario demonstrates that the municipality is able to translate the prioritised project portfolio into a financially viable capital expenditure programme while remaining broadly aligned with the affordability envelope established through the Long-Term Financial Model. Maintaining this balance between infrastructure demand, fiscal sustainability, and strategic investment priorities will remain critical

to ensuring that capital expenditure continues to support spatial transformation, service delivery equity, and long-term municipal development objectives.

Phase 5

Capital Expenditure Programme

3 Capital Expenditure Programme

3.1 Contextualisation

A Capital Expenditure Programme (CEP) refers to a detailed programme that outlines the municipality's list of projects that are required to be implemented over a multi-year period. This programme is the municipality's list of projects that are prioritised according to the strategic prioritisation process, in which projects were given a ranking. Using the budget scenario tool, these projects were allocated resources efficiently, in line with their respective demand estimates, whilst ensuring that their collective cost aligns with the affordability envelope of the municipality.

There are multiple benefits of having this overview, some of which are listed below:

- **Improved service delivery:** A Capital Expenditure Programme identifies the most essential projects required to improve service delivery in the municipality. It allows for more effective planning and allocation of resources to meet the needs of the population.
- **Strategic planning:** A Capital Expenditure Programme enables the municipality with a strategic plan, based on an understanding of the projects that are necessary to meet the needs of the municipality. It allows for a long-term vision to be developed that is aligned with the goals of the municipality.
- **Increased efficiency:** By understanding the essential projects, the municipality can ensure that resources are used efficiently. Projects are already prioritised based on their importance, and resources have been allocated accordingly.
- **Attraction of investment:** A comprehensive overview of necessary projects can help attract investment to the municipality. It provides potential investors with a clear understanding of the opportunities that exist in the area and the projects that are necessary to support growth and development.
- **Attraction and retention of residents:** By addressing the needs of the population through these essential projects, the municipality can attract new residents whilst retaining the current population. This can lead to increased economic activity and a higher quality of life for those living in the region.
- **In essence, the CEP furnishes the municipality with a comprehensive perspective on the essential capital undertakings it must carry out to fulfil its current and future service delivery responsibilities, while concurrently enticing investment, commerce, and inhabitants from throughout the province.**

3.2 Capital Expenditure Programme Results

As municipalities strive to deliver basic infrastructure services and meet the needs of their communities, budgeting is a critical process. Through the Budget Scenario Tool, the municipality was able to consider various budget-related parameters and align resources, strategic priorities and investment demand. In this section of the report, the results of the budget scenario results is presented using different perspectives, detailing the proposed implementation framework over the 10-year horizon. This section aims to provide insight into how the municipality intends to allocate its resources to meet its strategic objectives. Understanding the budget scenario results over the next 10 years in a municipality is crucial for effective long-term planning. A clear understanding of budget scenario results enables municipalities to prioritise the right capital projects, allocate resources accordingly, and ensure that funds are available to complete critical projects. It also helps to identify areas of improvement required in the planning process over the long term, acting as an early warnings system in the planning and project preparation

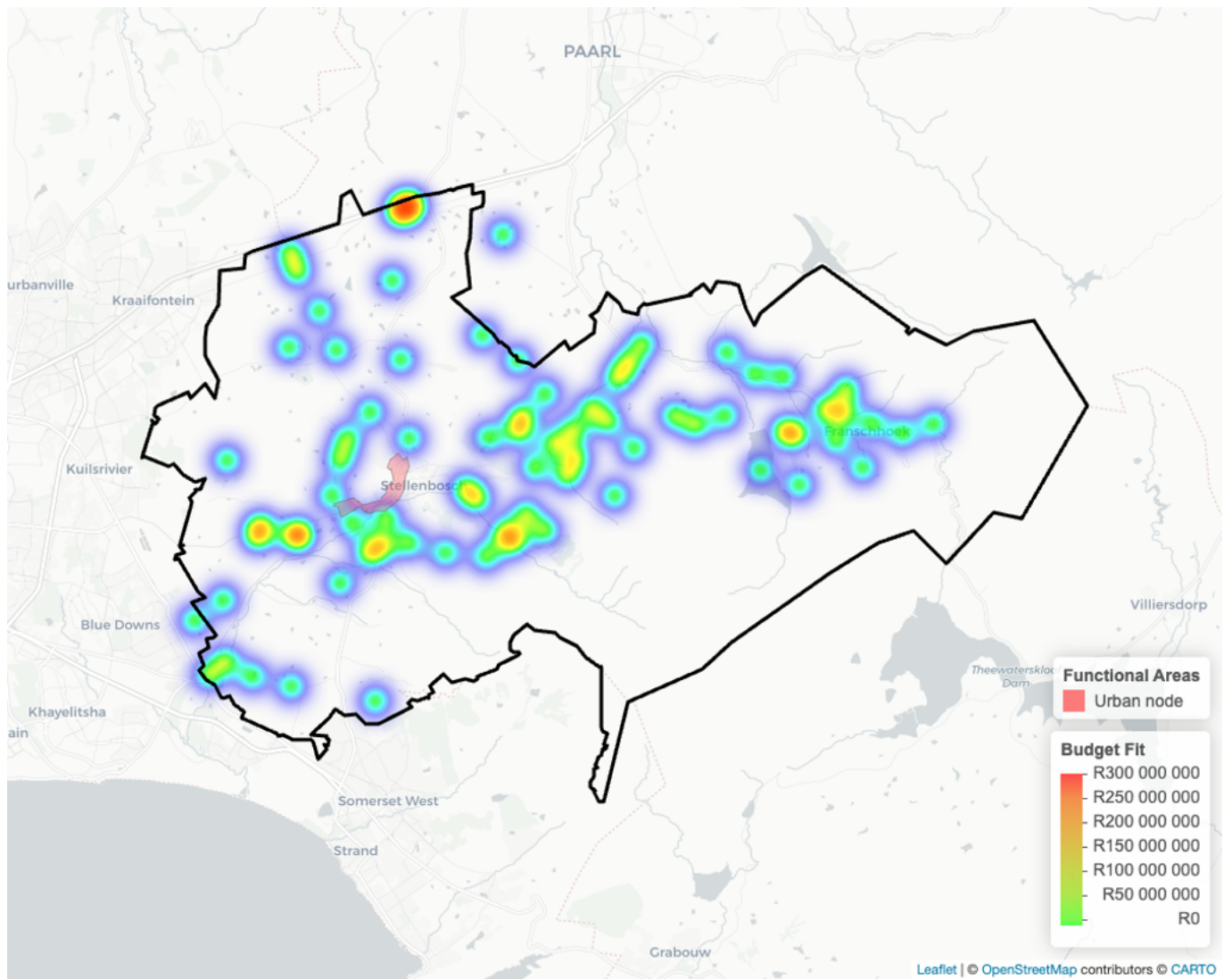
process. This understanding can also support infrastructure maintenance and improvement, economic growth, and development and promote transparency and accountability in government. This section explores the budget scenario results for 10 years in the municipality.

3.3 Budget Scenario Spatial Distribution

In the following section, an exploration of the budget scenario will be undertaken, with a focus on its spatial aspects. This will involve an examination of Priority Development Areas (PDAs) and Electoral Wards. The spatial investment approach, established through the prioritisation and budget scenario methodology, forms the core of this analysis. This section will present the spatial distribution of the Capital Expenditure Programme, providing clear illustrations of how the budget scenario results are strategically distributed across various geographic areas within the municipality. Navigating through this section, the goal is to better understand the degree of spatial targeting.

3.3.1 Budget Scenario Outcome Analysis per Urban Edge

The budget scenario results are presented with a particular focus on urban edges spanning over a 10-year horizon. The main objective is to assess the municipality's attempts to spatially target and limit its resource allocation within marked edges. This analysis seeks to offer insights into the manifestation of strategic decisions through budgetary action as outlined in the 10-year plan within the municipality's urban edges. Consequently, it provides a comprehensive understanding of the spatial agglomeration and concentration, as well as the potential impacts of the budget scenario across urbanised areas. Figure 3-2 illustrates the distribution of the budget scenario outcomes across the different urban edges, while



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Stellenbosch Local Municipality
Capital Expenditure Framework
Budget Scenario Outcome

NOVUS

Table 3-1 provides a detailed breakdown of the budget scenario results.

Figure 3-1: Budget Scenario Results per Urban Edge

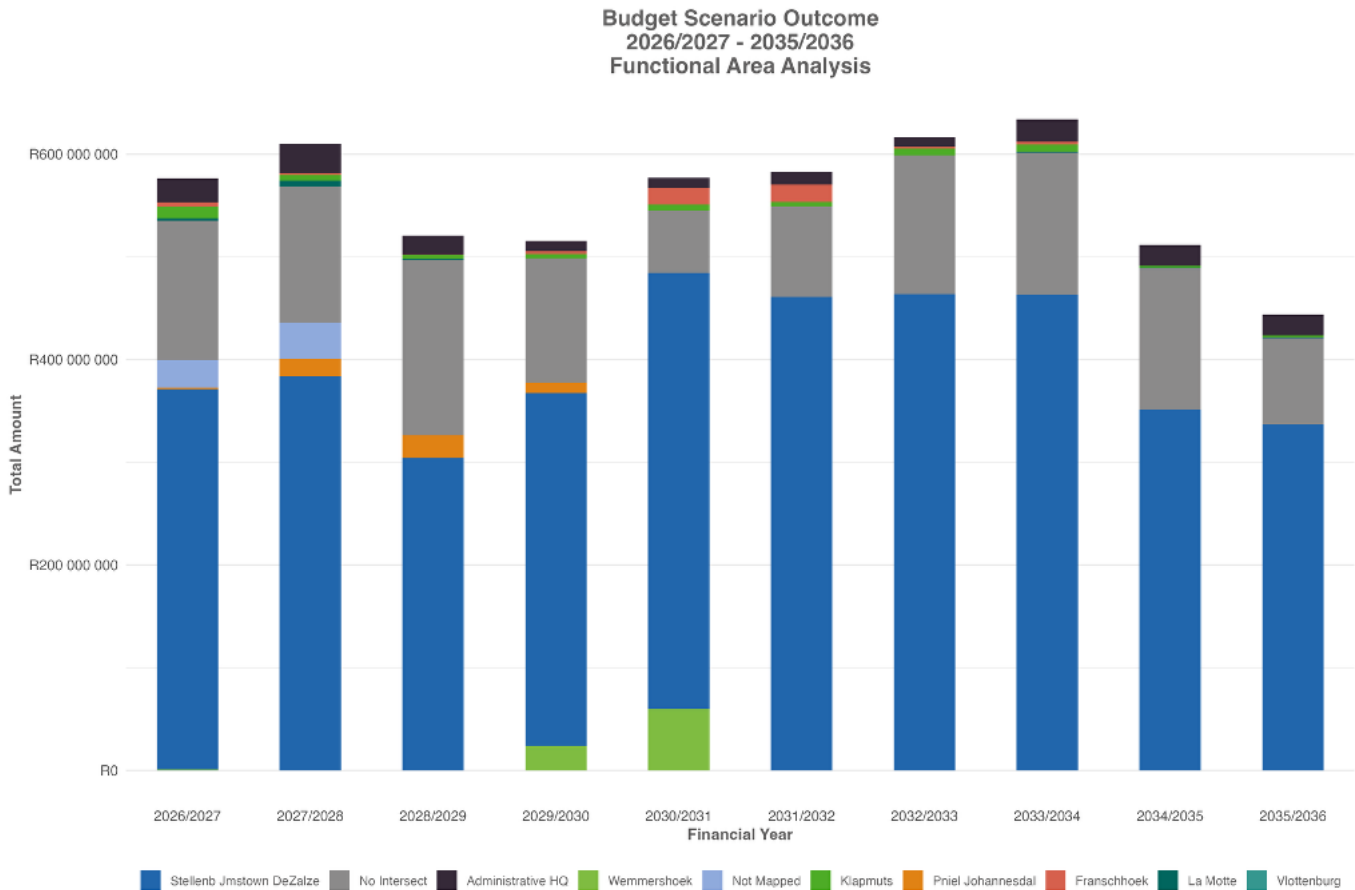
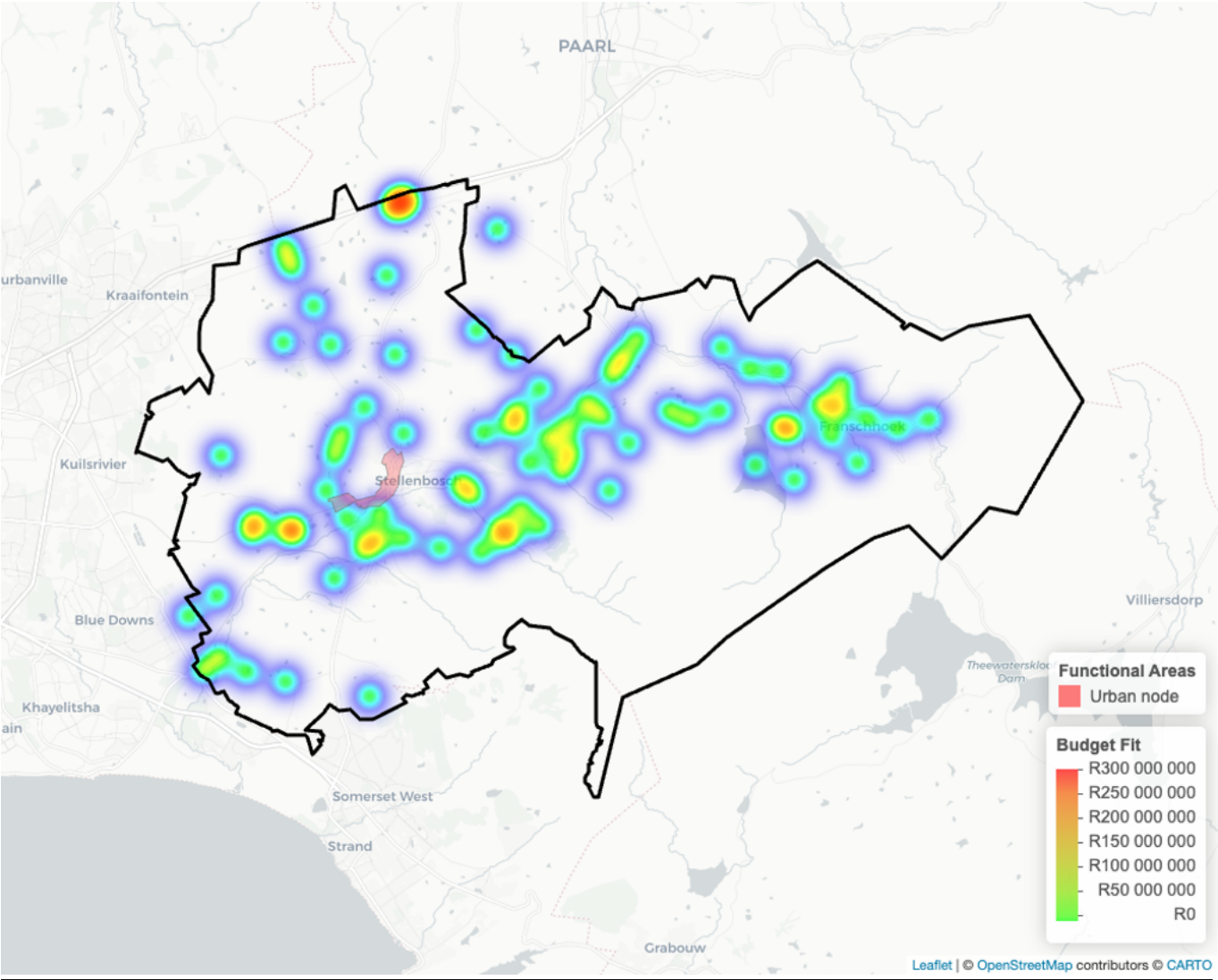


Figure 3-2: Spatial Representation of Budget Scenario Results per Urban Edge





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Stellenbosch Local Municipality

Capital Expenditure Framework

Budget Scenario Outcome



Table 3-1: Budget Scenario Results per Urban Edge Analysis

Vlottenburg	R 50 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 50 000	0.00%
	R 2 300 000	R 5 500 000	R 500 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 1 300 000	R 500 000	R 500 000	R 10 600 000	0.19%
La Motte												

Financial Year	Stellenb Jmstown DeZaize	No Intersect	Administrative HQ	Wemmershoek	Not Mapped	Klapmuts	Priel Johannesdal	Franschhoek
2026/2027	R 370 012 191	R 135 685 678	R 23 292 500	R 1 000 000	R 27 000 000	R 11 341 917	R 1 500 000	R 4 119 565
2027/2028	R 383 592 237	R 132 505 896	R 28 612 500	R 0	R 35 500 000	R 5 700 000	R 17 000 000	R 1 619 565
2028/2029	R 304 100 816	R 171 205 588	R 18 265 000	R 0	R 0	R 4 200 000	R 22 000 000	R 500 000
2029/2030	R 343 513 153	R 121 116 957	R 10 015 000	R 24 000 000	R 0	R 4 000 000	R 10 000 000	R 3 000 000
2030/2031	R 424 338 049	R 60 571 957	R 9 920 000	R 60 000 000	R 0	R 6 200 000	R 0	R 16 186 000
2031/2032	R 461 203 125	R 87 831 957	R 12 235 000	R 0	R 0	R 4 700 000	R 0	R 16 686 000
2032/2033	R 463 750 612	R 134 967 054	R 8 950 000	R 0	R 0	R 6 800 000	R 0	R 2 000 000
2033/2034	R 463 466 540	R 137 817 657	R 21 980 000	R 0	R 0	R 6 800 000	R 0	R 2 600 000
2034/2035	R 351 163 754	R 137 967 753	R 19 970 000	R 0	R 0	R 1 800 000	R 0	R 0
2035/2036	R 337 016 939	R 84 040 000	R 20 305 000	R 0	R 0	R 1 800 000	R 0	R 0
Total	R 3 902 157 416	R 1 203 710 497	R 173 545 000	R 85 000 000	R 62 500 000	R 53 341 917	R 50 500 000	R 46 711 130
Percentage	69.83%	21.54%	3.11%	1.52%	1.12%	0.95%	0.90%	0.84%

The following observations can be noted from Figure 3-1, Figure 3-2 and Table 3-1:

The budget scenario demonstrates a strong spatial concentration of capital investment within the municipality's primary urban core and established settlement areas. The resulting capital expenditure programme of R5.59 billion reflects a deliberate investment pattern aligned with the Spatial Development

Framework (SDF), prioritising infrastructure investment within existing settlements and key development nodes while limiting extensive infrastructure expansion into dispersed rural areas. Key observations are noted below:

- This functional area receives R3.90 billion (69.83%) of the total capital programme over the 10-year planning horizon. The magnitude of this allocation reflects the concentration of infrastructure demand within the municipality's primary economic and population centre, where investments in bulk services, electricity networks, transport infrastructure, and urban development initiatives support densification, economic activity, and continued growth within the Stellenbosch urban core and surrounding development corridors.
- Projects classified as "No Intersect" account for R1.20 billion (21.54%) of the programme. These projects typically represent infrastructure investments that serve the broader municipal system rather than a specific settlement, such as network upgrades, bulk infrastructure improvements, or projects where spatial location is not yet precisely defined. While these investments remain essential for maintaining municipal infrastructure capacity, their classification highlights the continued importance of strengthening spatial data precision in future iterations of the Capital Expenditure Framework.
- Projects associated with Administrative Headquarters amount to R173.5 million (3.11%) of the capital programme. These projects relate primarily to municipal operational facilities, institutional infrastructure, and administrative support systems required to sustain service delivery operations. The relatively small share confirms that the majority of capital investment remains directed toward service delivery infrastructure rather than internal municipal facilities.
- Settlements such as Klappmuts (R53.3 million; 0.95%), Pniel/Johannesdal (R50.5 million; 0.90%), and Franschhoek (R46.7 million; 0.84%) receive moderate allocations aimed at supporting localised service delivery improvements, tourism-related infrastructure, and community facilities. These investments contribute to improving infrastructure quality within these settlements while maintaining proportional alignment with their population size, infrastructure needs, and economic activity relative to the Stellenbosch urban core.
- Areas such as Wemmershoek (R85 million; 1.52%) and La Motte (R10.6 million; 0.19%) receive smaller capital allocations focused on specific projects within these localities. Similarly, Vlothenburg receives a minimal allocation of R50 000, reflecting limited infrastructure requirements within dispersed rural areas. These smaller allocations demonstrate a selective investment approach that prioritises targeted infrastructure improvements rather than large-scale network expansion in low-density areas.
- Projects categorised as "Not Mapped" account for R62.5 million (1.12%) of the capital programme. These projects likely represent initiatives where spatial attribution remains incomplete or where project location may be determined during later design phases. While this proportion remains relatively small, improving spatial data completeness will strengthen future spatial analysis and enhance the municipality's ability to align infrastructure investment with settlement development priorities.
-
- The spatial distribution confirms the municipality's strategic focus on consolidating infrastructure investment within its primary urban growth area while supporting targeted service delivery improvements in secondary settlements. The concentration of approximately 70% of capital investment within the Stellenbosch urban core reflects the municipality's role as the principal economic, administrative, and service delivery hub within the municipal area. At the same time, the presence of municipality-wide infrastructure investments and targeted allocations to smaller settlements demonstrates a balanced approach that supports both infrastructure efficiency and equitable service delivery across the broader municipal region.

- The spatial allocation of the capital expenditure programme therefore demonstrates clear alignment between infrastructure investment and the municipality's long-term spatial development objectives. By concentrating the majority of capital investment within established urban areas and strategic development nodes while limiting dispersed infrastructure expansion, the municipality strengthens the efficiency, sustainability, and long-term resilience of its infrastructure network.

The spatial allocation of the capital expenditure programme therefore demonstrates clear alignment between infrastructure investment and the municipality's long-term spatial development objectives. By concentrating the majority of capital investment within established urban areas and strategic development nodes while limiting dispersed infrastructure expansion, the municipality strengthens the efficiency, sustainability, and long-term resilience of its infrastructure network.

3.3.2 Budget Scenario Outcome Analysis per Electoral Wards

In the analysis of the budget scenario results per Electoral Wards, the focus shifts towards understanding the allocation and utilisation of financial resources within specific electoral divisions. This examination seeks to illuminate how the budget scenario results are distributed across different wards, providing insights into the municipality's strategic investment priorities at a localised level. By scrutinising the budget scenario through the lens of Electoral Wards, this analysis unveils the geographic nuances that influence financial decisions, reflecting the municipality's commitment to addressing the unique needs and development requirements of each electoral area. Figure 3-3 and Table 3-2 serve as valuable tools in comprehending the localised impact of budgetary decisions as per the budget scenario on the development landscape within each Electoral Ward.

Figure 3-3: Budget Scenario Results per Electoral Ward

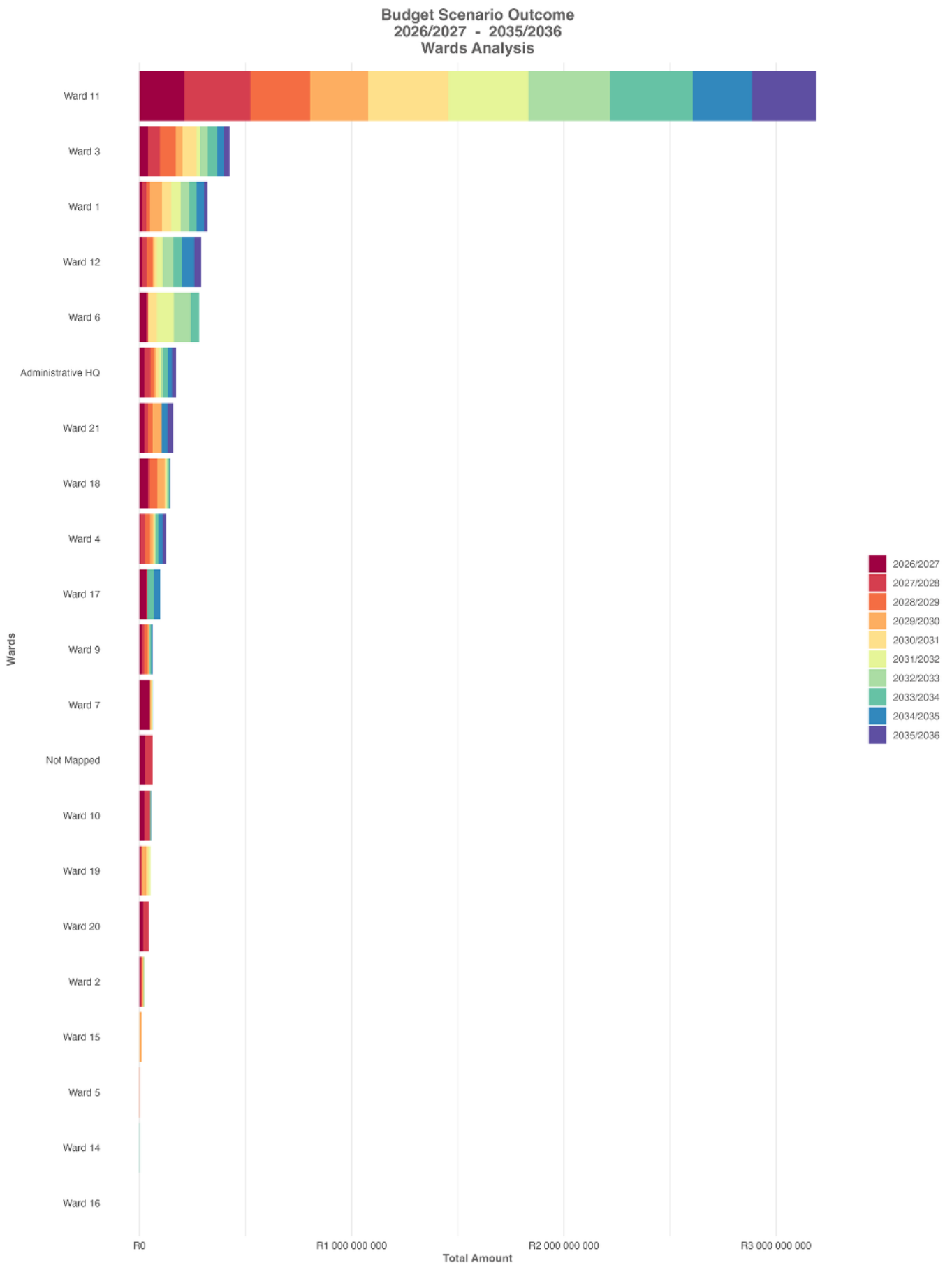


Table 3-2: Budget Scenario Results per Electoral Ward

2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	2034/2035	2035/2036	Total	Percentage
R 281 100 816	R 273 173 153	R 379 838 049	R 375 203 125	R 383 450 612	R 391 573 676	R 278 798 205	R 302 316 939	R 3 188 770 147	57.06%
R 74 721 739	R 32 500 000	R 66 500 000	R 16 250 000	R 36 500 000	R 44 800 000	R 30 000 000	R 29 000 000	R 426 490 366	7.63%
R 17 767 174	R 55 921 957	R 43 007 957	R 46 007 957	R 40 138 054	R 35 269 957	R 34 546 835	R 15 000 000	R 320 257 500	5.73%
R 28 500 000	R 7 000 000	R 12 000 000	R 27 500 000	R 51 465 000	R 38 800 000	R 59 165 000	R 31 000 000	R 289 856 956	5.19%
R 0	R 1 000 000	R 40 000 000	R 80 000 000	R 80 000 000	R 40 000 000	R 0	R 0	R 281 890 632	5.04%
R 18 265 000	R 10 015 000	R 9 920 000	R 12 235 000	R 8 950 000	R 21 980 000	R 19 970 000	R 20 305 000	R 173 545 000	3.11%
R 20 826 675	R 42 640 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 27 200 000	R 27 200 000	R 159 277 544	2.85%
R 34 200 000	R 34 000 000	R 6 200 000	R 4 700 000	R 6 800 000	R 6 800 000	R 1 800 000	R 1 800 000	R 146 114 767	2.61%
R 25 690 000	R 13 695 000	R 4 050 000	R 4 060 000	R 4 294 000	R 12 507 700	R 19 715 918	R 15 800 000	R 125 662 618	2.25%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 29 503 381	R 31 126 066	R 0	R 98 542 491	1.76%
R 16 000 000	R 7 200 000	R 0	R 500 000	R 4 800 000	R 5 639 483	R 5 839 483	R 500 000	R 62 928 966	1.13%
R 0	R 4 000 000	R 4 000 000	R 4 000 000	R 0	R 0	R 500 000	R 0	R 62 900 000	1.13%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 62 500 000	1.12%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 4 000 000	R 2 000 000	R 0	R 56 443 007	1.01%
R 0	R 20 000 000	R 10 000 000	R 10 000 000	R 70 000	R 40 000	R 40 000	R 40 000	R 52 550 468	0.94%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 43 035 498	0.77%
R 3 500 000	R 4 500 000	R 1 500 000	R 2 000 000	R 0	R 1 900 000	R 500 000	R 500 000	R 24 200 000	0.43%
R 0	R 10 000 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 10 000 000	0.18%
R 200 000	R 0	R 200 000	R 200 000	R 0	R 200 000	R 200 000	R 200 000	R 1 700 000	0.03%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 500 000	R 0	R 0	R 1 000 000	0.02%

Wards	2026/2027	2027/2028
Ward 11	R 212 679 385	R 310 636 187
Ward 3	R 40 613 852	R 55 604 775
Ward 1	R 13 119 565	R 19 478 044
Ward 12	R 13 987 826	R 20 439 130
Ward 6	R 31 890 632	R 9 000 000
Administrative HQ	R 23 292 500	R 28 612 500
Ward 21	R 23 847 826	R 17 563 043
Ward 18	R 41 614 767	R 8 200 000
Ward 4	R 5 170 000	R 20 680 000
Ward 17	R 30 956 522	R 6 956 522
Ward 9	R 12 050 000	R 10 400 000
Ward 7	R 50 400 000	R 0
Not Mapped	R 27 000 000	R 35 500 000
Ward 10	R 23 500 000	R 26 943 007
Ward 19	R 4 543 478	R 7 816 990
Ward 20	R 17 035 498	R 26 000 000
Ward 2	R 3 800 000	R 6 000 000
Ward 15	R 0	R 0
Ward 5	R 300 000	R 200 000
Ward 14	R 500 000	R 0

The following observations can be noted from Figure 3-3 and Table 3-2:

The electoral ward distribution of the capital expenditure programme demonstrates a strong spatial concentration of infrastructure investment within a limited number of wards that correspond with the municipality's primary urban settlement areas and development corridors. The R5.59 billion ward-specific capital programme reflects a highly uneven distribution of investment, where a small number of wards receive the majority of capital allocations while several peripheral wards receive comparatively modest funding. Key observations are outlined below:

- This ward receives R3.19 billion (57.06%) of the total capital expenditure programme over the 10-year planning horizon. The scale of this allocation reflects the concentration of major infrastructure projects within the Stellenbosch urban core and surrounding development corridors. Investments within this ward are associated with large-scale bulk infrastructure upgrades, electricity network expansion, transport improvements, and urban development initiatives that support both the ward itself and the broader municipal economy.
- Ward 3 (R426.5 million; 7.63%), Ward 1 (R320.3 million; 5.73%), Ward 12 (R289.9 million; 5.19%), and Ward 6 (R281.9 million; 5.04%) collectively account for a significant share of the remaining capital programme. These wards represent established residential and development areas where infrastructure upgrades, service expansion, and urban development projects are required to support population growth and economic activity.
- Ward 21 (R159.3 million; 2.85%), Ward 18 (R146.1 million; 2.61%), and Ward 4 (R125.7 million; 2.25%) represent a third tier of investment within the capital programme. Projects within these wards are typically associated with localised infrastructure upgrades, network extensions, and targeted service delivery improvements that address community infrastructure needs.
- Projects associated with Administrative Headquarters total R173.5 million (3.11%) across the planning horizon. These investments support municipal operational capacity through upgrades to administrative facilities, institutional infrastructure, and supporting systems required for effective governance and service delivery.
- Wards such as Ward 17 (1.76%), Ward 9 (1.13%), Ward 7 (1.13%), Ward 10 (1.01%), Ward 19 (0.94%), and Ward 20 (0.77%) receive smaller shares of the overall capital programme. These allocations typically correspond to smaller-scale infrastructure upgrades, local service improvements, and targeted community projects rather than major bulk infrastructure investments.

- Projects classified as Not Mapped account for R62.5 million (1.12%), while wards such as Ward 2 (0.43%), Ward 15 (0.18%), Ward 5 (0.03%), and Ward 14 (0.02%) receive minimal allocations. These lower allocations may reflect lower population densities, fewer large-scale infrastructure projects within these wards, or investments that serve broader municipal systems rather than being geographically confined to a specific ward.
- Annual allocations within this ward remain consistently high across the planning horizon, suggesting the implementation of multi-year capital projects that require sustained funding. Such patterns are typically associated with bulk infrastructure upgrades, electricity network expansion, and transport-related investments that support broader municipal service delivery.

The ward-level distribution of the capital expenditure programme therefore illustrates a highly concentrated investment pattern driven by major infrastructure projects within the municipality's primary urban areas. While this concentration reflects strategic spatial targeting and the location of large-scale capital investments, continued monitoring of ward allocations will be necessary to ensure that infrastructure spending remains responsive to service delivery needs, population growth, and spatial development priorities across the municipality.

3.3.3 Budget Scenario Outcome Analysis per Priority Development Area (PDAs)

The analysis of the budget scenario results by Priority Development Areas (PDAs) provides an analysis of how financial resources are allocated and utilised within the zones defined by the Spatial Development Framework. This analysis aims to assess the effectiveness of spatial targeting by the municipality, determining whether resources are being directed toward areas of strategic importance as intended. This spatial perspective is crucial for understanding the alignment between the municipality's budgetary decisions and its development objectives. It allows for an assessment of whether the investments are reinforcing the intended spatial structure, fostering growth in priority areas, and addressing regional inequalities. Figure 3-4 and Table 3-3 serve as valuable tools in understanding this analysis.

Figure 3-4: Budget Scenario Results per Priority Development Area

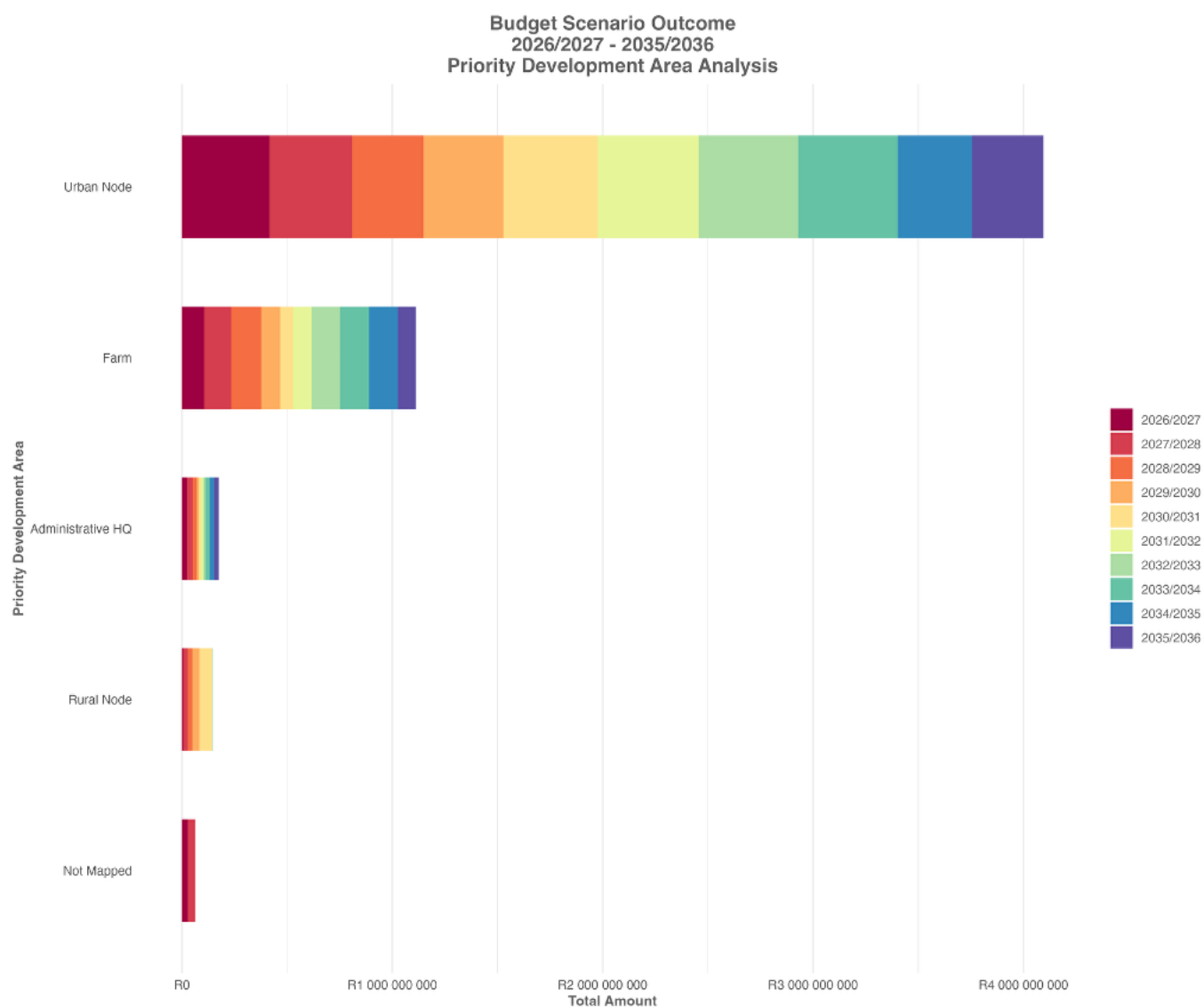


Table 3-3: Budget Scenario Results per Priority Development Area

2035/2036	Total	Percentage
R 338 816 939	R 4 094 983 313	73.28%
R 84 040 000	R 1 110 937 647	19.88%
R 20 305 000	R 173 545 000	3.11%
R 500 000	R 146 150 000	2.62%
R 0	R 62 500 000	1.12%
R 443 661 939	R 5 588 115 960	100.00%
7.94%	100.00%	

Priority Development Area	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	2034/2035
Urban Node	R 415 746 523	R 393 411 802	R 338 800 816	R 380 513 153	R 446 724 049	R 482 589 125	R 472 550 612	R 472 866 540	R 352 963 754
Farm	R 105 412 828	R 130 005 896	R 141 205 588	R 91 116 957	R 60 571 957	R 87 831 957	R 134 967 054	R 137 817 657	R 137 967 753
Administrative HQ	R 23 292 500	R 28 612 500	R 18 265 000	R 10 015 000	R 9 920 000	R 12 235 000	R 8 950 000	R 21 980 000	R 19 970 000
Rural Node	R 4 850 000	R 22 500 000	R 22 500 000	R 34 000 000	R 60 000 000	R 0	R 0	R 1 300 000	R 500 000
Not Mapped	R 27 000 000	R 35 500 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
Total	R 576 301 851	R 610 030 198	R 520 771 404	R 515 645 110	R 577 216 006	R 582 656 082	R 616 467 666	R 633 964 197	R 511 401 507
Percentage	10.31%	10.92%	9.32%	9.23%	10.33%	10.43%	11.03%	11.34%	9.15%

The following observations can be noted from Figure 3-4 and Table 3-4:

The Priority Development Area (PDA) distribution of the capital expenditure programme demonstrates a strong spatial alignment with the municipality's settlement hierarchy and spatial development objectives. The R5.59 billion capital programme shows a clear concentration of infrastructure investment within established urban nodes, supported by targeted investments within farm areas and minimal allocations to rural settlements. This distribution reflects the municipality's spatial development approach of consolidating infrastructure investment within existing settlements while supporting key economic activities across the broader municipal landscape. Key observations are noted below:

- Urban Nodes represent the dominant focus of capital investment within the municipality. Projects located within Urban Nodes receive R4.09 billion (73.28%) of the total capital expenditure programme over the 10-year planning horizon. This substantial allocation reflects the concentration of infrastructure demand within Stellenbosch's principal settlement areas, including the Stellenbosch urban core and surrounding development nodes. Investments within these areas typically include bulk infrastructure upgrades, electricity network improvements, transport investments, and urban development initiatives that support densification, economic activity, and improved service delivery within the municipality's primary population centres.
- Farm areas represent the second-largest category of capital investment. Projects associated with farm areas account for R1.11 billion (19.88%) of the programme. These investments often relate to infrastructure supporting the municipality's agricultural economy, including infrastructure servicing wine estates, tourism-related developments, and rural infrastructure networks that support economic activity within the Cape Winelands landscape. The scale of this allocation reflects the continued importance of agriculture, wine production, and tourism within the Stellenbosch local economy.
- Administrative infrastructure represents a modest but necessary component of the capital programme. Projects associated with Administrative Headquarters total R173.5 million (3.11%) across the planning horizon. These investments support municipal operational capacity through upgrades to administrative facilities, institutional infrastructure, and systems required for effective governance and service delivery.
- Rural Nodes receive a comparatively small share of the capital programme. Projects located within Rural Nodes total R146.2 million (2.62%) across the planning horizon. This limited allocation reflects the municipality's spatial development approach of avoiding extensive infrastructure expansion in dispersed rural settlements where service delivery costs are significantly higher. Infrastructure investment is therefore prioritised within established settlement nodes where economies of scale can be achieved and service delivery efficiency can be maintained.
- A very small proportion of the programme remains spatially unassigned. Projects classified as Not Mapped account for R62.5 million (1.12%) of the capital programme. These projects typically represent initiatives where spatial coordinates have not yet been fully specified or where infrastructure benefits extend across multiple areas rather than being linked to a single spatial category.
- The temporal distribution of investment demonstrates sustained emphasis on Urban Nodes throughout the planning horizon. Annual allocations to Urban Node areas remain consistently high across the framework, ranging from approximately R338.8 million in 2035/36 to over R482 million in 2031/32, reflecting multi-year infrastructure programmes and ongoing urban development investment. This pattern indicates that major infrastructure projects are implemented across several financial years rather than through short-term expenditure spikes.
- Farm area investments show moderate variation over time, reflecting the phased implementation of infrastructure projects associated with agricultural activity and tourism development. These

allocations are particularly evident across the middle years of the planning horizon as infrastructure projects supporting rural economic activity are implemented in stages.

- The relatively limited allocation to Rural Nodes reinforces the municipality's spatial development strategy. By limiting large-scale infrastructure investment in dispersed rural settlements, the capital programme supports more efficient infrastructure provision within established urban areas while protecting the surrounding agricultural and heritage landscapes that form an important component of the municipality's identity.

The Priority Development Area budget distribution therefore demonstrates strong alignment between the capital expenditure programme and the municipality's spatial development objectives. The concentration of nearly three-quarters of capital investment within Urban Nodes confirms that infrastructure investment is primarily directed toward the municipality's principal settlement areas, while targeted investments within farm areas support the agricultural economy and limited allocations to Rural Nodes reflect a deliberate strategy to manage infrastructure expansion in dispersed areas. This spatial pattern reinforces the municipality's commitment to sustainable settlement development and efficient infrastructure.

3.3.4 Budget Scenario Outcome Analysis per Pro-Poor Areas

The budget scenario will analyse how financial allocations are dedicated to pro-poor areas, assessing the impact of these investments on both regional upliftment and overall municipal stability. Whilst allocating budget resources to poor areas is crucial for addressing challenges like inadequate infrastructure, limited services, and low income levels. By focusing investments in these pro-poor regions, the municipality can improve living conditions, boost public services, and stimulate local economies, which can help break the cycle of poverty. However, it is equally important to maintain funding for non-poor areas to ensure infrastructure upkeep and support broader economic growth. Figure 3-5 and Table 3-4 serve as valuable tools in understanding this analysis.

Figure 3-5: Budget Scenario Results by poor vs. non-poor expenditure analysis

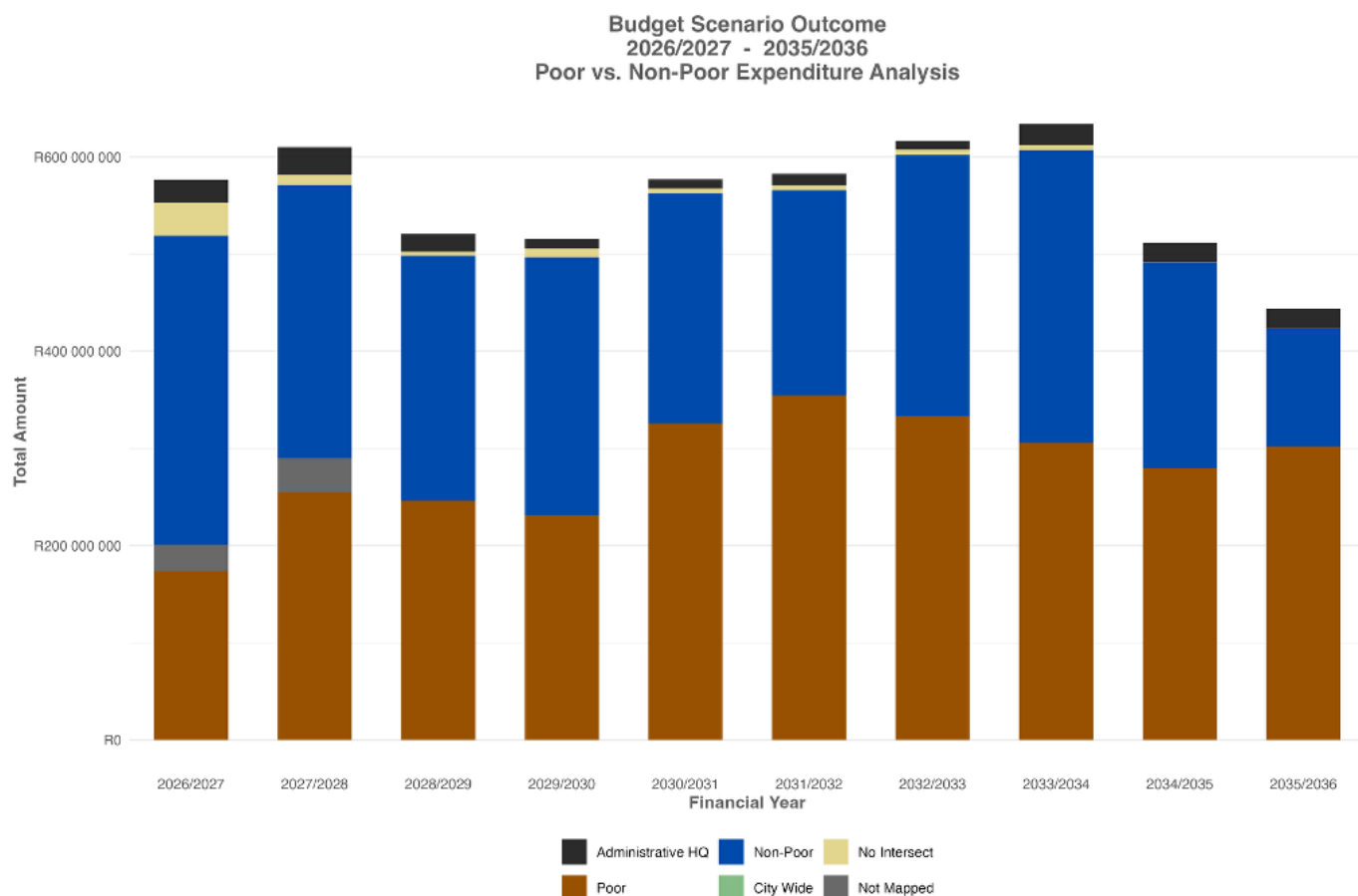


Table 3-4: Budget Scenario Results by poor vs. non-poor expenditure analysis

Poor	Non-Poor	Total	Poor : Non-Poor
R 173 599 646	R 318 253 183	R 553 009 351	1:0.5
R 254 590 991	R 280 670 185	R 581 417 698	1:0.9
R 245 920 381	R 252 386 023	R 502 506 404	1:1.0
R 231 173 153	R 265 456 957	R 505 630 110	1:0.9
R 325 588 049	R 237 007 957	R 567 296 006	1:1.4
R 354 703 125	R 211 017 957	R 570 421 082	1:1.7
R 333 250 612	R 268 967 054	R 607 517 666	1:1.2
R 306 213 159	R 300 471 038	R 611 984 197	1:1.0
R 279 637 688	R 211 493 819	R 491 431 507	1:1.3
R 301 816 939	R 121 240 000	R 423 356 939	1:2.5
R 2 806 493 743	R 2 466 964 173	R 5 414 570 960	1:1.1

Year	Not Mapped	No Intersect	City Wide	Administrative HQ
2026/2027	R 27 000 000	R 34 156 522	R 0	R 23 292 500
2027/2028	R 35 500 000	R 10 656 522	R 0	R 28 612 500
2028/2029	R 0	R 4 200 000	R 0	R 18 265 000
2029/2030	R 0	R 9 000 000	R 0	R 10 015 000
2030/2031	R 0	R 4 700 000	R 0	R 9 920 000
2031/2032	R 0	R 4 700 000	R 0	R 12 235 000
2032/2033	R 0	R 5 300 000	R 0	R 8 950 000
2033/2034	R 0	R 5 300 000	R 0	R 21 980 000
2034/2035	R 0	R 300 000	R 0	R 19 970 000
2035/2036	R 0	R 300 000	R 0	R 20 305 000
Total	R 62 500 000	R 78 613 044	R 0	R 173 545 000

The following observations can be noted from Figure 3-5 and Table 3-4:

The beneficial area distribution of the capital expenditure programme provides insight into how municipal infrastructure investment supports equitable service delivery across socio-economic groups. The analysis distinguishes between projects benefiting areas classified as Poor and Non-Poor, together with investments associated with administrative infrastructure and projects without clearly defined spatial benefit areas. The results indicate a substantial allocation of infrastructure investment toward poorer communities over the 10-year planning horizon. Key observations are noted below:

- Poor areas receive the majority of capital investment within the analysed programme. Projects benefiting areas classified as Poor amount to R2.81 billion, representing approximately 51.8% of the analysed capital expenditure. This allocation marginally exceeds that directed toward Non-Poor areas and reflects the municipality's focus on addressing infrastructure backlogs and improving service delivery conditions within disadvantaged communities.
- Non-Poor areas account for a significant but smaller share of the capital programme. Projects benefiting Non-Poor areas total R2.47 billion, representing approximately 45.6% of the analysed capital expenditure. These investments typically include infrastructure upgrades within established urban areas, bulk service expansions, and infrastructure supporting economic activity and urban development within higher-income areas.
- Administrative and non-spatially defined projects represent a relatively small portion of the programme. Projects associated with Administrative Headquarters total R173.5 million, while projects classified as No Intersect amount to R78.6 million and Not Mapped projects total R62.5 million over the planning horizon. Together, these categories represent a minor share of the overall capital programme and generally relate to institutional infrastructure or projects that benefit the municipality broadly rather than a specific socio-economic area.
- The temporal distribution of investment reveals a gradual shift toward poorer areas during the middle and later years of the programme. In the early years of the framework, capital investment is relatively balanced between Poor and Non-Poor areas. However, from approximately 2030/31 onwards, allocations to Poor areas increase significantly, reaching annual levels of over R300 million in several years of the planning horizon. This pattern suggests a sequencing of infrastructure investments aimed at progressively addressing service delivery gaps within disadvantaged communities.
- The ratio of investment between Poor and Non-Poor areas varies over time but increasingly favours poorer communities. Early years of the programme demonstrate a stronger share of investment in Non-Poor areas due to previously committed projects or bulk infrastructure investments located in established urban centres. Over time, however, the balance shifts toward Poor areas, with the Poor:Non-Poor ratio increasing from approximately 1:0.5 in 2026/27 to around 1:2.5 by 2035/36, indicating the progressive rollout of projects targeting lower-income communities.
- The distribution indicates that the capital programme incorporates both equity and economic considerations. Investments in Poor areas contribute toward addressing infrastructure backlogs and improving service delivery conditions, while continued investment in Non-Poor areas supports economic activity, urban development, and infrastructure capacity within key growth areas of the municipality.

The beneficial area distribution therefore demonstrates a broadly balanced capital investment pattern that combines pro-poor infrastructure investment with continued support for infrastructure development within established urban areas. The fact that a slightly larger share of the capital programme benefits poorer communities indicates that the municipality's capital expenditure framework supports broader

service delivery equity objectives while maintaining the infrastructure investments required to sustain economic growth and urban development across the municipal area.

3.4 Budget Scenario as per the mSCOA Perspectives

In the subsequent sections, the budget scenario outcomes will be explored through the lens of the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA). The National Treasury has introduced Integrated Financial Management and Internal Control System processes for local government, a significant component of which is the implementation of the Regulation of a Standard Chart of Accounts—commonly known as mSCOA. This standardised financial transaction classification framework, in accordance with mSCOA, gazetted on April 22, 2014 (Gazette No 37577), plays a pivotal role in ensuring consistency and uniformity in financial reporting for municipalities.

3.4.1 Budget Scenario Outcome Analysis per mSCOA Asset Type

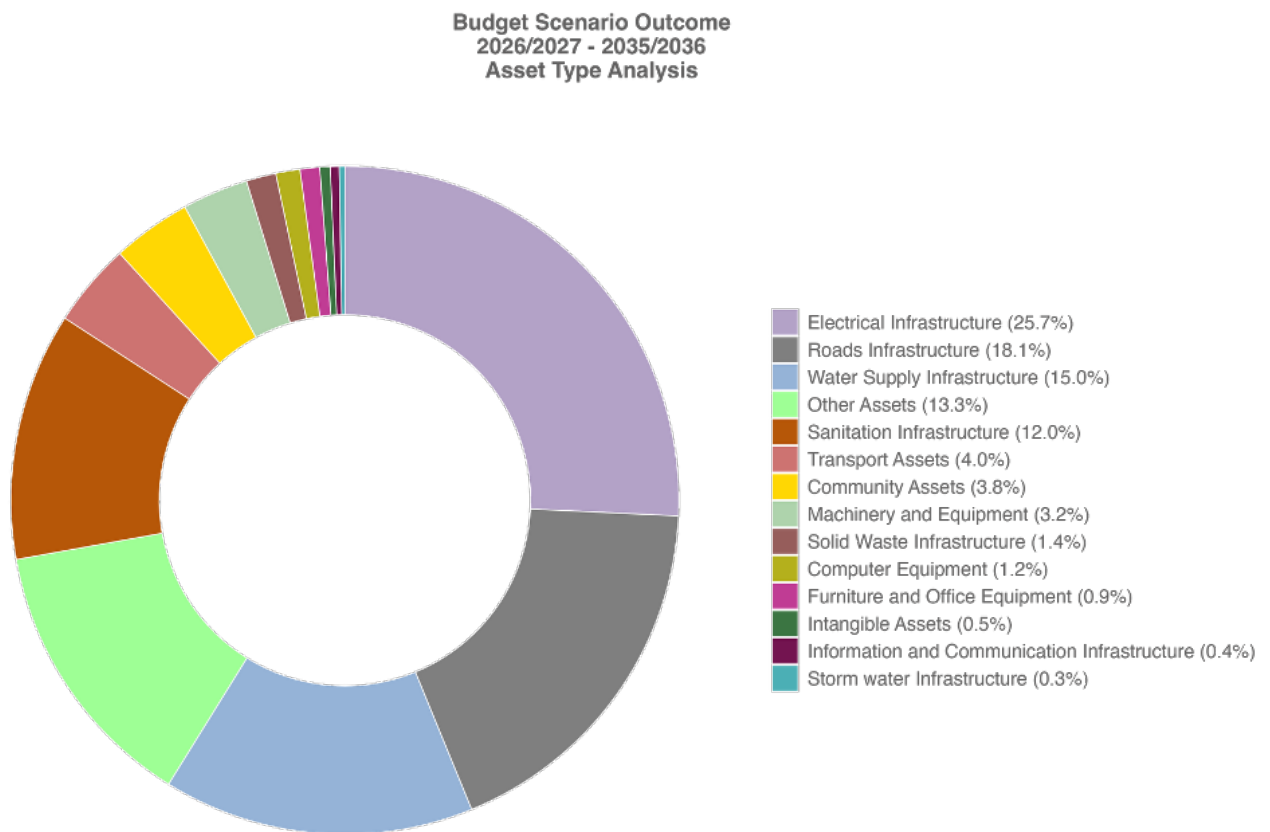
In this section, a detailed analysis is conducted of the budget scenario results based on the mSCOA Asset Type. This perspective involves the intricate details of how the budget scenario results are allocated and managed across various asset types within the municipal environment. The visual representations in Table 3-5, and Figure 3-6 illustrate the budget scenario results per Asset Type and Sub-Type. This analysis not only sheds light on the fiscal dynamics of the municipality but also facilitates a nuanced understanding of the prioritisation and strategic planning associated with distinct asset types.

Table 3-5: Budget Scenario Results per Asset Type and Sub-Asset Analysis

Asset Type	Asset Total	Asset Percentage	Sub-Type	Sub-Type Total	Sub-Type Percentage
Electrical Infrastructure	R1 233 350 006	22.07%	MV Switching Stations	R 429 840 082	7.69%
			MV Substations	R 262 352 504	4.69%
			LV Networks	R 256 502 564	4.59%
			MV Networks	R 146 303 060	2.62%
			HV Substations	R 138 351 796	2.48%
Roads Infrastructure	R1 079 191 054	19.31%	Roads	R 718 998 047	12.87%
			Road Furniture	R 321 993 007	5.76%
			Road Structures	R 38 200 000	0.68%
Water Supply Infrastructure	R 899 387 260	16.09%	Distribution	R 720 011 130	12.88%
			Reservoirs	R 134 876 130	2.41%
			Bulk Mains	R 30 000 000	0.54%
			Water Treatment Works	R 14 500 000	0.26%
Sanitation Infrastructure	R 718 187 850	12.85%	Waste Water Treatment Works	R 429 322 850	7.68%
			Reticulation	R 240 115 000	4.30%
			Pump Station	R 48 750 000	0.87%
Other Assets	R 709 790 869	12.70%	Housing	R 597 360 869	10.69%
			Operational Buildings	R 112 430 000	2.01%
Transport Assets	R 242 235 000	4.33%	No Selection	R 242 235 000	4.33%
Community Assets	R 228 195 684	4.08%	Community Facilities	R 181 995 684	3.26%
			Sport and Recreation Facilities	R 46 200 000	0.83%
Machinery and Equipment	R 190 846 293	3.42%	No Selection	R 190 846 293	3.42%
Solid Waste Infrastructure	R 86 141 917	1.54%	Landfill Sites	R 44 000 000	0.79%
			Electricity Generation Facilities	R 20 500 000	0.37%
			Waste Drop-off Points	R 15 841 917	0.28%
			Waste Processing Facilities	R 5 800 000	0.10%

Asset Type	Asset Total	Asset Percentage	Sub-Type	Sub-Type Total	Sub-Type Percentage
Computer Equipment	R 69 850 000	1.25%	No Selection	R 69 850 000	1.25%
Furniture and Office Equipment	R 56 735 592	1.02%	No Selection	R 56 735 592	1.02%
Intangible Assets	R 29 754 435	0.53%	Licences and Rights	R 28 354 435	0.51%
			Computer Software and Applications	R 1 400 000	0.03%
Information and Communication Infrastructure	R 26 000 000	0.47%	Core Layers	R 16 000 000	0.29%
			Distribution Layers	R 10 000 000	0.18%
Storm water Infrastructure	R 16 300 000	0.29%	Storm water Conveyance	R 9 800 000	0.18%
			Drainage Collection	R 6 500 000	0.12%
Heritage Assets	R 2 150 000	0.04%	Historic Buildings	R 2 150 000	0.04%
Total	R5 588 115 960	NA%		R5 588 115 960	NA%

Figure 3-6: Budget Scenario Results per Asset Type Analysis



The following observations can be noted from Table 3-5, as well as Figure 3-6:

The mSCOA asset type distribution reveals the municipality's capital investment priorities across major infrastructure systems and supporting assets. The R5.59 billion capital expenditure programme shows a strong concentration within core service delivery infrastructure, particularly electricity, roads, water supply, and sanitation systems. These categories represent the foundational infrastructure required to support urban growth, service delivery reliability, and economic activity across the municipality. Key observations are noted below:

- Electrical infrastructure represents the largest share of the capital programme. Investments in this category total R1.23 billion (22.07%), reflecting the municipality's focus on strengthening electricity distribution capacity and network reliability. The largest components within this category include MV Switching Stations (7.69%), MV Substations (4.69%), and LV Networks (4.59%), indicating substantial investment in both bulk electrical infrastructure and distribution systems required to support residential growth and economic development.
- Roads infrastructure forms the second-largest investment category. Projects within this asset type total R1.08 billion (19.31%), primarily directed toward road construction and upgrades (12.87%) and road furniture (5.76%), with a smaller allocation for road structures (0.68%). These investments support urban mobility, access to economic opportunities, and the continued expansion and maintenance of the municipal transport network.
- Water supply infrastructure represents a significant component of the capital programme. Investments amount to R899.4 million (16.09%), with the majority allocated to water distribution networks (12.88%), followed by reservoir infrastructure (2.41%) and smaller allocations to bulk mains (0.54%) and water treatment works (0.26%). This distribution reflects the importance of maintaining reliable water distribution systems to meet increasing demand associated with population growth and economic activity.
- Other assets, primarily housing infrastructure, account for a substantial share of the programme. This category totals R709.8 million (12.70%), with the majority allocated to housing projects (10.69%) and a smaller portion directed toward operational buildings (2.01%). The scale of this investment indicates continued focus on residential development and the provision of supporting municipal facilities.
- Sanitation infrastructure represents another critical investment category. Projects in this category total R718.2 million (12.85%), with significant allocations to wastewater treatment works (7.68%), reticulation networks (4.30%), and pump stations (0.87%). These investments are essential to maintain environmental compliance, expand sanitation capacity, and accommodate population growth within the municipality.
- Secondary infrastructure categories support municipal operations and service delivery systems. These include transport assets (4.33%), community assets (4.08%), and machinery and equipment (3.42%), which collectively contribute toward maintaining operational capacity, improving municipal service delivery systems, and supporting the provision of community facilities and recreational infrastructure.
- Environmental and waste-related infrastructure receives comparatively smaller allocations. Solid waste infrastructure totals R86.1 million (1.54%), including investments in landfill sites, electricity generation facilities associated with waste infrastructure, waste drop-off points, and processing facilities. These investments support waste management services and environmental sustainability objectives.
- Administrative and technological infrastructure represents a small but necessary portion of the programme. Investments in computer equipment (1.25%), furniture and office equipment (1.02%), intangible assets (0.53%), and information and communication infrastructure (0.47%) contribute toward strengthening the municipality's institutional capacity and supporting digital systems required for effective governance and service delivery.
- Stormwater and heritage infrastructure receive minimal allocations. Stormwater infrastructure totals R16.3 million (0.29%), while heritage assets account for R2.15 million (0.04%). Although these allocations are relatively small compared with core infrastructure systems, they contribute toward maintaining drainage networks and preserving historic buildings within the municipality.

The mSCOA asset type distribution demonstrates a strong concentration of capital investment within core municipal infrastructure systems. Electricity, roads, water supply, sanitation, and housing-related infrastructure collectively represent the majority of the capital programme, reflecting the municipality's

priority to maintain essential service delivery infrastructure while supporting urban development and population growth. Smaller allocations to operational, technological, and environmental assets complement these core investments by strengthening institutional capacity and supporting long-term infrastructure sustainability.

3.4.2 Budget Scenario Outcome Analysis per mSCOA Action

In this section, the focus shifts to the budget scenario results analysis per mSCOA Action, particularly concentrating on new or upgrading assets. This examination closely inspects the budget scenario results landscape to reveal how resources are planned and managed concerning the implementation or enhancement of assets within the framework of the mSCOA actions. Figure 3-7 and Table 3-6 provide a visual representation of these budget scenario results allocations, and their implications for different asset-related actions. By zeroing in on actions related to the introduction or improvement of assets, the aim is to uncover the strategic decisions and priorities guiding the municipality's developmental initiatives. This analysis offers a nuanced understanding of the fiscal implications associated with creating new assets or enhancing existing ones, providing valuable insights into the dynamic interplay between budget allocations, mSCOA classifications, and the municipality's overarching goals for asset development and improvement.

Figure 3-7: Budget Scenario Results per Action

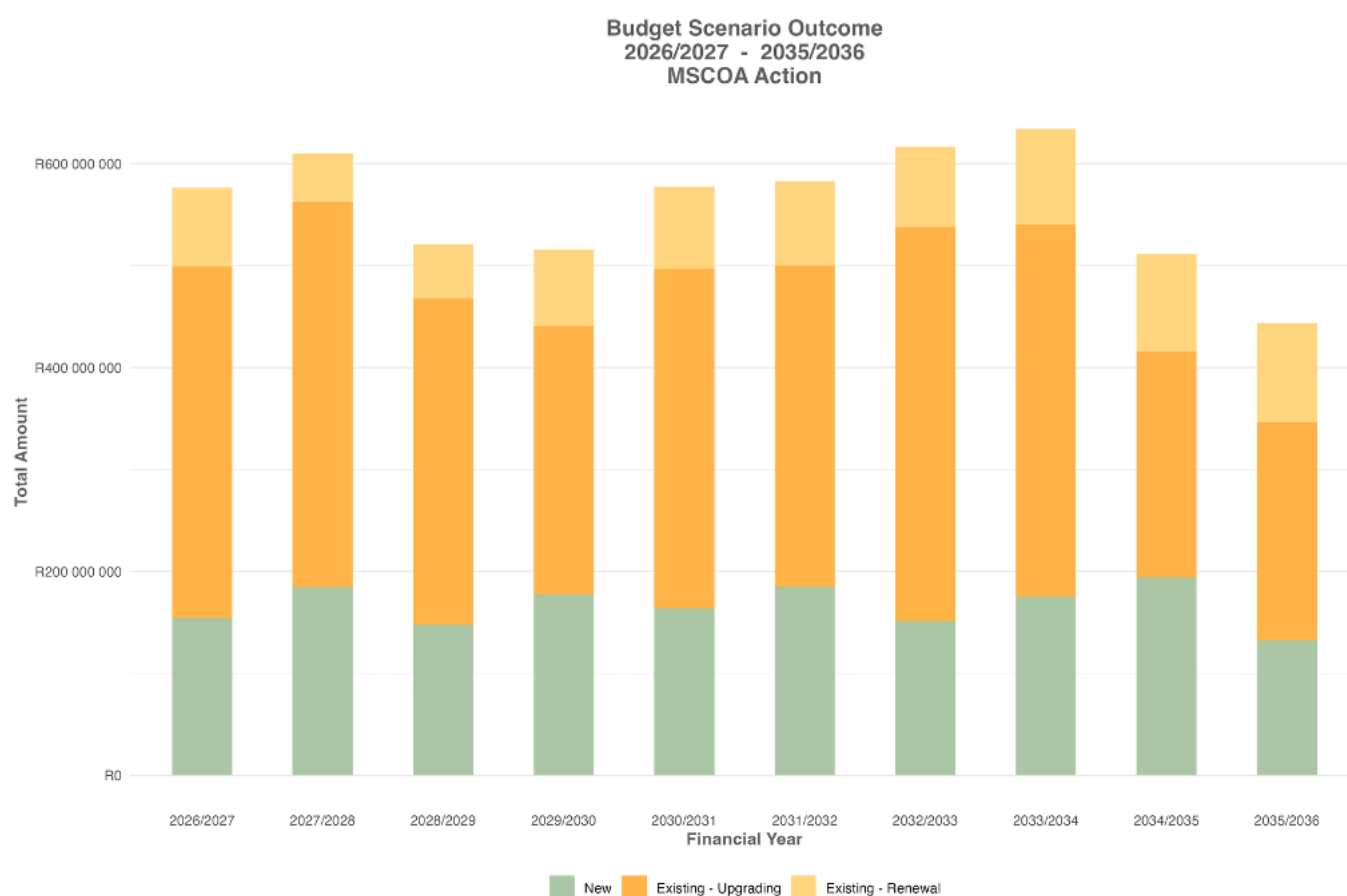


Table 3-6: Budget Scenario Results per Action

Financial Year	Renewal	Renewal Percentage	Upgrading	Upgrading Percentage	New	New Percentage	Total	Ratio (Existing:New)
2026/2027	R 76 986 500	9.86%	R 344 994 907	10.99%	R 154 320 444	9.26%	R 576 301 851	1:0.37
2027/2028	R 47 791 051	6.12%	R 377 660 582	12.03%	R 184 578 565	11.08%	R 610 030 198	1:0.43
2028/2029	R 53 110 034	6.80%	R 319 711 304	10.18%	R 147 950 066	8.88%	R 520 771 404	1:0.40
2029/2030	R 75 057 436	9.61%	R 263 015 717	8.37%	R 177 571 957	10.66%	R 515 645 110	1:0.53
2030/2031	R 80 368 079	10.29%	R 332 969 970	10.60%	R 163 877 957	9.83%	R 577 216 006	1:0.40
2031/2032	R 82 693 079	10.59%	R 315 165 046	10.04%	R 184 797 957	11.09%	R 582 656 082	1:0.46
2032/2033	R 78 606 814	10.06%	R 386 331 258	12.30%	R 151 529 594	9.09%	R 616 467 666	1:0.33
2033/2034	R 93 441 979	11.96%	R 365 327 021	11.63%	R 175 195 197	10.51%	R 633 964 197	1:0.38
2034/2035	R 95 776 623	12.26%	R 221 307 131	7.05%	R 194 317 753	11.66%	R 511 401 507	1:0.61
2035/2036	R 97 305 000	12.46%	R 214 116 939	6.82%	R 132 240 000	7.94%	R 443 661 939	1:0.42
Total	R 781 136 595	100.00%	R 3 140 599 875	100.00%	R 1 666 379 490	100.00%	R 5 588 115 960	1:0.42

The following observations can be made from Figure 3-7 and Table 3-6:

The mSCOA action distribution illustrates the balance between investment in new infrastructure and expenditure on maintaining and improving the municipality's existing asset base. The R5.59 billion capital

expenditure programme demonstrates a clear emphasis on strengthening and upgrading existing infrastructure systems, while still accommodating new infrastructure required to support urban growth and service delivery expansion. Key observations are noted below:

- Existing infrastructure enhancement represents the dominant focus of the capital programme. Combined investment in upgrading and renewal of existing assets totals approximately R3.92 billion (70.2%), compared with R1.67 billion (29.8%) allocated to new infrastructure. This distribution reflects a strategic emphasis on improving the performance, reliability, and capacity of the municipality's existing infrastructure networks rather than relying primarily on the creation of entirely new assets.
- Upgrading of existing infrastructure constitutes the largest component of the programme. Investments in upgrading amount to R3.14 billion (56.2%) over the planning horizon. These projects typically involve expanding the capacity of existing infrastructure systems, modernising infrastructure networks, or improving service levels within established urban areas. The strong emphasis on upgrading reflects the need to accommodate population growth and increased service demand within the municipality's existing urban footprint.
- Renewal of ageing infrastructure forms an important but smaller component of the capital programme. Renewal projects total R781.1 million (14.0%), focusing on the replacement or refurbishment of existing assets that have reached the end of their useful life. Although this proportion is smaller than upgrading investments, it remains an essential component of sustainable asset management by ensuring that critical infrastructure continues to function effectively over the long term.
- New infrastructure development represents just under one-third of the capital programme. Investments in new assets total R1.67 billion (29.8%), reflecting projects aimed at expanding infrastructure networks to accommodate growth areas, new residential developments, and emerging economic activities. While this proportion exceeds the commonly referenced 10–20% benchmark for mature municipalities, it remains moderate within the context of ongoing urban development and infrastructure expansion within the municipality.
- The overall ratio between existing infrastructure investment and new infrastructure development remains relatively consistent across the planning horizon. Annual ratios vary between approximately 1:0.33 and 1:0.61, with an overall average ratio of approximately 1:0.42 across the 10-year framework. This indicates that while the municipality continues to invest in new infrastructure, the majority of capital expenditure remains directed toward strengthening and maintaining the existing asset base.
- Temporal patterns demonstrate relatively stable upgrading investment throughout the planning horizon. Upgrading allocations remain above R260 million annually in most years, peaking at over R386 million in 2032/33, before declining toward the end of the planning horizon as the overall capital programme tapers. In contrast, renewal investments gradually increase over time, rising from approximately R77 million in 2026/27 to over R97 million by 2035/36, reflecting the growing importance of asset replacement as infrastructure networks age.
- The distribution highlights the need to maintain a careful balance between expansion and maintenance. While new infrastructure investments support economic development and population growth, continued emphasis on upgrading and renewal is necessary to avoid deterioration of existing infrastructure and the accumulation of maintenance backlogs.

The mSCOA action distribution demonstrates that the municipality's capital expenditure programme prioritises the improvement and sustainability of its existing infrastructure systems while still accommodating strategic investments in new infrastructure. The strong emphasis on upgrading and

renewal supports sound asset management practices and contributes to maintaining reliable service delivery while enabling the municipality to respond to future growth and development pressures.

3.4.3 Budget Scenario Outcome Analysis per Infrastructure and Non-Infrastructure Factors

This examination is pivotal in understanding how the budget scenario results are distributed and managed within these distinct realms of municipal development. By differentiating between infrastructure and non-infrastructure elements, it offers an overview of the budgetary allocations and priorities associated with both sectors. Figure 3-8 and Table 3-7 provide a visual representation of these capital expenditure allocations and their implications for both categories.

This analysis serves as a strategic lens, providing insights into the municipality's approach to balancing investments in physical structures, utilities, and other tangible assets against non-physical aspects such as policies, programs, and services. The ensuing exploration sheds light on the nuanced decision-making process that underlies the budget scenario, contributing to a holistic understanding of the municipality's development strategy and its impact on both physical and non-physical dimensions of community growth. Non-physical dimensions encompass intangible elements such as policies, programs, and services that contribute to community well-being. Municipalities allocate funds to develop and implement regulations, social services, and cultural initiatives, representing a strategic approach to balancing investments in tangible infrastructure with non-physical aspects. This includes directing resources toward educational programs, healthcare services, community engagement efforts, and technology infrastructure. This sheds light on the municipality's nuanced decision-making process, offering insights into how budgetary allocations impact both the physical structures and the intangible dimensions crucial for holistic community growth. Non-physical dimensions play a pivotal role in fostering a comprehensive understanding of the municipality's development strategy, emphasising its commitment to addressing both tangible and intangible facets of community well-being.

Figure 3-8: Budget Scenario Results per Infrastructure/ Non-Infrastructure Factors

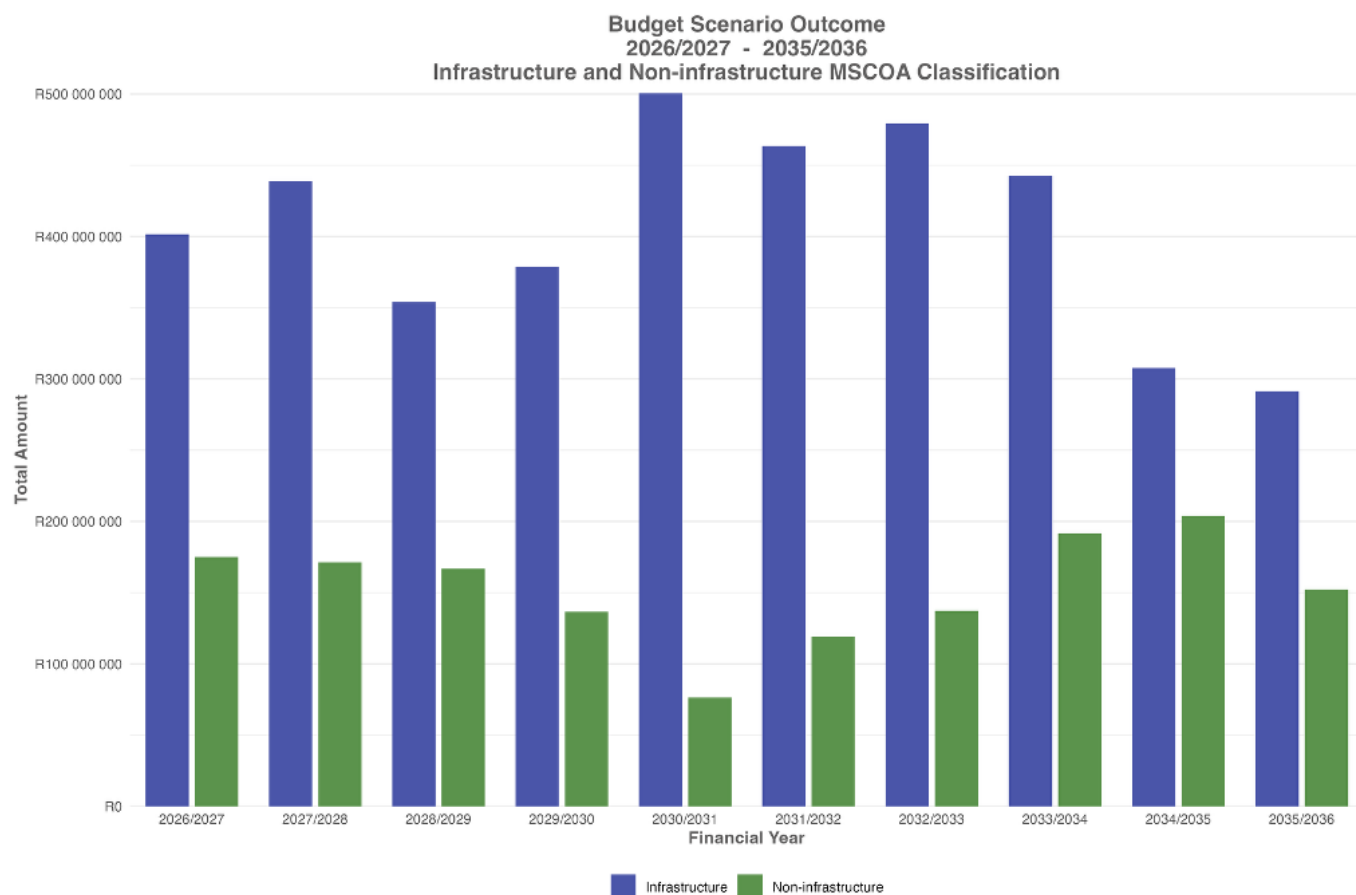


Table 3-7: Budget Scenario Results per Infrastructure/ Non-Infrastructure Factors

Non-infrastructure	Non-infrastructure Percentage	Total	Ratio (Infrastructure:Non-Infrastructure)
R 174 928 578	11.44%	R 576 301 851	1:0.44
R 171 213 722	11.19%	R 610 030 198	1:0.39
R 166 762 403	10.90%	R 520 771 404	1:0.47
R 136 689 271	8.94%	R 515 645 110	1:0.36
R 76 524 930	5.00%	R 577 216 006	1:0.15
R 118 965 006	7.78%	R 582 656 082	1:0.26
R 137 142 050	8.97%	R 616 467 666	1:0.29
R 191 539 083	12.52%	R 633 964 197	1:0.43
R 203 697 830	13.32%	R 511 401 507	1:0.66
R 152 095 000	9.94%	R 443 661 939	1:0.52
R 1 529 557 873	100.00%	R 5 588 115 960	1:0.38
27.37%	0.00%	100.00%	

Financial Year	Infrastructure	Infrastructure Percentage
2026/2027	R 401 373 273	9.89%
2027/2028	R 438 816 476	10.81%
2028/2029	R 354 009 001	8.72%
2029/2030	R 378 955 839	9.34%
2030/2031	R 500 691 076	12.34%
2031/2032	R 463 691 076	11.43%
2032/2033	R 479 325 616	11.81%
2033/2034	R 442 425 114	10.90%
2034/2035	R 307 703 677	7.58%
2035/2036	R 291 566 939	7.18%
Total	R 4 058 558 087	100.00%
Percentage	72.63%	0.00%

The following observations can be noted from Figure 3-8 and Table 3-7:

The distribution between infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditure provides insight into the extent to which the capital programme prioritises physical service delivery assets relative to institutional, operational, and supporting investments. The R5.59 billion capital expenditure programme demonstrates a strong concentration of resources within physical infrastructure systems, reflecting the municipality's focus on maintaining and expanding core service delivery networks. Key observations are noted below:

- Infrastructure investment represents the dominant component of the capital programme. Infrastructure assets account for R4.06 billion (72.63%) of total capital expenditure over the planning horizon. These investments include core service delivery systems such as electricity networks, water supply infrastructure, sanitation infrastructure, and road infrastructure. The magnitude of this allocation reflects the municipality's priority to maintain reliable infrastructure services while accommodating urban growth and increasing service demand.
- Non-infrastructure expenditure represents a smaller but important portion of the capital programme. Projects classified as non-infrastructure total R1.53 billion (27.37%) over the planning horizon. These investments typically include institutional assets, operational facilities, housing projects, machinery and equipment, information technology infrastructure, and other municipal assets that support service delivery capacity rather than forming part of the core engineering infrastructure networks.
- The overall ratio between infrastructure and non-infrastructure expenditure reflects a strong infrastructure focus. The capital programme demonstrates an overall ratio of approximately 1:0.38, indicating that for every rand invested in infrastructure, roughly 38 cents are allocated to supporting non-infrastructure assets. This pattern is consistent with municipalities prioritising physical service delivery infrastructure as the primary driver of capital investment.
- Annual ratios demonstrate variation across the planning horizon. The ratio of infrastructure to non-infrastructure expenditure ranges between approximately 1:0.15 and 1:0.66 over the 10-year period. Years such as 2030/31 show particularly strong infrastructure dominance due to the scheduling of major infrastructure projects, while later years such as 2034/35 show a relatively higher proportion of non-infrastructure expenditure as the overall capital programme tapers.
- Infrastructure investment remains relatively strong during the early and middle years of the programme. Annual infrastructure allocations remain above R354 million between 2026/27 and 2033/34, peaking at approximately R500.7 million in 2030/31. This pattern indicates sustained multi-

year investment in core service delivery infrastructure required to maintain network reliability and support municipal growth.

- Non-infrastructure investment shows greater variability over time. Allocations fluctuate between approximately R76.5 million and R203.7 million annually, reflecting the episodic nature of investments in operational facilities, institutional assets, and supporting equipment rather than the long-term construction cycles associated with engineering infrastructure.
- The strong infrastructure emphasis aligns with the municipality's service delivery responsibilities. Investments in electricity, roads, water supply, and sanitation infrastructure represent the essential backbone of municipal service provision and therefore constitute the majority of capital expenditure.

The infrastructure versus non-infrastructure distribution therefore demonstrates a capital programme that prioritises investment in core service delivery infrastructure while maintaining a smaller but necessary allocation for institutional and operational assets. The strong emphasis on infrastructure reflects the municipality's commitment to maintaining reliable service delivery systems while supporting long-term urban development and economic growth across the municipal area.

3.5 Concluding remarks

The Capital Expenditure Programme demonstrates strategic alignment between fiscal constraints and infrastructure priorities, fitting R5.59 billion (approximately 93%) of the R5.98 billion planned portfolio within the 10-year affordability envelope. The spatial distribution validates strong targeting, with 69.83% of capital expenditure concentrated in the Stellenbosch/Jamestown/De Zalze urban area and 73.28% allocated within Urban Nodes, reflecting alignment with the municipality's settlement hierarchy and Urban Edge strategy. The mSCOA asset type distribution appropriately emphasises core infrastructure investment, with Electrical Infrastructure (22.07%), Roads Infrastructure (19.31%), Water Supply Infrastructure (16.09%), Other Assets – primarily housing (12.70%), and Sanitation Infrastructure (12.85%) representing the dominant categories within the capital programme. However, comparatively small allocations to Stormwater Infrastructure (0.29%), Information and Communication Infrastructure (0.47%), and Heritage Assets (0.04%) suggest areas that may require strengthening in future capital planning cycles.

Several strategic considerations require continued monitoring. The beneficial area distribution demonstrates a pro-poor investment bias, with R2.81 billion (approximately 51.8%) of the programme benefiting areas classified as Poor compared with R2.47 billion (approximately 45.6%) in Non-Poor areas. However, ward-level disparities remain pronounced, with Ward 11 receiving R3.19 billion (57.06%) of total capital expenditure while several peripheral wards receive allocations below 1%, warranting periodic review to ensure alignment with population distribution and service delivery needs. Investment in new assets totals R1.67 billion (29.8%), exceeding the commonly referenced 10–20% industry benchmark, although the capital programme remains dominated by investment in existing assets through upgrading (56.2%) and renewal (14.0%). The infrastructure-to-non-infrastructure ratio of 72.63:27.37 reflects a strong emphasis on core service delivery infrastructure relative to institutional and operational assets.

The CEP's adaptive framework enables continuous refinement in response to evolving fiscal conditions and infrastructure priorities. The remaining difference between municipal demand and the resulting budget scenario highlights the importance of disciplined project prioritisation and sequencing.

Opportunities exist to strengthen the capital programme through alternative financing mechanisms, including development contributions, grant optimisation, and strategic partnerships that can accelerate the delivery of priority infrastructure. Strengthening demand management through rigorous project preparation, whole-of-life cost modelling, and disciplined commitment management will help protect fiscal space for high-priority investments. Regular review of both the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and the Long-Term Financial Plan will ensure continued alignment between capital investment, spatial transformation objectives, service delivery equity, and long-term financial sustainability.

Phase 5

MTREF Report

4 MTREF Budget Scenario Results

4.1 Contextualisation

The Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) serves as a three-year rolling budgetary tool that guides municipal expenditure decisions within an affordability framework. As part of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), the MTREF Budget Scenario Results provide a structured assessment of how capital projects align with municipal strategic objectives, financial capacity, and spatial planning imperatives.

This section presents the results of the budget scenario developed for the municipality's Capital Expenditure Programme (CEP) (refer to the previous report of the CEF), outlining the projected capital expenditure across financial years, municipal departments, asset types, and functional areas. The scenario reflects a data-driven approach to prioritising infrastructure projects, ensuring that capital allocation supports both immediate service delivery needs and long-term strategic goals.

It is important to recognise that the budget scenario is not static but rather a working model that evolves over time. Each year, as new financial data, planning priorities, and infrastructure needs emerge, adjustments will be made to optimise capital expenditure decisions. The CEF and MTREF are iterative processes, requiring continuous refinement to reflect changes in municipal priorities, funding availability, and regulatory frameworks.

4.2 MTREF Budget Scenario Results Analysis

4.2.1 MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Financial Year

This section presents the results of the MTREF budget scenario, analysing projected capital expenditure trends over the three-year planning horizon. Evaluating these results at a financial-year level provides insight into the anticipated trajectory of municipal expenditure, indicating whether expenditure is expected to increase, stabilise, or decline over time. It also assesses the financial sustainability of the scenario, ensuring alignment with the municipality's affordability envelope as outlined in the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM). Additionally, given the evolving nature of municipal planning, the outer-year projections remain subject to adjustments as new priorities emerge, master planning processes are refined, and funding availability changes. Understanding these year-by-year trends establishes a foundation for the more detailed analyses that follow, including budget scenario results by department, asset type, and spatial distribution.

Figure 4-1: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Financial Year

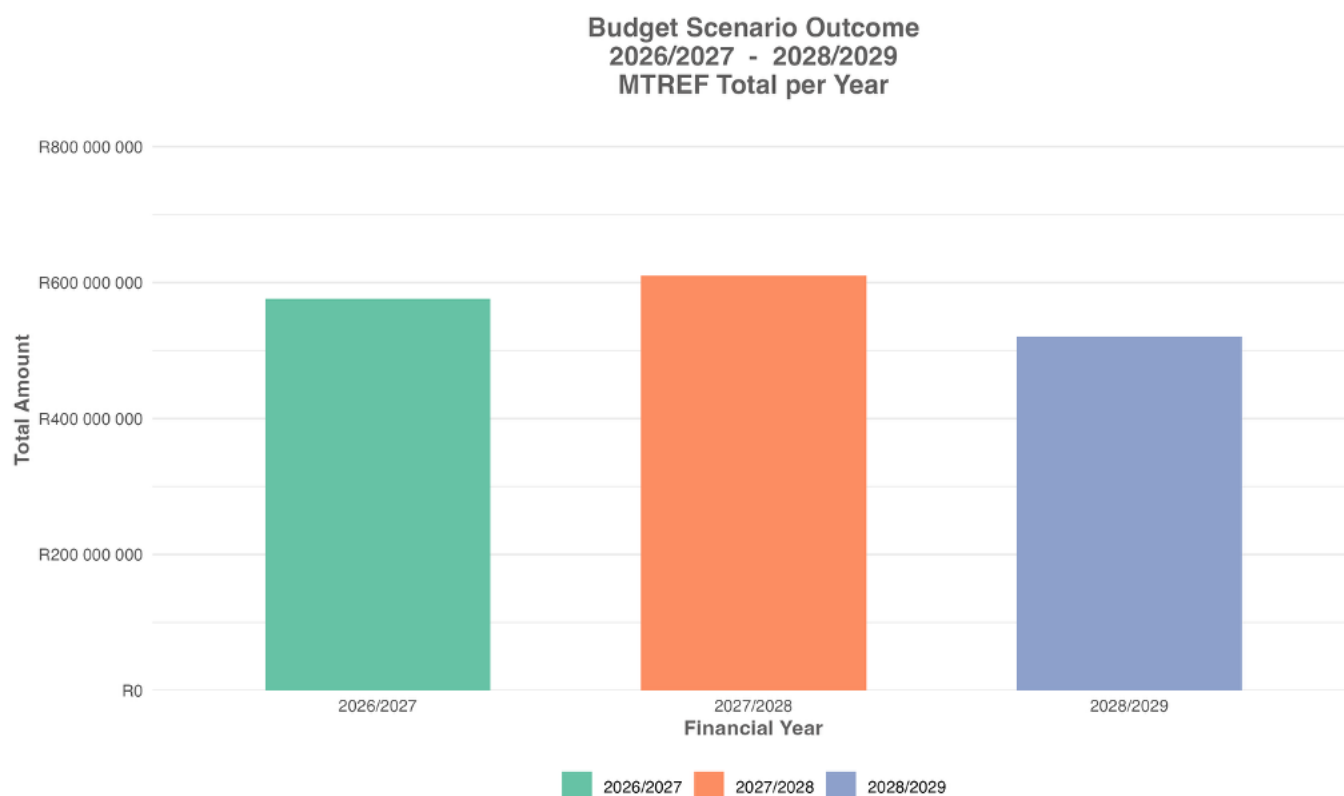


Table 4-1: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Financial Year

Financial Year	Total	Percentage
2026/2027	R 576 301 851	33.76%
2027/2028	R 610 030 198.17	35.73%
2028/2029	R 520 771 403.62	30.51%
Total	R 1 707 103 452.79	100.00%

The following observations can be noted from Figure 4-1 and Table 4-1:

The MTREF budget scenario demonstrates a relatively balanced expenditure pattern across the three-year planning horizon, with R1.69 billion allocated to capital infrastructure. The distribution reveals R571.30 million (33.82%) in 2026/27, increasing to R605.03 million (35.82%) in 2027/28, before declining to R512.77 million (30.36%) in 2028/29. This pattern reflects the interaction between committed projects, affordability envelope constraints, and the strategic sequencing of infrastructure investments within the municipality's medium-term financial framework. Key observations are noted below:

- The MTREF demonstrates moderate mid-term concentration, with 2027/28 commanding the highest allocation at R605.03 million (35.82%). The initial allocation of R571.30 million (33.82%) in 2026/27 reflects the accommodation of committed projects and early-stage implementation of prioritised infrastructure investments. The subsequent increase in 2027/28 suggests the continuation and peak implementation of several multi-year capital projects before expenditure declines in 2028/29 to R512.77 million (30.36%), reflecting the tapering of certain projects toward completion.
- The distribution over time reflects alignment with LTFM-defined affordability constraints, balancing the need for immediate infrastructure investment with the preservation of medium-term fiscal sustainability. The relatively strong allocation in the first two years allows the municipality to advance

committed projects and implement high-priority infrastructure interventions, while the adjustment in the third year demonstrates prudent fiscal planning that maintains capital investment within projected revenue and expenditure limits.

- The slightly higher allocation in 2027/28 (35.82%) reflects the sequencing of infrastructure investments and the natural progression of multi-year capital projects. Many infrastructure programmes typically reach peak expenditure during the second year of implementation as procurement processes are completed and construction activities accelerate. The subsequent decline in 2028/29 (30.36%) reflects the anticipated completion of several projects and the phasing of new initiatives within the outer year of the MTREF.
- 2028/29 remains the most susceptible to adjustment as municipal priorities evolve and revenue projections are refined through the annual budget process. The current allocation of R512.77 million represents the planning estimate based on the Long-Term Financial Model and the prioritised project pipeline. External factors such as economic performance, national fiscal transfers, and municipal revenue trends may influence final allocations during future MTREF reviews.

The MTREF budget scenario therefore demonstrates a generally balanced expenditure pattern, with R571.30 million (33.82%) in 2026/27, increasing slightly to R605.03 million (35.82%) in 2027/28, before declining to R512.77 million (30.36%) in 2028/29. This distribution reflects the sequencing of multi-year capital projects, the accommodation of committed investments, and alignment with affordability constraints established through the LTFM. The pattern supports sustained infrastructure delivery while recognising that outer-year allocations remain subject to refinement as municipal priorities and fiscal conditions evolve.

4.2.2 MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Unit and Department

This section analyses the MTREF budget scenario results at the Unit and Department level, providing a breakdown of planned capital expenditure across the municipality's divisions. By examining the projected expenditure per unit, this analysis highlights how different departments are expected to spend capex over the MTREF period. The results reflect the municipality's strategic priorities and focus, offering insight into how expenditure is distributed across various functions.

As the municipality's understanding of capital expenditure needs evolves, these projections may be adjusted to accommodate emerging priorities, financial constraints, and policy shifts. Future updates to the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) may refine expenditure allocations based on updated assessments and planning directives.

Figure 4-2: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Unit and Department

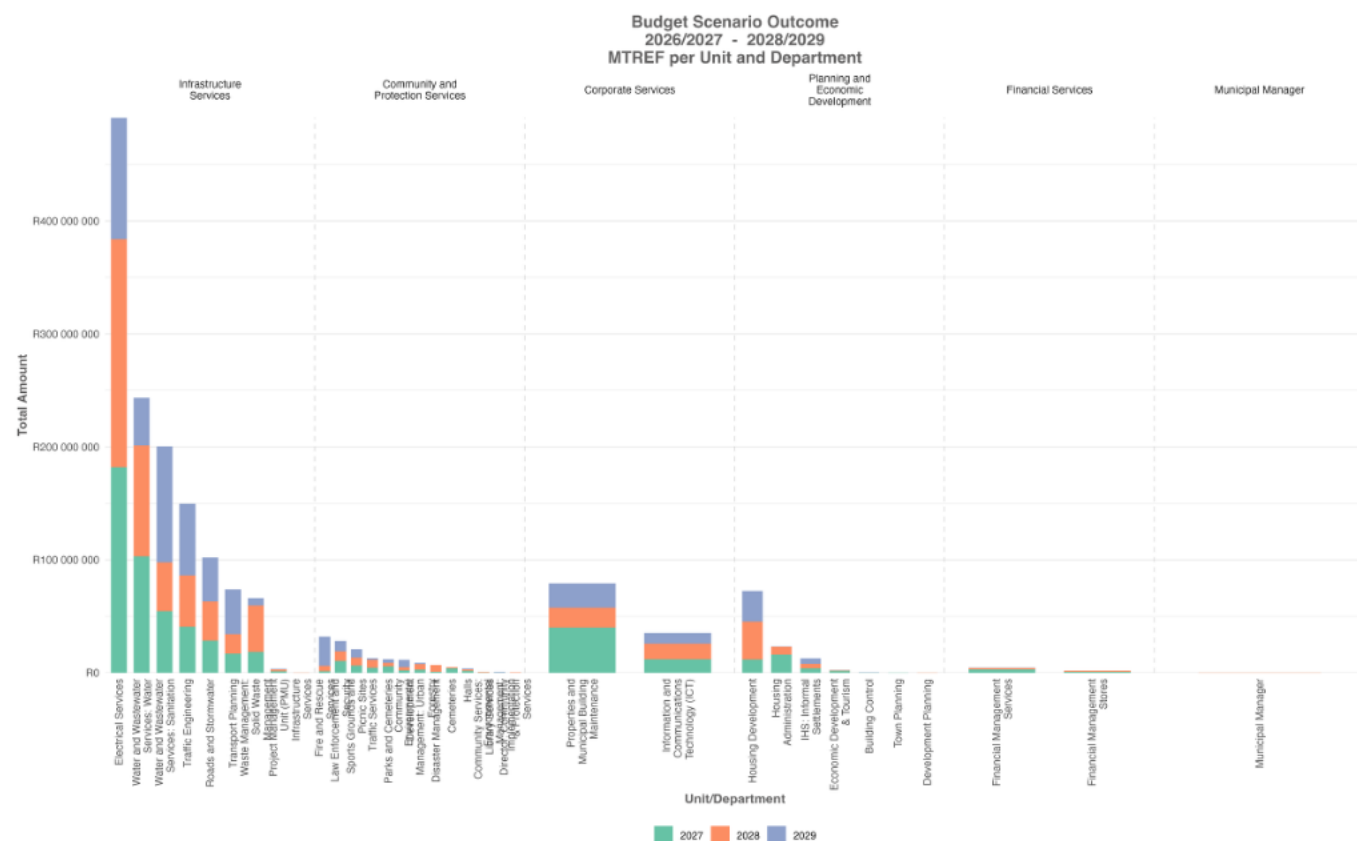


Table 4-2: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Unit and Department

Unit and Department	2027	2028	2029	Total	Percentage	Total Number of Projects
Infrastructure Services	R 445 794 308	R 483 504 003	R 401 190 989.62	R 1 330 489 300.62	77.94%	154
- Electrical Services	R 181 890 364	R 201 930 909	R 107 472 511.62	R 491 293 784.62	28.78%	46
- Water and Wastewater Services: Water	R 103 076 130	R 98 200 000	R 42 000 000	R 243 276 130	14.25%	18
- Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	R 54 522 850	R 43 315 000	R 102 750 000	R 200 587 850	11.75%	18
- Traffic Engineering	R 40 900 000	R 45 393 007	R 63 350 000	R 149 643 007	8.77%	19
Community and Protection Services	R 40 521 782	R 47 512 826	R 55 937 675	R 143 972 283	8.43%	59
Corporate Services	R 52 100 000	R 31 150 000	R 31 180 000	R 114 430 000	6.70%	22
Planning and Economic Development	R 33 925 761	R 45 553 369.17	R 32 152 739	R 111 631 869.17	6.54%	25
- Roads and Stormwater	R 28 600 000	R 34 500 000	R 38 800 000	R 101 900 000	5.97%	22
- Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	R 40 100 000	R 17 400 000	R 21 580 000	R 79 080 000	4.63%	16
- Transport Planning	R 16 968 482	R 17 310 522	R 39 523 478	R 73 802 482	4.32%	16

Unit and Department	2027	2028	2029	Total	Percentage	Total Number of Projects
- Housing Development	R 11 774 348	R 33 670 869.17	R 26 946 739	R 72 391 956.17	4.24%	10
- Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	R 18 391 917	R 41 250 000	R 6 550 000	R 66 191 917	3.88%	10
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	R 12 000 000	R 13 750 000	R 9 600 000	R 35 350 000	2.07%	6
- Fire and Rescue Services	R 1 500 000	R 4 750 000	R 25 826 675	R 32 076 675	1.88%	5
- Law Enforcement and Security	R 10 369 565	R 8 700 000	R 9 200 000	R 28 269 565	1.66%	8
- Housing Administration	R 16 083 913	R 6 880 000	R 190 000	R 23 153 913	1.36%	6
- Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	R 6 600 000	R 6 850 000	R 7 450 000	R 20 900 000	1.22%	8
- Traffic Services	R 4 350 000	R 7 200 000	R 1 500 000	R 13 050 000	0.76%	4
- IHS: Informal Settlements	R 4 050 000	R 4 050 000	R 4 551 000	R 12 651 000	0.74%	4
- Parks and Cemeteries	R 5 634 826	R 3 139 130	R 3 200 000	R 11 973 956	0.70%	7
- Community Development	R 2 223 913	R 2 668 696	R 6 570 000	R 11 462 609	0.67%	3
- Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	R 2 700 000	R 5 000 000	R 1 000 000	R 8 700 000	0.51%	5
- Disaster Management	R 1 000 000	R 6 000 000	R 0	R 7 000 000	0.41%	2
Financial Services	R 3 900 000	R 2 250 000	R 250 000	R 6 400 000	0.37%	5
- Cemeteries	R 4 043 478	R 1 000 000	R 0	R 5 043 478	0.30%	2
- Financial Management Services	R 2 900 000	R 1 250 000	R 250 000	R 4 400 000	0.26%	4
- Halls	R 1 700 000	R 1 250 000	R 750 000	R 3 700 000	0.22%	3
- Project Management Unit (PMU)	R 1 379 565	R 1 489 565	R 630 000	R 3 499 130	0.20%	4
- Economic Development & Tourism	R 1 692 500	R 617 500	R 85 000	R 2 395 000	0.14%	2
- Financial Management Stores	R 1 000 000	R 1 000 000	R 0	R 2 000 000	0.12%	1
- Community Services: Library Services	R 200 000	R 555 000	R 41 000	R 796 000	0.05%	7
- Environmental Management: Implementation	R 200 000	R 0	R 400 000	R 600 000	0.04%	4
- Building Control	R 150 000	R 150 000	R 180 000	R 480 000	0.03%	1
- Director: Community & Protection Services	R 0	R 400 000	R 0	R 400 000	0.02%	1
- Town Planning	R 95 000	R 100 000	R 110 000	R 305 000	0.02%	1
- Infrastructure Services	R 65 000	R 115 000	R 115 000	R 295 000	0.02%	1

Unit and Department	2027	2028	2029	Total	Percentage	Total Number of Projects
- Development Planning	R 80 000	R 85 000	R 90 000	R 255 000	0.01%	1
Municipal Manager	R 60 000	R 60 000	R 60 000	R 180 000	0.01%	1
- Municipal Manager	R 60 000	R 60 000	R 60 000	R 180 000	0.01%	1
Total	R 576 301 851	R 610 030 198.17	R 520 771 403.62	R 1 707 103 452.79	100%	266
Percentage	33.76%	35.73%	30.51%	100%		

The following observations can be noted from Figure 4-2 and Table 4-2:

The unit and department budget distribution demonstrates pronounced infrastructure dominance, with R1.31 billion (77.70%) allocated to Infrastructure Services across 153 projects within the MTREF period. The leading service delivery departments-Electrical Services (29.09%), Water and Wastewater Services: Water (14.40%), Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation (11.88%), and Traffic Engineering (8.86%)-collectively command 64.23% of the MTREF, validating the municipality's strategic prioritisation of core service delivery infrastructure during the three-year planning horizon. Key observations are noted below:

- Infrastructure Services commands the largest share of the MTREF, receiving R1.31 billion (77.70%, 153 projects). Electrical Services leads with R491.29 million (29.09%, 46 projects), reflecting continued investment in electricity network stability, grid expansion, and distribution upgrades required to support residential growth and economic activity. Water infrastructure receives R243.28 million (14.40%, 18 projects), supporting distribution networks, reservoir capacity, and supply reliability. Sanitation infrastructure follows with R200.59 million (11.88%, 18 projects), addressing wastewater treatment capacity and reticulation upgrades. The strong concentration within these core services confirms the municipality's focus on maintaining essential infrastructure systems.
- Transport and mobility infrastructure remains a significant component of the MTREF. Traffic Engineering receives R149.64 million (8.86%, 19 projects) while Roads and Stormwater infrastructure receives R83.90 million (4.97%, 21 projects). Together these transport-related functions represent 13.83% of the MTREF, reinforcing the municipality's focus on improving urban mobility, maintaining road infrastructure, and supporting accessibility within key growth areas.
- Substantial departmental variation highlights broader municipal investment priorities beyond engineering infrastructure. Community and Protection Services receives R143.97 million (8.52%, 59 projects) reflecting investments in waste management, fire and rescue services, law enforcement, and community facilities. These projects contribute toward community safety, environmental management, and the provision of social infrastructure supporting quality of life across the municipality.
- Corporate Services and Planning and Economic Development receive moderate allocations supporting institutional and spatial development functions. Corporate Services receives R114.43 million (6.77%, 22 projects), primarily directed toward municipal property maintenance, operational buildings, and information technology systems. Planning and Economic Development receives R111.63 million (6.61%, 25 projects), with significant allocations to Housing Development (4.29%) and Transport Planning (4.37%), reflecting investments in spatial planning capacity and housing-related infrastructure supporting urban development.
- Several departments receive smaller allocations reflecting more specialised infrastructure programmes. Waste Management receives R66.19 million (3.92%), ICT receives R35.35 million (2.09%), Fire and Rescue Services receives R32.08 million (1.90%), and Law Enforcement receives

R28.27 million (1.67%). These investments contribute toward strengthening municipal operational capacity and service delivery systems.

- Administrative departments receive minimal capital allocations. Financial Services receives R6.40 million (0.38%, 5 projects) while the Municipal Manager portfolio receives R180 000 (0.01%), reflecting the largely operational nature of these functions where capital investment requirements remain limited.
- The strong concentration within Infrastructure Services reflects the municipality's core service delivery mandate. While Infrastructure Services accounts for 77.70% of the MTREF, supporting departments such as Community and Protection Services (8.52%), Corporate Services (6.77%), and Planning and Economic Development (6.61%) collectively represent 21.90% of the programme, demonstrating complementary investment in social infrastructure, institutional systems, and planning capacity.

The unit and department distribution therefore demonstrates a clear emphasis on engineering and service delivery infrastructure, with Electrical, Water, Sanitation, and Transport-related departments representing the majority of capital investment within the MTREF. While this concentration supports reliable service delivery and infrastructure capacity expansion, the presence of supporting investments in housing, community infrastructure, and institutional systems indicates a broader approach that balances core engineering programmes with complementary investments supporting spatial development and municipal operations.

4.2.3 MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Asset Type per Action

This section presents the MTREF budget scenario results categorised by asset type, using the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA) asset type classification. This classification provides a standardised framework for categorising municipal infrastructure expenditure, ensuring consistency in financial reporting and alignment with regulatory requirements. Asset types include categories such as roads, water and sanitation, electricity, public facilities, and other infrastructure components that support service delivery.

Analysing planned capital expenditure by mSCOA asset type offers insight into how resources are allocated across different infrastructure sectors. It also helps in understanding whether expenditure is focused on new infrastructure development, asset renewal, or maintenance, reflecting the municipality's strategic priorities. The results provide a comparative view of planned spending patterns, highlighting shifts in expenditure focus over the MTREF period.

As municipal priorities evolve and master planning processes are refined, these projections may be adjusted in future iterations of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF).

Figure 4-3: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Asset Type per Action

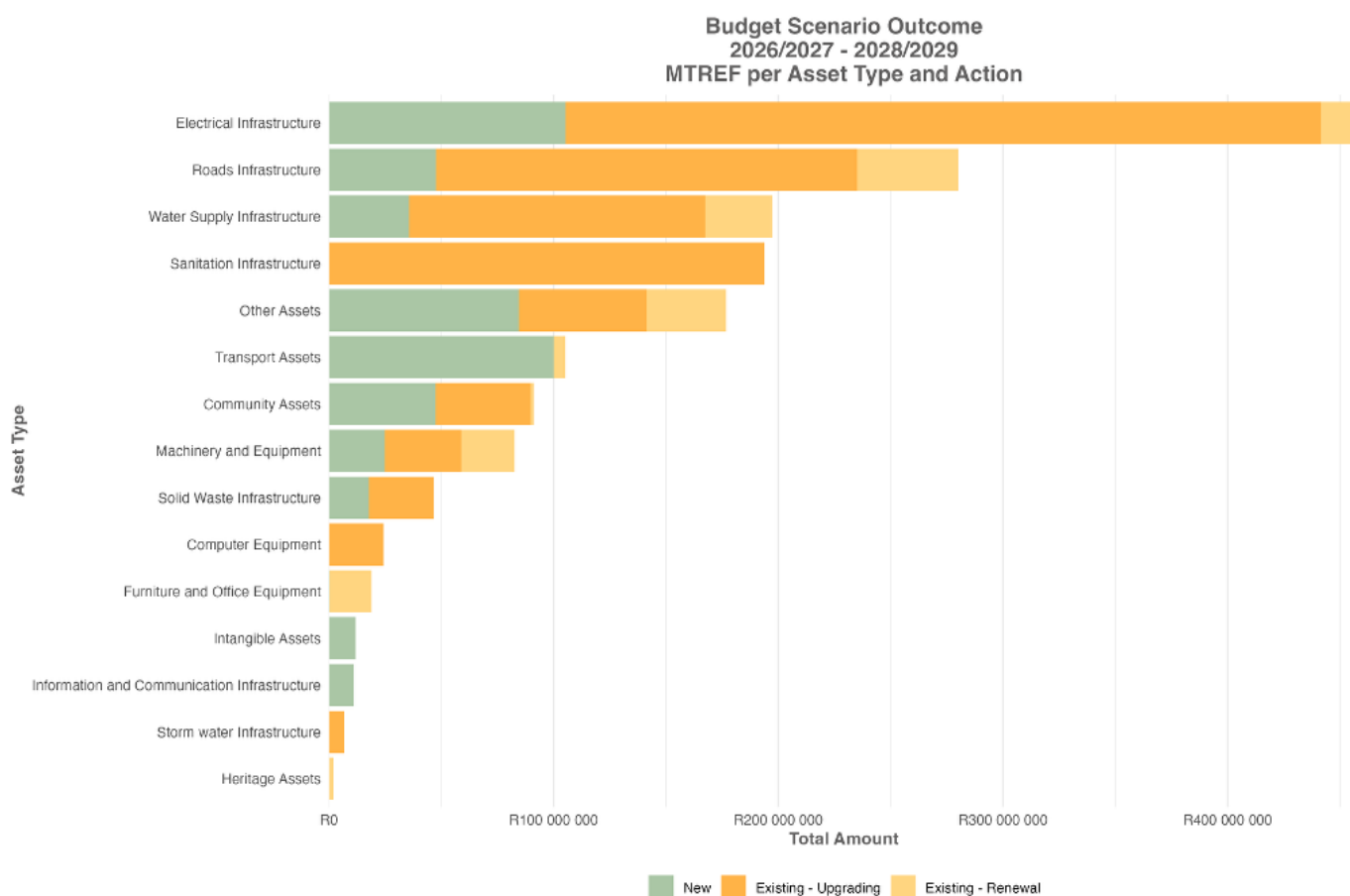


Table 4-3: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Asset Type per Action

Asset Type	New	Existing - Upgrading	Existing - Renewal	Other	Total MTREF	Percentage
Electrical Infrastructure	R 105 308 418	R 336 188 951.02	R 17 015 300	R 0	R 458 512 669.02	26.86%
Roads Infrastructure	R 47 698 047	R 187 443 007	R 45 000 000	R 0	R 280 141 054	16.41%
Water Supply Infrastructure	R 35 724 628	R 131 640 632	R 30 000 000	R 0	R 197 365 260	11.56%
Sanitation Infrastructure	R 0	R 193 737 850	R 0	R 0	R 193 737 850	11.35%
Other Assets	R 84 576 956.17	R 56 943 913	R 35 200 000	R 0	R 176 720 869.17	10.35%
Transport Assets	R 100 150 000	R 0	R 5 000 000	R 0	R 105 150 000	6.16%
Community Assets	R 47 494 109	R 42 232 609	R 1 500 000	R 0	R 91 226 718	5.34%
Machinery and Equipment	R 24 769 565	R 34 229 831.09	R 23 554 667.50	R 0	R 82 554 063.59	4.84%
Solid Waste Infrastructure	R 17 841 917	R 28 800 000	R 0	R 0	R 46 641 917	2.73%
Computer Equipment	R 0	R 24 350 000	R 0	R 0	R 24 350 000	1.43%
Furniture and Office Equipment	R 431 000	R 0	R 18 467 617.01	R 0	R 18 898 617.01	1.11%
Intangible Assets	R 11 854 435	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 11 854 435	0.69%
Information and Communication Infrastructure	R 11 000 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 11 000 000	0.64%
Storm water Infrastructure	R 0	R 6 800 000	R 0	R 0	R 6 800 000	0.40%
Heritage Assets	R 0	R 0	R 2 150 000	R 0	R 2 150 000	0.13%
Total	R 486 849 075.17	R 1 042 366 793.11	R 177 887 584.51	R 0	R 1 707 103 452.79	100%
Percentage	28.52%	61.06%	10.42%	0%	100%	

The following observations can be noted from Figure 4-3 and Table 4-3:

The asset type and action distribution indicates that R486.85 million (28.82%) is allocated to new assets, R1.04 billion (61.71%) to upgrading, and R159.89 million (9.47%) to renewal across the R1.69 billion MTREF capital programme. This distribution demonstrates a continued emphasis on enhancing existing infrastructure systems while still accommodating targeted investment in new infrastructure required to support service delivery expansion and urban development. Sector-specific variations reveal distinct infrastructure investment priorities across electrical networks, roads, water supply, sanitation, and supporting municipal assets. Key observations are noted below:

- The MTREF capital programme demonstrates a strong emphasis on upgrading existing infrastructure. Upgrading accounts for 61.71% of total expenditure, reflecting the municipality's focus on strengthening infrastructure capacity, improving service reliability, and extending the operational lifespan of existing assets. New infrastructure represents 28.82% of the programme, while renewal accounts for 9.47%, indicating a continued but comparatively smaller emphasis on replacing ageing infrastructure components.
- Electrical Infrastructure commands the largest allocation within the MTREF, receiving R458.51 million (27.15%) of the capital programme. The majority of this investment is directed toward upgrading existing electrical networks (R336.19 million), with additional allocations for new infrastructure (R105.31 million) and renewal (R17.02 million). This distribution reflects significant investment in strengthening the electrical distribution network to support energy demand, improve network stability, and enhance system resilience.
- Roads Infrastructure represents the second-largest asset category, receiving R262.14 million (15.52%) across the planning horizon. This allocation is distributed across upgrading (R187.44 million), new construction (R47.70 million), and renewal (R27.00 million). The balanced distribution reflects continued investment in maintaining road infrastructure while accommodating targeted network expansion and rehabilitation.
- Water Supply Infrastructure receives R197.37 million (11.68%), comprising R131.64 million for upgrading, R35.72 million for new infrastructure, and R30.00 million for renewal. This distribution demonstrates a combination of distribution network upgrades, system expansion, and replacement of ageing water infrastructure components to maintain reliable water supply.
- Sanitation Infrastructure receives R193.74 million (11.47%), with the entire allocation directed toward upgrading existing wastewater infrastructure systems. The absence of new sanitation infrastructure or renewal allocations indicates a focus on expanding and improving the capacity of existing wastewater treatment and reticulation networks.
- Other Assets account for R176.72 million (10.46%), including housing development and operational municipal buildings. This category reflects investments supporting social infrastructure programmes and municipal operational facilities required to support service delivery.
- Transport Assets receive R105.15 million (6.23%), primarily directed toward new transport infrastructure development (R100.15 million) with a smaller allocation for renewal. Community Assets receive R91.23 million (5.40%), supporting recreational facilities and community infrastructure that contribute toward broader social development objectives.
- Supporting municipal assets represent smaller portions of the capital programme. Machinery and Equipment accounts for R82.55 million (4.89%), Solid Waste Infrastructure R46.64 million (2.76%), Computer Equipment R24.35 million (1.44%), and Furniture and Office Equipment R18.90 million (1.12%). These allocations support municipal operational capacity rather than forming part of core engineering infrastructure systems.

- Several infrastructure categories receive relatively small allocations, including Information and Communication Infrastructure (0.65%), Stormwater Infrastructure (0.40%), and Heritage Assets (0.13%). While these investments remain important for digital infrastructure development, environmental resilience, and heritage preservation, their limited scale suggests potential areas for strengthened investment in future capital planning cycles.
- The action distribution highlights a continued preference for enhancing existing infrastructure systems. With 61.71% of MTREF expenditure directed toward upgrading, the capital programme prioritises improving the performance and capacity of existing networks. Although renewal represents 9.47% of the programme, this proportion remains below commonly referenced industry benchmarks for mature infrastructure systems, indicating the need for continued monitoring of asset condition assessments and long-term replacement planning.

The MTREF asset distribution therefore demonstrates R486.85 million (28.82%) allocated to new infrastructure, R1.04 billion (61.71%) to upgrading existing assets, and R159.89 million (9.47%) to renewal. Electrical, roads, water supply, and sanitation infrastructure dominate investment priorities, reflecting the municipality's focus on strengthening core service delivery systems. While the strong emphasis on upgrading supports infrastructure reliability and operational efficiency, the relatively modest renewal allocation suggests the importance of continued monitoring of infrastructure lifecycle planning to ensure sustainable long-term asset management.

4.2.4 MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Asset Type per Functional Area

This section provides a detailed analysis of the MTREF budget scenario results by mSCOA asset type within each Functional Area (FA) of the municipality. Functional Areas represent geographically or operationally distinct zones within the municipality that guide infrastructure planning and service delivery. By integrating the mSCOA asset type classification with Functional Areas, this analysis offers a spatially contextualised view of planned capital expenditure, highlighting how financial resources are distributed across different regions and infrastructure categories.

This approach allows the municipality to assess how different asset types contribute to development within specific Functional Areas, ensuring that expenditure aligns with service delivery priorities and spatial transformation objectives. It provides a structured method to evaluate whether infrastructure spending is balanced across key urban, peri-urban, and rural zones, reinforcing a targeted approach to capital planning.

As infrastructure demands evolve and municipal strategies are refined, these expenditure projections may be adjusted to reflect changing priorities, master planning updates, and financial considerations.

Figure 4-4: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Asset type per Urban Edge

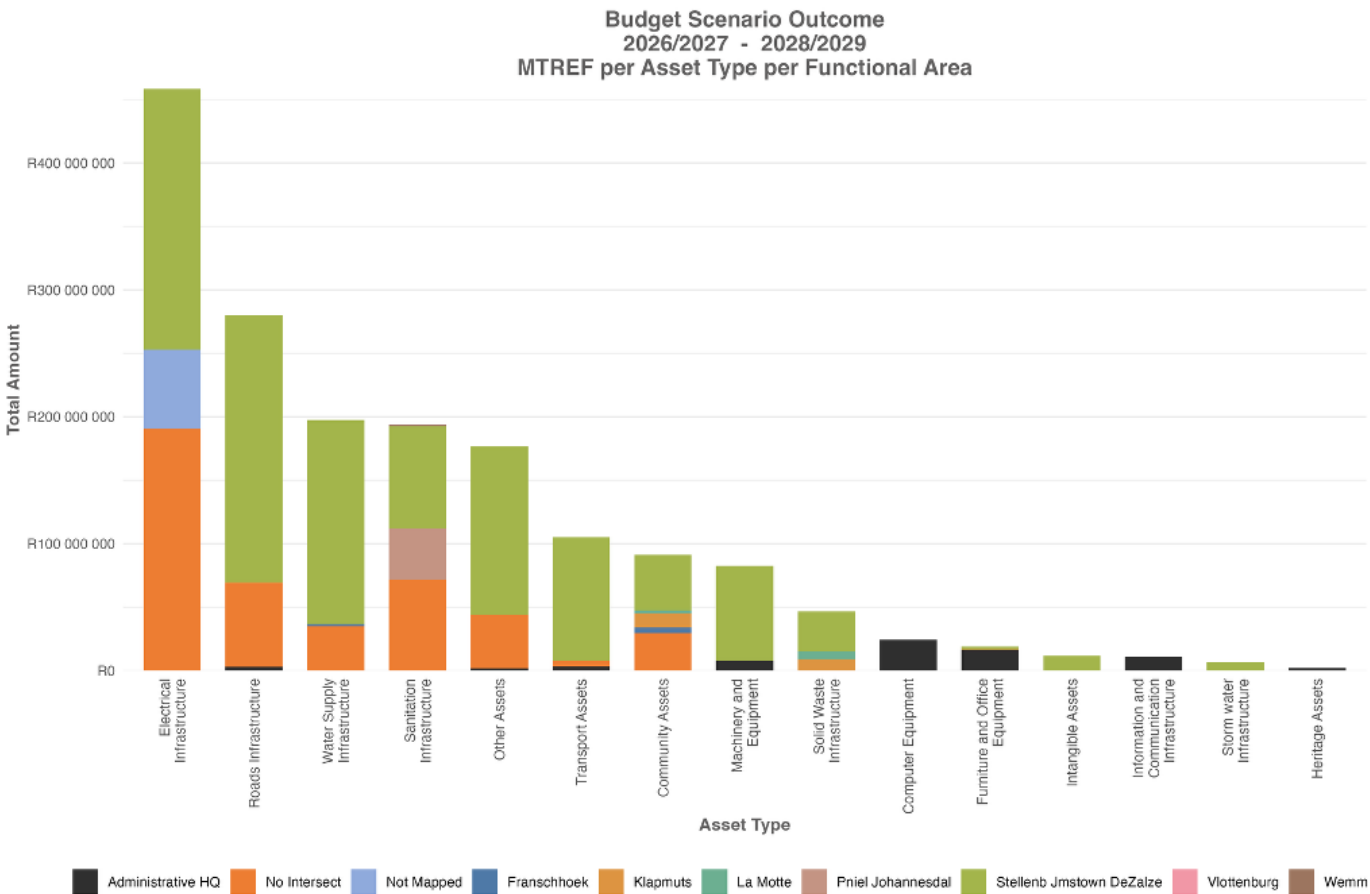
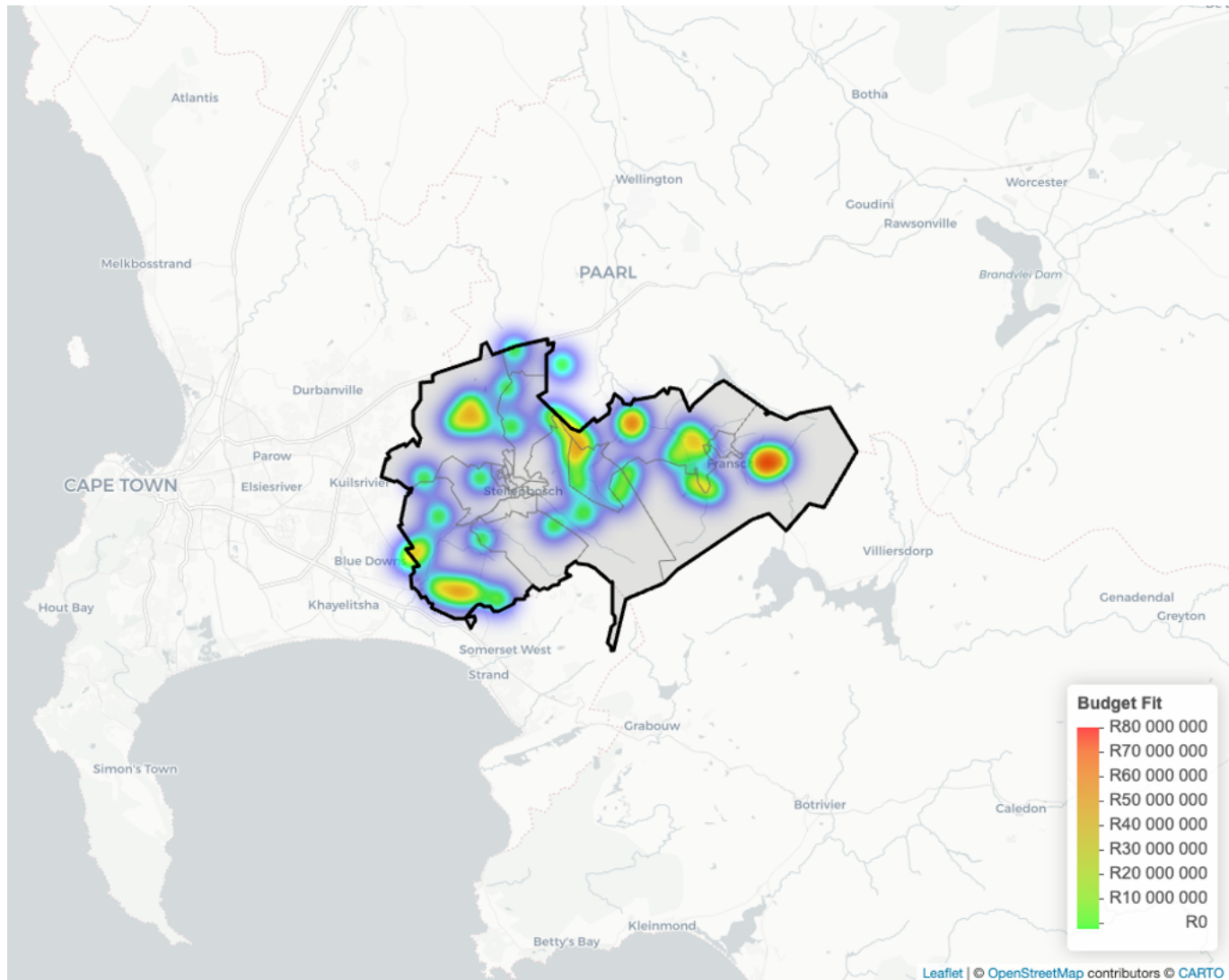


Table 4-4: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Asset type per Urban Edge

Franschhoek	Klapmuts	La Motte	Stellenb Jmstown DeZalze	Pniel Johannesdal	Vlottenburg	Wemmersho ek	Administrati ve HQ	No Intersect	Not Mapped	MTREF Total	Percentage
R 4 500 000	R 11 100 000	R 2 300 000	R 43 806 565	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 29 520 153	R 0	R 91 226 718	5.34%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 24 350 000	R 0	R 0	R 24 350 000	1.43%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 205 612 269	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 190 400 400	R 62 500 000	R 458 512 669	26.86%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 2 188 617	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 16 170 000	R 540 000	R 0	R 18 898 617	1.11%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 2 150 000	R 0	R 0	R 2 150 000	0.13%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 11 000 000	R 0	R 0	R 11 000 000	0.64%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 11 854 435	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 11 854 435	0.69%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 74 554 064	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 8 000 000	R 0	R 0	R 82 554 064	4.84%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 132 742 608	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 2 000 000	R 41 978 261	R 0	R 176 720 869	10.35%
R 0	R 1 000 000	R 0	R 210 441 054	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 3 000 000	R 65 700 000	R 0	R 280 141 054	16.41%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 80 415 000	R 40 500 000	R 50 000	R 1 000 000	R 0	R 71 772 850	R 0	R 193 737 850	11.35%
R 0	R 9 141 917	R 6 000 000	R 31 500 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 46 641 917	2.73%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 6 800 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 6 800 000	0.40%
R 0	R 0	R 0	R 97 150 000	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 3 500 000	R 4 500 000	R 0	R 105 150 000	6.16%
R 1 739 130	R 0	R 0	R 160 640 632	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 34 985 498	R 0	R 197 365 260	11.56%
R 6 239 130	R 21 241 917	R 8 300 000	R 1 057 705 244	R 40 500 000	R 50 000	R 1 000 000	R 70 170 000	R 439 397 162	R 62 500 000	R 1 707 103 453	100.00%
0.37%	1.24%	0.49%	61.96%	2.37%	0.00%	0.06%	4.11%	25.74%	3.66%	100.00%	

Asset Type	Community Assets	Computer Equipment	Electrical Infrastructure	Furniture and Office	Heritage Assets	Information and	Intangible Assets	Machinery and	Other Assets	Roads Infrastructure	Sanitation Infrastructure	Solid Waste Infrastructure	Storm water Infrastructure	Transport Assets	Water Supply Infrastructure	Total	Percentage
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Figure 4-5: MTREF Budget Scenario Results by Location



Disclaimer: The information on this map was derived from various sources. Care was taken to use material of the map. Novus3 cannot accept any responsibility for any errors or omissions which may occur. Criticism and/or suggestions expressed or implied, accompanying this product. However, notification of any errors will be appreciated.

Stellenbosch Local Municipality
Capital Expenditure Implementation Framework
MTREF Budget Scenario Outcome



The following observations can be noted from Figure 4-4 and

Table 4-4:

The asset type and spatial distribution reveals that R1.04 billion (61.55%) of the MTREF capital programme is concentrated within the Stellenbosch/Jamestown/De Zalze urban area, demonstrating continued prioritisation of the municipality's primary settlement node and economic centre. However, a substantial portion of the programme-R439.40 million (26.01%) - is classified as "No Intersect", indicating that a significant share of projects remains spatially unassigned or represents network-level infrastructure serving the broader municipal area. Key observations are noted below:

- Stellenbosch/Jamestown/De Zalze represents the dominant spatial focus of MTREF capital investment, receiving R1.04 billion (61.55%) of the programme. The asset composition reflects a diverse infrastructure portfolio including Electrical Infrastructure (R205.61 million), Roads Infrastructure (R192.44 million), Water Supply Infrastructure (R160.64 million), Other Assets (R132.74 million), and Transport Assets (R97.15 million). This distribution reflects comprehensive infrastructure investment supporting the municipality's principal urban node, aligning with spatial development strategies that prioritise infrastructure consolidation within established settlement areas.
- The "No Intersect" category accounts for R439.40 million (26.01%) of the MTREF programme, representing projects that either operate across multiple geographic areas or lack precise spatial intersection within available spatial datasets. Major asset categories within this group include Electrical Infrastructure (R190.40 million), Sanitation Infrastructure (R71.77 million), Roads Infrastructure (R65.70 million), Community Assets (R29.52 million), and Water Supply Infrastructure (R34.99 million). The scale of this category suggests that many projects represent municipality-wide infrastructure upgrades or network-level interventions.
- Administrative Headquarters accounts for R70.17 million (4.15%) of the MTREF programme, primarily associated with institutional and operational infrastructure such as Computer Equipment (R24.35 million), Furniture and Office Equipment (R16.17 million), Information and Communication Infrastructure (R11.00 million), and Machinery and Equipment (R8.00 million). These investments support municipal administrative capacity and operational efficiency rather than direct service delivery infrastructure.
- A smaller portion of the programme remains spatially undefined, with R62.50 million (3.70%) classified as "Not Mapped." This allocation consists entirely of Electrical Infrastructure projects where spatial coordinates or final project locations have not yet been captured within the spatial dataset.
- Secondary settlements receive comparatively modest allocations during the MTREF period. Pniel Johannesburg receives R40.50 million (2.40%), primarily associated with sanitation infrastructure improvements. Klapmuts receives R21.24 million (1.26%), largely directed toward Solid Waste Infrastructure (R9.14 million) and Community Assets (R11.10 million). La Motte receives R8.30 million (0.49%), primarily within solid waste infrastructure, while Franschhoek receives R6.24 million (0.37%). Wemmershoek and Vlothenburg receive minimal allocations of R1.00 million (0.06%) and R50 000 respectively, reflecting small-scale infrastructure interventions.
- The distribution across asset categories reinforces the municipality's focus on core infrastructure systems. Electrical Infrastructure remains the largest category at 27.15%, followed by Roads Infrastructure (15.52%), Water Supply Infrastructure (11.68%), Sanitation Infrastructure (11.47%), and Other Assets (10.46%). These categories collectively represent the majority of MTREF expenditure and highlight the municipality's focus on strengthening core engineering infrastructure networks.

The MTREF spatial distribution therefore demonstrates strong prioritisation of the Stellenbosch/Jamestown/De Zalze urban core, where 61.55% of capital investment is concentrated,

reinforcing the municipality's settlement hierarchy and infrastructure consolidation strategy. At the same time, the substantial 26.01% "No Intersect" allocation highlights the importance of strengthening spatial data capture and project geolocation in future capital planning cycles. Improved spatial referencing would enhance the municipality's ability to fully align infrastructure investment with spatial planning objectives and support more precise monitoring of geographic investment patterns.

4.2.5 MTREF Budget Scenario Outcome by Asset Type and Priority Development Area

This section presents the MTREF budget scenario results categorised by mSCOA asset type within Priority Development Areas (PDAs). Priority Development Areas are identified in the municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as key locations for targeted infrastructure expenditure to drive spatial transformation, improve service delivery, and support sustainable urban growth. By analysing the planned capital expenditure within these designated areas, the municipality ensures that infrastructure expenditure aligns with long-term spatial planning objectives and contributes to equitable development.

The results provide a structured view of how different asset types are prioritised within PDAs, offering insights into whether planned expenditure supports strategic infrastructure interventions, addresses service backlogs, and enhances connectivity and accessibility in key development zones. This analysis also enables the municipality to evaluate whether planned expenditure patterns align with the SDF's spatial vision, ensuring that infrastructure spending is directed toward areas with the highest impact on urban integration and economic development.

Given the evolving nature of spatial planning, expenditure projections within PDAs may be refined over time to accommodate changing priorities, updated master planning inputs, and financial considerations.

Figure 4-6: MTREF Budget Scenario Outcome by Asset Type and Priority Development Area

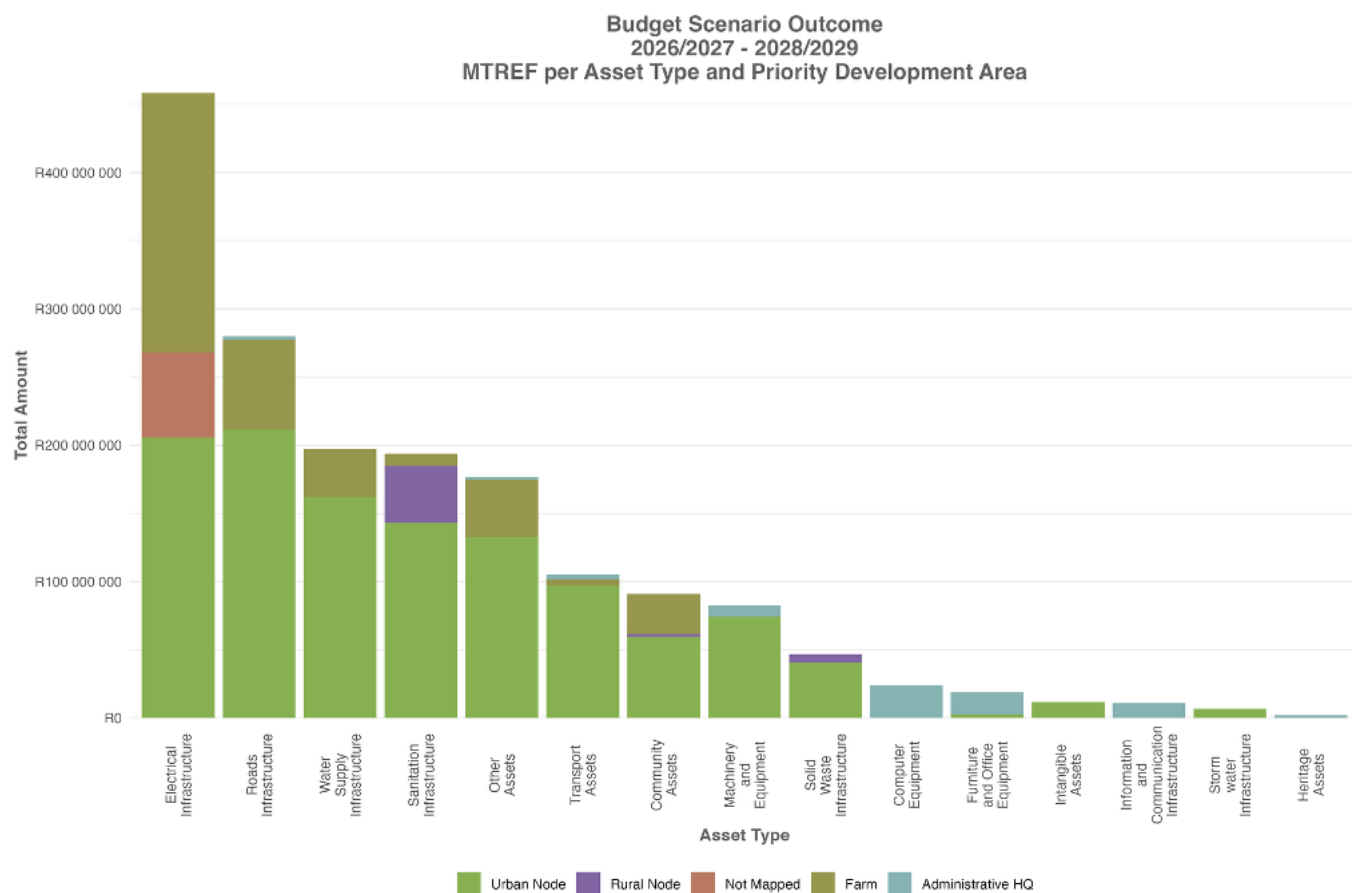


Table 4-5: MTREF Budget Scenario Outcome by Asset Type and Priority Development Area

Administrative HQ	Not Mapped	MTREF Total	Percentage
R 0	R 62 500 000	R 458 512 669	26.86%
R 3 000 000	R 0	R 280 141 054	16.41%
R 0	R 0	R 197 365 260	11.56%
R 0	R 0	R 193 737 850	11.35%
R 2 000 000	R 0	R 176 720 869	10.35%
R 3 500 000	R 0	R 105 150 000	6.16%
R 0	R 0	R 91 226 718	5.34%
R 8 000 000	R 0	R 82 554 064	4.84%
R 0	R 0	R 46 641 917	2.73%
R 24 350 000	R 0	R 24 350 000	1.43%
R 16 170 000	R 0	R 18 898 617	1.11%
R 0	R 0	R 11 854 435	0.69%
R 11 000 000	R 0	R 11 000 000	0.64%
R 0	R 0	R 6 800 000	0.40%
R 2 150 000	R 0	R 2 150 000	0.13%
R 70 170 000	R 62 500 000	R 1 707 103 453	100.00%
4.11%	3.66%	100.00%	

Asset Type	Farm	Rural Node	Urban Node
Electrical Infrastructure	R 190 400 400	R 0	R 205 612 269
Roads Infrastructure	R 65 700 000	R 0	R 211 441 054
Water Supply Infrastructure	R 34 985 498	R 0	R 162 379 762
Sanitation Infrastructure	R 9 000 000	R 41 550 000	R 143 187 850
Other Assets	R 41 978 261	R 0	R 132 742 608
Transport Assets	R 4 500 000	R 0	R 97 150 000
Community Assets	R 29 520 153	R 2 300 000	R 59 406 565
Machinery and Equipment	R 0	R 0	R 74 554 064
Solid Waste Infrastructure	R 0	R 6 000 000	R 40 641 917
Computer Equipment	R 0	R 0	R 0
Furniture and Office Equipment	R 540 000	R 0	R 2 188 617
Intangible Assets	R 0	R 0	R 11 854 435
Information and Communication Infrastructure	R 0	R 0	R 0
Storm water Infrastructure	R 0	R 0	R 6 800 000
Heritage Assets	R 0	R 0	R 0
Total	R 376 624 312	R 49 850 000	R 1 147 959 141
Percentage	22.06%	2.92%	67.25%

The following observations can be noted from Figure 4-6 and Table 4-5:

The asset type and Priority Development Area (PDA) distribution demonstrate that R1.13 billion (66.90%) of the MTREF capital programme is allocated to Urban Nodes, while R376.62 million (22.30%) is directed toward Farm areas. Together these two spatial categories account for 89.20% of the total MTREF allocation, confirming strong spatial concentration of infrastructure investment within the municipality's primary development areas and economic landscape. Key observations are noted below:

- Urban Nodes command the dominant share of MTREF investment, receiving R1.13 billion (66.90%) of the programme. The asset composition within Urban Nodes reflects substantial investment across core engineering infrastructure systems including Electrical Infrastructure (R205.61 million), Roads Infrastructure (R193.44 million), Water Supply Infrastructure (R162.38 million), and Sanitation Infrastructure (R143.19 million). Additional allocations include Transport Assets (R97.15 million), Machinery and Equipment (R74.55 million), and Community Assets (R59.41 million). This broad asset distribution confirms that the majority of infrastructure investment supports the municipality's primary urban settlements and aligns with spatial strategies promoting compact urban development and infrastructure consolidation.
- Farm areas represent the second-largest spatial investment category, receiving R376.62 million (22.30%) over the MTREF period. The asset distribution within this category includes Electrical

Infrastructure (R190.40 million), Roads Infrastructure (R65.70 million), Other Assets (R41.98 million), Community Assets (R29.52 million), and Water Supply Infrastructure (R34.99 million). These investments support infrastructure servicing agricultural activities, wine estate developments, and tourism-related infrastructure across the municipality's rural economic landscape.

- Rural Nodes receive a comparatively small allocation of R49.85 million (2.95%), primarily associated with Sanitation Infrastructure (R41.55 million) and Solid Waste Infrastructure (R6.00 million). The relatively modest allocation reflects limited infrastructure expansion within smaller rural settlements, consistent with spatial planning strategies that seek to limit costly infrastructure extension into dispersed areas while focusing investment within established settlement nodes.
- Administrative Headquarters accounts for R70.17 million (4.15%) of the MTREF capital programme, supporting institutional and operational infrastructure. Major asset categories within this allocation include Computer Equipment (R24.35 million), Furniture and Office Equipment (R16.17 million), Information and Communication Infrastructure (R11.00 million), and Machinery and Equipment (R8.00 million). These investments strengthen municipal operational capacity and administrative systems.
- A portion of the programme remains spatially undefined, with R62.50 million (3.70%) classified as "Not Mapped." This category consists entirely of Electrical Infrastructure projects, indicating that some network-level or preliminary projects have not yet been assigned precise spatial coordinates within the planning dataset.
- The distribution across asset types continues to emphasise core infrastructure investment. Electrical Infrastructure dominates at R458.51 million (27.15%), followed by Roads Infrastructure (15.52%), Water Supply Infrastructure (11.68%), Sanitation Infrastructure (11.47%), and Other Assets (10.46%). These five categories collectively represent the majority of MTREF capital expenditure, reflecting the municipality's focus on strengthening core service delivery infrastructure systems.
- Several infrastructure categories receive comparatively modest allocations, including Solid Waste Infrastructure (2.76%), Computer Equipment (1.44%), Furniture and Office Equipment (1.12%), Information and Communication Infrastructure (0.65%), Stormwater Infrastructure (0.40%), and Heritage Assets (0.13%). These limited allocations suggest potential areas for strengthened investment in future planning cycles, particularly with regard to environmental resilience, digital infrastructure, and heritage asset management.

The MTREF PDA distribution therefore demonstrates strong spatial alignment with the municipality's settlement hierarchy, with Urban Nodes receiving 66.90% of investment, followed by Farm areas at 22.30%, and Rural Nodes at 2.95%. This distribution confirms a clear emphasis on strengthening infrastructure within established urban areas while supporting the municipality's agricultural economy. The relatively limited allocation to dispersed rural settlements reinforces the municipality's spatial transformation objectives aimed at promoting compact development, infrastructure efficiency, and sustainable service delivery.

4.2.6 MTREF Budget Scenario Outcome compared to historic MTREF Trend

To assess how the current MTREF budget scenario results align with past expenditure patterns, this section compares the scenario outcomes with historic MTREF trends based on previous Original Budget (ORGB) submissions to National Treasury. By analysing past capital expenditure trends, the municipality can identify patterns, shifts in priorities, and potential deviations from previous planning assumptions.

Comparing the current scenario results with historic trends provides insights into whether planned expenditure aligns with long-term municipal objectives, remains within expected affordability constraints,

and reflects consistent strategic priorities. This analysis also helps to evaluate the municipality's ability to sustain infrastructure planned expenditure levels over time, ensuring that financial planning remains realistic, adaptable, and responsive to evolving development needs.

Furthermore, this comparison may highlight whether certain infrastructure categories or spatial priorities have seen increasing or decreasing emphasis over successive budget cycles. Such insights can inform future iterations of the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), ensuring that expenditure remains strategically focused and aligned with both municipal goals and regulatory requirements.

Figure 4-7: MTREF Budget Scenario Outcome compared to historic MTREF Trend

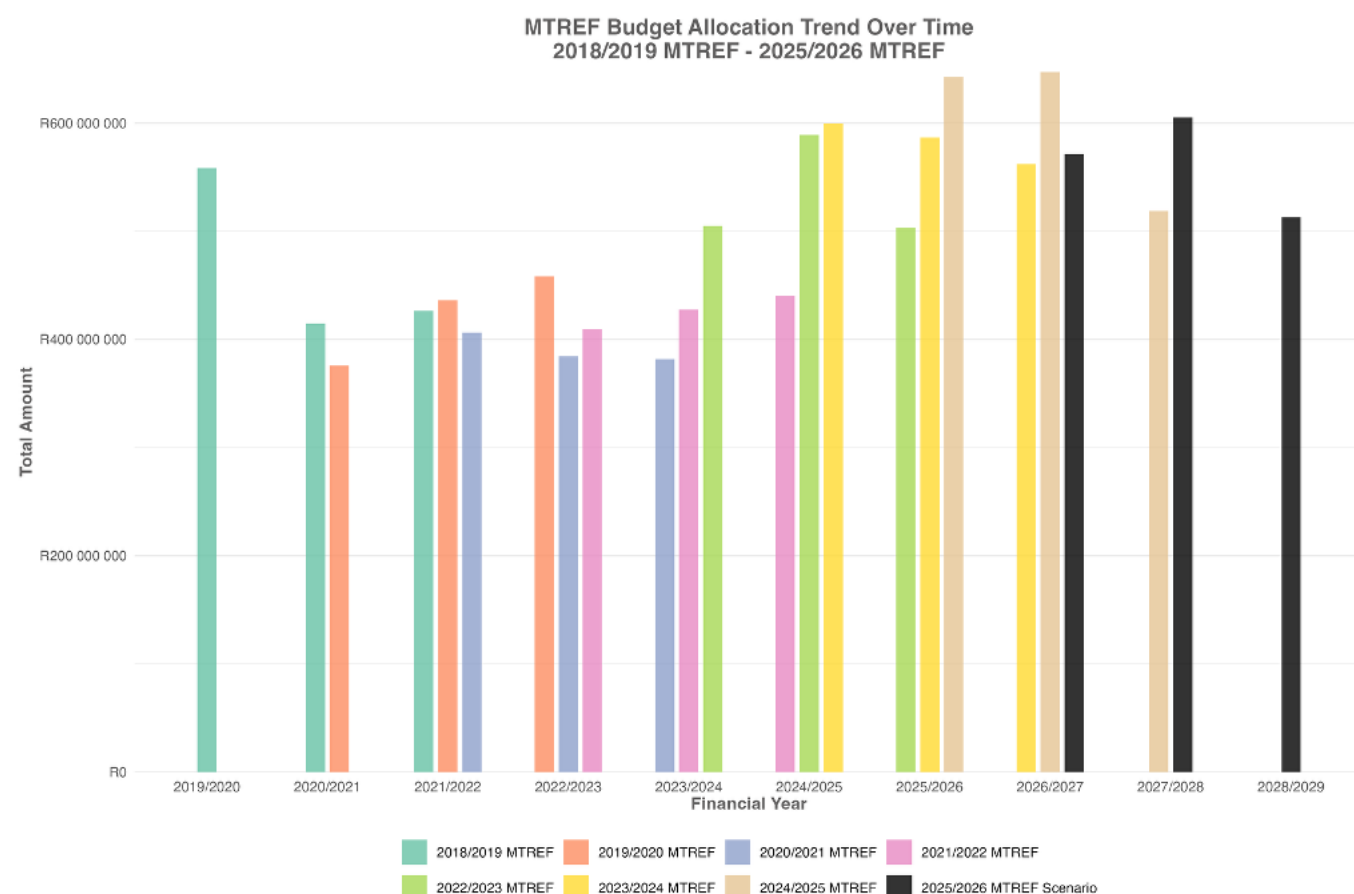


Table 4-6: MTREF Budget Scenario Outcome compared to historic MTREF Trend

Financial Year	2018/2019 MTREF	2019/2020 MTREF	2020/2021 MTREF	2021/2022 MTREF	2022/2023 MTREF	2023/2024 MTREF	2024/2025 MTREF	2026/2027 MTREF	2025/2026 MTREF Scenario
2018/2019									
2019/2020	R 558 276 528								
2020/2021	R 414 612 759	R 375 750 311							
2021/2022	R 426 337 700	R 436 267 624	R 406 053 915						
2022/2023		R 458 119 392	R 384 460 268	R 409 273 204					
2023/2024			R 381 494 643	R 427 269 405	R 504 799 865				
2024/2025				R 440 003 435	R 589 095 464	R 599 345 303			
2025/2026					R 503 055 975	R 586 441 524	R 642 490 175		
2026/2027						R 562 080 145	R 647 191 931		R 571 301 851
2027/2028							R 518 727 985		R 605 030 198

Financial Year	2018/2019 MTREF	2019/2020 MTREF	2020/2021 MTREF	2021/2022 MTREF	2022/2023 MTREF	2023/2024 MTREF	2024/2025 MTREF	2026/2027 MTREF	2025/2026 MTREF Scenario
2028/2029									R 512 771 404
Total	R 1 399 226 987	R 1 270 137 327	R 1 172 008 826	R 1 276 546 044	R 1 596 951 304	R 1 747 866 972	R 1 808 410 091		R 1 689 103 453

The following observations can be noted from Figure 4-7 and Table 4-6:

The historical MTREF trend demonstrates capital expenditure growth from R1.27 billion (2019/20) to R1.81 billion (2024/25), representing an increase of approximately 42.4% over six budget cycles. The new MTREF scenario totals R1.69 billion, reflecting a moderate reduction of approximately 6.6% compared with the most recent MTREF total, and indicating closer alignment with the affordability parameters established through the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM). The revised scenario also reflects a relatively balanced distribution across the three-year planning horizon rather than pronounced front-loading. Key observations are noted below:

- Historical MTREF totals demonstrate overall growth over time, increasing from R1.27 billion in the 2019/20 MTREF cycle to R1.81 billion in the 2024/25 MTREF cycle. This expansion occurred despite noticeable fluctuations between planning cycles. For example, the MTREF total declined from R1.27 billion to R1.17 billion between the 2019/20 and 2020/21 cycles, before recovering to R1.60 billion in the 2022/23 MTREF and continuing to increase to R1.75 billion (2023/24) and R1.81 billion (2024/25). These variations reflect changing economic conditions, adjustments to grant funding allocations, and periodic reprioritisation of municipal infrastructure programmes.
- The new MTREF scenario totals R1.69 billion, representing a moderate decrease relative to the most recent MTREF cycle. This reduction reflects the application of the affordability envelope derived from the LTFM and indicates a shift toward more controlled and financially sustainable capital programming. While the scenario remains broadly comparable to recent historical investment levels, it demonstrates a deliberate effort to ensure that capital expenditure remains aligned with long-term fiscal capacity.
- Annual allocations within the new MTREF scenario demonstrate a balanced expenditure profile. Capital allocations amount to R571.30 million in 2026/27, R605.03 million in 2027/28, and R512.77 million in 2028/29, producing a relatively even distribution across the three-year planning horizon. This balanced allocation contrasts with earlier MTREF patterns where Year-1 allocations frequently dominated the three-year envelope. The more even distribution supports improved project scheduling and reduces implementation pressure on the first year of the capital programme.
- The gradual expansion of MTREF totals over successive cycles reflects the municipality's continued investment in infrastructure development. Increasing capital allocations over time have supported infrastructure expansion, improved service delivery capacity, and maintenance of existing infrastructure networks. The moderation observed in the new scenario suggests a transition toward more disciplined capital planning while maintaining the municipality's infrastructure investment trajectory.
- Maintaining sustainable capital investment levels requires careful consideration of operational affordability. Each capital investment introduces ongoing operational and maintenance obligations that must be accommodated within the municipal operating budget. The R1.69 billion MTREF scenario remains broadly consistent with recent historical capital investment levels, suggesting that the municipality can sustain infrastructure investment without imposing excessive long-term fiscal pressure.

- The historical variation between MTREF cycles highlights the importance of adaptive planning processes. External factors such as macroeconomic conditions, national fiscal transfers, and evolving infrastructure priorities can significantly influence capital investment levels. Continuous monitoring of capital expenditure performance, together with regular updates to the LTFM and Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), will therefore remain essential to ensure that infrastructure investment remains aligned with municipal financial sustainability.

The historical MTREF analysis therefore demonstrates steady long-term growth in capital investment, increasing from R1.27 billion in the 2019/20 MTREF cycle to R1.81 billion in the 2024/25 cycle, with the new R1.69 billion MTREF scenario reflecting moderate adjustment aligned with fiscal affordability constraints. The balanced distribution across the three-year planning horizon supports improved implementation stability and reinforces the municipality's commitment to sustainable, long-term infrastructure development.

4.3 Concluding remarks

The MTREF budget scenario demonstrates strategic capital programming totalling R1.93 billion across 2026/27-2028/29, representing moderate 6.6% growth compared to the most recent historical MTREF, validating alignment with the Long-Term Financial Model (LTFM) affordability parameters. The temporal distribution shows a balanced allocation across the three-year period, with R664.98 million (34.50%) in 2026/27, R645.35 million (33.48%) in 2027/28, and R617.25 million (32.02%) in 2028/29, reflecting stable capital programming rather than pronounced front-loading. Infrastructure Services dominance (83.56%, R1.61 billion) with Electrical (31.58%), Sanitation (15.50%), and Water (13.69%) collectively commanding 60.77% validates strong prioritisation of essential service delivery infrastructure.

The mSCOA action distribution demonstrates a strong emphasis on upgrading existing assets (65.16%), whilst new infrastructure accounts for 25.62% and renewal represents 9.22% of the MTREF. This pattern reflects a strategic focus on strengthening existing infrastructure capacity, although the renewal proportion remains below the 15-25% industry benchmark, suggesting the need to monitor long-term asset replacement planning. Spatial analyses demonstrate strong concentration within priority development areas, with Urban Nodes commanding 73.81% of investment, followed by Farm areas (20.52%) and Rural Nodes (3.66%), confirming alignment with the municipality's settlement hierarchy and compact development strategy.

The MTREF asset distribution demonstrates continued prioritisation of core engineering infrastructure, with Electrical Infrastructure (28.48%), Roads Infrastructure (17.41%), Sanitation Infrastructure (15.64%), and Water Supply Infrastructure (11.22%) dominating capital expenditure. However, relatively small allocations remain within Stormwater Infrastructure (0.40%), ICT Infrastructure (0.16%), and Heritage Assets (0.11%), suggesting opportunities to strengthen investment in climate resilience, digital infrastructure, and specialised municipal assets in future planning cycles.

The historical comparison confirms continued growth in capital investment from R1.27 billion in the 2019/20 MTREF to R1.81 billion in the 2024/25 MTREF, with the new R1.93 billion MTREF scenario representing moderate and financially sustainable expansion. The balanced distribution across the three-year planning horizon indicates improved capital programming stability compared with historical fluctuations between MTREF cycles.

The MTREF's adaptive framework enables continuous refinement; however, several strategic considerations remain important for future capital planning:

- Monitoring the 9.22% renewal allocation against asset condition assessments to ensure adequate long-term infrastructure replacement;
- Strengthening investment in stormwater management, digital infrastructure, and climate-resilient systems;
- Maintaining balanced infrastructure investment alongside social and institutional infrastructure programmes; and
- Continuously refining spatial data and project preparation to ensure precise alignment between capital investment and spatial development priorities.

The MTREF, therefore, represents credible three-year capital programming balancing infrastructure delivery priorities with fiscal sustainability. The structured prioritisation framework, LTFM alignment, and strong spatial targeting demonstrate a maturing municipal capital planning system. Continued monitoring and refinement will ensure that capital investment supports Stellenbosch's spatial transformation objectives, infrastructure resilience, and long-term sustainable development outcomes.

Annexure

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Calcatta Memorial Park	21	R3,043,478	R0	R0	R20,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R70,000	R40,000	R40,000	R40,000	R43,233,478
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	24	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	11	R2,173,913	R2,608,696	R6,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R7,000,000	R23,782,609
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Social Relief Distress Vehicle	11	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Comm Development	18	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R360,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrade Stellenbosch Library	26	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,339,483	R4,339,483	R0	R8,678,966
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	29	R200,000	R210,000	R21,000	R210,000	R210,000	R220,000	R1,867,540	R1,867,540	R0	R0	R4,806,080
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	24	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R600,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Idas Valley	18	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R30,000	R530,000	R0	R560,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrading: Cloetesville Library	22	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R450,000	R0	R0	R450,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Pniel Library	22	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R0	R110,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamandi	22	R0	R10,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000	R0	R0	R20,000
Community and Protection Services	Director: Community & Protection Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment : Protection Services	26	R0	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R0	R0	R800,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Vehicle fleet: Disaster Management	23	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R11,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Re tarring of the Stellenbosch fire station drill yard	30	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Specialized Equipment: Workshop	24	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Vehicle Fleet: Workshop	24	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Environmental Management	22	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R900,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Air and Noise Control	22	R0	R0	R150,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R0	R200,000	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Urban Forestry	22	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R8,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Specialized equipment: Urban Forestry	28	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R7,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Fencing :Urban Forestry	19	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Vehicle Fleet : Urban Foestry	19	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R2,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Design and implement electronic Urban Forestry management tool	32	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R1,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	13	R0	R3,650,000	R20,826,675	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R24,476,675
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Specialized Vehicles: Fire	29	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R10,000,000	R21,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Rescue equipment	23	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R4,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Fire	22	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R3,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Vehicle fleet: Fire Services	29	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Upgrading of Halls	23	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R600,000	R0	R0	R4,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Vehicle Fleet: Halls	24	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R700,000	R900,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Halls	8	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,400,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install and Upgrade CCTV/ LPR Cameras In WC024	28	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R5,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R5,000,000	R3,000,000	R33,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	24	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R26,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install Computerized Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	28	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R900,000	R850,000	R800,000	R750,000	R700,000	R650,000	R10,650,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	26	R1,500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R8,250,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Neighborhood Watch Safety equipment	28	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Security Upgrades	28	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R2,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Law Enforcement	22	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R1,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	K9 Unit	29	R869,565	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R869,565
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	32	R1,865,261	R869,565	R1,000,000	R0	R600,000	R700,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R6,634,826
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing :Parks and Gardens	28	R1,869,565	R869,565	R1,000,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R300,000	R500,000	R5,239,130
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Purchase of Specialised Vehicles	24	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,300,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	33	R200,000	R0	R500,000	R200,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,900,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Parks & Cemetries	28	R300,000	R200,000	R500,000	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R300,000	R300,000	R2,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Parks & Cemeteries	25	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R500,000	R2,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Urban Greening: Beautification: Main Routes and Tourist Routes	33	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R2,100,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Upgrade of Sport Facilities	23	R3,200,000	R3,700,000	R4,200,000	R4,000,000	R4,700,000	R4,700,000	R5,300,000	R5,300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R35,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Specialized Vehicles: Sports	38	R700,000	R1,200,000	R1,200,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R6,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	15	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R4,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sports	22	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R2,300,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Re-Surface of Netball/Tennis Courts	42	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R0	R550,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,850,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Jonkershoek Picnic Site	37	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R1,700,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Recreational Equipment Sport	45	R100,000	R300,000	R300,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R400,000	R0	R100,000	R100,000	R1,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Installation of cricket nets	38	R250,000	R150,000	R150,000	R0	R150,000	R0	R150,000	R0	R0	R0	R850,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Replacement of vehicles	14	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R10,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Traffic Fleet	15	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R9,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic	24	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Services	28	R350,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R950,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	28	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R21,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Server Storage expansion and upgrades	28	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R19,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Purchase and Replacement of Computer/software and Peripheral devices	22	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R16,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Fibre Optic Implementation	20	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R16,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrading Communication Network	36	R1,500,000	R2,250,000	R1,100,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R13,850,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	ICT Cable Reticulation and Management	60	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R10,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	25	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R42,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Traffic Offices	23	R1,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000	R9,000,000	R0	R33,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Main Office Complex	30	R250,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R15,250,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Improvement: General	45	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Law Enforcement Offices	30	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading and conversion of Fire House to a Training Centre	25	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R3,800,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading Fencing	13	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R2,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Halll	26	R2,250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	40	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,900,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld Street	25	R1,600,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0196	28	R0	R250,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R1,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of Office Space: Community Services (Urban Forestry)	42	R1,000,000	R0	R80,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,080,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Kayamandi: Upgrading of Makapula Hall	22	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0371	20	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R750,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Airconditioners	23	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R200,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	La Motte Fire Station	36	R100,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R100,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Vehicle Fleet: FMS	22	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R7,000,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: FS	22	R100,000	R90,000	R100,000	R100,000	R100,000	R10					

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx and replace with 20MVA	43	R16,900,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R16,900,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Vehicles: Electrical Services	54	R350,000	R0	R0	R0	R3,800,000	R3,800,000	R5,985,000	R0	R0	R0	R13,935,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Golf,)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,313	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,652
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Jan Marais)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,651
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Main s)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R13,644,651
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Markotter)	38	R397,585	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R1,924,312	R2,116,744	R2,116,744	R2,689,323	R0	R0	R0	R12,451,895
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Demand Side Management Geyser Control	50	R500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R420,000	R400,000	R417,600	R0	R9,937,600
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Streetlights R304	39	R1,000,000	R7,816,990	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,816,990
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	SCADA Implementation	34	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Automatic Meter Reader	50	R484,000	R532,400	R585,640	R644,204	R708,624	R708,624	R900,307	R945,322	R986,916	R0	R6,496,037
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical plants	34	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable Network: Franschhoek	39	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Electrical Services	42	R0	R403,151	R443,466	R487,812	R536,593	R536,593	R681,742	R715,829	R747,326	R0	R4,552,512
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Cascade	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Papegaairand	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Technopark	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Welgevonden	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Ineffective Meters	50	R100,000	R500,000	R402,628	R442,890	R487,179	R487,179	R618,961	R649,909	R678,505	R0	R4,367,251
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switvhgear Substation Kayamandi	42	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Blake 2	30	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Paradyskloof	30	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation van der Stel	26	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical buildings	34	R3,452,580	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,452,580
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Battery Storage Systems at Stellenbosch Community Buildings	32	R3,210,185	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,210,185
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Integrated National Electrification Programme	43	R0	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R321,957	R338,054	R354,957	R370,575	R0	R2,673,371
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV & Circuit breakers	39	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Balancing - Metering and Mini-Substations	58	R0	R500,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R262,500	R275,625	R287,752	R0	R2,325,877
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Meter Panels	50	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R262,500	R250,000	R261,000	R0	R2,273,500
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	58	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	50	R0	R0	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R261,000	R0	R1,511,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	20MW Renewable energy project	34	R520,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R520,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Hot water load control	34	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Control Room implementation	34	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Infrastructure Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: IS	20	R65,000	R115,000	R115,000	R120,000	R95,000	R95,000	R125,000	R115,000	R125,000	R0	R970,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	38	R869,565	R869,565	R0	R0	R15,136,000	R15,136,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R32,011,130
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Kayamandi: Zone O (±711 services)	38	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	38	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,400,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: PMU	31	R110,000	R120,000	R130,000	R140,000	R150,000	R150,000	R170,000	R80,000	R80,000	R0	R1,130,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding	53	R3,500,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R72,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)	57	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R67,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Lacotte River Flood Resilience	40	R2,000,000	R4,000,000	R7,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Franschhoek & Surrounding	35	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R15,000,000	R26,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Specialized Vehicles: Roads and Stormwater	34	R6,000,000	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R9,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R22,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adam Tas Road Intersection Upgrades	25	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R10,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Klapmuts, Raithby & Surrounding	38	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R8,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade: Lower Dorp Street	35	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Kylemore & Surrounding	34	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extention to Technopark	32	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	52	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch and surrounding	40	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	George Blake Urban Upgrade	53	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater System	51	R300,000	R600,000	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R800,000	R800,000	R0	R0	R4,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Update Stormwater Masterplan	38	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeul River Pedestrian Bridges	40	R1,700,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Roads & Stormwater	22	R100,000	R400,000	R400,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R2,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Vehicles Fleet: Roads and Stormwater	24	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater Retention Facilities	50	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	39	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Parking Area Upgrades - Stellenbosch	57	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Devon Valley Roads - Safety Improvements Structural Repairs	35	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi	50	R0	R10,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R80,000,000	R80,000,000	R90,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R310,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44 / Merriman Street	43	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R156,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander	33	R17,000,000	R24,943,007	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R41,943,007
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Helshoogte rd/La Colline	28	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R25,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R27,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Street	28	R16,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Franschhoek	34	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R10,000,000	R750,000	R750,000	R0	R14,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components	45	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R750,000	R1,000,000	R9,850,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System	35	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R7,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Adhoc Intersection Improvements	23	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R2,000,000	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation	62	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R750,000	R0	R0	R750,000	R0	R400,000	R750,000	R5,650,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme	45	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R750,000	R0	R250,000	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Upgrades at School Precincts	53	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Safety Improvements	42	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Raised Intersection Implementation	40	R500,000	R600,000	R0	R0	R600,000	R600,000	R0	R0	R600,000	R750,000	R3,650,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Equipment: Roadmarking Machine + Trailer	27	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R0	R3,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Pedestrian Crossing Implementation	41	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R1,600,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Engineering	46	R100,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R150,000	R0	R1,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic Engineering	29	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Universal Access Implementation	42	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R600,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	45	R3,998,047	R5,000,000	R25,000,000	R25,000,000	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R158,998,047
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	40	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R37,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	40	R0	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R26,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	37	R2,570,435	R1,910,522	R1,623,478	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R13,104,435
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Cycle Plan - Design & Implementation	42	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R5						

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	Total
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschoek	31	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Upgrade Material Recovery Facility	35	R500,000	R4,300,000	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,800,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Minimization Projects	33	R0	R0	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Mini Waste drop-off facilities	33	R500,000	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R700,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste containers	33	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R200,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R600,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Solid Waste	72	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R0	R450,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extention Of WWTW: Stellenbosch	53	R0	R0	R36,250,000	R46,200,000	R36,250,000	R20,000,000	R45,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R194,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewerpipe Replacement	57	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R11,000,000	R11,000,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R20,000,000	R30,000,000	R30,000,000	R152,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	37	R30,272,850	R2,500,000	R30,000,000	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R92,772,850
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	37	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R24,000,000	R60,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R85,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Dorp Street Bulk Sewer Upgrade	49	R0	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R500,000	R5,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	R0	R48,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwarsriver Sewer Pumpstation.	37	R1,500,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R36,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade/Relocation of Stellenbosch Package Plants to Onderpapegaaiberg Reservoir/Treatment site	36	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R20,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	53	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000	R0	R17,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	52	R250,000	R4,100,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R15,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of Dwarsriver Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	39	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R14,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation & Telemetry Upgrade	48	R3,750,000	R1,500,000	R2,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R12,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	24	R1,500,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R9,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW	37	R1,000,000	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	37	R1,000,000	R815,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R750,000	R6,815,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vehicles: Sanitation	29	R1,000,000	R0	R1,250,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R6,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	32	R200,000	R400,000	R500,000	R350,000	R350,000	R350,000	R250,000	R250,000	R350,000	R350,000	R3,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	44	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	34	R50,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R50,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	57	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R40,000,000	R45,000,000	R45,000,000	R45,000,000	R50,000,000	R55,000,000	R55,000,000	R365,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark & Helshoogte Storage and Supply scheme	35	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R40,000,000	R80,000,000	R80,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	R0	R243,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	36	R1,500,000	R40,000,000	R10,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R51,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	47	R6,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R46,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Onderpapegaaiberg Reservoir	36	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R750,000	R15,000,000	R25,000,000	R0	R0	R40,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	41	R30,890,632	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R38,890,632
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg	38	R15,985,498	R18,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R33,985,498
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation & Demand Management	40	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R28,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Specialized Vehicles: Water	42	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R6,000,000	R0	R0	R7,000,000	R0	R8,000,000	R0	R0	R27,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley	44	R24,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R24,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	48	R1,250,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R21,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	35	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	56	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R7,500,000	R6,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R14,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Vehicles: Water	26	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R12,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	48	R1,250,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R10,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Dwarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	41	R0	R0	R500,000	R3,500,000	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R5,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Water	46	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R300,000	R2,700,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschoek	43	R500,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R500,000
Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: MM	22	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R0	R540,000
Planning and Economic Development	Building Control	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Building Control	76	R150,000	R150,000	R180,000	R190,000	R200,000	R200,000	R225,000	R225,000	R150,000	R0	R1,670,000
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	44	R80,000	R85,000	R90,000	R90,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R100,000	R100,000	R0	R830,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Restoration of Landbou Saal	46	R1,612,500	R537,500	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,150,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: LED	70	R80,000	R80,000	R85,000	R85,000	R90,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R95,000	R0	R800,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	23	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R22,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Lapland waste water	23	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R12,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Vehicles fleet : Housing Administration	19	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R2,200,000	R0	R0	R3,200,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Flats: General	38	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Administration	26	R170,000	R180,000	R190,000	R195,000	R200,000	R210,000	R220,000	R230,000	R250,000	R0	R1,845,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Kayamandi Hostels	23	R1,613,913	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R1,613,913
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10	35	R0	R8,695,652	R20,000,000	R0	R10,000,000	R23,000,000	R48,465,000	R24,000,000	R48,465,000	R24,000,000	R206,625,652
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services & ±430 units)	35	R0	R3,260,870	R6,521,739	R0	R0	R3,750,000	R29,000,000	R29,000,000	R29,000,000	R29,000,000	R129,532,609
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 4)	33	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R27,200,000	R27,200,000	R27,200,000	R81,600,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 64, Kylemore	33	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R8,000,000	R15,000,000	R15,800,000	R15,800,000	R15,800,000	R70,400,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 2 & 3)	38	R4,347,826	R13,913,043	R0	R42,640,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R60,900,869
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Franschhoek Meerlust: Bosdorp (±200 services & ±200 units)	34	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R6,000,000	R6,000,000	R15,800,000	R0	R0	R27,800,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	35	R6,956,522	R6,956,522	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R13,913,044
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Housing projects	31	R320,000	R330,000	R340,000	R350,000	R360,000	R370,000	R380,000	R390,000	R0	R0	R2,840,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Development	18	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R630,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	ISSP Kayamandi	23	R0	R434,782	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R434,782
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Access to Basic Services	34	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R14,500,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Klapmuts Emergency Housing	38	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R0	R9,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Rehabilitation of Langrug Dam and Engineering Services	38	R0	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R1,050,000	R1,050,000	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R0	R7,600,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Informal Settlements	37	R50,000	R50,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R51,000	R0	R457,000
Planning and Economic Development	Town Planning	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Town Planning	66	R95,000	R100,000	R110,000	R120,000	R130,000	R140,000	R150,000	R160,000	R150,000	R0	R1,155,000
Grand Total				R576,301,851	R610,030,198	R520,771,404	R545,148,491	R608,342,072	R590,656,082	R631,467,666	R640,660,816	R479,875,441	R443,661,939	R5,646,915,960

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Calcatta Memorial Park	21	R3,043,478	R0	R0	R3,043,478
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	24	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	11	R2,173,913	R2,608,696	R6,500,000	R11,282,609
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Comm Development	18	R50,000	R60,000	R70,000	R180,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Social Relief Distress Vehicle	11	R0	R0	R0	R0
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	29	R200,000	R210,000	R21,000	R431,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	24	R0	R300,000	R0	R300,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Pniel Library	22	R0	R35,000	R20,000	R55,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamandi	22	R0	R10,000	R0	R10,000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrade Stellenbosch Library	26	R0	R0	R0	R0
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Upgrading: Cloetesville Library	22	R0	R0	R0	R0
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Idas Valley	18	R0	R0	R0	R0
Community and Protection Services	Director: Community & Protection Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment : Protection Services	26	R0	R400,000	R0	R400,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Vehicle fleet: Disaster Management	23	R0	R5,000,000	R0	R5,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Re tarring of the Stellenbosch fire station drill yard	30	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Environmental Management	22	R200,000	R0	R250,000	R450,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Air and Noise Control	22	R0	R0	R150,000	R150,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Specialized Equipment: Workshop	24	R0	R0	R0	R0
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Vehicle Fleet: Workshop	24	R0	R0	R0	R0
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Urban Forestry	22	R0	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Specialized equipment: Urban Forestry	28	R0	R2,500,000	R0	R2,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Fencing :Urban Forestry	19	R1,500,000	R0	R0	R1,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Vehicle Fleet : Urban Foestry	19	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Design and implement electronic Urban Forestry management tool	32	R0	R500,000	R0	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	13	R0	R3,650,000	R20,826,675	R24,476,675
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Specialized Vehicles: Fire	29	R0	R0	R3,000,000	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Rescue equipment	23	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Fire	22	R500,000	R100,000	R1,000,000	R1,600,000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Vehicle fleet: Fire Services	29	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Upgrading of Halls	23	R1,000,000	R500,000	R500,000	R2,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Vehicle Fleet: Halls	24	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R1,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Halls	8	R200,000	R250,000	R250,000	R700,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	24	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R9,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install and Upgrade CCTV/ LPR Cameras In WC024	28	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R8,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install Computerized Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	28	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R5,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	26	R1,500,000	R750,000	R750,000	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Neighborhood Watch Safety equipment	28	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	K9 Unit	29	R869,565	R0	R0	R869,565
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Security Upgrades	28	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R500,000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Law Enforcement	22	R0	R200,000	R200,000	R400,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing :Parks and Gardens	28	R1,869,565	R869,565	R1,000,000	R3,739,130
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	32	R1,865,261	R869,565	R1,000,000	R3,734,826
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Purchase of Specialised Vehicles	24	R1,200,000	R0	R0	R1,200,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Parks & Cemeteries	28	R300,000	R200,000	R500,000	R1,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Parks & Cemeteries	25	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	33	R200,000	R0	R500,000	R700,000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Urban Greening: Beautification: Main Routes and Tourist Routes	33	R200,000	R200,000	R200,000	R600,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Upgrade of Sport Facilities	23	R3,200,000	R3,700,000	R4,200,000	R11,100,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Specialized Vehicles: Sports	38	R700,000	R1,200,000	R1,200,000	R3,100,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	15	R1,300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R2,300,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Re-Surface of Netball/Tennis Courts	42	R400,000	R400,000	R500,000	R1,300,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sports	22	R350,000	R400,000	R400,000	R1,150,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Recreational Equipment Sport	45	R100,000	R300,000	R300,000	R700,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Jonkershoek Picnic Site	37	R300,000	R200,000	R200,000	R700,000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Installation of cricket nets	38	R250,000	R150,000	R150,000	R550,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Replacement of vehicles	14	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R5,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Traffic Fleet	15	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R4,500,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic	24	R0	R3,000,000	R0	R3,000,000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Services	28	R350,000	R200,000	R0	R550,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Purchase and Replacement of Computer/software and Peripheral devices	22	R2,500,000	R3,500,000	R2,000,000	R8,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Fibre Optic Implementation	20	R3,000,000	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R8,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	28	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R6,500,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Server Storage expansion and upgrades	28	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R1,000,000	R5,000,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrading Communication Network	36	R1,500,000	R2,250,000	R1,100,000	R4,850,000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	ICT Cable Reticulation and Management	60	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R3,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	25	R30,000,000	R0	R0	R30,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Main Office Complex	30	R250,000	R5,000,000	R10,000,000	R15,250,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Traffic Offices	23	R1,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R15,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Law Enforcement Offices	30	R2,500,000	R2,500,000	R0	R5,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Halll	26	R2,250,000	R250,000	R0	R2,500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Improvement: General	45	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	40	R400,000	R1,500,000	R0	R1,900,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading and conversion of Fire House to a Training Centre	25	R0	R400,000	R1,500,000	R1,900,000

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld Street	25	R1,600,000	R0	R0	R1,600,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading Fencing	13	R300,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,300,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of Office Space: Community Services (Urban Forestry)	42	R1,000,000	R0	R80,000	R1,080,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0196	28	R0	R250,000	R500,000	R750,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Kayamandi: Upgrading of Makapula Hall	22	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Airconditioners	23	R200,000	R0	R0	R200,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	La Motte Fire Station	36	R100,000	R0	R0	R100,000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management PC_0371	20	R0	R0	R0	R0
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Vehicle Fleet: FMS	22	R2,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R3,500,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Rev n Exp	28	R150,000	R80,000	R75,000	R305,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: SCM	28	R150,000	R80,000	R75,000	R305,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: FS	22	R100,000	R90,000	R100,000	R290,000
Financial Services	Financial Management Stores	Upgrade Municipal Stores	28	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Bien don 66/11kV substation new	39	R35,913,852	R45,843,905	R58,200,000	R139,957,757
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Northern Extension Bulk Supply	7	R27,000,000	R35,500,000	R0	R62,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Kayamandi(Costa grounds)new substation 11 kV switching station	58	R25,829,739	R9,808,696	R3,130,435	R38,768,870
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5MVA to 20MVA	54	R18,000,000	R11,300,000	R0	R29,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable replacement 66kV	58	R0	R11,036,500	R10,800,000	R21,836,500
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation University	42	R0	R20,000,000	R0	R20,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Electrification INEP	43	R0	R9,036,522	R9,445,217	R18,481,739
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx and replace with 20MVA	43	R16,900,000	R0	R0	R16,900,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Network Cable Replace 11 Kv	58	R3,630,000	R3,993,000	R4,392,300	R12,015,300
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Electricity Network: Pniel	42	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R10,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry:	54	R4,791,600	R2,506,454	R2,631,777	R9,929,831
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Streetlights R304	39	R1,000,000	R7,816,990	R0	R8,816,990
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	SCADA Implementation	34	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Demand Side Management Geyser Control	50	R500,000	R3,500,000	R3,500,000	R7,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Ad-Hoc Provision of Streetlighting	46	R2,289,800	R2,450,086	R2,621,592	R7,361,478
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical plants	34	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable Network: Franschoek	39	R5,000,000	R0	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Jan Marais)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R4,797,528
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Main s)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R4,797,528
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Golf,)	38	R1,590,341	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R4,797,528
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Cascade	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Papegaairand	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Technopark	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Welgevonden	42	R0	R4,500,000	R0	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Markotter)	38	R397,585	R1,457,812	R1,749,375	R3,604,772
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switvhgear Substation Kayamandi	42	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Blake 2	30	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Paradyskloof	30	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation van der Stel	26	R3,500,000	R0	R0	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical buildings	34	R3,452,580	R0	R0	R3,452,580
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Battery Storage Systems at Stellenbosch Community Buildings	32	R3,210,185	R0	R0	R3,210,185
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV & Circuit breakers	39	R2,500,000	R0	R0	R2,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	58	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Automatic Meter Reader	50	R484,000	R532,400	R585,640	R1,602,040
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Ineffective Meters	50	R100,000	R500,000	R402,628	R1,002,628
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Electrical Services	42	R0	R403,151	R443,466	R846,617
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Balancing - Metering and Mini-Substations	58	R0	R500,000	R250,000	R750,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Meter Panels	50	R250,000	R250,000	R250,000	R750,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Integrated National Electrification Programme	43	R0	R321,957	R321,957	R643,914
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	20MW Renewable energy project	34	R520,000	R0	R0	R520,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Hot water load control	34	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Vehicles: Electrical Services	54	R350,000	R0	R0	R350,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Control Room implementation	34	R0	R300,000	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	STB Switchgear (11kV) SF6	58	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	50	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Third transformer and associated works 20MVA Cloetesville	38	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Infrastructure Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: IS	20	R65,000	R115,000	R115,000	R295,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	38	R869,565	R869,565	R0	R1,739,130
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	38	R400,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,400,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: PMU	31	R110,000	R120,000	R130,000	R360,000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Kayamandi: Zone O (±711 services)	38	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)	57	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R18,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrrounding	53	R3,500,000	R5,000,000	R8,000,000	R16,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Lacotte River Flood Resilieance	40	R2,000,000	R4,000,000	R7,000,000	R13,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Specialized Vehicles: Roads and Stormwater	34	R6,000,000	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R13,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade: Lower Dorp Street	35	R4,000,000	R4,000,000	R0	R8,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Franschoek & Surrrounding	35	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	52	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R1,500,000	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extention to Technopark	32	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeuel River Pedestrian Bridges	40	R1,700,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R3,700,000

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch and surrounding	40	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R500,000	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Kylemore & Surrounding	34	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R3,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	39	R0	R1,500,000	R0	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater System	51	R300,000	R600,000	R400,000	R1,300,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Parking Area Upgrades - Stellenbosch	57	R0	R1,000,000	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Klapmuts, Raithby & Surrounding	38	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Vehicles Fleet: Roads and Stormwater	24	R0	R500,000	R500,000	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Roads & Stormwater	22	R100,000	R400,000	R400,000	R900,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater Retention Facilities	50	R0	R500,000	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Devon Valley Roads - Safety Improvements Structural Repairs	35	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	George Blake Urban Upgrade	53	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Update Stormwater Masterplan	38	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adam Tas Road Intersection Upgrades	25	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi	50	R0	R10,000,000	R50,000,000	R60,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander	33	R17,000,000	R24,943,007	R0	R41,943,007
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Street	28	R16,000,000	R0	R0	R16,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44 / Merriman Street	43	R1,500,000	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R6,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components	45	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R1,700,000	R5,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System	35	R500,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R3,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation	62	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R3,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Safety Improvements	42	R500,000	R1,000,000	R500,000	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Helshoogte rd/La Colline	28	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Adhoc Intersection Improvements	23	R0	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Upgrades at School Precincts	53	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Franschhoek	34	R0	R0	R1,500,000	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Equipment: Roadmarking Machine + Trailer	27	R0	R1,000,000	R500,000	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Raised Intersection Implementation	40	R500,000	R600,000	R0	R1,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme	45	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Engineering	46	R100,000	R150,000	R150,000	R400,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Universal Access Implementation	42	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Pedestrian Crossing Implementation	41	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic Engineering	29	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	45	R3,998,047	R5,000,000	R25,000,000	R33,998,047
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	40	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R4,000,000	R9,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	40	R0	R2,000,000	R5,000,000	R7,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	37	R2,570,435	R1,910,522	R1,623,478	R6,104,435
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Re-design of Bergzicht Public Transport Facility	52	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R2,000,000	R4,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Plan	42	R2,000,000	R0	R1,000,000	R3,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Corridor Transport	29	R1,500,000	R1,000,000	R0	R2,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Planning - WC024	54	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Cycle Plan - Design & Implementation	42	R500,000	R500,000	R500,000	R1,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Infrastructure (Public Transport Shelters & Embayments)	54	R400,000	R400,000	R400,000	R1,200,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) Adhoc Upgrades	30	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (taxi ranks) new	28	R500,000	R500,000	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Provision of Bulk Parking Planning & Development	35	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Bicycle Lockup Facilities	30	R300,000	R0	R0	R300,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Stellenbosch - Bicycle network	54	R200,000	R0	R0	R200,000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Stellenbosch Extention Road Network	32	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)	31	R0	R23,000,000	R0	R23,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Plant and Vehicles: Solid Waste	35	R9,000,000	R4,500,000	R5,000,000	R18,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-offs: Construction - Klapmuts	31	R7,141,917	R2,000,000	R0	R9,141,917
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschhoek	31	R1,000,000	R5,000,000	R0	R6,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Upgrade Material Recovery Facility	35	R500,000	R4,300,000	R1,000,000	R5,800,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Landfill Gas To Energy	26	R0	R2,000,000	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Mini Waste drop-off facilities	33	R500,000	R200,000	R0	R700,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Minimization Projects	33	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste containers	33	R200,000	R200,000	R0	R400,000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Solid Waste	72	R50,000	R50,000	R50,000	R150,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	37	R30,272,850	R2,500,000	R30,000,000	R62,772,850
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwarsriver Sewer Pumpstation.	37	R1,500,000	R15,000,000	R20,000,000	R36,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extention Of WWTW: Stellenbosch	53	R0	R0	R36,250,000	R36,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewerpipe Replacement	57	R10,000,000	R5,000,000	R5,000,000	R20,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	53	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R9,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW	37	R1,000,000	R8,000,000	R0	R9,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation & Telemetry Upgrade	48	R3,750,000	R1,500,000	R2,500,000	R7,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	52	R250,000	R4,100,000	R0	R4,350,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of Dwarsriver Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	39	R0	R2,000,000	R2,000,000	R4,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	24	R1,500,000	R750,000	R1,500,000	R3,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	37	R1,000,000	R815,000	R500,000	R2,315,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vehicles: Sanitation	29	R1,000,000	R0	R1,250,000	R2,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	32	R200,000	R400,000	R500,000	R1,100,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	37	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	44	R0	R250,000	R250,000	R500,000

Unit	Department	Project Name	Project Score	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	34	R50,000	R0	R0	R50,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Dorp Street Bulk Sewer Upgrade	49	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade/Relocation of Stellenbosch Package Plants to Onderpapegaaiberg Reservoir/Treatment site	36	R0	R0	R0	R0
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	36	R1,500,000	R40,000,000	R10,000,000	R51,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	41	R30,890,632	R8,000,000	R0	R38,890,632
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg	38	R15,985,498	R18,000,000	R0	R33,985,498
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	57	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R30,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley	44	R24,000,000	R0	R0	R24,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	47	R6,000,000	R7,000,000	R7,000,000	R20,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Specialized Vehicles: Water	42	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R6,000,000	R12,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation & Demand Management	40	R2,000,000	R2,500,000	R3,000,000	R7,500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	48	R1,250,000	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R6,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Vehicles: Water	26	R3,000,000	R2,000,000	R750,000	R5,750,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	35	R2,000,000	R3,000,000	R0	R5,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	48	R1,250,000	R1,500,000	R1,500,000	R4,250,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark & Helshoogte Storage and Supply scheme	35	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R0	R2,000,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Water	46	R200,000	R200,000	R250,000	R650,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	56	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschoek	43	R500,000	R0	R0	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Dwarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	41	R0	R0	R500,000	R500,000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Onderpapegaaiberg Reservoir	36	R0	R0	R0	R0
Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: MM	22	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000	R180,000
Planning and Economic Development	Building Control	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Building Control	76	R150,000	R150,000	R180,000	R480,000
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	44	R80,000	R85,000	R90,000	R255,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Restoration of Landbou Saal	46	R1,612,500	R537,500	R0	R2,150,000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: LED	70	R80,000	R80,000	R85,000	R245,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	23	R6,300,000	R4,700,000	R0	R11,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Lapland waste water	23	R4,000,000	R2,000,000	R0	R6,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Flats: General	38	R3,000,000	R0	R0	R3,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Kayamandi Hostels	23	R1,613,913	R0	R0	R1,613,913
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Vehicles fleet : Housing Administration	19	R1,000,000	R0	R0	R1,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Administration	26	R170,000	R180,000	R190,000	R540,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10	35	R0	R8,695,652	R20,000,000	R28,695,652
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 2 & 3)	38	R4,347,826	R13,913,043	R0	R18,260,869
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	35	R6,956,522	R6,956,522	R0	R13,913,044
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services & ±430 units)	35	R0	R3,260,870	R6,521,739	R9,782,609
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Housing projects	31	R320,000	R330,000	R340,000	R990,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	ISSP Kayamandi	23	R0	R434,782	R0	R434,782
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Development	18	R150,000	R80,000	R85,000	R315,000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Franschhoek Meerlust: Bosdorp (±200 services & ±200 units)	34	R0	R0	R0	R0
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 64, Kylemore	33	R0	R0	R0	R0
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 4)	33	R0	R0	R0	R0
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Klapmuts Emergency Housing	38	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R3,000,000	R9,000,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Access to Basic Services	34	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,500,000	R3,500,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Informal Settlements	37	R50,000	R50,000	R51,000	R151,000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Rehabilitation of Langrug Dam and Engineering Services	38	R0	R0	R0	R0
Planning and Economic Development	Town Planning	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Town Planning	66	R95,000	R100,000	R110,000	R305,000
Grand Total				R576,301,851	R610,030,198	R520,771,404	R1,707,103,453



8.5	MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK 2026/2027-2028/2029
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Meeting Date: 25 March 2026 and 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK 2026/2027-2028/2029

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is as follows:

- a) The Executive Mayor to table the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (inclusive of property rates charges and taxes, tariffs and service charges), annexures and proposed amendments to the budget related policies and other policies to Council for approval in terms of Section 16(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003).
- b) That Council specifically note and consider the need to take up external loans to fund critically needed refurbishment of infrastructure to the amount of R437 million of which over the MTREF R222 million will be required in year one, R100 million in year two and R115 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary) and confirms draft approval of same in order for the Chief Financial Officer to attend to the necessary legislative requirements.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

FOR APPROVAL BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BUDGET

Attached as **APPENDIX 1** is an executive summary by the Accounting Officer.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended to Council,

- (a) that the Draft High Level Budget Summary, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION C**; be approved for public release;
- (b) that the Draft Annual Budget Tables as prescribed by the Budgeting and Reporting Regulations, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION D**, be approved for public release;
- (c) that the three-year Capital Budget for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 2 – SECTION N**, be approved for public release;
- (d) that the proposed draft rates on properties in WCO24, tariffs, tariff structures and service charges for water, electricity, refuse, sewage and other municipal services, as set out in **APPENDIX 3**, be approved for public release;

- (e) that the proposed amendments to existing budget related policies, other policies and by-laws as set out in **APPENDICES 4 - 36**, be approved for public release;
- (f) that Council specifically note and consider the need to take up an external loan, needed for investment in income generating infrastructure to the amount of R437 million of which R222 million will be required in year one, R100 million in year two and R115 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary) and confirm approval of same;
- (g) that Council specifically take note of the fact that the proposed electricity charges and tariff structure is subject to NERSA approval that could change materially; and
- (h) that Council takes note of MFMA circulars 132 that was published to guide the MTREF for 2026/2027 to 2028/2029 as set out in **APPENDICES 37**.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 Background/ Legislative Framework

Section 16 of the MFMA states that:

- (1) The council of a municipality must for each financial year approve an annual budget for the municipality before the start of that financial year.
- (2) In order for a municipality to comply with subsection (1), the mayor of the municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year.

Furthermore, section 17 of the MFMA states that:

- (1) An annual budget of a municipality must be a schedule in the prescribed format-
 - a) setting out realistically anticipated revenue for the budget year from each revenue source;
 - b) appropriating expenditure for the budget year under the different votes of the municipality;
 - c) setting out indicative revenue per revenue source and projected expenditure by vote for the two financial years following the budget year;
 - d) setting out-
 - i. estimated revenue and expenditure by vote for the current year;
 - ii. actual revenue and expenditure by vote for the financial year preceding the current year.

6.2 Discussion

Economic Outlook

The South African economy has experienced over a decade of constrained growth, GDP growth is averaging below 2%, which is far below the level needed to meet national needs. In 2025, growth was a mere 1.4% and is projected to average 1.6% in 2026, 1.8% in 2027, settling at 2% at the end of the medium term in 2028, supported by continued momentum on structural reforms, improving confidence, lower interest rates and higher investment.

The 2026 National Budget highlights that while inflationary pressures began to moderate and interest rates were expected to stabilise; the global economic environment has become increasingly uncertain due to emerging geopolitical risks. In

particular, the escalation of the conflict in Iran has introduced significant volatility into global energy markets.

The ongoing conflict has disrupted key global oil supply routes, particularly through the Strait of Hormuz, resulting in increased volatility in international oil prices. The rise in crude oil prices has translated directly into higher fuel prices globally, placing upward pressure on transport and production costs across economies.

These developments have introduced secondary inflationary pressures, as increased fuel costs raise the cost of goods and services across the economy. This has a direct impact on food prices, logistics, manufacturing input costs and overall cost of living. As a result, inflation forecasts have been revised upward relative to earlier projections, with expectations that inflation may remain elevated in the short term before stabilising over the medium term.

The Bureau for Economic Research (BER) indicates that inflation, which was previously expected to stabilise within the 4% to 5% range, may trend higher in the short term due to these global shocks. This creates additional pressure on household disposable income and increases the cost of doing business.

Although improvements in electricity supply have reduced the intensity of load shedding domestically, energy security risks remain, and the global energy shock further compounds the economic outlook. Rising living costs, high unemployment and constrained household income continue to place pressure on consumers and limit economic expansion.

Despite these challenges, there are still positive developments supporting economic recovery, including improved investor confidence, easing domestic inflation prior to the shock, gradual interest rate stabilisation and continued progress in structural reforms. However, the geopolitical environment introduces downside risks to these projections.

Government's strategic priorities remain focused on driving inclusive growth and job creation, reducing poverty and the cost of living, and building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

Economic & Fiscal Strategy

The Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) outlines a pro-growth and fiscally responsible agenda built on four key pillars:

1. Macroeconomic Stability:

Focus on reducing economic volatility and managing inflation to support investment, savings and sustainable growth. A stable macroeconomic environment contributes to reduced borrowing costs and improved fiscal sustainability.

2. Structural Reforms:

Ongoing reforms aimed at improving efficiency and competitiveness in key sectors such as energy, logistics, water and telecommunications. The continuation of Operation Vulindlela remains central to unlocking economic growth and improving service delivery, with a growing focus on municipal performance and infrastructure delivery.

3. State Capability & Governance:

Strengthening institutional capacity, governance and accountability across all spheres of government. This includes improved public financial management, digital transformation and enhanced service delivery capabilities.

4. Public Infrastructure Investment:

Increased investment in strategic infrastructure, including electricity, transport and water, supported by improved public-private partnership frameworks. Infrastructure investment is recognised as a key driver of economic growth, job creation and long-term productivity.

Public Investment & Fiscal Measures

Government's fiscal strategy is designed to stabilise public finances while supporting economic growth and service delivery:

- **Debt and Fiscal Consolidation:** Government debt is expected to stabilise over the medium term, supported by efforts to maintain a primary budget surplus and manage borrowing levels.
- **Revenue Measures:** Targeted tax measures are implemented to support fiscal sustainability while balancing economic growth considerations.
- **Social Spending:** Continued prioritisation of social services, including health, education and social protection, to support vulnerable households.
- **Wage Agreements:** Public sector wage increases remain a significant cost driver and are managed within a constrained fiscal framework.
- **Infrastructure Investment:** Increased allocation towards infrastructure development to address service delivery backlogs and support economic growth.

Economic Growth & Domestic Outlook

Economic growth is expected to improve gradually, supported by:

- Improved energy supply stability and ongoing structural reforms
- Increased infrastructure investment and public spending
- Stabilising inflation and interest rates (subject to global pressures)
- Gradual recovery in global economic conditions

However, the global geopolitical environment, particularly the conflict in Iran and its impact on energy markets, presents a key downside risk to the economic outlook. Rising fuel prices and associated inflationary pressures may dampen growth prospects and delay further monetary policy easing.

The BER projects moderate economic growth over the medium term, with continued risks from global uncertainty, logistics constraints and domestic structural challenges. The focus remains on unlocking private sector investment, particularly in renewable energy, infrastructure and logistics.

Government Priorities & Budget Highlights

Key priorities in the 2026 Budget and Budget Review include:

- **Structural Reforms:** Accelerating reforms to improve energy security, logistics efficiency and digital infrastructure.
- **Social Protection and Public Services:** Continued investment in social services and support programmes.
- **Revenue and Tax Measures:** Ensuring sustainable revenue generation while minimising negative economic impacts.
- **Fiscal Discipline:** Maintaining a balanced approach to expenditure and borrowing.
- **Public Investment:** Scaling up infrastructure investment to support economic recovery.
- **Enhanced Governance:** Strengthening state capacity, financial management and accountability across all spheres of government.

Western Cape & Municipal Focus

The Western Cape Government aligns with national priorities while emphasising regional growth through the Growth for Jobs Strategy, which focuses on:

- **Energy Resilience:** Expanding renewable energy and reducing reliance on Eskom supply
- **Economic Growth and Job Creation:** Supporting key sectors such as tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and technology
- **Infrastructure Investment:** Improving transport, logistics and bulk infrastructure
- **Municipal Financial Sustainability:** Strengthening municipal revenue management and cost-reflective tariffs
- **Public Safety:** Enhancing law enforcement and creating a safe environment for investment.

Economic Outlook: Stellenbosch Municipality**Economic Performance and Growth**

According to MERO 2024/25, Stellenbosch Municipality remains a key economic hub within the Cape Winelands District, contributing significantly to regional GDP and employment. The local economy continues to demonstrate resilience, supported by a diversified sectoral base.

Sectoral Contributions

Key sectors contributing to the local economy include:

- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services: 29.3%
- Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering and Accommodation: 16.2%
- Manufacturing: 15.5%
- Agriculture and Agri-Processing

- Tourism
- Education

This diversified economic structure supports resilience and long-term growth.

Financial Management

Stellenbosch Municipality continues to demonstrate strong financial governance, as evidenced by five consecutive clean audit outcomes, reflecting sound financial management, accountability and transparency.

Capital Expenditure and Strategic Alignment

The Municipality's Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) provides a structured approach to infrastructure investment, aligned with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

This alignment ensures that capital investment supports the Municipality's spatial vision, prioritises Priority Development Areas (PDIs) and addresses historical spatial inequalities.

Through this integrated planning framework, the Municipality can respond directly to economic challenges by directing investment towards areas with the highest potential for economic impact and social development.

Targeted investment in PDIs supports:

- economic growth and job creation
- local economic development (LED)
- expansion of the municipal revenue base
- improved access to services and infrastructure

Infrastructure-led development in these areas stimulates private sector investment, supports business development and contributes to long-term fiscal sustainability.

Economic Challenges

Stellenbosch Municipality continues to face the following challenges:

1. Economic growth volatility, exacerbated by global and domestic shocks
2. Unemployment and labour market pressures
3. Increasing infrastructure and service delivery demands due to urbanisation
4. Economic inequality and spatial disparities
5. Environmental sustainability and climate resilience requirements

Strategic Interventions Using the CEF

The Municipality addresses these challenges through targeted interventions:

Infrastructure Investment

- Upgrading road, electricity and bulk infrastructure
- Expanding waste management and mobility infrastructure

- Developing LED hubs to support economic activity

Job Creation and Skills Development

- Public employment programmes and EPWP initiatives
- Local labour sourcing requirements in municipal projects
- Skills development aligned to economic sectors

Housing and Urban Development

- Affordable housing programmes and inclusionary zoning
- Expansion of water, sanitation and basic services
- Development within Priority Development Areas

Renewable Energy and Sustainability

- Investment in solar and alternative energy solutions
- Energy security initiatives to support business continuity
- Climate resilience and environmental sustainability projects

Tourism and SME Support

- Investment in tourism infrastructure and destination development
- Support for small businesses, emerging farmers and local enterprises

Stellenbosch Economic Outlook

- **Short-term:** Economic recovery supported by infrastructure investment and energy initiatives
- **Medium-term:** Growth driven by skills development, business support and investment attraction
- **Long-term:** Sustainable and inclusive growth through diversification, innovation and spatial transformation

Municipality's Financial Planning

The constrained economic environment, compounded by rising inflationary pressures linked to global energy market volatility, continues to impact municipal finances and household affordability.

Municipalities are therefore required to:

- improve revenue collection and financial management
- implement cost containment measures
- ensure efficient and effective delivery service

National Treasury requires municipalities to adopt cost-reflective tariffs, while balancing affordability considerations, particularly in a high-inflation environment.

Budgets must be funded from realistically anticipated revenue, with conservative assumptions to account for economic uncertainty and affordability constraints.

The Municipality continues to align its financial planning with:

- National Treasury guidelines
- IDP priorities
- Inflation forecasts (including upward risks)
- Revenue and tariff strategies

The national fiscal framework emphasises fiscal discipline, requiring municipalities to maintain financial sustainability, responsible borrowing and efficient expenditure management.

In this context, Stellenbosch Municipality continues to prioritise sound financial management, infrastructure investment and revenue enhancement to ensure long-term sustainability and improved service delivery outcomes.

Municipality's Financial Planning considering the Economic Outlook and guidance from National Treasury

The economic outlook has improved moderately, however there is still room for improvement which continues to impact municipal finances, and this has strained consumers' ability to pay for services. Coupled with this is the marginal growth in national transfers compared to previous financial years. These two critical factors necessitate municipalities to function optimally, suggesting that municipal operations, processes and procedures must be efficient. Therefore, municipalities must maximize their revenue generating potential and collect what is due to them and at the same time eliminate wasteful and non-core spending.

National Treasury encourages municipalities to maintain tariff increases and adopt a tariff setting methodology at levels that reflects an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers, while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. Headline inflation declined to 4.4 per cent during 2024/2025 in the fourth quarter, resulting in an average inflation of 4.4 per cent for the year. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is forecasted to increase from 3.3 per cent in 2025/2026 to 3.7 per cent in 2026/2027, thus municipalities are required to justify all increases more than the projected inflation target for 2026/2027.

Municipalities must ensure that their budgets are funded from realistically anticipated revenues. This means that the municipality must refrain from assuming collection rates that are unrealistic and unattainable.

The setting of cost-reflective tariffs is a requirement of Section 74(2) of the Municipal Systems Act, which is meant to ensure that municipalities set tariffs that enable them to recover the full cost of rendering the service. This forms the basis of compiling a credible budget. The municipalities must therefore generate sufficient revenue to fully recover their costs, deliver services to customers sustainably and invest in the infrastructure that promises local economic development.

The municipality's revenue is determined by setting a package of tariffs that is not only considered to be affordable to its ratepayers and the users of its services but deemed to be at fair and realistic levels. It is important that municipalities periodically conduct cost of supply studies in the provision of each basic service.

Tariff increases by Eskom and Water Boards are above inflation and should be considered as such while determining cost reflective tariffs. In the instance of bulk tariff increases for electricity, municipalities are encouraged to apply for electricity tariff increases that reflect the total cost of providing the service, to ensure that they are working towards achieving fully cost-reflective tariffs that will assist them to achieve financial sustainability. Municipalities should consider the following facts during the tariff setting process, namely, the costs of bulk purchases and the fluctuation in the seasonal cost thereof; the consumption patterns to enable better demand planning and management; and in the event that municipalities have been under recovering costs, embark on a process to correct their tariff structures over a reasonable time period so that cost reflective tariffs are achieved, which in turn will result in financial sustainability.

Local government confronts tough fiscal choices in the face of financial and institutional problems that result in service-delivery breakdowns and unpaid bills. Municipalities can offset these trends by improving their own revenue collections, working more efficiently and implementing cost-containment measures. To maintain a funded budget, municipalities need to not only focus on tariff increases but also focus on how to eliminate expenditure that is unnecessary. The Cost Containment Regulations were issued on 07 June 2019, as well as the municipality's Cost Containment Policy is embedded in the municipality's operations that assists in driving down costs, ensuring that value for money is achieved, and resources of the municipality is used effectively, efficiently and economically.

Municipalities are required to consider the following during the compilation of the 2026/2027 MTREF budgets:

- Improving the effectiveness of revenue management processes and procedures;
- Cost containment measures to, amongst other things, control unnecessary spending on nice-to-have items and non-essential activities as highlighted in the Municipal Cost Containment Regulation read with MFMA Circular No.82;
- Ensuring value for money through the procurement process;
- The affordability of providing free basic services to all households;
- Not taking on unfunded mandates;
- Water Conservation: Strictly control the use of costly water tankers and fix the water infrastructure to enable the sustainable provision of water;
- 2026 Local Government Elections (transitional processes and hand-over reports for the newly elected councils);
- Prioritize the filling of critical vacant posts, especially linked to the delivery of basic services; and
- Curbing consumption of water and electricity by the indigents to ensure that they do not exceed their allocation.

The aforementioned were taking into account during the compilation of the municipality's budget.

2025/2026 represents the last year of the current municipal council's electoral term. The local government elections are scheduled to take place between November 2026 and January 2027. Circular 132 of the MFMA highlights the following four risks that should be managed. Firstly, if elections takes place after the start of the new financial year the outgoing council will be responsible to approve tariffs for the 2026/2027 financial year and newly elected council will implement it, secondly the outgoing council

must ensure that they comply with the timeframes for the approval of the budget, thirdly the outgoing council should ensure that the budget is funded, and not prepare a "election friendly" budget that with unrealistically low tariffs and over-ambitious capital expenditure programme. Lastly municipalities must ensure that the public and stakeholder consultation processes are adhered to as required by the relevant legislature. Circular 132 of the MFMA also highlights the handover process from the current council to the newly elected council and stipulates the requirements that must be complied with. The municipality's financial sustainability should be protected at all times in the build-up to the elections. Sound decision-making is of utmost importance to ensure long-term sustainability of municipal finances and service delivery long after the election period is completed.

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Stellenbosch municipality's long term financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities. The municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning, through the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and the annual budget process.

Funds were shifted from low to high priority programmes so as to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken on non-core and 'nice to have' items with regards to expenditure. The municipality has embarked on developing a revenue enhancement strategy to optimize revenue, including the collection of debt owed by consumers. Furthermore, the municipality has undertaken various customer care initiatives to ensure that the municipality truly involves all citizens in the process of ensuring a people lead government.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the 2026/2027 MTREF:

- Integrated Development Plan was used to inform the measurable objectives, targets and backlog eradication goals;
- Tariff and property rate increases should be affordable. However, tariffs need to remain or move towards being cost reflective, and should take into account the need to address infrastructure backlogs;
- National, provincial and local priorities;
- Headline inflation forecasts; and
- Funding choices and modelling.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was used as a guiding strategic document to inform the budget compilation. The challenge however is still to deliver services more efficiently and effectively with a tight financial envelope.

Stellenbosch municipality's revenue strategy was based on the following fundamentals, namely, tariff policies of the municipality, economic outlook and development for Stellenbosch and surrounding areas, National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy, National, Provincial and Regional fiscal growth rates and electricity tariffs as approved by National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA).

The financial resources to fund the Operational Budget will and must consist of realistically anticipated revenue generated from property taxes, service charges and other income.

The municipality were mindful of the estimated headline inflation for 2026/2027 of 3.7% forming the basis of the extensive income modelling exercise but also taking into account the principles of economic services that are cost reflective, trading services

generating surpluses, the effect of escalating salary costs and bulk purchases. Inflation is forecast to fluctuate around 3.7% to 3.2% over the medium term in line with moderate inflation expectations.

The national budget focuses on fiscal consolidation. This means that we as municipalities must ensure that we do not borrow beyond our ability to repay and we do not spend money we do not have, until we ignite growth and generate revenue, we have to be tough on ourselves.

Budget documentation in line with the budget and reporting regulations is attached as **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1**. The report serves as an overview of the budget as a whole, budget assumptions used to compile the budget, funding sources used to fund the capital budget, different income categories to fund priorities of the municipalities, as well as the different expenditure items, including non-cash items.

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026/2027 – 2028/2029

The draft capital budget is infrastructure orientated and addresses the huge backlog and urgent need to upgrade/refurbish Council's infrastructure as addressed by the different master plans. It is directed by the IDP (Integrated Development Plan) and the needs of the community.

It's also aligned to the strategic priority in the State of the Nation Address of Infrastructure investment and the "back to basics" approach. Council's attention is however drawn to the fact that not all needs identified by the community can realistically be funded by the municipality. Critical and committed programmes/projects were the focal point for the capital budget.

The main capital projects that the municipality will be investing in, include:

• Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10
• Electricity Network: Pniel
• Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management
• Network Cable Replace 11 Kv
• System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry
• Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi
• Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschoek
• Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW
• Erf 7001 Cloeteville (380) FLISP
• Jamestown: Housing
• La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services & ±430 units)
• Rehabilitation of Langrug Dam and Engineering Services
• Bien don 66/11kV substation new
• Cable replacement 66kV
• Electrification
• Kayamandi new substation 11 kV switching station
• Third transformer and associated works 20MVA Cloeteville
• Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5MVA to 20MVA
• Switchgear Substation University
• Kayamandi: Zone O (±711 services)
• Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)
• Lanquedoc Access road and Bridge
• Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding
• Jamestown Transport Network - School Street

• Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander
• Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)
• Extention Of WWTW: Stellenbosch
• Sewerpipe Replacement
• Upgrade of IdasValley WTP
• Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek
• Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe Line & Pumpstations: Franschhoek
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley
• New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg
• Waterpipe Replacement

The detailed draft capital budgets for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029 are attached as **APPENDIX 1**.

DRAFT OPERATING BUDGET 2026/2027 – 2028/2029

The basis of the operating budget is aligned to the principle of total potential income from all our services as well as a projection of total direct income. The extent, to which tariffs and levies are proposed to increase, is in the main influenced by:

- The increase in bulk purchases (electricity)
- Employee related costs, as per SALGBC wage agreement
- Councillor remuneration, as per SALGA upper limits
- Service delivery challenges
- Repairs and maintenance
- Operational projects impacting job creation and economic development
- Contractual commitments
- Day to day operational costs (fuel & oil, telephones, bank costs, etc)
- Finance costs, influenced by level of borrowing

Taking all these issues into consideration and to ensure the sustainability of our operations from realistically anticipated income flows, the following tariff and property tax increases are proposed for 2025/2026:

Electricity	10.71%
Sanitation	6.00%
Refuse removal	6.00%
Water	5.00%
Rates	6.00%

The proposed electricity tariffs are subject to change based on the final findings and recommendation of the cost of supply study. The proposed electricity charges and tariff structure is subject to National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approval.

The impact of the proposed tariff increases on the monthly services account for the various consumer categories is summarized in **APPENDIX 2**.

HIGH LEVEL CAPITAL AND OPERATING BUDGET FOR 2026/2027 – 2028/2029

The draft high level budget depicting the total budget is attached as **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION C**.

TARIFFS

Council's attention is further drawn to the fact that the Tariff List attached as **APPENDIX 3** includes Sundry Tariffs as a basket of services and charges, i.e. Land Use Management Fees, Development contributions, Technical Charges, etc. In this regard, the proposed tariff list must be consulted for the detail.

BUDGET RELATED POLICIES & BY-LAWS

A summary of changes to budget related policies is attached as **APPENDIX 4**

The following budget related policies is new:

Insurance Policy (**APPENDIX 5**)

The following budget related policies and by-laws were revised:

Rates Policy (**APPENDIX 6**)

Indigent Policy (**APPENDIX 7**)

Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy (**APPENDIX 8**)

Irrecoverable Debt Policy (**APPENDIX 9**)

Development Charges Policy (**APPENDIX 10**)

Wayleave Policy (**APPENDIX 11**)

Cash Management and Investment Policy (**APPENDIX 12**)

Accounting Policy (**APPENDIX 13**)

Asset Management Policy (**APPENDIX 14**)

Pool Vehicle Policy (**APPENDIX 15**)

Supply Chain Management Policy (**APPENDIX 16**)

Grants-In-Aid Policy (**APPENDIX 17**)

Ward Allocation Policy (**APPENDIX 18**)

Ward Committee Policy (**APPENDIX 19**)

Petty Cash Policy (**APPENDIX 20**)

Virementation Policy (**APPENDIX 21**)

Preferential Procurement Policy (**APPENDIX 22**)

Travel and Subsistence Policy (**APPENDIX 23**)

Cost Containment Policy (**APPENDIX 24**)

The following budget related policies and by-laws were unchanged:

Tariff Policy (**APPENDIX 25**)

Tariff By-law (**APPENDIX 26**)

Rates By-law (**APPENDIX 27**)

Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law (**APPENDIX 28**)

Special Ratings Area Policy (**APPENDIX 29**)

Special Ratings Area By-law (**APPENDIX 30**)

Infrastructure Unbundling of Assets (**APPENDIX 31**)

Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy (**APPENDIX 32**)

Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy (**APPENDIX 33**)

Liquidity Policy (**APPENDIX 34**)

Inventory Management Policy (**APPENDIX 35**)

Financing of External Bodies performing municipal functions Policy (**APPENDIX 36**)

OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

The additional information as prescribed by the budget and reporting regulations are attached as **APPENDIX 1 – PART 2 – SECTION P**.

6.3 Financial Implications

Financial impact already discussed above.

6.4 External Loan for 2026/2027

That Council specifically note and consider the need to take up external loans to fund critically needed refurbishment of infrastructure to the amount of R437 million of which over the MTREF R222 million will be required in year one, R100 million in year two and R115 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary).

6.5 Legal Implications

The item at my disposal is compliant with the relevant legislative framework.

6.6 Staff Implications

None.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

32nd Council Meeting: 2025-05-30: Item 8.2

6.7 Risk Implications

None.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management:

6.8.1 Director: Infrastructure Services

Noted.

6.8.2 Director: Planning and Development Services

Noted.

6.8.3 Director: Community and Protection Services:

Noted.

6.8.4 Director: Corporate Services:

Noted.

6.8.5 Chief Financial Officer:

Noted.

6.8.6 Municipal Manager:

Noted.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2026-03-25: ITEM 6.3

- (a) that the Draft High Level Budget Summary, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION C**; be approved for public release;
- (b) that the Draft Annual Budget Tables as prescribed by the Budgeting and Reporting Regulations, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION D**, be approved for public release;
- (c) that the three-year Capital Budget for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029, as set out in **APPENDIX 1 – PART 2 – SECTION N**, be approved for public release;
- (d) that the proposed draft rates on properties in WCO24, tariffs, tariff structures and service charges for water, electricity, refuse, sewage and other municipal services, as set out in **APPENDIX 3**, be approved for public release;
- (e) that the proposed amendments to existing budget related policies, other policies and by-laws as set out in **APPENDICES 4 - 36**, be approved for public release;
- (f) that Council specifically note and consider the need to take up an external loan, needed for investment in income generating infrastructure to the amount of R437 million of which R222 million will be required in year one, R100 million in year two and R115 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary) and confirm approval of same;
- (g) that Council specifically take note of the fact that the proposed electricity charges and tariff structure is subject to NERSA approval that could change materially; and
- (h) that Council takes note of MFMA circulars 132 that was published to guide the MTREF for 2026/2027 to 2028/2029 as set out in **APPENDICES 37**.

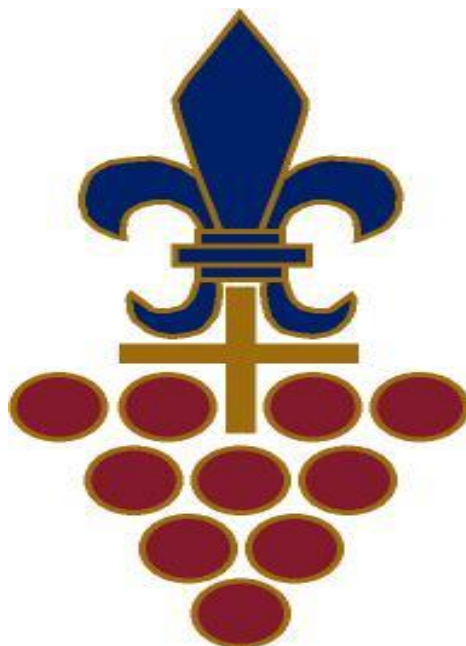
FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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REPORT DATE	19 March 2026

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 2026/2027 TO 2028/2029

Vision:

We describe the vision of where we want to be as a Municipality and the Greater Stellenbosch area as the

“An Integrated Valley of Opportunity and Innovation”

Mission:

Our mission is to deliver services in an enabling environment through sustainable, cost-effective and accountable services for our community.

Our Values

In all our work and engagements with the community and other stakeholders, we subscribe to the following values:

Integrity: As servants of the public, we undertake to perform the functions and operations of the Municipality in an honest and ethical manner.

Accountability: As responsible public servants, we pledge to perform our duties in a manner that is open to oversight and public scrutiny. This commitment is shaped by our understanding to give an account of our actions to individuals, groups and organisations.

Transformation: We, as custodians of hope, will work tirelessly at transforming our Municipality, communities and broader society by unlocking the endless possibilities that our valley holds and treasures. This commitment is shaped by our understanding of the historical, spatial, social and economic inequalities in our valley.

Innovation: We will continuously review our systems, procedures and processes to make them less bureaucratic and more responsive to customer needs. We will acknowledge and reward initiatives that show creativity and ingenuity.

Excellence: As a municipality, we will strive to deliver excellent services for all areas within the greater Stellenbosch.

Responsiveness: The municipality to be a responsive municipal entity with zero tolerance for corruption and illegal actions.

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PART A

A: RESOLUTIONS

It is recommended to Council,

- a) that the Draft High Level Budget Summary, as set out in APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION C; be approved for public release and comment;
- b) that the Draft Annual Budget Tables as prescribed by the Budgeting and Reporting Regulations, as set out in APPENDIX 1 – PART 1 – SECTION D, be approved for public release and comment;
- c) that the three-year Capital Budget for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029, as set out in APPENDIX 1 – PART 2 – SECTION N, be approved for public release and comment;
- d) that the proposed draft rates on properties in WCO24, tariffs, tariff structures and service charges for water, electricity, refuse, sewerage and other municipal services, as set out in APPENDIX 3, be approved for public release and comment;
- e) that the proposed amendments to existing budget related policies and other policies as set out in APPENDICES 4 - 36, be approved for public release and comment.
- f) that Council specifically note and consider the need to take up an external loan, needed for investment in income generating infrastructure to the amount of R520 millions of which R186 million will be required in year one, R199 million in year two and R134 million in year three (refer to Section G: High Level Budget Overview and Table A1 Budget Summary) and confirm approval of same;
- g) that Council specifically take note of the fact that the proposed electricity charges and tariff structure is subject to NERSA approval that could change materially; and
- h) that Council takes note of MFMA circulars 132 and 134 that was published to guide the MTREF for 2026/2027 to 2028/2029 as set out in APPENDICES 37- 38.

B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**Economic Outlook**

The South African economy has experienced over a decade of constrained growth, GDP growth is averaging below 2%, which is far below the level needed to meet national needs. In 2025, growth was a mere 1.4% and is projected to average 1.6% in 2026, 1.8% in 2027, settling at 2% at the end of the medium term in 2028, supported by continued momentum on structural reforms, improving confidence, lower interest rates and higher investment.

The 2026 National Budget highlights that while inflationary pressures began to moderate and interest rates were expected to stabilise, the global economic environment has become increasingly uncertain due to emerging geopolitical risks. In particular, the escalation of the conflict in Iran has introduced significant volatility into global energy markets.

The ongoing conflict has disrupted key global oil supply routes, particularly through the Strait of Hormuz, resulting in increased volatility in international oil prices. The rise in crude oil prices has translated directly into higher fuel prices globally, placing upward pressure on transport and production costs across economies.

These developments have introduced secondary inflationary pressures, as increased fuel costs raise the cost of goods and services across the economy. This has a direct impact on food prices, logistics, manufacturing input costs and overall cost of living. As a result, inflation forecasts have been revised upward relative to earlier projections, with expectations that inflation may remain elevated in the short term before stabilising over the medium term.

The Bureau for Economic Research (BER) indicates that inflation, which was previously expected to stabilise within the 4% to 5% range, may trend higher in the short term due to these global shocks. This creates additional pressure on household disposable income and increases the cost of doing business.

Although improvements in electricity supply have reduced the intensity of load shedding domestically, energy security risks remain, and the global energy shock further compounds the economic outlook. Rising living costs, high unemployment and constrained household income continue to place pressure on consumers and limit economic expansion.

Despite these challenges, there are still positive developments supporting economic recovery, including improved investor confidence, easing domestic inflation prior to the shock, gradual interest rate stabilisation and continued progress in structural reforms. However, the geopolitical environment introduces downside risks to these projections.

Government's strategic priorities remain focused on driving inclusive growth and job creation, reducing poverty and the cost of living, and building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

Economic & Fiscal Strategy

The Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) outlines a pro-growth and fiscally responsible agenda built on four key pillars:

1. Macroeconomic Stability:

Focus on reducing economic volatility and managing inflation to support investment, savings and sustainable growth. A stable macroeconomic environment contributes to reduced borrowing costs and improved fiscal sustainability.

2. Structural Reforms:

Ongoing reforms aimed at improving efficiency and competitiveness in key sectors such as energy, logistics, water and telecommunications. The continuation of Operation Vulindlela remains central to unlocking economic growth and improving service delivery, with a growing focus on municipal performance and infrastructure delivery.

3. State Capability & Governance:

Strengthening institutional capacity, governance and accountability across all spheres of government. This includes improved public financial management, digital transformation and enhanced service delivery capabilities.

4. Public Infrastructure Investment:

Increased investment in strategic infrastructure, including electricity, transport and water, supported by improved public-private partnership frameworks. Infrastructure investment is recognised as a key driver of economic growth, job creation and long-term productivity.

Public Investment & Fiscal Measures

Government's fiscal strategy is designed to stabilise public finances while supporting economic growth and service delivery:

- **Debt and Fiscal Consolidation:** Government debt is expected to stabilise over the medium term, supported by efforts to maintain a primary budget surplus and manage borrowing levels.
- **Revenue Measures:** Targeted tax measures are implemented to support fiscal sustainability while balancing economic growth considerations.
- **Social Spending:** Continued prioritisation of social services, including health, education and social protection, to support vulnerable households.

- **Wage Agreements:** Public sector wage increases remain a significant cost driver and are managed within a constrained fiscal framework.
- **Infrastructure Investment:** Increased allocation towards infrastructure development to address service delivery backlogs and support economic growth.

Economic Growth & Domestic Outlook

Economic growth is expected to improve gradually, supported by:

- Improved energy supply stability and ongoing structural reforms
- Increased infrastructure investment and public spending
- Stabilising inflation and interest rates (subject to global pressures)
- Gradual recovery in global economic conditions

However, the global geopolitical environment, particularly the conflict in Iran and its impact on energy markets, presents a key downside risk to the economic outlook. Rising fuel prices and associated inflationary pressures may dampen growth prospects and delay further monetary policy easing.

The BER projects moderate economic growth over the medium term, with continued risks from global uncertainty, logistics constraints and domestic structural challenges. The focus remains on unlocking private sector investment, particularly in renewable energy, infrastructure and logistics.

Government Priorities & Budget Highlights

Key priorities in the 2026 Budget and Budget Review include:

- **Structural Reforms:** Accelerating reforms to improve energy security, logistics efficiency and digital infrastructure.
- **Social Protection and Public Services:** Continued investment in social services and support programmes.
- **Revenue and Tax Measures:** Ensuring sustainable revenue generation while minimising negative economic impacts.
- **Fiscal Discipline:** Maintaining a balanced approach to expenditure and borrowing.
- **Public Investment:** Scaling up infrastructure investment to support economic recovery.
- **Enhanced Governance:** Strengthening state capacity, financial management and accountability across all spheres of government.

Western Cape & Municipal Focus

The Western Cape Government aligns with national priorities while emphasising regional growth through the Growth for Jobs Strategy, which focuses on:

- **Energy Resilience:** Expanding renewable energy and reducing reliance on Eskom supply
- **Economic Growth and Job Creation:** Supporting key sectors such as tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and technology
- **Infrastructure Investment:** Improving transport, logistics and bulk infrastructure
- **Municipal Financial Sustainability:** Strengthening municipal revenue management and cost-reflective tariffs
- **Public Safety:** Enhancing law enforcement and creating a safe environment for investment

Economic Outlook: Stellenbosch Municipality

Economic Performance and Growth

According to the MERO 2024/25, Stellenbosch Municipality remains a key economic hub within the Cape Winelands District, contributing significantly to regional GDP and employment. The local economy continues to demonstrate resilience, supported by a diversified sectoral base.

Sectoral Contributions

Key sectors contributing to the local economy include:

- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services: 29.3%
- Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering and Accommodation: 16.2%
- Manufacturing: 15.5%
- Agriculture and Agri-Processing
- Tourism
- Education

This diversified economic structure supports resilience and long-term growth.

Financial Management

Stellenbosch Municipality continues to demonstrate strong financial governance, as evidenced by six consecutive clean audit outcomes, reflecting sound financial management, accountability and transparency.

Capital Expenditure and Strategic Alignment

The Municipality's Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) provides a structured approach to infrastructure investment, aligned with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

This alignment ensures that capital investment supports the Municipality's spatial vision, prioritises Priority Development Areas (PDIs) and addresses historical spatial inequalities.

Through this integrated planning framework, the Municipality is able to respond directly to economic challenges by directing investment towards areas with the highest potential for economic impact and social development.

Targeted investment in PDIs supports:

- economic growth and job creation
- local economic development (LED)
- expansion of the municipal revenue base
- improved access to services and infrastructure

Infrastructure-led development in these areas stimulates private sector investment, supports business development and contributes to long-term fiscal sustainability.

Economic Challenges

Stellenbosch Municipality continues to face the following challenges:

1. Economic growth volatility, exacerbated by global and domestic shocks
2. Unemployment and labour market pressures
3. Increasing infrastructure and service delivery demands due to urbanisation
4. Economic inequality and spatial disparities
5. Environmental sustainability and climate resilience requirements

Strategic Interventions Using the CEF

The Municipality addresses these challenges through targeted interventions:

Infrastructure Investment

- Upgrading road, electricity and bulk infrastructure
- Expanding waste management and mobility infrastructure
- Developing LED hubs to support economic activity

Job Creation and Skills Development

- Public employment programmes and EPWP initiatives
- Local labour sourcing requirements in municipal projects
- Skills development aligned to economic sectors

Housing and Urban Development

- Affordable housing programmes and inclusionary zoning
- Expansion of water, sanitation and basic services
- Development within Priority Development Areas

Renewable Energy and Sustainability

- Investment in solar and alternative energy solutions
- Energy security initiatives to support business continuity
- Climate resilience and environmental sustainability projects

Tourism and SME Support

- Investment in tourism infrastructure and destination development
- Support for small businesses, emerging farmers and local enterprises

Stellenbosch Economic Outlook

- **Short-term:** Economic recovery supported by infrastructure investment and energy initiatives
- **Medium-term:** Growth driven by skills development, business support and investment attraction
- **Long-term:** Sustainable and inclusive growth through diversification, innovation and spatial transformation

Municipality's Financial Planning

The constrained economic environment, compounded by rising inflationary pressures linked to global energy market volatility, continues to impact municipal finances and household affordability.

Municipalities are therefore required to:

- improve revenue collection and financial management
- implement cost containment measures
- ensure efficient and effective service delivery

National Treasury requires municipalities to adopt cost-reflective tariffs, while balancing affordability considerations, particularly in a high-inflation environment.

Budgets must be funded from realistically anticipated revenue, with conservative assumptions to account for economic uncertainty and affordability constraints.

The Municipality continues to align its financial planning with:

- National Treasury guidelines
- IDP priorities
- Inflation forecasts (including upward risks)
- Revenue and tariff strategies

The national fiscal framework emphasises fiscal discipline, requiring municipalities to maintain financial sustainability, responsible borrowing and efficient expenditure management. In this context, Stellenbosch Municipality continues to prioritise sound financial management, infrastructure investment and revenue enhancement to ensure long-term sustainability and improved service delivery outcomes.

Municipality's Financial Planning considering the Economic Outlook and guidance from National Treasury

The economic outlook has improved moderately, however there are still room for improvement which continues to impact municipal finances, and this has strained consumers' ability to pay for services. Coupled with this is the marginal growth in national transfers compared to previous financial years. These two critical factors necessitate municipalities to function optimally, suggesting that municipal operations, processes and procedures must be efficient. Therefore, municipalities must maximize their revenue generating potential and collect what is due to them and at the same time eliminate wasteful and non-core spending.

National Treasury encourages municipalities to maintain tariff increases and adopt a tariff setting methodology at levels that reflects an appropriate balance between the affordability to poorer households and other customers, while ensuring the financial sustainability of the municipality. Headline inflation declined to 4.4 per cent during 2024/2025 fourth quarter, resulting in a average inflation of 4.4 per cent for the year. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation is forecasted to increase from 3.3 per cent in 2025/2026 to 3.4 per cent in 2026/2027, thus municipalities are required to justify all increases more than the projected inflation target for 2026/2027. Municipalities must ensure that their budgets are funded from realistically anticipated revenues. This means that the municipality must refrain from assuming collection rates that are unrealistic and unattainable.

The setting of cost-reflective tariffs is a requirement of Section 74(2) of the Municipal Systems Act, which is meant to ensure that municipalities set tariffs that enable them to recover the full cost of rendering the service. This forms the basis of compiling a credible budget. The municipalities must therefore generate sufficient revenue to fully recover their costs, deliver

services to customers sustainably and invest in the infrastructure that promises local economic development.

The municipality's revenue is determined by setting a package of tariffs that is not only considered to be affordable to its ratepayers and the users of its services but deemed to be at fair and realistic levels. It is important that municipalities periodically conduct cost of supply studies in the provision of each basic service.

Tariff increases by Eskom and Water Boards are above inflation and should be considered as such while determining cost reflective tariffs. In the instance of bulk tariff increases for electricity, municipalities are encouraged to apply for electricity tariff increases that reflect the total cost of providing the service, to ensure that they are working towards achieving fully cost-reflective tariffs that will assist them to achieve financial sustainability. Municipalities should consider the following facts during the tariff setting process, namely, the costs of bulk purchases and the fluctuation in the seasonal cost thereof; the consumption patterns to enable better demand planning and management; and in the event that municipalities have been under recovering costs, embark on a process to correct their tariff structures over a reasonable time period so that cost reflective tariffs are achieved, which in turn will result in financial sustainability.

Local government confronts tough fiscal choices in the face of financial and institutional problems that result in service-delivery breakdowns and unpaid bills. Municipalities can offset these trends by improving their own revenue collections, working more efficiently and implementing cost-containment measures. To maintain a funded budget, municipalities need to not only focus on tariff increases but also focus on how to eliminate expenditure that is unnecessary. The Cost Containment Regulations were issued on 07 June 2019, as well as the municipality's Cost Containment Policy is embedded in the municipality's operations that assists in driving down costs, ensuring that value for money is achieved, and resources of the municipality is used effectively, efficiently and economically.

Municipalities are required to consider the following during the compilation of the 2026/2027 MTREF budgets:

- Improving the effectiveness of revenue management processes and procedures;
- Cost containment measures to, amongst other things, control unnecessary spending on nice-to-have items and non-essential activities as highlighted in the Municipal Cost Containment Regulation read with MFMA Circular No.82;
- Ensuring value for money through the procurement process;
- The affordability of providing free basic services to all households;
- Not taking on unfunded mandates;

- Water Conservation: Strictly control the use of costly water tankers and fix the water infrastructure to enable the sustainable provision of water;
- 2026 Local Government Elections (transitional processes and hand-over reports for the newly elected councils);
- Prioritize the filling of critical vacant posts, especially linked to the delivery of basic services; and
- Curbing consumption of water and electricity by the indigents to ensure that they do not exceed their allocation.

The aforementioned were taken into account during the compilation of the municipality's budget.

2025/2026 represents the last year of the current municipal council's electoral term. The local government elections are scheduled to take place between November 2026 and January 2027. Circular 132 of the MFMA highlights the following four risks that should be managed. Firstly, if elections take place after the start of the new financial year the outgoing council will be responsible to approve tariffs for the 2026/2027 financial year and the newly elected council will implement it, secondly the outgoing council must ensure that they comply with the timeframes for the approval of the budget, thirdly the outgoing council should ensure that the budget is funded, and not prepare a "election friendly" budget that with unrealistically low tariffs and over-ambitious capital expenditure programme. Lastly municipalities must ensure that the public and stakeholder consultation processes are adhered to as required by the relevant legislature.

Circular 132 of the MFMA also highlights the handover process from the current council to the newly elected council and stipulates the requirements that must be complied with. The municipality's financial sustainability should be protected at all times in the build-up to the elections. Sound decision-making is of utmost importance to ensure long-term sustainability of municipal finances and service delivery long after the election period is completed.

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Stellenbosch municipality's long term financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities. The municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning, through the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), and the annual budget process.

Funds were shifted from low to high priority programmes so as to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken on non-core and 'nice to have' items with regards to expenditure. The municipality has embarked on developing a revenue enhancement strategy to optimize revenue, including the collection of debt owed by consumers.

Furthermore, the municipality has undertaken various customer care initiatives to ensure that the municipality truly involves all citizens in the process of ensuring a people lead government.

The following budget principles and guidelines directly informed the compilation of the 2026/2027 MTREF:

- Integrated Development Plan was used to inform the measurable objectives, targets and backlog eradication goals;
- Tariff and property rate increases should be affordable. However, tariffs need to remain or move towards being cost reflective, and should take into account the need to address infrastructure backlogs;
- National, provincial and local priorities;
- Headline inflation forecasts; and
- Funding choices and modelling.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was used as a guiding strategic document to inform the budget compilation. The challenge, however, is still to deliver services more efficiently and effectively with a tight financial envelope.

Stellenbosch municipality's revenue strategy was based on the following fundamentals, namely, tariff policies of the municipality, economic outlook and development for Stellenbosch and surrounding areas, National Treasury's guidelines and macroeconomic policy, National, Provincial and Regional fiscal growth rates and electricity tariffs as approved by National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA).

The financial resources to fund the Operational Budget will and must consist of realistically anticipated revenue generated from property taxes, service charges and other income.

The municipality were mindful of the estimated headline inflation for 2026/2027 of 3.4% forming the basis of the extensive income modelling exercise but also taking into account the principles of economic services that are cost reflective, trading services generating surpluses, the effect of escalating salary costs and bulk purchases. Inflation is forecast to fluctuate around 3.4% to 3.2% over the medium term in line with moderate inflation expectations.

The national budget focuses on fiscal consolidation. This means that we as municipalities must ensure that we do not borrow beyond our ability to repay and we do not spend money we do not have, until we ignite growth and generate revenue, we have to be tough on ourselves.

The total budget quantum for the 2026/2027 year is R3 652 455 261 of which R3 073 153 410 (84%), is allocated to the operating budget and R579 301 851 (16%) to capital investment.

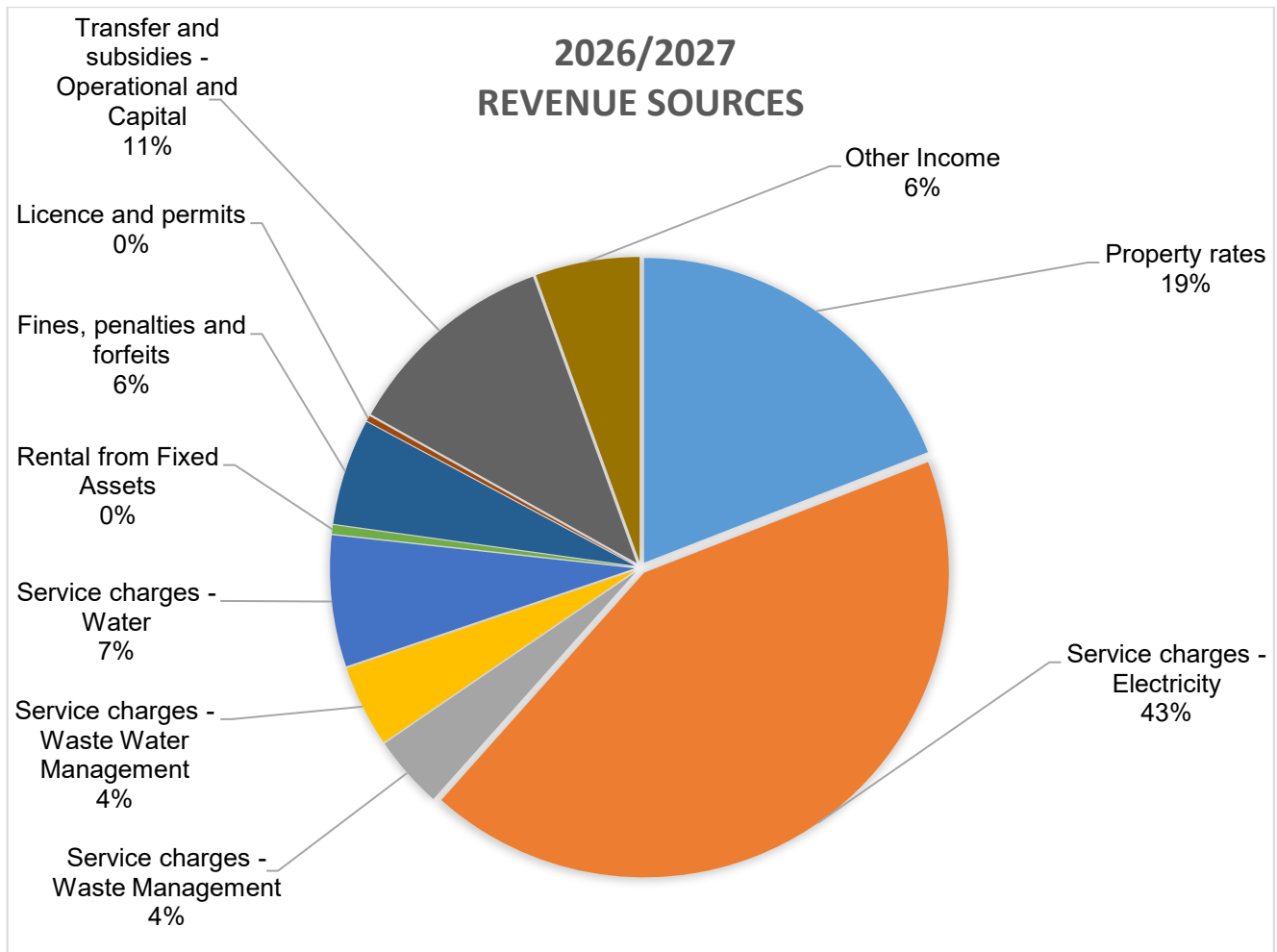
OPERATING BUDGET – REVENUE

Overall revenue budget increase was limited to 6.71% resulting in annual operating revenue increasing from R3 015 248 785 in 2025/2026 to R 3 232 283 773 in 2026/2027. Taking cognisance of the economic conditions, the resultant low employment levels and levels of disposable income, it was important to keep services affordable by critically looking at the costs associated with providing the service.

Accordingly, management investigated potential pitfalls and amongst others found that spiralling expenditure on electricity bulk purchases from Eskom, above inflation increase for employee costs and the Geopolitical outlook having an impact on Fuel and Oil prices. These expenditure items did not keep trend with the realistically anticipated revenue streams.

The municipality is in the process of procuring energy from renewable sources. We expect that renewable energy will cost less than what the Municipality is currently paying to Eskom, furthermore it will also reduce reliance on Eskom.

REVENUE SOURCES	2025/2026	2026/2027	% INCR
Property rates	577 762 768	616 977 073	6,36%
Service charges - Electricity	1 240 948 763	1 373 854 376	9,67%
Service charges - Waste Management	117 789 486	124 856 855	5,66%
Service charges - Waste Water Management	132 112 779	140 039 546	5,66%
Service charges - Water	213 953 009	224 650 659	4,76%
Rental from Fixed Assets	14 249 488	14 961 962	4,76%
Fines, penalties and forfeits	173 402 829	182 072 970	4,76%
Licence and permits	8 754 465	9 192 188	4,76%
Transfer and subsidies - Operational and Capital	361 900 880	366 921 043	1,37%
Other Income	174 374 318	178 757 101	2,45%
Total Operating Revenue	3 015 248 785	3 232 283 773	6,71%



- Average tariff increases:

Property Rates	6.00%
Electricity	10.71%
Water	5.50%
Sanitation	6.00%
Refuse removal	6.00%
- The proposed electricity tariffs are subject to change based on the final findings and recommendation of the cost of supply study. The proposed electricity charges and tariff structure is subject to National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approval.
- The Municipality succeeded in accessing the EPWP Incentive Grant for Municipalities in a bid to give some relief to the poorest of the poor by means of contract employment opportunities over the short term. The allocation for the 2026/27 financial year is R 2 731 000.

Rates

In the 2026/2027 financial year, the Property Rates Tariff paid by owners will increase with 6.00%, whilst total rates also increased with 6.00%. The new General Valuation Roll will be implemented on 01 July 2026. There will be an increase in valuations due to new properties being registered, improvements to existing properties and an increase in property valuations.

Rates rebates to senior citizens and disabled persons are also available as per the requirements of the amended Rates Policy to qualifying ratepayers with a monthly income of R15 000 or less.

Electricity

According to NERSA, the inclining block rate tariff structure is commonly used to charge water usage. The feature of this tariff structure is that the more you use, the higher the average price. The objective of the inclining block tariff is to provide protection for lower usage customers against high price increases resulting in a reduction in tariffs to these customers. This means that higher consumption customers will see increasingly punitive charges based on their electricity usage.

Council's attention is further drawn to the fact that the proposed electricity tariff is at 10.71% whereas the increase in electricity bulk purchases for the 2026/2027 financial year is 9.01% as approved by NERSA (National Electricity Regulator of South Africa) for implementation by all municipalities.

The municipality is in the process of procuring energy from renewable sources. The expectation is that renewable energy will cost less than what the Municipality is currently paying to Eskom, furthermore it will also reduce the reliance on Eskom. This will lower the cost of the providing electricity to residents and limit the impact of above inflation increases from Eskom.

Municipalities are also urged to examine the cost structure of providing electricity services and to apply to NERSA for electricity tariff increases that reflect the total cost of providing the service, so that they work towards achieving fully cost-reflective tariffs that will help them achieve financial sustainability.

Water

Taking cognizance of the challenges that the country is currently experiencing due to the severe drought, the plight of the poor and the affordability of basic services, the average tariff increase for the rest of the consumptive water scales is 5.50%. The tariff is designed to cater for current and future capital investment in basic water infrastructure and the need to generate surpluses. **It is however important to note that the proposed revenue as per table A4 (Appendix 1 – Part 1 – Section D) is based on the anticipated actual performance of the income to be derived in 2026/2027 and not based on the approved budget for the same year.**

Sewerage (Sanitation)

The proposed increase in this tariff is 6.00%. Sanitation services is classified as an economical service. This means that the service charges for sanitation must cover the cost of providing the service, i.e. it must at least break even. This tariff increase is necessitated by operational requirements, maintenance of existing aging infrastructure, new infrastructure financing/provision and to ensure that the service is delivered in a sustainable manner. **It is however important to note that the proposed revenue as per table A4 (Appendix 1 – Part 1 – Section D) is based on the anticipated actual performance of the income to be derived in 2026/2027 and not based on the approved budget for the same year.**

Refuse (Solid Waste)

Refuse removal services, like sanitation are also classified as an economical service. This means that the service charges for refuse must cover the cost of providing the service, i.e. it must at least break even. The municipality will implement an above inflation tariff increase as this service does not break even. The solid waste tariffs were modelled to give effect to the principle of the service charge being cost reflective as the service cannot be cross-subsidized. It is proposed that the tariff increases by 6.00% because of the before mentioned.

It is however important to note that the proposed revenue as per table A4 (Appendix 1 – Part 1 – Section D) is based on the anticipated actual performance of the income to be derived in 2026/2027 and not based on the approved budget for the same year.

Debt Management

The municipality is currently executing all credit control and debt collection procedures as required in the approved Credit Control and Debt Collection policy. These internal procedures followed include the disconnection of services, where there are services that can be disconnected, the issuing of final notices, the conclusion of reasonable agreements where the settlement of the accounts is not possible and also the follow up on defaulting debtors not honoring arrangements. The municipality continuously enforces the above procedures to ensure that debt which is collectable is collected and all debt that is regarded as not recoverable, be written off.

The biggest challenge with the implementation of credit control and debt collection processes is in areas where the municipality is not supplying electricity. Eskom is the service provider in these areas and the blocking or restriction of the electricity supply is not possible.

The municipality developed a revenue enhancement strategy. The document focuses on the formulation and implementation of strategies to improve financial management and control within the municipality. The objective of any successful revenue enhancement strategy is to build and improve current payment levels and then to recover arrear debt.

The municipality has a Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law to strengthen the internal credit control and debt collection procedures through handing over all debt over 90 days to the appointed attorneys.

A zero-tolerance approach will be followed where consumers are able to pay for services, as this indirectly denies paying consumers the level and standard of service that they are entitled to.

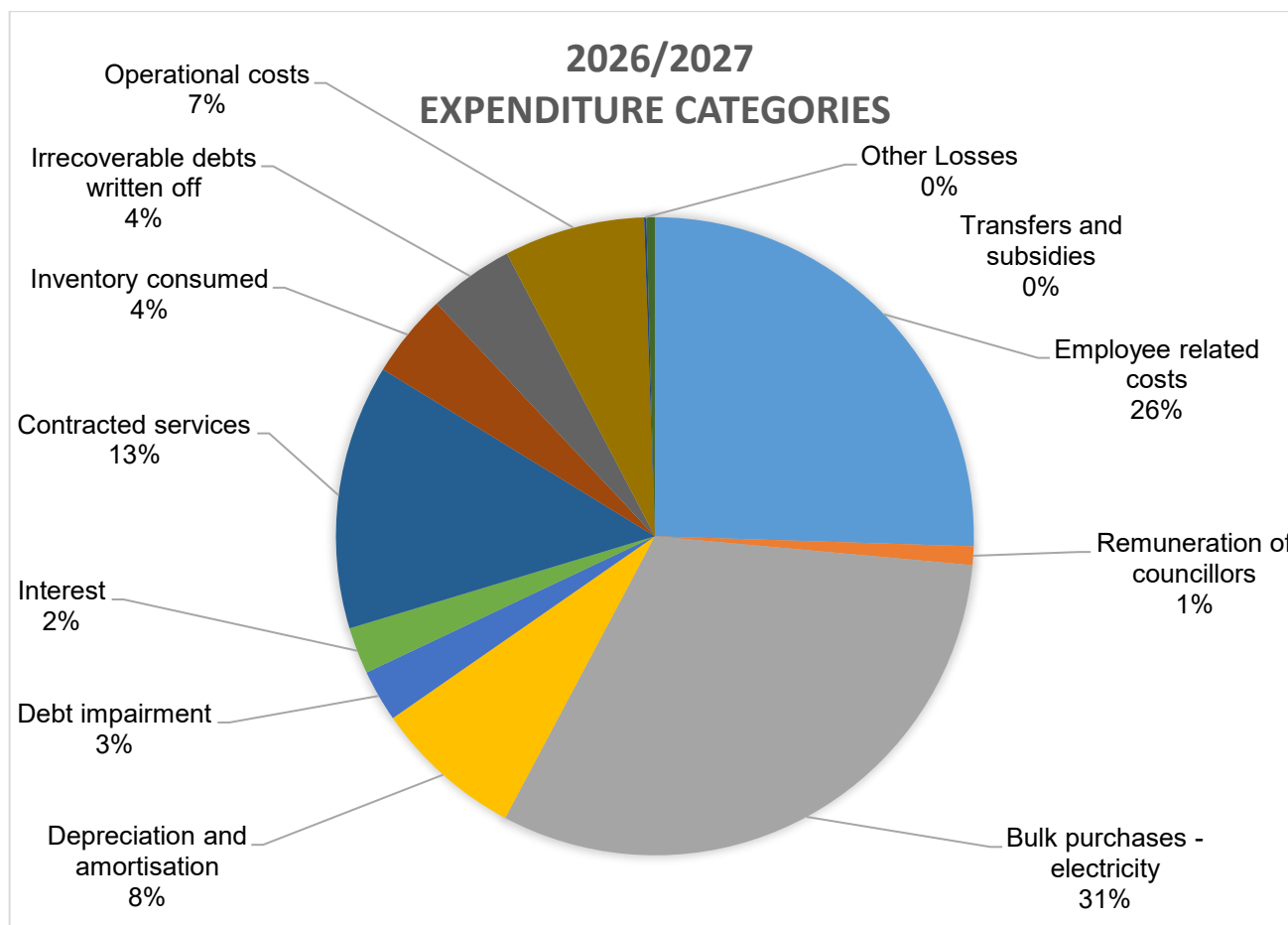
OPERATING BUDGET - EXPENDITURE

The budget sees an increase in annual operating expenditure from R2 831 662 033 in 2025/2026 to R 3 073 153 410 in 2026/2027. This 7.86% increase is primarily due to increases in several expenditure categories, examples which are included in the table below:

EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES	2025/2026	2026/2027	% INCR.
Employee related costs	727 234 893	783 788 311	7.22%
Remuneration of councillors	27 593 419	28 973 093	4.76%
Bulk purchases - electricity	875 125 647	962 638 212	9,09%
Depreciation and amortisation	225 960 324	232 739 088	2,91%
Debt impairment	-93 358 594	80 766 850	215,59%
Interest	70 951 095	72 630 924	2,31%
Contracted services	364 276 791	412 340 065	11,66%
Inventory consumed	120 281 165	130 898 104	8,11%
Irrecoverable debts written off	274 162 666	132 403 933	-107,07%
Operational costs	224 756 798	219 377 793	-2.45%
Other Losses	630 000	3 539 938	82.20%
Transfers and subsidies	14 047 829	13 057 099	-7,59%
Total Expenditure	2 831 662 033	3 073 153 410	7,86%

Council to note the upward pressure of external borrowing interest (Finance Charges) on future tariffs. In this regard, strong political will and strategic leadership is required to ensure that the municipality maintains the position of being responsive to its communities by ensuring that service charges are kept affordable and realistic by amongst other, critically investigating funding choices and expenditure decisions.

The Municipality have a balanced funding approach for its Capital Budget. The Capital Budget is funded from the Capital Replacement Reserve (Own Funds), External Loans and Grant Funding. External Loans are used to fund capital projects that will create additional infrastructure capacity that will be serviced by future consumers. This will result in an increase in the revenue base and contribute economic growth.



Explanation of significant expenditure variances:

Finance Charges

The interest payable for the 2026/2027 financial year has been calculated based on the maximum possible borrowings that could be drawn down by the end of the 2026/2027 financial year.

Bulk Purchases

The municipal tariff guideline increases issued by NERSA setting the bulk purchase increase at 9.01%.

Contracted Services

Budgetary constraints and economic challenges meant that the municipality had to apply a combination of cost-saving interventions and efficiencies.

Additional funding is allocated for security services. The additional funds will help safeguard municipal properties and facilities, potentially reduce vandalism, theft and other risks that could disrupt service delivery. The investment in security could also lead to long-term costs savings by minimizing repairs and maintenance expenses.

Inventory Consumed

The Geopolitical outlook meant that the Municipality needed to provide above inflationary increase for affected goods and services like Fuel and Oil.

Operational costs

The ward allocations are increased from R200 000 in the current financial year to R250 000 in the 2026/2027 financial year. Provision is also made for above inflationary increase for the licensing and registration of municipal vehicles.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The capital budget decreased from R594 994 272 in 2025/2026 to R579 301 851 in 2026/2027.

DIRECTORATE	2025/2026	2026/2027	% INCR.
Municipal Manager	100 000	60 000	-40,00%
Planning and Development Services	34 485 819	33 255 500	-3,57%
Infrastructure Services	404 059 707	445 464 569	10,25%
Corporate Services	31 663 619	52 100 000	64,54%
Community and Protection Services	120 385 127	44 521 782	-63,02%
Financial Services	4 300 000	3 900 000	-9,30%
Total Expenditure	594 994 272	579 301 851	-2,64%

FUNDING SOURCE	2025/2026	2025/2027	% INCR
Capital Replacement Reserve	294 391 206	302 984 439	2,92%
Development Contribution	18 99 9 793	20 000 000	5,26%
External Loan	198 019 488	186 966 021	-5,58%
National Government	63 693 288	53 793 826	-15,54%
Provincial Government	19 890 497	15 557 565	-21,78%
	594 994 272	579 301 851	-2,64%

CAPITAL PROJECTS ABOVE R50 MILLION INCLUDED IN THE THREE YEAR MTREF

The following projects included in the three-year MTREF budget are above R50 million:

Project Description	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	MTREF Total
Bien don 66/11kV substation new	35 913 852	45 843 905	58 200 000	139 957 757
Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	30 272 850	2 500 000	30 000 000	62 772 850
Northern Extension Bulk Supply	27 000 000	35 500 000	-	62 500 000
Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi	-	10 000 000	50 000 000	60 000 000
Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	1 500 000	40 000 000	10 000 000	51 500 000

94 686 702	133 843 905	148 200 000	513 074 033
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Major capital expenditure is planned in the following areas during the 2026/2027 financial year:

• Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10
• Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)
• Bien don 66/11kV substation new
• Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe Line & Pumpstations: Franschoek
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch
• Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley
• Cable replacement 66kV
• Electricity Network: Pniel
• Electrification
• Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP
• Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)
• Extention Of WWTW: Stellenbosch
• Fire Station - Jamestown
• Jamestown Transport Network - School Street
• Jamestown: Housing
• Kayamandi: Zone O (±711 services)
• La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services & ±430 units)
• Lanquedoc Access road and Bridge
• Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander
• Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschoek
• Network Cable Replace 11 Kv
• New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vloottenburg
• Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW
• Rehabilitation of Langrug Dam and Engineering Services
• Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding
• Sewerpipe Replacement
• Switchgear Substation University
• System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry
• Upgrade of IdasValley WTP

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5MVA to 20MVA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waterpipe Replacement

C: HIGH LEVEL BUDGET SUMMARY

	Operating Income R	Operating Expenditure R	Capital Expenditure R	Total Budget R
Municipal Manager	-	23 095 608	60 000	23 155 608
Planning and Economic Development	66 431 638	157 986 236	33 255 500	191 241 736
Infrastructure Services	2 167 419 660	1 853 970 868	445 464 569	2 299 435 437
Corporate Services	13 501 906	257 800 992	52 100 000	309 900 992
Community and Protection Services	220 326 810	618 564 546	44 521 782	663 086 328
Financial Services	764 603 759	161 735 160	3 900 000	165 635 160
Total	3 232 283 773	3 073 153 410	579 301 851	3 652 455 261

D: ANNUAL BUDGET TABLES

In accordance with the Budget and Reporting Regulations the following compulsory schedules are attached reflecting the composition and detail of the above-mentioned amounts.

Budget Summary	Table A1
Budgeted Financial Performance	Table A2
(Revenue and Expenditure by functional classification)	
Budgeted Financial Performance	Table A3
(Revenue and Expenditure by municipal vote)	
Budgeted Financial Performance	Table A4
(Revenue and Expenditure)	
Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification	Table A5
and funding	
Budgeted Financial Position	Table A6
Budgeted Cash flows	Table A7
Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation	Table A8
Asset Management	Table A9
Basic Service Delivery Measurement	Table A10

The information displayed in the “Adjusted Budget” column for the 2023/2024 financial year includes all changes approved by Council in the Adjustments Budgets during the current financial year.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A1 Budget Summary

Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousands										
Financial Performance										
Property rates	452 023	484 454	530 581	571 651	577 763	577 763	448 917	616 977	654 218	693 712
Service charges	1 138 698	1 289 135	1 465 254	1 662 304	1 704 804	1 704 804	1 086 685	1 863 401	2 037 668	2 229 208
Investment revenue	42 250	57 312	61 434	63 980	52 980	52 980	35 500	51 306	48 869	46 548
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	211 295	219 260	234 414	260 585	265 780	265 780	246 745	287 176	291 751	319 324
Other own revenue	258 294	301 283	332 917	310 802	317 802	317 802	234 786	333 678	350 075	367 347
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and	2 102 560	2 351 445	2 624 600	2 869 321	2 919 127	2 919 127	2 052 634	3 152 539	3 382 581	3 656 138
Employee costs	537 672	621 335	656 986	713 412	718 811	718 811	513 203	783 788	826 676	882 800
Remuneration of councillors	22 765	22 620	22 989	24 593	24 593	24 593	20 541	28 973	30 422	31 943
Depreciation and amortisation	233 250	208 907	206 749	225 960	225 960	225 960	130 478	232 739	237 394	244 516
Interest	59 928	63 411	72 867	77 649	70 951	70 951	25 340	72 631	87 391	89 203
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	608 174	724 599	856 759	928 091	995 692	995 692	560 643	1 093 536	1 194 865	1 305 311
Transfers and subsidies	17 758	21 324	17 868	22 631	14 048	14 048	7 830	13 057	13 841	14 671
Other expenditure	374 422	467 972	655 539	732 522	770 783	770 783	297 190	848 429	873 171	907 554
Total Expenditure	1 853 969	2 130 168	2 489 758	2 724 858	2 820 838	2 820 838	1 555 225	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit)	248 591	221 277	134 842	144 463	98 289	98 289	497 409	79 385	118 821	180 141
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	100 312	106 864	125 957	98 415	96 121	96 121	46 559	79 745	99 688	92 829
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	23	47 437	4 682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers &	348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	318 447	470 990	473 053	642 490	594 994	594 994	251 041	579 302	610 030	520 771
Transfers recognised - capital	116 322	121 312	157 500	118 636	102 584	102 584	64 830	89 351	122 438	83 421
Borrowing	84 534	137 920	109 725	198 019	198 019	198 019	63 591	186 966	197 379	97 224
Internally generated funds	115 645	164 073	201 145	325 835	294 391	294 391	122 619	302 984	290 214	340 126
Total sources of capital funds	316 501	423 304	468 371	642 490	594 994	594 994	251 041	579 302	610 030	520 771
Financial position										
Total current assets	1 054 607	125 377	1 002 035	932 399	865 999	865 999	1 449 464	568 344	566 761	599 486
Total non current assets	5 652 855	5 881 302	6 176 431	7 047 276	6 999 781	6 999 781	6 716 283	6 959 961	6 986 035	6 889 654
Total current liabilities	625 135	(409 104)	505 242	498 267	429 324	429 324	504 399	108 271	72 905	19 498
Total non current liabilities	532 997	636 707	617 437	1 168 172	1 166 288	1 166 288	592 443	984 061	984 540	919 830
Community wealth/Equity	5 776 460	6 021 450	6 276 842	6 313 236	6 270 167	6 270 167	6 277 096	6 435 972	6 495 351	6 549 811
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	1 813 130	(239 170)	(1 375 344)	572 998	455 345	455 345	(4 821 530)	527 751	569 296	627 898
Net cash from (used) investing	(13 847)	1 900	14 189	(4 599)	(4 599)	(4 599)	21 622	(666 197)	(701 535)	(598 887)
Net cash from (used) financing	(47 400)	(192 783)	(70 432)	135 804	135 804	135 804	(35 134)	123 508	121 618	54 384
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	2 195 283	148 656	(825 193)	1 383 010	1 265 357	1 265 357	(4 285 539)	534 565	523 944	607 339
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	2 195 283	148 656	(825 193)	1 383 010	1 265 357	1 265 357	(4 285 539)	534 565	523 944	607 339
Application of cash and investments	409 021	455 011	535 963	383 705	358 040	569 225	951 589	527 639	498 289	510 760
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	1 786 262	(306 355)	(1 361 155)	999 306	907 317	696 132	(5 237 128)	6 926	25 655	96 579
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	5 648 257	5 874 793	6 168 109	7 042 678	6 994 834	6 994 834		6 950 770	6 977 713	6 881 333
Depreciation	233 250	208 907	206 749	225 960	225 960	225 960		232 739	237 394	244 516
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	106 344	139 142	232 645	408 310	372 592	372 592		326 753	252 535	206 228
Repairs and Maintenance	84 992	123 724	107 227	150 852	143 613	143 613		160 954	169 689	175 340
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	(46 575)	(20 552)	13 233	(137 063)	(137 063)	(137 063)		66 056	(149 472)	(163 080)
Revenue cost of free services provided	(35 175)	6 418	50 832	(50 465)	(50 465)	(50 465)		99 347	(55 289)	(58 606)
Households below minimum service level										
Water:	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Sanitation/sewerage:	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Energy:	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	1	1
Refuse:	4	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	3

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Revenue - Functional										
Governance and administration		585 336	673 990	720 352	743 393	739 072	739 072	778 106	816 882	858 151
Executive and council		624	846	980	3 585	3 503	3 503	725	761	799
Finance and administration		584 162	673 144	719 372	739 808	735 569	735 569	777 381	816 121	857 351
Internal audit		550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community and public safety		197 622	183 107	230 780	248 319	248 870	248 870	266 413	294 680	313 256
Community and social services		23 371	10 379	13 895	18 523	22 561	22 561	19 076	19 529	20 085
Sport and recreation		1 073	746	778	809	780	780	282	296	311
Public safety		162 526	161 542	196 820	188 885	189 460	189 460	199 295	207 482	217 856
Housing		10 652	10 440	19 288	40 102	36 069	36 069	47 760	67 372	75 004
Health		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economic and environmental services		105 615	104 683	120 534	96 123	104 946	104 946	103 573	88 403	99 540
Planning and development		94 388	87 028	98 633	81 016	89 839	89 839	87 776	71 794	73 422
Road transport		10 106	16 733	21 370	13 547	13 547	13 547	14 159	14 889	24 312
Environmental protection		1 121	922	530	1 560	1 560	1 560	1 638	1 720	1 806
Trading services		1 314 322	1 543 966	1 683 572	1 879 901	1 922 361	1 922 361	2 084 192	2 282 304	2 478 021
Energy sources		858 023	964 420	1 135 871	1 326 497	1 351 497	1 351 497	1 479 902	1 641 372	1 808 383
Water management		174 366	220 201	245 639	236 747	249 247	249 247	262 098	275 394	289 445
Waste water management		151 140	170 215	165 340	172 165	172 165	172 165	182 889	194 238	206 292
Waste management		130 793	189 130	136 723	144 492	149 452	149 452	159 303	171 300	173 900
Other	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue - Functional	2	2 202 895	2 505 746	2 755 238	2 967 736	3 015 249	3 015 249	3 232 284	3 482 269	3 748 967
Expenditure - Functional										
Governance and administration		277 528	311 190	367 218	397 039	401 777	401 777	433 973	458 123	480 963
Executive and council		37 415	31 655	32 505	39 693	39 695	39 695	44 404	46 662	49 922
Finance and administration		226 678	273 417	329 411	349 590	354 124	354 124	381 307	402 672	421 745
Internal audit		13 434	6 117	5 302	7 756	7 958	7 958	8 262	8 789	9 297
Community and public safety		475 410	464 199	535 232	639 347	652 198	652 198	710 032	730 669	765 206
Community and social services		43 149	39 126	29 809	57 081	58 477	58 477	60 905	62 143	65 067
Sport and recreation		46 247	65 089	73 303	81 539	81 004	81 004	86 196	89 869	94 864
Public safety		347 319	327 425	390 529	437 480	445 830	445 830	478 008	498 065	517 261
Housing		38 696	32 559	41 591	63 247	66 888	66 888	84 923	80 593	88 014
Health		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economic and environmental services		155 165	150 257	161 639	186 646	190 545	190 545	205 560	209 789	229 142
Planning and development		73 391	66 941	78 879	87 905	90 604	90 604	98 780	99 021	105 267
Road transport		65 413	68 004	66 783	77 812	78 512	78 512	84 070	87 720	99 590
Environmental protection		16 362	15 312	15 977	20 929	21 429	21 429	22 710	23 049	24 285
Trading services		1 042 919	1 317 096	1 435 757	1 518 048	1 587 142	1 587 142	1 723 588	1 865 178	2 000 686
Energy sources		650 457	773 277	900 255	960 718	1 030 602	1 030 602	1 128 022	1 240 884	1 405 484
Water management		140 964	188 552	174 987	185 692	178 778	178 778	195 150	203 879	188 604
Waste water management		174 410	185 999	199 254	217 041	216 977	216 977	241 341	253 659	242 382
Waste management		77 088	169 268	161 262	154 598	160 785	160 785	159 074	166 756	164 215
Other	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	1 951 023	2 242 742	2 499 847	2 741 081	2 831 662	2 831 662	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		251 872	263 003	255 391	226 656	183 587	183 587	159 130	218 509	272 970

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A2 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Revenue - Functional										
Municipal governance and administration		585 336	673 990	720 352	743 393	739 072	739 072	778 106	816 882	858 151
Executive and council		624	846	980	3 585	3 503	3 503	725	761	799
Mayor and Council		624	846	980	1 173	1 090	1 090	725	761	799
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		-	-	-	2 412	2 412	2 412	-	-	-
Finance and administration		584 162	673 144	719 372	739 808	735 569	735 569	777 381	816 121	857 351
Administrative and Corporate Support		83	-	16	30	30	30	32	33	35
Asset Management		-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance		573 035	660 593	706 055	726 754	722 367	722 367	764 252	802 336	842 877
Fleet Management		126	179	147	159	159	159	167	176	184
Human Resources		1 278	1 265	1 204	1 637	1 637	1 637	1 141	1 198	1 258
Information Technology		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Services		2	23	4	31	31	31	33	35	36
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Services		9 570	10 063	11 776	11 021	11 021	11 021	11 572	12 150	12 758
Risk Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply Chain Management		67	1 020	139	176	325	325	185	194	204
Valuation Service		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal audit		550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governance Function		550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety		197 622	183 107	230 780	248 319	248 870	248 870	266 413	294 680	313 256
Community and social services		23 371	10 379	13 895	18 523	22 561	22 561	19 076	19 529	20 085
Aged Care		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Care and Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		1 362	1 271	1 314	1 125	1 125	1 125	1 181	1 240	1 302
Child Care Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Halls and Facilities		10 806	9 411	12 194	7 136	7 136	7 136	7 302	7 667	8 050
Consumer Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Matters		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster Management		226	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigenous and Customary Law		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Promotion		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language Policy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries and Archives		10 798	(703)	305	10 137	14 100	14 100	10 474	10 583	10 694
Literacy Programmes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Media Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums and Art Galleries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Development		179	81	82	126	201	201	119	39	39
Provincial Cultural Matters		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Functional Classification Description R thousand	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Theatres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		1 073	746	778	809	780	780	282	296	311
Beaches and Jetties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casinos, Racing, Gambling, Wagering		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		713	562	598	394	365	365	161	169	178
Recreational Facilities		82	88	106	115	115	115	121	127	133
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		278	96	74	300	300	300	-	-	-
Public safety		162 526	161 542	196 820	188 885	189 460	189 460	199 295	207 482	217 856
Civil Defence		1 246	294	226	37	612	612	1 038	40	42
Cleansing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control of Public Nuisances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fencing and Fences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Fighting and Protection		715	812	130	903	903	903	914	232	243
Licensing and Control of Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		160 564	160 436	196 463	187 946	187 946	187 946	197 343	207 210	217 570
Pounds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		10 652	10 440	19 288	40 102	36 069	36 069	47 760	67 372	75 004
Housing		10 652	10 440	19 288	40 102	36 069	36 069	47 760	67 372	75 004
Informal Settlements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Control		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Surveillance and Prevention of Communicable Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vector Control		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Safety		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		105 615	104 683	120 534	96 123	104 946	104 946	103 573	88 403	99 540
Planning and development		94 388	87 028	98 633	81 016	89 839	89 839	87 776	71 794	73 422
Billboards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		1 928	2 272	2 042	2 080	2 619	2 619	1 264	204	214
Central City Improvement District		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Facilitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development/Planning		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Planning and Development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City		8 237	10 208	13 369	9 579	16 579	16 579	17 407	18 278	19 192
Project Management Unit		84 223	74 547	83 222	69 358	70 642	70 642	69 104	53 312	54 016
Provincial Planning		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support to Local Municipalities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport		10 106	16 733	21 370	13 547	13 547	13 547	14 159	14 889	24 312
Public Transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road and Traffic Regulation		2 305	1	-	34	34	34	36	38	40
Roads		7 802	16 733	21 370	13 512	13 512	13 512	14 123	14 851	24 272

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
<i>Taxi Ranks</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Environmental protection		1 121	922	530	1 560	1 560	1 560	1 638	1 720	1 806
<i>Biodiversity and Landscape</i>		989	886	493	1 503	1 503	1 503	1 578	1 657	1 739
<i>Coastal Protection</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Indigenous Forests</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Nature Conservation</i>		131	36	37	58	58	58	61	64	67
<i>Pollution Control</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Soil Conservation</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trading services		1 314 322	1 543 966	1 683 572	1 879 901	1 922 361	1 922 361	2 084 192	2 282 304	2 478 021
Energy sources		858 023	964 420	1 135 871	1 326 497	1 351 497	1 351 497	1 479 902	1 641 372	1 808 383
<i>Electricity</i>		858 023	964 420	1 135 871	1 326 497	1 351 497	1 351 497	1 479 902	1 641 372	1 808 383
<i>Street Lighting and Signal Systems</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Nonelectric Energy</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water management		174 366	220 201	245 639	236 747	249 247	249 247	262 098	275 394	289 445
<i>Water Treatment</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Water Distribution</i>		174 366	220 201	245 639	236 747	249 247	249 247	262 098	275 394	289 445
<i>Water Storage</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste water management		151 140	170 215	165 340	172 165	172 165	172 165	182 889	194 238	206 292
<i>Public Toilets</i>		8 020	8 430	9 207	9 934	9 934	9 934	10 728	11 587	12 514
<i>Sewerage</i>		53 647	60 674	69 430	74 609	74 609	74 609	79 004	83 658	88 587
<i>Storm Water Management</i>		1 624	646	680	1 860	1 860	1 860	1 953	2 051	2 154
<i>Waste Water Treatment</i>		87 850	100 464	86 023	85 762	85 762	85 762	91 203	96 942	103 038
Waste management		130 793	189 130	136 723	144 492	149 452	149 452	159 303	171 300	173 900
<i>Recycling</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)</i>		3 938	3 551	1 007	3 634	3 634	3 634	3 852	4 084	4 329
<i>Solid Waste Removal</i>		126 855	185 579	135 716	140 858	145 818	145 818	155 451	167 217	169 571
<i>Street Cleaning</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Air Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forestry		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licensing and Regulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Revenue - Functional	2	2 202 895	2 505 746	2 755 238	2 967 736	3 015 249	3 015 249	3 232 284	3 482 269	3 748 967
Expenditure - Functional										
Municipal governance and administration		277 528	311 190	367 218	397 039	401 777	401 777	433 973	458 123	480 963
Executive and council		37 415	31 655	32 505	39 693	39 695	39 695	44 404	46 662	49 922
<i>Mayor and Council</i>		29 942	30 885	27 972	32 476	32 394	32 394	39 028	40 933	43 822
<i>Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive</i>		7 473	771	4 533	7 217	7 302	7 302	5 376	5 729	6 100
Finance and administration		226 678	273 417	329 411	349 590	354 124	354 124	381 307	402 672	421 745
<i>Administrative and Corporate Support</i>		17 564	16 177	29 077	20 812	20 752	20 752	27 525	29 342	31 294
<i>Asset Management</i>		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Finance		102 848	122 144	148 830	130 464	132 355	132 355	145 204	155 047	160 672
Fleet Management		3 918	2 400	3 585	3 191	3 167	3 167	3 016	3 115	3 235
Human Resources		39 915	47 432	46 697	88 176	84 147	84 147	88 817	94 596	100 778
Information Technology		43 527	41 070	41 577	48 918	48 978	48 978	50 580	52 234	54 026
Legal Services		7 099	6 775	13 333	7 582	12 582	12 582	10 817	11 259	11 714
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		2 627	2 420	2 632	4 444	4 359	4 359	4 741	5 050	5 322
Property Services		29 468	23 001	23 167	31 814	32 954	32 954	33 676	34 428	35 961
Risk Management		-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply Chain Management		(20 286)	11 994	20 515	14 188	14 829	14 829	16 931	17 600	18 744
Valuation Service		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal audit		13 434	6 117	5 302	7 756	7 958	7 958	8 262	8 789	9 297
Governance Function		13 434	6 117	5 302	7 756	7 958	7 958	8 262	8 789	9 297
Community and public safety		475 410	464 199	535 232	639 347	652 198	652 198	710 032	730 669	765 206
Community and social services		43 149	39 126	29 809	57 081	58 477	58 477	60 905	62 143	65 067
Aged Care		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal Care and Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		4 739	5 881	(13 316)	6 813	6 853	6 853	7 750	7 600	8 039
Child Care Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Halls and Facilities		6 313	6 580	8 653	8 323	8 423	8 423	8 971	9 181	9 704
Consumer Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Matters		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster Management		6 853	6 021	4 685	7 974	9 244	9 244	9 810	9 774	10 275
Education		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigenous and Customary Law		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Promotion		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language Policy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries and Archives		11 952	11 870	12 588	11 423	11 423	11 423	11 811	11 977	12 153
Literacy Programmes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Media Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums and Art Galleries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Development		13 292	8 775	17 198	22 548	22 533	22 533	22 562	23 612	24 896
Provincial Cultural Matters		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation		46 247	65 089	73 303	81 539	81 004	81 004	86 196	89 869	94 864
Beaches and Jetties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casinos, Racing, Gambling, Wagering		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		27 562	43 591	46 932	54 676	53 740	53 740	57 946	60 014	63 408
Recreational Facilities		1 118	1 025	5 565	3 209	3 459	3 459	3 452	3 621	3 851
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		17 566	20 473	20 806	23 654	23 804	23 804	24 798	26 234	27 606
Public safety		347 319	327 425	390 529	437 480	445 830	445 830	478 008	498 065	517 261
Civil Defence		90 033	94 089	108 004	132 810	150 612	150 612	156 741	166 450	175 651

Functional Classification Description R thousand	Ref 1	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Cleansing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control of Public Nuisances		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fencing and Fences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Fighting and Protection		47 312	53 375	55 438	47 750	46 617	46 617	50 880	53 278	56 604
Licensing and Control of Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		209 974	179 961	227 087	256 921	248 601	248 601	270 387	278 337	285 006
Pounds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		38 696	32 559	41 591	63 247	66 888	66 888	84 923	80 593	88 014
Housing		25 190	20 928	28 785	49 136	48 949	48 949	66 400	61 258	68 571
Informal Settlements		13 506	11 631	12 806	14 111	17 939	17 939	18 523	19 335	19 443
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Control		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Surveillance and Prevention of Communicable Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vector Control		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical Safety		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		155 165	150 257	161 639	186 646	190 545	190 545	205 560	209 789	229 142
Planning and development		73 391	66 941	78 879	87 905	90 604	90 604	98 780	99 021	105 267
Billboards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		11 032	11 937	22 341	25 677	26 732	26 732	29 615	29 511	30 843
Central City Improvement District		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Facilitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development/Planning		7 871	6 891	758	763	763	763	786	802	826
Regional Planning and Development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City		35 863	37 269	42 183	47 240	47 211	47 211	49 305	52 198	55 515
Project Management Unit		18 625	10 845	13 596	14 225	15 897	15 897	19 073	16 510	18 082
Provincial Planning		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Support to Local Municipalities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport		65 413	68 004	66 783	77 812	78 512	78 512	84 070	87 720	99 590
Public Transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road and Traffic Regulation		13 087	13 549	14 088	14 313	14 313	14 313	14 953	15 194	15 838
Roads		52 326	54 455	52 695	63 499	64 199	64 199	69 117	72 526	83 752
Taxi Ranks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		16 362	15 312	15 977	20 929	21 429	21 429	22 710	23 049	24 285
Biodiversity and Landscape		14 926	14 367	14 867	18 972	19 472	19 472	20 617	20 943	22 084
Coastal Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigenous Forests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Conservation		1 436	946	1 110	1 957	1 957	1 957	2 094	2 106	2 201
Pollution Control		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soil Conservation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		1 042 919	1 317 096	1 435 757	1 518 048	1 587 142	1 587 142	1 723 588	1 865 178	2 000 686
Energy sources		650 457	773 277	900 255	960 718	1 030 602	1 030 602	1 128 022	1 240 884	1 405 484

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Electricity		650 457	773 277	900 255	960 718	1 030 602	1 030 602	1 128 022	1 240 884	1 405 484
Street Lighting and Signal Systems		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonelectric Energy		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water management		140 964	188 552	174 987	185 692	178 778	178 778	195 150	203 879	188 604
Water Treatment		8 470	16 222	10 060	19 672	18 030	18 030	20 217	21 508	22 574
Water Distribution		124 228	163 790	157 003	156 306	149 144	149 144	164 781	171 796	154 957
Water Storage		8 266	8 540	7 924	9 715	11 605	11 605	10 152	10 574	11 073
Waste water management		174 410	185 999	199 254	217 041	216 977	216 977	241 341	253 659	242 382
Public Toilets		8 483	9 573	9 545	8 926	10 120	10 120	10 578	11 019	11 480
Sewerage		95 449	78 654	90 689	92 232	90 446	90 446	94 522	96 667	78 946
Storm Water Management		18 582	18 422	22 386	24 360	23 660	23 660	26 934	28 155	29 574
Waste Water Treatment		51 896	79 350	76 635	91 523	92 750	92 750	109 308	117 819	122 383
Waste management		77 088	169 268	161 262	154 598	160 785	160 785	159 074	166 756	164 215
Recycling		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		(1 795)	68 623	62 074	63 720	73 680	73 680	63 272	67 978	63 154
Solid Waste Removal		63 347	80 268	85 145	68 563	65 178	65 178	72 396	76 021	77 727
Street Cleaning		15 536	20 377	14 043	22 315	21 926	21 926	23 406	22 756	23 335
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Air Transport		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forestry		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licensing and Regulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Markets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tourism		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	1 951 023	2 242 742	2 499 847	2 741 081	2 831 662	2 831 662	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		251 872	263 003	255 391	226 656	183 587	183 587	159 130	218 509	272 970

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		550	–	–	2 412	2 412	2 412	–	–	–
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		20 817	23 224	33 291	51 760	55 266	55 266	66 432	85 854	94 410
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		1 406 348	1 634 943	1 798 976	1 962 772	2 006 515	2 006 515	2 167 420	2 350 467	2 556 309
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		190 393	184 560	202 078	209 812	214 396	214 396	220 327	229 065	240 098
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		11 557	12 856	14 493	13 891	13 809	13 809	13 502	14 177	14 886
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		573 229	650 162	706 399	727 090	722 851	722 851	764 604	802 705	843 265
Total Revenue by Vote	2	2 202 895	2 505 746	2 755 238	2 967 736	3 015 249	3 015 249	3 232 284	3 482 269	3 748 967
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated	1									
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		24 006	13 618	16 728	23 693	24 655	24 655	23 096	24 591	26 059
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		78 789	82 392	102 613	130 807	134 714	134 714	157 986	156 105	167 843
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		1 168 066	1 425 261	1 538 143	1 636 653	1 706 900	1 706 900	1 853 971	1 997 280	2 146 817
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		420 645	411 626	496 831	568 393	578 103	578 103	618 565	643 227	670 872
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		169 238	179 640	195 729	236 952	238 980	238 980	257 801	270 298	285 324
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		90 279	130 206	149 803	144 583	148 310	148 310	161 735	172 259	179 082
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	1 951 023	2 242 742	2 499 847	2 741 081	2 831 662	2 831 662	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	251 872	263 003	255 391	226 656	183 587	183 587	159 130	218 509	272 970

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
Revenue by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		550	-	-	2 412	2 412	2 412	-	-	-
1.1 - 1100 MUNICIPAL MANAGER 1		-	-	-	2 412	2 412	2 412	-	-	-
1.2 - 1105 INTERNAL AUDIT 2		550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 - 1106 AUDIT COMMITTEE 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 - 1111 LIAISON EXECUTIVE 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 - 7770 COMMUNICATION SERVICES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 - 8110 IDP AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS 88-89		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7 - 8116 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		20 817	23 224	33 291	51 760	55 266	55 266	66 432	85 854	94 410
2.1 - 2200 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT: GENERAL 3		8 226	10 432	11 882	9 477	16 477	16 477	17 301	18 166	19 074
2.2 - 2205 BUILDING CONTROL 4		11	80	80	100	100	100	105	110	115
2.3 - 2210 TOWN PLANNING 4 - 5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 - 2230 TOWN DEVELOPMENT 5		-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
2.5 - 8120 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 6 - 7		1 928	2 273	2 042	2 080	2 619	2 619	1 264	204	214
2.6 - 3780 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: GENERAL 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.7 - 3781 HOUSING ADMINISTRATION 9-10		9 076	8 346	8 871	9 890	16 050	16 050	10 034	10 422	10 904
2.8 - 3783 NEW HOUSING 10		1 576	2 094	10 417	30 212	20 018	20 018	37 726	56 950	64 100
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		1 406 348	1 634 943	1 798 976	1 962 772	2 006 515	2 006 515	2 167 420	2 350 467	2 556 309
3.1 - 6600 ENGINEERING SERVICES GENERAL		7 850	9 338	10 686	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 - 4400 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES 56-58		850 173	955 082	1 135 871	1 326 497	1 351 497	1 351 497	1 479 902	1 641 372	1 808 383
3.3 - 6530 REFUSE REMOVAL 60-61		138 812	150 441	139 965	154 426	159 386	159 386	170 031	182 887	186 413
3.4 - 6620 ROADS		9 427	17 379	22 051	15 373	15 373	15 373	16 077	16 902	26 426
3.5 - 6606 SEWERAGE NETWORK		141 497	160 870	161 414	160 371	160 371	160 371	170 207	180 600	191 625
3.6 - 6650 WATER NETWORK		174 366	267 285	245 768	236 747	249 247	249 247	262 098	275 394	289 445
3.7 - 4410 ELECTRICAL ENG. CLIENT SERVICES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.8 - 4420 ELECTRICAL ENG. SYSTEM OPERATIONS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.9 - 2245 DEVELOP SERVICES & PROJECT MANAGEMENT		84 223	74 547	83 222	69 358	70 642	70 642	69 104	53 312	54 016
3.10 - 6540 CLEANING OF STREETS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		190 393	184 560	202 078	209 812	214 396	214 396	220 327	229 065	240 098
4.1 - 5111 COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION: GENERAL 20		10 896	9 498	12 454	7 258	7 258	7 258	7 430	7 802	8 192
4.2 - 5120 FIRE SERVICES 20-22		715	812	130	903	903	903	914	232	243
4.3 - 5140 TRAFFIC SERVICES: LICENCING 22-23		162 867	160 437	185 777	187 980	187 980	187 980	197 379	207 248	217 610
4.4 - 5705 DISASTER MANAGEMENT 25-26		226	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 - 5710 LAW ENFORCEMENT 26-27		1 246	294	968	37	612	612	1 038	40	42
4.6 - 3300 FORESTRY		1 827	1 484	974	1 947	1 918	1 918	1 792	1 882	1 976
4.7 - 3340 SPORTS GROUNDS: VAN DER STEL 35-36		278	96	74	300	300	300	-	-	-
4.8 - 3545 CEMETRY: STELLENBOSCH 43-44		1 362	1 271	1 314	1 125	1 125	1 125	1 181	1 240	1 302

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
4.9 - 3750 LIBRARY: PLEIN STREET 46-47		10 798	10 267	305	10 137	14 100	14 100	10 474	10 583	10 694
4.10 - 3113 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 5 - 6		179	81	82	126	201	201	119	39	39
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		11 557	12 856	14 493	13 891	13 809	13 809	13 502	14 177	14 886
5.1 - 7111 CORPORATE SERVICES: GENERAL 80-81		83	-	16	30	30	30	32	33	35
5.2 - 7180 HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES 81-82		1 278	1 925	1 204	1 637	1 637	1 637	1 141	1 198	1 258
5.3 - 5715 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY 82		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 - 7700 DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES 82-83		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5 - 7720 LEGAL SERVICES 84		2	23	4	31	31	31	33	35	36
5.6 - 7800 COUNCIL: GENERAL EXPENSES 85-86		624	846	980	1 173	1 090	1 090	725	761	799
5.7 - 9910 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 90-91		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.8 - 2235 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT 11-12		9 570	10 062	11 776	11 021	11 021	11 021	11 572	12 150	12 758
5.9 - 6220 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES 12-13		-	-	514	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		573 229	650 162	706 399	727 090	722 851	722 851	764 604	802 705	843 265
6.1 - 9900 FINANCIAL SERVICES: GENERAL 92-93		572 892	649 620	706 113	715 325	710 937	710 937	750 761	787 900	827 431
6.2 - 9920 FINANCIAL SERVICES: STORES 94		211	193	139	176	325	325	185	194	204
6.3 - 9921 FINANCIAL SERVICES: SCM 94		-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.4 - 5130 LOGISTICS AND FLEET MANAGEMENT 22		126	179	147	159	159	159	167	176	184
6.5 - 9932 SPECIAL RATING AREA		-	-	-	11 429	11 429	11 429	13 491	14 435	15 446
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue by Vote	2	2 202 895	2 505 746	2 755 238	2 967 736	3 015 249	3 015 249	3 232 284	3 482 269	3 748 967
Expenditure by Vote	1									
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		24 006	13 618	16 728	23 693	24 655	24 655	23 096	24 591	26 059
1.1 - 1100 MUNICIPAL MANAGER 1		7 102	1 486	5 878	9 583	9 668	9 668	7 901	8 420	8 941
1.2 - 1105 INTERNAL AUDIT 2		12 038	4 604	3 957	5 390	5 592	5 592	5 737	6 098	6 456
1.3 - 1106 AUDIT COMMITTEE 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 - 1111 LIAISON EXECUTIVE 2		(1 838)	802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 - 7770 COMMUNICATION SERVICES		2 627	2 420	2 632	4 444	4 359	4 359	4 741	5 050	5 322
1.6 - 8110 IDP AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS 88-89		3 967	4 205	4 125	4 011	4 691	4 691	4 400	4 689	4 998
1.7 - 8116 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION		109	102	136	265	345	345	316	334	343
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		78 789	82 392	102 613	130 807	134 714	134 714	157 986	156 105	167 843
2.1 - 2200 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT: GENERAL 3		10 346	10 960	11 771	14 011	13 982	13 982	22 792	24 007	25 404
2.2 - 2205 BUILDING CONTROL 4		7 728	8 604	10 109	11 450	11 450	11 450	12 393	13 145	14 038
2.3 - 2210 TOWN PLANNING 4 - 5		11 141	11 950	14 657	13 526	13 526	13 526	14 388	15 263	16 225
2.4 - 2230 TOWN DEVELOPMENT 5		5 824	5 757	6 405	9 017	9 017	9 017	9 616	10 228	10 897
2.5 - 8120 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 6 - 7		13 506	14 520	18 080	21 401	21 696	21 696	15 801	14 844	15 280
2.6 - 3780 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: GENERAL 8		60	23	3 513	3 732	3 732	3 732	3 844	3 921	4 038
2.7 - 3781 HOUSING ADMINISTRATION 9-10		17 483	18 738	23 562	35 297	38 124	38 124	38 713	39 293	33 911
2.8 - 3783 NEW HOUSING 10		12 700	11 840	14 516	22 374	23 188	23 188	40 439	35 404	48 050

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		1 168 066	1 425 261	1 538 143	1 636 653	1 706 900	1 706 900	1 853 971	1 997 280	2 146 817
3.1 - 6600 ENGINEERING SERVICES GENERAL		7 934	20 352	19 041	10 352	10 312	10 312	11 021	11 657	12 380
3.2 - 4400 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES 56-58		621 863	730 520	877 337	929 758	999 683	999 683	1 093 472	1 205 038	1 368 136
3.3 - 6530 REFUSE REMOVAL 60-61		64 936	148 977	150 843	135 122	142 893	142 893	139 978	148 624	145 774
3.4 - 6620 ROADS		114 022	118 675	107 887	130 707	130 707	130 707	140 183	145 696	159 691
3.5 - 6606 SEWERAGE NETWORK		159 370	156 196	165 849	182 162	181 604	181 604	202 189	212 812	199 605
3.6 - 6650 WATER NETWORK		140 964	188 552	174 987	185 692	178 778	178 778	195 150	203 879	188 604
3.7 - 4410 ELECTRICAL ENG. CLIENT SERVICES		6 203	7 151	3 924	7 119	7 119	7 119	7 315	7 480	7 724
3.8 - 4420 ELECTRICAL ENG. SYSTEM OPERATIONS		14 347	15 254	10 638	13 486	13 486	13 486	16 212	16 708	17 242
3.9 - 2245 DEVELOP SERVICES & PROJECT MANAGEMENT		18 625	10 845	13 596	14 225	15 897	15 897	19 073	16 510	18 082
3.10 - 6540 CLEANING OF STREETS		19 800	28 739	14 043	28 029	26 421	26 421	29 378	28 877	29 578
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		420 645	411 626	496 831	568 393	578 103	578 103	618 565	643 227	670 872
4.1 - 5111 COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION: GENERAL 20		12 350	17 161	22 489	19 877	20 217	20 217	21 234	22 147	23 473
4.2 - 5120 FIRE SERVICES 20-22		47 312	53 375	55 438	47 750	46 617	46 617	50 880	53 278	56 604
4.3 - 5140 TRAFFIC SERVICES: LICENCING 22-23		178 979	147 143	197 657	228 284	219 964	219 964	241 133	248 438	254 400
4.4 - 5705 DISASTER MANAGEMENT 25-26		6 853	6 021	4 685	7 974	9 244	9 244	9 810	9 774	10 275
4.5 - 5710 LAW ENFORCEMENT 26-27		90 033	94 425	108 004	132 810	150 612	150 612	156 741	166 450	175 651
4.6 - 3300 FORESTRY		38 206	47 883	54 777	67 260	66 835	66 835	71 845	73 717	77 775
4.7 - 3340 SPORTS GROUNDS: VAN DER STEL 35-36		17 086	20 144	20 667	23 654	23 804	23 804	24 798	26 234	27 606
4.8 - 3545 CEMETRY: STELLENBOSCH 43-44		4 714	5 881	5 077	6 813	6 853	6 853	7 750	7 600	8 039
4.9 - 3750 LIBRARY: PLEIN STREET 46-47		11 952	11 870	12 588	11 423	11 423	11 423	11 811	11 977	12 153
4.10 - 3113 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 5 - 6		13 160	7 723	15 448	22 548	22 533	22 533	22 562	23 612	24 896
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		169 238	179 640	195 729	236 952	238 980	238 980	257 801	270 298	285 324
5.1 - 7111 CORPORATE SERVICES: GENERAL 80-81		4 591	2 836	13 757	4 708	4 648	4 648	10 295	10 949	11 657
5.2 - 7180 HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES 81-82		30 714	46 126	52 423	82 216	82 501	82 501	86 993	92 650	98 702
5.3 - 5715 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY 82		1 244	1 309	1 347	5 963	1 648	1 648	1 827	1 949	2 079
5.4 - 7700 DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES 82-83		12 865	13 339	15 318	16 102	16 102	16 102	17 228	18 391	19 635
5.5 - 7720 LEGAL SERVICES 84		8 070	7 344	13 359	7 684	12 684	12 684	10 892	11 336	11 792
5.6 - 7800 COUNCIL: GENERAL EXPENSES 85-86		29 942	30 885	27 972	32 476	32 394	32 394	39 028	40 933	43 822
5.7 - 9910 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 90-91		43 530	41 070	41 577	48 918	48 978	48 978	50 580	52 234	54 026
5.8 - 2235 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT 11-12		17 499	11 644	12 562	16 908	18 048	18 048	18 105	18 185	18 907
5.9 - 6220 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES 12-13		20 783	25 088	17 414	21 977	21 977	21 977	22 854	23 672	24 706
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		90 279	130 206	149 803	144 583	148 310	148 310	161 735	172 259	179 082
6.1 - 9900 FINANCIAL SERVICES: GENERAL 92-93		75 654	115 832	131 980	115 765	118 875	118 875	128 287	137 097	141 647
6.2 - 9920 FINANCIAL SERVICES: STORES 94		2 373	2 648	3 822	2 079	2 152	2 152	2 596	2 374	2 535
6.3 - 9921 FINANCIAL SERVICES: SCM 94		8 506	9 325	10 416	12 119	12 687	12 687	14 345	15 237	16 220
6.4 - 5130 LOGISTICS AND FLEET MANAGEMENT 22		3 746	2 400	3 585	3 191	3 167	3 167	3 016	3 115	3 235
6.5 - 9932 SPECIAL RATING AREA		—	—	—	11 429	11 429	11 429	13 491	14 435	15 446
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	1 951 023	2 242 742	2 499 847	2 741 081	2 831 662	2 831 662	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A3 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by municipal vote)A

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	2	251 872	263 003	255 391	226 656	183 587	183 587	159 130	218 509	272 970

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1										
Revenue											
Exchange Revenue											
Service charges - Electricity	2	779 984	874 586	1 026 379	1 215 949	1 240 949	1 240 949	746 562	1 373 854	1 520 994	1 683 893
Service charges - Water	2	162 138	203 271	209 832	201 453	213 953	213 953	153 383	224 651	235 883	247 677
Service charges - Waste Water Management	2	106 739	114 952	127 606	132 113	132 113	132 113	101 973	140 040	148 442	157 348
Service charges - Waste Management	2	89 837	96 327	101 437	112 789	117 789	117 789	84 767	124 857	132 348	140 289
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	2	21 698	34 767	39 900	25 591	32 591	32 591	26 818	34 220	35 931	37 728
Agency services	2	3 438	3 697	3 817	3 961	3 961	3 961	2 972	4 159	4 367	4 586
Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned from Receivables	2	16 467	23 505	26 447	18 972	18 972	18 972	16 937	19 826	20 322	20 869
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	2	42 250	57 312	61 434	63 980	52 980	52 980	35 500	51 306	48 869	46 548
Dividends	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on Land	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental from Fixed Assets	2	12 373	11 056	11 733	14 249	14 249	14 249	9 645	14 962	15 710	16 496
Licence and permits	2	8 408	8 149	7 896	8 754	8 754	8 754	6 164	9 192	9 652	10 134
Special rating levies	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction Contract Revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Charges	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Revenue	2	44 608	47 734	50 025	59 231	59 231	59 231	30 503	11 054	11 607	12 188
Non-Exchange Revenue											
Property rates	2	452 023	484 454	530 581	571 651	577 763	577 763	448 917	616 977	654 218	693 712
Surcharges and Taxes	2	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2	146 658	166 868	187 263	173 403	173 403	173 403	134 381	182 073	191 177	200 735
Licences or permits	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	2	211 295	219 260	234 414	260 585	265 780	265 780	246 745	287 176	291 751	319 324
Interest	2	3 418	4 239	4 522	3 426	3 426	3 426	2 825	3 587	3 874	4 184
Fuel Levy	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Revenue	2	-	-	-	3 214	3 214	3 214	4 217	3 465	3 740	4 047
Gains on disposal of Assets	2	1 084	302	2 317	-	-	-	325	-	-	-
Other Gains	2	145	966	(1 003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		2 102 560	2 351 445	2 624 600	2 869 321	2 919 127	2 919 127	2 052 634	3 152 539	3 382 581	3 656 138
Expenditure											
Employee related costs	2	537 672	621 335	656 986	713 412	718 811	718 811	513 203	783 788	826 676	882 800
Remuneration of councillors	2	22 765	22 620	22 989	24 593	24 593	24 593	20 541	28 973	30 422	31 943
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	521 012	626 176	763 604	805 126	875 126	875 126	494 065	962 638	1 058 902	1 164 792
Inventory consumed	2,8	87 162	98 423	93 155	122 965	120 566	120 566	66 579	130 898	135 963	140 519
Debt impairment	2,3	70 722	49 124	24 479	77 289	(93 359)	(93 359)	-	80 767	82 786	83 452
Depreciation and amortisation	2	233 250	208 907	206 749	225 960	225 960	225 960	130 478	232 739	237 394	244 516
Interest	2	59 928	63 411	72 867	77 649	70 951	70 951	25 340	72 631	87 391	89 203
Contracted services	2	230 163	276 088	283 689	328 381	364 627	364 627	173 694	412 340	423 367	445 381
Transfers and subsidies	2	17 758	21 324	17 868	22 631	14 048	14 048	7 830	13 057	13 841	14 671
Irrecoverable debts written off	2	-	-	176 955	126 724	274 163	274 163	390	132 404	135 737	138 497
Operational costs	2	71 085	138 780	161 886	199 498	224 722	224 722	123 106	219 378	227 721	236 644
Losses on disposal of Assets	2	1 919	2 288	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Losses	2	534	1 692	8 183	630	630	630	-	3 540	3 559	3 580
Total Expenditure		1 853 969	2 130 168	2 489 758	2 724 858	2 820 838	2 820 838	1 555 225	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit)		248 591	221 277	134 842	144 463	98 289	98 289	497 409	79 385	118 821	180 141
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	6	100 312	106 864	125 957	98 415	96 121	96 121	46 559	79 745	99 688	92 829
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	6	23	47 437	4 682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Income Tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax		348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Minorities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	1	348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1										
Capital expenditure - Vote											
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		39	39	40	100	100	100	84	60	60	60
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		11 214	3 726	29 731	29 824	31 106	31 106	8 518	23 963	41 530	33 867
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		258 112	354 895	338 562	447 282	381 811	381 811	163 428	417 054	429 263	390 561
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		15 377	26 587	32 523	66 675	90 487	90 487	47 976	28 078	26 899	43 747
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		30 416	29 161	43 743	50 920	31 664	31 664	12 186	52 100	31 150	31 180
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		571	1 404	9 320	600	857	857	492	1 100	1 090	100
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total		315 729	415 812	453 918	595 400	536 024	536 024	232 684	522 356	529 992	499 514
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated	2										
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		-	42 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		524	556	1 162	5 580	3 380	3 380	2 102	9 293	5 633	416
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		-	2 115	8 383	22 900	22 249	22 249	3 603	28 410	51 632	7 500
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		1 625	3 610	8 283	14 910	29 899	29 899	9 342	16 443	21 614	13 191
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		569	1 039	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		-	494	1 242	3 700	3 443	3 443	3 310	2 800	1 160	150
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		2 718	50 114	19 134	47 090	58 970	58 970	18 356	56 946	80 038	21 257
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	3,7	318 447	465 927	473 053	642 490	594 994	594 994	251 041	579 302	610 030	520 771
Capital Expenditure - Functional											
Governance and administration		31 388	79 822	45 826	55 320	36 064	36 064	16 072	56 060	33 460	31 490
Executive and council		39	39	40	100	100	100	84	60	60	60
Finance and administration		31 348	79 784	45 786	55 220	35 964	35 964	15 988	56 000	33 400	31 430
Internal audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety		17 111	30 806	69 497	106 629	141 941	141 941	64 920	70 910	87 322	88 656
Community and social services		4 039	11 766	24 173	56 631	76 085	76 085	39 479	9 167	11 474	7 361
Sport and recreation		4 620	8 194	12 117	10 093	16 300	16 300	9 552	18 635	16 189	12 450
Public safety		1 638	7 584	5 788	8 261	19 298	19 298	7 728	11 870	13 450	35 027
Housing		6 815	3 262	27 419	31 644	30 259	30 259	8 160	31 238	46 210	33 818
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		73 885	91 426	114 732	99 849	72 370	72 370	33 467	94 716	107 046	144 868
Planning and development		9 308	14 453	26 522	5 135	5 878	5 878	3 763	3 397	2 442	1 095
Road transport		58 013	75 832	85 532	94 464	66 242	66 242	29 524	90 818	104 404	143 173
Environmental protection		6 564	1 140	2 678	250	250	250	180	500	200	600
Trading services		196 063	268 935	242 998	380 693	344 620	344 620	136 581	357 617	382 202	255 757
Energy sources		73 528	98 639	73 910	126 332	144 846	144 846	43 377	181 626	199 437	104 457
Water management		73 907	72 955	73 254	148 159	113 988	113 988	53 972	103 076	98 200	41 500
Waste water management		40 101	20 885	59 260	87 200	55 927	55 927	32 574	54 523	43 315	103 250
Waste management		8 527	76 457	36 574	19 002	29 859	29 859	6 659	18 392	41 250	6 550
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3,7	318 447	470 990	473 053	642 490	594 994	594 994	251 041	579 302	610 030	520 771
Funded by:											
National Government		90 625	86 958	95 420	63 693	63 693	63 693	48 883	53 794	49 349	50 445

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A5 Budgeted Capital Expenditure by vote, functional classification and funding

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1										
Provincial Government		8 543	19 575	27 322	21 885	19 890	19 890	3 955	15 558	37 336	30 276
District Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Nat / Prov Departm		17 155	14 779	34 759	33 057	19 000	19 000	11 992	20 000	35 753	2 700
Transfers recognised - capital	4	116 322	121 312	157 500	118 636	102 584	102 584	64 830	89 351	122 438	83 421
Borrowing	6	84 534	137 920	109 725	198 019	198 019	198 019	63 591	186 966	197 379	97 224
Internally generated funds		115 645	164 073	201 145	325 835	294 391	294 391	122 619	302 984	290 214	340 126
Total Capital Funding	7	316 501	423 304	468 371	642 490	594 994	594 994	251 041	579 302	610 030	520 771

Vote Description		Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Capital expenditure - Municipal Vote												
Multi-year expenditure appropriation												
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER												
1.1 - 1100 MUNICIPAL MANAGER 1												
1.2 - 1105 INTERNAL AUDIT 2												
1.3 - 1106 AUDIT COMMITTEE 2												
1.4 - 1111 LIAISON EXECUTIVE 2												
1.5 - 7770 COMMUNICATION SERVICES												
1.6 - 8110 IDP AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS 88-89												
1.7 - 8116 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION												
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES												
2.1 - 2200 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT: GENERAL 3												
2.2 - 2205 BUILDING CONTROL 4												
2.3 - 2210 TOWN PLANNING 4 - 5												
2.4 - 2230 TOWN DEVELOPMENT 5												
2.5 - 6120 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 6 - 7												
2.6 - 3780 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: GENERAL 8												
2.7 - 3781 HOUSING ADMINISTRATION 9-10												
2.8 - 3783 NEW HOUSING 10												
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES												
3.1 - 6600 ENGINEERING SERVICES GENERAL												
3.2 - 4400 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES 56-58												
3.3 - 6530 REFUSE REMOVAL 60-61												
3.4 - 6620 ROADS												
3.5 - 6606 SEWERAGE NETWORK												
3.6 - 6650 WATER NETWORK												
3.7 - 4410 ELECTRICAL ENG. CLIENT SERVICES												
3.8 - 4420 ELECTRICAL ENG. SYSTEM OPERATIONS												
3.9 - 2245 DEVELOP SERVICES & PROJECT MANAGEMENT												
3.10 - 6540 CLEANING OF STREETS												
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES												
4.1 - 5111 COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION: GENERAL 20												
4.2 - 5120 FIRE SERVICES 20-22												
4.3 - 5140 TRAFFIC SERVICES: LICENCING 22-23												
4.4 - 5705 DISASTER MANAGEMENT 25-26												
4.5 - 5710 LAW ENFORCEMENT 26-27												
4.6 - 3300 FORESTRY												
4.7 - 3340 SPORTS GROUNDS: VAN DER STEL 35-36												
4.8 - 3545 CEMETRY: STELLENBOSCH 43-44												
4.9 - 3750 LIBRARY: PLEIN STREET 46-47												
4.10 - 3113 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 5 - 6												
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES												
5.1 - 7111 CORPORATE SERVICES: GENERAL 80-81												
5.2 - 7180 HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES 81-82												
5.3 - 5715 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY 82												
5.4 - 7700 DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES 82-83												
5.5 - 7720 LEGAL SERVICES 84												
5.6 - 7800 COUNCIL - GENERAL EXPENSES 85-86												
5.7 - 9910 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 90-91												
5.8 - 2235 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT 11-12												
5.9 - 6220 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES 12-13												
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES												
6.1 - 9900 FINANCIAL SERVICES: GENERAL 92-93												
6.2 - 9920 FINANCIAL SERVICES: STORES 94												
6.3 - 9921 FINANCIAL SERVICES: SCM 94												
6.4 - 5130 LOGISTICS AND FLEET MANAGEMENT 22												
6.5 - 9932 SPECIAL RATING AREA												
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total												
Capital expenditure - Municipal Vote												
Single-year expenditure appropriation												
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER												
1.1 - 1100 MUNICIPAL MANAGER 1												
1.2 - 1105 INTERNAL AUDIT 2												
1.3 - 1106 AUDIT COMMITTEE 2												
1.4 - 1111 LIAISON EXECUTIVE 2												
1.5 - 7770 COMMUNICATION SERVICES												
1.6 - 8110 IDP AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS 88-89												
1.7 - 8116 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION												

[illegible]

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1										
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		524	556	1 162	5 580	3 380	3 380	2 102	9 293	5 633	416
2.1 - 2200 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT: GENERAL 3		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 - 2205 BUILDING CONTROL 4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.3 - 2210 TOWN PLANNING 4 - 5		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.4 - 2230 TOWN DEVELOPMENT 5		16	69	46	75	73	73	66	80	85	90
2.5 - 8120 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 6 - 7		508	85	113	1 475	927	927	19	1 693	618	85
2.6 - 3780 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: GENERAL 8		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.7 - 3781 HOUSING ADMINISTRATION 9-10		–	402	1 003	2 800	1 300	1 300	812	7 470	4 880	190
2.8 - 3783 NEW HOUSING 10		–	–	–	1 230	1 080	1 080	1 205	50	50	51
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		–	2 115	8 383	22 900	22 249	22 249	3 603	28 410	51 632	7 500
3.1 - 6600 ENGINEERING SERVICES GENERAL		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.2 - 4400 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES 56-58		–	–	1 000	19 700	20 124	20 124	2 868	23 210	45 817	–
3.3 - 6530 REFUSE REMOVAL 60-61		–	–	–	300	300	300	–	–	300	–
3.4 - 6620 ROADS		–	1 815	7 092	2 500	1 675	1 675	734	4 200	5 000	7 000
3.5 - 6606 SEWERAGE NETWORK		–	300	292	400	150	150	–	1 000	815	500
3.6 - 6650 WATER NETWORK		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.7 - 4410 ELECTRICAL ENG. CLIENT SERVICES		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.8 - 4420 ELECTRICAL ENG. SYSTEM OPERATIONS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.9 - 2245 DEVELOP SERVICES & PROJECT MANAGEMENT		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.10 - 6540 CLEANING OF STREETS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		1 625	3 610	8 283	14 910	29 899	29 899	9 342	16 443	21 614	13 191
4.1 - 5111 COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION: GENERAL 20		–	–	–	400	375	375	235	–	400	–
4.2 - 5120 FIRE SERVICES 20-22		23	–	1 364	1 000	527	527	527	1 000	1 000	1 000
4.3 - 5140 TRAFFIC SERVICES: LICENCING 22-23		–	1 099	97	6 250	8 353	8 353	378	4 000	7 000	1 500
4.4 - 5705 DISASTER MANAGEMENT 25-26		–	–	–	600	527	527	527	1 000	6 000	–
4.5 - 5710 LAW ENFORCEMENT 26-27		–	–	–	–	348	348	–	870	–	–
4.6 - 3300 FORESTRY		445	755	1 785	350	350	280	350	3 500	800	1 600
4.7 - 3340 SPORTS GROUNDS: VAN DER STEL 35-36		961	1 242	3 796	1 700	3 264	3 264	2 365	2 700	2 550	2 550
4.8 - 3545 CEMETRY: STELLENBOSCH 43-44		–	–	288	–	–	–	–	1 000	1 000	–
4.9 - 3750 LIBRARY: PLEIN STREET 46-47		196	514	869	1 110	7 063	7 063	4 070	200	255	41
4.10 - 3113 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 5 - 6		–	84	3 500	9 091	9 091	9 091	959	2 174	2 609	6 500
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		569	1 039	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.1 - 7111 CORPORATE SERVICES: GENERAL 80-81		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.2 - 7180 HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES 81-82		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.3 - 5715 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY 82		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.4 - 7700 DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES 82-83		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.5 - 7720 LEGAL SERVICES 84		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.6 - 7800 COUNCIL: GENERAL EXPENSES 85-86		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.7 - 9910 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 90-91		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.8 - 2235 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT 11-12		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.9 - 6220 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES 12-13		569	1 039	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		–	494	1 242	3 700	3 443	3 443	3 310	2 800	1 160	150
6.1 - 9900 FINANCIAL SERVICES: GENERAL 92-93		–	494	1 127	3 550	3 293	3 293	3 240	2 650	1 080	75
6.2 - 9920 FINANCIAL SERVICES: STORES 94		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.3 - 9921 FINANCIAL SERVICES: SCM 94		–	–	115	150	150	150	70	150	80	75
6.4 - 5130 LOGISTICS AND FLEET MANAGEMENT 22		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.5 - 9932 SPECIAL RATING AREA		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total		2 718	50 114	19 134	47 090	58 970	58 970	18 356	56 946	80 038	21 257
Total Capital Expenditure		318 447	465 927	473 053	642 490	594 994	594 994	251 041	579 302	610 030	520 771

Multi-year appropriation for Budget Year 2026/27 in the 2025/26 Annual Budget				Multi-year appropriation for 2027/28 in the 2025/26 Annual Budget				New multi-year appropriations (funds for new and existing projects)		
Appropriation for 2026/27	Adjustments in 2025/26	Downward adjustments for 2026/27	Appropriation carried forward	Appropriation for 2026/27	Adjustments in 2025/26	Downward adjustments for 2026/27	Appropriation carried forward	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position

Description		Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
ASSETS												
Current assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	1		578 713	606 395	549 503	649 027	562 897	562 897	768 818	455 039	452 962	546 624
Short term Investments	2		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables from exchange transaction	3		247 704	282 782	262 898	223 917	216 407	216 407	192 990	(141 749)	(154 554)	(197 435)
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	3		51 927	88 284	93 221	15 459	44 745	44 745	228 895	106 409	111 653	119 482
Current portion of non-current receivables	4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory	5		22 152	40 772	44 244	34 328	44 034	44 034	64 354	43 664	43 704	43 744
VAT	6		149 446	(912 778)	(4 089)	3 707	(8 045)	(8 045)	137 532	48 723	56 738	30 812
Other current assets	7		4 665	19 922	56 258	5 961	5 961	5 961	56 874	56 258	56 258	56 258
Total current assets			1 054 607	125 377	1 002 035	932 399	865 999	865 999	1 449 464	568 344	566 761	599 486
Non current assets												
Investments	8		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment property	9		425 076	416 396	415 993	425 813	425 813	425 813	415 760	415 554	415 545	415 532
Property, plant and equipment	10		5 212 464	5 450 062	5 743 605	6 605 601	6 557 758	6 557 758	6 283 733	6 526 878	6 553 333	6 457 471
Biological assets	11		5 143	2 925	2 800	5 877	5 877	5 877	2 800	2 800	3 300	2 800
Living and non-living resources	12		–	–	–	–	348	348	–	870	–	–
Heritage assets	13		1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313
Intangible assets	14		4 261	4 098	4 398	4 074	4 074	4 074	4 357	4 226	4 222	4 217
Trade and other receivables from exchange transaction	15		4 582	6 491	8 304	4 582	4 582	4 582	8 304	8 304	8 304	8 304
Non-current receivables from non-exchange transaction	15		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Other non-current assets	16		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non current assets			5 652 855	5 881 302	6 176 431	7 047 276	6 999 781	6 999 781	6 716 283	6 959 961	6 986 035	6 889 654
TOTAL ASSETS			6 707 462	6 006 678	7 178 466	7 979 675	7 865 780	7 865 780	8 165 747	7 528 305	7 552 796	7 489 140
LIABILITIES												
Current liabilities												
Bank overdraft	17		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial liabilities	18		55 047	69 853	71 571	62 457	62 457	62 457	36 651	71 571	71 571	71 571
Consumer deposits	19		22 348	24 190	25 395	23 689	23 689	23 689	26 418	25 395	25 395	25 395
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	20		321 390	312 529	318 728	334 833	302 925	302 925	164 997	108 750	94 610	68 475
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transaction	21		27 613	38 827	28 865	(4 638)	(26 865)	(26 865)	65 880	328 109	345 428	372 107
Provision	22		42 620	52 286	60 911	57 205	48 649	48 649	50 549	60 602	60 602	60 602
VAT	23		156 118	(906 789)	(228)	24 721	18 470	18 470	159 903	(510 952)	(543 858)	(598 334)
Other current liabilities	24		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 796	19 157	19 683
Total current liabilities			625 135	(409 104)	505 242	498 267	429 324	429 324	504 399	108 271	72 905	19 498
Non current liabilities												
Financial liabilities	25		447 598	514 496	443 131	775 285	775 285	775 285	443 131	566 639	564 749	497 515
Provision	26		100 222	108 058	150 088	161 010	160 669	160 669	149 312	158 484	158 942	159 424
Long term portion of trade payables	27		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other non-current liabilities	28		(14 823)	14 152	24 218	231 878	230 335	230 335	–	258 939	260 849	262 891
Total non current liabilities			532 997	636 707	617 437	1 168 172	1 166 288	1 166 288	592 443	984 061	984 540	919 830
TOTAL LIABILITIES			1 158 132	227 602	1 122 679	1 666 439	1 595 612	1 595 612	1 096 842	1 092 333	1 057 445	939 329
NET ASSETS			5 549 330	5 779 076	6 055 787	6 313 236	6 270 167	6 270 167	7 068 905	6 435 972	6 495 351	6 549 811
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY												
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	29		5 589 748	5 749 770	5 941 121	5 950 789	5 878 281	5 878 281	5 941 376	5 721 521	5 799 363	5 830 495
Reserves and funds	30		186 712	271 680	335 720	362 447	391 886	391 886	335 720	714 451	695 988	719 316
Other	31		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	10		5 776 460	6 021 450	6 276 842	6 313 236	6 270 167	6 270 167	6 277 096	6 435 972	6 495 351	6 549 811

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows

Description		Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand			Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES												
Receipts												
Property rates			1 249 264	1 315 228	1 149 536	548 788	554 656	554 656	(873 743)	615 837	652 787	691 955
Service charges			920 983	1 081 723	1 270 229	1 858 920	1 903 096	1 903 096	(1 035 683)	2 093 191	2 262 153	2 474 120
Other revenue			16 911	77 126	71 621	230 996	236 346	236 346	(55 129)	159 332	164 386	177 749
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational		1	1 235	203	1 666	262 139	259 889	259 889	(13 171)	287 176	291 751	319 324
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital		1	52	–	8 002	98 415	89 921	89 921	(88 997)	79 745	99 688	92 829
Interest			–	–	–	63 980	52 980	52 980	(23 019)	51 306	48 869	46 548
Dividends			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments												
Suppliers and employees			(370 530)	(2 713 449)	(3 876 399)	(2 405 393)	(2 556 697)	(2 556 697)	(2 731 785)	(2 682 322)	(2 858 737)	(3 080 865)
Interest			–	–	–	(62 215)	(62 215)	(62 215)	–	(63 458)	(77 760)	(79 090)
Transfers and Subsidies		1	(4 786)	–	–	(22 631)	(22 631)	(22 631)	–	(13 057)	(13 841)	(14 671)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			1 813 130	(239 170)	(1 375 344)	572 998	455 345	455 345	(4 821 530)	527 751	569 296	627 898
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES												
Receipts												
Proceeds on disposal of PPE			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables			(4 599)	(6 509)	(8 321)	(4 599)	(4 599)	(4 599)	(8 321)	–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance Refund - Capital			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest on Short Term Investment (Greater			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments												
Capital assets			(9 248)	8 408	22 510	–	–	–	29 943	(666 197)	(701 535)	(598 887)
Retention (Capital)			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			(13 847)	1 900	14 189	(4 599)	(4 599)	(4 599)	21 622	(666 197)	(701 535)	(598 887)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES												
Receipts												
Short term loans			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing			–	(137 446)	–	198 019	198 019	198 019	–	186 966	199 379	133 474
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits			(1 369)	(290)	(785)	–	–	–	(214)	–	–	–
Payments												
Repayment of borrowing			(46 031)	(55 047)	(69 648)	(62 215)	(62 215)	(62 215)	(34 920)	(63 458)	(77 760)	(79 090)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES			(47 400)	(192 783)	(70 432)	135 804	135 804	135 804	(35 134)	123 508	121 618	54 384
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD												
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:		2	443 400	578 709	606 395	678 807	678 807	678 807	549 503	549 503	534 565	523 944
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:		2	2 195 283	148 656	(825 193)	1 383 010	1 265 357	1 265 357	(4 285 539)	534 565	523 944	607 339

References

1. Local/District municipalities to include transfers from/to District/Local Municipalities
2. Cash equivalents includes investments with maturities of 3 months or less
3. The MTREF is populated directly from SA30.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A8 Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Cash and investments available											
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	1	2 195 283	148 656	(825 193)	1 383 010	1 265 357	1 265 357	(4 285 539)	534 565	523 944	607 339
Other current investments > 90 days		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non current Investments	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash and investments available:		2 195 283	148 656	(825 193)	1 383 010	1 265 357	1 265 357	(4 285 539)	534 565	523 944	607 339
Application of cash and investments											
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Unspent con		32 058	38 487	28 825	(4 691)	(18 336)	(18 336)	65 840	28 825	28 825	28 825
Unspent borrowing		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Statutory requirements	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other working capital requirements	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other provisions		190 251	144 844	171 417	237 134	195 674	195 674	338 843	120 083	109 196	98 339
Long term investments committed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments	5	186 712	271 680	335 720	151 262	180 701	391 886	546 906	378 731	360 267	383 596
Total Application of cash and investments:		409 021	455 011	535 963	383 705	358 040	569 225	951 589	527 639	498 289	510 760
Surplus(shortfall) - Excluding Non-Current Creditors Trf to De		1 786 262	(306 355)	(1 361 155)	999 306	907 317	696 132	(5 237 128)	6 926	25 655	96 579
Creditors transferred to Debt Relief - Non-Current portion		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus(shortfall) - Including Non-Current Creditors Trf to De		1 786 262	(306 355)	(1 361 155)	999 306	907 317	696 132	(5 237 128)	6 926	25 655	96 579

References

1. Must reconcile with Budgeted Cash Flows
2. For example: VAT, taxation
3. Council approval for policy required - include sufficient working capital (e.g. allowing for a % of current debtors > 90 days as uncollectable)
4. For example: sinking fund requirements for borrowing
5. Council approval required for each reserve created and basis of cash backing of reserves

Other working capital requirements											
Debtors		131 139	167 685	147 311	97 699	107 251	107 251	(173 846)	(11 333)	(14 586)	(29 864)
Creditors due		321 390	312 529	318 728	334 833	302 925	302 925	164 997	108 750	94 610	68 475
Total		(190 251)	(144 844)	(171 417)	(237 134)	(195 674)	(195 674)	(338 843)	(120 083)	(109 196)	(98 339)

Debtors collection assumptions											
Balance outstanding - debtors		304 230	377 574	364 440	243 974	265 751	265 751	430 206	(27 019)	(34 580)	(69 631)
Estimate of debtors collection rate		43.1%	44.4%	40.4%	40.0%	40.4%	40.4%	-40.4%	41.9%	42.2%	42.9%

Long term investments committed											
Balance (Insert description; eg sinking fund)											
Bankers Acceptance Certificate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deposit Taking Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bank Repurchase Agreements		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derivative Financial Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (Sinking)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Listed/Unlisted Bonds and Stocks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
National Government Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negotiable Certificate of Deposits: Banks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unamortised Debt Expense		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unamortised Preference Share Expense		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest Rate Swaps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reserves to be backed by cash/investments											
Housing Development Fund		–	–	–	9 396	9 396	9 396	–	–	–	–
Capital replacement		176 826	261 795	325 835	131 980	161 419	161 419	325 835	704 566	686 102	709 431
Self-insurance		9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885
Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee Benefit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-current Provisions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment in associate account		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capitalisation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6	186 712	271 680	335 720	151 262	180 701	391 886	546 906	925 636	695 988	719 316

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A9 Asset Management

Description		Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand			Audited	Audited	Audited	Original	Adjusted	Full Year	Budget Year	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE											
Total New Assets		1	212 103	331 848	240 408	234 181	222 402	222 402	252 549	357 496	314 544
Roads Infrastructure			32 420	24 591	51 272	33 800	22 181	22 181	17 098	28 100	89 000
Storm water Infrastructure			291	3 750	7 148	3 600	2 000	2 000	1 500	2 500	1 500
Electrical Infrastructure			57 651	71 497	46 177	83 792	87 147	87 147	124 636	142 256	90 139
Water Supply Infrastructure			72 816	71 949	49 682	33 741	23 336	23 336	31 959	58 569	33 492
Sanitation Infrastructure			495	-	-	-	-	-	1 500	15 000	20 000
Solid Waste Infrastructure			7 463	73 920	31 423	17 152	28 109	28 109	17 642	36 700	5 500
Rail Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure			-	1 908	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	3 000	2 500	2 500
Infrastructure			171 135	247 615	189 702	176 084	166 772	166 772	197 336	285 625	242 131
Community Facilities			4 400	866	935	-	1 017	1 017	100	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities			453	5 582	4 714	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets			4 853	6 449	5 649	-	1 017	1 017	100	-	-
Heritage Assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Buildings			18 561	88	485	2 850	803	803	1 600	3 650	20 827
Housing			-	43 270	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 000	2 000
Other Assets			18 561	43 358	485	2 850	803	803	3 600	5 650	22 827
Biological or Cultivated Assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment			5 814	6 825	11 209	7 000	5 000	5 000	4 500	7 500	4 500
Furniture and Office Equipment			1 397	2 445	1 721	2 365	2 798	2 798	1 425	1 515	1 377
Machinery and Equipment			8 627	7 997	18 786	20 063	13 441	13 441	21 769	34 206	27 509
Transport Assets			1 717	17 159	12 855	25 818	32 223	32 223	22 950	23 000	16 200
Land			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature			-	-	-	-	348	348	870	-	-
Immature			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources			-	-	-	-	348	348	870	-	-
Total Renewal of Existing Assets		2	22 303	32 944	43 226	52 687	68 596	68 596	69 453	82 218	40 574
Roads Infrastructure			7 973	15 612	8 080	8 300	14 500	14 500	6 500	10 500	10 000
Storm water Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Infrastructure			10 612	13 199	18 791	29 587	22 787	22 787	39 690	55 131	14 424
Water Supply Infrastructure			2 605	568	8 589	6 000	16 950	16 950	10 000	10 000	10 000
Sanitation Infrastructure			593	3 250	5 898	6 000	11 725	11 725	10 000	5 000	5 000
Solid Waste Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure			21 783	32 629	41 358	49 887	65 962	65 962	66 190	80 631	39 424
Community Facilities			73	126	1 592	2 800	2 635	2 635	2 613	1 038	500
Sport and Recreation Facilities			329	190	276	-	-	-	650	550	650
Community Assets			402	315	1 867	2 800	2 635	2 635	3 263	1 588	1 150
Heritage Assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Buildings			117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets			117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Office Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Upgrading of Existing Assets		6	84 041	106 197	189 419	355 623	303 996	303 996	257 300	170 316	165 653
Roads Infrastructure			18 421	28 021	13 975	40 364	17 058	17 058	55 370	50 954	32 723
Storm water Infrastructure			-	100	5	500	500	500	300	600	400
Electrical Infrastructure			5 483	13 210	7 794	7 593	22 501	22 501	19 400	3 000	3 250
Water Supply Infrastructure			6 962	13 703	52 280	125 254	103 489	103 489	62 141	55 000	15 000
Sanitation Infrastructure			38 721	12 782	51 338	70 300	42 113	42 113	41 823	13 665	72 750
Solid Waste Infrastructure			-	1 253	811	1 000	900	900	500	4 300	1 000
Rail Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure			137	5 945	2 160	2 500	2 500	2 500	3 500	4 250	2 100
Infrastructure			69 724	75 014	128 363	247 511	189 062	189 062	183 034	131 769	127 223
Community Facilities			6 974	13 094	27 941	61 828	81 177	81 177	17 902	5 998	10 400
Sport and Recreation Facilities			1 856	4 070	2 773	4 361	10 257	10 257	4 500	4 200	4 700
Community Assets			8 830	17 163	30 714	66 188	91 434	91 434	22 402	10 198	15 100
Heritage Assets			276	4 070	2 087	-	728	728	400	1 500	-
Revenue Generating			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Buildings			5 211	8 813	19 994	32 545	13 734	13 734	36 050	16 650	21 330
Housing			-	200	7 392	8 878	8 538	8 538	11 914	5 700	1 500
Other Assets			5 211	9 014	27 385	41 423	22 272	22 272	47 964	22 350	22 830
Biological or Cultivated Assets			-	216	371	-	-	-	-	500	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited	Audited	Audited	Original	Adjusted	Full Year	Budget Year	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2
R thousand										
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		-	720	498	500	500	500	1 000	1 500	500
Furniture and Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	2 500	2 500	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure	4	318 447	470 990	473 053	642 490	594 994	594 994	579 302	610 030	520 771
Roads Infrastructure		58 813	68 224	73 327	82 464	53 739	53 739	78 968	89 554	131 723
Storm water Infrastructure		291	3 850	7 154	4 100	2 500	2 500	1 800	3 100	1 900
Electrical Infrastructure		73 746	97 906	72 762	120 972	132 435	132 435	183 727	200 387	107 813
Water Supply Infrastructure		82 382	86 220	110 551	164 994	143 775	143 775	104 100	123 569	58 492
Sanitation Infrastructure		39 809	16 032	57 236	76 300	53 838	53 838	53 323	33 665	97 750
Solid Waste Infrastructure		7 463	75 173	32 234	18 152	29 009	29 009	18 142	41 000	6 500
Rail Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure		137	7 854	6 160	6 500	6 500	6 500	6 500	6 750	4 600
Infrastructure		262 642	355 259	359 423	473 483	421 795	421 795	446 560	498 024	408 779
Community Facilities		11 446	14 086	30 468	64 628	84 829	84 829	20 615	7 035	10 900
Sport and Recreation Facilities		2 639	9 842	7 763	4 361	10 257	10 257	5 150	4 750	5 350
Community Assets		14 085	23 927	38 231	68 988	95 086	95 086	25 765	11 785	16 250
Heritage Assets		276	4 070	2 087	-	728	728	400	1 500	-
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Buildings		23 890	8 901	20 479	35 395	14 537	14 537	37 650	20 300	42 157
Housing		-	43 471	7 392	8 878	8 538	8 538	13 914	7 700	3 500
Other Assets		23 890	52 372	27 871	44 273	23 075	23 075	51 564	28 000	45 657
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	216	371	-	-	-	-	500	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		5 814	7 545	11 707	7 500	5 500	5 500	5 500	9 000	5 000
Furniture and Office Equipment		1 397	2 445	1 721	2 365	2 798	2 798	1 425	1 515	1 377
Machinery and Equipment		8 627	7 997	18 786	20 063	13 441	13 441	21 769	34 206	27 509
Transport Assets		1 717	17 159	12 855	25 818	32 223	32 223	25 450	25 500	16 200
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	348	348	870	-	-
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources		-	-	-	-	348	348	870	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - Asset class		318 447	470 990	473 053	642 490	594 994	594 994	579 302	610 030	520 771
ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	5 648 257	5 874 793	6 168 109	7 042 678	6 995 182	6 995 182	6 951 640	6 977 713	6 881 333
Roads Infrastructure		855 920	868 112	897 766	967 313	938 588	938 588	925 690	935 754	976 362
Storm water Infrastructure		35 114	37 915	44 020	50 552	48 952	48 952	44 667	45 944	44 709
Electrical Infrastructure		993 264	1 059 402	1 097 455	1 191 140	1 214 394	1 214 394	1 235 840	1 251 594	1 157 632
Water Supply Infrastructure		1 407 862	1 448 307	1 464 654	1 666 940	1 632 739	1 632 739	1 514 016	1 532 391	1 465 139
Sanitation Infrastructure		1 047 729	1 034 939	1 062 855	1 139 081	1 116 085	1 116 085	1 084 390	1 064 096	1 127 708
Solid Waste Infrastructure		54 630	123 150	179 473	185 692	196 549	196 549	195 404	218 218	183 650
Rail Infrastructure		6 251	6 251	6 251	6 251	6 251	6 251	30 293	30 293	30 293
Coastal Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure		1 129	14 926	22 901	27 026	27 026	27 026	31 084	31 327	29 668
Infrastructure		4 401 900	4 593 002	4 799 417	5 233 996	5 180 585	5 180 585	5 061 384	5 109 617	5 015 162
Community Assets		140 207	162 452	178 044	255 343	275 591	275 591	193 256	179 167	183 312
Heritage Assets		1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		425 076	416 396	415 993	425 813	425 813	425 813	415 554	415 545	415 532
Operational Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets		49 956	29 993	71 521	521 992	502 349	502 349	548 219	521 758	520 361
Biological or Cultivated Assets		5 143	2 925	2 800	5 877	5 877	5 877	2 800	3 300	2 800
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		4 261	4 098	4 398	4 074	4 074	4 074	4 226	4 222	4 217
Computer Equipment		28 635	24 624	26 644	(12 418)	(12 418)	(12 418)	23 517	24 884	22 182
Furniture and Office Equipment		15 522	13 169	14 023	(4 479)	(3 230)	(3 230)	11 066	11 068	10 796
Machinery and Equipment		21 837	19 963	28 221	56 396	48 820	48 820	45 271	63 263	71 599
Transport Assets		92 814	109 622	124 914	93 202	104 490	104 490	143 345	142 755	133 240
Land		461 594	497 238	500 820	461 571	461 571	461 571	500 820	500 820	500 820
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living Resources		-	-	-	-	348	348	870	-	-
TOTAL ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY - PPE (WDV)	5	5 648 257	5 874 793	6 168 109	7 042 678	6 994 834	6 994 834	6 950 770	6 977 713	6 881 333
EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS										
Depreciation	7	233 250	208 907	206 749	225 960	225 960	225 960	232 739	237 394	244 516
Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class	3	84 992	123 724	107 227	150 852	143 613	143 613	160 954	169 689	175 340
Roads Infrastructure		20 485	20 280	24 735	25 505	26 205	26 205	28 502	29 094	37 459
Storm water Infrastructure		862	1 693	910	2 205	1 505	1 505	3 709	3 913	4 120
Electrical Infrastructure		10 633	14 130	7 295	20 771	20 771	20 771	23 687	24 258	25 057
Water Supply Infrastructure		10 858	12 398	9 814	15 321	14 191	14 191	13 957	14 845	15 319
Sanitation Infrastructure		7 327	37 540	16 277	22 762	19 028	19 028	22 447	27 710	28 657
Solid Waste Infrastructure		6 163	6 091	6 140	8 040	8 040	8 040	8 394	8 763	9 053
Rail Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited	Audited	Audited	Original	Adjusted	Full Year	Budget Year	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2
R thousand										
<i>Information and Communication Infrastructure</i>		2 371	2 406	2 701	2 811	2 811	2 811	2 868	2 925	3 027
Infrastructure		58 698	94 538	67 871	97 415	92 552	92 552	103 565	111 510	122 693
Community Facilities		7 049	7 900	6 725	6 379	7 573	7 573	7 845	8 095	8 353
Sport and Recreation Facilities		—	8	8	15	15	15	16	16	16
Community Assets		7 049	7 908	6 733	6 394	7 589	7 589	7 860	8 111	8 369
Heritage Assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue Generating		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-revenue Generating		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment properties		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operational Buildings		7 106	7 953	15 310	22 927	23 002	23 002	23 436	23 598	24 336
Housing		123	170	297	5 843	2 343	2 343	7 350	7 357	368
Other Assets		7 229	8 123	15 607	28 770	25 345	25 345	30 786	30 955	24 704
Biological or Cultivated Assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Servitudes		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licences and Rights		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intangible Assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer Equipment		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Office Equipment		2 806	2 041	1 721	2 796	2 621	2 621	2 967	3 090	3 186
Machinery and Equipment		743	716	772	851	851	851	868	886	917
Transport Assets		8 468	10 399	14 523	14 625	14 655	14 655	14 907	15 139	15 472
Libraries		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mature		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immature		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Living Resources		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OTHER ITEMS		318 242	332 631	313 976	376 812	369 573	369 573	393 693	407 083	419 856
<i>Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex</i>		33.4%	29.5%	49.2%	63.6%	62.6%	62.6%	56.4%	41.4%	39.6%
<i>Renewal and upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprecn</i>		45.6%	66.6%	112.5%	180.7%	164.9%	164.9%	140.4%	106.4%	84.3%
<i>R&M as a % of PPE & Investment Property</i>		1.5%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
<i>Renewal and upgrading and R&M as a % of PPE and Investment Prop</i>		3.4%	4.5%	5.5%	8.0%	7.4%	7.4%	7.0%	6.1%	5.6%

References

1. Detail of new assets provided in Table SA34a
2. Detail of renewal of existing assets provided in Table SA34b
3. Detail of Repairs and Maintenance by Asset Class provided in Table SA34c
4. Must reconcile to total capital expenditure on Budgeted Capital Expenditure
5. Must reconcile to 'Budgeted Financial Position' (written down value)
6. Detail of upgrading of existing assets provided in Table SA34e
7. Detail of depreciation provided in Table SA34d

WC024 Stellenbosch - Table A10 Basic service delivery measurement

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Household service targets	1									
Water:										
Piped water inside dwelling		40 626	40 626	40 676	40 726	40 676	40 676	40 726	40 776	40 826
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)		4 461	4 461	4 561	4 664	4 561	4 561	4 664	4 769	4 876
Using public tap (at least min.service level)	2	4 778	4 778	4 878	4 980	4 878	4 878	4 980	5 084	5 191
Other water supply (at least min.service level)	4	684	684	834	1 017	834	834	1 017	1 240	1 512
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		50 550	50 550	50 950	51 387	50 950	50 950	51 387	51 869	52 404
Using public tap (< min.service level)	3	1 170	1 170	1 070	979	1 070	1 070	979	896	820
Other water supply (< min.service level)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No water supply		207	207	157	119	157	157	119	90	68
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		1 377	1 377	1 227	1 098	1 227	1 227	1 098	986	888
Total number of households	5	51 927	51 927	52 177	52 485	52 177	52 177	52 485	52 855	53 292
Sanitation/sewerage:										
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)		46 256	46 256	46 306	46 356	46 306	46 306	46 356	46 406	46 456
Flush toilet (with septic tank)		2 165	2 165	2 265	2 370	2 265	2 265	2 370	2 480	2 595
Chemical toilet		407	407	420	433	420	420	433	446	460
Pit toilet (ventilated)		50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)		1 898	1 898	2 236	2 633	2 236	2 236	2 633	3 101	3 652
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		50 777	50 777	51 227	51 792	51 227	51 227	51 792	52 433	53 163
Bucket toilet		800	800	700	613	700	700	613	537	470
Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)		50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No toilet provisions		300	300	250	208	250	250	208	173	144
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		1 150	1 150	950	821	950	950	821	710	614
Total number of households	5	51 927	51 927	52 177	52 613	52 177	52 177	52 613	53 143	53 777
Energy:										
Electricity (at least min.service level)		14 821	14 821	15 071	15 325	15 071	15 071	15 325	15 583	15 846
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)		35 003	35 003	35 253	35 505	35 253	35 253	35 505	35 759	36 014
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		49 824	49 824	50 324	50 830	50 324	50 324	50 830	51 342	51 860
Electricity (< min.service level)		150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other energy sources		1 703	1 703	1 703	1 485	1 703	1 703	1 485	1 295	1 129
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		1 853	1 853	1 853	1 635	1 853	1 853	1 635	1 445	1 279
Total number of households	5	51 677	51 677	52 177	52 465	52 177	52 177	52 465	52 787	53 140
Refuse:										
Removed at least once a week		48 149	48 149	48 149	48 654	48 149	48 149	48 654	49 164	49 680
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>		48 149	48 149	48 149	48 654	48 149	48 149	48 654	49 164	49 680
Removed less frequently than once a week		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Using communal refuse dump		978	978	978	930	978	978	930	885	841
Using own refuse dump		2 000	2 000	2 000	1 905	2 000	2 000	1 905	1 815	1 728
Other rubbish disposal		700	700	700	653	700	700	653	609	568
No rubbish disposal		350	350	350	306	350	350	306	268	234
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>		4 028	4 028	4 028	3 794	4 028	4 028	3 794	3 576	3 372
Total number of households	5	52 177	52 177	52 177	52 448	52 177	52 177	52 448	52 740	53 052

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Households receiving Free Basic Service	7									
Water (6 kilolitres per household per month)		6 943 731	(1 441 558)	(10 102 281)	10 005 856	10 005 856	10 005 856	10 506 149	11 031 456	11 583 029
Sanitation (free minimum level service)		7 815 214	(1 594 512)	(12 675 011)	11 502 355	11 502 355	11 502 355	12 192 496	12 924 046	13 699 489
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per household per month)		20 302 554	25 141 618	30 763 994	90 984 987	90 984 987	90 984 987	100 729 479	111 517 606	123 461 142
Refuse (removed at least once a week)		11 513 549	(1 553 297)	(21 219 416)	24 569 814	24 569 814	24 569 814	26 044 003	27 606 643	29 263 042
Informal Settlements		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Formal Settlements (R'000)	8									
Water (6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)		(6 944)	1 442	10 102	(10 006)	(10 006)	(10 006)	19 912	(10 506)	(11 031)
Sanitation (free sanitation service to indigent households)		(7 815)	1 595	12 675	(11 502)	(11 502)	(11 502)	25 372	(12 192)	(12 924)
Electricity/other energy (50kwh per indigent household per month)		(20 303)	(25 142)	(30 764)	(90 985)	(90 985)	(90 985)	(22 759)	(100 729)	(111 518)
Refuse (removed once a week for indigent households)		(11 514)	1 553	21 219	(24 570)	(24 570)	(24 570)	43 530	(26 044)	(27 607)
Cost of Free Basic Services provided - Informal Formal Settlements (R'000)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total cost of FBS provided		(46 575)	(20 552)	13 233	(137 063)	(137 063)	(137 063)	66 056	(149 472)	(163 080)
Highest level of free service provided per household										
Property rates (R value threshold)		200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	250 000	250 000	250 000
Water (kilolitres per household per month)		10	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sanitation (kilolitres per household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation (Rand per household per month)		101	101	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
Electricity (kwh per household per month)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Refuse (average litres per week)		250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Revenue cost of subsidised services provided (R'000)	9									
Property rates (tariff adjustment) (impermissable values per section 17 of MPRA)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property rates exemptions, reductions and rebates and impermissable values in excess of		(35 175)	6 418	50 832	(50 465)	(50 465)	(50 465)	99 347	(55 289)	(58 606)
Water (in excess of 6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation (in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity/other energy (in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse (in excess of one removal a week for indigent households)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Housing - rental rebates		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing - top structure subsidies	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total revenue cost of subsidised services provided		(35 175)	6 418	50 832	(50 465)	(50 465)	(50 465)	99 347	(55 289)	(58 606)

References

1. Include services provided by another entity; e.g. Eskom
2. Stand distance <= 200m from dwelling
3. Stand distance > 200m from dwelling
4. Borehole, spring, rain-water tank etc.
5. Must agree to total number of households in municipal area (informal settlements receiving services must be included)
6. Include value of subsidy provided by municipality above provincial subsidy level
7. Show number of households receiving at least these levels of services completely free (informal settlements must be included)
8. Must reflect the cost to the municipality of providing the Free Basic Service
9. Reflect the cost to the municipality in terms of 'revenue foregone' of providing free services (note this will not equal 'Revenue Foregone' on SA1)

PART 2

A: OVERVIEW OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Background

Stellenbosch Municipality is located in the heart of the Cape Winelands. It is situated about 50 km from Cape Town and is flanked by the N1 and N2 main routes. The municipal area covers approximately 900 km².



State of the Greater Stellenbosch Area

Introduction

Stellenbosch Municipality is located at the edge of the City of Cape Town but still manages to retain its distinct small-town character. This undoubtedly gives Stellenbosch a strong competitive advantage – sharply contrasting with similarly sized towns located 400 km or more from the nearest metropolis. Aside from being a mere 50 km from Cape Town’s central business district (CBD) and being flanked by the N1 and N2 main routes, Stellenbosch is also just 30 km away from the sea (at Somerset West/Strand) and only a few kilometres away from one of the most attractive mountain ranges of the Boland. In addition, Stellenbosch is a mere 28 km from Cape Town International Airport, one of South Africa’s top (air) links to the global economy, and not much further away from Cape Town Harbour, the shipping portal to both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

This convergence of environmental resources, scenic quality and business opportunities has two other mutually reinforcing spin-offs: The largest number of JSE-listed companies based in any small South African town have their headquarters in Stellenbosch, and the town is home to a disproportionately high number of corporate CEOs and executives, which in turn means that it can sustain a comparatively high level of economic activity and consumer services for a town of its size. This results in other benefits throughout the value-add chain and for employment. The municipal area covers approximately 900 km². The municipality’s area of jurisdiction includes the towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, as well as several rural hamlets such as Wemmershoek, La Motte, De Novo, Kylemore, Pniël, Johannesdal, Lanquedoc, Groot Drakenstein, Muldersvlei, Klapmuts, Elsenburg, Raithby, Jamestown, Koelenhof and Vloottenburg (most with a population of less than 5 000). Apart from formal settlement areas, the municipal area also includes several informal settlements. Franschhoek, known as the “French Corner”, is celebrated for its exceptional culinary scene, offering a delectable fusion of French and South African flavours. It is a favourite among local and international tourists. Due to recent developments, Klapmuts is considered a regional growth node thanks to its regional connectivity.

Stellenbosch is the second oldest town in South Africa, dating back to 1679 when an island in the Eerste River was named Stellenbosch by the then Governor of the Cape, Simon van der Stel. The first farming activities in the area were started in 1679. Today, the area has become primarily known for its extraordinary wines and fruits. The towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek are renowned for various architectural styles such as Dutch, Georgian, and Victorian, which reflect their heritage and traditions, but also divisions of the past.

The area houses excellent educational institutions, including the University of Stellenbosch and several prestigious schools. It has a strong business sector, ranging from major South African businesses and corporations to smaller enterprises and home industries. The tourism industry alone

is responsible for the creation of about 18 000 jobs in the area. Wine farms and cellars abound, and the area is the home of the very first wine route in South Africa. A variety of sports facilities are available. Coetzenburg, with its athletics and rugby stadiums, has delivered star performances over many generations. The municipal area has a variety of theatres, which include Stellenbosch University's HB Thom Theatre, Oude Libertas Amphitheatre (renowned for its summer season of music, theatre, and dance), and Spier Amphitheatre, as well as Klein Libertas Theatre, Dorp Street Theatre, and Aan de Braak Theatre.

Ward Demarcation

The Stellenbosch Municipality is currently structured into the following **23** wards:

Table 12: Municipal ward demarcation

Ward	Areas
1	Mooiwater, Franschhoek Town and Surrounding Farms
2	Langrug, La Motte, Dennegeur, Groendal
3	Lanquedoc, Wemmershoek to La Motte Wine Farm and Leopards Leap Wine Farm
4	Kylemore, Johannesdal, Pniël and Surrounding Farms
5	Ida's Valley (Hillside Village, La Gratitude Park (Kreefgat), The Ridge, La Roche, Lindida, Bloekomlaan(Moses / Martin) Lindley)
6	On the corner of Moffat Street to the end of Lelie Street, the Corner of Moffat Street to Rustenburg Road, Desch Street to Rustenburg Road, Moffat Street, Hahn Street, Weber Street, Tindell Street, Juffernbruch Street, Kahler Street, Luckhoff Street, Erasmussmith Street, Baker Street, Desch Street, Lelie Street, Protea Street to Erasmussmith Street, Botmanskop Way, Dahlia Street, Speler Street, Rustenburg road of the corner of Helshoogte Road to Lelie Street; Glenelly Estate in Lelie Street; Helderfontein in Helshoogte Road; Nietvoorbij on R44; Blue Jay/ Timberlea Trust Farm on R44; Kloofbosch on R44; Babin Farm on R44; Morgenhoff Wine Estate on R44; Remhoogte on R44; Groenhof on R44; Muratie Wine Estate on R44; Delheim Wine Estate on R44; Kanonkop on R44; Uitkyk on R44; Warrick on R44; Lievland on R44
7	Mostertsdrift, Karindal, Rozendal, Uniepark, Simonswyk and Universiteitsoord
8	Stellenbosch University campus and university residence area; Coetzenburg, (partially:) Koloniesland
9	Stellenbosch CBD, Part of the US campus (residential areas within both these areas), the Southern border is the Eerste River, the Northern border is Merriman Street, the Eastern border is Die Laan and the Western border is Bird Street
10	Tenantville, Lakay Street, Titus Street, Langsuid Street up to Lakay Street, Tennant Street, Lapan Street, Bell Street, Bird Street, La Colline (Dr Malan Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Paul Roos Street, Tobruk Park, Irene Park, La Colline Road, Conde Street, Taylor Street, Mount Albert Street), Kromrivier Road, Jan Celliers Street, Hammanshand, Ds Botha Street, Voorplein Street, Bird Street, Langenhoven Street, Du Toit Station, Ryneveld Street, Karee Street, Olienhout Street, Banghoek Road, Academia, Bosman Street, Smuts Road, Joubert Street, De Beer Road, De Villiers Road from Ryneveld Street to Cluver Road on the left-hand side

Ward	Areas
11	Boundaries of the ward are: Kridge Road, Herte Street, Skone Uitsig Road onto Alexander Street onto Du Toit Street toward Merriman Avenue towards Adam Tas Road onto George Blake Street, Mark Street, Distillery Road, Santhagen Road, Swawel Avenue, Kanarie Road, Tarentaal Road, Bokmakierie Road, Fisant Road, Devon Valley Road, Kiewiet Road, Dagbreek Road, Pelikaan Street, Patrys Road, Hammerkop Road, Loerie Road, Muldersvlei Landgoed, and all areas in Onder Papegaaiberg and businesses
12	Kayamandi: Zone A George Blake Street, Chris Hani Drive, 10th and 13th Street, School Crescent, Snake Valley, Enkanini, Watergang, Watergang TRA 2 and Watergang Informal Settlements
13	Kayamandi: Zone A Masithandane Street, Zone J, Red Bricks, Zone K and L, Hostels, Dairy and University Hostels, Old Bricks Houses Red Roofs, Zwelitsha, Costaland
14	Kayamandi: Zone P, I, F, D and O, Costaland, Marikana, Watergang TRA 1, Smarties (Mgabadel Street), Monde Crescent
15	Kayamandi: Zone M, N, O, 4 th and 5 th Avenue, 10 th , 12 th and 14 th Street, Long Street, Retreat Street, Forest Drive
16	The borders are Tenant Road, Long Street, Crombi Road to the end of Gabriels Road. Asalea Road, 2 nd Road, Noble Road, Bailey Road, Eike Street, Curry Street, Hoop Road, Pansy Road, West Road, Laai Road, Anthony Road, Carriem Road, Archilles Road, Bergstedt Road, Davidse Road, Cupido Road, Pearce Road, Robyn Road, Gonzalves Road, Hercules Road, Chippendale Road, Afrika Road, Arnolds Road, September Road, Jakaranda Street, Short Road, Quarry Road, Middle Road, Primrose Street, Pine (Bo en Onder), North End, Vredelust, Gemsbok, Daffodil Single, Steps, Sylvia Street, Eiland Street, Last Street (White City), Frikkadel Dorp, September Street
17	A part of Cloeteville (Lakay Road towards Langstraat – Suid Road, Kloof Street, Fir Street, Fontein Road, Williams R towards Gabriels Road towards February Road, Valentyn Road, Pool Road, Raziet Road, Ortell Road, Rhode Road, King Road, Hine Road, Hendrikse Road, Rhode Road), as well as Welgevonden, Green Oaks, Stellita Park, Weltevrede, Welgevonden Estate (Red Oak Road, Belladonna Street, Wildeklaar Welgevonden Boulevard, Olive Road, Sonnedou Road, Mountain Silver Road, Silver Oak Road, Froetang Road, Katbos Road, Everlasting, Fynbos Street, Sourfig Street, Scarlet Crescent, Pin Oak Street, Evergreen, Autumn Close, Nenta, Cherrywood, Candelabra, Froetang, Candelabra, Kouter, Protea Street, Minaret, Gooseberry, Honeybush), Klein Welgevonden (La Belle Vie, Chablis) and the Municipal Flats in Rhode, Kloof and Long Streets, Bertha Wines and Weltevreden Estate, 15 Weltevreden Estate,) The borders of the ward are the R44 Klapmuts Road and Long Street.

Ward	Areas
18	Klapmuts Town Centre, Bennitsville, Weltevrede Park, Klapmuts New Houses, Mandela City and La Rochelle Informal Settlement, Klapmuts Farms (The Purple Windmill, Arra Vineyards, Hidden Gems Wines, Gravel Junction Wine and Spirits Company, Wine Estate Le Bonheur, Anura Vinyard, Dalewood Farms, Blueberry Bar, Klapmuts Transfer Station, Trophy SA, DKL Transport Pty, Welgelee Estate)
19	De Novo, Kromme Rhee, Vaaldraai, Muldersvlei, Koelenhof and surrounding Farms, Koelenhof Station, Slayley, Hunting, Koelenhof Farms, Poultery / Mariendahl, De Hoop, Nooitgedacht Village, Bottelary and Surrounding Farms, De Waalshof, Weltevrede 1, Weltevrede 2, Smartie Town.
20	Vlottenberg, Raithby, Mooiberge, Lynedoch
21	Brandwacht Aan Rivier, Paradyskloof, Stellenbosch Golf Course, Blaauwklippen / Stellingzicht Farms, De Zalze, Jamestown, Mountainview, Stellenbosch Airfield
22	Die Boord, Dalsig, Brandwacht, Krigeville, Libertas Farm
23	Dorp Street, Krige, Hamman Street, Schroder Road, Die Braak, Bird Street from Dorp Street, Dennesig area, Muller Road, Banghoek Road, Ryneveld Street, Plankenburg Industrial area and Kayamandi Corridor.

Below is a map of the Cape Winelands District concerning the provincial district boundaries:

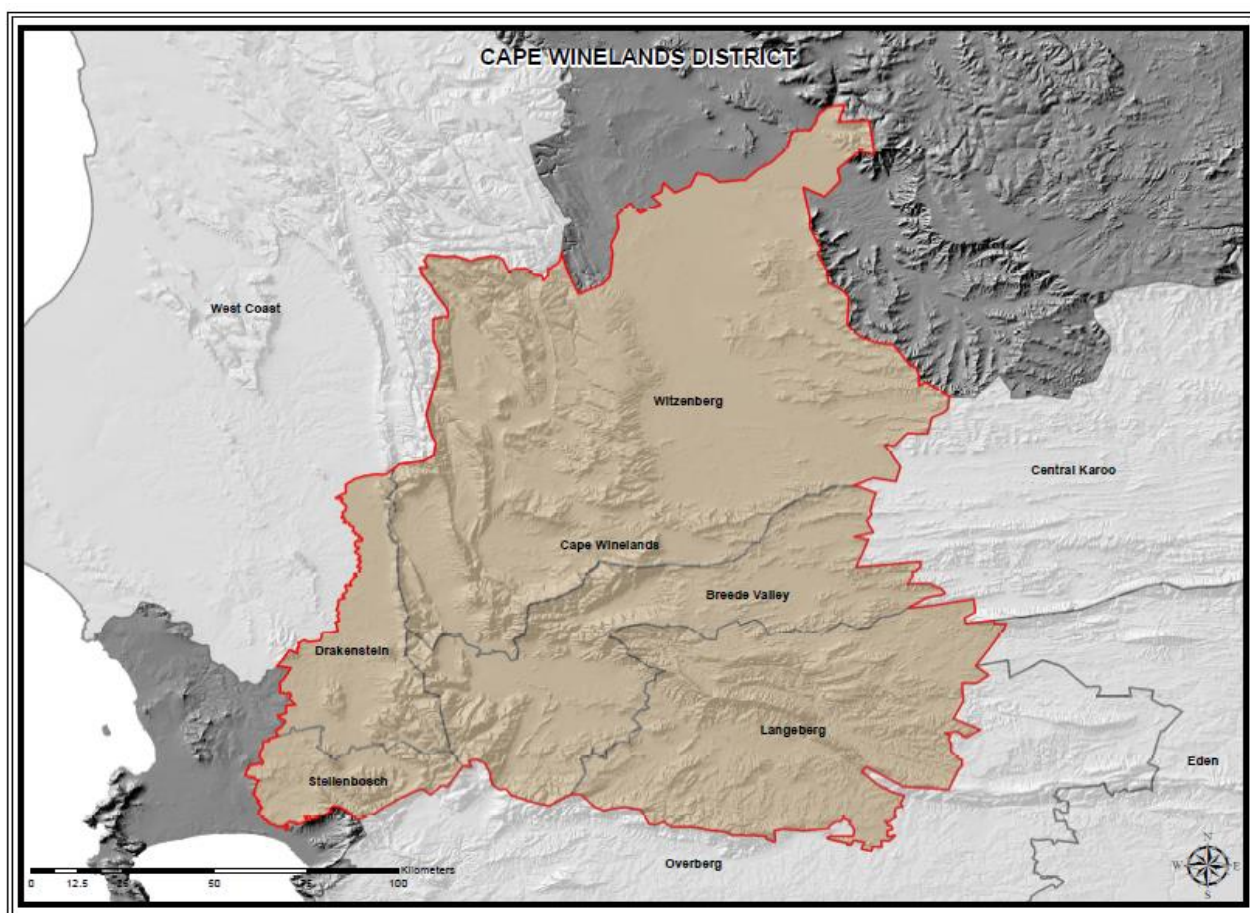
Map 1: Locality of Cape Winelands concerning Provincial Boundaries



The Western Cape Province makes up 10.6% of the country's land surface and encompasses an area of 129 462 km². The province's spatial area includes 1 metropolitan area (City of Cape Town), 5 district municipal areas (Central Karoo, Eden renamed Garden Route, Overberg, Cape Winelands, and West Coast), and 24 local municipalities.

Below is a map of the municipalities concerning the Cape Winelands District:

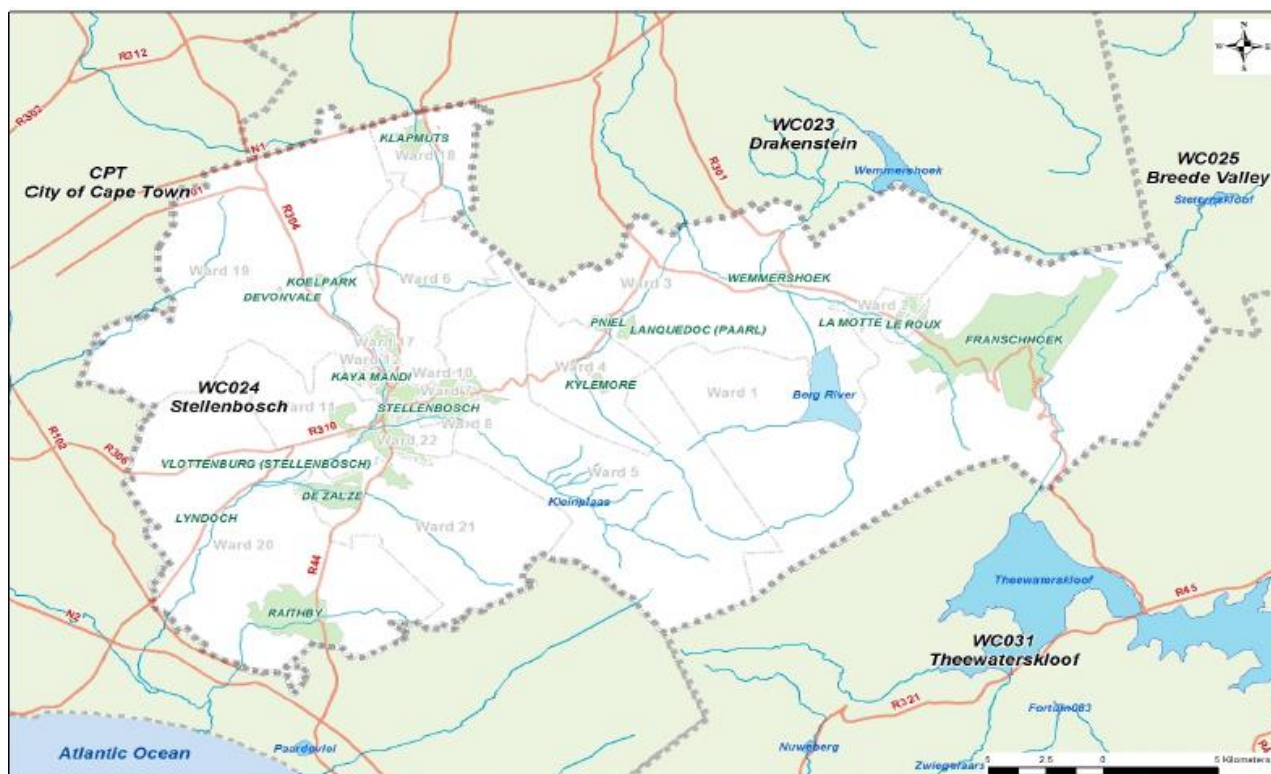
Map 2: Locality map of Stellenbosch Municipality concerning Cape Winelands District



The Cape Winelands District Municipality is located within proximity of the City of Cape Town, which offers excellent access to trade opportunities, routes, and infrastructure such as expanding broadband networks, an international airport (with direct flights to international cities), the second-largest container port in the country, and a comprehensive road and rail network. This makes the Cape Winelands district ideally located as an investment destination. The Cape Winelands District municipal area incorporates Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Breede Valley, Langeberg, and Witzenberg.

Below is a map of the Stellenbosch Municipality's area of jurisdiction:

Map 3: Locality map of municipal boundaries



Stellenbosch Local Municipality is located in the heart of the Cape Winelands and adjacent to the City of Cape Town and Drakenstein Municipality. Stellenbosch Municipality, as a local authority, governs the towns of Stellenbosch, Pniël, Klapmuts, Kylemore, Jamestown, Raithby, Ida's Valley, Cloetesville, Kayamandi, and Vlootenburg, as well as the surrounding rural areas. The area covers 831 square kilometres and adjoins the City of Cape Town (CoCT) to the west and south and the Breede Valley, Drakenstein, and Theewaterskloof municipalities to the east and north. Functionally, Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) forms part of the Greater Cape Town metropolitan area.

The main settlements in SM are the historic towns of Stellenbosch, Franschhoek, and Klapmuts. There are also several smaller villages, including Jamestown (contiguous with Stellenbosch town), Pniël, Johannesdal, Lanquedoc, Lynedoch, and Raithby. New nodes are emerging around agricultural service centres, for example, Koelenhof and Vlootenburg. Stellenbosch is a sought-after space, offering opportunity and quality of living while being near city life. This has placed the municipal area under constant development pressure.

1.3 Stellenbosch Municipality at a Glance

Table 14: Stellenbosch Municipality - Summarised Statistics

Population Estimates, 2025				Actual households, 2025	
	Population 210 962			Households 58 912	
(Source: MYPE)					
Education, 2025			Poverty, 2025		
	Learner Retention Rate	7.6%		Gini-Coefficient	0.59
	Learner-Teacher Ratio	26.7		Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)	71.4%
Health, 2025					
	Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/19	
	8 (excl. mobile / satellite)	58.4%	58.0%	12.7%	
Safety and Security			The annual number of reported cases in 2024/25		
	Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
	996	251	1464	79	254
Access to Basic Service Delivery			Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2024/25		
Water 98.5%		Refuse removal 87.4%	Electricity 97.1%	Sanitation 96.7%	Formal Housing 72.4%
					
Labour, 2024			Socio-economic Risks		
Unemployment Rate (narrow definition) 13.8%			Risk 1	Job Losses	
			Risk 2	Low Learner retention	
			Risk 3	Low skills base (Labour)	
Largest 3 sectors			Contribution to GDP, 2023		
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services		Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation		Manufacturing	
29.2%		15.8%		15.7%	

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Socio – Economic Context

All socio-economic information is sourced from the Local Government 2025 – 2026 Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO). The report provides a snapshot of the safety and wellbeing of our communities, and economic growth. The statistical data are primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), Global Insight Regional Explorer, and Quantec.

The population growth and socioeconomic data are essential for effective municipal planning and the equitable distribution of public services. Population size, household growth, age structure and migration patterns all have a direct impact on the demand for infrastructure, housing, education, healthcare and social services. In rapidly expanding economic hubs such as the Stellenbosch municipal area, monitoring these trends enables policymakers to better anticipate future service demands, allocate resources efficiently, and design targeted interventions that enhance social wellbeing while also strengthening economic resilience.

The GDPR performance, risk, and vulnerability factors can be read in detail within the Local Government MERO 2025 for the Stellenbosch municipal area.

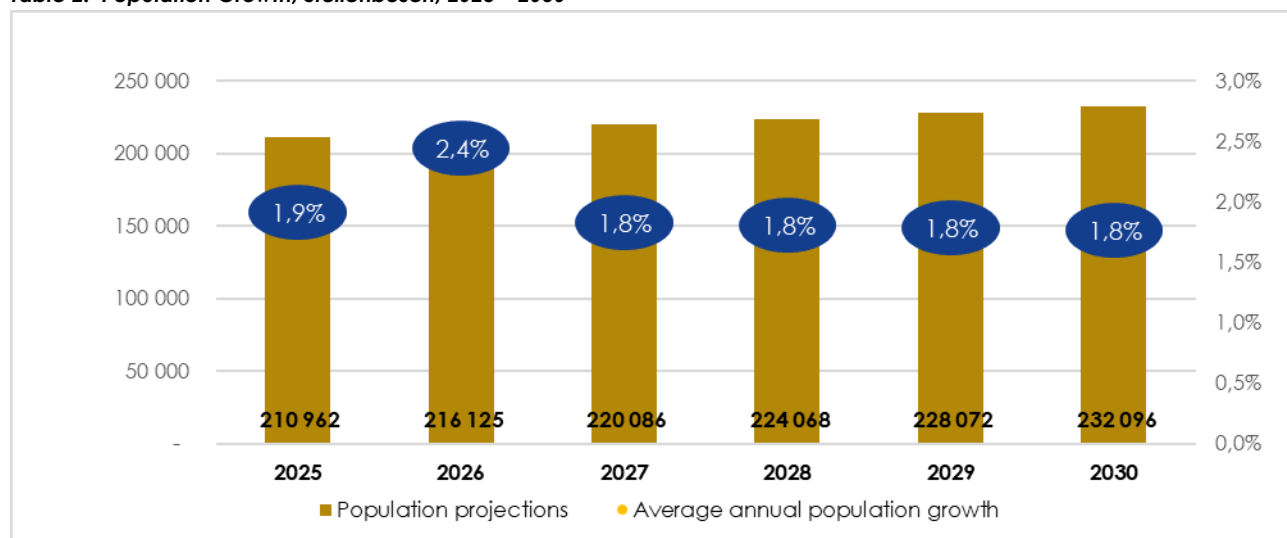
Population Growth

In 2025, the Stellenbosch municipal area was home to **210 962** individuals, reflecting an annual growth rate of **1.9** per cent during 2025. This significant increase illustrates Stellenbosch's appeal, particularly due to migration with the educational institutions and vibrant community atmosphere. This growth necessitates strategic planning for infrastructure and local services to support the needs of a larger population.

The household growth reflects the demographic expansion within Stellenbosch. In terms of households, Stellenbosch exhibits an annual growth from 57 520 in 2024 to **58 912 in 2025**, with an annual growth rate of approximately **3.6** persons. This increase highlights a growing demand for municipal services and housing that aligns with the growing population. Addressing this growth in households will require proactive planning and resource allocation for maintaining service quality and community engagement.

The figure below depicts the estimated population growth from 2025 - 2030:

Table 2: Population Growth, Stellenbosch, 2025 – 2030



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 and Department of Social Development, Western Cape Provincial Population Unit (PPU), 2025

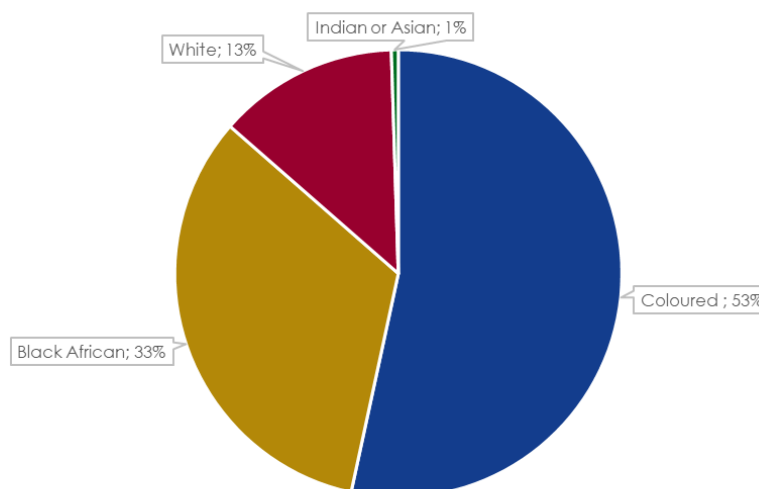
Racial Split

The race dynamics in the Stellenbosch municipal area present a diverse demographic landscape. Much of the population comprises Black African individuals, accounting for 33.1 per cent of the total, followed closely by the Coloured community, constituting 53.5 per cent. White residents make up 13.1 per cent of the population, while individuals categorised as Indian / Asian represent a smaller proportion at 0.5 per cent.

This cross-analysis highlights the intricate racial composition within the Stellenbosch community, underscoring the significance of cultural diversity and its potential impact on economic and social interactions.

The figure below indicates the ratio split within the Stellenbosch Municipality:

Figure 7: Racial Split for the WCO24



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 (Quantec, 2025)

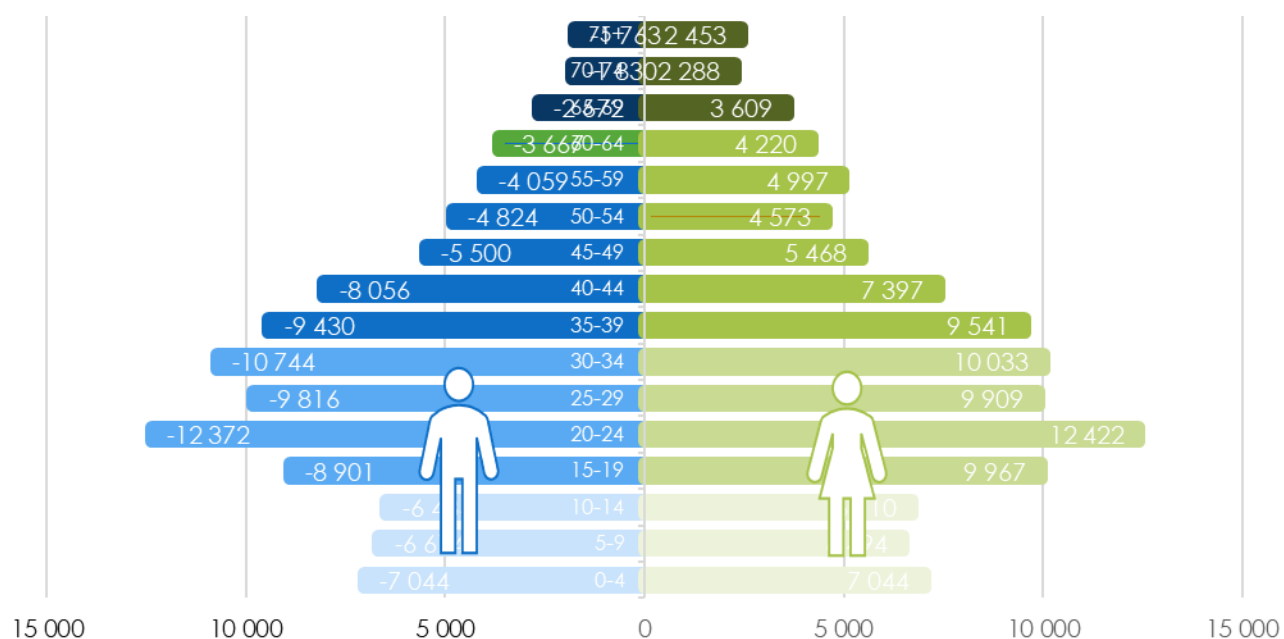
Gender Ratio

The 2025 population pyramid of the Stellenbosch municipal area indicates a noticeable gender imbalance within the 202-24 and 25- 29 age cohorts, with 12 372 males compared to 12 422 females in the 20-24 age group. This pattern reflects underlying demographic and socio – economic dynamics of the area. The gender imbalances could be a nexus of labour migration patterns, the substantial student population (which often influences age–specific demographic distribution) and potential out–migration of males seeking employment opportunities elsewhere. These factors contribute toward shaping the structure of the local labour force and demographic profile of the Stellenbosch municipal area.

This demographic imbalance may contribute to a growing dependency burden. The relatively large base of children (0 to 14 years) and the rapidly expanding elderly population (especially females aged 60 and above) will place increasing pressure on a potentially constrained work – age population to sustain public expenditure on social services, healthcare and pensions. In addition, it will in the future strain public resources and shift housing demands and settlement patterns. To sustain economic growth and social stability, policy responses will need to focus on strategies that retain young male professionals or facilitate adaptation to a workforce with a higher female participation rate.

The table below depicts the gender ratio within the Stellenbosch municipal area.

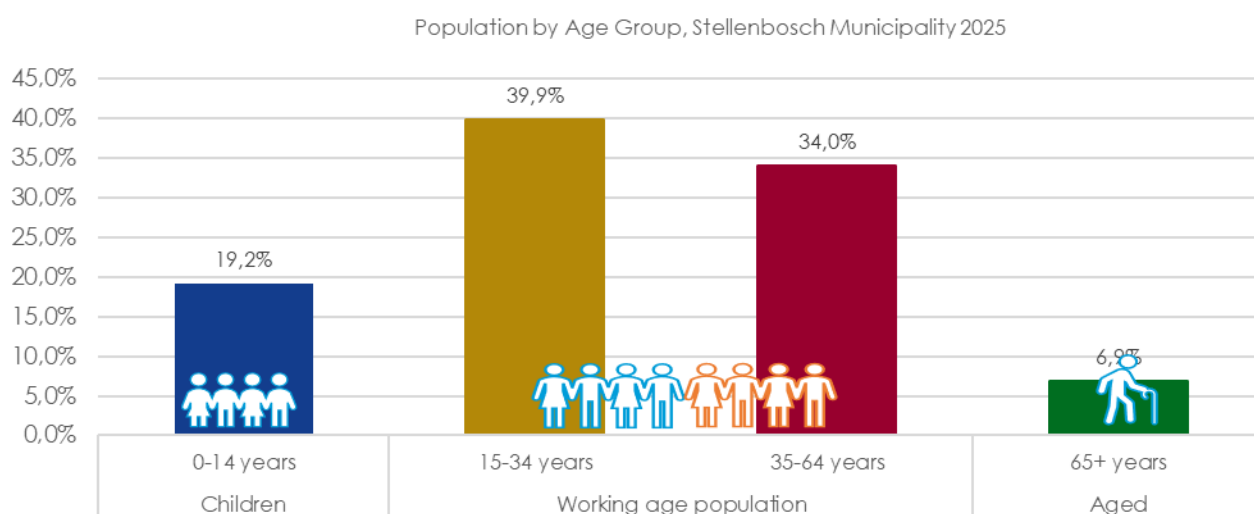
Figure 8: Ratio of % females and males



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 and Department of Social Development, Western Cape Provincial Population Unit (PPU), 2025

Age Cohorts

The age distribution of the Stellenbosch population has significant socioeconomic implications, particularly for future housing and service delivery. With a substantial **39.9 per cent** of the population **aged 15 to 34**, the Municipality is under pressure to facilitate job creation and supply affordable housing for young working-age persons. This demographic projection, combined with a sizeable child population (19.2 per cent), indicates continued high demand for basic services and infrastructure, placing a strain on municipal resources. The relatively small population of elderly residents (6.9 per cent) suggests a lower immediate burden on care systems for the aged. In addition, the overall youth-heavy structure points to sustained, long-term demand for indigent support as these young adults form households in a challenging economic environment.



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 and Department of Social Development, Western Cape Provincial Population Unit (PPU), 2025

Education

The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and complex, touching on various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Empowering the population will have a significant impact on the local economy's development and human resource capacity. Additionally, an educated workforce attracts investments and industries, fostering economic growth and stability. Education also plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and promoting social equity by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty. Learners in the Stellenbosch municipal area have access to education through the availability of 50 schools. Three-quarters of these education facilities (**74.0 per cent**) operate as no – fee schools.

The growing demand for schooling in the Stellenbosch municipal area has been met with a concerning stagnation in education capacity, as reflected in the learner – teacher ratio below. The ratio of the Stellenbosch municipal area has remained unchanged, rising marginally from 26.2 in 2024 to a projected **26.7 in 2025**.

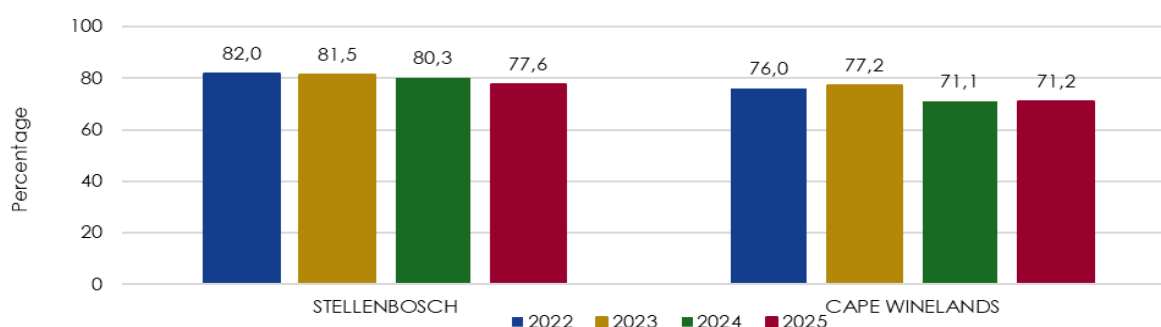
The combination of increasing learner enrolment and relatively unchanged learner–teacher ratio in Stellenbosch implies that the education system is struggling to keep pace with the population growth. Consequently, expanding larger class sizes and strained public resources, and educational quality is threatened. These risks exacerbating long-term inequality, undermining the very human capital development needed for sustainable economic inclusion.

Learner enrolment, the learner – teacher ration

Learner retention in Stellenbosch experienced a notable decline from **82.0 per cent in 2022** to a concerning **77.6 per cent in 2025**. It is evident that the educational decline depicts a deteriorating socio-economic challenge within the region, presenting an enhanced emphasis on education and potentially indicating improved access to educational facilities. Stellenbosch is a hub for both education and agriculture, luring families to the area.

The graphs below depict the learner retention from 2022 – 2025.

Graph 2: Learner Retention Rate 2022 – 2025

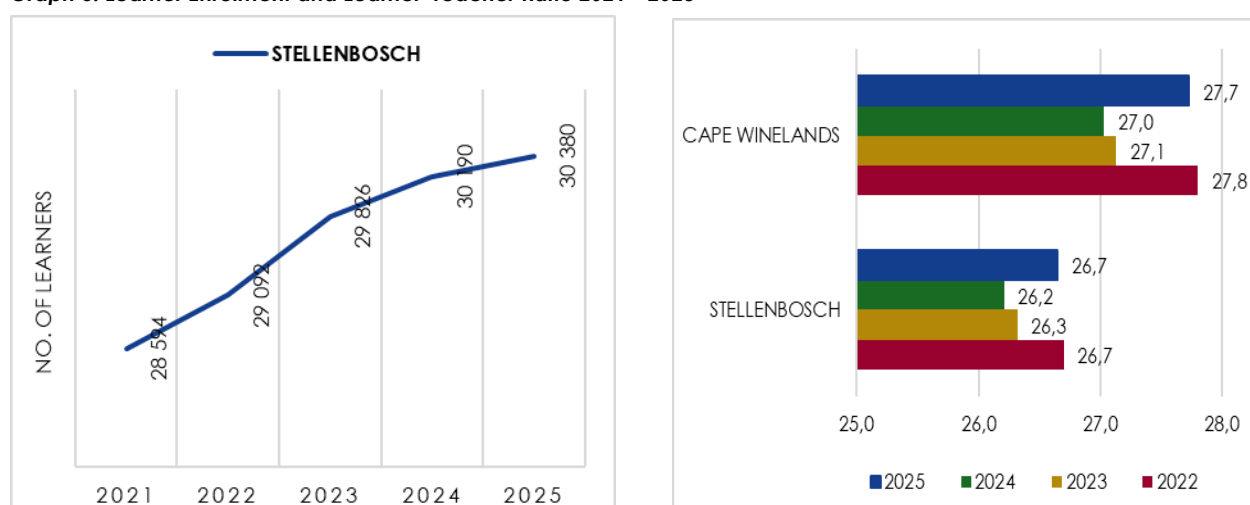


Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Learner enrolment in the Stellenbosch municipal area has steadily increased, rising from 28 594 in 2021 to a projected 30 380 in 2025. This trend reflects a pronounced in-migration dynamics to Stellenbosch, likely motivated by the area's superior economic opportunities and its reputation for high-quality educational institutions.

The increasing demand for schooling in the Stellenbosch municipal area has been met with a concerning stagnation in educational capacity, as reflected in the learner – teacher ratio. This ratio has remained largely static, increasing slightly from 26.2 in 2024 to a projected 26.7 in 2025. This highlights the persistent challenges in scaling educational resources to match population growth.

Graph 3: Learner Enrolment and Learner-Teacher Ratio 2021 - 2025



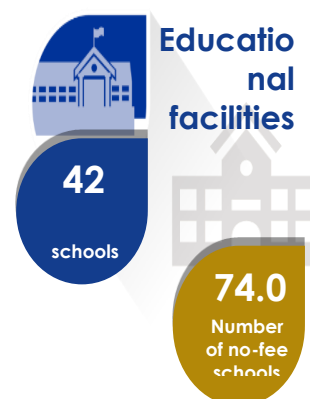
Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Number of schools and no-fee schools

Figure 10: Number of schools and no-fee schools

The number of schools within the Stellenbosch municipal area was recorded at 50 in 2025.

The proportion of no-fee schools in the Stellenbosch municipal area remains at 70 per cent in 2025, whereby 71.4 per cent are equipped with libraries.



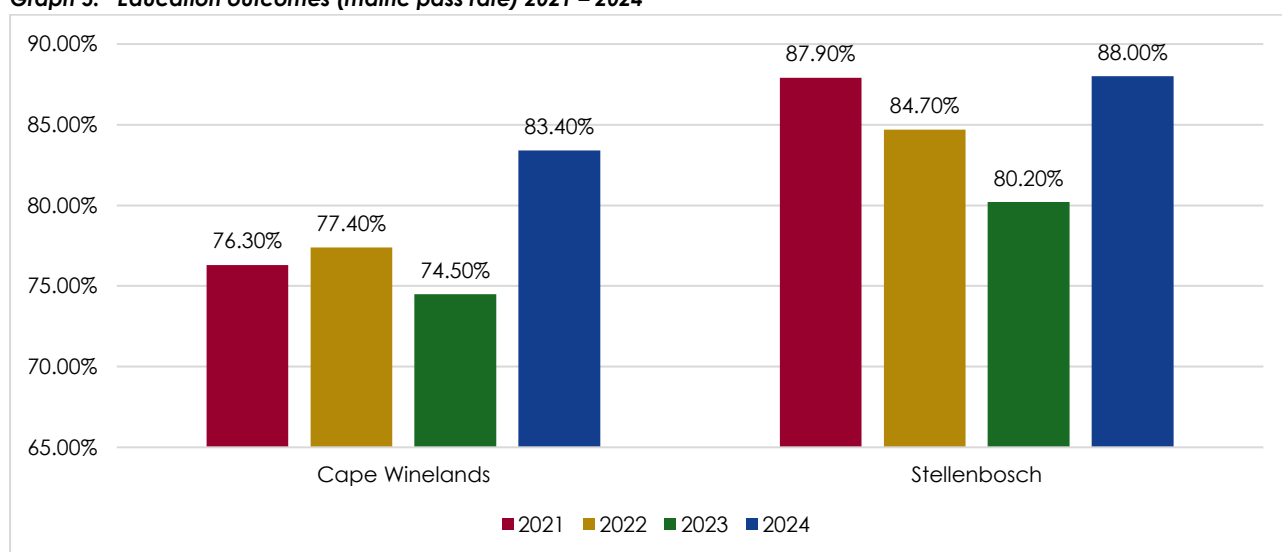
Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Education outcomes (matric pass rate)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. The matric pass rate of the Stellenbosch municipal area has shown a strong recovery, rising to 88.0 per cent in 2024 after a concerning three-year decline to a low of 80.2 per cent. This high pass rate indicates that a significant proportion of learners in Stellenbosch are completing their schooling and performing well in the matric exams.

The graph below depicts the Matric pass rates from 2021 to 2024.

Graph 5: Education outcomes (matric pass rate) 2021 – 2024



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Health

Health Facilities

According to the MERO 2025, the Stellenbosch municipal area has 8 fixed primary healthcare facilities, comprising 7 fixed clinics, 1 community day centre, as well as 6 mobile / satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is one district hospital, 9 ART treatment sites, and 14 TB clinics.

The table depicts the total healthcare facilities.

Table 16: Health facilities

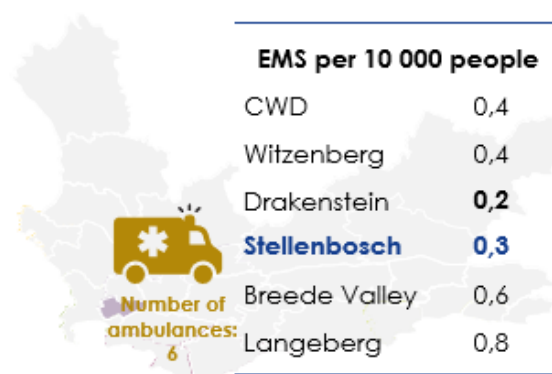


Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Emergency Medical Services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage for emergency medical services. This number below only refers to provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers, and it remained unchanged between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Figure 11: Emergency Medical Services



Tuberculosis and HIV/ AIDS

The number of TB patients in the Cape Winelands District (CWD) plateaued at a persistently high rate, increasing from **7 990 in 2022/23** to **8 038 in 2023/24**. The stagnation remains at levels considerably higher than those recorded prior to 2022, suggesting that the population continue to face heightened vulnerability due to overcrowded living conditions, inadequate nutrition, and persistent barriers to accessing healthcare services.

In contrast to the CWD statistics, Stellenbosch has demonstrated a more effective public health response. The TB patient count of the Stellenbosch municipal area remained stable, as indicated in the table below, with a slight improvement compared to the low record statistics in 2021/22. The divergence suggests that targeted localised interventions in Stellenbosch may be exerting a mitigating effect.

Table 17: Total Registered TB Patients, 2019/20 – 202/25

Municipality	Number of TB patients registered on Treatment				
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Cape Winelands	7 000	7 285	7 235	7 990	8 038
Stellenbosch	1 175	1 176	1 062	1 230	1 229

Source: Western Cape Department, of Health and Wellness, 2025

The District – wide number of patients receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) has shown a trend of stabilization coupled with continued, though gradually slowing, growth, reaching 38 361 in 2024/25. This reflects a sustained and effective public health effort to ensure ongoing access to treatment. However, the Stellenbosch municipal area witnessed a significant and unprecedented 12.4 per cent year on year decline from 2023/24 to 2024/25, with the patient total decreasing sharply from 7 327 to 6 422. This decrease might suggest a potential crisis in healthcare access or retention, potentially driven by socioeconomic pressures such as patient migration due to rising living costs and service delivery disruption.

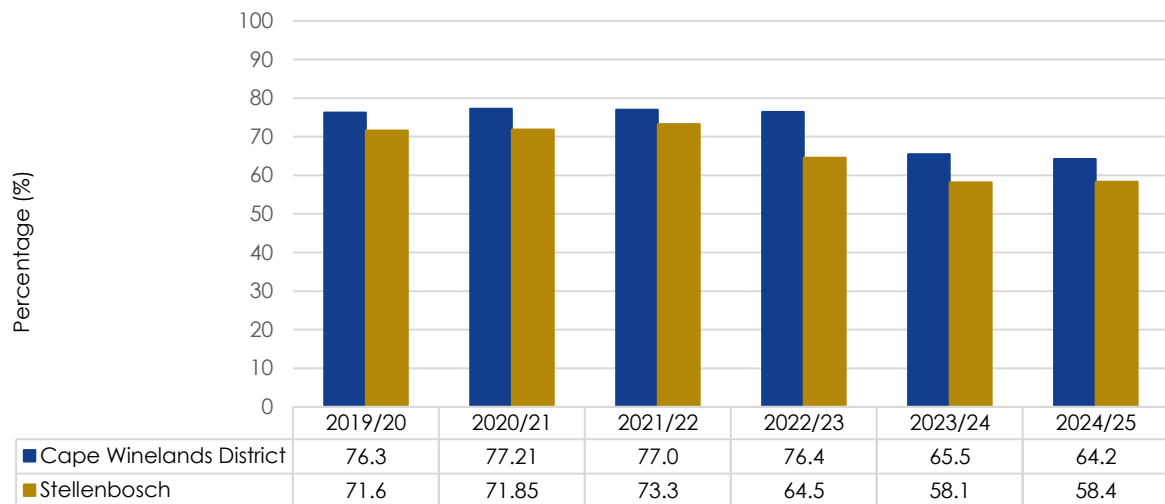
Table: Number of registered patients on ART, 2019/20 – 2024-25

Municipality	Total registered patients receiving ART					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Cape Winelands District	32 366	32 949	32 719	36 681	38 247	38 361
Stellenbosch	6 960	6 914	6 915	7 066	7 327	6 422

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

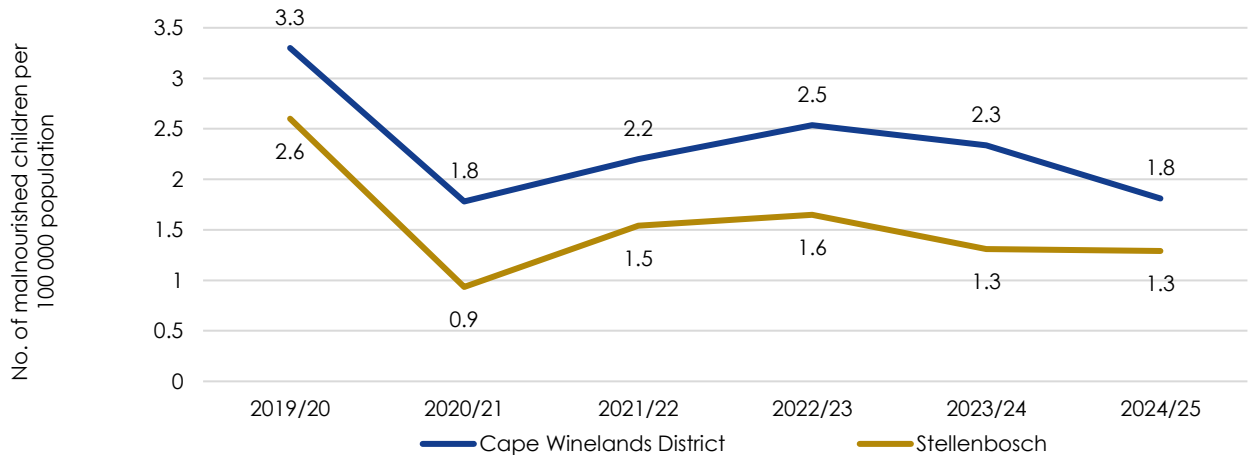
Child Health

Following relatively stable rates ranging from approximately 71.6 per cent to 77.0 per cent between 2019/20 and 2021/22, both jurisdictions experienced a dramatic and sustained decline at the beginning of 2022/23. The immunisation rate decreased in Stellenbosch to 58.1 per cent in 2023/24, with a slight recovery to 58.4 per cent in 2024/25. This sharp decline signals pressure on the primary healthcare system and is potentially driven by post – pandemic resource limitations, growing vaccine hesitancy or logistical challenges in reaching vulnerable communities.

Graph 1: Child Health

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Based on the malnutrition data for the CWD and Stellenbosch Municipality from 2019/20 to 2024/25 both CWD and Stellenbosch show a significant overall improvement from their 2019/20 rates. For two consecutive reporting periods, the rate in Stellenbosch has remained constant at 1.3 per cent.

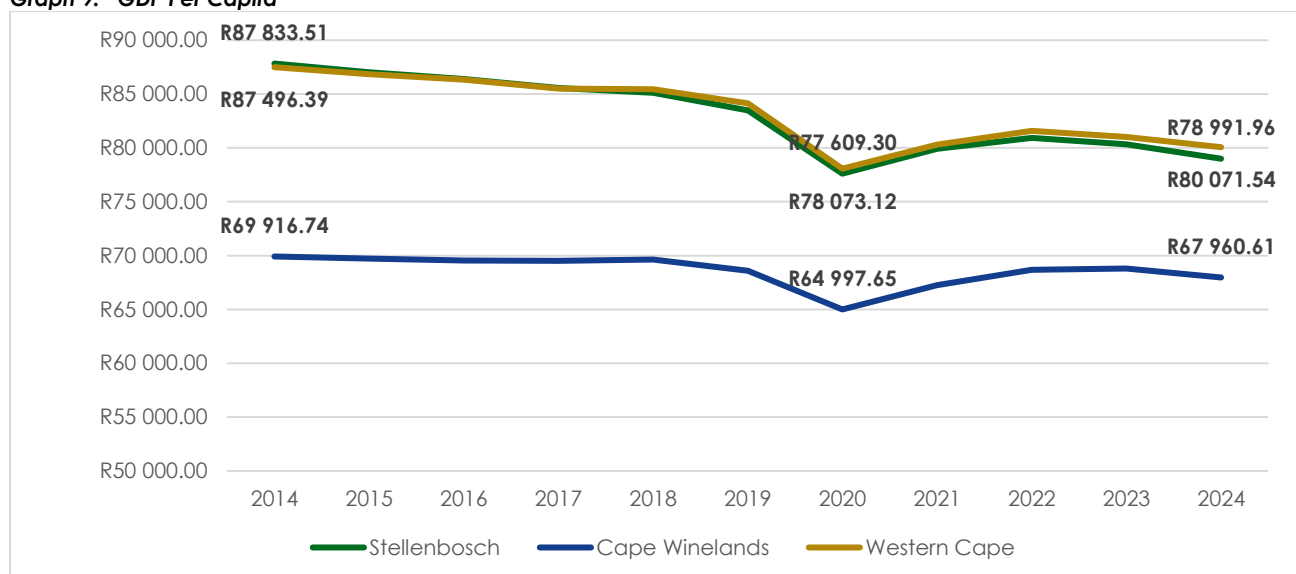
Malnutrition, 2019/20 – 2024/25

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

In terms of Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPR), an increase is only witnessed when economic growth surpasses population growth. According to the MERO 2025, Stellenbosch's GDP per capita consistently exceeds the Cape Winelands region and Provincial averages, indicating its economic growth. In 2020, per capita GDPR in Stellenbosch contracted sharply (declining to R77 609), then peaked in 2022 (R80 943). It has declined for two consecutive years to R78 992 in 2024. This indicates that Stellenbosch's high – value economy, underpinned by viticulture, tourism and academia, is confronting structural headwinds, including inflationary pressures or slower export growth, which are limiting gains in per capita economic wellbeing.

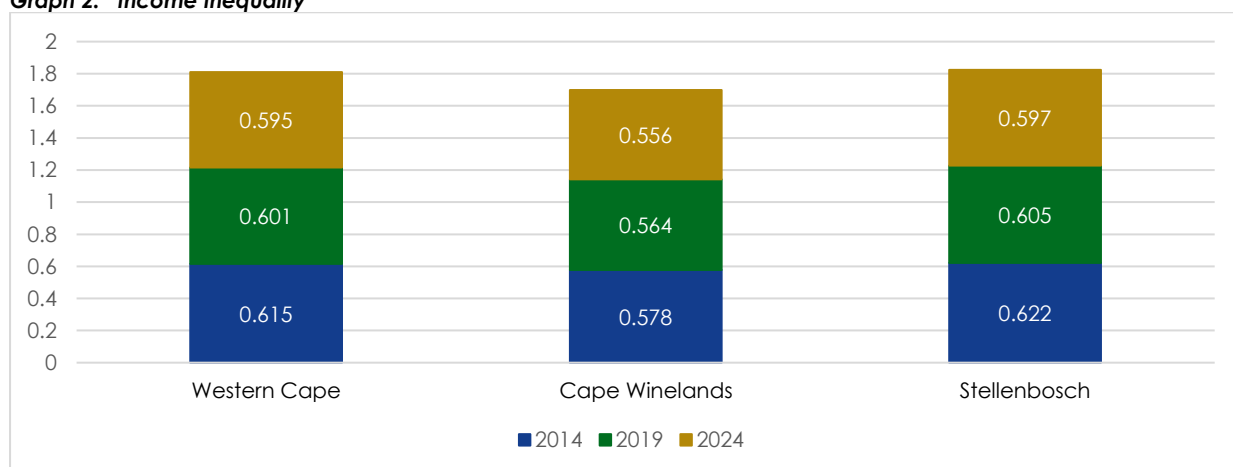
Graph 9: GDP Per Capita

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Income Inequality

According to the widely used Gini index, South Africa has one of the highest levels of inequality globally. Inequality is seen through a distorted distribution of income, unequal opportunities, and regional discrepancies.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. The Gini coefficient of the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased from 0.605 in 2019 to 0.597 in 2024. However, the improvement was negligible, and the figure remains close to 0.600 – a ratio indicative of severe social strain. The Stellenbosch coefficient exceeds the average for the Western Cape and far surpasses that of the CWD.

Graph 2: Income Inequality

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 (Quantec, 2025)

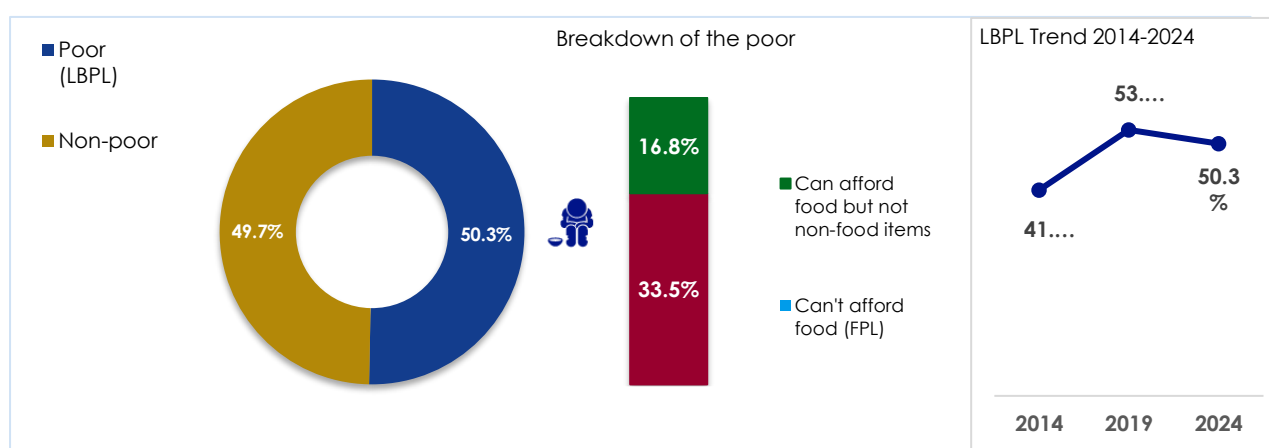
Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) headcount ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL, i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items.

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment, and poor living conditions.

In 2024, 50.3 per cent of Stellenbosch's population fell below the lower – bound poverty line (LBPL). Of this population, 33.5 per cent fell below the Food Poverty Line (FPL), indicating an inability to afford basic nutritional requirements, while 16.8 per cent were able to meet food needs but remained unable to cover essential non – food needs. Although an improvement has been shown from 2019 of 53.0 per cent, poverty levels remain substantially higher than those recorded in 2014 (41.0 per cent).

Graph 3: Poverty Headcount Rate, 2014 – 2024



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Basic Service Delivery

The Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to adequate housing access and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to basic services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources, and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

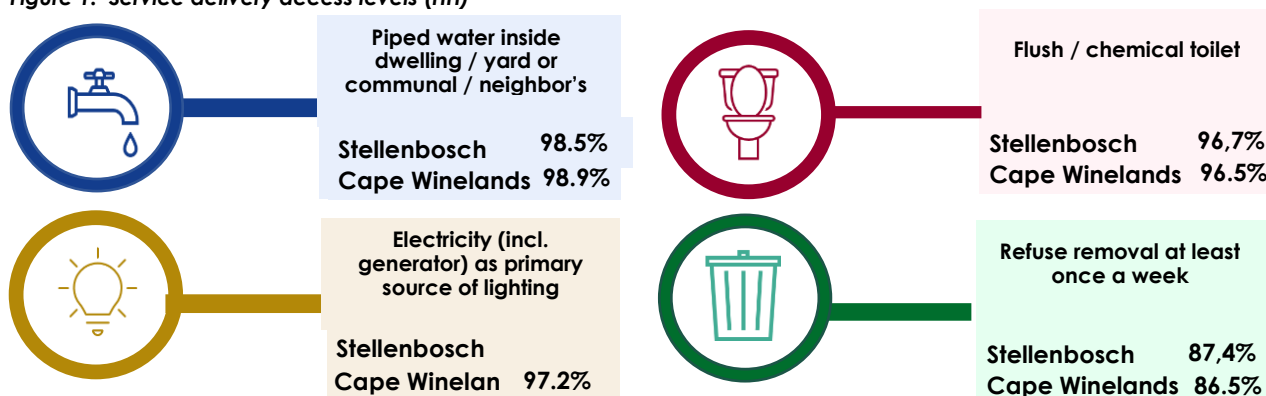
This section reflects on the latest available information from the MERO 2025 and Quantec Research for 2025. The latest official statistics were collected by Statistics South Africa in the 2022 Census, but for the purpose of these statistics, Quantec's modelled estimates were utilised by the Western Cape Provincial Government to compile the MERO 2025, which offers more recent and regularly updated figures. The information on indigent households was obtained from the Western Cape Department of Local Government.

Housing and household services

In 2024, in the Stellenbosch municipal area, which comprises 57 520 households, 72.4 per cent had access to formal housing, lower than the Cape Winelands District average of 73.7 per cent. The remaining households were spread across other housing types: 10.0 per cent lived in informal dwellings (i.e. informal dwellings or shacks not located in a backyard), 0.8 per cent occupied traditional dwellings, and 0.2 per cent resided in other or unspecified housing types.

It should be noted that the proportion of households in Stellenbosch residing in informal dwellings was substantially higher than the district average (6.8 per cent). This category, which includes structures in densely populated informal settlements, reflects persistent housing shortages, ongoing urban in-migration pressure, and income inequality.

Service delivery access levels within the municipal area were considerably higher than the access to formal housing, with access to piped water access (98.5 per cent), flush or chemical toilet access (96.7 per cent), electricity access (including generators) for lighting (97.1 per cent), and the removal of refuse at least weekly by the local authority at 87.4 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District figures for electricity and refuse removal services.

Figure 1: Service delivery access levels (HH)

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

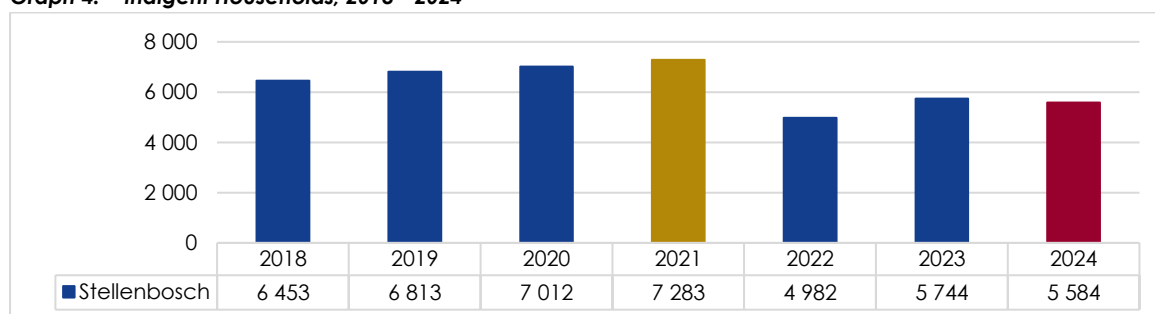
Free Basic Services

The following table indicates the percentage of average registered indigent households that have access to free basic municipal services. The total number of indigent households excludes all informal households and includes formal households that have been registered as indigent households. The total i.t.o. of free basic electricity includes only indigent households claiming 100 kWh from the Stellenbosch Municipality. Additionally, it excludes the totals for areas where ESKOM manages the electricity distribution.

Per the approved Indigent Policy of the municipality, all households earning less than R7 500 per month will receive free basic services as prescribed by national policy and in terms of Stellenbosch Municipality's Indigent Policy, 2025.

Stellenbosch had a decline in the number of households that were registered for indigent support from 2021 to 2022. In 2021, 7 283 households were recorded, followed by a 32.0 per cent drop to 4 982 in 2022. The lowest recorded number of indigent households was in 2024/25 at 5 584, which is well below pre – pandemic (COVID -19) counts.

The table below indicates the number of households receiving free basic services.

Graph 4: Indigent Households, 2018 - 2024

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Municipalities offer free basic services to financially vulnerable households, and the number of households receiving these services in the Stellenbosch municipal area sharply declined in 2024. Target local initiatives have successfully lifted a major portion of households out of poverty, as evidenced by the divergence from 2022 to 2024. Such interventions include municipal indigent support programmes and expanded access to basic services.

Safety and Security

All the data below are sourced from the Local Government MERO 2025 for the Stellenbosch Municipal area.

The 2024 crime statistics indicate that the Stellenbosch municipal area is facing a deeply dualistic socio-economic crisis, in which the crime profile is both a cause and a consequence of deep – seated structural inequalities.

The statistics in the table below reflect that Stellenbosch's rate of crime per 100 000 population far surpasses CWD averages in almost every category of crime. Significant disparities are seen in the incidence of driving under the influence (DUI) and the prevalence of commercial crime. The 61.0 per cent rate of DUI recorded in Stellenbosch in 2024 signals a public safety risk and deeper substance abuse issues. The persistence of these trends in 2024 indicates that current approaches to curbing DUI are merely containing, not resolving, the underlying matters.

Table: Number of cases per crime category, crime per 100 000 people, 2022 - 2024

Crime Category	Actual Numbers			Trend	Crime per 100 000 Population	
	2022	2023	2024		Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands District
Murder	90	80	79	↔	38	43
Sexual Offences (also see SDS)	248	209	254	↑	123	103
Common assault	1041	1119	1116	↔	539	634
Malicious damage to property	818	839	806	↓	389	416
Burglary at residential premises	941	877	996	↑	481	471
Commercial crime	876	1064	1229	↑	594	268
Drug-related crime	1233	1474	1464	↓	707	735
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	264	254	251	↔	121	75

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Sectoral Overview

In 2024, the economic landscape of the Stellenbosch municipal area boasted a Gross Domestic Product at the regional level (GDPR) of R25.2 billion, equivalent to the 24.0 per cent of the CWDM and 2.7 per cent of the Western Cape economy. Economic activity in 2024 was broadly stagnant, with GDPR growth of only 0.1 per cent and total employment declining by 1.3 per cent to 77 504 jobs. Labour market indicators weakened correspondingly: the unemployment rate rose to 13.8 per cent in 2024, while the labour-force participation rate fell to 66.2 per cent and the labour-absorption rate to 57.0 per cent.

Employment is predominantly focused in Stellenbosch town, which accounts for the majority of formal jobs dominated by higher education, financial and business services, retail activities associated with Stellenbosch University, commercial offices, and tourism. The Franschhoek town is a secondary employment node, with its main sectors in hospitality, accommodation, and restaurants, while Lanquedoc is defined by agri – processing and support activities for crop production. Elsenburg, by contrast, drives public sector and agricultural research employment through Provincial and academic institutions. This geographic distribution shows a dual economy, one being an urban, service-driven core centred in Stellenbosch town, and a productive agricultural periphery extending through the valley settlements and wine estates.

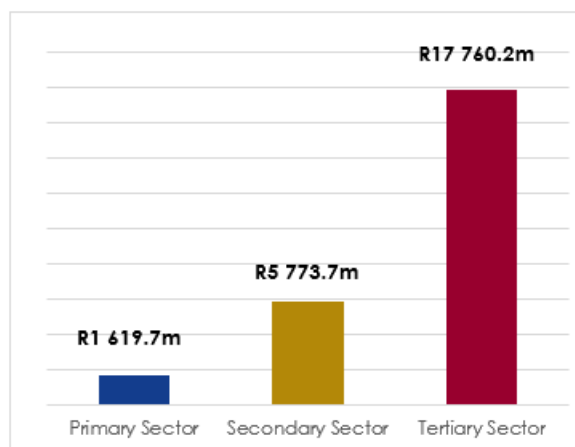
The municipality's economy thrives on a dominant tertiary sector, led by finance, trade and personal services. The finance and business sector provided the only positive growth momentum in 2024, contributing 0.8 per cent points to the overall GDPR.

Graph 5: Sectoral contribution to GDP 2024

Primary Sector	
Sector	2024
Agriculture	R1 584.5m
Mining	R35.2m
Total	R1 619.7m

Secondary Sector	
Sector	2024
Manufacturing	R4 496.0m
Electricity	R407.8m
Construction	R869.9m
Total	R5 773.7m

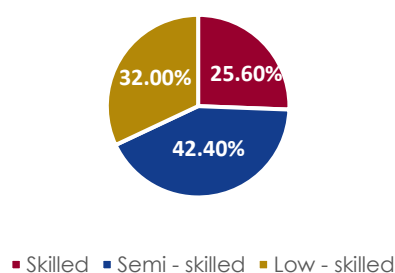
Tertiary Sector	
Sector	2024
Trade	R2 541.3m
Transport	R4 425.3m
Finance	R6 541.9m
General Government	R1 385.1m
Personal Services	R2 866.6m
Total	R17 760.2m



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 (Quantec, 2025)

Formal and Informal Employment

The presence of Stellenbosch University and the diverse industries in the area have led to a significant workforce composition, with 25.6 per cent classified as skilled workers and 42.4 per cent as semi-skilled workers. Informal sector activities, particularly in trade, agriculture, and personal services, contribute significantly to employment, accounting for 23.1 per cent of the workforce in 2024. However, a notable challenge exists for low-skilled workers, constituting 32.0 per cent of the workforce, as recent job creation trends have favoured semi-skilled and skilled workers, limiting opportunities for this demographic.

Graph 6: Skills Level Contribution, 2024

	2024	Change from 2023
Skilled	25,60%	-0,20%
Semi - skilled	42,40%	-0,60%
Low - skilled	32,00%	-0,40%

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

Job Gains and Unemployment

It is crucial to facilitate access to education and skills development initiatives in communities where high unemployment rates occur. Social transformation needs to be promoted and provide enough relevant opportunities and resources for affected demographic areas.

Not only does this initiative enhance the socio-economic landscape, but it also has implications for municipal revenue. A skilled and educated workforce can contribute to a more vibrant local economy, generating higher tax revenues to support municipal projects and services.

An analysis of the formal sector indicates that, although there was a net gain of 3 293 formal jobs, this was overshadowed by losses elsewhere. The most notable increases in informal employment occurred in management consultancy (1 693 jobs) and short-term accommodation (358 jobs). However, these gains were countered by significant job losses in sectors such as other telecommunications activities (617 jobs), private security activities (322 jobs), and notably the manufacture of wines (221 jobs), the latter reflecting the broader downturn experienced in the agriculture sector.

B: LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENT**Legal Requirements**

The medium term revenue and expenditure framework for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029 was compiled in accordance with the requirements the relevant legislation, of which the following are the most important:

- i) the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996
- ii) the Local Government Transition Act, Act 209 of 1993
- iii) the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998
- iv) the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000
- iv) the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003

In addition to the above, the Municipal Budget and Reporting Framework as approved on 17 April 2009 gave a clear directive on the prescribed reporting framework and structure to be used.

Guidelines issued by National Treasury

National Treasury issued the following circulars regarding the budget for 2026/2027:

MFMA Circular No. 132 Municipal Budget Circular for the 2026/27 MTREF- 05 December 2025

MFMA Circular No. 134 Municipal Budget Circular for the 2026/2027 MTREF- 20 March 2026

Other budget and mSCOA related circulars were also used during the compilation of the budget for guidance as published by Provincial and National Treasury.

The following are discussion points that are highlighted in the above:

- National outcomes/priorities
- Economy and Headline inflation forecasts
- Division of Revenue outlook
- Local Government Conditional Grants & additional allocations and Changes to structure of conditional grant allocations
- Unfunded budgets in Local Government
- Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)
- IDP Consultation and Transitional processes post 2026 Local Government Elections
- Development of Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Revising rates, tariffs and other charges
- Cost Reflective Tariffs
- Eskom Bulk Tariff Increases
- Funding choices and budgeting issues
- Transfers to Municipalities
- Conditional transfers to municipalities

- Unconditional transfers to municipalities
- Borrowing for capital infrastructure
- Revenue Budget
- Cost Containment Measures
- Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations
- Preparation of Municipal Budgets for 2026/2027 MTREF
- Budget process and submissions for the 2026/27 MTREF and
- Submission of Budget Documentation

The guidelines provided in the above-mentioned circulars, annexures and other economic factors were taken into consideration and informed budget preparation and compilation.

C: OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL BUDGET PROCESS

In terms of Section 24 of the MFMA, Council must, at least 30 days before the start of the financial year, consider the annual budget for approval. Section 53 requires the Mayor of a municipality to provide general political guidance over the budget process and the priorities that must guide the preparation of the budget. In addition, Chapter 2 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, gazetted on 17 April 2009, states that the Mayor of a municipality must establish a Budget Steering Committee to provide technical assistance to the Mayor in discharging with the responsibilities set out in section 53 of the Act.

A time schedule outlining important dates and deadlines as prescribed for the IDP/Budget process was approved on **25 August 2025**. The budget process for the 2026/2027 MTREF period proceeded/will proceed according to the following timeline

Activity	Time frame
Formulation of budget assumptions	September 2025
Detailed programmes and projects to further define budget	November 2025 – March 2026
IDP and Budget considered by Council	31 March 2026
IDP and Budget - public participation	April 2026
Final approval of IDP and the Budget	27 May 2026

D: OVERVIEW OF ALIGNMENT OF ANNUAL BUDGET WITH THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)

The intent of the Strategic goals for the Fourth Generation IDP will remain the same as the goals of the Third Generation IDP, although a slight change for 3 of the goals namely: “Preferred Investment Destination” has been amended to “Valley of Possibility” to have a clearer indication that it needs to include possibilities for all and not just investors; “Greenest Municipality” has been amended to “A Green and Sustainable Valley” to incorporate all facets of sustainability; “ Safest Valley” has been amended to “A Safe Valley”, whilst “Dignified Living” and “Good Governance and Compliance”, remain unchanged.

Horizontal Alignment Matrix

Table 3: Horizontal Alignment Matrix

Strategic Focus Areas	National Strategic Outcomes	National Planning Commission	Western Cape Provincial Government Strategic Plan	CWDM Strategic Objectives
Valley of Possibility	Ensuring decent employment through inclusive economic growth (4) Ensuring decent employment through inclusive economic growth (4)	Creating jobs (1)	Create opportunities for growth and jobs (1)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.
Green and Sustainable Valley	Ensuring that the environmental assets and natural resources are well protected and continually enhanced (10)	Transitioning to a low carbon economy (3) Transforming urban and rural spaces (4)	Enable resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment (4)	To create an environment and forge partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental and social infrastructure investment.

Strategic Focus Areas	National Strategic Outcomes	National Planning Commission	Western Cape Provincial Government Strategic Plan	CWDM Strategic Objectives
	<p>Ensuring vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all (7)</p> <p>Promoting sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life (8)</p>	<p>Transitioning to a low carbon economy (3)</p> <p>Transforming urban and rural spaces (4)</p>	<p>Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills (3)</p> <p>Enable resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environment (4)</p>	<p>Environmental and social infrastructure investment.</p>
Safe Valley	<p>Ensuring all people in South Africa are and feel safe (3)</p>		<p>Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills (3).</p>	<p>To create an environment and forging partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.</p>
Dignified Living	<p>Providing improved quality of basic education (1)</p> <p>Enabling a long, healthy life for all South Africans (2)</p>	<p>Providing quality health care (6)</p>	<p>Improve education outcomes and opportunities for growth and jobs (2)</p> <p>Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills (3)</p>	<p>To create an environment and forging partnerships that ensures the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.</p>

Strategic Focus Areas	National Strategic Outcomes	National Planning Commission	Western Cape Provincial Government Strategic Plan	CWDM Strategic Objectives
	Setting up an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network (6)	Expanding infrastructure (2)	Create opportunities for growth and jobs (1) Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment (5)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.
Good Governance and Compliance	Achieving an accountable, effective and efficient local government system (9) Creating a better South Africa and a better and safer Africa and world (11) Building an efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered fair and inclusive citizenship (12)	Improving education and training (5) Building a capable state (7) Fighting corruption (8)	Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment (5)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport system which fosters social and economic opportunities.
	Achieving a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system (9)	Building a capable state (7)	Embed good governance and integrated service delivery through partnerships and spatial alignment (5)	To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support service to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.

Measurable performance objectives and indicators

Performance Management is a system intended to manage and monitor service delivery progress against the identified strategic objectives and priorities.

Performance management at Stellenbosch municipality is evaluated to embody the following;

Consistency: Objectives, performance indicators and targets are consistent between planning and reporting documents.

Measurability: Performance indicators are well defined and verifiable, and targets are specific, measurable and time bound.

Relevance: Performance indicators relate logically and directly to an aspect of the municipality's mandate and the realisation of its strategic goals and objectives.

Reliability: Recording, measuring, collating, preparing and presenting information on actual performance / target achievements is valid, accurate and complete.

Stellenbosch municipality targets, monitors, assess and reviews organisational performance which in turn is directly linked to individual employees' performance. The performance of the municipality relates directly to the extent to which it has achieved success in realising its goals and objectives, complied with legislative requirements and meeting stakeholder expectations.

The Five-Year Top-Level Service Delivery and Budget Implementation is part of the Integrated Development Plan and the financial performance objectives are captured in supporting table SA7.

E: OVERVIEW OF MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS BUDGET RELATED POLICIES**The following policies is new**

No new policies

The following existing policies were reviewed and amended**Insurance Policy**

The objective of this policy is to ensure that Stellenbosch Municipality's assets, councillors and employees are insured, adequately and economically, at all times. Detailed procedures, to ensure that management and employees within the municipality understand their respective responsibilities and duties, are provided in the standard operating procedures. This document indicates the policy of Stellenbosch Municipality for insuring municipal assets, and for insuring the municipality, its employees and Councillors against public liability claims and other losses. In general, the object of this policy is to ensure sound and sustainable financial management within Stellenbosch Municipality. Refer to Appendix 5.

Rates Policy

The revised Rates Policy as required by the Municipal Property Rates Act (Act no 6 of 2004) is attached as Appendix 6.

Indigent Policy

Due to the level of unemployment and subsequent poverty in the municipal area, there are households which are unable to pay for basic municipal services. The provision of free basic services ensures that registered indigent consumers have access to basic services. This policy provides the framework for the administration of free basic services to indigent consumers. Refer to Appendix 7.

Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy

This policy provides a framework to enable Council to proactively manage and collect all money due for services rendered and outstanding property taxes, subject to the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 and any other applicable legislation and internal policies of Council. Refer to Appendix 8.

Irrecoverable Debt Policy

This policy enables Council and the CFO to write off irrecoverable debt of indigent consumers, debt which cannot be recovered due to consumers not being registered as indigent or not traceable or due to prescription of debt. Refer to Appendix 9.

Development Charges Policy

The Municipality derives its authority to impose a development charge in terms of Section 75A. General power to levy and recover fees, charges and tariffs of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, Act 32 of 2000. The Municipality approved its new Land Use Planning Bylaw in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Planning Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) in October 2015 and it was officially promulgated and became effective in December 2015. Since then, the Municipality faces significant changes in the planning environment, amongst others the need for and manner of generating development charges. Refer to Appendix 10.

Wayleave Policy

In terms of S151 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996, a municipality has the right to govern on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its community, subject to national and provincial legislation. S156 of the Constitution grants the municipalities the right to administer the local government matters listed in Schedule 5B, which include municipal roads. A municipality may make by-laws for the effective administration of municipal roads. This Policy will be converted into municipal by-laws to give it legal effect. Refer to Appendix 11.

Cash Management and Investment Policy

To regulate and provide directives in respect of the investment of funds and to maximize returns from authorized investments, consistent with the primary objective of minimizing risk. Refer to Appendix 12.

Accounting Policy

This policy provides the accounting framework applicable to the finances of the municipality and is informed by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act no 56 of 2003). Refer to Appendix 13.

Asset Management Policy

The Municipal Finance Management Act Number 56 of 2003 will be the legislative framework for the Asset Management Policy whilst Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) will be the accounting framework.

The Municipal Council of Stellenbosch is in terms of the MFMA and GRAP obliged to adopt an Asset Management Policy to regulate the effective management of all council's assets.

- **And whereas** the municipal manager as accounting officer of municipal funds, assets and liabilities is responsible for the effective implementation of the asset management

policy which regulates the acquisition, safeguarding, maintenance of all assets and disposal of assets where the assets are no longer used to provide a minimum level of basic service as regulated in terms of section 14 of the MFMA.

- **And whereas** these assets must be protected over their useful life and may be used in the production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes in meeting the municipality's operational requirements.
- **Now therefore** the municipal council of the Stellenbosch Municipality adopts this asset management policy. Refer to Appendix 14.

Pool Vehicle Policy

The purpose of this policy is to ensure the proper procedure of booking and utilization of a pool vehicle. The policy clearly stipulates that no person, other than a municipal official in possession of a valid driver's licence may drive a Pool Vehicle and no person other than an official may be transported in a Pool Vehicle, provided that the CFO, Municipal Manager or a director may in exceptional circumstances authorise that other passenger may be transported in such Pool Vehicle. Municipal officials that receive car allowance are NOT allowed to use any pool vehicle. Refer to Appendix 15.

Supply Chain Management Policy

Section 111 of the MFMA requires each Municipality and municipal entity to adopt and implement a supply chain management policy, which gives effect to the requirements of the Act. The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, no 5 of 2000 and its accompanying regulations influences and dictates process around the evaluation and awarding of points. In this regard, the Minister of Finance acting in terms of section 5 of the Procurement Policy Framework Act, revised the Regulations accompanying this Act on the 20th January 2017 for implementation by all affected public entities by the 1 April 2017. The Supply Chain Management Policy was therefore amended and adopted at Council during February 2017. Refer to Appendix 16.

Grant-in-aid Policy

This policy provides the framework for grants-in-aid to non-governmental organisations (NGO's), community-based organisations (CBO's) or non-profit organisations (NPO's) and bodies that are used by government as an agency to serve the poor, marginalised or otherwise vulnerable as envisaged by Sections 12 and 67 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003). Refer Appendix 17.

Ward Allocation Policy

The objective of the Ward Allocations Policy is to create opportunities for Councillors to identify ward projects in line with the identified IDP needs, with the support of their Ward Committees, which would improve the quality of living in all wards. These projects would need to fit into the basket of services of the relevant User Department and must comply with the following, namely, Local Government's mandate; council policies; support the pillars and objectives of the IDP and directly benefit the community.

The Policy shall be governed by the underlying principle of ensuring that ward allocation projects meet the requirements of the Integrated Development Plan, including specific reference to, valley of opportunity, green and sustainable valley, safe valley, valley with dignified living and valley of good governance and compliance. Refer to Appendix 18.

Ward Committee Policy

This policy is compiled in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998; Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 and 2005 DPLG Guidelines.

Preamble of Policy:

WHEREAS the Municipality is committed to encouraging the involvement of communities and community organisations in its affairs.

WHEREAS the Municipality is a municipality with an executive mayoral system combined with a ward participatory system as set out in section 9(d) of the Act.

WHEREAS the Council has resolved in terms of section 72(2) of the Act to adopt the ward participatory system.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Council as follows. Refer to Appendix 19.

Petty Cash Policy

All purchases below R 2 000 are regulated by this policy. Clear processes and procedures are stipulated to ensure that all transactions are processed effectively and efficiently in a bid to ensure prudent financial control. Refer to Appendix 20.

Virement Policy

The policy sets out the Virement principles and processes which the Stellenbosch Municipality will follow during a financial year. These virements will represent a flexible mechanism to effect budgetary amendments within a municipal financial year. The policy shall give effect to the requirements and stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Budget and Reporting Framework in terms of the Approved budget, and it will be applicable to all municipal staff

and councillors involved in budget implementation. Refer to Appendix 21.

Preferential Procurement Policy

Section 217(1) of the Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) provides that when contracting for goods and services, organs of state must do so in accordance with a system that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective. Section 217(2) and (3) of the Constitution allows organs of state to grant preferences when procuring for goods and services within a Framework prescribed by National legislation. The preferential procurement policy is founded on the following principles, namely, value for money, open and effective competition, ethics and fair dealing, accountability and reporting and equity. This policy will be applicable to all active industry sectors within the Stellenbosch Municipal area and must be read with the supply chain management policy of the municipality. Refer to Appendix 22.

Travel and Subsistence Policy

This policy sets out the basis for the payment of subsistence, travel allowance, hourly rate when applicable for the purpose of official travelling. Refer to Appendix 23.

Cost Containment Policy

The purpose of the policy is to regulate spending and to implement cost containment measures at Stellenbosch Local Municipality. The objectives of this policy are to ensure that the resources of the municipality are used effectively, efficiently and economically and to implement cost containment measures. The cost containment policy will apply to council and all municipal employees. Refer to Appendix 24.

The following existing budget related policies and by-laws were reviewed but no amendments were necessary:

Tariff Policy

This policy serves as the implementing tool which guides the levying of tariffs for municipal services in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act and any other applicable legislation. Tariffs represent the charges levied by Council on consumers for the utilization of services provided by the Municipality and rates on properties. Tariffs will be calculated in various ways, dependent upon the nature of the service being provided. Refer to Appendix 25.

Tariff By-Law

In terms of section 75(1) of the Systems Act, a municipal council must adopt by-laws to give effect to the implementation and enforcement of its tariff policy. In terms of section 75(2) of the Systems

Act, by-laws adopted in terms of section 75(1) of the Systems Act may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, services, service standards and geographical areas as long as such differentiation does not amount to unfair discrimination. Refer to Appendix 26.

Rates By-Law

In terms of Section 3 of the Property Rates Act, a municipal council must adopt a policy consistent with the property rates act on levying of rates on rateable properties in the municipality. Refer to Appendix 27.

Credit Control and Debt Collection By-law

This by-law give effect to the implementation and enforcement of Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy and/or to regulate its implementation and enforcement in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area (WC024) in terms of section 156(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) and sections 96 and 98 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000); to provide for the collection of all monies due and payable to the Municipality; and to provide for matters incidental thereto. All debt owing to the Municipality must be collected in accordance with this By-law and the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. Refer to Appendix 28.

Special Ratings Area Policy

The aim of the policy is to provide the framework to strike an appropriate balance between facilitating self-funded community initiatives that aim to improve and/or upgrade neighbourhoods. Refer to Appendix 29.

Special Ratings Area By-Law

A "special rating area" refers to a special rating area approved by the Council in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Property Rates Act. This By-law aims to provide for the establishment of special ratings areas, to provide for additional rates and to provide for matter incidental thereto. Refer to Appendix 30.

Infrastructure Asset Unbundling Policy

This policy is intended to provide a framework for the unbundling of completed infrastructure services capital projects and financial asset year-end processes within the requirements of sections 60, 62, 63, 78, and 79 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA), and the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) as well as to promote good financial management practices. This policy applies to all officials within the Stellenbosch Local Municipality who utilise and/or manage any type of infrastructure assets. The Municipal Council of Stellenbosch have adopted an Asset Management Policy to regulate the effective management of all council's assets and wants to lay down broad guidelines for consistent,

effective and efficient asset management principles of Stellenbosch Municipality. The Municipality of Stellenbosch have agreed to adopt an Infrastructure Unbundling Policy that will guide the Municipality with the effective, complete, and accurate capitalisation of their assets and complying with year-end processes relating to assets. Refer to Appendix 31.

Borrowing, Funds and Reserves

This policy strives to establish a borrowing framework policy for the Municipality and set out the objectives, policies, statutory requirements and guidelines for the borrowing of funds. The policy provides a framework to ensure that the annual budget of Stellenbosch Municipality is fully funded and that all funds and reserves are maintained at the required level to avoid future year noncash backed liabilities. The policy aims to give effect to the requirements and stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Budget and Reporting Framework. Refer to Appendix 32.

Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy

The policy aims to give effect to the requirements and stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Budget and Reporting Framework in terms of the planning, preparation and approval of the annual and adjustments budgets. The framework for virements is also explained and regulated in this policy as well as monitoring roles and responsibilities. Refer to Appendix 33.

Liquidity Policy

The documented Liquidity Policy sets out the minimum risk management measures that Stellenbosch Municipality has to implement and adhere to in order to ensure that its current and future liquidity position is managed in a prudent manner. This policy will be implemented to provide guidance on the minimum liquidity level that Stellenbosch Municipality has to maintain in order to comply with required legislative and / or National Treasury directives and within the overall financial management objectives as approved/reviewed by the Council from time to time. Refer to Appendix 34.

Inventory Management Policy

In terms of the MFMA, the Accounting Officer for a municipality must:

- (a) be responsible for the effective, efficient, economical and transparent use of the resources of the municipality as per section 62 (1)(a);
- (b) take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised, irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure and other losses as per section 62(1)(d); and

- (c) be responsible for the management, including the safeguarding and the maintenance of the assets, and for the management of the liabilities, of the municipality as per section 63 (1)(a) and (b).

The policy aims to achieve the following objectives which are to provide guidelines that employees of the Municipality must follow in the management and control of inventory, including safeguarding and disposal of inventory, procure inventory in line with the established procurement principles contained in the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy and eliminate any potential misuse of inventory and possible theft. Refer to Appendix 35.

Financing of External Bodies performing municipal functions Policy

The purpose of this Policy is to provide a framework for financial assistance by Stellenbosch Municipality ("the Municipality") to external organisations/bodies conducting local government functions to the extent as set out in section 155(6)(a) and (7) of the Constitution as listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and 5. Refer to Appendix 36.

F: OVERVIEW OF KEY BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

Municipalities' long-term financial viability depends largely on the extent to which improved and sustainable revenue capacity on the one hand and sound financial management of its resources on the other hand can be achieved. These imperatives necessitate proper multi-year financial planning. Future impacts of revenue streams, expenditure requirements and the financial implications for the community at large (i.e. the potential influence on rates, tariffs and service charges) must be identified and assessed to determine the sustainability of planned interventions, programs, projects and sundry service delivery actions.

Taking these principals into consideration, the following assumptions **(ceteris paribus)** were made and relates to the parameters within which the budget was compiled for the next three years

	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029
Percentage Increase:			
Water	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Electricity	10.71%	10.71%	10.71%
Sanitation	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Refuse	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Property Rates	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Collection Rates			
Water	95%	95%	95%
Electricity (Post Paid Meters)	97%	97%	97%
Sanitation	96%	96%	96%
Refuse	96%	96%	96%
Rates	96%	96%	96%
Employee Related Costs			
Salaries and Wages and related costs	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%
Notch Increment	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%
Other Assumptions			
Bulk Purchases - Electricity	9.01%	9.01%	9.01%

Budgetary constraints and economic challenges meant that the municipality had to apply a combination of cost-saving interventions and higher than headline CPI revenue increases to ensure a sustainable budget over the medium term.

Municipalities should also pay particular attention to managing all revenue and cash streams effectively and carefully evaluate all spending decisions.”

G: HIGH LEVEL BUDGET OVERVIEW**Capital Budget for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029**

Although the capital budget is infrastructure orientated and addresses the very urgent need for the upgrading of infrastructure as addressed by the different infrastructure master plans, it does however speak to the IDP (Integrated Development Plan) and the needs of the community. It's also aligned to the strategic priority in the State of the Nation Address of Infrastructure investment and the “back to basics” approach. The responsiveness of the budget can be measured against what was identified as priorities by the community and the actual amount allocated, bearing in mind that resources are limited, to address or at least alleviate the most critical needs identified.

In this regard it is important to note that the need for infrastructure upgrades, inclusive of electricity infrastructure were key to ensure the delivery of sustainable services.

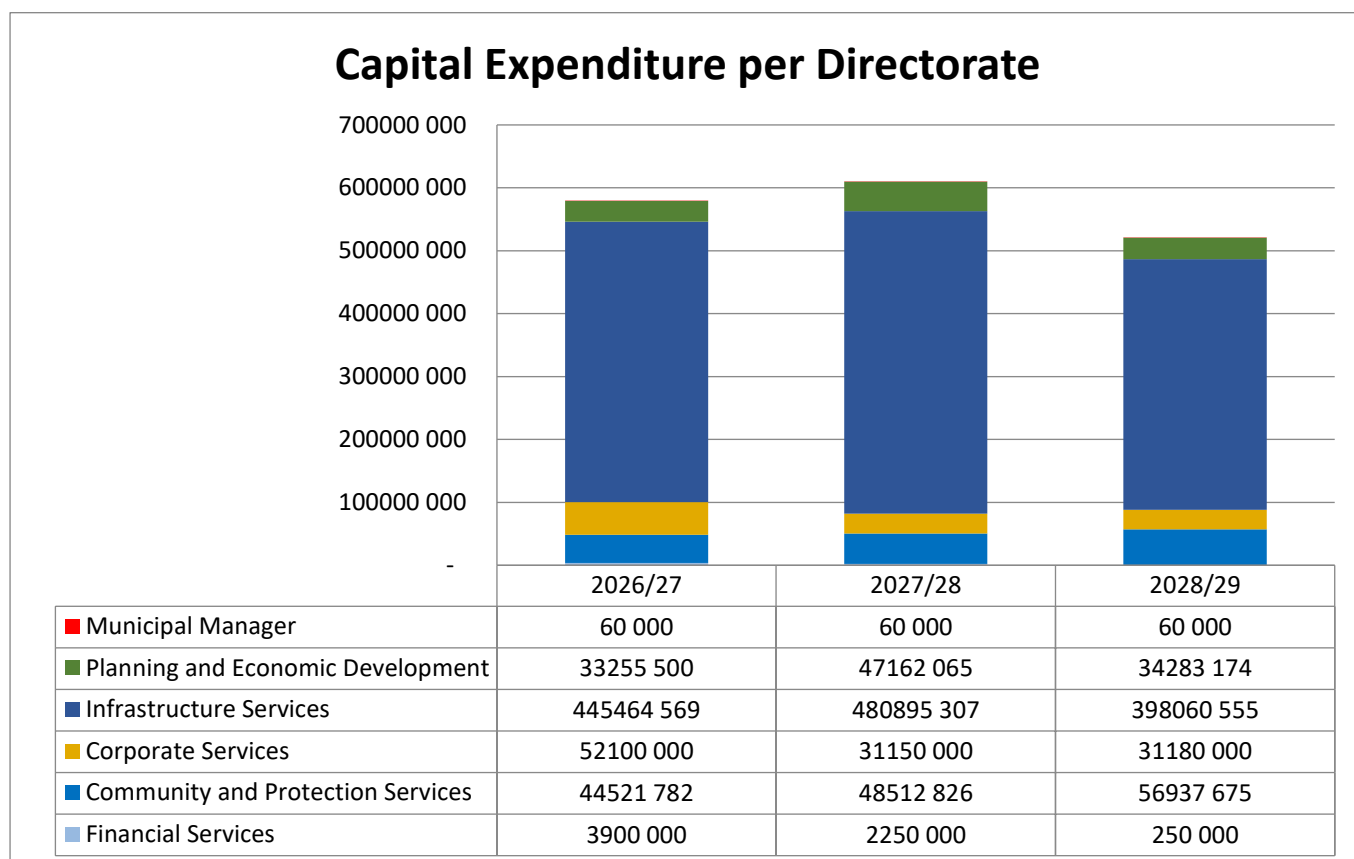
The capital budgets as proposed, amounts to:

<u>2026/2027</u>	<u>2027/2028</u>	<u>2028/2029</u>
R	R	R
579 301 851	610 030 198	520 771 404

Compilation of the Capital Budget

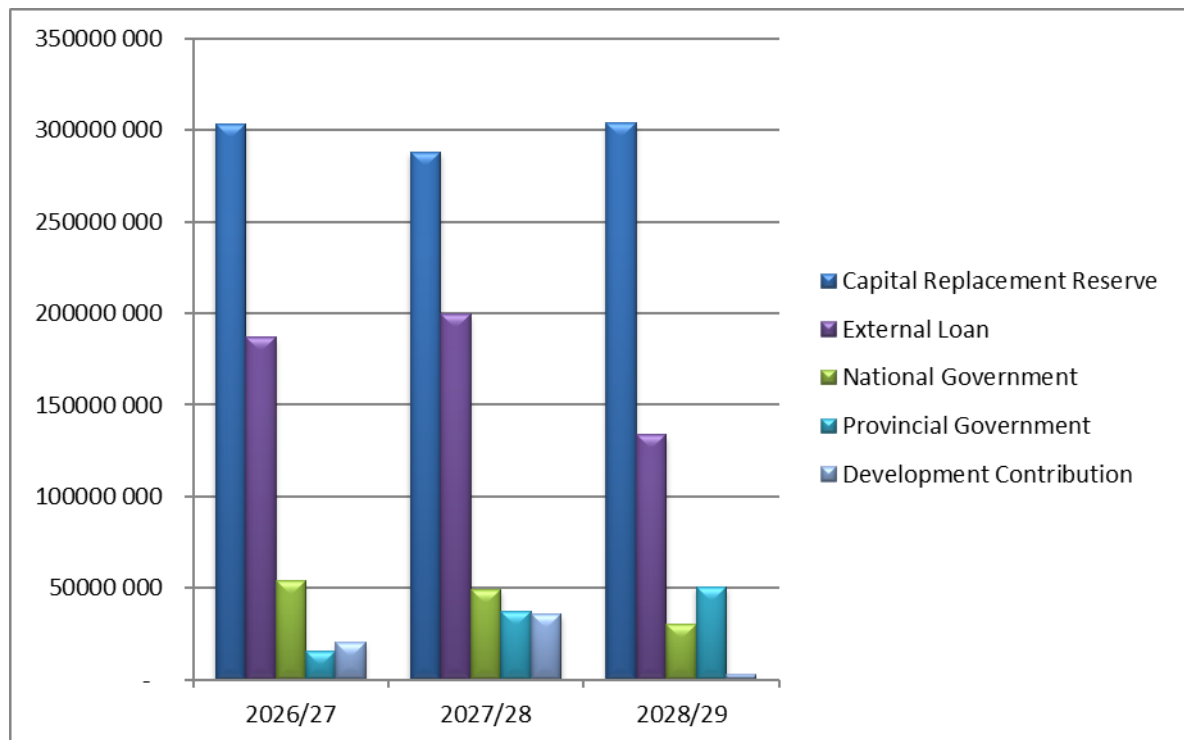
The capital budgets depicted per Directorate are as follows:

	<u>2026/2027</u>		<u>2027/2028</u>		<u>2028/2029</u>	
	R	%	R	%	R	%
Municipal Manager	60 000	0,01%	60 000	0.01%	60 000	0.01%
Planning and Development Services	33 255 500	5,74%	47 162 065	7,73%	34 283 174	6,58%
Infrastructure Services	445 464 569	76.90%	480 895 307	78,83%	398 060 555	76,44%
Corporate Services	52 100 000	8,99%	31 150 000	5,11%	31 180 000	5,99%
Community and Protection Services	44 521 782	7,69%	48 512 826	7,95%	56 937 675	10,93%
Financial Services	3 900 000	0,67%	2 250 000	0,37%	250 000	0,05%
	579 301 851	100.00%	610 030 198	100.0%	520 771 404	100.0%

Investment in infrastructure for the next three years' equals:**Financing of the Capital Budget**

The proposed financing sources of the capital budget for the next three years are as follows:

	2026/2027		2027/2028		2028/2029	
	R		R		R	
Own Funding						
Capital Replacement Reserve	302 984 439	52.30%	315 801 693	47.96%	303 876 458	57.92%
Development Contribution	20 000 000	3.45%	35 752 976	5.86%	2 700 000	0.52%
External Funding						
Grants National Government	53 793 826	9.29%	49 349 131	8.09%	50 445 217	9.69%
Grants Provincial Government	15 557 565	2.69%	37 335 652	6.12%	30 275 652	5.81%
External Loans	186 966 021	32.27%	199 422 606	32.68%	133 474 077	25.63%
	579 301 851	100.00%	610 030 198	100.00%	520 771 404	100.00%



As alluded to in the before-mentioned text and in the Council item; substantial investment in infrastructure is crucial in order to maintain sustainable levels of service delivery. For the detailed capital projects please refer to **Appendix 1 – Part 2 – Section N**.

Operating Budget for 2026/2027, 2027/2028 and 2028/2029**Expenditure**

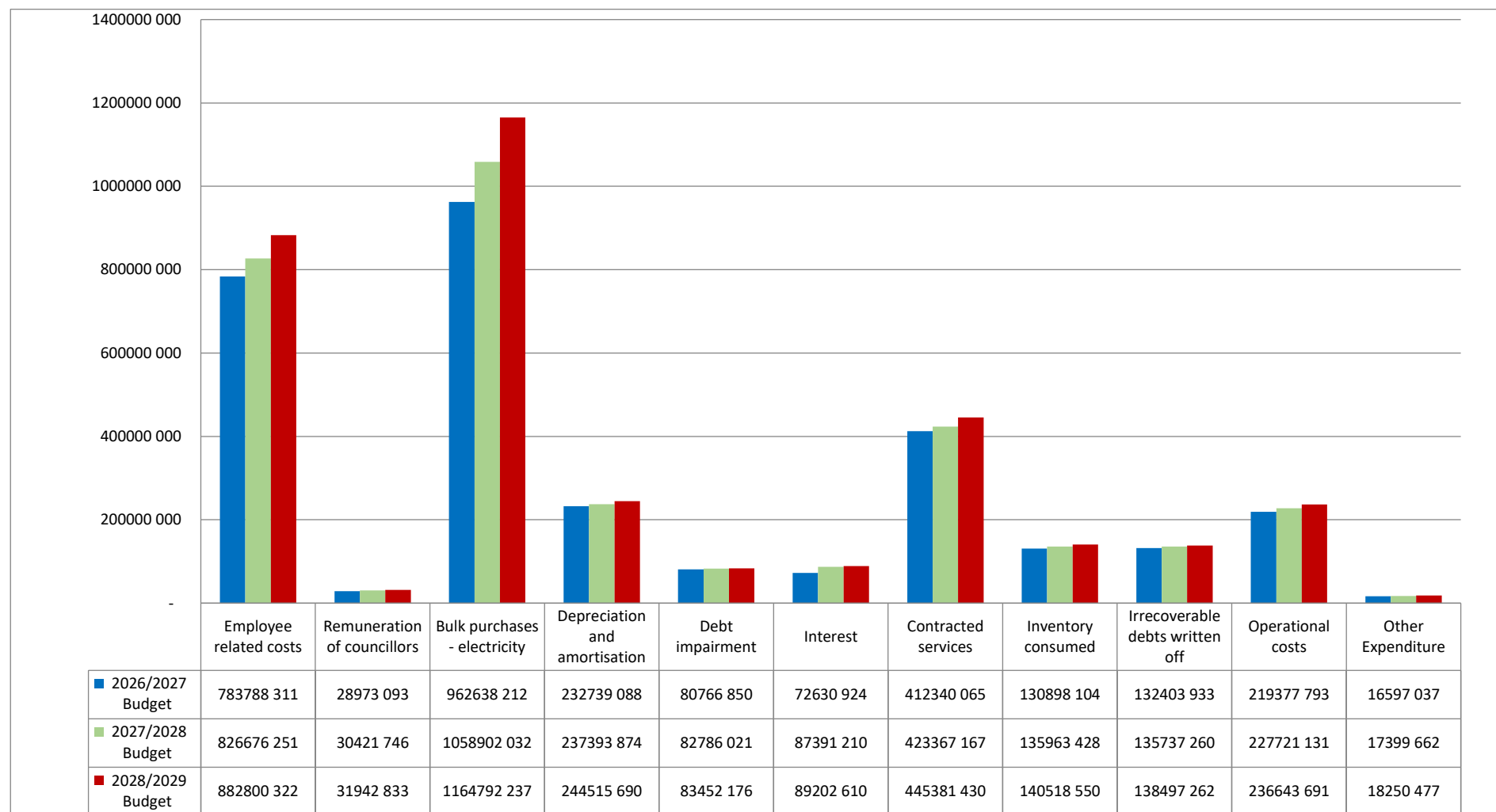
The operating expenditure budget per Vote (Directorate) is as follows:

	<u>2026/2027</u>	<u>2027/2028</u>	<u>2028/2029</u>
	R	R	R
Municipal Manager	23 095 608	24 591 327	26 059 245
Planning and Economic Development	157 986 236	156 105 187	167 843 022
Infrastructure Services	1 853 970 868	1 997 280 424	2 146 816 986
Corporate Services	257 800 992	270 297 637	285 324 065
Community and Protection Services	618 564 546	643 226 658	670 871 995
Financial Services	161 735 160	172 258 549	179 081 965
Total Expenditure	3 073 153 410	3 263 759 782	3 475 997 278

The operating expenditure budget per category is as follows:

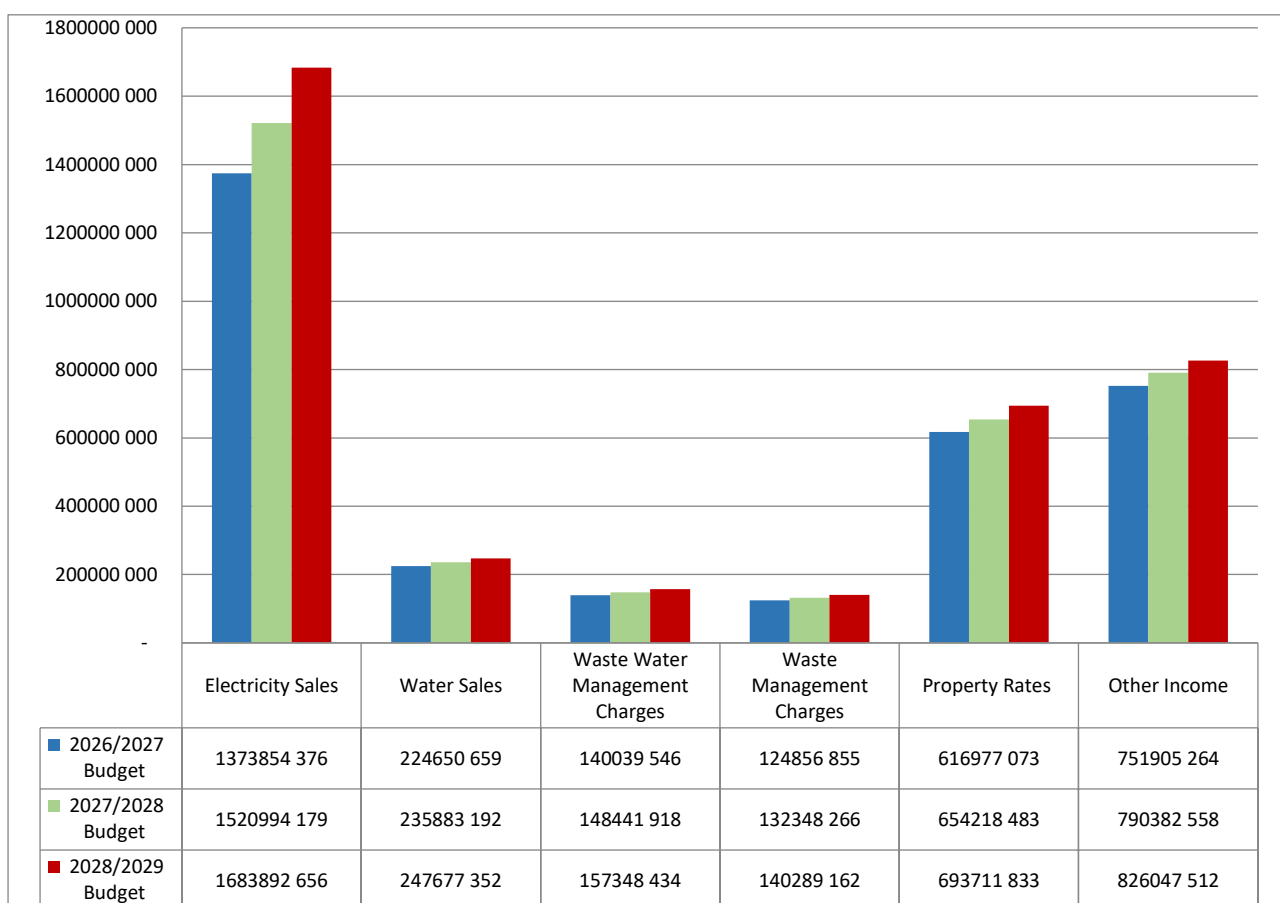
	<u>2026/2027</u>	<u>2027/2028</u>	<u>2028/2029</u>
	R	R	R
Employee related costs	783 788 311	826 676 251	882 800 322
Remuneration of councillors	28 973 093	30 421 746	31 942 833
Bulk purchases - electricity	962 638 212	1 058 902 032	1 164 792 237
Depreciation and amortisation	232 739 088	237 393 874	244 515 690
Debt impairment	80 766 850	82 786 021	83 452 176
Interest	72 630 924	87 391 210	89 202 610
Contracted services	412 340 065	423 367 167	445 381 430
Inventory consumed	130 898 104	135 963 428	140 518 550
Irrecoverable debts written off	132 403 933	135 737 260	138 497 262
Operational costs	219 377 793	227 721 131	236 643 691
Other Expenditure	16 597 037	17 399 662	18 250 477
Total Expenditure	3 073 153 410	3 263 759 782	3 475 997 278

MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 2026– 2029



The operational budget will be funded as follows:

	<u>2026/2027</u>	<u>2027/2028</u>	<u>2028/2029</u>
	R	R	R
Electricity Sales	1 373 854 376	1 520 994 179	1 683 892 656
Water Sales	224 650 659	235 883 192	247 677 352
Wastewater Management Charges	140 039 546	148 441 918	157 348 434
Waste Management Charges	124 856 855	132 348 266	140 289 162
Property Rates	616 977 073	654 218 483	693 711 833
Other Income	751 905 264	790 382 558	826 047 512
Total Income	3 232 283 773	3 482 268 596	3 748 966 949



H: OVERVIEW OF THE BUDGET FUNDING**Financing of the Capital Budget**

The proposed financing sources of the capital budget for the next three years are as follows:

	<u>2026/2027</u>	<u>2027/2028</u>	<u>2028/2029</u>
	R	R	R
Capital Replacement Reserve	302 984 439	288 213 863	303 876 458
Grants National Government	53 793 826	49 349 131	50 445 217
Grants Provincial Government	15 557 565	37 335 652	30 275 652
External Loans	186 966 021	199 422 606	77 999 454
Development Contribution	20 000 000	35 752 976	2 700 000
	579 301 851	610 030 198	520 771 404

Grant funding from National Government includes the following:

- Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant (INEP)
- Integrated Urban Development Grant

Grant funding from Provincial Government includes the following:

- Human Settlement Development Grant
- Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant: Provinces (Beneficiaries)
- Integrated Transport Planning
- Resource Funding for Establishment and Support of A K9 Unit (Department of Community Safety)

Financing of the Operational Budget

The operational budget is financed from the tariff increases as displayed above. In addition to these, the following grant allocations are expected, and expenditure was adjusted accordingly:

- Equitable Share Allocation
- Community Library Services Grant
- Local Government Financial Management Grant
- Financial assistance to municipalities for maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure
- Community Development Workers Operational Support Grant
- Expanded Public Works Program Incentive Grant
- Human Settlement Development Grant
- Title Deeds Restoration Grant

I: EXPENDITURE ON ALLOCATION AND GRANT PROGRAMMES

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
RECEIPTS:	1, 2									
Operating Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		189 399	209 528	221 280	239 166	239 166	239 166	253 185	264 396	268 864
Operational Revenue: General Revenue: Equitable Share		179 634	200 488	215 604	231 793	231 793	231 793	246 336	260 662	264 323
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities (Schedule 5B)		4 928	4 519	2 021	3 202	3 202	3 202	2 731	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant (Schedule 5B)		1 550	1 550	1 600	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 800	1 900	2 000
Integrated Urban Development Grant		3 287	2 971	2 055	2 471	2 471	2 471	2 318	1 834	2 541
Provincial Government:		23 339	12 861	16 103	18 358	18 358	15 358	33 991	27 356	50 460
Library Services: Conditional Grant		14 112	11 252	11 333	10 023	10 023	10 023	10 353	10 457	10 561
Municipal Accreditation and Capacity Building Grant		256	245	249	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant		300	240	150	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title Deeds Restriction Grant		–	317	803	1 162	1 162	1 162	779	800	800
Community Development Workers Operational Support Grant		38	38	38	38	38	38	39	39	39
Maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure		495	345	380	335	335	335	320	360	9 060
Western Cape Municipal Energy Resilience Grant (WC MER Grant)		1 184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT		6 954	–	3 150	6 000	6 000	3 000	22 500	15 700	30 000
Library Services: Replacement Funding for Most Vulnerable B3 Municipalities		–	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Library Support Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RSEP		–	244	–	800	800	800	–	–	–
Local Government Public Employment Support Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WC Financial Management Support Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Acceleration Grant		–	–	6 400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		115	138	650	100	850	850	–	–	–
Cape Winelands District Grant		115	138	500	100	100	100	–	–	–
Cape Winelands District Tourism Grant		–	–	–	–	250	250	–	–	–
Cape Winelands Community Safety Grant		–	–	150	–	500	500	–	–	–
Cape Winelands District Municipality Grant Capacity and support		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:		–	258	–	2 962	2 962	2 962	443	–	–
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		–	–	–	550	550	550	–	–	–
Foreign Government and International Organisations		–	–	–	2 412	2 412	2 412	–	–	–
Households		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit Institutions		–	258	–	–	–	–	443	–	–
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Educational Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Municipality / Entity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	212 854	222 785	238 033	260 585	261 335	258 335	287 619	291 751	319 324
Capital Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		90 810	106 572	80 802	73 247	73 247	73 247	61 863	56 752	58 012
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) (Schedule 5B)		28 350	20 000	9 556	6 188	6 188	6 188	–	10 392	10 862
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant		–	–	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		–	30 132	6 000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant		62 460	56 440	60 246	62 059	62 059	62 059	61 863	46 360	47 150
Provincial Government:		10 895	13 884	28 390	25 168	25 568	16 674	17 882	42 936	34 817
EMERGENCY MUNICIPAL LOAD SHEDDING RELIEF GRANT		6 175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Transport Planning		–	–	628	656	656	656	656	686	717
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT		–	3 784	–	10 000	10 000	5 000	14 856	37 750	30 500
Development of Sport and Recreational Facilities		220	–	–	300	300	300	–	–	–
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant: Provinces (Beneficiaries)		4 500	9 099	26 262	14 212	14 212	10 318	1 370	4 500	3 600
Library Services: Conditional Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RSEP		–	1 000	1 500	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Cape Municipal Energy Resilience Grant (WC MER Grant)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resource funding for establishment and support of a K9 unit		–	–	–	–	400	400	1 000	–	–
Road Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sports and Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape Winelands District Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Government and International Organisations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Profit Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Educational Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Municipality / Entity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Operational Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	101 705	120 455	109 192	98 415	98 815	89 921	79 745	99 688	92 829
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS		314 558	343 240	347 225	359 001	360 151	348 257	367 364	391 439	412 153

J: ALLOCATIONS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE MUNICIPALITY

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS											
Cash Transfers to other municipalities											
Operational	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Municipalities:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash Transfers to Entities/Other External Mechanisms											
Operational	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Entities/Ems'		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash Transfers to other Organs of State											
Operational	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Other Organs Of State:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash Transfers to Organisations											
Operational		12 556	12 531	8 420	8 833	9 583	9 583	9 221	10 313	11 046	11 747
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Organisations		12 556	12 531	8 420	8 833	9 583	9 583	9 221	10 313	11 046	11 747
Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals											
Operational		808	962	7 147	7 000	7 150	7 150	6 199	7 300	7 400	7 500
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Transfers To Groups Of Individuals:		808	962	7 147	7 000	7 150	7 150	6 199	7 300	7 400	7 500
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	13 364	13 494	15 566	15 833	16 733	16 733	15 421	17 613	18 446	19 247
NON-CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS											
Non-Cash Transfers to other municipalities											
Operational	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Municipalities:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Cash Transfers to Entities/Other External Mechanisms											
Operational	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Entities/Ems'		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Cash Transfers to other Organs of State											
Operational	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Other Organs Of State:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Cash Grants to Organisations											
Operational	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Grants To Organisations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals											
Operational	5	–	4 265	5 758	4 906	4 906	4 906	2 447	5 018	5 241	5 372
Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-Cash Grants To Groups Of Individuals:		–	4 265	5 758	4 906	4 906	4 906	2 447	5 018	5 241	5 372
TOTAL NON-CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS		–	4 265	5 758	4 906	4 906	4 906	2 447	5 018	5 241	5 372
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	13 364	17 758	21 324	20 739	21 639	21 639	17 868	22 631	23 687	24 618

K: COUNCILLOR AND BOARD MEMBER ALLOWANCES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)										
Allowances and Service Related Benefits										
Basic Salary		15 253	19 152	18 815	19 884	19 884	19 884	20 878	21 922	23 018
Cell phone Allowance		1 929	2 003	2 224	2 063	2 063	2 063	2 166	2 274	2 388
Housing Allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In-kind Benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Market Related Non-pensionable Allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Vehicle Allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office-bearer Allowance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Out of pocket Expenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travelling Allowance		2 039	985	961	809	809	809	850	892	937
Use of Personal Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Allowances and Service Related Benefits		19 221	22 139	22 000	22 756	22 756	22 756	23 894	25 089	26 343
Social Contributions										
Medial Aid Benefits		157	115	102	141	141	141	149	156	164
Pension Fund Contributions		438	511	518	525	525	525	551	578	607
Total Social Contributions		595	626	620	666	666	666	699	734	771
Total Councillors		19 815	22 765	22 620	23 422	23 422	23 422	24 593	25 823	27 114
% increase			14.9%	(0.6%)	3.5%	–	–	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Senior Managers of the Municipality										
Salaries and Allowances										
Basic Salary		7 245	8 064	8 420	9 053	9 053	9 053	9 641	10 220	10 833
Bonuses		1 242	1 230	1 088	1 758	1 758	1 758	1 872	1 984	2 104
Allowance										
Accommodation, Travel and Incidental		–	0	–	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellular and Telephone		133	241	245	179	179	179	191	202	214
Housing Benefits		18	18	18	21	21	21	23	24	26
Non-pensionable		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel or Motor Vehicle		550	500	490	662	662	662	705	747	792
Voluntary Work		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Allowance		701	760	752	863	863	863	919	975	1 033
Service Related Benefits										
Total Service Related Benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Salaries and Allowances		9 188	10 054	10 260	11 674	11 674	11 674	12 433	13 179	13 969
Social Contributions										
Bargaining Council		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group Life Insurance		103	120	127	113	113	113	121	128	135
Medical		118	123	131	143	143	143	153	162	172
Pension		648	659	715	805	805	805	857	909	963
Unemployment Insurance		12	13	13	15	15	15	16	17	18
Total Social Contributions		882	916	987	1 078	1 078	1 078	1 148	1 217	1 290
Post-retirement Benefit										
Medical		5 572	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pension		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-retirement Benefit		5 572	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costs Capitalised to PPE		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		15 642	10 970	11 247	12 752	12 752	12 752	13 581	14 395	15 259
% increase			(29.9%)	2.5%	13.4%	–	–	6.5%	6.0%	6.0%

K: COUNCILLOR AND BOARD MEMBER ALLOWANCES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**(continue)**

Other Municipal Staff										
Salaries and Allowances										
Basic Salary		333 629	339 618	360 809	371 358	370 250	370 250	419 292	427 462	449 841
Bonuses		–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allowance										
Accommodation, Travel and Incidental		47	41	56	50	50	50	53	56	59
Cellular and Telephone		3 1 751	1 930	2 029	2 996	2 996	2 996	3 190	3 382	3 585
Housing Benefits		3 3 424	3 728	3 600	4 281	4 281	4 281	4 560	4 787	5 074
Non-pensionable		71	66	76	259	259	259	276	293	310
Travel or Motor Vehicle		3 8 923	8 357	9 347	12 974	12 974	12 974	13 817	14 629	15 507
Voluntary Work		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Allowance		14 216	14 123	15 109	20 560	20 560	20 560	21 896	23 146	24 535
Service Related Benefits										
Acting		3 564	593	470	905	905	905	964	1 022	1 083
Bonus		3 24 641	26 090	28 211	31 418	31 418	31 418	33 460	34 817	36 906
Danger Allowance		3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment		3 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire Brigade		2 401	2 784	3 199	3 274	3 274	3 274	3 486	3 696	3 917
In-kind Benefits		3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leave Pay		3 294	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lifeguard/Duty Squads		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long Service Award		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Overtime		42 035	42 458	58 538	50 904	50 904	50 904	54 212	57 465	60 913
Scarcity		3 738	807	2 640	1 612	1 612	1 612	1 717	1 820	1 929
Standby Allowance		3 11 415	12 948	14 958	15 741	15 741	15 741	16 764	17 770	18 836
Tools Allowance		3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uniform/Special/Protective Clothing		3 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leave gratuity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long Term Service Award		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Service Related Benefits		82 088	85 681	108 016	103 853	103 853	103 853	110 603	116 589	123 584
Total Salaries and Allowances		429 933	439 441	483 933	495 771	494 662	494 662	551 792	567 197	597 960
Social Contributions										
Bargaining Council		227	233	250	228	228	228	242	257	272
Group Life Insurance		5 805	7 034	7 512	6 012	6 012	6 012	6 403	6 773	7 179
Medical		25 564	26 985	29 722	32 277	32 277	32 277	34 375	35 533	37 665
Pension		52 554	55 643	59 651	68 256	68 256	68 256	72 693	75 777	80 324
Unemployment Insurance		2 707	2 685	2 737	3 160	3 160	3 160	3 365	3 488	3 698
Total Social Contributions		86 858	92 581	99 872	109 933	109 933	109 933	117 079	121 828	129 137
Post-retirement Benefit										
Medical		6 16 796	25 336	26 283	27 459	18 459	18 459	30 961	32 819	34 788
Other Benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pension		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-retirement Benefit		16 796	25 336	26 283	27 459	18 459	18 459	30 961	32 819	34 788
Costs Capitalised to PPE		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		533 587	557 359	610 088	633 163	623 054	623 054	699 832	721 844	761 885
% increase			4.5%	9.5%	3.8%	(1.6%)	–	12.3%	3.1%	5.5%
Total Parent Municipality		569 044	591 093	643 955	669 337	659 228	659 228	738 006	762 062	804 259
TOTAL SALARY, ALLOWANCES & BENEFITS		569 044	591 093	643 955	669 337	659 228	659 228	738 006	762 062	804 259
% increase			3.9%	8.9%	3.9%	(1.5%)	–	11.9%	3.3%	5.5%
TOTAL MANAGERS AND STAFF		549 229	568 328	621 335	645 914	635 806	635 806	713 412	736 239	777 145

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MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 2026– 2029

L: MONTHLY TARGETS FOR REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND CASH FLOW

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Cash Receipts By Source													1		
Property rates	116 173	40 746	43 228	42 033	42 892	41 860	42 505	42 446	42 432	42 433	42 431	76 658	615 837	652 787	691 955
Service charges - electricity revenue	108 630	120 202	38 399	90 258	89 261	90 676	91 640	93 229	86 190	86 878	76 333	554 853	1 526 549	1 687 279	1 868 009
Service charges - water revenue	17 983	15 624	22 254	19 898	21 818	21 354	29 241	32 353	17 167	18 985	24 628	18 162	259 467	272 133	285 445
Service charges - sanitation revenue	18 415	12 452	13 248	12 507	12 354	12 551	12 139	12 148	12 363	12 083	12 512	15 833	158 604	145 385	154 014
Service charges - refuse revenue	19 978	9 271	10 323	9 306	9 191	11 169	10 303	10 345	11 143	9 927	10 067	27 550	148 572	157 356	166 652
Rental of facilities and equipment	(364)	1 181	1 203	829	964	1 114	1 148	1 238	4 156	1 402	1 405	8 021	22 297	23 412	24 583
Interest earned - external investments	3 990	4 286	4 933	4 406	4 812	3 968	4 498	4 150	4 150	4 150	4 150	3 812	51 306	48 869	46 548
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	4	2	21	39	20	16	17	19	23	13	12	2 991	3 176	3 335	3 502
Licences and permits	158	702	696	903	649	534	755	1 389	635	751	813	1 207	9 192	9 652	10 134
Agency services	166	371	303	467	454	130	130	468	417	410	410	435	4 159	4 367	4 586
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	92 505	1 305	7 600	1 305	1 305	162 736	1 305	1 305	7 600	1 305	1 305	7 600	287 176	291 751	319 324
Other revenue	9 389	5 822	(6 073)	10 188	8 960	6 572	10 649	12 038	1 826	6 864	7 082	47 188	120 507	123 619	134 944
Cash Receipts by Source	387 028	211 963	136 135	192 141	192 681	352 679	204 329	211 128	188 102	185 200	181 148	764 309	3 206 843	3 419 946	3 709 695
Other Cash Flows by Source															
(National / Provincial and District)	-	-	19 686	-	-	19 686	-	-	19 686	-	500	20 186	79 745	99 688	92 829
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Nat / Prov Departm Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educ Institutions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing long term/refinancing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186 966	186 966	199 379	133 474
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vat Control (receipts)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Refund - Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Short Term Investment (> 90 days) and Long Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Receipts by Source	387 028	211 963	155 821	192 141	192 681	372 365	204 329	211 128	207 789	185 200	181 648	971 461	3 473 554	3 719 012	3 935 998
Cash Payments by Type															
Employee related costs	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(64 235)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(75 589)	(752 465)	(793 160)	(846 938)
Remuneration of councillors	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(28 973)	(30 422)	(31 943)
Finance charges	-	-	-	-	-	(32 048)	-	-	-	-	-	(31 410)	(63 458)	(77 760)	(79 090)
Bulk purchases - Electricity	(109 335)	(111 703)	(109 506)	(73 262)	(70 690)	(68 444)	(61 565)	(66 181)	(108 340)	(109 335)	(109 335)	(109 335)	(1 107 034)	(1 217 737)	(1 339 511)
Bulk purchases - Water & Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other materials	(4 990)	(10 122)	(10 507)	(11 130)	(10 215)	(10 644)	(11 491)	(12 140)	(5 220)	(3 826)	(3 552)	(50 558)	(144 395)	(145 587)	(154 965)
Contracted services	(1 532)	(15 134)	(33 558)	(26 226)	(26 490)	(35 669)	(28 401)	(30 950)	(27 684)	(3 750)	(6 447)	(240 165)	(476 006)	(488 787)	(514 203)
Transfers and grants - other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and grants - other	-	(2 663)	(841)	(627)	(467)	(527)	(1 204)	(1 241)	(300)	-	-	(5 187)	(13 057)	(13 841)	(14 671)
Other expenditure	(24 205)	(14 293)	(34 811)	(21 040)	(16 871)	(38 587)	(10 835)	(16 810)	(27 205)	(2 979)	(3 067)	(120 467)	(331 168)	(340 763)	(351 024)
Cash Payments by Type	(203 740)	(217 593)	(252 902)	(195 963)	(188 412)	(249 597)	(177 175)	(193 970)	(232 427)	(183 569)	(186 081)	(635 126)	(2 916 556)	(3 108 057)	(3 332 345)
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type															
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(666 197)	(666 197)	(701 535)	(598 887)
Retention (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63 458)	(63 458)	(77 760)	(79 090)
Other Cash Flows/Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Payments by Type	(203 740)	(217 593)	(252 902)	(195 963)	(188 412)	(249 597)	(177 175)	(193 970)	(232 427)	(183 569)	(186 081)	(1 364 782)	(3 646 212)	(3 887 352)	(4 010 322)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	183 288	(5 630)	(97 081)	(3 822)	4 269	122 769	27 154	17 157	(24 639)	1 630	(4 432)	(393 320)	(172 658)	(168 339)	(74 324)
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year begin:	549 503	732 791	727 161	630 080	626 258	630 527	753 295	780 449	797 607	772 968	774 598	770 166	549 503	376 846	208 506
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year end:	732 791	727 161	630 080	626 258	630 527	753 295	780 449	797 607	772 968	774 598	770 166	376 846	376 846	208 506	134 183

M: CONTRACTS HAVING FUTURE AND BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 2026– 2029

Description	Ref	Preceding Years	Current Year 2025/26	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecast 2029/30	Forecast 2030/31	Forecast 2031/32	Forecast 2032/33	Forecast 2033/34	Forecast 2034/35	Forecast 2035/36	Total Contract Value
		Total	Original Budget	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
R thousand	1,3													
Parent Municipality:														
<u>Revenue Obligation By Contract</u>	2													
BSM 02/25			395 000											395 000
Contract 2														-
Contract 3 etc														-
Total Operating Revenue Implication		-	395 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395 000
<u>Expenditure Obligation By Contract</u>	2													
BSM 81/23			104 882											104 882
BSM 70/19			257 154											257 154
BSM 84/20			182 968											182 968
BSM 43/22			219 303											219 303
BSM 58/19			3 954											3 954
BSM 86/23			5 681											5 681
BSM 64/25														-
BSM 22/20														-
Contract 3 etc														-
Total Operating Expenditure Implication		-	773 944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773 944
<u>Capital Expenditure Obligation By Contract</u>	2													
Contract 1														-
Contract 2														-
Total Capital Expenditure Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Parent Expenditure Implication		-	773 944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773 944
Entities:														
<u>Revenue Obligation By Contract</u>	2													
Contract 1														-
Contract 2														-
Total Operating Revenue Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Expenditure Obligation By Contract</u>	2													
Contract 1														-
Contract 2														-
Total Operating Expenditure Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Capital Expenditure Obligation By Contract</u>	2													
Contract 1														-
Contract 2														-
Total Capital Expenditure Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Entity Expenditure Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N: DETAIL CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Stategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: MM	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	60 000	60 000	60 000	180 000
					60 000	60 000	60 000	180 000

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Planning and Economic Development	Building Control	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Building Control	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	150 000	150 000	180 000	480 000
Planning and Economic Development	Development Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	80 000	85 000	90 000	255 000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: LED	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	80 000	80 000	85 000	245 000
Planning and Economic Development	Economic Development & Tourism	Restoration of Landbou Saal	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	1 612 500	537 500	-	2 150 000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	WC024	Dignified Living	6 300 000	4 700 000	-	11 000 000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Administration	Ward 4	Dignified Living	170 000	180 000	190 000	540 000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Kayamandi Hostels	WC024	Dignified Living	1 613 913			1 613 913
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Flats: General	WC024	Dignified Living	3 000 000	-	-	3 000 000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Upgrading of Lapland waste water	Ward 10	Dignified Living	4 000 000	2 000 000	-	6 000 000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Administration	Vehicles fleet : Housing Administration	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10	Ward 12	Dignified Living	-	8 695 652	20 000 000	28 695 652
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	Ward 17	Dignified Living	6 956 522	6 956 522	-	13 913 044
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Development	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	150 000	80 000	85 000	315 000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Housing projects	WC024	Dignified Living	320 000	330 000	340 000	990 000
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	ISSP Kayamandi	Ward 12	Dignified Living	-	434 782	-	434 782
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 2 & 3)	Ward 21	Dignified Living	4 347 826	13 913 043	-	18 260 869
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	Klapmuts La Rochelle (100)	Ward 18	Dignified Living	329 739	2 608 696	3 130 435	6 068 870
Planning and Economic Development	Housing Development	La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services & ±430 units)	Ward 2	Dignified Living	-	3 260 870	6 521 739	9 782 609
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Access to Basic Services	WC024	Dignified Living	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 500 000	3 500 000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Informal Settlements	WC024	Dignified Living	50 000	50 000	51 000	151 000
Planning and Economic Development	IHS: Informal Settlements	Emergency Housing	WC024	Dignified Living	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	6 000 000
Planning and Economic Development	Town Planning	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Town Planning	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	95 000	100 000	110 000	305 000
					33 255 500	47 162 065	34 283 174	114 700 739

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	20MW Renewable energy project	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	520 000	-	-	520 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Ad-Hoc Provision of Streetlighting	WC024	Safe Valley	2 289 800	2 450 086	2 621 592	7 361 478
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Automatic Meter Reader	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	484 000	532 400	585 640	1 602 040
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical buildings	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	3 452 580	-	-	3 452 580
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for critical plants	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	3 000 000	3 000 000	-	6 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Bien don 66/11kV substation new	Ward 3	Valley of Possibility	35 913 852	45 843 905	58 200 000	139 957 757
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable Network: Franschoek	Ward 1	Dignified Living	5 000 000	-	-	5 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Cable replacement 66kV	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	11 036 500	10 800 000	21 836 500
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Control Room implementation	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	300 000	-	300 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Demand Side Management Geyser Control	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	7 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Electricity Network: Pniel	Ward 4	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	10 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Electrification INEP	Ward 1	Valley of Possibility	-	9 036 522	9 445 217	18 481 739
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Energy Balancing - Metering and Mini-Substations	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	500 000	250 000	750 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Electrical Services	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	-	403 151	443 466	846 617
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Hot water load control	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	500 000	-	-	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Integrated National Electrification Programme	Ward 1	Valley of Possibility	-	321 957	321 957	643 914
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx and replace with 20MVA	WC024	Valley of Possibility	16 900 000	-	-	16 900 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Northern Extension Bulk Supply	Ward 12	Dignified Living	27 000 000	35 500 000	-	62 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Kayamandi new substation 11 kV switching station	WC024	Dignified Living	25 500 000	7 200 000	-	32 700 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Meter Panels	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	250 000	250 000	250 000	750 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Network Cable Replace 11 Kv	WC024	Valley of Possibility	3 630 000	3 993 000	4 392 300	12 015 300
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV & Circuit breakers	WC024	Dignified Living	2 500 000	-	-	2 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Replace Ineffective Meters	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	100 000	500 000	402 628	1 002 628
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	SCADA Implementation	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	4 000 000	4 000 000	-	8 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	STB Switchgear (11kV) SF6	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	-	0	0
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Streetlights R304	WC024	Dignified Living	1 000 000	7 816 990	-	8 816 990
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Jan Marais)	WC024	Dignified Living	1 590 341	1 457 812	1 749 375	4 797 528
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Main s)	WC024	Dignified Living	1 590 341	1 457 812	1 749 375	4 797 528
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Golf,)	WC024	Dignified Living	1 590 341	1 457 812	1 749 375	4 797 528
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Markotter)	WC024	Dignified Living	397 585	1 457 812	1 749 375	3 604 772
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Blake 2	Ward 11	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	-	-	3 500 000

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Cascade	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	4 500 000	-	4 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Papegaairand	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	4 500 000	-	4 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Paradyskloof	Ward 21	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	-	-	3 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Technopark	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	4 500 000	-	4 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation University	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	20 000 000	-	20 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation van der Stel	Ward 7	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	-	-	3 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Welgevonden	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	4 500 000	-	4 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Kayamandi	WC024	Valley of Possibility	3 500 000	-	-	3 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry:	WC024	Dignified Living	4 791 600	2 506 454	2 631 777	9 929 831
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Third transformer and associated works 20MVA Cloetesville	Ward 11	Dignified Living	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Battery Storage Systems at Stellenbosch Community Buildings	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	3 210 185	-	-	3 210 185
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	Admin HQ	Safe Valley	-	2 000 000	-	2 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5MVA to 20MVA	WC024	Dignified Living	18 000 000	11 300 000	-	29 300 000
Infrastructure Services	Electrical Services	Vehicles: Electrical Services	WC024	Dignified Living	350 000	-	-	350 000
Infrastructure Services	Infrastructure Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: IS	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	65 000	115 000	115 000	295 000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	Ward 20	Dignified Living	869 565	869 565	-	1 739 130
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: PMU	WC024	Dignified Living	110 000	120 000	130 000	360 000
Infrastructure Services	Project Management Unit (PMU)	Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	Ward 12	Dignified Living	400 000	500 000	500 000	1 400 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)	WC024	Valley of Possibility	5 000 000	5 000 000	8 000 000	18 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Lacotte River Flood Resilience	Ward 3	Dignified Living	2 000 000	4 000 000	7 000 000	13 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeuel River Pedestrian Bridges	Ward 3	Dignified Living	1 700 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 700 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch and surrounding	Ward 2,3	Dignified Living	1 500 000	1 500 000	500 000	3 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Devon Valley Roads - Safety Improvements Structural Repairs	Ward 19	Dignified Living	500 000	-	-	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Roads & Stormwater	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	100 000	400 000	400 000	900 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Parking Area Upgrades - Stellenbosch	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	1 000 000	-	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Franschhoek & Surrounding	Ward 1	Dignified Living	1 500 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	6 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Klipmuts, Raithby & Surrounding	Ward 18	Dignified Living	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Kylemore & Surrounding	Ward 3	Dignified Living	-	1 500 000	1 500 000	3 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding	WC024	Dignified Living	3 500 000	5 000 000	8 000 000	16 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	WC024	Dignified Living	1 500 000	2 000 000	1 500 000	5 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Specialized Vehicles: Roads and Stormwater	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	6 000 000	2 000 000	5 000 000	13 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater Retention Facilities	WC024	Dignified Living	-	500 000	-	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater System	WC024	Dignified Living	300 000	600 000	400 000	1 300 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade: Lower Dorp Street	Ward 11	Dignified Living	4 000 000	4 000 000	-	8 000 000

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Vehicles Fleet: Roads and Stormwater	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	-	500 000	500 000	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	Ward 2	Valley of Possibility	-	1 500 000	-	1 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Technopark	Ward 2	Valley of Possibility	-	2 000 000	2 000 000	4 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Adhoc Intersection Improvements	WC024	Safe Valley	-	-	2 000 000	2 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayamandi	WC024	Dignified Living	-	10 000 000	50 000 000	60 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Engineering	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	100 000	150 000	150 000	400 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Street	Ward 21	Dignified Living	16 000 000	-	-	16 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Franschhoek	Ward 1	Dignified Living	-	-	1 500 000	1 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Helshoogte rd/La Colline	Ward 1	Dignified Living	-	-	2 000 000	2 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44 / Merriman Street	WC024	Dignified Living	1 500 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	6 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / Adam Tas / Alexander	Ward 10	Dignified Living	17 000 000	24 943 007	-	41 943 007
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Pedestrian Crossing Implementation	WC024	Safe Valley	300 000	-	-	300 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Raised Intersection Implementation	WC024	Safe Valley	500 000	600 000	-	1 100 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Safety Improvements	WC024	Safe Valley	500 000	1 000 000	500 000	2 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Road Upgrades at School Precincts	WC024	Dignified Living	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Specialized Equipment: Roadmarking Machine + Trailer	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	-	1 000 000	500 000	1 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation	Admin HQ	Safe Valley	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme	WC024	Safe Valley	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components	WC024	Safe Valley	1 700 000	1 700 000	1 700 000	5 100 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System	WC024	Safe Valley	500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	3 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Traffic Engineering	Universal Access Implementation	WC024	Safe Valley	300 000	-	-	300 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Corridor Transport	Ward 11	Safe Valley	1 500 000	1 000 000	-	2 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	WC024	Safe Valley	3 998 047	5 000 000	25 000 000	33 998 047
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Bicycle Lockup Facilities	Ward 11	Safe Valley	300 000	-	-	300 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	2 570 435	1 910 522	1 623 478	6 104 435
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Cycle Plan - Design & Implementation	WC024	Safe Valley	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	WC024	Safe Valley	2 000 000	3 000 000	4 000 000	9 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Plan	WC024	Safe Valley	2 000 000	-	1 000 000	3 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	WC024	Safe Valley	-	2 000 000	5 000 000	7 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Provision of Bulk Parking Planning & Development	WC024	Safe Valley	500 000	-	-	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (taxi ranks) new	WC024	Safe Valley	500 000	500 000	-	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) Adhoc Upgrades	Ward 1	Safe Valley	500 000	500 000	-	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Infrastructure (Public Transport Shelters & Embayments)	WC024	Valley of Possibility	400 000	400 000	400 000	1 200 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Public Transport Planning - WC024	WC024	Valley of Possibility	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	2 000 000

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Re-design of Bergzicht Public Transport Facility	WC024	Valley of Possibility	1 000 000	1 500 000	2 000 000	4 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Transport Planning	Stellenbosch - Bicycle network	WC024	Valley of Possibility	200 000	-	-	200 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	23 000 000	-	23 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Solid Waste	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Landfill Gas To Energy	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	2 000 000	-	2 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschhoek	Ward 1	Green and Sustainable Valley	1 000 000	5 000 000	-	6 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-offs: Construction - Klapmuts	Ward 18	Green and Sustainable Valley	7 141 917	2 000 000	-	9 141 917
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Mini Waste drop-off facilities	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	500 000	200 000	-	700 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Plant and Vehicles: Solid Waste	WC024	Dignified Living	9 000 000	4 500 000	5 000 000	18 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Upgrade Material Recovery Facility	WC024	Dignified Living	500 000	4 300 000	1 000 000	5 800 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste containers	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	200 000	200 000	-	400 000
Infrastructure Services	Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Minimization Projects	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	-	500 000	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (tri-annually)	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	815 000	500 000	2 315 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwarsriver Sewer Pumpstation.	Pniel, Lanquedoc, Johannesburg	Dignified Living	1 500 000	15 000 000	20 000 000	36 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extention Of WWTW: Stellenbosch	Ward 11	Dignified Living	-	-	36 250 000	36 250 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	200 000	400 000	500 000	1 100 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction WWTW	WC024	Dignified Living	250 000	4 100 000	-	4 350 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW	WC024	Dignified Living	1 000 000	8 000 000	-	9 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation & Telemetry Upgrade	WC024	Dignified Living	3 750 000	1 500 000	2 500 000	7 750 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewerpipe Replacement	WC024	Dignified Living	10 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	20 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	WC024	Dignified Living	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	9 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	3 750 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	-	250 000	250 000	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of Dwarsriver Bulk Sewer network and pump lines	Pniel, Lanquedoc, Johannesburg	Dignified Living	-	2 000 000	2 000 000	4 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	Ward 1	Dignified Living	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	Ward 18	Dignified Living	30 272 850	2 500 000	30 000 000	62 772 850
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vehicles: Sanitation	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	-	1 250 000	2 250 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe (Servitude)	WC024	Dignified Living	50 000	-	-	50 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	Ward 13	Valley of Possibility	30 890 632	8 000 000	-	38 890 632

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetesville/ Idas Valley	Ward 6	Valley of Possibility	24 000 000	-	-	24 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschoek	Ward 1	Valley of Possibility	500 000	-	-	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	WC024	Valley of Possibility	500 000	-	-	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Dwarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	Ward 4	Valley of Possibility	-	-	500 000	500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Water	Admin HQ	Dignified Living	200 000	200 000	250 000	650 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg	Ward 20	Dignified Living	15 985 498	18 000 000	-	33 985 498
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	WC024	Dignified Living	1 250 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	6 250 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Specialized Vehicles: Water	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	3 000 000	3 000 000	6 000 000	12 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark & Helshoogte Storage and Supply scheme	WC024	Dignified Living	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	2 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	WC024	Dignified Living	1 250 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	4 250 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	WC024	Dignified Living	6 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	20 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	Stellenbosch, Idasvalley, Kayamandi, Vlottenburg	Dignified Living	1 500 000	40 000 000	10 000 000	51 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Vehicles: Water	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	3 000 000	2 000 000	750 000	5 750 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation & Demand Management	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000	7 500 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000 000	3 000 000	-	5 000 000
Infrastructure Services	Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	WC024	Dignified Living	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000
					445 464 569	480 895 307	398 060 555	1 324 420 431

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Calcutta Memorial Park	Ward 18	Dignified Living	3 043 478	-	-	3 043 478
Community and Protection Services	Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	2 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Comm Development	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	50 000	60 000	70 000	180 000
Community and Protection Services	Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	2 173 913	2 608 696	6 500 000	11 282 609
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Pniel Library	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	-	35 000	20 000	55 000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamandi	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	-	10 000	-	10 000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	WCO24	Good Governance and Compliance	200 000	210 000	21 000	431 000
Community and Protection Services	Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	WCO24	Good Governance and Compliance	-	300 000	-	300 000
Community and Protection Services	Director: Community & Protection Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment : Protection Services	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	-	400 000	-	400 000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Re tarring of the Stellenbosch fire station drill yard	WC024	Safe Valley	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	2 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Disaster Management	Vehicle fleet: Disaster Management	WC024	Safe Valley	-	5 000 000	-	5 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Air and Noise Control	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	150 000	150 000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Implementation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Environmental Management	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	200 000	-	250 000	450 000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Design and implement electronic Urban Forestry management tool	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	-	500 000	-	500 000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Fencing :Urban Forestry	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 500 000	-	-	1 500 000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Urban Forestry	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	-	2 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Specialized equipment: Urban Forestry	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	-	2 500 000	-	2 500 000
Community and Protection Services	Environmental Management: Urban Forestry	Vehicle Fleet : Urban Foestry	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 200 000	-	-	1 200 000

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	Ward 21	Safe Valley	-	3 650 000	20 826 675	24 476 675
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Fire	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	500 000	100 000	1 000 000	1 600 000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Rescue equipment	WC024	Safe Valley	1 000 000	-	1 000 000	2 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Specialized Vehicles: Fire	WC024	Safe Valley	-	-	3 000 000	3 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Fire and Rescue Services	Vehicle fleet: Fire Services	WC024	Safe Valley	-	1 000 000	-	1 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Halls	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	200 000	250 000	250 000	700 000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Upgrading of Halls	WC024	Dignified Living	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	2 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Halls	Vehicle Fleet: Halls	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	500 000	500 000	-	1 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Law Enforcement	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	-	200 000	200 000	400 000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install and Upgrade CCTV/ LPR Cameras In WC024	WC024	Safe Valley	2 500 000	2 500 000	3 000 000	8 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Install Computerized Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	WC024	Safe Valley	2 000 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	5 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	K9 Unit	WC024	Safe Valley	869 565	-	-	869 565
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	Admin HQ	Safe Valley	1 500 000	750 000	750 000	3 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Neighborhood Watch Safety equipment	WC024	Safe Valley	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Security Upgrades	WC024	Safe Valley	-	250 000	250 000	500 000
Community and Protection Services	Law Enforcement and Security	Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	9 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	5 865 261	1 869 565	2 000 000	9 734 826
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing :Parks and Gardens	WC024	Safe Valley	1 869 565	869 565	1 000 000	3 739 130
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Parks & Cemeteries	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	300 000	200 000	500 000	1 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Purchase of Specialised Vehicles	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 200 000	-	-	1 200 000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	200 000	-	500 000	700 000
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Urban Greening: Beautification: Main Routes and Tourist Routes	WC024	Green and Sustainable Valley	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Community and Protection Services	Parks and Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Parks & Cemeteries	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	-	1 000 000	-	1 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	WC024	Safe Valley	1 300 000	500 000	500 000	2 300 000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sports	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	350 000	400 000	400 000	1 150 000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Installation of cricket nets	WC024	Dignified Living	250 000	150 000	150 000	550 000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Jonkershoek Picnic Site	Ward 5	Valley of Possibility	300 000	200 000	200 000	700 000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Recreational Equipment Sport	WC024	Valley of Possibility	100 000	300 000	300 000	700 000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Re-Surface of Netball/Tennis Courts	WC024	Valley of Possibility	400 000	400 000	500 000	1 300 000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Specialized Vehicles: Sports	WC024	Dignified Living	700 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	3 100 000
Community and Protection Services	Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Upgrade of Sport Facilities	WC024	Dignified Living	3 200 000	3 700 000	4 200 000	11 100 000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Services	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	350 000	200 000	-	550 000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Replacement of vehicles	Ward 12	Safe Valley	2 500 000	2 500 000	-	5 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	-	3 000 000	-	3 000 000
Community and Protection Services	Traffic Services	Traffic Fleet	Ward 1	Safe Valley	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	4 500 000
					44 521 782	48 512 826	56 937 675	149 972 283

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029

CORPORATE SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Fibre Optic Implementation	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	3 000 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	8 000 000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	ICT Cable Reticulation and Management	Admin HQ	Valley of Possibility	1 000 000	1 500 000	500 000	3 000 000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Purchase and Replacement of Computer/software and Peripheral devices	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	2 500 000	3 500 000	2 000 000	8 000 000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Server Storage expansion and upgrades	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	5 000 000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 500 000	6 500 000
Corporate Services	Information and Communications Technology (ICT)	Upgrading Communication Network	Admin HQ	Safe Valley	1 500 000	2 250 000	1 100 000	4 850 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Airconditioners	WC024	Dignified Living	200 000	-	-	200 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Management	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	-	250 000	500 000	750 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Kayamandi: Upgrading of Makapula Hall	Ward 14	Dignified Living	500 000	-	-	500 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	La Motte Fire Station	Ward 2	Safe Valley	100 000	-	-	100 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Improvement: General	WC024	Valley of Possibility	-	-	2 000 000	2 000 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	WC024	Valley of Possibility	30 000 000	-	-	30 000 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	WC024	Valley of Possibility	400 000	1 500 000	-	1 900 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Traffic Offices	WC024	Safe Valley	1 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	15 000 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading and conversion of Fire House to a Training Centre		Good Governance and Compliance	-	400 000	1 500 000	1 900 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading Fencing	WC024	Safe Valley	300 000	500 000	500 000	1 300 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld Street	WC024	Valley of Possibility	1 600 000	-	-	1 600 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of Office Space: Community Services (Urban Forestry)	WC024	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	-	80 000	1 080 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Hall	Ward 1	Valley of Possibility	2 250 000	250 000	-	2 500 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Law Enforcement Offices	WC024	Safe Valley	2 500 000	2 500 000	-	5 000 000
Corporate Services	Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Main Office Complex	WC024	Valley of Possibility	250 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	15 250 000
					52 100 000	31 150 000	31 180 000	114 430 000

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2026-2029
FINANCIAL SERVICES

Directorate	Department	Name	Region	Strategic Focus Area	Budget 2026 / 2027	Budget 2027 / 2028	Budget 2028 / 2029	MTREF Total
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: FS	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	100 000	90 000	100 000	290 000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Rev n Exp	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	150 000	80 000	75 000	305 000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: SCM	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	150 000	80 000	75 000	305 000
Financial Services	Financial Management Services	Vehicle Fleet: FMS	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	2 500 000	1 000 000	-	3 500 000
Financial Services	Financial Management Stores	Upgrade Municipal Stores	Admin HQ	Good Governance and Compliance	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	2 000 000
					3 900 000	2 250 000	250 000	6 400 000

O: LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE

Compliance with the MFMA implementation requirements has been substantially adhered to through the following activities:

- Budget and Treasury Office - A Budget Office and Treasury Office has been established in accordance with the MFMA.
- Budgeting - The annual budget is prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed by National Treasury and the MFMA.
- Financial reporting - 100% compliance with regards to monthly, quarterly and annual reporting to the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Council, Provincial and National Treasury.
- Annual Report - The annual report is prepared in accordance with the MFMA and National Treasury requirements

P: OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

1. Additional information/schedules in accordance with the budget and reporting regulations:

- SA1 - Supporting detail to Budgeted Financial Performance
- SA2 - Matrix Financial Performance Budget (revenue source/expenditure type and type)
- SA3 - Supporting detail to Budgeted Financial Position
- SA4 - Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)
- SA5 - Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operational expenditure)
- SA6 - Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)
- SA7 - Measurable Performance Objectives
- SA8 - Performance indicators and benchmarks
- SA9 - Social, economic and demographic statistics and assumptions
- SA10 - Funding measurement
- SA11 - Property Rates Summary
- SA12a- Property rates by category (2025/2026)
- SA12b- Property rates by category (2026/2027)
- SA13a Service Tariffs by category
- SA13b Service Tariffs by category-explanatory
- SA14 - Household bills
- SA15 - Investment particulars by type
- SA16 - Investment particulars by maturity
- SA17 - Borrowing
- SA18 - Transfers and grant receipts
- SA19 - Expenditure on transfers and grant programme
- SA20 - Reconciliation of transfers grant receipts and unspent funds
- SA21 - Transfers and grants made by the municipality
- SA22 - Summary councillor and staff benefits
- SA23 - Salaries, allowances & benefits (political office bearers/councillors/senior managers)
- SA24 - Summary of personnel numbers
- SA25 - Consolidated budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure
- SA26 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)
- SA27 - Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (functional classification)
- SA28 - Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)
- SA29 - Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (functional classification)
- SA30 - Budgeted monthly cash flow

- SA31 - Not applicable
- SA32 - List of external mechanism
- SA33 - Contracts having future budgetary implications
- SA34a- Capital expenditure on new asset class
- SA34b- Capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by asset class
- SA34c- Repairs and maintenance expenditure by asset class
- SA34d- Depreciation by asset class
- SA34e- Capital expenditure on the upgrading of existing assets by asset class
- SA35 - Future financial implications of the capital budget
- SA36 - Detailed Capital Budget
- SA37 - Projects delayed from previous financial years
- SA38 - Consolidated detailed operational projects

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA1 Supporting detail to 'Budgeted Financial Performance'

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
REVENUE ITEMS:											
Exchange revenue											
Service charges - Electricity	6										
Appliance Maintenance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Availability Charges		693	902	848	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
Connection/Reconnection		3 522	2 840	1 354	5 398	5 398	5 398	1 744	5 976	6 616	7 325
Electricity Distribution Revenue for Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity Sales		795 988	895 882	1 054 791	1 301 441	1 326 441	1 326 441	767 419	1 468 502	1 625 779	1 799 900
Joint Pole Usage		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter Compliance Testing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter Reading Fees		63	95	142	72	72	72	131	80	88	98
Notice Revenues		20	8	9	23	23	23	28	26	29	32
Temporary Service Plant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Service charges - Electricity		800 286	899 727	1 057 143	1 306 934	1 331 934	1 331 934	769 321	1 474 584	1 632 512	1 807 354
<i>Less Revenue Foregone (in excess of 50 kwh per indigent household per month)</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less Cost of Free Basis Services (50 kwh per indigent household per month)</i>		(20 303)	(25 142)	(30 764)	(90 985)	(90 985)	(90 985)	(22 759)	(100 729)	(111 518)	(123 461)
Net Service charges - Electricity		779 984	874 586	1 026 379	1 215 949	1 240 949	1 240 949	746 562	1 373 854	1 520 994	1 683 893
Service charges - Water	6										
Agricultural and Rural Water Service		(7 785)	205	242	(9 290)	300	300	131	315	331	347
Availability Charges		571	659	644	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-
Connection/Disconnection		253	251	339	302	302	302	92	317	333	349
Industrial Water		62 496	73 579	76 556	74 574	74 574	74 574	54 732	78 302	82 218	86 328
Meter Reading Fees		3	3	5	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
Sale		113 545	127 133	121 944	145 870	148 780	148 780	78 519	156 219	164 030	172 232
Urban Higher Level Service		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Service charges - Water		169 082	201 829	199 730	211 459	223 959	223 959	133 471	235 157	246 915	259 260
<i>month)</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less Cost of Free Basis Services (6 kilolitres per indigent household per month)</i>		(6 944)	1 442	10 102	(10 006)	(10 006)	(10 006)	19 912	(10 506)	(11 031)	(11 583)
Net Service charges - Water		162 138	203 271	209 832	201 453	213 953	213 953	153 383	224 651	235 883	247 677
Service charges - Waste Water Management	6										
Agricultural and Rural		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Availability Charges		1 356	1 691	2 141	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-
Connection/Reconnection		68	62	93	83	83	83	42	88	93	98
Higher Level Service		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Effluent		12 829	14 629	17 448	15 641	15 641	15 641	12 992	16 580	17 574	18 629
Industrial Waste Water		35 282	37 781	41 188	43 016	43 016	43 016	33 356	45 597	48 333	51 233
Pump/Removal of Waste Water		6 370	6 818	8 438	7 766	7 766	7 766	7 196	8 232	8 726	9 249
Sanitation Charges		58 650	52 376	45 623	77 109	77 109	77 109	23 024	81 736	86 640	91 839
Treatment of Effluent		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Service charges - Waste Water Management		114 555	113 357	114 931	143 615	143 615	143 615	76 601	152 232	161 366	171 048

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
<i>Less Revenue Foregone (in excess of free sanitation service to indigent households)</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less Cost of Free Basis Services (free sanitation service to indigent households)</i>		(7 815)	1 595	12 675	(11 502)	(11 502)	(11 502)	25 372	(12 192)	(12 924)	(13 699)
Net Service charges - Waste Water Management		106 739	114 952	127 606	132 113	132 113	132 113	101 973	140 040	148 442	157 348
Service charges - Waste Management	6										
Availability Charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrier Bags		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal Facilities		3 938	4 274	3 645	5 779	5 779	5 779	3 396	6 126	6 494	6 883
Refuse Bags		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Removal		97 393	90 481	76 532	131 557	136 557	136 557	37 815	144 751	153 436	162 642
Skip		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Bins		19	18	40	23	23	23	26	24	25	27
Total refuse removal revenue		101 350	94 773	80 217	137 359	142 359	142 359	41 236	150 901	159 955	169 552
<i>Less Revenue Foregone (in excess of one removal a week to indigent households)</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Less Cost of Free Basis Services (removed once a week to indigent households)</i>		(11 514)	1 553	21 219	(24 570)	(24 570)	(24 570)	43 530	(26 044)	(27 607)	(29 263)
Net Service charges - Waste Management		89 837	96 327	101 437	112 789	117 789	117 789	84 767	124 857	132 348	140 289
Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services											
Academic Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertisements		-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	2	2
Amendment Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application Fees for Land Usage		1 139	1 188	2 167	1 312	1 312	1 312	1 550	1 377	1 446	1 519
Building Plan Approval		6 783	8 720	10 782	7 815	14 815	14 815	12 336	15 556	16 334	17 150
Building Plan Clause Levy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buyers Card		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camping Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemetery and Burial		1 106	1 271	1 314	1 125	1 125	1 125	947	1 181	1 240	1 302
Cleaning and Removal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clearance Certificates		465	590	783	1 253	1 253	1 253	559	1 315	1 381	1 450
Computer Services		14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Day Care Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demolition Application Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encroachment Fees		5 534	6 488	8 229	6 193	6 193	6 193	6 747	6 502	6 827	7 169
Entrance Fees		1 038	262	650	935	935	935	655	982	1 031	1 082
Escort Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exempted Parking		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Services		182	246	121	210	210	210	116	221	232	243
Health Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing (Boarding Services)		352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immunisation Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Legal Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Library Fees		1	9 508	9 634	2	2	2	-	2	2	2
Management Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meal and Refreshment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Objections and Appeals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupation Certificates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parking Fees		4 422	5 723	5 029	5 095	5 095	5 095	3 210	5 349	5 617	5 898
Photo copies, Faxes and Telephone charges		66	79	76	77	77	77	54	80	84	89
Removal of Restrictions		131	58	142	151	151	151	43	159	167	175
Sale of Carbon Credits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Goods		460	604	629	599	599	599	601	628	660	693
Scrap, Waste & Other Goods		-	30	342	824	824	824	-	865	908	954
Shared Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squatter Re-allocation		5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone and Gravel		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streets/Street Markets (Informal Traders)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Town Planning and Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Control		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Meter Protectors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weighbridge Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services		21 698	34 767	39 900	25 591	32 591	32 591	26 818	34 220	35 931	37 728
Agency Services											
District Municipalities											
Eastern Cape		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwazuluNatal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total District Municipalities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National											
AARTO		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Environmental Affairs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total National		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial											
Eastern Cape		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
KwazuluNatal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape		3 438	3 697	3 817	3 961	3 961	3 961	2 972	4 159	4 367	4 586
Total Provincial		3 438	3 697	3 817	3 961	3 961	3 961	2 972	4 159	4 367	4 586
Total Agency Services		3 438	3 697	3 817	3 961	3 961	3 961	2 972	4 159	4 367	4 586
Interest - Deemed Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned from Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affiliates/Related Parties/Associated Companies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity		1 871	3 777	4 362	2 156	2 156	2 156	2 067	2 253	2 309	2 378
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Land Sales		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Selling Schemes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchandising, Jobbing and Contracts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Rental Debtors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SARS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service Charges		1 045	1 152	965	-	-	-	593	-	-	-
Sporting and Other Bodies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management		2 806	3 992	4 574	3 233	3 233	3 233	3 252	3 379	3 463	3 532
Waste Water Management		2 232	3 028	3 391	2 571	2 571	2 571	2 297	2 687	2 754	2 809
Water		8 514	11 556	13 156	11 013	11 013	11 013	8 728	11 508	11 796	12 150
Shared Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Interest earned from Receivables		16 467	23 505	26 447	18 972	18 972	18 972	16 937	19 826	20 322	20 869
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Accounts		5 423	8 848	9 771	10 327	9 327	9 327	7 223	9 836	9 369	8 924
Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short Term Investments and Call Accounts		36 827	48 464	51 663	53 653	43 653	43 653	28 277	41 470	39 501	37 624
Total Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		42 250	57 312	61 434	63 980	52 980	52 980	35 500	51 306	48 869	46 548
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External Investment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Entities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prospecting, Mining, Royalties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Rent on Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental from Fixed Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Related		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Investment Property		7 591	6 360	7 023	8 745	8 745	8 745	8 180	9 183	9 642	10 124
Property Plant and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Market Related		7 591	6 360	7 023	8 745	8 745	8 745	8 180	9 183	9 642	10 124
Non-market Related											
Biological Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property		4 197	3 871	3 883	4 826	4 826	4 826	772	5 068	5 321	5 587
Property Plant and Equipment		585	825	827	678	678	678	692	712	747	785
Total Non-market Related		4 782	4 696	4 710	5 504	5 504	5 504	1 465	5 779	6 068	6 372
Total Rental from Fixed Assets		12 373	11 056	11 733	14 249	14 249	14 249	9 645	14 962	15 710	16 496
Licences or Permits											
Angling/Fishing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atmospheric Emissions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dog		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fauna and Flora		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filming Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Game		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Certificates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hiking Trails		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoarding (Collecting/Storing)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Porters		165	207	199	190	190	190	150	199	209	220
Road and Transport		8 240	7 942	7 697	8 562	8 562	8 562	5 950	8 990	9 440	9 912
Threatened and Protected Species		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading		3	0	0	3	3	3	63	3	3	3
Total Licences or Permits		8 408	8 149	7 896	8 754	8 754	8 754	6 164	9 192	9 652	10 134
Special Rating Levies											
Agricultural Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business and Commercial Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Benefit Organisations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Service Infrastructure Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Service Purposes Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Sectional Title Garages		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport Clubs and Fields		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Special Rating Levies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction Contract Revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 139	53 696	56 380
Operational Revenue											
Administrative Handling Fees		285	257	247	327	327	327	177	344	361	379
Arbor City Awards Competition		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Bad Debts Recovered		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bontle Ke Botho Cleaning and Greening Award		33 465	36 107	41 102	48 704	48 704	48 704	24 223	-	-	-
Breakages and Losses Recovered		3	3	37	3	3	3	1	3	3	4
Bursary Repayment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collection Charges		2 727	56	659	1 013	1 013	1 013	851	1 063	1 116	1 172
Commission		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discounts and Early Settlements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidental Cash Surpluses		6	2	2	7	7	7	1	7	7	8
Inspection Fees		30	8	0	56	56	56	-	59	62	65
Insurance Refund		1 065	2 818	3 673	1 225	1 225	1 225	2 059	1 286	1 351	1 418
Merchandising, Jobbing and Contracts		4 861	4 917	1 872	5 452	5 452	5 452	1 651	5 724	6 011	6 311
Recovery Maintenance		614	535	879	708	708	708	836	743	780	819
Registration Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Request for Information		59	60	50	101	101	101	30	106	112	117
Sale of Property		-	1 618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skills Development Levy Refund		865	932	926	995	995	995	515	1 044	1 097	1 151
Staff and Councillors Recoveries		629	420	579	642	642	642	159	674	708	743
Total Operational Revenue		44 608	47 734	50 025	59 231	59 231	59 231	30 503	11 054	11 607	12 188
Non-Exchange revenue											
Property Rates											
Agricultural Properties		19 436	20 790	21 963	25 627	25 726	25 726	21 200	27 286	28 923	30 659
Business and Commercial Properties		160 005	169 353	182 248	198 337	194 809	194 809	150 373	208 551	221 110	234 427
Industrial Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining Properties		-	-	-	18	18	18	18	19	20	21
Public Benefit Organisations		39	42	44	27	57	57	54	66	70	74
Public Service Infrastructure Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Service Purposes Properties		9 565	10 225	10 909	12 325	12 342	12 342	11 922	13 014	13 795	14 622
Residential Properties		284 038	260 626	239 261	357 632	367 518	367 518	144 514	394 616	418 471	443 768
Residential Sectional Title Garages		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport Clubs and Fields		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant Land		14 115	17 000	25 324	28 150	27 758	27 758	21 490	28 714	30 437	32 263
Total Property Rates		487 198	478 036	479 749	622 115	628 227	628 227	349 571	672 266	712 825	755 835
Less Revenue Foregone (exemptions, reductions and rebates and impermissible values in excess of section 17 of MPRA)		(35 175)	6 418	50 832	(50 465)	(50 465)	(50 465)	99 347	(55 289)	(58 606)	(62 123)
Net Property Rates		452 023	484 454	530 581	571 651	577 763	577 763	448 917	616 977	654 218	693 712
Surcharges and Taxes											
Surcharges		(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Surcharges and Taxes		(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits											
Fines		146 658	143 332	169 422	170 572	170 572	170 572	134 381	179 100	188 056	197 458
Forfeits		-	23 536	17 841	2 831	2 831	2 831	-	2 972	3 121	3 277
Penalties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fines, Penalties and Forfeits		146 658	166 868	187 263	173 403	173 403	173 403	134 381	182 073	191 177	200 735

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
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R thousand											
<u>Licences or Permits</u>											
Angling/Fishing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atmospheric Emission		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dog		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fauna and Flora		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filming Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Game		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Certificates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hiking Trails		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoarding (Collecting/Storing)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Porters		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road and Transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatened and Protected Species		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Licences or Permits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Transfer and subsidies - Operational</u>											
Allocations In-kind											
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipalities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Educational Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Government		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Profit Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parent Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Government		-	9 338	10 686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allocations In-kind		-	9 338	10 686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Allocations											
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		-	-	-	550	550	550	352	-	-	-
District Municipalities		599	120	92	100	850	850	80	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisations		-	-	-	2 412	2 412	2 412	-	-	-	-
Higher Educational Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households		-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
National Governments		8 585	8 938	5 584	7 373	7 373	7 373	4 436	6 849	3 734	4 541
National Revenue Fund		179 634	200 488	215 604	231 793	231 793	231 793	231 793	246 336	260 662	264 323
Non-Profit Institutions		-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parent Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Government		22 477	376	2 379	18 358	22 802	22 802	10 073	33 991	27 356	50 460
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Monetary Allocations		211 295	209 922	223 727	260 585	265 780	265 780	246 745	287 176	291 751	319 324

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Total Transfer and subsidies - Operational		211 295	219 260	234 414	260 585	265 780	265 780	246 745	287 176	291 751	319 324
Interest Receivables											
Property Rates		3 418	4 239	4 522	3 426	3 426	3 426	2 825	3 587	3 874	4 184
Service Charges											
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Water Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Service Charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Interest Receivables		3 418	4 239	4 522	3 426	3 426	3 426	2 825	3 587	3 874	4 184
Fuel Levy (RSC Replacement Grant)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Revenue - Service Charges											
Electricity - Availability Charges		-	-	-	879	879	879	678	991	1 116	1 258
Waste Management - Availability Charges		-	-	-	827	827	827	1 049	876	929	993
Waste Water Management - Availability Charges		-	-	-	827	827	827	1 997	876	929	985
Water - Availability Charges		-	-	-	681	681	681	494	722	765	811
Total Operational Revenue - Service Charges		-	-	-	3 214	3 214	3 214	4 217	3 465	3 740	4 047
Gains on Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets											
Biological Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment		1 084	302	2 317	-	-	-	325	-	-	-
Total Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets		1 084	302	2 317	-	-	-	325	-	-	-
Other Gains											
Debt waived		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations and Disposals of Non-current Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory											
Fair value assessment - Water stock		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase to net-realisable Value		145	306	(1 408)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inventory		145	306	(1 408)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair Value Adjustment											
Actuarial Assessments											
Leave Gratuity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Service Awards		-	-	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical		-	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Actuarial Assessments		-	660	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate Swaps		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29	
R thousand												
Living resources	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Fair Value Adjustment		-	660	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foreign Exchange		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contributions to Provisions for landfill sites		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Other Gains		145	966	(1 003)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Discontinued Operations												
Total Revenue		2 102 560	2 351 445	2 624 600	2 869 321	2 919 127	2 919 127	2 052 634	3 152 539	3 382 581	3 656 138	
EXPENDITURE ITEMS:												
Employee related costs												
Salaries and Allowances												
Basic Salary			347 682	369 228	397 106	428 933	430 291	430 291	320 465	463 404	484 163	516 616
Bonuses			1 249	1 088	795	1 872	1 872	1 872	433	2 008	2 148	2 299
Allowance												
Accommodation, Travel and Incidental			42	56	71	54	54	54	5	58	62	66
Cellular and Telephone			2 172	2 274	2 345	3 381	3 381	3 381	1 811	3 626	3 880	4 152
Housing Benefits		3 746	3 618	4 875	4 583	4 583	4 583	2 766	4 913	5 254	5 619	
Non-pensionable		66	76	71	276	276	276	59	296	317	339	
Travel or Motor Vehicle		8 857	9 837	10 181	14 522	14 522	14 522	8 515	15 553	16 623	17 767	
Voluntary Work		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Allowance		14 883	15 861	17 543	22 816	22 816	22 816	13 156	24 447	26 136	27 943	
Service Related Benefits												
Acting		593	470	(1 246)	964	964	964	227	1 034	1 106	1 184	
Bonus		26 090	28 211	30 115	33 460	33 460	33 460	30 741	35 862	38 334	40 979	
Danger Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Entertainment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fire Brigade		2 784	3 199	3 150	3 486	3 486	3 486	2 352	3 739	4 001	4 281	
In-kind Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leave Pay		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lifeguard/Duty Squads		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Long Service Award		-	-	-	-	5 556	5 556	-	5 613	6 006	6 427	
Overtime		42 458	58 538	56 082	54 212	54 212	54 212	45 574	58 143	62 213	66 568	
Scarcity		807	2 640	1 332	1 717	1 717	1 717	1 049	1 841	1 970	2 108	
Standby Allowance		12 948	14 958	16 164	16 764	16 764	16 764	12 710	17 979	19 238	20 585	
Tools Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uniform-Special-Protective Clothing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leave gratuity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 221	5 482	5 756	
Long Term Service Award		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 276	6 716	7 186	
Total Service Related Benefits		85 681	108 016	105 596	110 603	116 159	116 159	92 654	135 708	145 065	155 072	
Total Salaries and Allowances		449 495	494 193	521 040	564 225	571 137	571 137	426 707	625 567	657 513	701 930	
Social Contributions												
Bargaining Council		234	251	261	243	243	243	154	261	279	298	
Group Life Insurance		7 155	7 638	8 146	6 523	6 523	6 523	6 540	6 996	7 485	8 008	
Medical		27 108	29 853	31 675	34 528	34 528	34 528	25 989	36 998	39 534	42 248	

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Pension		56 302	60 366	64 761	73 550	73 550	73 550	51 843	78 835	84 279	90 103
Unemployment Insurance		2 698	2 750	2 824	3 382	3 382	3 382	1 969	3 624	3 873	4 139
Total Social Contributions		93 496	100 859	107 667	118 227	118 227	118 227	86 495	126 713	135 450	144 797
Post-retirement Benefit											
Medical		(5 320)	26 283	28 279	30 961	29 447	29 447	-	31 508	33 714	36 074
Other Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Post-retirement Benefit		(5 320)	26 283	28 279	30 961	29 447	29 447	-	31 508	33 714	36 074
Sub-Total		537 672	621 335	656 986	713 412	718 811	718 811	513 203	783 788	826 676	882 800
Less: Employees costs capitalised to PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Employee Related Cost	1.5	537 672	621 335	656 986	713 412	718 811	718 811	513 203	783 788	826 676	882 800
Remuneration of Councillors											
Allowances and Service Related Benefits											
Basic Salary		19 152	18 815	19 125	20 878	20 878	20 878	17 208	25 072	26 326	27 642
Cell phone Allowance		2 003	2 224	2 081	2 166	2 166	2 166	1 659	2 274	2 388	2 508
Housing Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In-kind Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Related Non-pensionable Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office-bearer Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of pocket Expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travelling Allowance		985	961	1 082	850	850	850	911	892	937	983
Use of Personal Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowances and Service Related Benefits		22 139	22 000	22 288	23 894	23 894	23 894	19 777	28 239	29 651	31 133
Social Contributions											
Medial Aid Benefits		115	102	195	149	149	149	104	156	164	172
Pension Fund Contributions		511	518	506	551	551	551	660	578	607	638
Total Social Contributions		626	620	701	699	699	699	764	734	771	810
Total Remuneration of Councillors	1.5	22 765	22 620	22 989	24 593	24 593	24 593	20 541	28 973	30 422	31 943
Bulk Purchases - Electricity											
ESKOM		521 012	626 176	763 604	805 126	875 126	875 126	494 065	962 638	1 058 902	1 164 792
Independent Power Producers											
Green Electricity											
Green Charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Rights and Certificates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Green Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable, Cogen, etc		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Independent Power Producers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self Generation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalisation Electricity Costs (Credit Account)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bulk Purchases - Electricity	1	521 012	626 176	763 604	805 126	875 126	875 126	494 065	962 638	1 058 902	1 164 792
Inventory Consumed											
Agricultural		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables		39 239	35 033	27 464	43 166	41 419	41 419	16 231	47 119	48 936	50 833

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Finished Goods		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Stock		150	1 060	1 550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials and Supplies		24 783	30 279	29 699	35 895	35 420	35 420	22 324	38 434	40 186	41 346
Water		22 990	32 052	34 442	43 904	43 727	43 727	28 023	45 345	46 841	48 340
Sub-total		87 162	98 423	93 155	122 965	120 566	120 566	66 579	130 898	135 963	140 519
Less: Capitalisation of inventory consumed		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inventory Consumed	1	87 162	98 423	93 155	122 965	120 566	120 566	66 579	130 898	135 963	140 519
Debt Impairment											
Trade and Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions											
Electricity		(856)	(758)	(148)	915	(8 308)	(8 308)	-	956	980	998
Shared Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management		8 913	10 547	1 686	9 684	(16 036)	(16 036)	-	10 120	10 373	10 684
Waste Water Management		6 008	7 154	94	6 326	(13 504)	(13 504)	-	6 610	6 776	6 979
Water		14 154	37 399	(3 311)	11 026	(70 265)	(70 265)	-	11 522	11 810	12 164
Non Specific Accounts		3 257	2 571	(2 610)	3 752	(2 605)	(2 605)	-	3 921	4 019	4 092
Total Trade and Other Receivables from Exchange Transactions		31 475	56 913	(4 289)	31 703	(110 718)	(110 718)	-	33 129	33 958	34 917
Other Receivables from Non-exchange Revenue											
Property Rates											
Property Rates General		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business and Commercial Properties		(1 273)	7 465	1 352	1 067	(17 159)	(17 159)	-	1 115	1 143	1 136
Industrial Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Benefit Organisations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Service Infrastructure Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Service Purposes Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential Sectional Title Garages		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport Clubs and Fields		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Property Rates		(1 273)	7 465	1 352	1 067	(17 159)	(17 159)	-	1 115	1 143	1 136
Service Charges											
Service Charges General		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Water Management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Service Charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Specific Accounts		40 520	(15 254)	27 416	44 519	34 519	34 519	-	46 522	47 685	47 399
Total Other Receivables from Non-exchange Revenue	1	39 247	(7 789)	28 768	45 586	17 360	17 360	-	47 638	48 828	48 535
Total Debt Impairment	1	70 722	49 124	24 479	77 289	(93 359)	(93 359)	-	80 767	82 786	83 452
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment											
Amortisation											

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Intangible Assets		1 175	379	193	246	246	246	41	253	258	266
Total Amortisation		1 175	379	193	246	246	246	41	253	258	266
Depreciation											
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		4 821	16 307	11 297	10 149	10 149	10 149	8 365	10 453	10 662	10 982
Computer Equipment		7 411	7 401	6 857	6 356	6 356	6 356	2 232	6 547	6 678	6 878
Electrical Infrastructure		44 948	50 858	40 225	44 020	44 020	44 020	22 978	45 341	46 248	47 635
Furniture and Office Equipment		5 332	(15 392)	3 559	4 254	4 254	4 254	1 466	4 382	4 470	4 604
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		493	114	256	308	308	308	113	317	323	333
Investment Property		424	421	403	427	427	427	234	440	448	462
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libraries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		8 280	13 659	4 078	4 582	4 582	4 582	1 888	4 719	4 813	4 958
Other Assets		10 789	8 803	11 169	11 974	11 974	11 974	6 378	12 334	12 580	12 958
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	2	2	2	–	2	2	2
Roads Infrastructure		48 157	53 009	39 494	49 557	49 557	49 557	35 092	51 044	52 065	53 627
Sanitation Infrastructure		36 927	18 549	29 052	30 861	30 861	30 861	18 499	31 787	32 422	33 395
Solid Waste Infrastructure		2 128	2 094	2 016	2 147	2 147	2 147	1 136	2 211	2 256	2 323
Storm water Infrastructure		1 084	720	1 058	1 119	1 119	1 119	613	1 153	1 176	1 211
Transport Assets		7 400	(22)	6 296	6 815	6 815	6 815	1 233	7 019	7 159	7 374
Water Supply Infrastructure		52 309	49 253	50 024	53 143	53 143	53 143	30 210	54 737	55 832	57 507
Zoo, Marine and Non-biological Animals		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Depreciation		230 502	205 771	205 785	225 715	225 715	225 715	130 437	232 486	237 136	244 250
Capital Impairment Losses and Reversals											
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction Work-in-progress		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment Property		–	1 725	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Living resources		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contributions to Provisions for landfill sites		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property, Plant and Equipment											
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	1 031	364	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and Office Equipment		–	–	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery and Equipment		–	–	245	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Operational Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rails Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets		1 573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo, Marine and Non-biological Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		1 573	1 031	772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Impairment Losses and Reversals		1 573	2 756	772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment	1	233 250	208 907	206 749	225 960	225 960	225 960	130 478	232 739	237 394	244 516
Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land											
Dividends Paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Paid		59 928	63 411	72 867	77 649	70 951	70 951	25 340	72 631	87 391	89 203
Rent on Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land	1	59 928	63 411	72 867	77 649	70 951	70 951	25 340	72 631	87 391	89 203
Contracted Services											
Consultants and Professional Services		26 705	23 810	34 195	31 490	46 573	46 573	10 374	58 446	53 193	61 776
Contractors		83 230	121 923	110 402	147 068	155 623	155 623	73 946	171 486	180 091	186 523
Outsourced Services		120 227	130 355	139 091	149 823	162 431	162 431	89 374	182 408	190 083	197 083
Total Contracted Services	1	230 163	276 088	283 689	328 381	364 627	364 627	173 694	412 340	423 367	445 381
Transfers and Subsidies											
Capital											
Allocations In-kind		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monetary Allocations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational											
Allocations In-kind		4 265	5 758	2 447	5 018	5 018	5 018	3 056	5 319	5 638	5 977
Monetary Allocations		13 494	15 566	15 421	17 613	9 030	9 030	4 774	7 738	8 202	8 694
Total Operational		17 758	21 324	17 868	22 631	14 048	14 048	7 830	13 057	13 841	14 671
Total Transfers and Subsidies	1	17 758	21 324	17 868	22 631	14 048	14 048	7 830	13 057	13 841	14 671
Irrecoverable Debts Written Off											
Bad debt written off											
Exchange											
Electricity		-	-	12 322	181	9 404	9 404	50	189	194	200
Non Specific Accounts		-	-	6 438	684	7 038	7 038	158	715	732	754
Waste Management		-	-	8 965	1 062	22 782	22 782	28	1 109	1 137	1 160
Waste Water Management		-	-	7 117	918	18 748	18 748	29	959	983	1 003
Water		-	-	37 674	5 327	80 622	80 622	48	5 567	5 706	5 820
Total Exchange		-	-	72 516	8 171	138 595	138 595	314	8 539	8 752	8 937
Non-exchange											
Non Specific Accounts		-	-	102 206	115 753	115 753	115 753	-	120 962	123 986	126 465

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Property Rates		-	-	2 232	2 800	19 815	19 815	76	2 904	2 999	3 095
Service Charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-exchange		-	-	104 438	118 553	135 567	135 567	76	123 865	126 985	129 561
Total Irrecoverable Debts Written Off	1	-	-	176 955	126 724	274 163	274 163	390	132 404	135 737	138 497
Operational Cost and Other Cost											
Operational Cost											
Achievements and Awards		18	25	67	135	135	135	22	138	141	144
Advertising, Publicity and Marketing		2 111	2 217	2 572	3 614	3 611	3 611	1 039	5 513	5 154	5 267
Assets less than the Capitalisation Threshold		164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atmospheric Emission Licence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Charges, Facility and Card Fees		1 803	1 727	1 862	2 346	2 346	2 346	1 367	2 393	2 441	2 490
Bargaining Council		6 846	6 071	6 338	7 168	7 168	7 168	-	7 688	8 226	8 802
Bond Issue Amortisation Costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brokers Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries (Employees)		527	546	557	1 118	1 618	1 618	434	1 108	1 144	1 181
Cash Discount		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning Services		3	4	12	64	67	67	14	65	68	70
Commission		1 832	2 100	2 328	3 375	3 375	3 375	2 142	4 622	4 760	4 903
Communication		10 329	10 539	10 203	11 957	12 877	12 877	7 025	13 990	14 440	14 908
Contribution to Provisions		(69 694)	584	5 806	2 902	15 902	15 902	-	-	-	-
Copy Right Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost relating to the Sale of Houses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Courier and Delivery Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deeds		2	-	-	2	2	2	-	3	3	3
Drivers Licences and Permits		13	33	13	30	30	30	11	25	25	26
Dumping Fees (District Council)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity Compliance Certificate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment		7	34	6	51	51	51	-	52	53	55
Entrance Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Levy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eskom Connection Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External Audit Fees		8 105	8 318	9 378	9 628	9 628	9 628	8 792	9 820	10 017	10 217
External Computer Service		23 832	21 633	25 103	27 891	31 181	31 181	22 285	32 274	32 919	33 616
Fines and Penalties		-	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Firearm Handling Fees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full Time Union Representative		154	142	142	97	97	97	77	99	101	103
Hire Charges		11 816	9 585	10 594	12 565	12 735	12 735	7 435	12 447	12 939	13 199
Honoraria (Voluntarily Workers)		48	48	34	51	51	51	32	52	53	54
Indigent Relief		4 519	3 466	4 451	8 879	8 879	8 879	3 447	9 056	9 237	9 422
Insurance Underwriting		8 061	6 570	9 500	9 832	11 532	11 532	10 819	12 544	13 181	13 601
Capitalisation of Wet Fuel Costs (Credit Account)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Alienation Costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Learnerships and Internships		348	292	579	370	420	420	392	377	384	392

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Levies Paid - Water Resource Management Charges		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Licences		1 734	1 564	2 149	3 377	3 247	3 247	791	3 514	3 626	3 734
Management Fee		8 970	9 226	11 925	27 642	27 642	27 642	18 397	31 399	33 481	35 704
Municipal Services		15 209	19 736	22 549	17 986	20 466	20 466	13 262	19 578	20 083	20 614
Office Decorations		19	4	3	41	41	41	5	42	43	44
Parking Fees		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Permits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personnel Agency Fees [Personnel Recruitment Costs]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing, Publications and Books		324	409	418	1 094	1 044	1 044	246	1 060	1 105	1 140
Professional Bodies, Membership and Subscription		195	183	210	359	316	316	167	369	378	386
Registration Fees		4 374	5 173	4 946	8 891	8 481	8 481	4 630	10 299	11 389	12 638
Remuneration to Section 79 Committee Members		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repayment of Forfeited Deposits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resettlement Cost		37	26	22	39	39	39	26	40	41	42
Rewards Incentives		–	–	–	21	21	21	–	21	21	21
Road Worthy Test		–	–	–	5	5	5	–	5	5	5
Samples and Specimens		1 025	1 324	1 205	2 048	1 557	1 557	375	3 409	3 515	3 625
Search Fees		56	96	97	77	77	77	70	122	126	130
Seating Allowance for Traditional Leaders		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Servitudes and Land Surveys		–	–	–	41	41	41	–	42	42	43
Signage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Skills Development Fund Levy		4 805	5 187	5 341	5 406	5 406	5 406	4 533	5 798	6 204	6 638
Small Differences Tolerances		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storage of Assets and Goods		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storage of Files (Archiving)		81	77	81	53	283	283	57	54	55	56
Supplier Development Programme		28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
System Access and Information Fees		55	45	84	215	215	215	114	236	242	249
Taking over Contractual Obligations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toll Gate Fees		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport Provided as Part of Departmental Activities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel Agency and Visas		23	6	25	36	50	50	38	61	65	68
Travel and Subsistence		730	897	982	1 686	2 279	2 279	1 209	1 985	2 024	2 118
Uniform and Protective Clothing		8 575	9 446	8 746	9 754	11 508	11 508	5 645	10 094	10 347	10 619
Vehicle Tracking		639	638	675	1 364	1 364	1 364	381	1 085	1 107	1 129
Ward Committees		–	701	816	1 343	1 343	1 343	712	1 410	1 480	1 554
Warrantees and Guarantees		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wet Fuel		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Witness Fees		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workmens Compensation Fund		4 066	3 742	4 102	4 161	4 161	4 161	–	4 463	4 775	5 110
Total Operational Cost		61 792	132 634	153 924	187 716	211 293	211 293	115 992	207 352	215 443	224 120
Operating Leases											
Biological Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Furniture and Office Equipment		2 034	1 364	1 623	3 566	3 215	3 215	875	3 637	3 710	3 784
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Properties		6 069	4 267	5 336	6 440	8 440	8 440	5 522	6 569	6 700	6 834
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment		1 190	515	1 002	1 776	1 774	1 774	717	1 820	1 868	1 905
Other Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operational Leases		9 292	6 146	7 962	11 782	13 429	13 429	7 114	12 026	12 278	12 523
Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory Payments other than Income Taxes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operational Cost and Other Cost	1	71 085	138 780	161 886	199 498	224 722	224 722	123 106	219 378	227 721	236 644
Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets											
Biological Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment		1 919	2 288	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets	1	1 919	2 288	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Losses											
Inventory											
Decrease in net-realisable Value		534	16	987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inventory		534	16	987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Losses											
Apparent Losses											
Customer Meter Inaccuracies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unauthorised Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Apparent Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data Transfer and Management Errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Losses											
Leakage and Overflows at Storage Tanks/Reservoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leakage on Service Connections up to the point of Customer Meter		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leakage on Transmission and Distribution Mains		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Real Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unavoidable Annual Real Losses		-	-	-	630	630	630	-	580	540	500
Total Water Losses		-	-	-	630	630	630	-	580	540	500
Fair Value Adjustment											
Actuarial Assessments											
Leave Gratuity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Service Awards		-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Medical		-	-	7 071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Actuarial Assessments		-	182	7 071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological Assets		-	1 494	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate Swaps		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fair Value Adjustment		-	1 676	7 196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations and Disposals of Non-current Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions to Provisions for landfill sites		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 960	3 019	3 080
Total Other Losses	1	534	1 692	8 183	630	630	630	-	3 540	3 559	3 580
Total Expenditure		1 853 969	2 130 168	2 489 758	2 724 858	2 820 838	2 820 838	1 555 225	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit)		248 591	221 277	134 842	144 463	98 289	98 289	497 409	79 385	118 821	180 141
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)											
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipalities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Educational Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Government		91 162	87 158	97 411	73 247	73 247	73 247	42 806	61 863	56 752	58 012
Non-Profit Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parent Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		0	-	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Governments		9 150	19 706	28 587	25 168	22 874	22 874	3 753	17 882	42 936	34 817
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)		100 312	106 864	125 957	98 415	96 121	96 121	46 559	79 745	99 688	92 829
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)											
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		-	42 300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipalities		-	5 055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Educational Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households		-	-	4 682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Municipalities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Government		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Profit Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parent Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Governments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Public Corporations		23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)		23	47 437	4 682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions		348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Income Tax											
Continuing Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income Tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax		348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Minorities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Repairs and Maintenance by Expenditure Item											
Employee related costs	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory Consumed (Project Maintenance)		22 903	27 957	27 221	-	31 699	31 699	20 163	-	-	-
Contracted Services		62 089	95 767	80 006	-	111 914	111 914	50 589	-	-	-
Operational Costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	9	84 992	123 724	107 227	-	143 613	143 613	70 752	-	-	-

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA2 Matrix Financial Performance Budget (revenue source/expenditure type and dept.)

R thousand	1	Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES	Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES	Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES	Total
Revenue								
Exchange Revenue								
Service charges - Electricity		-	-	1 373 854	-	-	-	1 373 854
Service charges - Water		-	-	224 651	-	-	-	224 651
Service charges - Waste Water Management		-	-	140 040	-	-	-	140 040
Service charges - Waste Management		-	-	124 857	-	-	-	124 857
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		-	17 287	3	8 745	6 686	1 500	34 220
Agency services		-	-	-	4 159	-	-	4 159
Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned from Receivables		-	-	19 826	-	-	-	19 826
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		-	-	-	-	-	51 306	51 306
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental from Fixed Assets		-	9 164	-	730	5 068	-	14 962
Licence and permits		-	197	-	8 823	5	167	9 192
Special rating levies		-	197	-	8 823	5	167	9 192
Construction Contract Revenue		-	197	-	8 823	5	167	9 192
Development Charges		-	197	-	8 823	5	167	9 192
Operational Revenue		-	13	6 467	107	1 744	2 723	11 054
Non-Exchange Revenue								
Property rates		-	-	-	-	-	616 977	616 977
Surcharges and Taxes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	105	-	178 996	-	2 972	182 073
Licences or permits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		-	24 439	166 563	11 165	-	85 008	287 176
Interest		-	-	-	-	-	3 587	3 587
Fuel Levy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges		-	-	3 465	-	-	-	3 465
Gains on disposal of Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Gains		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contribution)		-	51 798	2 059 726	239 195	13 516	764 743	3 128 977
Expenditure								
Employee related costs		15 745	70 706	253 703	246 986	117 693	78 955	783 788
Remuneration of councillors		-	-	-	-	28 973	-	28 973
Bulk purchases - electricity		-	-	962 638	-	-	-	962 638
Inventory consumed		186	2 444	104 573	20 883	1 819	993	130 898
Debt impairment		-	1 994	35 179	46 522	-	(2 929)	80 767
Depreciation and amortisation		117	10 727	181 941	20 140	17 329	2 485	232 739
Interest		-	-	72 631	-	-	-	72 631
Contracted services		4 775	66 311	181 523	131 137	18 307	10 288	412 340
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	13 057	-	-	13 057
Irrecoverable debts written off		-	715	7 824	120 962	-	2 904	132 404

R thousand	1	Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES	Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES	Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES	Total
Operational costs		2 272	5 090	53 959	18 878	73 680	69 039	222 918
Losses on disposal of Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		23 096	157 986	1 853 971	618 565	257 801	161 735	3 073 153
Surplus/(Deficit)		(23 096)	(106 189)	205 755	(379 370)	(244 285)	603 007	55 823
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)		-	15 226	63 519	1 000	-	-	79 745
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers &		(23 096)	(90 963)	269 274	(378 370)	(244 285)	603 007	135 568

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA3 Supporting detail to 'Budgeted Financial Position'

2024 Submission - Supporting Table One Supporting details Budgetary financial section											
Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
ASSETS											
Current Assets											
Cash and Cash Equivalents											
Call Deposits and Investments		429 499	512 011	530 066	570 278	560 278	560 278	563 620	571 536	569 567	567 690
Cash at Bank		149 199	94 370	19 423	78 734	2 604	2 604	205 153	(116 512)	(116 620)	(21 081)
Cash on Hand		15	15	15	15	15	15	45	15	15	15
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		578 713	606 395	549 503	649 027	562 897	562 897	768 818	455 039	452 962	546 624
Short term Investments											
Deposit Taking Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions											
Electricity		168 668	193 854	179 052	222 472	213 249	213 249	82 527	29 353	15 935	(1 695)
Waste Management		47 654	59 731	63 100	46 993	24 752	24 752	72 329	42 337	41 149	39 898
Waste Water Management		40 323	50 819	50 059	59 501	41 670	41 670	55 405	33 929	55 641	56 005
Water		153 961	201 197	199 917	166 336	89 884	89 884	206 425	171 004	169 745	168 456
Other trade receivables from exchange transactions		75 853	78 242	66 340	62 723	56 369	56 369	71 875	58 183	57 796	57 386
VAT Receivable Input Tax Accrual		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(142 035)	(159 325)	(180 854)
Gross: Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions		486 459	583 842	558 469	558 025	425 925	425 925	488 561	192 773	180 941	139 196
Less: Impairment for debt											
Impairment for Electricity		(13 669)	(12 770)	(12 548)	(16 688)	(7 465)	(7 465)	(12 548)	(18 367)	(18 512)	(18 676)
Impairment for Waste Management		(39 267)	(50 881)	(52 608)	(71 231)	(45 511)	(45 511)	(52 608)	(62 728)	(62 981)	(63 292)
Impairment for Waste Water Management		(30 805)	(38 654)	(38 649)	(54 319)	(52 319)	(52 319)	(38 649)	(46 219)	(46 409)	(46 641)
Impairment for Water		(111 911)	(153 116)	(148 848)	(139 359)	(58 068)	(58 068)	(148 848)	(160 370)	(160 658)	(161 012)
Impairment for other trade receivables from exchange transactions		(43 104)	(45 639)	(42 917)	(52 511)	(46 153)	(46 153)	(42 917)	(46 838)	(46 936)	(47 009)
Total Less: Impairment for debt		(238 755)	(301 060)	(295 570)	(334 108)	(209 518)	(209 518)	(295 570)	(334 522)	(335 495)	(336 631)
Total net Trade and other receivables from Exchange Transactions		247 704	282 782	262 898	223 917	216 407	216 407	192 990	(141 749)	(154 554)	(197 435)
Receivables from non-exchange transactions											
Property rates											
Agricultural Properties		489	6 407	7 329	5 275	5 279	5 279	8 369	8 258	8 314	8 373
Business and Commercial Properties		2 440	19 323	17 671	33 533	33 392	33 392	19 040	18 137	18 282	18 447
Industrial Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining Properties		-	503	503	504	504	504	503	504	504	504
Public Benefit Organisations		(0)	1	1	3	4	4	1	4	4	4
Public Service Infrastructure Properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(107)	(114)	(121)
Public Service Purposes Properties		127	202	312	970	971	971	597	837	868	902
Residential Properties		2 627	34 075	33 474	48 387	31 767	31 767	36 006	32 341	32 529	32 746
Residential Sectional Title Garages		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Clubs and Fields		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant Land		1 925	5 724	10 211	5 968	5 952	5 952	13 759	11 360	11 429	11 502
Property Rates General		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross: Property rates		7 609	66 235	69 502	94 641	77 870	77 870	78 276	71 333	71 816	72 356
Less: Impairment of Property rates		(193 606)	(217 944)	(246 734)	(358 317)	(312 260)	(312 260)	(246 738)	(293 416)	(294 583)	(294 260)
Net Property rates		(185 998)	(151 709)	(177 232)	(263 676)	(234 390)	(234 390)	(168 462)	(222 083)	(222 767)	(221 904)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions		237 925	239 993	270 452	279 134	279 134	279 134	397 357	328 491	334 420	341 386
Less: Impairment for other receivables from non-exchange transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net other receivables from non-exchange transactions		237 925	239 993	270 452	279 134	279 134	279 134	397 357	328 491	334 420	341 386
Total net Receivables from non-exchange transactions		51 927	88 284	93 221	15 459	44 745	44 745	228 895	106 409	111 653	119 482
Current Portion of Non-current Receivables											
Associates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursary Obligations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and Electronic Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Lease Receivable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Land Sales		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Selling Schemes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Ventures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Lease		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sporting and Other Bodies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Loans/Recoveries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current Portion of Non-current Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory											
Agricultural		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables		552	2 242	11 305	(641)	(926)	(926)	14 006	11 305	11 305	11 305
Finished Goods		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Stock		9 100	8 050	6 300	9 100	9 100	9 100	6 300	6 300	6 300	6 300

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Land		–	17 504	17 504	14 147	24 147	24 147	17 504	17 504	17 504	17 504
Materials and Supplies		9 937	10 111	7 677	8 895	8 708	8 708	25 087	7 677	7 677	7 677
Water		2 563	2 866	1 457	2 828	3 005	3 005	1 457	877	917	957
Work-in-progress		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Inventory		22 152	40 772	44 244	34 328	44 034	44 034	64 354	43 664	43 704	43 744
VAT Receivable											
Input Tax Capital		6 219	33 513	(84 867)	51 355	51 355	51 355	55 077	0	0	0
Input Tax General		169 823	(981 158)	76 672	(13 430)	(18 905)	(18 905)	108 008	705 098	754 155	820 891
VAT Control (Receivable)		(26 596)	34 867	4 105	(34 217)	(40 495)	(40 495)	(25 552)	(656 376)	(697 417)	(790 079)
Total VAT Receivable		149 446	(912 778)	(4 089)	3 707	(8 045)	(8 045)	137 532	48 723	56 738	30 812
Other current assets											
Construction Contracts and Receivables		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Control, Clearing and Interface Accounts		2 769	6 040	4 080	4 065	4 065	4 065	(30 693)	4 080	4 080	4 080
Deposits		1 896	13 882	52 178	1 896	1 896	1 896	87 567	52 178	52 178	52 178
Fair Value Adjustments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Income Tax Receivable		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating Lease - Straight Lining		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Other current assets		4 665	19 922	56 258	5 961	5 961	5 961	56 874	56 258	56 258	56 258
Total Current Assets		1 054 607	125 377	1 002 035	932 399	865 999	865 999	1 449 464	568 344	566 761	599 486
Non-current Assets											
Investments											
Bank Repurchase Agreements		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bankers Acceptance Certificate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deposit Taking Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Derivative Financial Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (Sinking)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest Rate Swaps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Listed/Unlisted Bonds and Stocks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Bonds		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
National Government Securities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negotiable Certificate of Deposits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unamortised Debt Expense		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unamortised Preference Share Expense		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Property											
Investment Property at Cost / Fair Value		438 586	432 051	432 051	440 826	440 826	440 826	432 051	432 051	432 051	432 051
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(13 510)	(13 931)	(14 333)	(15 013)	(15 013)	(15 013)	(14 567)	(14 772)	(14 781)	(14 795)
Less: Accumulated Impairment		–	(1 725)	(1 725)	–	–	–	(1 725)	(1 725)	(1 725)	(1 725)
Total Investment Property		425 076	416 396	415 993	425 813	425 813	425 813	415 760	415 554	415 545	415 532
Property, Plant and Equipment											
Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost / Revaluation		7 374 608	7 805 530	8 289 098	9 557 302	9 509 458	9 509 458	9 078 581	9 427 180	9 458 278	9 369 519
Leases recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment		–	0	(2 230)	–	–	–	(2 230)	(2 230)	(2 230)	(2 230)
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(2 158 062)	(2 350 355)	(2 538 409)	(2 937 099)	(2 937 099)	(2 937 099)	(2 777 942)	(2 883 397)	(2 888 039)	(2 895 142)
Less: Accumulated Impairment		(31 616)	(32 648)	(32 388)	(42 136)	(42 136)	(42 136)	(42 210)	(42 210)	(42 210)	(42 210)
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		5 184 929	5 422 527	5 716 070	6 578 067	6 530 223	6 530 223	6 256 198	6 499 343	6 525 799	6 429 937
Construction Work-in-progress											
Acquisitions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Opening Balance		27 553	27 553	27 553	27 553	27 553	27 553	27 553	27 553	27 553	27 553
Prior period corrections		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to Heritage asset		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to Intangible Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to Investment property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to PPE		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Accumulated Impairment		(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)
Total Construction Work-in-progress		27 534	27 534	27 534	27 534	27 534	27 534	27 534	27 534	27 534	27 534
Biological Assets											
Biological Assets at Cost / Fair Value		5 143	2 925	2 800	5 877	5 877	5 877	2 800	2 800	3 300	2 800
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Accumulated Impairment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Biological Assets		5 143	2 925	2 800	5 877	5 877	5 877	2 800	2 800	3 300	2 800
Living resources											
Living resources at Cost / Revaluation		–	–	–	–	348	348	–	870	–	–
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less: Accumulated Impairment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Living resources		-	-	-	-	348	348	-	870	-	-
Heritage Assets											
Heritage Assets at Cost / Revaluation		1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313
Less: Accumulated Impairment		–	–	–	(0)	(0)	(0)	–	–	–	–
Total Heritage Assets		1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313	1 313

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Intangible Assets											
Heritage Assets at Cost / Revaluation		16 034	16 250	16 621	18 151	18 151	18 151	16 621	16 621	16 621	16 621
Less: Accumulated Amortisation		(11 773)	(12 152)	(12 223)	(14 077)	(14 077)	(14 077)	(12 264)	(12 395)	(12 399)	(12 404)
Less: Accumulated Impairment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Intangible Assets		4 261	4 098	4 398	4 074	4 074	4 074	4 357	4 226	4 222	4 217
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions											
Electricity		555	494	829	555	555	555	829	829	829	829
Property Rental Debtors		370	504	463	370	370	370	463	463	463	463
Service Charges		565	616	868	565	565	565	868	868	868	868
Waste Management		535	848	1 093	535	535	535	1 093	1 093	1 093	1 093
Waste Water Management		417	685	844	417	417	417	844	844	844	844
Water		2 140	3 345	4 207	2 140	2 140	2 140	4 207	4 207	4 207	4 207
Total Trade and other Receivables from Exchange Transaction		4 582	6 491	8 304	4 582	4 582	4 582	8 304	8 304	8 304	8 304
Non-current Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions											
Associates		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bursary Obligations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Car		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer and Electronic Equipment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee Benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finance Lease Receivable		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Land Sales		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Loans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing Selling Schemes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Joint Ventures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating Lease		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Property Rates		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Organisation		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Sporting and Other Bodies		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff Loans/Recoveries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Non-current Receivables from Non-exchange Transaction		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Other non-current assets											
Deferred Tax Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Defined Benefit Asset		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment in Associate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment in Joint Venture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment in Subsidiary		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating Lease Receivable		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non Current Assets		5 652 855	5 881 302	6 176 431	7 047 276	6 999 781	6 999 781	6 716 283	6 959 961	6 986 035	6 889 654
TOTAL ASSETS		6 707 462	6 006 678	7 178 466	7 979 675	7 865 780	7 865 780	8 165 747	7 528 305	7 552 796	7 489 140
LIABILITIES											
Current Liabilities											
Bank Overdraft											
ABSA		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
First National Bank		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nedbank		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rand Merchant Bank		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Standard Bank		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Bank Overdraft		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities											
Concessionary Loan		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Short-term Borrowings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current portion of Finance Lease Liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current portion of Non-current Borrowings		55 047	69 853	71 571	62 457	62 457	62 457	36 651	71 571	71 571	71 571
Current portion of Operating Lease Liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unamortised Premium on Long-term Debts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Financial Liabilities		55 047	69 853	71 571	62 457	62 457	62 457	36 651	71 571	71 571	71 571
Consumer Deposits											
Building Plans		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying Card		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity		12 362	13 509	15 067	12 362	12 362	12 362	15 568	15 067	15 067	15 067
Hiring of Decorative Items		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Library Books		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Posters		0	0	0	290	290	290	0	–	–	–
Refuse		204	172	170	204	204	204	170	170	170	170

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Rental Properties		769	753	709	1 821	1 821	1 821	766	709	709	709
Sewer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street Closure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation Appeal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water		8 453	9 199	9 333	8 453	8 453	8 453	9 798	9 333	9 333	9 333
Wayleave		558	558	117	558	558	558	117	117	117	117
Total Consumer Deposits		22 348	24 190	25 395	23 689	23 689	23 689	26 418	25 395	25 395	25 395
Trade and Other Payable Exchange Transactions											
Accrued Interest		-	-	-	6 232	6 232	6 232	-	-	-	-
Advance Payments		25 440	28 681	30 498	24 840	24 840	24 840	31 576	30 498	30 498	30 498
Affiliates, Related Parties and Associated Companies		-	-	266	-	-	-	-	266	266	266
Agency Fees Payable		-	-	-	-	-	-	(548)	-	-	-
Auditor-General of South Africa		-	-	-	(1 414)	(1 414)	(1 414)	-	(1 473)	(1 503)	(1 533)
Bonus		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation Commission (COID)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control, Clearing and Interface Accounts		2 677	7 091	4 586	869	869	869	66 107	4 586	4 586	4 586
Deferred Revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Declared		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity Bulk Purchase		73 479	83 208	102 322	73 479	62 979	62 979	-	(42 074)	(56 514)	(72 397)
Fair Value Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leave Accrual		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 203	6 575	6 904
Long Service Award		-	-	-	5 852	5 852	5 852	-	(6 276)	(6 716)	(7 186)
Municipal Debt Relief		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables and Accruals		149 092	137 547	139 856	149 703	128 091	128 091	5 463	114 059	114 833	105 152
PAYE Deductions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension and Retirement Contributions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retentions		35 606	36 414	26 951	36 012	36 012	36 012	18 767	26 951	26 951	26 951
Standby		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tender documentation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Deposits		34 786	10 845	12 211	38 951	38 951	38 951	43 633	12 211	12 211	12 211
Water Inventory Bulk Purchases		309	8 742	2 039	309	513	513	-	(4 763)	(4 987)	(5 212)
VAT Payables Output Tax Accrual		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 281)	(1 313)	(1 340)
VAT Payables Output Tax Provision for Doubtful Debt Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30 156)	(30 278)	(30 424)
Total Trade and Other Payable Exchange Transactions	2, 5	321 390	312 529	318 728	334 833	302 925	302 925	164 997	108 750	94 610	68 475
Trade and Other Payable Non-exchange Transactions											
Transfers and Subsidies Payable											
Capital		(4 786)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational		340	340	40	53	(8 530)	(8 530)	40	40	40	40
Total Transfers and Subsidies Payable		(4 446)	340	40	53	(8 530)	(8 530)	40	40	40	40
Transfers and Subsidies Unspent											
Capital		19 562	24 971	9 965	(21 437)	(27 637)	(27 637)	45 678	13 093	13 093	13 093
Operational		12 496	13 516	18 860	16 746	9 302	9 302	20 162	15 732	15 732	15 732
Total Transfers and Subsidies Unspent		32 058	38 487	28 825	(4 691)	(18 336)	(18 336)	65 840	28 825	28 825	28 825
VAT Payables Output Tax Accrual		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299 244	316 563	343 242
VAT Payables Output Tax Provision for Doubtful Debt Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade and Other Payable Non-exchange Transactions	2	27 613	38 827	28 865	(4 638)	(26 865)	(26 865)	65 880	328 109	345 428	372 107
Provision											
Alien Vegetation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus		10 058	16 377	16 949	15 710	12 552	12 552	16 787	16 787	16 787	16 787
Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities		-	-	5 114	-	-	-	5 114	5 114	5 114	5 114
Ex-gratia Pension		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Claims		1 821	1 487	147	10 832	10 832	10 832	(8 150)	-	-	-
Leave		30 740	34 422	36 989	30 663	25 264	25 264	36 798	36 989	36 989	36 989
Litigation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension Fund Investment Return Shortfall		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Parity		-	-	1 712	-	-	-	-	1 712	1 712	1 712
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Provision		42 620	52 286	60 911	57 205	48 649	48 649	50 549	60 602	60 602	60 602
VAT Payable											
VAT Payable: Output Tax		179 682	(625 956)	(228)	23 168	16 916	16 916	174 619	(510 952)	(543 858)	(598 334)
VAT Payable: VAT Control		(23 564)	(280 833)	-	1 553	1 553	1 553	(14 716)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total VAT Payable		156 118	(906 789)	(228)	24 721	18 470	18 470	159 903	(510 952)	(543 858)	(598 334)
Other current liabilities											
Employee Benefits											
Post-employment Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 496	11 573	11 726
Other Long-Term Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 301	7 584	7 957
Termination Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Employee Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 796	19 157	19 683
Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Income Tax Payable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other current liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 796	19 157	19 683
Total Current Liabilities		625 135	(409 104)	505 242	498 267	429 324	429 324	504 399	108 271	72 905	19 498
Non-current Liabilities											
Financial Liabilities											
Borrowings											
Annuity and Bullet Loans		446 903	514 496	443 131	774 591	774 591	774 591	443 131	566 639	564 749	497 515
Bankers Acceptance Certificate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concessionary Loan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liability		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Lease Liability		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Registered Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketable Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-annuity Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-marketable Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPP Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Swaps		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Borrowings	4	446 903	514 496	443 131	774 591	774 591	774 591	443 131	566 639	564 749	497 515
Operating Lease Liability		695	0	0	695	695	695	0	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities		447 598	514 496	443 131	775 285	775 285	775 285	443 131	566 639	564 749	497 515
Provisions											
Alien Vegetation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities		95 422	106 740	149 311	136 194	132 654	132 654	149 311	158 484	158 942	159 424
Ex-gratia Pension		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Claims		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leave		4 800	1 318	777	24 816	28 015	28 015	1	-	-	-
Litigation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension Fund Investment Return Shortfall		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Parity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Provisions		100 222	108 058	150 088	161 010	160 669	160 669	149 312	158 484	158 942	159 424
Long term Trade and other Payables											
Bulk Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity Bulk Purchase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Debt Relief		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables and Accruals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Long term Trade and other Payables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities											
Employee Benefits											
Post-employment Benefits		(14 823)	14 152	24 218	231 878	230 335	230 335	-	229 506	231 239	233 093
Other Long-Term Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 433	29 610	29 798
Termination Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Employee Benefits		(14 823)	14 152	24 218	231 878	230 335	230 335	-	258 939	260 849	262 891
Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other non-current liabilities		(14 823)	14 152	24 218	231 878	230 335	230 335	-	258 939	260 849	262 891
Total non current liabilities		532 997	636 707	617 437	1 168 172	1 166 288	1 166 288	592 443	984 061	984 540	919 830
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1 158 132	227 602	1 122 679	1 666 439	1 595 612	1 595 612	1 096 842	1 092 333	1 057 445	939 329
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS		5 549 330	5 779 076	6 055 787	6 313 236	6 270 167	6 270 167	7 068 905	6 435 972	6 495 351	6 549 811
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY											
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)											
Changes in Accounting Policy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior Period Error		(21 507)	(18 053)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Offsets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Balance		5 383 644	5 589 788	5 749 770	6 041 873	6 041 873	6 041 873	5 941 121	5 941 121	5 941 121	5 941 121
Transfers to/from operating revenue and expenditure		251 832	263 003	255 391	226 656	183 587	183 587	(9)	159 130	218 509	272 970
Transfers to/from Reserves		(24 221)	(84 968)	(64 040)	(317 740)	(347 179)	(347 179)	264	(378 731)	(360 267)	(383 596)
Total Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	1	5 589 748	5 749 770	5 941 121	5 950 789	5 878 281	5 878 281	5 941 376	5 721 521	5 799 363	5 830 495
Reserves and Funds											
Capital Replacement Reserve		176 826	261 795	325 835	131 980	161 419	161 419	325 835	704 566	686 102	709 431
Capitalisation Reserve		-	-	-	211 185	211 185	211 185	-	-	-	-
Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Development Fund		-	-	-	9 396	9 396	9 396	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Investment in associate account		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current Provisions Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self Insurance Reserve		9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885	9 885
Valuation Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Reserves and Funds	2	186 712	271 680	335 720	362 447	391 886	391 886	335 720	714 451	695 988	719 316
Other											
Equity											
Capital Contributed by Other Government Units		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinary Shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preference Shares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Premium		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling Interest											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	2	5 776 460	6 021 450	6 276 842	6 313 236	6 270 167	6 270 167	6 277 096	6 435 972	6 495 351	6 549 811

References

1. Must reconcile with Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)
2. Must reconcile with Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position
3. Leases treated as assets to be depreciated as the same as purchased/constructed assets. Includes PPP asset element accounted for as finance leases
4. Borrowing must reconcile to Table A17
5. Trade Payable should only include Trade Payables from Exchange Transactions ("True Creditors")

ASSETS											
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions											
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trade receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross: Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment for debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for Waste Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for other trade receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net Trade and other receivables from Exchange Trx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions											
Property rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment of Property rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Property rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment for other receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net other receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory											

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Water											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
System Input Volume		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Treatment Works		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulk Purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised Consumption	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billed Authorised Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billed Metered Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free Basic Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidised Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billed Unmetered Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free Basic Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidised Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UnBilled Authorised Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Metered Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Unmetered Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparent losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unauthorised Consumption		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer Meter Inaccuracies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leakage on Transmission and Distribution Mains		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leakage and Overflows at Storage Tanks/Reservoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leakage on Service Connections up to the point of Customer Meter		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data Transfer and Management Errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unavoidable Annual Real Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance – Agricultural		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumables											
Standard Rated											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance – Consumables Standard Rated		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zero Rated											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance – Consumables Zero Rated		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finished Goods											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance – Finished Goods		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials and Supplies											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issues	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance – Materials and Supplies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work-in-progress											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance – Work-in-progress		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Stock											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance – Housing Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
Land											
Opening Balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correction of Prior period errors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance – Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance – Inventory & Consumables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)											
PPE at cost/valuation (excl. finance leases)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leases recognised as PPE	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities – Financial liabilities											
Short term loans (other than bank overdraft)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current portion of long term liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current liabilities – Financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables											
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trade payables from exchange transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Unspent conditional		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables from Non-exchange transactions: Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VAT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade and other payables	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non current liabilities – Financial liabilities											
Borrowing	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non current liabilities – Financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non current liabilities – Long Term portion of trade payables											
Electricity Bulk Purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables and Accruals – General		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Bulk Purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Debt Relief		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non current liabilities – Long Term portion of trade payables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions											
Retirement benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
List other major provision items		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse landfill site rehabilitation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS											
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)											
Accumulated surplus/(deficit) – opening balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAP adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to/from Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation offsets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves											
Housing Development Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital replacement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self insurance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Reserves	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

References

1. Must reconcile with Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)
2. Must reconcile with Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position
3. Leases treated as assets to be depreciated as the same as purchased/constructed assets. Includes PPP asset element accounted for as finance leases
4. Borrowing must reconcile to Table A17
5. Trade Payable should only include Trade Payables from Exchange Transactions ("True Creditors")
6. Inventory Consumed - Water - included under "Inventory Consumed" on Table A4 - Detail to be submitted on Table SA1
7. Inventory Consumed Other - included under "Inventory Consumed" on Table A4 - Detail to be submitted on Table SA1
8. Inventory Transfers/Adjustments (Include under gains/losses on Table A4)
9. Inventory Write-offs (Include under losses on Table A4)

Check Total Community Wealth/Equity (A6)	(5 776 460)	(6 021 450)	(6 276 842)	(6 313 236)	(6 270 167)	(6 270 167)	(6 277 096)	(6 435 972)	(6 495 351)	(6 549 811)
Check Surplus/Deficit (A6)	(5 589 748)	(5 749 770)	(5 941 121)	(5 950 789)	(5 878 281)	(5 878 281)	(5 941 376)	(5 721 521)	(5 799 363)	(5 830 495)
Check Total Reserves (A6)	(186 712)	(271 680)	(335 720)	(362 447)	(391 886)	(391 886)	(335 720)	(714 451)	(695 988)	(719 316)
Check Total Borrowing (A6)	447 598	514 496	443 131	775 285	775 285	775 285	443 131	566 639	564 749	497 515
Check Total Borrowing (SA17)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA4 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (revenue)

R thousand	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
SFA 3 - Safe Valley	173 403	173 402 829	173 402 829	182 072 970	191 176 619	200 735 450
SFA 4 - Dignified Living	1 665 518	1 704 804 037	1 704 804 037	1 866 866 673	2 041 407 076	2 233 254 655
SFA 5 - Good Governance and	1 128 816	1 137 041 919	1 137 041 919	1 183 344 130	1 249 684 901	1 314 976 844
Allocations to other priorities						
Total Revenue (excluding capital tra	2 967 736	3 015 249	3 015 249	3 232 284	3 482 269	3 748 967

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA5 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (operating expenditure)

R thousand	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Green and Sustainable Valley	5 532	6 278 598	6 278 598	5 533 676	7 210 249	5 921 863
Valley of Possibility	99 407	99 985 343	99 985 343	113 222 636	116 950 045	121 015 246
Dignified Living	376 066	508 499 400	508 499 400	408 269 232	409 269 021	432 971 980
Safe Valley	194 087	205 137 264	205 137 264	219 691 221	232 898 808	247 462 085
Good Governance and Compliance	2 065 989	2 011 761 428	2 011 761 428	2 326 436 645	2 497 431 659	2 668 626 104
Allocations to other priorities						
Total Expenditure	2 741 081	2 831 662	2 831 662	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA6 Reconciliation of IDP strategic objectives and budget (capital expenditure)

R thousand	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Green and Sustainable Valley	37 524	36 871	36 871	31 124	47 052	7 938
Valley of Possibility	225 699	195 436	195 436	173 734	141 782	113 309
Dignified Living	278 268	253 798	253 798	280 435	314 732	266 857
Safe Valley	38 311	45 292	45 292	41 827	56 520	87 248
Good Governance and Compliance	62 688	63 598	63 598	52 182	49 945	45 418
Allocations to other priorities						
Total Capital Expenditure	642 490	594 994	594 994	579 302	610 030	520 771

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA7 Measureable performance objectives

Description	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Vote 1 - Municipal Manager						
Function 1 - Budget Performance						
Sub-function 1 - Capital Expenditure	100	100	100	60	60	60
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 2 - Operational Expenditure	23 693	24 655	24 655	23 096	24 591	26 059
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 3 - Operational Revenue	2 412	2 412	2 412	–	–	–
Insert measure/s description						
Vote 2 - Planning and Economic Development						
Function 1 - Budget Performance						
Sub-function 1 - Capital Expenditure	35 404	34 486	34 486	33 256	47 162	34 283
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 2 - Operational Expenditure	130 807	134 714	134 714	157 986	156 105	167 843
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 3 - Operational Revenue	51 760	55 266	55 266	66 432	85 854	94 410
Insert measure/s description						
Vote 3 - Community & Protection						
Function 1 - Budget Performance						
Sub-function 1 - Capital Expenditure	81 585	120 385	120 385	44 522	48 513	56 938
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 2 - Operational Expenditure	568 393	578 103	578 103	618 565	643 227	670 872
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 3 - Operational Revenue	209 812	214 396	214 396	220 327	229 065	240 098
Insert measure/s description						
Vote 4 - Infrastructure services						
Function 1 - Budget Performance						
Sub-function 1 - Capital Expenditure	470 182	404 060	404 060	445 465	480 895	398 061
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 2 - Operational Expenditure	1 636 653	1 706 900	1 706 900	1 853 971	1 997 280	2 146 817
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 3 - Operational Revenue	1 962 772	2 006 515	2 006 515	2 167 420	2 350 467	2 556 309
Insert measure/s description						
Vote 5 - Corporate Services						
Function 1 - Budget Performance						
Sub-function 1 - Capital Expenditure	50 920	31 664	31 664	52 100	31 150	31 180
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 2 - Operational Expenditure	236 952	238 980	238 980	257 801	270 298	285 324
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 3 - Operational Revenue	13 891	13 809	13 809	13 502	14 177	14 886
Insert measure/s description						
Vote 6 - Financial services						
Function 1 - Budget Performance						
Sub-function 1 - Capital Expenditure	4 300	4 300	4 300	3 900	2 250	250
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 2 - Operational Expenditure	144 583	148 310	148 310	161 735	172 259	179 082
Insert measure/s description						
Sub-function 3 - Operational Revenue	727 090	722 851	722 851	764 604	802 705	843 265
Insert measure/s description						
insert measurables descriptions						
Function						
Sub-function						
insert measurables descriptions						

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA8 Performance indicators and benchmarks

Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
<u>Borrowing Management</u>											
Credit Rating											
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid /Operating Expenditure	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%	3.9%	4.4%	5.1%	4.8%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	Finance charges & Repayment of borrowing /Own Revenue	5.0%	5.0%	5.4%	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%	2.9%	4.3%	4.9%	4.6%
Borrowed funding of 'own' capital expenditure	Borrowing/Capital expenditure excl. transfers and grants and contributions	0.0%	-66.5%	0.0%	60.8%	67.3%	67.3%	0.0%	61.7%	68.7%	39.2%
<u>Safety of Capital</u>											
Gearing	Long Term Borrowing/ Funds & Reserves	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Liquidity</u>											
Current Ratio	Current assets/current liabilities	1.7	(0.3)	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.9	5.2	7.8	30.7
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	Current assets less debtors > 90 days/current liabilities	1.7	(0.3)	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.9	5.2	7.8	30.7
Liquidity Ratio	Monetary Assets/Current Liabilities	1.3	(2.2)	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.9	4.1	17.9
<u>Revenue Management</u>											
Annual Debtors Collection Rate (Payment Level %)	Last 12 Mths Receipts/Last 12 Mths Billing	0.0%	186.6%	180.6%	160.2%	142.4%	141.2%	141.2%	-172.2%	142.8%	140.6%
Current Debtors Collection Rate (Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue)		187.0%	181.1%	160.8%	142.6%	141.5%	141.5%	-171.5%	142.8%	140.6%	139.7%
Outstanding Debtors to Revenue	Total Outstanding Debtors to Annual Revenue	30.8%	-15.6%	20.9%	16.7%	17.4%	17.4%	41.2%	19.5%	18.6%	16.7%
Longstanding Debtors Recovered	Debtors > 12 Mths Recovered/Total Debtors > 12 Months Old	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<u>Creditors Management</u>											
Creditors System Efficiency	% of Creditors Paid Within Terms (within 'MFMA' s 65(e))	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Creditors to Cash and Investments		14.6%	210.2%	-38.6%	24.2%	23.9%	23.9%	-3.9%	20.3%	18.1%	11.3%
<u>Other Indicators</u>											
Electricity Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kW) technical	#####	390847902	390847902	390847902	390847902	390847902	390847902	390847902	390847902	390847902
	Total Volume Losses (kW) non technical										
	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	28
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated										
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Volumes :System input	Bulk Purchase										
	Water treatment works										
	Natural sources										
Water Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kl)	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)	2071992	2071992	2071992	2071992	2071992	2092712.15	2092712.15	2092712.15	2092712.15	2092712.15
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated										
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Employee costs	Employee costs/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	25.6%	26.4%	25.0%	24.9%	24.6%	24.6%	25.0%	24.9%	24.4%	24.1%
Remuneration	Total remuneration/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	28.1%	27.4%	25.9%	25.7%	25.5%	25.5%		25.8%	25.3%	25.0%
Repairs & Maintenance	R&M/(Total Revenue excluding capital revenue)	4.0%	5.3%	4.1%	5.3%	4.9%	4.9%		5.1%	5.0%	4.8%
Finance charges & Depreciation	FC&D/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	13.9%	11.6%	10.7%	10.6%	10.2%	10.2%	7.6%	9.7%	9.6%	9.1%
IDP regulation financial viability indicators											
i. Debt coverage	(Total Operating Revenue - Operating Grants)/Debt service payments due within financial year	38.2	33.8	20.8	24.9	25.3	245.3	17.9	24.9	26.9	–
ii.O/S Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors/annual revenue received for services	19.2%	-59.0%	8.8%	3.2%	4.6%	4.6%	38.6%	10.5%	10.2%	8.5%
iii. Cost coverage	(Available cash + Investments)/monthly fixed operational expenditure	15.8	0.9	(4.8)	7.1	6.6	6.6	(34.0)	2.4	2.2	2.4

References

1. Consumer debtors > 12 months old are excluded from current assets
2. Only include if services provided by the municipality

Calculation data

Debtors > 90 days

Monthly fixed operational expenditure

Fixed operational expenditure % assumption

Own capex

Borrowing

139 235	159 042	173 393	196 150	191 869	191 869	126 212	225 414	239 084	257 389
40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
117 591	206 695	205 827	325 835	294 391	294 391	122 619	302 984	290 214	340 126
–	(137 446)	–	198 019	198 019	198 019	–	186 966	199 379	133 474

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA9 Social, economic and demographic statistics and assumptions

Description of economic indicator	Ref.	Basis of calculation	2001 Census	2007 Survey	2011 Census	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
						Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Demographics												
Population		Statistics South Africa	200 524	155 718	170 654	184	195	207	207	207	207	207
Females aged 5 - 14		Statistics South Africa	17 865	11 020	12 077	13	14	15	15	15	15	15
Males aged 5 - 14		Statistics South Africa	16 352	11 092	12 157	13	14	15	15	15	15	15
Females aged 15 - 34		Statistics South Africa	38 791	33 191	36 374	40	42	45	45	45	45	45
Males aged 15 - 34		Statistics South Africa	41 919	32 718	35 856	39	42	44	44	44	44	44
Unemployment		Statistics South Africa	15 513	10 178	11 154	12	13	14	14	14	14	14
Monthly household income (no. of households)	1, 12											
No income		Statistics South Africa, regional	3 557	8 961	9 820	11	11	12	12	13	13	13
R1 - R1 600		Statistics South Africa, regional	245	914	2 065	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
R1 601 - R3 200		Statistics South Africa, regional	1 126	1 517	1 614	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
R3 201 - R6 400		Statistics South Africa, regional	3 728	4 415	4 699	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
R6 401 - R12 800		Statistics South Africa, regional	4 484	7 160	7 620	8	9	9	10	10	10	10
R12 801 - R25 600		Statistics South Africa, regional	6 463	6 742	7 176	8	8	9	9	9	9	10
R25 601 - R51 200		Statistics South Africa, regional	4 144	4 994	5 316	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
R52 201 - R102 400		Statistics South Africa, regional	2 578	3 671	3 907	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
R102 401 - R204 800		Statistics South Africa, regional	1 680	2 874	3 058	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
R204 801 - R409 600		Statistics South Africa, regional	69	1 432	1 523	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
R409 601 - R819 200		Statistics South Africa, regional	242	430	458	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
> R819 200		Statistics South Africa, regional	245	305	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poverty profiles (no. of households)												
< R2 060 per household per month	13	0	8 656	15 807	16 824	18 404	19 508	20 678	21 256	21 850	22 461	23 089
	2	0	–	–	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600
Household/demographics (000)												
Number of people in municipal area		Statistics South Africa, regional	200 524	155 718	170 654	187	198	210	210	210	210	210
Number of poor people in municipal area		Statistics South Africa, regional	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of households in municipal area		Statistics South Africa, regional	36 413	43 417	47 582	52	55	58	58	58	58	58
Number of poor households in municipal area		Statistics South Africa, regional	8 656	15 807	17 323	19	20	21	21	21	21	21
Definition of poor household (R per month)		0	–	–	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600	<R1600
Housing statistics	3											
Formal		0	32 918	32 620	35 749	39 068	41 413	43 897	46 531	49 323	52 283	55 421
Informal		0	3	11	12	12 931	13 707	14 529	15 401	16 325	17 304	18 342
Total number of households			36 413	43 417	47 581	51 999	55 119	58 426	61 932	65 648	69 587	73 763
Dwellings provided by municipality	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dwellings provided by province/s		0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dwellings provided by private sector	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total new housing dwellings			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Economic	6					4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%
Inflation/inflation outlook (CPIX)						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interest rate - borrowing						0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Interest rate - investment						7.3%	6.9%	7.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Remuneration increases						1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Consumption growth (electricity)						1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Consumption growth (water)												
Collection rates	7											
Property tax/service charges						96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Rental of facilities & equipment						97.0%	97.0%	97.0%	97.0%	97.0%	97.0%	97.0%
Interest - external investments						100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Interest - debtors						96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Revenue from agency services						100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Detail on the provision of municipal services for A10

Total municipal services	Ref.		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
		Household service targets (000)									
		Water:									
		Piped water inside dwelling	40 626	40 626	40 676	40 726	40 676	40 676	40 726	40 776	40 826
		Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	4 461	4 461	4 561	4 664	4 561	4 561	4 664	4 769	4 876
8		Using public tap (at least min.service level)	4 778	4 778	4 878	4 980	4 878	4 878	4 980	5 084	5 191
10		Other water supply (at least min.service level)	684	684	834	1 017	834	834	1 017	1 240	1 512
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	50 550	50 550	50 950	51 387	50 950	50 950	51 387	51 869	52 404
9		Using public tap (< min.service level)	1 170	1 170	1 070	979	1 070	1 070	979	896	820
10		Other water supply (< min.service level)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No water supply	207	207	157	119	157	157	119	90	68
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	1 377	1 377	1 227	1 098	1 227	1 227	1 098	986	888
		Total number of households	51 927	51 927	52 177	52 485	52 177	52 177	52 485	52 855	53 292
		Sanitation/sewerage:									
		Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	46 256	46 256	46 306	46 356	46 306	46 306	46 356	46 406	46 456
		Flush toilet (with septic tank)	2 165	2 165	2 265	2 370	2 265	2 265	2 370	2 480	2 595
		Chemical toilet	407	407	420	433	420	420	433	446	460
		Pit toilet (ventilated)	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)	1 898	1 898	2 236	2 633	2 236	2 236	2 633	3 101	3 652
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	50 777	50 777	51 227	51 792	51 227	51 227	51 792	52 433	53 163
		Bucket toilet	800	800	700	613	700	700	613	537	470
		Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		No toilet provisions	300	300	250	208	250	250	208	173	144
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	1 150	1 150	950	821	950	950	821	710	614
		Total number of households	51 927	51 927	52 177	52 613	52 177	52 177	52 613	53 143	53 777
		Energy:									
		Electricity (at least min.service level)	14 821	14 821	15 071	15 325	15 071	15 071	15 325	15 583	15 846
		Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	35 003	35 003	35 253	35 505	35 253	35 253	35 505	35 759	36 014
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	49 824	49 824	50 324	50 830	50 324	50 324	50 830	51 342	51 860

		Electricity (< min.service level)	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
		Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Other energy sources	1 703	1 703	1 703	1 485	1 703	1 703	1 485	1 295	1 129
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	1 853	1 853	1 853	1 635	1 853	1 853	1 635	1 445	1 279
		Total number of households	51 677	51 677	52 177	52 465	52 177	52 177	52 465	52 787	53 140
		<u>Refuse:</u>									
		Removed at least once a week	48 149	48 149	48 149	48 654	48 149	48 149	48 654	49 164	49 680
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	48 149	48 149	48 149	48 654	48 149	48 149	48 654	49 164	49 680
		Removed less frequently than once a week	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Using communal refuse dump	978	978	978	930	978	978	930	885	841
		Using own refuse dump	2 000	2 000	2 000	1 905	2 000	2 000	1 905	1 815	1 728
		Other rubbish disposal	700	700	700	653	700	700	653	609	568
		No rubbish disposal	350	350	350	306	350	350	306	268	234
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	4 028	4 028	4 028	3 794	4 028	4 028	3 794	3 576	3 372
		Total number of households	52 177	52 177	52 177	52 448	52 177	52 177	52 448	52 740	53 052
Municipal in-house services	Ref.		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
		Household service targets (000)									
		<u>Water:</u>									
		Piped water inside dwelling	40 626	40 626	40 676	40 726	40 676	40 676	40 726	40 776	40 826
		Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	4 461	4 461	4 561	4 664	4 561	4 561	4 664	4 769	4 876
8		Using public tap (at least min.service level)	4 778	4 778	4 878	4 980	4 878	4 878	4 980	5 084	5 191
10		Other water supply (at least min.service level)	684	684	834	1 017	834	834	1 017	1 240	1 512
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	50 550	50 550	50 950	51 387	50 950	50 950	51 387	51 869	52 404
9		Using public tap (< min.service level)	1 170	1 170	1 070	979	1 070	1 070	979	896	820
10		Other water supply (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		No water supply	207	207	157	119	157	157	119	90	68
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	1 377	1 377	1 227	1 098	1 227	1 227	1 098	986	888
		Total number of households	51 927	51 927	52 177	52 485	52 177	52 177	52 485	52 855	53 292
		<u>Sanitation/sewerage:</u>									
		Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	46 256	46 256	46 306	46 356	46 306	46 306	46 356	46 406	46 456
		Flush toilet (with septic tank)	2 165	2 165	2 265	2 370	2 265	2 265	2 370	2 480	2 595
		Chemical toilet	407	407	420	433	420	420	433	446	460
		Pit toilet (ventilated)	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)	1 898	1 898	2 236	2 633	2 236	2 236	2 633	3 101	3 652
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	50 777	50 777	51 227	51 792	51 227	51 227	51 792	52 433	53 163
		Bucket toilet	800	800	700	613	700	700	613	537	470
		Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)	50	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		No toilet provisions	300	300	250	208	250	250	208	173	144
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	1 150	1 150	950	821	950	950	821	710	614
		Total number of households	51 927	51 927	52 177	52 613	52 177	52 177	52 613	53 143	53 777
		<u>Energy:</u>									
		Electricity (at least min.service level)	14 821	14 821	15 071	15 325	15 071	15 071	15 325	15 583	15 846
		Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	35 003	35 003	35 253	35 505	35 253	35 253	35 505	35 759	36 014
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	49 824	49 824	50 324	50 830	50 324	50 324	50 830	51 342	51 860
		Electricity (< min.service level)	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150

Name of municipal entity		Other energy sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total number of households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Refuse:									
		Removed at least once a week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Removed less frequently than once a week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Using communal refuse dump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Using own refuse dump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other rubbish disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services provided by 'external mechanisms'		No rubbish disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total number of households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ref.		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
		Household service targets (000)									
		Water:									
		Piped water inside dwelling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	Using public tap (at least min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Names of service providers	10	Other water supply (at least min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	Using public tap (< min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Other water supply (< min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		No water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total number of households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sanitation/sewerage:									
		Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Flush toilet (with septic tank)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Names of service providers		Chemical toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pit toilet (ventilated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other toilet provisions (> min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Bucket toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other toilet provisions (< min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		No toilet provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total number of households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Energy:									
Names of service providers		Electricity (at least min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Electricity (< min.service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other energy sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total number of households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Names of service providers		Refuse:									
		Removed at least once a week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Removed less frequently than once a week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Using communal refuse dump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Using own refuse dump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Other rubbish disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		No rubbish disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total number of households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Detail of Free Basic Services (FBS) provided			2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
			Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Electricity	Ref.	Location of households for each type of FBS									
List type of FBS service		Formal settlements - (50 kwh per indigent household per month Rands)	20 302 554	25 141 618	30 763 994	90 984 987	90 984 987	90 984 987	100 729 479	111 517 606	123 461 142
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Informal settlements (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Informal settlements targeted for upgrading (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Living in informal backyard rental agreement (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total cost of FBS - Electricity for informal settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	Ref.	Location of households for each type of FBS									
List type of FBS service		Formal settlements - (6 kwh per indigent household per month Rands)	6 943 731	(1 441 558)	(10 102 281)	10 005 856	10 005 856	10 005 856	10 506 149	11 031 456	11 583 029
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Informal settlements (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Informal settlements targeted for upgrading (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Living in informal backyard rental agreement (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total cost of FBS - Water for informal settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation	Ref.	Location of households for each type of FBS									
List type of FBS service		Formal settlements - (free sanitation service to indigent households)	7 815 214	(1 594 512)	(12 675 011)	11 502 355	11 502 355	11 502 355	12 192 496	12 924 046	13 699 489
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Informal settlements (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Informal settlements targeted for upgrading (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Living in informal backyard rental agreement (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total cost of FBS - Sanitation for informal settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Removal	Ref.	Location of households for each type of FBS									
List type of FBS service		Formal settlements - (removed once a week to indigent households)	11 513 549	(1 553 297)	(21 219 416)	24 569 814	24 569 814	24 569 814	26 044 003	27 606 643	29 263 042
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Informal settlements (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Informal settlements targeted for upgrading (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Living in informal backyard rental agreement (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other (Rands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of HH receiving this type of FBS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total cost of FBS - Refuse Removal for informal settle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WC024 Stellenbosch Supporting Table SA10 Funding measurement

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Funding measures												
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end - R'000	18(1)b	1	2 195 283	148 656	(825 193)	1 383 010	1 265 357	1 265 357	(4 285 539)	534 565	523 944	607 339
Cash + investments at the yr end less applications - R'000	18(1)b	2	1 786 262	(306 355)	(1 361 155)	999 306	907 317	696 132	(5 237 128)	6 926	25 655	96 579
Cash year end/monthly employee/supplier payments	18(1)b	3	15.8	0.9	(4.8)	7.1	6.6	6.6	(34.0)	2.4	2.2	2.4
Surplus/(Deficit) excluding depreciation offsets: R'000	18(1)	4	348 925	375 578	265 480	242 878	194 411	194 411	543 968	159 130	218 509	272 970
Service charge rev % change - macro CPIX target exclusive	18(1)a,(2)	5	N.A.	5.5%	6.5%	5.9%	(3.8%)	(6.0%)	(38.7%)	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%
Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a,(2)	6	43.1%	44.4%	40.4%	40.0%	40.4%	40.4%	(40.4%)	41.9%	42.2%	42.9%
Debt impairment expense as a % of total billable revenue	18(1)a,(2)	7	4.4%	2.8%	1.2%	3.5%	(4.1%)	(4.1%)	0.0%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Capital payments % of capital expenditure	18(1)c,19	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Borrowing receipts % of capital expenditure (excl. transfers)	18(1)c	9	0.0%	(39.3%)	0.0%	37.8%	40.2%	40.2%	0.0%	38.2%	40.9%	30.5%
Grants % of Govt. legislated/gazetted allocations	18(1)a	10								100.6%	100.5%	100.6%
Current consumer debtors % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	11	N.A.	23.8%	(4.0%)	(32.8%)	9.1%	0.0%	61.5%	(113.5%)	21.4%	81.7%
Long term receivables % change - incr(decr)	18(1)a	12	N.A.	41.5%	27.8%	(44.7%)	0.0%	0.0%	80.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R&M % of Property Plant & Equipment	20(1)(vi)	13	1.5%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	0.0%
Asset renewal % of capital budget	20(1)(vi)	14	7.0%	7.0%	9.1%	8.2%	11.5%	11.5%	0.0%	12.0%	13.5%	7.8%

References

1. Positive cash balances indicative of minimum compliance - subject to 2
2. Deduct cash and investment applications (defined) from cash balances
3. Indicative of sufficient liquidity to meet average monthly operating payments
4. Indicative of funded operational requirements
5. Indicative of adherence to macro-economic targets (prior to 2003/04 revenue not available for high capacity municipalities and later for other capacity classifications)
6. Realistic average cash collection forecasts as % of annual billed revenue
7. Realistic average increase in debt impairment (doubtful debt) provision
8. Indicative of planned capital expenditure level & cash payment timing
9. Indicative of compliance with borrowing 'only' for the capital budget - should not exceed 100% unless refinancing
10. Substantiation of National/Province allocations included in budget
11. Indicative of realistic current arrear debtor collection targets (prior to 2003/04 revenue not available for high capacity municipalities and later for other capacity classifications)
12. Indicative of realistic long term arrear debtor collection targets (prior to 2003/04 revenue not available for high capacity municipalities and later for other capacity classifications)
13. Indicative of a credible allowance for repairs & maintenance of assets - functioning assets revenue protection
14. Indicative of a credible allowance for asset renewal (requires analysis of asset renewal projects as % of total capital projects - detailed capital plan) - functioning assets revenue protection

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Supporting indicators												
% incr <i>total service charges (incl prop rates)</i>	18(1)a		0.0%	11.5%	12.5%	11.9%	2.2%	0.0%	(32.7%)	8.7%	8.5%	8.6%
% incr Property Tax	18(1)a		0.0%	7.2%	9.5%	7.7%	1.1%	0.0%	(22.3%)	6.8%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - Electricity	18(1)a		0.0%	12.1%	17.4%	18.5%	2.1%	0.0%	(39.8%)	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%
% incr Service charges - Water	18(1)a		0.0%	25.4%	3.2%	(4.0%)	6.2%	0.0%	(28.3%)	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
% incr Service charges - Waste Water Management	18(1)a		0.0%	7.7%	11.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	(22.8%)	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr Service charges - Waste Management	18(1)a		0.0%	7.2%	5.3%	11.2%	4.4%	0.0%	(28.0%)	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
% incr in Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	18(1)a		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total billable revenue	18(1)a		1 590 721	1 773 589	1 995 835	2 233 955	2 282 567	2 282 567	1 535 602	2 480 379	2 691 886	2 922 919
Service charges			1 590 721	1 773 589	1 995 835	2 233 955	2 282 567	2 282 567	1 535 602	2 480 379	2 691 886	2 922 919
Property rates			452 023	484 454	530 581	571 651	577 763	577 763	448 917	616 977	654 218	693 712
Service charges - electricity revenue			779 984	874 586	1 026 379	1 215 949	1 240 949	1 240 949	746 562	1 373 854	1 520 994	1 683 893
Service charges - water revenue			162 138	203 271	209 832	201 453	213 953	213 953	153 383	224 651	235 883	247 677
Service charges - sanitation revenue			106 739	114 952	127 606	132 113	132 113	132 113	101 973	140 040	148 442	157 348
Service charges - refuse removal			89 837	96 327	101 437	112 789	117 789	117 789	84 767	124 857	132 348	140 289
Service charges - other												
Interest			3 438	3 697	3 817	3 961	3 961	3 961	2 972	4 159	4 367	4 586
Capital expenditure excluding capital grant funding			202 125	349 678	315 552	523 854	492 411	492 411	186 211	489 950	487 592	437 351
Cash receipts from ratepayers	18(1)a		2 187 159	2 474 076	2 491 386	2 638 704	2 694 098	2 694 098	(1 964 556)	2 868 360	3 079 326	3 343 823
Ratepayer & Other revenue	18(1)a		5 073 990	5 570 833	6 163 565	6 589 372	6 675 545	6 675 545	4 861 566	6 838 352	7 300 328	7 796 419
Change in consumer debtors (current and non-current)		N/A		73 344	(13 134)	(120 466)	21 777	-	164 456	(457 226)	(7 561)	(35 052)
Operating and Capital Grant Revenue	18(1)a		311 607	326 125	360 370	359 001	361 901	361 901	293 303	366 921	391 439	412 153
Capital expenditure - total	20(1)(vi)		318 447	470 990	473 053	642 490	594 994	594 994	251 041	579 302	610 030	520 771
Capital expenditure - renewal	20(1)(vi)		22 303	32 944	43 226	52 687	68 596	68 596		69 453	82 218	40 574
Supporting benchmarks												
Growth guideline maximum			6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
CPI guideline			4.3%	3.9%	4.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.4%	5.6%	5.4%
DoRA operating grants total MFY										250 867	262 562	266 323
Provincial operating grants										33 991	27 356	50 460
Provincial capital grants										17 882	42 936	34 817
District Municipality grants										-	-	-
Total gazetted/advised national, provincial and district grants										364 603	389 605	409 612
Average annual collection rate (arrears inclusive)												

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
DoRA operating												
Operational Revenue:General Revenue:Equitable Share										246 336	260 662	264 323
Operational:Revenue:General Revenue:Fuel Levy										-	-	-
2014 African Nations Championship Host City Operating Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Agriculture Research and Technology										-	-	-
Agriculture, Conservation and Environmental										-	-	-
Arts and Culture Sustainable Resource Management										-	-	-
Community Library										-	-	-
Department of Environmental Affairs										-	-	-
Department of Tourism										-	-	-
Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation Masibambane										-	-	-
Emergency Medical Service										-	-	-
Energy Efficiency and Demand-side [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]										2 731	-	-
HIV and Aids										-	-	-
Housing Accreditation										-	-	-
Housing Top structure										-	-	-
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Integrated City Development Grant										-	-	-
Khayelitsha Urban Renewal										-	-	-
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]										1 800	1 900	2 000
Mitchell's Plain Urban Renewal										-	-	-
Municipal Demarcation and Transition Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Municipal Disaster Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Municipal Human Settlement Capacity Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant										-	-	-
Natural Resource Management Project										-	-	-
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant										-	-	-
Operation Clean Audit										-	-	-
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant										-	-	-
Public Service Improvement Facility										-	-	-
Public Transport Network Operations Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Restructuring - Seed Funding										-	-	-
Revenue Enhancement Grant Debtors Book										-	-	-
Rural Road Asset Management Systems Grant										-	-	-
Sport and Recreation										-	-	-
Terrestrial Invasive Alien Plants										-	-	-
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Health Hygiene in Informal Settlements										-	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Water Services Infrastructure Grant										-	-	-
Public Transport Network Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Smart Connect Grant										-	-	-
Urban Settlement Development Grant										-	-	-
WiFi Grant [Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services										-	-	-
Street Lighting										-	-	-
Traditional Leaders - Imbizon										-	-	-
Department of Water and Sanitation Smart Living Handbook										-	-	-

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant										-	-	-
Municipal Restructuring Grant										-	-	-
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant										-	-	-
Municipal Emergency Housing Grant										-	-	-
Metro Informal Settlements Partnership Grant										-	-	-
Integrated Urban Development Grant										2 318	1 834	2 541
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant										-	-	-
										250 867	262 562	266 323
DoRA Capital												
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]										-	10 392	10 862
Municipal Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Public Transport Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Rural Household Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Rural Road Asset Management Systems Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Urban Settlement Development Grant [Schedule 4B]										-	-	-
Municipal Human Settlement										-	-	-
Community Library										-	-	-
Integrated City Development Grant [Schedule 4B]										-	-	-
Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant										-	-	-
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant										-	-	-
Khayelitsha Urban Renewal										-	-	-
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Public Transport Network Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Public Transport Network Operations Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (Schedule 5B)										-	-	-
Water Services Infrastructure Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
WIFI Connectivity										-	-	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Aquaponic Project										-	-	-
Restition Settlement										-	-	-
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant [Schedule 5B]										-	-	-
Restructuring Seed Funding										-	-	-
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant										-	-	-
Municipal Emergency Housing Grant										-	-	-
Metro Informal Settlements Partnership Grant										-	-	-
Integrated Urban Development Grant										61 863	46 360	47 150

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Trend												
Change in consumer debtors (current and non-current)			N/A	73 344	(13 134)	(120 466)	21 777	–	164 456	(457 226)	(7 561)	(35 052)
Total Operating Revenue			2 102 560	2 351 445	2 624 600	2 869 321	2 919 127	2 919 127	2 052 634	3 152 539	3 382 581	3 656 138
Total Operating Expenditure			1 853 969	2 130 168	2 489 758	2 724 858	2 820 838	2 820 838	1 555 225	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Operating Performance Surplus/(Deficit)			248 591	221 277	134 842	144 463	98 289	98 289	497 409	79 385	118 821	180 141
Cash and Cash Equivalents (30 June 2012)										–		
Revenue												
% Increase in Total Operating Revenue				11.8%	11.6%	9.3%	1.7%	0.0%	(29.7%)	8.0%	7.3%	8.1%
% Increase in Property Rates Revenue				7.2%	9.5%	7.7%	1.1%	0.0%	(22.3%)	37.4%	6.0%	6.0%
% Increase in Electricity Revenue				12.1%	17.4%	18.5%	2.1%	0.0%	(39.8%)	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%
% Increase in Property Rates & Services Charges				11.5%	12.5%	11.9%	2.2%	0.0%	(32.7%)	8.7%	8.5%	8.6%
Expenditure												
% Increase in Total Operating Expenditure			0.0%	14.9%	16.9%	9.4%	3.5%	0.0%	(44.9%)	8.9%	6.2%	6.5%
% Increase in Employee Costs			0.0%	15.6%	5.7%	8.6%	0.8%	0.0%	(28.6%)	9.0%	5.5%	6.8%
% Increase in Electricity Bulk Purchases			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Average Cost Per Budgeted Employee Position (Remuneration)			0	195326.9076	551163.0505	350055.0093	222956.2249	361939.0076	106694.9495	121104.498	329353.0876	16050914.95
Average Cost Per Councillor (Remuneration)			0	0	534619.7942	571939.9767	0	546520.4222	456462.2924	0	676038.8	709840.7333
R&M % of PPE			1.5%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%		2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
Asset Renewal and R&M as a % of PPE			3.4%	4.5%	5.5%	8.0%	7.4%	7.4%		7.0%	6.1%	5.6%
Debt Impairment % of Total Billable Revenue			4.4%	2.8%	1.2%	3.5%	(4.1%)	(4.1%)	0.0%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Capital Revenue												
Internally Funded & Other (R'000)			115 645	164 073	201 145	325 835	294 391	294 391	122 619	302 984	290 214	340 126
Borrowing (R'000)			84 534	137 920	109 725	198 019	198 019	198 019	63 591	186 966	197 379	97 224
Grant Funding and Other (R'000)			116 322	121 312	157 500	118 636	102 584	102 584	64 830	89 351	122 438	83 421
Internally Generated funds % of Non Grant Funding			57.8%	54.3%	64.7%	62.2%	59.8%	59.8%	65.8%	61.8%	59.5%	77.8%
Borrowing % of Non Grant Funding			42.2%	73.9%	78.3%	36.4%	34.8%	34.8%	52.9%	29.5%	42.2%	24.5%
Grant Funding % of Total Funding			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Capital Expenditure												
Total Capital Programme (R'000)			318 447	470 990	473 053	642 490	594 994	594 994	251 041	579 302	610 030	520 771
Asset Renewal			106 344	139 142	232 645	408 310	372 592	372 592	–	326 753	252 535	206 228
Asset Renewal % of Total Capital Expenditure			33.6%	32.9%	49.7%	63.6%	62.6%	62.6%	0.0%	56.4%	41.4%	39.6%
Cash												
Cash Receipts % of Rate Payer & Other			43.1%	44.4%	40.4%	40.0%	40.4%	40.4%	(40.4%)	41.9%	42.2%	42.9%
Cash Coverage Ratio			0	0	(0)	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0
Borrowing												
Credit Rating (2009/10)										0		
Capital Charges to Operating			5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.7%	4.7%	3.9%	4.4%	5.1%	4.8%
Borrowing Receipts % of Capital Expenditure			0.0%	(39.3%)	0.0%	37.8%	40.2%	40.2%	0.0%	38.2%	40.9%	30.5%
Reserves												
Surplus/(Deficit)			1 786 262	(306 355)	(1 361 155)	999 306	907 317	696 132	(5 237 128)	6 926	25 655	96 579
Free Services												
Free Basic Services as a % of Equitable Share			(25.9%)	(10.3%)	6.1%	(59.1%)	(59.1%)	(59.1%)	26.8%	(57.3%)	(61.7%)	0.0%
Free Services as a % of Operating Revenue (excl operational transfers)			(1.9%)	0.3%	2.1%	(1.9%)	(1.9%)	(1.9%)	5.5%	(1.9%)	(1.9%)	0.0%
Total Operating Revenue			2 102 560	2 351 445	2 624 600	2 869 321	2 919 127	2 919 127	2 052 634	3 152 539	3 382 581	3 656 138
Total Operating Expenditure			1 853 969	2 130 168	2 489 758	2 724 858	2 820 838	2 820 838	1 555 225	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997

Description	MFMA section	Ref	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Surplus/(Deficit) Budgeted Operating Statement			248 591	221 277	134 842	144 463	98 289	98 289	497 409	79 385	118 821	180 141
Surplus/(Deficit) Considering Reserves and Cash Backing			1 786 262	(306 355)	(1 361 155)	999 306	907 317	696 132	(5 237 128)	6 926	25 655	96 579
MTREF Funded (1) / Unfunded (0)		15	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
MTREF Funded ✓ / Unfunded ✗		15	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓

References

15. Subject to figures provided in Schedule.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA11 Property rates summary

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Valuation:	1	02/07/2012	02/07/2012	02/07/2012			02/07/2024	02/07/2024		
Date of valuation:		2015/2016	2015/2016	Y			2024/2025	2025/2026		
Financial year valuation used	2	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		
Municipal by-laws s6 in place? (Y/N)		Y	Y	N			Y	N		
Municipal/assistant valuer appointed? (Y/N)		2	2	2			N	0		
Municipal partnership s38 used? (Y/N)										
No. of assistant valuers (FTE)	3	8	8	8				1		
No. of data collectors (FTE)	3	-	-	-				6		
No. of internal valuers (FTE)	3	1	1	1				-		
No. of external valuers (FTE)	3	-	-	-				1		
No. of additional valuers (FTE)	4	Y	Y	Y				5		
Valuation appeal board established? (Y/N)		24	24	12		Y	Y		Y	Y
Implementation time of new valuation roll (mths)		32 363	32 363	33 403				-		
No. of properties	5	7 105	7 105	7 617	36 547	38	38	37 701	39963	42361
No. of sectional title values	5	-	-	-	8 379	9	9	9 263	9819	10408
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)		2	2	2				6		
No. of supplementary valuations		-	-	-		2		6		
No. of valuation roll amendments		-	-	-				-		
No. of objections by rate payers		-	-	-				5		
No. of appeals by rate payers		-	-	-				-		
No. of successful objections	8	-	-	-				-		
No. of successful objections > 10%	8	-	-	-				-		
Supplementary valuation		33	33	33 100 000						
Public service infrastructure value (Rm)	5	0	0	1 161	96	96 100	96 100	96	101 866	107 978
Municipality owned property value (Rm)					2 322	2 328 500	2 328 500	2 329	2 468 210	2 616 303
Valuation reductions:		10 000 000	10 000 000	33 100 000						
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)		11	11	-	96	96	96	96	102	108
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)		-	-	-	145	145	145	145	153	162
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)		365	365	382						
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)		334	334	189	459	475	475	475	503	533
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)		-	-	2	651	647	647	647	686	727
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)		721	721	605	5 907	6 182	6 182	6 179	6 550	6 943
Total valuation reductions:		48 963	48 963	69 851	7 258	7 545	7 545	7 542	7 994	8 474
Total value used for rating (Rm)	5	20 656	20 656	10 583	115 493	118 223	118 223	118 226	125 319	132 838
Total land value (Rm)	5	28 233	28 233	59 873	44					
Total value of improvements (Rm)	5	48 889	48 889	70 456	122 706	125 768	125 768	125 768	133 314	141 312
Total market value (Rm)	5				122 750	125 768	125 768	125 768	133 314	141 312
Rating:		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y		
Residential rate used to determine rate for other categories? (Y/N)		Y	Y	Y			Y		Y	
Differential rates used? (Y/N)	5	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y	
Limit on annual rate increase (s20)? (Y/N)		Y	Y	Y						
Special rating area used? (Y/N)		0	0	0			Y		Y	
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)	Y	Y	Y	Y			1	1.00	1.00	
Rates policy accompanying budget? (Y/N)				200000			Y		Y	
Fixed amount minimum value (R'000)				0						
Non-residential prescribed ratio s19? (%)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						
Rate revenue:										
Rate revenue budget (R '000)	6	487 194	519	545 507	582 586	593 155	593 155	629 476	667 245	707 279
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)	6									
Expected cash collection rate (%)										
Special rating areas (R'000)	7	-	10	12 348	23 047	23 005	23 005	25 094	26 599	28 195
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)		-		-						
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)		2 385	5	3 915	3 371	4 572	4 572	4 807	5 095	5 401
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)		-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)		32 788	35	9 896	12 266	12 614	12 614	13 370	14 173	15 023
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)		2	-	-						

References

1. All numbers to be expressed as whole numbers except FTEs and Rates in the Rand
2. To give effect to rates policy
3. Full Time Equivalent (FTE) should be expressed to one decimal place and takes into account full time and part time staff
4. Required to implement new system (FTE)
5. Provide relevant information for historical comparisons. Must reconcile to the total of Table SA12
6. Current and budget year must reconcile to Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)
7. Included in rate revenue budget
8. In favour of the rate-payer

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA12a Property rates by category (current year)

Description	Ref	Business and commercial properties	Industrial properties	Mining properties	Residential properties	Agricultural properties	Public benefit organisations	Public service purpose properties	Public service infrastructure properties	Vacant land	Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)	Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)	Sum
Current Year 2025/26													
Valuation:													
No. of properties		3 168	-	-	30 327	1 938	2	71	787	1 405		3	38
No. of sectional title property values		1 101	-	-	8 162	-							9
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)													-
No. of supplementary valuations		154			1 361	121	3	3	12	471			2
Supplementary valuation (Rm)		1 287			4 878	1 128	33	91	0	1 904			9
No. of valuation roll amendments		3			37	3				4			0
No. of objections by rate-payers		3			37	3				4			0
No. of appeals by rate-payers													-
No. of appeals by rate-payers finalised													-
No. of successful objections	5				25								0
No. of successful objections > 10%	5	-			-	-	-	-	-	-			-
Estimated no. of properties not valued		-			-	-	-	-	-	-			-
Years since last valuation (select)													
Frequency of valuation (select)													
Method of valuation used (select)													
Base of valuation (select)													
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)		-			-	-	-	-	-	-			-
Combination of rating types used? (Y/N)													
Flat rate used? (Y/N)													
Is balance rated by uniform rate/variable rate?													
Valuation reductions:													
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)									96				96 100
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)						145							144 500
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)													-
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)					475								474 800
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)		545			101								646 100
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	2				6 182								6 182 100
Total valuation reductions:													
Total value used for rating (Rm)	6	21 979		2	68 664	23 443	57	1 330		2 741			118 215 000
Total land value (Rm)	6												-
Total value of improvements (Rm)	6	22 524		2	75 423	23 587	57	1 330	96	2 741			125 759 700
Total market value (Rm)	6	22 524		2	75 423	23 587	57	1 330	96	2 741			125 759 700
Rating:													
Average rate	3	0.009773		0.009833	0.004549	0.001121	0.001098	0.009350		0.009913			
Rate revenue budget (R '000)		214 799		18	312 361	26 277	63	12 429		27 174			593 120
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)													-
Expected cash collection rate (%)	4												-
Special rating areas (R'000)		11 845			10 378	537		152		87			22 998

Description	Ref	Business and commercial properties	Industrial properties	Mining properties	Residential properties	Agricultural properties	Public benefit organisations	Public service purpose properties	Public service infrastructure properties	Vacant land	Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)	Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)	Sum
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)													-
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)					4 572								4 572
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)						1							1
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)		12 849			62								12 911
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)													-
Total rebates,exemptns,eductns,discs (R'000)		12 849	-	-	4 634	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	17 484

References

1. Land & Assistance Act, Restitution of Land Rights, Communal Property Associations
2. Include value of additional reductions is 'free' value greater than MPRA minimum.
3. Average rate - cents in the Rand. Eg 10.26 cents in the Rand is 0.1026, expressed to 6 decimal places maximum
4. Include arrears collections
5. In favour of the rate-payer
6. Provide relevant information for historical comparisons.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA12b Property rates by category (budget year)

Description	Ref	Business and commercial properties	Industrial properties	Mining properties	Residential properties	Agricultural properties	Public benefit organisations	Public service purpose properties	Public service infrastructure properties	Vacant land	Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)	Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)	Sum
Budget Year 2026/27													
Valuation:													
No. of properties		3 168			30 327	1 938	2	71	787	1 405		3	38
No. of sectional title property values		1 101			8 162								9
No. of unreasonably difficult properties s7(2)		-			-	-	-	-	-				-
No. of supplementary valuations		-			-	-	-	-	-				-
Supplementary valuation (Rm)		-			-	-	-	-	-				-
No. of valuation roll amendments		-			-	-	-	-	-				-
No. of objections by rate-payers		-			-	-	-	-	-				-
No. of appeals by rate-payers		-			-	-	-	-	-				-
No. of appeals by rate-payers finalised		-			-	-	-	-	-				-
No. of successful objections	5	-			-	-	-	-	-				-
No. of successful objections > 10%	5	-			-	-	-	-	-				-
Estimated no. of properties not valued		-			-	-	-	-	-				-
Years since last valuation (select)													
Frequency of valuation (select)													
Method of valuation used (select)													
Base of valuation (select)													
Phasing-in properties s21 (number)													-
Combination of rating types used? (Y/N)													
Flat rate used? (Y/N)													
Is balance rated by uniform rate/variable rate?													
Valuation reductions:													
Valuation reductions-public infrastructure (Rm)									96				96 100
Valuation reductions-nature reserves/park (Rm)						145							144 500
Valuation reductions-mineral rights (Rm)													-
Valuation reductions-R15,000 threshold (Rm)					475								474 800
Valuation reductions-public worship (Rm)		545			102								647 100
Valuation reductions-other (Rm)	2				6 180								6 179 700
Total valuation reductions:													
Total value used for rating (Rm)	6	21 979		2	68 666	23 443	57	1 330		2 741			118 217 700
Total land value (Rm)	6												-
Total value of improvements (Rm)	6	22 524		2	75 423	23 587	57	1 330	96	2 741			125 759 700
Total market value (Rm)	6	22 524		2	75 423	23 587	57	1 330	96	2 741			125 759 700
Rating:													
Average rate	3	0.010381		0.010444	0.004826	0.001188	0.001163	0.009912		0.110509			
Rate revenue budget (R '000)		228 156		19	331 352	27 861	66	13 179		28 807			629 440
Rate revenue expected to collect (R'000)													-
Expected cash collection rate (%)	4												-

Description	Ref	Business and commercial properties	Industrial properties	Mining properties	Residential properties	Agricultural properties	Public benefit organisations	Public service purpose properties	Public service infrastructure properties	Vacant land	Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)	Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)	Sum
Special rating areas (R'000)		13 025			11 229	574		165		93			25 087
Rebates, exemptions - indigent (R'000)													-
Rebates, exemptions - pensioners (R'000)					4 807								4 807
Rebates, exemptions - bona fide farm. (R'000)						1							1
Rebates, exemptions - other (R'000)		13 302			66							3	13 371
Phase-in reductions/discounts (R'000)													-
Total rebates,exemptns,reductns,discs (R'000)		13 302	-	-	4 872	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	18 178

References

1. Land & Assistance Act, Restitution of Land Rights, Communal Property Associations
2. Include value of additional reductions is 'free' value greater than MPRA minimum.
3. Average rate - cents in the Rand. Eg 10.26 cents in the Rand is 0.1026, expressed to **6 decimal places maximum**
4. Include arrears collections
5. In favour of the rate-payer
6. Provide relevant information for historical comparisons.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA13a Service Tariffs by category

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Property rates (rate in the Rand)	1								
Residential properties		Rate in rand	0.4759	0.0054	0.0054	0.0044	0.0047	0.0049	0.0052
Residential properties - vacant land		Rate in rand	0.9518	0.0108	0.0108	0.0088	0.0093	0.0099	0.0105
Formal/informal settlements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Small holdings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Farm properties - used		Rate in rand	0.1189	0.0014	0.0013	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013
Farm properties - not used		Rate in rand	0.1189	0.0014	0.0013	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013
Industrial properties		Rate in rand	1.0469	0.0119	0.0119	0.0097	0.0103	0.0109	0.0115
Business and commercial properties		Rate in rand	0.9993	0.0119	0.0113	0.0092	0.0098	0.0104	0.0110
Communal land - residential		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Communal land - small holdings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Communal land - farm property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Communal land - business and commercial		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Communal land - other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
State-owned properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Municipal properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Public service infrastructure		Rate in rand	0.1189	0.0014	0.0013	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0013
Privately owned towns serviced by the owner		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
State trust land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Restitution and redistribution properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Protected areas		Rate in rand	0.3807	0.0014	0.0043	0.0035	0.0037	0.0040	0.0042
National monuments properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property rates by usage									
Business and commercial properties									
Industrial properties									
Mining properties			15 000.0000	15 000.0000	15 000.0000	15 000.0000	15 000.0000	15 000.0000	15 000.0000
Residential properties		Rate in rand	185 000.0000	185 000.0000	185 000.0000	185 000.0000	235 000.0000	235 000.0000	235 000.0000
Agricultural properties		Rate in rand	185 000.0000	185 000.0000	185 000.0000	185 000.0000	235 000.0000	235 000.0000	235 000.0000
Public benefit organisations		depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on
Public service purpose properties		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Public service infrastructure properties		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vacant land									
Sport Clubs and Fields (Bitou only)									
Sectional Title Garages (Drakenstein only)									
Exemptions, reductions and rebates (Rands)									
Residential properties									
R15 000 threshold rebate			15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
General residential rebate		Rate in rand	185 000	185 000	235 000	235 000	235 000	235 000	235 000
Indigent rebate or exemption		Rate in rand	185 000	185 000	235 000	335 000	235 000	235 000	235 000
Pensioners/social grants rebate or exemption		depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on	depends on
Temporary relief rebate or exemption		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bona fide farmers rebate or exemption		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other rebates or exemptions	2								
Water tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee (Rands/month)		Rands	78	83	88	93	99	104	110
Service point - vacant land (Rands/month)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Water usage - flat rate tariff (c/kl)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Water usage - life line tariff		(describe structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Water usage - Block 1 (c/kl)		0 kilolitres to 6 kiloliters	7	7	8	8	9	9	10
Water usage - Block 2 (c/kl)		7 kiloliters to 12 kiloliters	11	11	12	12	13	14	14
Water usage - Block 3 (c/kl)		13 kiloliters to 20 kiloliters	18	18	20	21	22	23	24
Water usage - Block 4 (c/kl)		21 kiloliters to 25 kiloliters	33	33	35	37	39	41	43
Water usage - Block 5 (c/kl)		26 kiloliters to 40 kiloliters	46	46	48	51	54	57	60
Water usage - Block 6 (c/kl)		41 kiloliters to 70 kiloliters	73	73	77	82	86	91	96
Other	2	70 kilolitres and above	114	114	114	114	114	120	127
Waste water tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee (Rands/month)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Service point - vacant land (Rands/month)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Waste water - flat rate tariff (c/kl)		(how is this targeted?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Volumetric charge - Block 1 (c/kl)		0 - 50 kwh (c/kWh)	1 717	1 828	1 975	2 093	2 219	2 352	2 493
Volumetric charge - Block 2 (c/kl)		51 - 350 kwh (c/kWh)	2 203	2 346	2 533	2 685	2 847	3 017	3 198
Volumetric charge - Block 3 (c/kl)		351 - 600 kwh (c/kWh)	2 481	2 643	2 854	3 025	3 207	3 399	3 603

Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Volumetric charge - Block 4 (c/kl)	2	601 - 99999 kwh (c/kWh)	2 754	2 933	3 168	3 358	3 560	3 773	4 000
Other							-	-	n/a
Electricity tariffs									
Domestic									
Basic charge/fixed fee (Rands/month)			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Service point - vacant land (Rands/month)			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
FBE		(how is this targeted?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Life-line tariff - meter		0 - 50 kwh (c/kWh)	136	156	173	191	210	213	216
Life-line tariff - prepaid		51 - 350 kwh (c/kWh)	170	196	217	239	263	266	268
Flat rate tariff - meter (c/kwh)		351 - 600 kwh (c/kWh)	253	291	324	356	394	398	397
Flat rate tariff - prepaid (c/kwh)		601 - 99999 kwh (c/kWh)	291	335	372	409	450	449	448
Meter - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		0 - 50 kwh (c/kWh)	136	157	174	191	210	231	254
Meter - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		51 - 350 kwh (c/kWh)	175	201	223	246	270	296	324
Meter - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		351 - 600 kwh (c/kWh)	246	283	314	346	380	417	458
Meter - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)		601 - 99999 kwh (c/kWh)	289	333	370	406	450	455	460
Meter - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)			n/a	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prepaid - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		0 - 50 kwh (c/kWh)	136	157	174	191	193	195	197
Prepaid - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		51 - 350 kwh (c/kWh)	175	201	223	246	248	251	253
Prepaid - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		351 - 600 kwh (c/kWh)	246	283	314	346	349	353	356
Prepaid - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)		601 - 99999 kwh (c/kWh)	289	333	370	406	411	415	419
Prepaid - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	2		-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Waste management tariffs									
Domestic									
Street cleaning charge			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Basic charge/fixed fee			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
80l bin - once a week			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
250l bin - once a week		Rands	248	270	289	309	328	347	368

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA13b Service Tariffs by category - explanatory

W024 Stenchesosor - Supporting table GR102 Service tariffs by category - explanatory									
Description	Ref	Provide description of tariff structure where appropriate	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
							Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Exemptions, reductions and rebates (Rands)									
Property rates (R value threshold)		Rate in rand	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000
Water (kilolitres per household per month) - registered		Rate in rand	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sanitation (kilolitres per household per month)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation (Rand per household per month)			143	152	165	175	185	197	208
Electricity (kwh per household per month)		Rate in rand	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Refuse (average litres per week)		Rate in rand	240	240	240	257	272	288	306
Water tariffs									
Basic charge/fixd fee (Rands/month)		Rands	78	83	88	93	99	104	110
Service point - vacant land (Rands/month)			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Water usage - flat rate tariff (c/kl)			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Water usage - life line tariff		(describe structure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Water usage - Block 1 (c/kl)		0 kilolitres to 6 kiloliters	7	7	8	8	9	9	10
Water usage - Block 2 (c/kl)		7 kiloliters to 12 kiloliters	11	11	12	12	13	14	14
Water usage - Block 3 (c/kl)		13 kiloliters to 20 kiloliters	18	18	20	21	22	23	24
Water usage - Block 4 (c/kl)		21 kiloliters to 25 kiloliters	33	33	35	37	39	41	43
Water usage - Block 5 (c/kl)		26 kiloliters to 40 kiloliters	46	46	48	51	54	57	60
Water usage - Block 6 (c/kl)		41 kiloliters to 70 kiloliters	73	73	77	82	86	91	96
Water usage - Block 7 (c/kl)		70 kilolitres and above	114	114	114	114	114	120	127
Other			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Waste water tariffs									
Domestic			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Basic charge/fixd fee (Rands/month)			-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Service point - vacant land (Rands/month)		(how is this targeted?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Waste water - flat rate tariff (c/kl)	2	0 - 50 kwh (c/kWh)	1 717	1 828	1 975	2 093	2 093	2 352	2 493
Volumetric charge - Block 1 (c/kl)		51 - 350 kwh (c/kWh)	2 203	2 346	2 533	2 685	2 685	3 017	3 198
Volumetric charge - Block 2 (c/kl)		351 - 600 kwh (c/kWh)	2 481	2 643	2 854	3 025	3 025	3 399	3 603
Volumetric charge - Block 3 (c/kl)		601 - 99999 kwh (c/kWh)	2 754	2 933	3 168	3 358	3 358	3 773	4 000
Volumetric charge - Block 4 (c/kl)									
Electricity tariffs									
Domestic			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basic charge/fixd fee (Rands/month)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service point - vacant land (Rands/month)		(how is this targeted?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FBE		0 - 50 kwh (c/kWh)	136	156	173	191	191	212	235
Life-line tariff - meter		51 - 350 kwh (c/kWh)	170	196	217	239	239	265	294
Life-line tariff - prepaid		351 - 600 kwh (c/kWh)	253	291	324	356	356	395	438
Flat rate tariff - meter (c/kwh)		601 - 99999 kwh (c/kWh)	291	335	372	409	409	454	504
Flat rate tariff - prepaid(c/kwh)		0 - 50 kwh (c/kWh)	136	157	174	191	191	212	235
Meter - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)	2	51 - 350 kwh (c/kWh)	175	201	223	246	246	273	303
Meter - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		351 - 600 kwh (c/kWh)	246	283	314	346	346	384	426
Meter - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		601 - 99999 kwh (c/kWh)	289	333	370	406	406	451	501
Meter - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)			n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meter - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)		0 - 50 kwh (c/kWh)	136	157	174	191	193	195	197
Prepaid - IBT Block 1 (c/kwh)		51 - 350 kwh (c/kWh)	175	201	223	246	248	251	253
Prepaid - IBT Block 2 (c/kwh)		351 - 600 kwh (c/kWh)	246	283	314	346	349	353	356
Prepaid - IBT Block 3 (c/kwh)		601 - 99999 kwh (c/kWh)	289	333	370	406	411	415	419
Prepaid - IBT Block 4 (c/kwh)		(fill in thresholds)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prepaid - IBT Block 5 (c/kwh)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other			-	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	n/a

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA14 Household bills

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27 % incr.	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Rand/cent											
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'	1										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		178.46	190.05	202.01	164.93	164.93	164.93	6.0%	174.82	185.31	19 642.83
Electricity: Basic levy		229.69	264.37	293.42	322.62	322.62	322.62	10.2%	355.40	391.51	431.28
Electricity: Consumption		2 397.81	2 759.87	3 063.17	3 367.95	3 367.95	3 367.95	10.2%	3 710.13	4 087.08	4 502.33
Water: Basic levy		78.25	82.95	88.09	93.38	93.38	93.38	5.5%	98.52	103.93	109.65
Water: Consumption		610.52	647.19	687.28	728.55	728.55	728.55	5.5%	768.62	810.89	855.49
Sanitation		183.55	195.48	211.12	223.78	223.78	223.78	6.0%	237.21	251.44	266.53
Refuse removal		248.08	270.41	289.07	309.01	309.01	309.01	6.0%	327.55	347.20	368.04
Other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sub-total		3 926.35	4 410.32	4 834.16	5 210.22	5 210.22	5 210.22	8.9%	5 672.25	6 177.37	26 176.15
VAT on Services		—	—	—	—	—	529.33	—	569.08	—	—
Total large household bill:		3 926.35	4 410.32	4 834.16	5 210.22	5 210.22	5 739.55	19.8%	6 241.33	6 177.37	26 176.15
% increase/-decrease			12.3%	9.6%	7.8%	—	10.2%		8.7%	(1.0%)	323.7%
Monthly Account for Household - 'Affordable Range'	2										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		99.15	105.58	112.23	91.63	91.63	91.63	6.0%	97.12	102.95	109.13
Electricity: Basic levy		229.69	264.37	293.42	322.62	322.62	322.62	10.2%	355.40	391.51	431.28
Electricity: Consumption		994.74	1 144.94	1 270.76	1 397.22	1 397.22	1 397.22	10.2%	1 539.18	1 695.56	1 867.83
Water: Basic levy		78.25	82.95	88.09	93.38	93.38	93.38	5.5%	98.52	103.93	109.65
Water: Consumption		395.82	419.59	445.58	472.35	472.35	472.35	5.5%	498.33	525.74	554.65
Sanitation		183.55	195.48	211.12	223.78	223.78	223.78	6.0%	237.21	251.44	266.53
Refuse removal		248.08	270.41	289.07	309.01	309.01	309.01	6.0%	327.55	347.20	368.04
Other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sub-total		2 229.27	2 483.32	2 710.26	2 909.99	2 909.99	2 909.99	8.4%	3 153.30	3 418.33	3 707.10
VAT on Services		—	—	—	—	—	265.93	—	285.47	—	—
Total small household bill:		2 229.27	2 483.32	2 710.26	2 909.99	2 909.99	3 175.92	18.2%	3 438.77	3 418.33	3 707.10
% increase/-decrease			11.4%	9.1%	7.4%	—	9.1%		8.3%	(0.6%)	8.4%
				-0.20	-0.19	-1.00	-				
Monthly Account for Household - 'Affordable Range'	2										
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		178.46	190.05	202.01	164.93	164.93	164.93	6.0%	174.82	185.31	196.43
Electricity: Basic levy		229.69	264.37	293.42	322.62	322.62	322.62	10.2%	355.40	391.51	431.28
Electricity: Consumption		994.74	1 144.94	1 270.76	1 397.22	1 397.22	1 397.22	10.2%	1 539.18	1 695.56	1 867.83
Water: Basic levy		78.25	82.95	88.09	93.38	93.38	93.38	5.5%	98.52	103.93	109.65
Water: Consumption		395.82	419.59	445.58	472.35	472.35	472.35	5.5%	498.33	525.74	554.65
Sanitation		183.55	195.48	211.12	223.78	223.78	223.78	6.0%	237.21	251.44	266.53
Refuse removal		248.08	270.41	289.07	309.01	309.01	309.01	6.0%	327.55	347.20	368.04
Other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sub-total		2 308.58	2 567.79	2 800.05	2 983.29	2 983.29	2 983.29	8.3%	3 231.00	3 500.69	3 794.41
VAT on Services		—	—	—	—	—	265.93	—	285.47	—	—
Total small household bill:		2 308.58	2 567.79	2 800.05	2 983.29	2 983.29	3 249.22	17.9%	3 516.47	3 500.69	3 794.41
% increase/-decrease			11.2%	9.0%	6.5%	—	8.9%		8.2%	(0.4%)	8.4%
				-0.19	-0.28	-1.00	-				
Monthly Account for Household - 'Indigent'	3										
Household receiving free basic services											
Rates and services charges:											
Property rates		19.83	21.12	22.45	—	—	—	6.0%	—	—	—
Electricity: Basic levy		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity: Consumption		466.44	536.88	595.88	655.17	655.17	655.17	10.2%	721.74	795.06	875.84
Water: Basic levy		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water: Consumption		200.58	212.70	225.84	239.40	239.40	239.40	5.5%	252.57	266.46	281.11
Sanitation		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refuse removal		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
sub-total		686.85	770.70	844.16	894.57	894.57	894.57	8.9%	974.30	1 061.52	1 156.96
VAT on Services		—	—	—	—	—	93.18	—	100.05	—	—
Total small household bill:		686.85	770.70	844.16	894.57	894.57	987.75	20.1%	1 074.35	1 061.52	1 156.96
% increase/-decrease			12.2%	9.5%	6.0%	—	10.4%		8.8%	(1.2%)	9.0%

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA15 Investment particulars by type

Investment type	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
Investments										
Bank Repurchase Agreements										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bank Repurchase Agreements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bankers Acceptance Certificate										
ABSA		220 231	223 578	180 606	182 489	179 289	179 289	175 703	175 703	175 703
FNB		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nedbank		209 268	100 426	204 955	216 706	212 906	212 906	208 647	208 647	208 647
SBSA		-	188 007	144 495	171 083	168 083	168 083	164 722	164 722	164 722
Specify 5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 11		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bankers Acceptance Certificate		429 499 347	512 011 020	530 056 265	570 277 917	560 277 917	560 277 917	549 072 359	549 072 359	549 072 359
Deposit Taking Institutions										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deposit Taking Institutions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Assets										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Derivative Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (Sinking)										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Guaranteed Endowment Policies (Sinking)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Swaps										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Interest Rate Swaps		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Listed/Unlisted Bonds and Stocks										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Listed/Unlisted Bonds and Stocks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Bonds										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Municipal Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Government Securities										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total National Government Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negotiable Certificate of Deposits										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Negotiable Certificate of Deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unamortised Debt Expense										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Unamortised Debt Expense		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unamortised Preference Share Expense										
Specify 1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specify 2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Unamortised Preference Share Expense		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investments		429 499 347	512 011 020	530 056 265	570 277 917	560 277 917	560 277 917	549 072 359	549 072 359	549 072 359

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA16 Investment particulars by maturity

Investments by Maturity	Ref	Period of Investment	Type of Investment	Capital Guarantee (Yes/ No)	Variable or Fixed interest rate	Interest Rate *	Commission Paid (Rands)	Commission Recipient	Expiry date of investment	Opening balance	Interest to be realised	Partial / Premature Withdrawal (4)	Investment Top Up	Closing Balance
Name of institution & investment ID	1	Yrs/Months												
Parent municipality														
ABSA 93-6748-9415		Call account		Yes	Variable	7.8% - 8.9%		N/A	None	56 294 418.72	5 578 580.09	-50 611 464.15		11 261 534.66
ABSA 20-8179-5573		9 months	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Fixed	0.0882		N/A	07 July 2025	159 153 479.00	10 191 491.14			169 344 970.14
SBSA 258489367-043		9 months	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Fixed	0.08775		N/A	10 September 2025	40 846 521.00	2 602 287.09			43 448 808.09
SBSA 258489367-046		6 months	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Fixed	0.083		N/A	17 November 2025	100 000 000.00	1 046 027.40			101 046 027.40
NEDBANK 03/7881123974/036		1 yr	Fixed Deposit	Yes	Fixed	0.083		N/A	19 March 2026	200 000 000.00	4 954 958.90			204 954 958.90
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
Municipality sub-total										556 294 418.72		-50 611 464.15		530 056 299.19
Entities														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
-														
Entities sub-total														
TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND INTEREST	1									556 294 418.72		-50 611 464.15		530 056 299.19

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA17 Borrowing

Borrowing - Categorised by type	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
Borrowings										
Annuity and Bullet Loans										
Banks		740 719	917 087	811 130	1 520 525	1 520 525	1 520 525	1 185 062	1 209 887	1 078 078
Development Bank of South Africa		153 087	111 905	75 132	153 087	153 087	153 087	75 132	75 132	75 132
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Annuity and Bullet Loans		893 806	1 028 992	886 262	1 673 612	1 673 612	1 673 612	1 260 194	1 285 019	1 153 210
Bankers Acceptance Certificate										
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bankers Acceptance Certificate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concessionary Loan										
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liability										
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Derivative Financial Liability		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Lease Liability										
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Finance Lease Liability		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Loans										
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany/Parent-subsidiary Transactions										
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Registered Stock										
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Registered Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketable Bonds										

Borrowing - Categorized by type	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Marketable Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-annuity Loans										
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-annuity Loans		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-marketable Bonds										
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-marketable Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PPP Liabilities										
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total PPP Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities										
Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Government and International Organisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure Finance Corporation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Public Pension Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Investments Commissioners		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Swaps		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Borrowings	1	893 806	1 028 992	886 262	1 673 612	1 673 612	1 673 612	1 260 194	1 285 019	1 153 210

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA18 Transfers and grant receipts

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
RECEIPTS:	1, 2									
Operating Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		189 399	209 528	221 280	239 166	239 166	239 166	253 185	264 396	268 864
Operational Revenue: General Revenue: Equitable Share		179 634	200 488	215 604	231 793	231 793	231 793	246 336	260 662	264 323
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]		4 928	4 519	2 021	3 202	3 202	3 202	2 731	–	–
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]		1 550	1 550	1 600	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 800	1 900	2 000
Integrated Urban Development Grant		3 287	2 971	2 055	2 471	2 471	2 471	2 318	1 834	2 541
Provincial Government:		23 339	12 861	16 103	18 358	18 358	15 358	33 991	27 356	50 460
Library Services: Conditional Grant		14 112	11 252	11 333	10 023	10 023	10 023	10 353	10 457	10 561
Municipal Accreditation and Capacity Building Grant		256	245	249	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant		300	240	150	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title Deeds Restoration Grant		–	317	803	1 162	1 162	1 162	779	800	800
Community Development Workers Operational Support Grant		38	38	38	38	38	38	39	39	39
Maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure		495	345	380	335	335	335	320	360	9 060
Western Cape Municipal Energy Resilience Grant (WC MER Grant)		1 184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT		6 954	–	3 150	6 000	6 000	3 000	22 500	15 700	30 000
Library Services: Replacement Funding for Most Vulnerable B3 Municipalities		–	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal Library Support Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RSEP		–	244	–	800	800	800	–	–	–
Local Government Public Employment Support Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WC Financial Management Support Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Acceleration Grant		–	–	6 400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		115	138	650	100	850	850	–	–	–
Cape Winelands District Grant		115	138	500	100	100	100	–	–	–
Cape Winelands District Tourism Grant		–	–	–	–	250	250	–	–	–
Cape Winelands Community Safety Grant		–	–	150	–	500	500	–	–	–
Cape Winelands District Municipality Grant Capacity and support		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:		–	258	–	2 962	2 962	2 962	443	–	–
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		–	–	–	550	550	550	–	–	–
Foreign Government and International Organisation		–	–	–	2 412	2 412	2 412	–	–	–
Households		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit Institutions		–	258	–	–	–	–	443	–	–
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Educational Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Municipality / Entity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	212 854	222 785	238 033	260 585	261 335	258 335	287 619	291 751	319 324
Capital Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		90 810	106 572	80 802	73 247	73 247	73 247	61 863	56 752	58 012
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]		28 350	20 000	9 556	6 188	6 188	6 188	–	10 392	10 862
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant		–	–	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	–	–	–
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		–	30 132	6 000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Urban Development Grant		62 460	56 440	60 246	62 059	62 059	62 059	61 863	46 360	47 150
Provincial Government:		10 895	13 884	28 390	25 168	25 568	16 674	17 882	42 936	34 817
EMERGENCY MUNICIPAL LOAD SHEDDING RELIEF GRANT		6 175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Integrated Transport Planning		–	–	628	656	656	656	656	686	717
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT		–	3 784	–	10 000	10 000	5 000	14 856	37 750	30 500
Development of Sport and Recreational Facilities		220	–	–	300	300	300	–	–	–
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant: Provinces (Beneficiaries)		4 500	9 099	26 262	14 212	14 212	10 318	1 370	4 500	3 600
Library Services: Conditional Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RSEP		–	1 000	1 500	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Cape Municipal Energy Resilience Grant (WC MER Grant)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Resource funding for establishment and support of a K9 uni		–	–	–	–	400	400	1 000	–	–
Road Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sports and Recreation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District Municipality:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape Winelands District Grant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grant Providers:		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Government and International Organisation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Profit Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Enterprises		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher Educational Institutions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parent Municipality / Entity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer from Operational Revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	101 705	120 455	109 192	98 415	98 815	89 921	79 745	99 688	92 829
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS		314 558	343 240	347 225	359 001	360 151	348 257	367 364	391 439	412 153

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA19 Expenditure on transfers and grant programme

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
EXPENDITURE:	1									
Operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		188 219	210 607	221 280	239 010	239 010	239 010	253 021	264 218	268 674
Operational Revenue: General Revenue: Equitable Share		179 634	200 488	215 604	231 793	231 793	231 793	246 336	260 662	264 323
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities [Schedule 5B]		3 748	5 699	2 021	3 202	3 202	3 202	2 731	—	—
Local Government Financial Management Grant [Schedule 5B]		1 550	1 448	1 600	1 544	1 544	1 544	1 636	1 723	1 810
Integrated Urban Development Grant		3 287	2 971	2 055	2 471	2 471	2 471	2 318	1 834	2 541
		24 947	14 314	12 984	13 073	17 680	17 680	30 958	25 203	45 308
Provincial Government:										
Library Services: Conditional Grant		10 628	12 704	11 333	11 576	10 023	10 023	10 353	10 457	10 561
Municipal Accreditation and Capacity Building Grant		669	245	249	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial Management Capability Building Grant		319	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Title Deeds Restoration Grant		940	317	380	—	—	—	728	748	748
Community Development Workers Operational Support Grant		38	38	38	—	—	—	34	34	34
Maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure		495	345	380	335	335	335	278	313	7 878
Western Cape Municipal Energy Resilience Grant (WC MER Grant)		1 184	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT		6 954	—	364	1 162	1 162	1 162	19 565	13 652	26 087
Library Services: Replacement Funding for Most Vulnerable B3 Municipalities		—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Library Support Grant		3 102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WC Financial Management Support Grant		550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial Acceleration Grant		—	—	239	—	6 161	6 161	—	—	—
Financial Management Capacity Building Grant		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housing consumer education		68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		599	638	92	100	785	1 570	—	—	—
District Municipality:										
Cape Winelands District Grant		484	500	—	—	435	435	—	—	—
Cape Winelands District Tourism Grant		—	—	92	100	100	100	—	—	—
Cape Winelands Community Safety Grant		115	138	—	—	250	250	—	—	—
Cape Winelands District Municipality Grant Capacity and support		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	67	2 962	2 962	2 962	443	—	—
Other Grant Providers:										
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		—	—	—	550	550	550	—	—	—
Foreign Government and International Organisations		—	—	—	2 412	2 412	2 412	—	—	—
Households		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-profit Institutions		—	—	67	—	—	—	443	—	—
Private Enterprises		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Corporations		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Educational Institutions		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parent Municipality / Entity		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants:		213 765	225 559	234 422	255 145	260 437	261 222	284 422	289 422	313 981
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		91 162	95 189	97 411	63 693	63 693	63 693	53 794	49 349	50 445
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal Grant) [Schedule 5B]		28 702	28 030	9 556	5 381	5 381	5 381	—	9 037	9 445
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant		—	10 719	25 375	4 348	4 348	4 348	—	—	—
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant		—	—	2 234	—	—	—	—	—	—
Integrated Urban Development Grant		62 460	56 440	60 246	53 965	53 965	53 965	53 794	40 313	41 000
Urban Development Financing Grant		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		8 422	19 138	25 779	25 168	22 874	22 874	15 550	37 336	30 276
Provincial Government:										
EMERGENCY MUNICIPAL LOAD SHEDDING RELIEF GRANT		—	6 175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Integrated Transport Planning		—	—	628	656	656	656	570	597	623
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT		1 576	1 890	1 680	10 000	5 000	5 000	12 918	32 826	26 522
Development of Sport and Recreational Facilities		220	—	—	300	300	300	—	—	—
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant: Provinces (Beneficiaries)		4 786	9 874	22 335	14 212	12 018	12 018	1 191	3 913	3 130
Library Services: Conditional Grant		69	203	173	—	3 963	3 963	—	—	—
RSEP		1 771	996	963	—	537	537	—	—	—
Resource funding for establishment and support of a K9 unit		—	—	—	—	400	400	870	—	—
Road Infrastructure		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sports and Recreation		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste Water Infrastructure		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply Infrastructure		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Municipality:										
Cape Winelands District Grant		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Grant Providers:										
Departmental Agencies and Accounts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Government and International Organisations		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Profit Institutions		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Enterprises		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Corporations		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Educational Institutions		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parent Municipality / Entity		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from Operational Revenue		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants		99 584	114 327	123 190	88 861	86 567	86 567	69 343	86 685	80 721
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF TRANSFERS AND GRANTS		313 349	339 886	357 612	344 006	347 005	347 789	353 766	376 106	394 702

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA20 Reconciliation of transfers, grant receipts and unspent funds

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
Operating transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		–	(1 180)	(102)	(1 000)	(1 000)	(1 000)	(91)	(91)	(91)
Current year receipts		(9 765)	(9 040)	(5 676)	(7 373)	(7 373)	(7 373)	(6 849)	(3 734)	(4 541)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		8 585	8 938	5 584	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	1 180	102	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(1 180)	(102)	(91)	(8 373)	(8 373)	(8 373)	(6 940)	(3 825)	(4 632)
Provincial Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(6 119)	(6 610)	(1 497)	(7 458)	(7 458)	(7 458)	(4 205)	(4 205)	(4 205)
Current year receipts		(23 039)	(12 276)	(9 314)	(18 358)	(15 358)	(15 358)	(33 991)	(27 356)	(50 460)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		20 424	11 002	1 940	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		4 523	2 967	1 537	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(4 211)	(4 917)	(7 333)	(25 816)	(22 816)	(22 816)	(38 196)	(31 561)	(54 665)
District Municipality:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(484)	(500)	(518)	(350)	(350)	(350)	(1 745)	(1 745)	(1 745)
Current year receipts		(615)	(378)	(1 319)	(100)	(850)	(850)	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		599	120	92	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(500)	(758)	(1 745)	(450)	(1 200)	(1 200)	(1 745)	(1 745)	(1 745)
Other grant providers:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(5 675)	(6 605)	(7 739)	(7 937)	(7 937)	(7 937)	(52 656)	(52 656)	(52 656)
Current year receipts		(2 365)	(1 231)	(2 133)	(2 962)	(2 962)	(2 962)	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		1 436	97	182	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(6 605)	(7 739)	(9 690)	(10 899)	(10 899)	(10 899)	(52 656)	(52 656)	(52 656)
Total operating transfers and grants revenue		31 045	20 156	7 798	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total operating transfers and grants - CTBM	2	4 523	4 147	1 639	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital transfers and grants:	1,3									
National Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(8 382)	(8 030)	(19 413)	(44 162)	(44 162)	(44 162)	(2 805)	(2 805)	(2 805)
Current year receipts		(90 810)	(106 572)	(80 802)	(73 247)	(73 247)	(73 247)	(61 863)	(56 752)	(58 012)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		91 162	87 158	97 411	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	8 030	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(8 030)	(19 413)	(2 805)	(117 410)	(117 410)	(117 410)	(64 668)	(59 556)	(60 817)
Provincial Government:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(3 686)	(10 225)	(8 122)	66 187	66 187	66 187	(9 701)	(9 701)	(9 701)
Current year receipts		(10 895)	(13 884)	(24 231)	(25 168)	(16 674)	(16 674)	(17 882)	(42 936)	(34 817)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		2 865	19 138	25 779	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		771	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(10 944)	(4 970)	(6 573)	41 019	49 513	49 513	(27 583)	(52 637)	(44 518)
District Municipality:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)
Current year receipts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)	(147)
Other grant providers:										
Balance unspent at beginning of the year		(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)
Current year receipts		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conditions still to be met - transferred to liabilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing Balance		(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)	(440)
Total capital transfers and grants revenue		94 026	106 297	123 190	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital transfers and grants - CTBM	2	(19 562)	(24 971)	(9 965)	(76 978)	(68 484)	(68 484)	(92 838)	(112 781)	(105 922)
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS REVENUE		125 071	126 453	130 989	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS - CTBM		(15 039)	(20 823)	(8 326)	(76 978)	(68 484)	(68 484)	(92 838)	(112 781)	(105 922)

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA21 Transfers and grants made by the municipality

2024 Statement of Cash Transfers and Grants made by the municipality											
Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand											
CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS											
Cash Transfers to other municipalities											
Operational	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Transfers To Municipalities:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Transfers to Entities/Other External Mechanisms											
Operational	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Transfers To Entities/Ems'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Transfers to other Organs of State											
Operational	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Transfers To Other Organs Of State:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Transfers to Organisations											
Operational		12 531	8 420	9 221	10 313	1 730	1 730	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Transfers To Organisations		12 531	8 420	9 221	10 313	1 730	1 730	-	-	-	-
Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals											
Operational		962	7 147	6 199	7 300	7 300	7 300	4 774	7 738	8 202	8 694
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Transfers To Groups Of Individuals:		962	7 147	6 199	7 300	7 300	7 300	4 774	7 738	8 202	8 694
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	13 494	15 566	15 421	17 613	9 030	9 030	4 774	7 738	8 202	8 694
NON-CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS											
Non-Cash Transfers to other municipalities											
Operational	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Municipalities:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Cash Transfers to Entities/Other External Mechanisms											
Operational	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Entities/Ems'		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Cash Transfers to other Organs of State											
Operational	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Cash Transfers To Other Organs Of State:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Cash Grants to Organisations											
Operational	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Cash Grants To Organisations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Cash Transfers to Groups of Individuals											
Operational	5	4 265	5 758	2 447	5 018	5 018	5 018	3 056	5 319	5 638	5 977
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Cash Grants To Groups Of Individuals:		4 265	5 758	2 447	5 018	5 018	5 018	3 056	5 319	5 638	5 977
TOTAL NON-CASH TRANSFERS AND GRANTS		4 265	5 758	2 447	5 018	5 018	5 018	3 056	5 319	5 638	5 977
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS	6	17 758	21 324	17 868	22 631	14 048	14 048	7 830	13 057	13 841	14 671

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA22 Summary councillor and staff benefits

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other)										
Allowances and Service Related Benefits										
Basic Salary		19 152	18 815	19 125	20 878	20 878	20 878	25 072	26 326	27 642
Cell phone Allowance		2 003	2 224	2 081	2 166	2 166	2 166	2 274	2 388	2 508
Housing Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In-kind Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Related Non-pensionable Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office-bearer Allowance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Out of pocket Expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travelling Allowance		985	961	1 082	850	850	850	892	937	983
Use of Personal Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowances and Service Related Benefits		22 139	22 000	22 288	23 894	23 894	23 894	28 239	29 651	31 133
Social Contributions										
Medial Aid Benefits		115	102	195	149	149	149	156	164	172
Pension Fund Contributions		511	518	506	551	551	551	578	607	638
Total Social Contributions		626	620	701	699	699	699	734	771	810
Total Councillors		22 765	22 620	22 989	24 593	24 593	24 593	28 973	30 422	31 943
% increase	4		(0.6%)	1.6%	7.0%	-	-	17.8%	5.0%	5.0%
Senior Managers of the Municipality										
Salaries and Allowances										
Basic Salary		8 064	8 420	11 000	9 641	9 641	9 641	10 340	11 064	11 838
Bonuses		1 230	1 088	795	1 872	1 872	1 872	2 008	2 148	2 299
Allowance										
Accommodation, Travel and Incidental		0	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellular and Telephone	3	241	245	241	191	191	191	205	219	234
Housing Benefits	3	18	18	18	23	23	23	24	26	28
Non-pensionable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel or Motor Vehicle	3	500	490	590	705	705	705	756	809	865
Voluntary Work		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Allowance		760	752	849	919	919	919	986	1 055	1 129
Service Related Benefits										
Acting	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danger Allowance	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire Brigade		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In-kind Benefits	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leave Pay	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lifeguard/Duty Squads		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Service Award		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarcity	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standby Allowance	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tools Allowance	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform/Special/Protective Clothing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leave gratuity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Term Service Award		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Service Related Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Salaries and Allowances		10 054	10 260	12 644	12 433	12 433	12 433	13 334	14 267	15 266
Social Contributions										
Bargaining Council		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group Life Insurance		120	127	130	121	121	121	129	138	148
Medical		123	131	124	153	153	153	164	175	187
Pension		659	715	718	857	857	857	920	984	1 053
Unemployment Insurance		13	13	13	16	16	16	17	19	20
Total Social Contributions		916	987	985	1 148	1 148	1 148	1 231	1 317	1 409
Post-retirement Benefit										
Medical		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Post-retirement Benefit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costs Capitalised to PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total - Senior Managers of Municipality		10 970	11 247	13 630	13 581	13 581	13 581	14 565	15 585	16 676
% increase	4		2.5%	21.2%	(0.4%)	-	-	7.3%	7.0%	7.0%
Other Municipal Staff										
Salaries and Allowances										
Basic Salary		339 618	360 809	386 106	419 292	420 649	420 649	453 064	473 099	504 777
Bonuses		19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance										
Accommodation, Travel and Incidental		41	56	71	53	53	53	57	61	65
Cellular and Telephone	3	1 930	2 029	2 104	3 190	3 190	3 190	3 422	3 661	3 917
Housing Benefits	3	3 728	3 600	4 857	4 560	4 560	4 560	4 889	5 228	5 591
Non-pensionable		66	76	71	276	276	276	296	317	339
Travel or Motor Vehicle	3	8 357	9 347	9 591	13 817	13 817	13 817	14 798	15 815	16 902

Summary of Employee and Councillor remuneration	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand										
Voluntary Work		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Allowance		14 123	15 109	16 694	21 896	21 896	21 896	23 461	25 081	26 815
Service Related Benefits										
Acting	3	593	470	(1 246)	964	964	964	1 034	1 106	1 184
Bonus	3	26 090	28 211	30 115	33 460	33 460	33 460	35 862	38 334	40 979
Danger Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fire Brigade		2 784	3 199	3 150	3 486	3 486	3 486	3 739	4 001	4 281
In-kind Benefits	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leave Pay	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lifeguard/Duty Squads		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long Service Award		–	–	–	–	5 556	5 556	5 613	6 006	6 427
Overtime		42 458	58 538	56 082	54 212	54 212	54 212	58 143	62 213	66 568
Scarcity	3	807	2 640	1 332	1 717	1 717	1 717	1 841	1 970	2 108
Standby Allowance	3	12 948	14 958	16 164	16 764	16 764	16 764	17 979	19 238	20 585
Tools Allowance	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uniform/Special/Protective Clothing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Leave gratuity		–	–	–	–	–	–	5 221	5 482	5 756
Long Term Service Award		–	–	–	–	–	–	6 276	6 716	7 186
Total Service Related Benefits		85 681	108 016	105 596	110 603	116 159	116 159	135 708	145 065	155 072
Total Salaries and Allowances		439 441	483 933	508 396	551 792	558 705	558 705	612 233	643 245	686 664
Social Contributions										
Bargaining Council		233	250	261	242	242	242	260	278	297
Group Life Insurance		7 034	7 512	8 016	6 403	6 403	6 403	6 867	7 346	7 860
Medical		26 985	29 722	31 551	34 375	34 375	34 375	36 834	39 359	42 061
Pension		55 643	59 651	64 043	72 693	72 693	72 693	77 915	83 295	89 050
Unemployment Insurance		2 685	2 737	2 811	3 365	3 365	3 365	3 606	3 854	4 119
Total Social Contributions		92 581	99 872	106 682	117 079	117 079	117 079	125 482	134 133	143 387
Post-retirement Benefit	6									
Medical		25 336	26 283	28 279	30 961	29 447	29 447	31 508	33 714	36 074
Other Benefits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pension		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Post-retirement Benefit		25 336	26 283	28 279	30 961	29 447	29 447	31 508	33 714	36 074
Costs Capitalised to PPE		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub Total - Other Municipal Staff		557 359	610 088	643 357	699 832	705 230	705 230	769 223	811 091	866 125
% increase	4		9.5%	5.5%	8.8%	0.8%	–	9.1%	5.4%	6.8%
Total Parent Municipality		591 093	643 955	679 975	738 006	743 404	743 404	812 761	857 098	914 743
TOTAL SALARY, ALLOWANCES & BENEFITS		591 093	643 955	679 975	738 006	743 404	743 404	812 761	857 098	914 743
% increase	4		8.9%	5.6%	8.5%	0.7%	–	9.3%	5.5%	6.7%
TOTAL MANAGERS AND STAFF	5,7	568 328	621 335	656 986	713 412	718 811	718 811	783 788	826 676	882 800

Disclosure of Salaries, Allowances & Benefits 1.	Ref	No.	Salary	Contributions	Allowances	Performance Bonuses	In-kind benefits	Total Package
Rand per annum				1.				2.
Councillors	3							
Speaker	4	1	710 823	-	273 520	-	-	984 343
Chief Whip		1	784 094	38 109	64 383	-	-	886 586
Executive Mayor		1	945 888	-	273 520	-	-	1 219 408
Deputy Executive Mayor		1	941 697	-	50 542	-	-	992 239
Executive Committee		-	10 206 838	342 987	579 459	-	-	11 129 284
Total for all other councillors		-	11 482 932	353 294	1 925 007	-	-	13 761 233
Section 79 committee chairperso		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Councillors	8	4	25 072 272	734 390	3 166 431			28 973 093
Senior Managers of the Municipality	5							
Municipal Manager (MM)		1	1 955 401	450 915	193 709	-	364 004	2 964 029
Chief Finance Officer		1	1 341 478	294 768	403 694	-	282 288	2 322 228
Director: Community and Protection Services		1	1 819 319	27 759	110 814	-	510 286	2 468 178
Director: Corporate Services		1	1 895 741	27 938	53 178	-	288 024	2 264 881
Director: Infrastructure Services		1	1 816 944	21 609	193 709	-	284 518	2 316 780
Director: Planning and Economic Development		1	1 511 309	408 099	30 929	-	278 763	2 229 100
List of each official with packages >= senior manager								
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Senior Managers of the Municipality	8,10	6	10 340 192	1 231 088	986 033	-		14 565 196
TOTAL COST OF COUNCILLOR, DIRECTOR and EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION	10	10	35 412 464	1 965 478	4 152 464	-		43 538 289

1. Pension and medical aid
2. Total package must equal the total cost to the municipality
3. List each political office bearer by designation. Provide a total for all other councillors
4. Political office bearer is defined in MFMA s 1: speaker, executive mayor, deputy executive mayor, member of executive committee, mayor, deputy mayor, member of mayoral committee, the councillor designated to exercise powers and duties of mayor (MSA s 57)
5. Also list each senior manager reporting to MM by designation and each official with package >= senior manager by designation
6. List each entity where municipality has an interest and state percentage ownership and control
7. List each senior manager reporting to the CEO of an Entity by designation
8. Must reconcile to relevant section of Table SA24
9. Must reconcile to totals shown for the budget year of Table SA22
10. Correct as at 30 June

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA24 Summary of personnel numbers

Summary of Personnel Numbers	Ref	2024/25			Current Year 2025/26			Budget Year 2026/27		
		Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees	Positions	Permanent employees	Contract employees
Municipal Council and Boards of Municipal Entities										
Councillors (Political Office Bearers plus Other Councillors)		43	43	–	45	45	–	45	45	–
Board Members of municipal entities	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipal employees	5							1 986	1 196	–
Municipal Manager and Senior Managers	3	6	6	–	6	6	–	6	6	–
Other Managers	7	75	60	4	14	12	2	14	12	–
Professionals		96	71	4	114	97	17	114	104	–
Finance		32	24	1	16	15	1	16	15	–
Spatial/town planning		16	12	–	25	23	2	25	25	–
Information Technology		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roads		–	–	–	4	3	1	4	3	–
Electricity		1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water		2	2	–	11	3	8	11	4	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other		45	32	3	58	53	5	58	57	–
Technicians		228	123	13	597	234	363	597	260	–
Finance		19	16	5	65	28	37	65	28	–
Spatial/town planning		43	24	–	60	28	32	60	28	–
Information Technology		10	5	–	10	9	1	10	9	–
Roads		10	2	–	27	11	16	27	11	–
Electricity		11	3	–	46	28	18	46	28	–
Water		84	41	–	80	57	23	80	57	–
Sanitation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refuse		3	–	–	7	1	6	7	1	–
Other		48	32	8	302	72	230	302	98	–
Clerks (Clerical and administrative)		317	176	29	409	177	232	409	195	–
Service and sales workers		232	161	–	184	150	34	184	150	–
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Craft and related trades		97	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plant and Machine Operators		121	44	–	170	109	61	170	109	–
Elementary Occupations		781	444	–	492	363	129	492	378	–
TOTAL PERSONNEL NUMBERS	9	1 996	1 185	50	2 031	1 193	838	4 017	2 455	100
% increase					–	–	–	–	–	–
Total municipal employees headcount	6, 10	1 996	1 185	50	2 031	1 193	838	4 017	2 455	100
Finance personnel headcount	8, 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Human Resources personnel headcount	8, 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA25 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand																
Revenue																
Exchange Revenue																
Service charges - Electricity		98 401	108 805	35 366	81 951	81 045	83 036	83 686	84 905	78 531	78 640	67 951	491 542	1 373 854	1 520 994	1 683 893
Service charges - Water		15 356	13 290	19 355	17 153	18 935	18 525	25 709	28 524	14 621	16 521	21 706	14 955	224 651	235 883	247 677
Service charges - Waste Water Management		16 366	10 964	11 684	10 989	10 869	11 062	10 684	10 684	10 884	10 884	10 884	14 086	140 040	148 442	157 348
Service charges - Waste Management		17 701	8 000	8 501	8 006	7 902	9 319	8 905	8 922	9 302	8 921	8 921	20 459	124 857	132 348	140 289
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		3 223	3 045	2 164	4 481	5 618	2 684	1 171	405	1 677	1 879	1 883	5 990	34 220	35 931	37 728
Agency services		166	371	303	467	454	130	130	468	417	410	410	435	4 159	4 367	4 586
Interest		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest earned from Receivables		1 695	1 705	1 821	1 886	1 770	1 746	1 806	1 853	1 819	950	1 456	1 320	19 826	20 322	20 869
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		3 990	4 286	4 933	4 406	4 812	3 968	4 498	4 150	4 150	4 150	4 150	3 812	51 306	48 869	46 548
Dividends		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent on Land		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rental from Fixed Assets		(544)	885	866	594	753	900	916	960	3 496	1 038	1 040	4 058	14 962	15 710	16 496
Licence and permits		158	702	696	903	649	534	755	1 389	635	751	813	1 207	9 192	9 652	10 134
Special rating levies		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction Contract Revenue		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development Charges		660	55	512	3 337	979	1 875	4 395	7 833	2 791	3 746	3 537	21 417	51 139	53 696	56 380
Operational Revenue		369	216	495	775	338	419	671	601	275	591	478	5 827	11 054	11 607	12 188
Non-Exchange Revenue																
Property rates		65 279	40 298	42 793	41 713	42 577	41 515	42 227	42 163	42 598	42 150	42 598	131 067	616 977	654 218	693 712
Surcharges and Taxes		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines, penalties and forfeits		7	7	393	41	22	63 356	18	71 169	6 394	6 013	25 383	9 271	182 073	191 177	200 735
Licences or permits		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		92 702	1 502	7 207	1 502	1 502	162 343	1 502	1 502	7 207	1 502	1 502	7 207	287 176	291 751	319 324
Interest		333	340	335	334	(180)	372	379	385	385	340	413	151	3 587	3 874	4 184
Fuel Levy		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operational Revenue		400	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	565	3 465	3 740	4 047
Gains on disposal of Assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Gains		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discontinued Operations		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		316 261	194 720	137 675	178 787	178 293	402 032	187 702	266 162	185 430	178 734	193 373	733 370	3 152 539	3 382 581	3 656 138
Expenditure																
Employee related costs		61 522	61 522	61 522	61 522	61 522	61 522	61 522	61 522	61 522	61 522	61 522	107 049	783 788	826 676	882 800
Remuneration of councillors		2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	2 414	28 973	30 422	31 943
Bulk purchases - electricity		95 074	97 133	95 223	63 706	61 470	59 517	53 535	57 549	94 209	95 074	95 074	95 074	962 638	1 058 902	1 164 792
Inventory consumed		4 773	9 241	9 573	10 114	9 317	9 690	10 428	10 992	4 973	3 761	3 522	44 515	130 898	135 963	140 519
Debt impairment		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 767	80 767	82 786	83 452
Depreciation and amortisation		19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	19 395	232 739	237 394	244 516
Interest		—	—	—	—	—	32 048	—	—	—	—	—	40 583	72 631	87 391	89 203
Contracted services		1 202	13 029	29 047	22 675	22 905	30 882	24 566	26 782	23 940	3 130	5 476	208 706	412 340	423 367	445 381
Transfers and subsidies		—	2 663	841	627	467	527	997	1 199	269	—	—	5 467	13 057	13 841	14 671
Irrecoverable debts written off		—	—	12	—	—	215	—	—	5	—	—	132 173	132 404	135 737	138 497
Operational costs		21 048	12 429	13 121	18 295	14 670	16 405	9 421	14 617	6 508	2 591	2 667	87 605	219 378	227 721	236 644
Losses on disposal of Assets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand																
Other Losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 540	3 540	3 559	3 580
Total Expenditure		205 427	217 826	231 148	198 748	192 160	232 615	182 278	194 470	213 234	187 887	190 071	827 288	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit)		110 834	(23 107)	(93 473)	(19 961)	(13 867)	169 417	5 424	71 692	(27 804)	(9 153)	3 302	(93 919)	79 385	118 821	180 141
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)		–	5 410	12 472	6 999	5 047	12 928	2 654	4 387	12 928	2 654	4 500	9 765	79 745	99 688	92 829
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		110 834	(17 696)	(81 001)	(12 962)	(8 820)	182 345	8 078	76 079	(14 876)	(6 499)	7 802	(84 154)	159 130	218 509	272 970
Income Tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax		110 834	(17 696)	(81 001)	(12 962)	(8 820)	182 345	8 078	76 079	(14 876)	(6 499)	7 802	(84 154)	159 130	218 509	272 970
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Minorities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		110 834	(17 696)	(81 001)	(12 962)	(8 820)	182 345	8 078	76 079	(14 876)	(6 499)	7 802	(84 154)	159 130	218 509	272 970
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	110 834	(17 696)	(81 001)	(12 962)	(8 820)	182 345	8 078	76 079	(14 876)	(6 499)	7 802	(84 154)	159 130	218 509	272 970

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA26 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand																
Revenue by Vote																
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		1 415	2 798	11 490	1 880	5 682	11 499	1 648	547	13 710	1 883	1 883	11 996	66 432	85 854	94 410
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		206 972	148 840	86 578	130 909	127 109	242 123	138 210	142 531	127 716	122 742	118 984	574 706	2 167 420	2 350 467	2 556 309
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		1 803	2 252	2 511	4 721	2 226	66 161	2 160	79 369	8 574	8 612	28 617	13 320	220 327	229 065	240 098
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		935	947	831	1 405	606	628	700	647	809	833	809	4 352	13 502	14 177	14 886
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		105 136	45 294	48 737	46 871	47 716	94 549	47 638	47 455	47 549	47 320	47 580	138 760	764 604	802 705	843 265
Total Revenue by Vote		316 261	200 130	150 147	185 786	183 340	414 960	190 357	270 549	198 358	181 388	197 873	743 135	3 232 284	3 482 269	3 748 967
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated																
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		1 362	1 658	1 563	1 512	1 630	1 360	1 648	1 571	1 813	1 489	1 678	5 814	23 096	24 591	26 059
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		6 970	8 203	16 697	10 204	10 029	17 553	11 223	11 850	17 419	8 807	10 827	28 205	157 986	156 105	167 843
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		135 660	147 242	153 096	121 496	118 177	149 227	112 623	118 000	141 143	134 331	134 039	388 938	1 853 971	1 997 280	2 146 817
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		24 477	32 605	34 056	33 953	37 356	35 658	33 315	35 875	31 957	23 984	24 284	271 044	618 565	643 227	670 872
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		13 623	17 847	14 308	19 393	12 084	16 932	13 197	17 494	11 204	10 514	10 504	100 701	257 801	270 298	285 324
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		23 335	10 272	11 430	12 191	12 883	11 886	10 272	9 680	9 697	8 763	8 739	32 587	161 735	172 259	179 082
Total Expenditure by Vote		205 427	217 826	231 148	198 748	192 160	232 615	182 278	194 470	213 234	187 887	190 071	827 288	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		110 834	(17 696)	(81 001)	(12 962)	(8 820)	182 345	8 078	76 079	(14 876)	(6 499)	7 802	(84 154)	159 130	218 509	272 970
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	159 130	159 130	218 509	272 970
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	110 834	(17 696)	(81 001)	(12 962)	(8 820)	182 345	8 078	76 079	(14 876)	(6 499)	7 802	(84 154)	159 130	218 509	272 970

References

1. Surplus (Deficit) must reconcile with Budgeted Financial Performance

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA27 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure (functional classification)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand																
Revenue - Functional																
Governance and administration		106 071	46 241	49 568	48 276	48 322	95 176	48 338	48 101	48 358	48 152	48 389	143 112	778 106	816 882	858 151
Executive and council		—	25	—	28	3	28	3	28	3	28	3	580	725	761	799
Finance and administration		106 071	46 216	49 568	48 249	48 320	95 149	48 336	48 074	48 356	48 125	48 387	142 532	777 381	816 121	857 351
Internal audit		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community and public safety		1 076	2 990	12 631	5 210	2 905	76 425	3 011	80 217	21 175	9 461	29 467	21 844	266 413	294 680	313 256
Community and social services		1 244	1 098	1 117	1 035	1 032	1 264	1 214	6 230	957	1 114	1 213	1 556	19 076	19 529	20 085
Sport and recreation		—	—	—	61	36	49	23	38	18	21	3	34	282	296	311
Public safety		539	1 140	1 390	3 622	1 144	64 828	922	73 096	7 496	7 474	27 398	10 246	199 295	207 482	217 856
Housing		(708)	752	10 124	492	692	10 284	852	852	12 704	852	852	10 008	47 760	67 372	75 004
Health		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economic and environmental services		2 409	7 764	10 588	10 259	10 119	11 145	5 061	5 625	11 997	5 384	6 744	16 478	103 573	88 403	99 540
Planning and development		2 316	7 714	10 147	8 644	10 295	10 413	3 693	4 325	10 202	3 934	5 293	10 800	87 776	71 794	73 422
Road transport		73	36	437	1 612	(189)	730	1 367	1 295	1 692	1 447	1 447	4 212	14 159	14 889	24 312
Environmental protection		20	14	4	3	14	2	2	5	103	3	3	1 466	1 638	1 720	1 806
Trading services		206 706	143 135	77 360	122 041	121 993	232 213	133 946	136 606	116 828	118 391	113 274	561 700	2 084 192	2 282 304	2 478 021
Energy sources		139 116	109 086	35 923	82 346	82 340	135 535	83 992	86 117	79 598	79 750	69 221	496 879	1 479 902	1 641 372	1 808 383
Water management		9 493	14 286	20 393	18 941	19 954	42 307	27 933	29 852	15 958	17 821	22 596	22 563	262 098	275 394	289 445
Waste water management		27 917	11 290	12 062	12 115	11 291	29 381	12 291	11 169	11 459	11 444	11 933	20 535	182 889	194 238	206 292
Waste management		30 179	8 474	8 981	8 638	8 408	24 991	9 730	9 468	9 813	9 376	9 524	21 722	159 303	171 300	173 900
Other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue - Functional		316 261	200 130	150 147	185 786	183 340	414 960	190 357	270 549	198 358	181 388	197 873	743 135	3 232 284	3 482 269	3 748 967
Expenditure - Functional																
Governance and administration		37 371	28 754	26 205	32 060	25 521	29 237	24 075	27 756	21 550	19 805	19 818	141 823	433 973	458 123	480 963
Executive and council		2 847	3 142	3 369	3 384	3 115	3 550	3 071	3 761	3 533	2 878	2 920	8 835	44 404	46 662	49 922
Finance and administration		34 058	25 157	22 339	28 213	21 959	25 218	20 451	23 517	17 530	16 446	16 411	130 008	381 307	402 672	421 745
Internal audit		466	455	498	463	447	468	553	477	487	482	487	2 980	8 262	8 789	9 297
Community and public safety		28 179	37 034	44 482	37 979	42 843	44 774	38 639	43 690	43 633	29 516	31 015	288 247	710 032	730 669	765 206
Community and social services		3 045	5 876	4 076	4 210	3 608	4 619	4 369	4 697	3 460	2 908	3 208	16 828	60 905	62 143	65 067
Sport and recreation		5 915	5 939	6 177	6 403	6 394	6 898	6 150	7 153	6 296	5 701	5 701	17 470	86 196	89 869	94 864
Public safety		16 397	21 621	24 657	23 188	28 102	24 282	23 189	24 619	23 081	16 352	16 352	236 170	478 008	498 065	517 261
Housing		2 822	3 598	9 573	4 179	4 739	8 975	4 931	7 221	10 796	4 555	5 755	17 779	84 923	80 593	88 014
Health		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economic and environmental services		12 485	13 222	16 466	17 360	16 773	18 965	17 940	14 504	15 074	12 057	13 021	37 692	205 560	209 789	229 142
Planning and development		5 537	6 059	9 084	7 616	6 810	9 947	7 781	6 051	8 216	5 638	6 602	19 437	98 780	99 021	105 267
Road transport		5 403	5 597	5 811	7 168	8 284	6 717	8 114	6 606	5 296	4 954	4 954	15 167	84 070	87 720	99 590
Environmental protection		1 545	1 566	1 571	2 577	1 679	2 301	2 045	1 847	1 562	1 465	1 465	3 088	22 710	23 049	24 285

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand																
Trading services		127 393	138 816	143 994	111 349	107 023	139 639	101 624	108 520	132 978	126 509	126 218	359 526	1 723 588	1 865 178	2 000 686
Energy sources		103 685	107 744	104 993	74 244	72 040	78 703	64 558	68 358	104 743	103 489	103 489	141 975	1 128 022	1 240 884	1 405 484
Water management		7 537	10 910	12 942	12 256	11 557	22 696	13 044	13 920	8 209	7 162	7 162	67 756	195 150	203 879	188 604
Waste water management		11 040	13 372	15 253	15 221	14 777	29 172	14 220	15 513	12 757	10 745	10 453	78 819	241 341	253 659	242 382
Waste management		5 131	6 790	10 806	9 629	8 649	9 068	9 801	10 728	7 269	5 113	5 113	70 976	159 074	166 756	164 215
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure - Functional		205 427	217 826	231 148	198 748	192 160	232 615	182 278	194 470	213 234	187 887	190 071	827 288	3 073 153	3 263 760	3 475 997
Surplus/(Deficit) before assoc.		110 834	(17 696)	(81 001)	(12 962)	(8 820)	182 345	8 078	76 079	(14 876)	(6 499)	7 802	(84 154)	159 130	218 509	272 970
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit)	1	110 834	(17 696)	(81 001)	(12 962)	(8 820)	182 345	8 078	76 079	(14 876)	(6 499)	7 802	(84 154)	159 130	218 509	272 970

References

1. Surplus (Deficit) must reconcile with Budgeted Financial Performance

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA28 Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (municipal vote)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand																
Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated	1															
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		–	–	–	20	–	20	–	20	–	–	–	–	60	60	60
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		–	–	740	97	163	602	42	84	508	226	143	21 358	23 963	41 530	33 867
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		–	–	7 077	1 896	3 509	10 453	3 451	5 115	14 338	7 865	12 554	350 796	417 054	429 263	390 561
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		–	–	599	452	1 362	1 798	1 571	479	789	479	1 176	19 372	28 078	26 899	43 747
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		–	500	775	1 432	1 805	3 649	108	324	376	65	291	42 773	52 100	31 150	31 180
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		–	–	–	–	288	288	–	–	–	–	–	525	1 100	1 090	100
Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total	2	–	500	9 192	3 898	7 127	16 809	5 173	6 022	16 010	8 635	14 164	434 824	522 356	529 992	499 514
Single-year expenditure to be appropriated																
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		–	–	12	32	425	18	488	8	419	423	9	7 458	9 293	5 633	416
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		–	–	–	4 667	333	363	62	148	4 815	148	143	17 732	28 410	51 632	7 500
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		–	–	150	2 626	50	1 781	266	14	2 817	109	2 245	6 385	16 443	21 614	13 191
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		–	–	–	58	783	283	1 608	–	–	–	–	70	2 800	1 160	150
Capital single-year expenditure sub-total	2	–	–	162	7 382	1 590	2 444	2 423	170	8 051	680	2 397	31 645	56 946	80 038	21 257
Total Capital Expenditure	2	–	500	9 354	11 281	8 717	19 254	7 596	6 193	24 061	9 315	16 562	466 470	579 302	610 030	520 771

References

1. Table should be completed as either Multi-Year expenditure appropriation or Budget Year and Forward Year estimates
2. Total Capital Expenditure must reconcile to Budgeted Capital Expenditure

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA29 Budgeted monthly capital expenditure (functional classification)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
		July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand																
Capital Expenditure - Functional	1															
Governance and administration		–	500	775	1 510	2 875	4 239	1 716	344	376	65	291	43 368	56 060	33 460	31 490
Executive and council		–	–	–	20	–	20	–	20	–	–	–	–	60	60	60
Finance and administration		–	500	775	1 490	2 875	4 219	1 716	324	376	65	291	43 368	56 000	33 400	31 430
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and public safety		–	–	1 415	2 355	1 582	4 114	1 957	585	2 470	814	2 822	52 796	70 910	87 322	88 656
Community and social services		–	–	574	786	561	1 865	1 122	200	768	200	1 757	1 333	9 167	11 474	7 361
Sport and recreation		–	–	100	1 459	851	1 639	715	293	1 179	388	514	11 496	18 635	16 189	12 450
Public safety		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	11 470	11 870	13 450	35 027
Housing		–	–	740	110	170	610	120	92	523	226	151	28 497	31 238	46 210	33 818
Health		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Economic and environmental services		–	–	212	2 532	762	555	555	216	4 645	3 195	1 068	80 975	94 716	107 046	144 868
Planning and development		–	–	12	20	417	10	410	–	404	423	1	1 699	3 397	2 442	1 095
Road transport		–	–	125	2 512	345	470	145	216	4 166	2 773	1 066	79 001	90 818	104 404	143 173
Environmental protection		–	–	75	–	–	75	–	–	75	–	–	275	500	200	600
Trading services		–	–	6 952	4 885	3 497	10 345	3 368	5 047	16 570	5 240	12 381	289 331	357 617	382 202	255 757
Energy sources		–	–	6 750	4 667	3 294	10 167	2 990	3 100	14 534	3 261	3 095	129 769	181 626	199 437	104 457
Water management		–	–	202	218	163	163	163	1 547	1 604	1 547	8 279	89 190	103 076	98 200	41 500
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	15	15	15	375	433	433	1 008	52 230	54 523	43 315	103 250
Waste management		–	–	–	–	25	–	200	25	–	–	–	18 142	18 392	41 250	6 550
Other		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	2	–	500	9 354	11 281	8 717	19 254	7 596	6 193	24 061	9 315	16 562	466 470	579 302	610 030	520 771
Funded by:																
National Government		–	–	524	241	310	1 735	455	792	1 027	792	5 236	42 682	53 794	49 349	50 445
Provincial Government		–	–	240	90	–	14	–	–	–	691	521	14 002	15 558	37 336	30 276
District Municipality		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers and grants		–	–	–	659	50	287	140	14	–	–	–	18 849	20 000	35 753	2 700
Transfers recognised - capital		–	–	765	990	360	2 036	595	806	1 027	1 483	5 757	75 533	89 351	122 438	83 421
Public contributions & donations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing		–	–	6 750	4 667	1 510	8 480	1 510	2 105	13 521	2 105	6 045	140 275	186 966	197 379	97 224
Internally generated funds		–	500	1 839	5 624	6 847	8 739	5 492	3 282	9 513	5 728	4 759	250 661	302 984	290 214	340 126
Total Capital Funding		–	500	9 354	11 281	8 717	19 254	7 596	6 193	24 061	9 315	16 562	466 470	579 302	610 030	520 771

References

1. Table should be completed as either Multi-Year expenditure appropriation or Budget Year and Forward Year estimates

2. Total Capital Expenditure must reconcile to Budgeted Capital Expenditure

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA30 Budgeted monthly cash flow

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand															
Cash Receipts By Source													1		
Property rates	116 173	40 746	43 228	42 033	42 892	41 860	42 505	42 446	42 432	42 433	42 431	76 658	615 837	652 787	691 955
Service charges - electricity revenue	108 630	120 202	38 399	90 258	89 261	90 676	91 640	93 229	86 190	86 878	76 333	554 853	1 526 549	1 687 279	1 868 009
Service charges - water revenue	17 983	15 624	22 254	19 898	21 818	21 354	29 241	32 353	17 167	18 985	24 628	18 162	259 467	272 133	285 445
Service charges - sanitation revenue	18 415	12 452	13 248	12 507	12 354	12 551	12 139	12 148	12 363	12 083	12 512	15 833	158 604	145 385	154 014
Service charges - refuse revenue	19 978	9 271	10 323	9 306	9 191	11 169	10 303	10 345	11 143	9 927	10 067	27 550	148 572	157 356	166 652
Rental of facilities and equipment	(364)	1 181	1 203	829	964	1 114	1 148	1 238	4 156	1 402	1 405	8 021	22 297	23 412	24 583
Interest earned - external investments	3 990	4 286	4 933	4 406	4 812	3 968	4 498	4 150	4 150	4 150	4 150	3 812	51 306	48 869	46 548
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	4	2	21	39	20	16	17	19	23	13	12	2 991	3 176	3 335	3 502
Licences and permits	158	702	696	903	649	534	755	1 389	635	751	813	1 207	9 192	9 652	10 134
Agency services	166	371	303	467	454	130	130	468	417	410	410	435	4 159	4 367	4 586
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	92 505	1 305	7 600	1 305	1 305	162 736	1 305	1 305	7 600	1 305	1 305	7 600	287 176	291 751	319 324
Other revenue	9 389	5 822	(6 073)	10 188	8 960	6 572	10 649	12 038	1 826	6 864	7 082	47 188	120 507	123 619	134 944
Cash Receipts by Source	387 028	211 963	136 135	192 141	192 681	352 679	204 329	211 128	188 102	185 200	181 148	764 309	3 206 843	3 419 946	3 709 695
Other Cash Flows by Source															
(National / Provincial and District) transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	-	-	19 686	-	-	19 686	-	-	19 686	-	500	20 186	79 745	99 688	92 829
(Nat / Prov Departm Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educ Institutions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing long term/refinancing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186 966	186 966	199 379	133 474
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vat Control (receipts)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Refund - Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Short Term Investment (> 90 days) and Long Term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Cash Receipts by Source	387 028	211 963	155 821	192 141	192 681	372 365	204 329	211 128	207 789	185 200	181 648	971 461	3 473 554	3 719 012	3 935 998
Cash Payments by Type															
Employee related costs	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(64 235)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(61 264)	(75 589)	(752 465)	(793 160)	(846 938)
Remuneration of councillors	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(2 414)	(30 422)	(31 943)
Finance charges	-	-	-	-	-	(32 048)	-	-	-	-	-	(31 410)	(63 458)	(77 760)	(79 090)
Bulk purchases - Electricity	(109 335)	(111 703)	(109 506)	(73 262)	(70 690)	(68 444)	(61 565)	(66 181)	(108 340)	(109 335)	(109 335)	(109 335)	(1 107 034)	(1 217 737)	(1 339 511)
Bulk purchases - Water & Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other materials	(4 990)	(10 122)	(10 507)	(11 130)	(10 215)	(10 644)	(11 491)	(12 140)	(5 220)	(3 826)	(3 552)	(50 558)	(144 395)	(145 587)	(154 965)
Contracted services	(1 532)	(15 134)	(33 558)	(26 226)	(26 490)	(35 669)	(28 401)	(30 950)	(27 684)	(3 750)	(6 447)	(240 165)	(476 006)	(488 787)	(514 203)
Transfers and grants - other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and grants - other	-	(2 663)	(841)	(627)	(467)	(527)	(1 204)	(1 241)	(300)	-	-	(5 187)	(13 057)	(13 841)	(14 671)
Other expenditure	(24 205)	(14 293)	(34 811)	(21 040)	(16 871)	(38 587)	(10 835)	(16 810)	(27 205)	(2 979)	(3 067)	(120 467)	(331 168)	(340 763)	(351 024)
Cash Payments by Type	(203 740)	(217 593)	(252 902)	(195 963)	(188 412)	(249 597)	(177 175)	(193 970)	(232 427)	(183 569)	(186 081)	(635 126)	(2 916 556)	(3 108 057)	(3 332 345)

MONTHLY CASH FLOWS	Budget Year 2026/27												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand															
Other Cash Flows/Payments by Type															
Capital assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(666 197)	(666 197)	(701 535)	(598 887)
Retention (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Repayment of borrowing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(63 458)	(63 458)	(77 760)	(79 090)
Other Cash Flows/Payments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Cash Payments by Type	(203 740)	(217 593)	(252 902)	(195 963)	(188 412)	(249 597)	(177 175)	(193 970)	(232 427)	(183 569)	(186 081)	(1 364 782)	(3 646 212)	(3 887 352)	(4 010 322)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	183 288	(5 630)	(97 081)	(3 822)	4 269	122 769	27 154	17 157	(24 639)	1 630	(4 432)	(393 320)	(172 658)	(168 339)	(74 324)
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year begin:	549 503	732 791	727 161	630 080	626 258	630 527	753 295	780 449	797 607	772 968	774 598	770 166	549 503	376 846	208 506
Cash/cash equivalents at the month/year end:	732 791	727 161	630 080	626 258	630 527	753 295	780 449	797 607	772 968	774 598	770 166	376 846	376 846	208 506	134 183

WC024 Stellenbosch - NOT REQUIRED - municipality does not have entities

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R million										
<u>Financial Performance</u>										
Property rates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other own revenue		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National Government)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration of Board Members		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Capital expenditure & funds sources</u>										
<u>Capital expenditure</u>										
Transfers recognised - capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Financial position</u>										
Total current assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non current assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non current liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community wealth/Equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cash flows</u>										
Net cash from (used) operating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash from (used) investing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash from (used) financing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA32 List of external mechanisms

External mechanism	Yrs/ Mths	Period of agreement 1.	Service provided	Expiry date of service delivery agreement or contract	Monetary value of agreement 2.
Name of organisation		Number			R thousand
DBSA 61007281		14.5	Financial of approved Capital Projects by means of and e	31 December 2029	100 000
DBSA 61001059		15	Financial of approved Capital Projects by means of and e	30 June 2026	80 000
NEDBANK '05 7831 035613 000001		10	Financial of approved Capital Projects by means of and e	29 June 2029	160 000
NEDBANK '05 7831 035613 000002		10	Financial of approved Capital Projects by means of and e	30 June 2031	102 780
STANDARD BANK 733033		10	Financial of approved Capital Projects by means of and e	30 June 2032	144 000
NEDBANK '05 7831 035613 000003		10	Financial of approved Capital Projects by means of and e	30 June 2033	69 244
NEDBANK '05 7831 035613 000004		15	Financial of approved Capital Projects by means of and e	30 June 2039	137 446

References

1. Total agreement period from commencement until end

2. Annual value

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA33 Contracts having future budgetary implications

Description	Ref	Preceding Years	Current Year 2025/26	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecast 2029/30	Forecast 2030/31	Forecast 2031/32	Forecast 2032/33	Forecast 2033/34	Forecast 2034/35	Forecast 2035/36	Total Contract Value
		Total	Original Budget	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
R thousand	1,3													
Parent Municipality:														
Revenue Obligation By Contract	2													
BSM 02/25 Stellenbosch Football Club Contract 2			395 000											395 000
Total Operating Revenue Implication		-	395 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395 000
Expenditure Obligation By Contract	2													
BSM 81/23 Nedbank (Pty) Ltd			104 882											104 882
BSM 70/19 Nedbank (Pty) Ltd			257 154											257 154
BSM 84/20 Nedbank (pty) Ltd			182 968											182 968
BSM 43/22 Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd			219 303											219 303
BSM 58/19 HCB Valuations and Services (Pty) Ltd			3 954											3 954
BSM 86/23 HCB Valuations and Services (Pty) Ltd			5 681											5 681
Contract 7														-
Contract 8														-
Total Operating Expenditure Implication		-	773 944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773 944
Capital Expenditure Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														-
Contract 2														-
Contract 3														-
Contract 4														-
Total Capital Expenditure Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Parent Expenditure Implication		-	773 944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773 944

Description	Ref	Preceding Years	Current Year 2025/26	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecast 2029/30	Forecast 2030/31	Forecast 2031/32	Forecast 2032/33	Forecast 2033/34	Forecast 2034/35	Forecast 2035/36	Total Contract Value
R thousand	1,3	Total	Original Budget	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Entities:														
Revenue Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														-
Contract 2														-
Contract 3														-
Contract 4														-
Total Operating Revenue Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														-
Contract 2														-
Contract 3														-
Total Operating Expenditure Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure Obligation By Contract	2													
Contract 1														-
Contract 2														-
Contract 3														-
Total Capital Expenditure Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Entity Expenditure Implication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

References

1. Total implication for all preceding years to be summed and total stated in 'Preceding Years' column
2. List all contracts with future financial obligations beyond the three years covered by the MTREF (MFMA s33)
3. For municipalities with approved total revenue not exceeding R250 m - all contracts with an annual cost greater than R500 000. For municipalities with approved total revenue greater than R250 m - all contracts with an annual cost greater than R1million.
For municipalities with approved total revenue greater than R500 m - all contracts with an annual cost greater than R5 million

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA34a Capital expenditure on new assets by asset class

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Capital expenditure on new assets by Asset Class/Sub-class										
Infrastructure		171 135	247 615	189 702	176 084	166 772	166 772	197 336	285 625	242 131
Roads Infrastructure		32 420	24 591	51 272	33 800	22 181	22 181	17 098	28 100	89 000
Roads		6 786	7 123	1 110	4 250	3 900	3 900	3 500	4 000	4 000
Road Structures		24 343	16 518	49 762	28 700	17 681	17 681	12 498	23 500	85 000
Road Furniture		1 291	950	400	850	600	600	1 100	600	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure		291	3 750	7 148	3 600	2 000	2 000	1 500	2 500	1 500
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		291	3 450	7 084	3 100	1 500	1 500	1 500	2 000	1 500
Attenuation		–	300	64	500	500	500	–	500	–
Electrical Infrastructure		57 651	71 497	46 177	83 792	87 147	87 147	124 636	142 256	90 139
Power Plants		11 213	15 436	14 373	10 673	2 962	2 962	10 183	3 000	–
HV Substations		2 600	2 408	19 487	48 418	51 546	51 546	79 414	64 344	58 200
HV Switching Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors		–	–	–	400	–	–	–	11 037	10 800
MV Substations		5 886	22 454	223	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Switching Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	27 000	35 500	–
MV Networks		32 214	25 108	5 259	9 551	9 551	9 551	–	9 358	9 767
LV Networks		5 728	5 860	6 830	14 500	22 837	22 837	7 790	18 767	11 122
Capital Spares		10	230	7	250	250	250	250	250	250
Water Supply Infrastructure		72 816	71 949	49 682	33 741	23 336	23 336	31 959	58 569	33 492
Dams and Weirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs		65 279	57 486	8 711	11 205	2 095	2 095	18 235	21 000	3 000
Pump Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	500	250	250	500	–	–
Bulk Mains		6 436	13 926	14 371	11 095	11 364	11 364	5 068	18 439	7 362
Distribution		1 100	537	26 600	10 941	9 627	9 627	8 156	19 130	23 130
Distribution Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure		495	–	–	–	–	–	1 500	15 000	20 000
Pump Station		–	–	–	–	–	–	1 500	15 000	20 000
Reticulation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outfall Sewers		495	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toilet Facilities		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure		7 463	73 920	31 423	17 152	28 109	28 109	17 642	36 700	5 500
Landfill Sites		4 560	65 366	13 538	2 000	8 000	8 000	–	23 000	–
Waste Transfer Stations		441	5 040	3 579	4 000	12 000	12 000	9 000	4 500	5 000
Waste Processing Facilities		165	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points		133	149	570	10 152	7 609	7 609	8 642	7 200	–
Waste Separation Facilities		172	–	411	500	500	500	–	–	500
Electricity Generation Facilities		1 993	3 276	13 324	500	–	–	–	2 000	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure		–	1 908	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	3 000	2 500	2 500
Data Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Layers		–	1 908	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	3 000	2 500	2 500
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community Assets		4 853	6 449	5 649	–	1 017	1 017	100	–	–
Community Facilities		4 400	866	935	–	1 017	1 017	100	–	–
Halls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Crèches		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinics/Care Centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire/Ambulance Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Testing Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galleries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries/Crematoria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Open Space		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Ablution Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stalls		4 400	866	935	-	1 017	1 017	-	-	-
Abattoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities		453	5 582	4 714	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indoor Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outdoor Facilities		453	5 582	4 714	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monuments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historic Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Works of Art		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation Areas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Heritage		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets		18 561	43 358	485	2 850	803	803	3 600	5 650	22 827
Operational Buildings		18 561	88	485	2 850	803	803	1 600	3 650	20 827
Municipal Offices		18 561	88	120	1 500	280	280	1 600	-	-
Pay/Enquiry Points		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Plan Offices		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stores		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing Plant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depots		-	-	365	1 350	523	523	-	3 650	20 827
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	43 270	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 000	2 000
Staff Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Housing		-	43 270	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 000	2 000
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effluent Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Software and Applications		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Load Settlement Software Applications		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		5 814	6 825	11 209	7 000	5 000	5 000	4 500	7 500	4 500
Computer Equipment		5 814	6 825	11 209	7 000	5 000	5 000	4 500	7 500	4 500
Furniture and Office Equipment		1 397	2 445	1 721	2 365	2 798	2 798	1 425	1 515	1 377

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Furniture and Office Equipment		1 397	2 445	1 721	2 365	2 798	2 798	1 425	1 515	1 377
Machinery and Equipment		8 627	7 997	18 786	20 063	13 441	13 441	21 769	34 206	27 509
Machinery and Equipment		8 627	7 997	18 786	20 063	13 441	13 441	21 769	34 206	27 509
Transport Assets		1 717	17 159	12 855	25 818	32 223	32 223	22 950	23 000	16 200
Transport Assets		1 717	17 159	12 855	25 818	32 223	32 223	22 950	23 000	16 200
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living resources		-	-	-	-	348	348	870	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	348	348	870	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	348	348	870	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure on new assets	1	212 103	331 848	240 408	234 181	222 055	222 055	251 680	357 496	314 544

References

1. Total Capital Expenditure on new assets (SA34a) plus Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets (SA34b) plus Total Capital Expenditure on upgrading of existing assets (SA34e) must reconcile to total capital expenditure.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA34b Capital expenditure on the renewal of existing assets by asset class

Description		Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Capital expenditure on renewal of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class											
Infrastructure			21 783	32 629	41 358	49 887	65 962	65 962	66 190	80 631	39 424
Roads Infrastructure			7 973	15 612	8 080	8 300	14 500	14 500	6 500	10 500	10 000
Roads			7 973	15 612	8 080	8 300	14 500	14 500	6 500	10 500	10 000
Road Structures			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Furniture			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage Collection			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Conveyance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attenuation			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Infrastructure			10 612	13 199	18 791	29 587	22 787	22 787	39 690	55 131	14 424
Power Plants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HV Substations			142	284	2 306	5 604	5 604	5 604	5 269	6 331	7 400
HV Switching Station			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HV Transmission Conductors			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MV Substations			728	4 913	3 953	4 356	4 356	4 356	4 792	2 506	2 632
MV Switching Stations			-	-	-	4 327	4 027	4 027	4 000	4 300	-
MV Networks			9 743	8 003	12 533	15 300	8 800	8 800	25 630	41 993	4 392
LV Networks			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply Infrastructure			2 605	568	8 589	6 000	16 950	16 950	10 000	10 000	10 000
Dams and Weirs			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boreholes			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reservoirs			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump Stations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Treatment Works			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulk Mains			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution			2 605	568	8 589	6 000	16 950	16 950	10 000	10 000	10 000
Distribution Points			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRV Stations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation Infrastructure			593	3 250	5 898	6 000	11 725	11 725	10 000	5 000	5 000
Pump Station			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reticulation			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Water Treatment Works			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outfall Sewers			593	3 250	5 898	6 000	11 725	11 725	10 000	5 000	5 000
Toilet Facilities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landfill Sites			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Transfer Stations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Processing Facilities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Drop-off Points			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Separation Facilities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity Generation Facilities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Lines			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Structures			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Furniture			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage Collection			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Conveyance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attenuation			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MV Substations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV Networks			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Pumps			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piers			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revetments			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promenades			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data Centres			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core Layers			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution Layers			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets			402	315	1 867	2 800	2 635	2 635	3 263	1 588	1 150
Community Facilities			73	126	1 592	2 800	2 635	2 635	2 613	1 038	500
Halls			-	57	1 528	2 400	2 235	2 235	2 613	1 038	500
Centres			73	69	64	400	400	400	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Crèches		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinics/Care Centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire/Ambulance Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Testing Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galleries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cemeteries/Crematoria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Open Space		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Ablution Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stalls		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities		329	190	276	-	-	-	650	550	650
Indoor Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outdoor Facilities		329	190	276	-	-	-	650	550	650
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monuments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historic Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Works of Art		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation Areas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Heritage		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets		117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Buildings		117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Offices		117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay/Enquiry Points		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Plan Offices		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stores		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing Plant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depots		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effluent Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Software and Applications		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Load Settlement Software Applications		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Furniture and Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets	1	22 303	32 944	43 226	52 687	68 596	68 596	69 453	82 218	40 574
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of total capex		26.5%	7.0%	9.1%	8.2%	11.5%	11.5%	12.0%	13.5%	7.8%
Renewal of Existing Assets as % of depreca		9.6%	15.8%	20.9%	23.3%	30.4%	30.4%	29.8%	34.6%	16.6%

References

1. Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets (SA34b) plus Total Capital Expenditure on new assets (SA34a) plus Total Capital Expenditure on upgrading of existing assets (SA34e) must reconcile to total capital expenditure.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA34c Repairs and maintenance expenditure by asset class

Description		Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Repairs and maintenance expenditure by Asset Class/Sub-class											
Infrastructure			58 698	94 538	67 871	97 415	92 552	92 552	103 565	111 510	122 693
Roads Infrastructure			20 485	20 280	24 735	25 505	26 205	26 205	28 502	29 094	37 459
Roads			18 737	17 961	17 937	19 412	20 112	20 112	22 287	22 755	30 911
Road Structures			–	–	3 895	3 060	3 060	3 060	3 121	3 184	3 295
Road Furniture			1 748	2 319	2 902	3 033	3 033	3 033	3 094	3 156	3 253
Capital Spares			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Infrastructure			862	1 693	910	2 205	1 505	1 505	3 709	3 913	4 120
Drainage Collection			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation			862	1 693	910	2 205	1 505	1 505	3 709	3 913	4 120
Electrical Infrastructure			10 633	14 130	7 295	20 771	20 771	20 771	23 687	24 258	25 057
Power Plants			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Substations			10 633	14 130	7 295	11 371	11 371	11 371	13 847	14 228	14 676
HV Switching Station			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HV Transmission Conductors			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Switching Stations			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Networks			–	–	–	9 400	9 400	9 400	9 840	10 030	10 381
LV Networks			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Supply Infrastructure			10 858	12 398	9 814	15 321	14 191	14 191	13 957	14 845	15 319
Dams and Weirs			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boreholes			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pump Stations			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water Treatment Works			6 789	8 350	7 066	10 393	10 693	10 693	10 235	10 824	11 157
Bulk Mains			4 069	4 049	2 748	4 928	3 498	3 498	3 722	4 022	4 162
Distribution			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distribution Points			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PRV Stations			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure			7 327	37 540	16 277	22 762	19 028	19 028	22 447	27 710	28 657
Pump Station			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reticulation			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment Works			5 334	25 798	13 107	18 249	15 717	15 717	18 276	22 967	23 759
Outfall Sewers			1 992	11 742	3 169	4 513	3 312	3 312	4 172	4 743	4 898
Toilet Facilities			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure			6 163	6 091	6 140	8 040	8 040	8 040	8 394	8 763	9 053
Landfill Sites			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Transfer Stations			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Processing Facilities			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Drop-off Points			6 163	6 091	6 140	8 040	8 040	8 040	8 394	8 763	9 053
Waste Separation Facilities			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity Generation Facilities			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Infrastructure			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Lines			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Structures			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail Furniture			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drainage Collection			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Storm water Conveyance			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attenuation			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MV Substations			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV Networks			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coastal Infrastructure			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand Pumps			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Piers			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revetments			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Promenades			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure			2 371	2 406	2 701	2 811	2 811	2 811	2 868	2 925	3 027
Data Centres			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Core Layers			2 360	2 322	2 309	2 705	2 705	2 705	2 759	2 814	2 913
Distribution Layers			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares			11	84	393	107	107	107	109	111	115
Community Assets			7 049	7 908	6 733	6 394	7 589	7 589	7 860	8 111	8 369
Community Facilities			7 049	7 900	6 725	6 379	7 573	7 573	7 845	8 095	8 353
Halls			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Centres			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Crèches		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinics/Care Centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire/Ambulance Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Testing Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galleries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries		-	-	-	6	6	6	3	3	3
Cemeteries/Crematoria		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks		267	122	-	84	84	84	85	87	90
Public Open Space		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Ablution Facilities		6 782	7 778	6 725	6 289	7 484	7 484	7 756	8 004	8 259
Markets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stalls		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities		-	8	8	15	15	15	16	16	16
Indoor Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outdoor Facilities		-	8	8	15	15	15	16	16	16
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monuments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historic Buildings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Works of Art		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation Areas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Heritage		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets		7 229	8 123	15 607	28 770	25 345	25 345	30 786	30 955	24 704
Operational Buildings		7 106	7 953	15 310	22 927	23 002	23 002	23 436	23 598	24 336
Municipal Offices		7 106	7 953	15 310	22 927	23 002	23 002	23 436	23 598	24 336
Pay/Enquiry Points		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Plan Offices		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stores		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing Plant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depots		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		123	170	297	5 843	2 343	2 343	7 350	7 357	368
Staff Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Housing		-	-	-	5 500	2 000	2 000	7 000	7 000	-
Capital Spares		123	170	297	343	343	343	350	357	368
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effluent Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Software and Applications		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Load Settlement Software Applications		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Office Equipment		2 806	2 041	1 721	2 796	2 621	2 621	2 967	3 090	3 186

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Furniture and Office Equipment		2 806	2 041	1 721	2 796	2 621	2 621	2 967	3 090	3 186
Machinery and Equipment		743	716	772	851	851	851	868	886	917
Machinery and Equipment		743	716	772	851	851	851	868	886	917
Transport Assets		8 468	10 399	14 523	14 625	14 655	14 655	14 907	15 139	15 472
Transport Assets		8 468	10 399	14 523	14 625	14 655	14 655	14 907	15 139	15 472
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	1	84 992	123 724	107 227	150 852	143 613	143 613	160 954	169 689	175 340
R&M as a % of PPE		1.6%	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
R&M as % Operating Expenditure		4.6%	5.8%	4.3%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	10.3%	5.5%	5.4%

References

1. Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure by Asset Category must reconcile to total repairs and maintenance expenditure on Table SA1

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA34d Depreciation by asset class

Description		Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Depreciation by Asset Class/Sub-class											
Infrastructure			186 046	174 596	162 126	181 158	181 158	181 158	186 593	190 325	196 034
Roads Infrastructure			48 157	53 009	39 494	49 557	49 557	49 557	51 044	52 065	53 627
Roads			36 737	41 220	29 817	39 936	39 936	39 936	41 134	41 957	43 215
Road Structures			7 680	8 183	7 890	7 715	7 715	7 715	7 946	8 105	8 348
Road Furniture			3 740	3 606	1 788	1 907	1 907	1 907	1 964	2 003	2 063
Capital Spares			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storm water Infrastructure			1 084	720	1 058	1 119	1 119	1 119	1 153	1 176	1 211
Drainage Collection			1 084	720	1 058	1 119	1 119	1 119	1 153	1 176	1 211
Storm water Conveyance			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attenuation			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Infrastructure			44 948	50 858	40 225	44 020	44 020	44 020	45 341	46 248	47 635
Power Plants			22 801	26 707	19 450	22 239	22 239	22 239	22 906	23 364	24 065
HV Substations			2 961	3 288	2 477	2 622	2 622	2 622	2 701	2 755	2 837
HV Switching Station			32	33	33	35	35	35	36	37	38
HV Transmission Conductors			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MV Substations			55	57	57	60	60	60	62	63	65
MV Switching Stations			7 599	8 945	7 366	7 793	7 793	7 793	8 027	8 188	8 433
MV Networks			322	318	319	337	337	337	347	354	365
LV Networks			10 105	10 477	9 283	9 898	9 898	9 898	10 195	10 398	10 710
Capital Spares			1 073	1 033	1 240	1 036	1 036	1 036	1 067	1 089	1 121
Water Supply Infrastructure			52 309	49 253	50 024	53 143	53 143	53 143	54 737	55 832	57 507
Dams and Weirs			—	(6)	890	941	941	941	970	989	1 019
Boreholes			5 872	5 646	5 701	6 033	6 033	6 033	6 214	6 338	6 528
Reservoirs			4 482	4 144	3 815	4 123	4 123	4 123	4 247	4 331	4 461
Pump Stations			121	114	117	123	123	123	127	129	133
Water Treatment Works			4 316	1 309	5 084	5 025	5 025	5 025	5 176	5 279	5 438
Bulk Mains			5 927	5 074	5 964	6 337	6 337	6 337	6 527	6 658	6 858
Distribution			31 589	32 969	28 450	30 557	30 557	30 557	31 474	32 104	33 067
Distribution Points			2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
PRV Stations			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Spares			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitation Infrastructure			36 927	18 549	29 052	30 861	30 861	30 861	31 787	32 422	33 395
Pump Station			899	453	382	517	517	517	533	544	560
Reticulation			25 132	3 415	17 957	19 004	19 004	19 004	19 574	19 966	20 565
Waste Water Treatment Works			4 424	8 430	4 560	4 825	4 825	4 825	4 970	5 069	5 221
Outfall Sewers			6 431	6 208	6 110	6 468	6 468	6 468	6 662	6 796	7 000
Toilet Facilities			41	43	43	45	45	45	47	48	49
Capital Spares			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solid Waste Infrastructure			2 128	2 094	2 016	2 147	2 147	2 147	2 211	2 256	2 323
Landfill Sites			324	331	244	288	288	288	297	303	312
Waste Transfer Stations			13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	15
Waste Processing Facilities			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste Drop-off Points			1 792	1 750	1 759	1 845	1 845	1 845	1 900	1 938	1 997
Waste Separation Facilities			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity Generation Facilities			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Spares			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail Infrastructure			—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rail Lines			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rail Structures			—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rail Furniture			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage Collection			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storm water Conveyance			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attenuation			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MV Substations			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV Networks			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Spares			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Infrastructure			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sand Pumps			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piers			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revetments			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promenades			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Spares			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Information and Communication Infrastructure			493	114	256	308	308	308	317	323	333
Data Centres			0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Core Layers			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distribution Layers			493	110	255	307	307	307	316	323	332
Capital Spares			—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Assets			4 821	16 307	11 297	10 149	10 149	10 149	10 453	10 662	10 982
Community Facilities			3 669	9 017	9 091	8 232	8 232	8 232	8 479	8 649	8 908
Halls			25	199	265	278	278	278	287	292	301
Centres			703	1 009	842	897	897	897	924	943	971

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Crèches		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clinics/Care Centres		11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
Fire/Ambulance Stations		164	2 222	1 122	233	233	233	240	245	252
Testing Stations		3	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
Museums		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galleries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theatres		15	17	19	20	20	20	21	22	22
Libraries		373	1 186	408	435	435	435	448	457	471
Cemeteries/Crematoria		73	145	129	139	139	139	143	146	151
Police		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parks		26	1 992	527	122	122	122	126	128	132
Public Open Space		736	945	833	887	887	887	913	932	959
Nature Reserves		377	779	504	504	504	504	519	529	545
Public Ablution Facilities		789	493	855	925	925	925	953	972	1 001
Markets		375	9	3 563	3 768	3 768	3 768	3 881	3 959	4 078
Stalls		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abattoirs		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Airports		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		–	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sport and Recreation Facilities		1 152	7 289	2 206	1 917	1 917	1 917	1 974	2 014	2 074
Indoor Facilities		3	78	37	6	6	6	6	6	6
Outdoor Facilities		1 149	7 211	2 169	1 911	1 911	1 911	1 968	2 008	2 068
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monuments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Historic Buildings		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works of Art		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conservation Areas		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Heritage		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment properties		424	2 146	403	427	427	427	440	448	462
Revenue Generating		424	2 146	403	427	427	427	440	448	462
Improved Property		424	2 146	403	427	427	427	440	448	462
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-revenue Generating		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Improved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unimproved Property		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other assets		10 789	9 834	11 232	11 974	11 974	11 974	12 334	12 580	12 958
Operational Buildings		6 894	8 308	9 254	9 845	9 845	9 845	10 140	10 343	10 653
Municipal Offices		6 894	7 276	9 191	9 845	9 845	9 845	10 140	10 343	10 653
Pay/Enquiry Points		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Building Plan Offices		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workshops		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yards		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stores		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laboratories		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Training Centres		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing Plant		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depots		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares		–	1 031	63	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housing		3 894	1 527	1 979	2 129	2 129	2 129	2 193	2 237	2 304
Staff Housing		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Social Housing		3 894	1 527	1 979	2 129	2 129	2 129	2 193	2 237	2 304
Capital Spares		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological or Cultivated Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible Assets		1 175	379	193	246	246	246	253	258	266
Servitudes		1 102	185	120	168	168	168	173	176	181
Licences and Rights		73	194	72	78	78	78	80	82	84
Water Rights		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Effluent Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Licenses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Software and Applications		73	194	72	78	78	78	80	82	84
Load Settlement Software Applications		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unspecified		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer Equipment		7 411	7 401	7 159	6 356	6 356	6 356	6 547	6 678	6 878
Computer Equipment		7 411	7 401	7 159	6 356	6 356	6 356	6 547	6 678	6 878
Furniture and Office Equipment		5 332	(15 392)	3 721	4 254	4 254	4 254	4 382	4 470	4 604

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
<u>Furniture and Office Equipment</u>		5 332	(15 392)	3 721	4 254	4 254	4 254	4 382	4 470	4 604
Machinery and Equipment		8 280	13 659	4 324	4 582	4 582	4 582	4 719	4 813	4 958
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>		8 280	13 659	4 324	4 582	4 582	4 582	4 719	4 813	4 958
Transport Assets		8 972	(22)	6 296	6 815	6 815	6 815	7 019	7 159	7 374
<u>Transport Assets</u>		8 972	(22)	6 296	6 815	6 815	6 815	7 019	7 159	7 374
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Land</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Mature</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zoological plants and animals</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Immature</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Zoological plants and animals</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Depreciation	1	233 250	208 907	206 749	225 960	225 960	225 960	232 739	237 394	244 516

References

1. Depreciation based on write down values. Not including Depreciation resulting from revaluation.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA34e Capital expenditure on the upgrading of existing assets by asset class

Description		Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Capital expenditure on upgrading of existing assets by Asset Class/Sub-class											
Infrastructure			69 724	75 014	128 363	247 511	189 062	189 062	183 034	131 769	127 223
Roads Infrastructure			18 421	28 021	13 975	40 364	17 058	17 058	55 370	50 954	32 723
Roads			18 421	26 789	9 663	39 364	15 883	15 883	54 870	50 454	30 723
Road Structures			-	(429)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Furniture			-	1 662	4 313	1 000	1 175	1 175	500	500	2 000
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Infrastructure			-	100	5	500	500	500	300	600	400
Drainage Collection			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Conveyance			-	100	5	500	500	500	300	600	400
Attenuation			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Infrastructure			5 483	13 210	7 794	7 593	22 501	22 501	19 400	3 000	3 250
Power Plants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HV Substations			1 405	4 341	2 360	4 500	15 235	15 235	16 900	-	-
HV Switching Station			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HV Transmission Conductors			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MV Substations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MV Switching Stations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MV Networks			4 078	8 666	5 427	2 843	7 016	7 016	2 500	2 500	3 000
LV Networks			-	204	7	250	250	250	-	500	250
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Supply Infrastructure			6 962	13 703	52 280	125 254	103 489	103 489	62 141	55 000	15 000
Dams and Weirs			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boreholes			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reservoirs			3 339	1 393	32 307	100 504	75 091	75 091	30 891	8 000	-
Pump Stations			-	-	1 210	3 250	1 250	1 250	2 000	3 000	-
Water Treatment Works			238	-	-	2 000	500	500	1 500	40 000	10 000
Bulk Mains			-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution			3 385	12 076	18 763	19 500	26 649	26 649	27 750	4 000	5 000
Distribution Points			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRV Stations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation Infrastructure			38 721	12 782	51 338	70 300	42 113	42 113	41 823	13 665	72 750
Pump Station			-	-	14	2 500	250	250	3 750	1 500	2 500
Reticulation			-	300	292	400	150	150	1 000	815	500
Waste Water Treatment Works			34 494	11 796	36 462	62 900	39 626	39 626	35 523	8 600	66 250
Outfall Sewers			4 228	686	14 570	4 500	2 087	2 087	1 550	2 750	3 500
Toilet Facilities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste Infrastructure			-	1 253	811	1 000	900	900	500	4 300	1 000
Landfill Sites			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Transfer Stations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Processing Facilities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Drop-off Points			-	231	457	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Separation Facilities			-	1 022	353	1 000	900	900	500	4 300	1 000
Electricity Generation Facilities			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Lines			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Structures			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Furniture			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage Collection			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm water Conveyance			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attenuation			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MV Substations			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV Networks			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Infrastructure			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Pumps			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piers			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revetments			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promenades			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure			137	5 945	2 160	2 500	2 500	2 500	3 500	4 250	2 100
Data Centres			-	4 645	663	1 000	1 000	1 000	2 000	2 000	1 000
Core Layers			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution Layers			137	1 300	1 497	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	2 250	1 100
Capital Spares			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets			8 830	17 163	30 714	66 188	91 434	91 434	22 402	10 198	15 100
Community Facilities			6 974	13 094	27 941	61 828	81 177	81 177	17 902	5 998	10 400
Halls			496	59	1 436	5 475	5 122	5 122	2 750	250	-
Centres			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Crèches		-	-	84	3 500	9 091	9 091	2 174	2 609	6 500
Clinics/Care Centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire/Ambulance Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Testing Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galleries		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries		201	404	3 446	-	5 612	5 612	-	-	-
Cemeteries/Crematoria		870	9 386	19 999	48 821	56 821	56 821	3 043	-	-
Police		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks		1 175	2 559	1 077	3 032	3 532	3 532	3 870	1 070	1 700
Public Open Space		-	300	1 898	1 000	1 000	1 000	6 065	2 070	2 200
Nature Reserves		4 233	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Ablution Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stalls		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi Ranks/Bus Terminals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities		1 856	4 070	2 773	4 361	10 257	10 257	4 500	4 200	4 700
Indoor Facilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outdoor Facilities		1 856	4 070	2 773	4 361	10 257	10 257	4 500	4 200	4 700
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets		276	4 070	2 087	-	728	728	400	1 500	-
Monuments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historic Buildings		276	4 070	2 087	-	728	728	400	1 500	-
Works of Art		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation Areas		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Heritage		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets		5 211	9 014	27 385	41 423	22 272	22 272	47 964	22 350	22 830
Operational Buildings		5 211	8 813	19 994	32 545	13 734	13 734	36 050	16 650	21 330
Municipal Offices		4 691	8 813	4 109	5 400	4 550	4 550	5 050	15 000	19 580
Pay/Enquiry Points		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Plan Offices		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
Stores		-	-	15 884	26 845	8 884	8 884	31 000	1 000	-
Laboratories		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Centres		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1 500
Manufacturing Plant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depots		521	-	-	300	300	300	-	-	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing		-	200	7 392	8 878	8 538	8 538	11 914	5 700	1 500
Staff Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Housing		-	200	7 392	8 878	8 538	8 538	11 914	5 700	1 500
Capital Spares		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	216	371	-	-	-	-	500	-
Biological or Cultivated Assets		-	216	371	-	-	-	-	500	-
Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Servitudes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences and Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Rights		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effluent Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Waste Licenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Software and Applications		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Load Settlement Software Applications		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Equipment		-	720	498	500	500	500	1 000	1 500	500
Computer Equipment		-	720	498	500	500	500	1 000	1 500	500
Furniture and Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
Furniture and Office Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	2 500	2 500	-
Transport Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	2 500	2 500	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoo's, Marine and Non-biological Animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immature		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policing and Protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zoological plants and animals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure on upgrading of existing assets	1	84 041	106 197	189 419	355 623	303 996	303 996	257 300	170 316	165 653
Upgrading of Existing Assets as % of total capex		0.0%	22.5%	40.0%	55.4%	51.1%	51.1%	44.4%	27.9%	31.8%
Upgrading of Existing Assets as % of deprechn"		36.0%	50.8%	91.6%	157.4%	134.5%	134.5%	110.6%	71.7%	67.7%

References

1. Total Capital Expenditure on upgrading of existing assets (SA34e) plus Total Capital Expenditure on new assets (SA34a) plus Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets (SA34b) must reconcile to total capital expenditure.

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA35 Future financial implications of the capital budget

Vote Description	Ref	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			Forecasts			
		Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29	Forecast 2029/30	Forecast 2030/31	Forecast 2031/32	Present value
R thousand								
Capital expenditure	1							
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		60	60	60				
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		33 256	47 162	34 283				
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		445 465	480 895	398 061				
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		44 522	48 513	56 938				
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		52 100	31 150	31 180				
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		3 900	2 250	250				
List entity summary if applicable								
Total Capital Expenditure		579 302	610 030	520 771	-	-	-	-
Future operational costs by vote	2							
Vote 1 - OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER		23 036	24 531	25 999				
Vote 2 - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		124 731	108 943	133 560				
Vote 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES		1 408 506	1 516 385	1 748 756				
Vote 4 - COMMUNITY AND PROTECTION SERVICES		574 043	594 714	613 934				
Vote 5 - CORPORATE SERVICES		205 701	239 148	254 144				
Vote 6 - FINANCIAL SERVICES		157 835	170 009	178 832				
List entity summary if applicable								
Total future operational costs		2 493 852	2 653 730	2 955 226	-	-	-	-
Future revenue by source	3							
Exchange Revenue		145 804	1 520 994	1 683 893				
Service charges - Electricity		1 373 854	1 520 994	1 683 893				
Service charges - Water		224 651	235 883	247 677				
Service charges - Waste Water Management		140 040	148 442	157 348				
Service charges - Waste Management		124 857	132 348	140 289				
Agency services		4 159	4 367	4 586				
List other revenues sources if applicable								
List entity summary if applicable								
Total future revenue		2 013 365	3 563 029	3 917 686	-	-	-	-
Net Financial Implications		1 059 788	(299 269)	(441 689)	-	-	-	-

References

1. Summarise the total capital cost until capital project is operational (MFMA s19(2)(a))
2. Summary of future operational costs from when projects operational (present value until the end of each asset's useful life) (MFMA s19(2)(b))
3. Summarise the future revenue from when projects are operational, including municipal tax and tariff implications, (present value until the end of asset's useful life)

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA36 Detailed capital budget

R thousand						2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
						Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Function	Project Description	Project Number	Own Strategic Objectives	Ward Location	GPS co-ordinates			
Parent municipality: List all capital projects grouped by Function								
Cemeteries	Calcutta Memorial Park	PC_0252	Dignified Living	Ward 18	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	3 043	–	–
Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	PC_0254	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"	1 000	1 000	–
Community Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Comm Devel	PC_0208	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	-33.9264811,18.8782654	50	60	70
Community Development	Upgrading: Early Childhood Development C	PC_0193	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	-33.9170526,18.8412271	2 174	2 609	6 500
Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Pniel Library	PC_0210	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°51'10.78"S18°48'34.85"E	–	35	20
Community Services: Library Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Kayamand	PC_0317	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°54'57.14"S18°50'53.52"E	–	10	–
Community Services: Library Services	Library Books	PC_0211	Good Governance and Compliance	WCO24	33°51'10.78"S18°48'34.85"E	200	210	21
Community Services: Library Services	Vehicles	PC_0366	Good Governance and Compliance	WCO24	33°51'10.78"S18°48'34.85"E	–	300	–
Director: Community & Protection Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment : Protection S	PC_0416	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33.9285° S, 18.8633° E	–	400	–
Disaster Management	Re tarring of the Stellenbosch fire station dr	PC_0355	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9257° S, 18.8768° E	1 000	1 000	–
Disaster Management	Vehicle fleet: Disaster Management	PC_0363	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9257° S, 18.8768° E	–	5 000	–
Environmental Management: Implementatio	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Air and Noise	PC_0342	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	–	–	150
Environmental Management: Implementatio	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Environment	PC_0240	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	200	–	250
Environmental Management: Urban Forestr	Design and implement electronic Urban For	PC_0238	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	–	500	–
Environmental Management: Urban Forestr	Fencing :Urban Forestry	PC_0319	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	1 500	–	–
Environmental Management: Urban Forestr	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Urban Forest	PC_0241	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	–	2 000	1 000
Environmental Management: Urban Forestr	Specialized equipment: Urban Forestry	PC_0246	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	–	2 500	–
Environmental Management: Urban Forestr	Vehicle Fleet : Urban Foestry	PC_0367	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	1 200	–	–
Fire and Rescue Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	PC_0283	Safe Valley	Ward 21	33.9825° S, 18.8476° E	–	3 650	20 827
Fire and Rescue Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Fire	PC_0268	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33.9257° S, 18.8768° E	500	100	1 000
Fire and Rescue Services	Rescue equipment	PC_0320	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9257° S, 18.8768° E	1 000	–	1 000
Fire and Rescue Services	Specialized Vehicles: Fire	PC_0269	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9257° S, 18.8768° E	–	–	3 000
Fire and Rescue Services	Vehicle fleet: Fire Services	PC_0364	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9257° S, 18.8768° E	–	1 000	–
Halls	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Halls	PC_0214	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°53'41.30"S19°06'05.59"E	200	250	250
Halls	Upgrading of Halls	PC_0215	Dignified Living	WC024	Groendal Hall:33°53'41.30"S19°06'05.59"E	1 000	500	500
Halls	Vehicle Fleet: Halls	PC_0365	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°55'38.54"S18°52'52.33"E	500	500	–
Law Enforcement and Security	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Law Enforce	PC_0270	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33.9312° S, 18.8552° E	–	200	200
Law Enforcement and Security	Install and Upgrade CCTV/ LPR Cameras I	PC_0271	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9312° S, 18.8552° E	2 500	2 500	3 000
Law Enforcement and Security	Install Computerized Access Security Syste	PC_0272	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9312° S, 18.8552° E	2 000	1 500	1 500
Law Enforcement and Security	K9 Unit	PC_0423	Safe Valley	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	870	–	–
Law Enforcement and Security	Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	PC_0273	Safe Valley	Admin HQ	33.9312° S, 18.8552° E	1 500	750	750
Law Enforcement and Security	Neighborhood Watch Safety equipment	PC_0274	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9312° S, 18.8552° E	500	500	500
Law Enforcement and Security	Security Upgrades	PC_0275	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9312° S, 18.8552° E	–	250	250
Law Enforcement and Security	Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	PC_0276	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33.9312° S, 18.8552° E	3 000	3 000	3 000

Function	Project Description	Project Number	Own Strategic Objectives	Ward Location	GPS co-ordinates	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	PC_0256	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	1 865	870	1 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	PC_0256	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	4 000	1 000	1 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing :Parks and Gardens	PC_0257	Safe Valley	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	1 000	–	–
Parks and Cemeteries	Fencing :Parks and Gardens	PC_0257	Safe Valley	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	870	870	1 000
Parks and Cemeteries	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Parks & Cem	PC_0258	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	300	200	500
Parks and Cemeteries	Purchase of Specialised Vehicles	PC_0354	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	1 200	–	–
Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	PC_0265	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	–	–	300
Parks and Cemeteries	Upgrading of Parks	PC_0265	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	200	–	200
Parks and Cemeteries	Urban Greening: Beautification: Main Route	PC_0362	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	200	200	200
Parks and Cemeteries	Vehicle Fleet: Parks & Cemeteries	PC_0266	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	–	1 000	–
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	PC_0221	Safe Valley	WC024	La Motte and Wemmershoek Sport Facilities	1 300	500	500
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sports	PC_0222	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33°55'38.54"S18°52'52.33"E	350	400	400
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Installation of cricket nets	PC_0218	Dignified Living	WC024	33°55'38.54"S18°52'52.33"E	250	150	150
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Jonkershoek Picnic Site	PC_0243	Valley of Possibility	Ward 5	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	300	200	200
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Recreational Equipment Sport	PC_0229	Valley of Possibility	WC024	33°55'38.54"S18°52'52.33"E	100	300	300
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Re-Surface of Netball/Tennis Courts	PC_0230	Valley of Possibility	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	400	400	500
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Specialized Vehicles: Sports	PC_0236	Dignified Living	WC024	33°55'38.54"S18°52'52.33"E	700	1 200	1 200
Sports Grounds and Picnic Sites	Upgrade of Sport Facilities	PC_0235	Dignified Living	WC024	Klapmuts33°48'44.02"S18°51'54.57"EGroen	3 200	3 700	4 200
Traffic Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Services	PC_0277	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33.9285° S, 18.8633° E	350	200	–
Traffic Services	Replacement of vehicles	PC_0413	Safe Valley	Ward 12	33.9285° S, 18.8633° E	2 500	2 500	–
Traffic Services	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic	PC_0280	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33.9285° S, 18.8633° E	–	3 000	–
Traffic Services	Traffic Fleet	PC_0414	Safe Valley	Ward 1	33.9285° S, 18.8633° E	1 500	1 500	1 500
Information and Communications Technology	Fibre Optic Implementation	PC_0322	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	Coordinate -33.94623576442666, 18.8206	3 000	2 500	2 500
Information and Communications Technology	ICT Cable Reticulation and Management	PC_0323	Valley of Possibility	Admin HQ	Coordinate- 33.936370825046104, 18.862	1 000	1 500	500
Information and Communications Technology	Purchase and Replacement of Computer/s	PC_0190	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	Coordinate- 33.936370825046104, 18.862	2 500	3 500	2 000
Information and Communications Technology	Server Storage expansion and upgrades	PC_0325	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	Coordinate- 33.936370825046104, 18.862	2 000	2 000	1 000
Information and Communications Technology	Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure	PC_0191	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	Coordinate- 33.936370825046104, 18.862	2 000	2 000	2 500
Information and Communications Technology	Upgrading Communication Network	PC_0328	Safe Valley	Admin HQ	Coordinate- 33.936370825046104, 18.862	1 500	2 250	1 100
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Airconditioners	PC_0192	Dignified Living	WC024	-33.93644332633396, 18.86177855754718	200	–	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Property Maintenance	PC_0196	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	-33.93644332633396, 18.86177855754718	–	250	500
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Kayamandi: Upgrading of Makapula Hall	PC_0197	Dignified Living	Ward 14	-33.917071026812, 18.84667236891008	500	–	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	La Motte Fire Station	PC_0424	Safe Valley	Ward 2	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	100	–	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Improvement: General	PC_0199	Valley of Possibility	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	–	2 000
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	PC_0201	Valley of Possibility	WC024	-33.925699619868446, 18.8825576377184	30 000	–	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	PC_0204	Valley of Possibility	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	400	1 500	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Traffic Offices	PC_0415	Safe Valley	WC024	33.9285° S, 18.8633° E	1 000	7 000	7 000
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading and conversion of Fire House to	PC_0425	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	400	1 500
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading Fencing	PC_0206	Safe Valley	WC024	-33.93644332633396, 18.86177855754718	300	500	500
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld S	PC_0207	Valley of Possibility	WC024	-33.936713909167565, 18.8631276967220	1 600	–	–

Function	Project Description	Project Number	Own Strategic Objectives	Ward Location	GPS co-ordinates	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of Office Space: Community Services	PC_0426	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	1 000		80
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Services	PC_0420	Valley of Possibility	Ward 1	-33.91017488821777, 19.11961708644995	2 250	250	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Law Enforcement Offices	PC_0417	Safe Valley	WC024	-33.932285312997536, 18.8559942745691	2 500	2 500	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Main Office Complex	PC_0419	Valley of Possibility	WC024	-33.93644332633396, 18.86177855754718	250	5 000	10 000
Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: FS	PC_0282	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	100	90	100
Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Rev n Exp	PC_0344	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	150	80	75
Financial Management Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: SCM	PC_0345	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	150	80	75
Financial Management Services	Vehicle Fleet: FMS	PC_0330	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	2 500	1 000	–
Financial Management Stores	Upgrade Municipal Stores	PC_0421	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	1 000	1 000	–
Electrical Services	20MW Renewable energy project	PC_0379	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	-33.927556, 18.863930-33.958841, 18.853	520	–	–
Electrical Services	Ad-Hoc Provision of Streetlighting	PC_0044	Safe Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	2 290	2 450	2 622
Electrical Services	Automatic Meter Reader	PC_0046	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	484	532	586
Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for	PC_0384	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	-33.93607363212199, 18.86333367113552	3 453	–	–
Electrical Services	Battery Storage systems and rooftop PV for	PC_0383	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	-33.943771658863994, 18.8257528807370	3 000	3 000	–
Electrical Services	Bien don 66/11kV substation new	PC_0047	Valley of Possibility	Ward 3	33051'32.20"S18048'29.40"E	35 914	45 844	58 200
Electrical Services	Cable Network: Franschhoek	PC_0304	Dignified Living	Ward 1	18.862091; -33.936386	5 000	–	–
Electrical Services	Cable replacement 66kV	PC_0048	Valley of Possibility	WC024	'-33.943235, 18.827207	–	11 037	10 800
Electrical Services	Control Room implementation	PC_0382	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	-33.929391, 18.867112	–	300	–
Electrical Services	Demand Side Management Geyser Control	PC_0049	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	Widespread	500	3 500	3 500
Electrical Services	Electricity Network: Pniel	PC_0050	Valley of Possibility	Ward 4	-33.89112813591087, 18.95754230365397	3 500	3 500	3 500
Electrical Services	Electrification INEP	PC_0051	Valley of Possibility	Ward 1	18.862091; -33.936386	–	9 037	9 445
Electrical Services	Energy Balancing - Metering and Mini-Subs	PC_0052	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	500	250
Electrical Services	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Electrical S	PC_0068	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	403	443
Electrical Services	Hot water load control	PC_0381	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	Widespread	500	–	–
Electrical Services	Integrated National Electrification Program	PC_0288	Valley of Possibility	Ward 1	Widespread	–	322	322
Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx a	PC_0059	Valley of Possibility	WC024	-33.930148, 18.877606	4 500	–	–
Electrical Services	Jan Marais Upgrade: Remove Existing Tx a	PC_0059	Valley of Possibility	WC024	-33.930148, 18.877606	12 400	–	–
Electrical Services	Northern Extension Bulk Supply	PC_0427	Dignified Living	Ward 12	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	27 000	35 500	–
Electrical Services	Kayamandi new substation 11 kV switching	#N/A	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	25 500	7 200	–
Electrical Services	Meter Panels	PC_0063	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	250	250	250
Electrical Services	Network Cable Replace 11 Kv	PC_0064	Valley of Possibility	WC024	Widespread	3 630	3 993	4 392
Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV & Circuit bre	PC_0065	Dignified Living	WC024	-33.927556, 18.863930-33.958841, 18.853	2 500	–	–
Electrical Services	Replace Ineffective Meters	PC_0066	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	100	500	403
Electrical Services	SCADA Implementation	PC_0385	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	-33.958841, 18.853016'-33.930148, 18.877	4 000	4 000	–
Electrical Services	STB Switchgear (11kV) SF6	PC_0069	Valley of Possibility	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	–	0
Electrical Services	Streetlights R304	PC_0305	Dignified Living	WC024	-33.90030961115573, 18.83871083160085	1 000	7 817	–
Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Jan Marais)	PC_0401	Dignified Living	WC024	'-33.930148, 18.877606'-33.904105, 18.84	1 590	1 458	1 749
Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Main s)	PC_0402	Dignified Living	WC024	'-33.930148, 18.877606'-33.904105, 18.84	1 590	1 458	1 749
Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Golf,)	PC_0399	Dignified Living	WC024	'-33.930148, 18.877606'-33.904105, 18.84	1 590	1 458	1 749

Function	Project Description	Project Number	Own Strategic Objectives	Ward Location	GPS co-ordinates	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Electrical Services	Substation 66kV equipment (Markotter)	PC_0400	Dignified Living	WC024	'-33.930148, 18.877606'-33.904105, 18.84	398	1 458	1 749
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Blake 2	PC_0390	Valley of Possibility	Ward 11	18.862091; -33.936386	3 500	–	–
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Cascade	PC_0394	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	4 500	–
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Papegaairand	PC_0395	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	4 500	–
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Paradyskloof	PC_0393	Valley of Possibility	Ward 21	18.862091; -33.936386	3 500	–	–
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Technopark	PC_0397	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	4 500	–
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation University	PC_0396	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	20 000	–
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation van der Stel	PC_0391	Valley of Possibility	Ward 7	18.862091; -33.936386	3 500	–	–
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Welgevonden	PC_0398	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	4 500	–
Electrical Services	Switchgear Substation Kayamandi	PC_0392	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	3 500	–	–
Electrical Services	System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetr	PC_0071	Dignified Living	WC024	Widespread	4 792	2 506	2 632
Electrical Services	Third transformer and associated works 20M	PC_0072	Dignified Living	Ward 11	'-33.904105, 18.847718	–	–	–
Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Batter	PC_0380	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	-33.929276745191444, 18.8674499813110	3 210	–	–
Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	PC_0326	Safe Valley	Admin HQ	Widespread	–	2 000	–
Electrical Services	Upgrade transformers at Main substation 7.5M	PC_0073	Dignified Living	WC024	'-33.943235, 18.827207	18 000	11 300	–
Electrical Services	Vehicles: Electrical Services	PC_0075	Dignified Living	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	350	–	–
Infrastructure Services	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: IS	PC_0025	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	65	115	115
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	PC_0327	Dignified Living	Ward 20	33°53'21"S 19°06'29"E	870	870	–
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: PMU	PC_0306	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	110	120	130
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	PC_0339	Dignified Living	Ward 12	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	400	500	500
Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)	PC_0127	Valley of Possibility	WC024	Roads listed as per conditional assessment	2 391	5 000	5 000
Roads and Stormwater	Adhoc Reconstruction Of Roads (WC024)	PC_0127	Valley of Possibility	WC024	Roads listed as per conditional assessment	2 609	–	3 000
Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Lacotte R	PC_0406	Dignified Living	Ward 3	Projects listed as per Stormwater Master Pl	2 000	4 000	7 000
Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeuel	PC_0407	Dignified Living	Ward 3	Projects listed as per Stormwater Master Pl	1 700	1 000	1 000
Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch	PC_0408	Dignified Living	Ward 2,3	Projects listed as per Stormwater Master Pl	1 500	1 500	500
Roads and Stormwater	Devon Valley Roads - Safety Improvements	PC_0131	Dignified Living	Ward 19	18.862091; -33.936386	500	–	–
Roads and Stormwater	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Roads & Sto	PC_0130	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	100	400	400
Roads and Stormwater	Parking Area Upgrades - Stellenbosch	PC_0135	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	1 000	–
Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Franschhoek & Surrounding	PC_0139	Dignified Living	Ward 1	Roads listed as per conditional assessment	1 500	2 000	3 000
Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Klipmuts, Raithby & Surrounding	PC_0136	Dignified Living	Ward 18	Roads listed as per conditional assessment	1 000	–	–
Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Kylemore & Surrounding	PC_0137	Dignified Living	Ward 3	Roads listed as per conditional assessment	–	1 500	1 500
Roads and Stormwater	Reseal Roads - Stellenbosch & Surrounding	PC_0138	Dignified Living	WC024	Roads listed as per conditional assessment	3 500	5 000	8 000
Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	PC_0140	Dignified Living	WC024	Projects listed as per Stormwater Master Pl	1 500	2 000	1 500
Roads and Stormwater	Specialized Vehicles: Roads and Stormwater	PC_0333	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	6 000	2 000	5 000
Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater Retention Facilities	PC_0144	Dignified Living	WC024	Projects listed as per Stormwater Master Pl	–	500	–
Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade Stormwater System	PC_0291	Dignified Living	WC024	Projects listed as per Stormwater Master Pl	300	600	400
Roads and Stormwater	Upgrade: Lower Dorp Street	PC_0409	Dignified Living	Ward 11	SRMP076: Dorp Street	4 000	4 000	–
Roads and Stormwater	Vehicles Fleet: Roads and Stormwater	PC_0368	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	500	500
Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	PC_0147	Valley of Possibility	Ward 2	SRMP053: Wildebosch Rd Ext - North	–	1 500	–

Function	Project Description	Project Number	Own Strategic Objectives	Ward Location	GPS co-ordinates	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Technopark	PC_0370	Valley of Possibility	Ward 2	SRMP052: Wildebosch Extension South	–	2 000	2 000
Traffic Engineering	Adhoc Intersection Improvements	PC_0310	Safe Valley	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	–	2 000
Traffic Engineering	Bird Street Dualling - Adam Tas to Kayama	PC_0148	Dignified Living	WC024	35°55'19,39" S 18°51'15,78" E	–	10 000	50 000
Traffic Engineering	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Traffic Engin	PC_0150	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	100	150	150
Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Stre	PC_0151	Dignified Living	Ward 21	35°58'58,69" S 18°51'07,00" E	16 000	–	–
Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Fran	PC_0152	Dignified Living	Ward 1	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	–	1 500
Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Hels	PC_0154	Dignified Living	Ward 1	35°55'18,69" S 18°51'40,34" E	–	–	2 000
Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44	PC_0155	Dignified Living	WC024	35°55'58,23" S 18°51'09,96" E	1 500	3 000	2 000
Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Stra	PC_0156	Dignified Living	Ward 10	35°56'13,69" S 18°51'05,14" E	17 000	24 943	–
Traffic Engineering	Pedestrian Crossing Implementation	PC_0158	Safe Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	300	–	–
Traffic Engineering	Raised Intersection Implementation	PC_0159	Safe Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	500	600	–
Traffic Engineering	Road Safety Improvements	PC_0160	Safe Valley	WC024	Projects as listed in the Road Safety Master	500	1 000	500
Traffic Engineering	Road Upgrades at School Precincts	PC_0311	Dignified Living	WC024	35°56'47,98" S 18°51'36,96" E	500	500	500
Traffic Engineering	Specialized Equipment: Roadmarking Mach	PC_0162	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	–	1 000	500
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation	PC_0163	Safe Valley	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	1 000	1 000	1 000
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Program	PC_0164	Safe Valley	WC024	Projects as listed in the Road Safety Master	1 000	–	–
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgra	PC_0165	Safe Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	1 700	1 700	1 700
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System	PC_0166	Safe Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	500	1 500	1 500
Traffic Engineering	Universal Access Implementation	PC_0167	Safe Valley	WC024	-33.94244; 1 8.83 250	300	–	–
Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Corridor Transport	PC_0169	Safe Valley	Ward 11	18.862091; -33.936386	1 500	1 000	–
Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	PC_0168	Safe Valley	WC024	SRMP002: Portion Western Bypass	3 998	5 000	25 000
Transport Planning	Bicycle Lockup Facilities	PC_0170	Safe Valley	Ward 11	18.862091; -33.936386	300	–	–
Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	PC_0171	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	2 000	1 314	1 000
Transport Planning	Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan	PC_0171	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	570	597	623
Transport Planning	Cycle Plan - Design & Implementation	PC_0173	Safe Valley	WC024	Projects as listed in the NMT Master Plan	500	500	500
Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	PC_0177	Safe Valley	WC024	Projects as listed in the NMT Master Plan	–	3 000	2 000
Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	PC_0177	Safe Valley	WC024	Projects as listed in the NMT Master Plan	2 000	–	2 000
Transport Planning	Non-Motorised Transport Plan	PC_0352	Safe Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	2 000	–	1 000
Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	PC_0178	Safe Valley	WC024	Park and Ride Study underway	–	2 000	5 000
Transport Planning	Provision of Bulk Parking Planning & Devel	PC_0313	Safe Valley	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	500	–	–
Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (taxi ranks) new	PC_0428	Safe Valley	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	500	500	–
Transport Planning	Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) Adh	PC_0314	Safe Valley	Ward 1	18.862091; -33.936386	500	500	–
Transport Planning	Public Transport Infrastructure (Public Tran	PC_0180	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	400	400	400
Transport Planning	Public Transport Planning - WC024	PC_0181	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	1 000	1 000	–
Transport Planning	Re-design of Bergzicht Public Transport Fa	PC_0183	Valley of Possibility	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	1 000	1 500	2 000
Transport Planning	Stellenbosch - Bicycle network	PC_0184	Valley of Possibility	WC024	Projects as listed in the NMT Master Plan	200	–	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Managen	Expansion of the landfill site (New cells)	PC_0026	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°56'24.44"S; 18°49'11.43"E	–	23 000	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Managen	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Solid Waste	PC_0029	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	33°56'24.44"S; 18°49'11.43"E	50	50	50
Waste Management: Solid Waste Managen	Landfill Gas To Energy	PC_0031	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°56'24.44"S; 18°49'11.43"E	–	2 000	–

Function	Project Description	Project Number	Own Strategic Objectives	Ward Location	GPS co-ordinates	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschoek	PC_0032	Green and Sustainable Valley	Ward 1	33°53'38.65"S; 19° 4'45.70"E	1 000	5 000	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-offs: Construction - Klapmuts	PC_0033	Green and Sustainable Valley	Ward 18	33°48'24.43"S; 18°51'18.34"E	7 142	2 000	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Mini Waste drop-off facilities	PC_0351	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	500	200	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Plant and Vehicles: Solid Waste	PC_0038	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	9 000	4 500	5 000
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Upgrade Material Recovery Facility	PC_0303	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'24.44"S; 18°49'11.43"E	500	4 300	1 000
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste containers	PC_0369	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	200	200	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Waste Minimization Projects	PC_0041	Green and Sustainable Valley	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	–	500
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development	PC_0108	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	1 000	815	500
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwarsriver Sewer Pump Station	PC_0404	Dignified Living	Pniel, Lanquedoc, Johannesburg	33°53'27.9 18°57'50.7"E	1 500	15 000	10 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Construction of New Dwarsriver Sewer Pump Station	PC_0404	Dignified Living	Pniel, Lanquedoc, Johannesburg	33°53'27.9 18°57'50.7"E	–	–	10 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extension Of WWTW: Stellenbosch	PC_0112	Dignified Living	Ward 11	33°56'39.2 18°49'31.0"E	–	–	36 250
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Sanitation	PC_0114	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	200	400	500
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping system	PC_0338	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	250	4 100	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTP	PC_0113	Dignified Living	WC024	34°01'42.9 18°47'38.4"E	1 000	8 000	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation & Telemetry Upgrade	PC_0104	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	3 750	1 500	2 500
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewerpipe Replacement	PC_0105	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	10 000	5 000	5 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	PC_0106	Dignified Living	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	3 000	3 000	3 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	PC_0107	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	1 500	750	1 500
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade Laboratory Equipment	PC_0115	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	250	250
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of Dwarsriver Bulk Sewer network	PC_0405	Dignified Living	Pniel, Lanquedoc, Johannesburg	33°53'27.9 18°57'50.7"E	–	2 000	2 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	PC_0111	Dignified Living	Ward 1	33°52'30.9 19°02'12.9"E	1 000	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	PC_0110	Dignified Living	Ward 18	33°48'12.5 18°51'31.7"E	3 949	2 500	12 500
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	PC_0110	Dignified Living	Ward 18	33°48'12.5 18°51'31.7"E	26 324	–	17 500
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vehicles: Sanitation	PC_0126	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	1 000	–	1 250
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Treatment Plant	PC_0337	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	50	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	PC_0080	Valley of Possibility	Ward 13	33°55'29.7"S 18°53'19.4"E	28 282	8 000	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	PC_0080	Valley of Possibility	Ward 13	33°55'29.7"S 18°53'19.4"E	2 609	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetessville/ Idas Valley	PC_0079	Valley of Possibility	Ward 6	33°54'15.6 18°51'17.7"E	11 700	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipe: Cloetessville/ Idas Valley	PC_0079	Valley of Possibility	Ward 6	33°54'15.6 18°51'17.7"E	12 300	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschoek	PC_0084	Valley of Possibility	Ward 1	33°54'37.1 19°08'22.9"E	500	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	PC_0085	Valley of Possibility	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	500	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Dwarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Treatment	PC_0086	Valley of Possibility	Ward 4	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	–	500
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Water	PC_0087	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	200	200	250
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg	PC_0089	Dignified Living	Ward 20	33°57'31.4 18°46'29.6"E	15 985	11 690	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vlottenburg	PC_0089	Dignified Living	Ward 20	33°57'31.4 18°46'29.6"E	–	6 310	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	PC_0091	Dignified Living	WC024	WC024	1 250	2 000	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Reservoirs and Dam Safety	PC_0091	Dignified Living	WC024	WC024	–	–	3 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Specialized Vehicles: Water	PC_0092	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	3 000	3 000	6 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark & Helshoogte Storage and Supply	PC_0332	Dignified Living	WC024	33°55'29.7 18°53'19.4"E	1 000	1 000	–

Function	Project Description	Project Number	Own Strategic Objectives	Ward Location	GPS co-ordinates	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	PC_0093	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	1 250	1 500	1 500
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	PC_0094	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	6 000	7 000	7 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	PC_0403	Dignified Living	Stellenbosch,Idasvalley, Kayamandi, Vlotter	33°55'29.7 18°53'19.4"E	1 500	4 035	10 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Upgrade of IdasValley WTP	PC_0403	Dignified Living	Stellenbosch,Idasvalley, Kayamandi, Vlotter	33°55'29.7 18°53'19.4"E	–	35 965	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Vehicles: Water	PC_0095	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	3 000	2 000	750
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation & Demand Manageme	PC_0096	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	2 000	2 500	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Conservation & Demand Manageme	PC_0096	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	–	3 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	PC_0097	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	2 000	3 000	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	PC_0100	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	10 000	10 000	10 000
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Waterpipe Replacement	PC_0100	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	–	–	–
Municipal Manager	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: MM	PC_0001	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	33.9323° S, 18.8587° E and33.9369794,18	60	60	60
Building Control	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Building Con	PC_0343	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	150	150	180
Development Planning	Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Pla	PC_0297	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	80	85	90
Economic Development & Tourism	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: LED	PC_0285	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	80	80	85
Economic Development & Tourism	Restoration of Landbou Saal	PC_0374	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.865 ; -33.939	1 613	538	–
Housing Administration	Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	PC_0195	Dignified Living	WC024	33°55'13.7"S 18°50'54.4"E	6 300	4 700	–
Housing Administration	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Adm	PC_0301	Dignified Living	Ward 4	Admin HQ	170	180	190
Housing Administration	Kayamandi Hostels	PC_0373	Dignified Living	WC024	33°55'13.7"S 18°50'54.4"E	1 614	–	–
Housing Administration	Upgrading of Flats: General	PC_0359	Dignified Living	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	3 000	–	–
Housing Administration	Upgrading of Lapland waste water	PC_0376	Dignified Living	Ward 10	33°55'40.0"S 18°51'38.6"E	4 000	2 000	–
Housing Administration	Vehicles fleet : Housing Administration	PC_0375	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	1 000	–	–
Housing Development	Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10	PC_0014	Dignified Living	Ward 12	33°54'53"S 18°50'12"E	–	8 696	20 000
Housing Development	Erf 7001 Cloeteville (380) FLISP	PC_0003	Dignified Living	Ward 17	33°54'14"S 18°51'19"E	6 957	6 957	–
Housing Development	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Housing Dev	PC_0010	Good Governance and Compliance	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	150	80	85
Housing Development	Housing projects	PC_0348	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	320	330	340
Housing Development	ISSP Kayamandi	PC_0350	Dignified Living	Ward 12	33°55'30"S 18°50'47"E (Enkanini)	–	435	–
Housing Development	Jamestown: Housing (Phase 2 & 3)	PC_0011	Dignified Living	Ward 21	33°58'59"S 18°50'40"E (Farm 527/7 — Pha	4 348	13 913	–
Housing Development	Klapmuts La Rochelle (100)	PC_0015	Dignified Living	Ward 18	33°48'50"S 18°52'08"E	330	2 609	3 130
Housing Development	La Motte Old Forest Station (±430 services	PC_0016	Dignified Living	Ward 2	33°53'39"S 19°04'14"E (Farm 1339)33°53'	–	3 261	6 522
IHS: Informal Settlements	Access to Basic Services	PC_0360	Dignified Living	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	1 000	1 000	1 500
IHS: Informal Settlements	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Informal Sett	PC_0377	Dignified Living	WC024	18.862091; -33.936386	50	50	51
IHS: Informal Settlements	Emergency Housing	PC_0429	Dignified Living	WC024	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	2 000	2 000	2 000
Town Planning	Furniture, Tools & Equipment: Town Plannin	PC_0346	Dignified Living	Admin HQ	18.862091; -33.936386	95	100	110
Parent Capital expenditure						–	–	–
Parent Capital expenditure						579 302	610 030	520 771
Entities: <i>List all capital projects grouped by Entity</i>								
Entity A Water project A								

Function	Project Description	Project Number	Own Strategic Objectives	Ward Location	GPS co-ordinates	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Entity B Electricity project B								
Entity Capital expenditure						-	-	-
Total Capital expenditure						579 302	610 030	520 771

References

Must reconcile with Budgeted Capital Expenditure

Projects that fall above the threshold values applicable to the municipality as identified in regulation 13 of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations must be listed individually. Other projects by Function

Asset class as per table A9 and asset sub-class as per table SA34

GPS coordinates correct to seconds. Provide a logical starting point on networked infrastructure.

Distinguish projects approved in terms of MFMA section 19(1)(b) and MRRR Regulation 13

Project Number consists of MSCOA Project Longcode and seq No (sample PC001002006002_00002)

(0) (0) 0

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA37 Projects delayed from previous financial year/s

R thousand					Current Year 2025/26		2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
	Function	Project name	Project number	Own Strategic Objectives	GPS co-ordinates	Original Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Parent municipality:										
List all capital projects grouped by Function										
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Landfill Gas To Energy	PC_0031	Green and Sustainable Valley	33°56'24.44"S; 18°49'11.43"E	500	–	–	–	–	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschhoek	PC_0032	Green and Sustainable Valley	33°53'38.65"S; 19° 4'45.70"E	4 752	5 209	1 000	5 000	–	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Major Drop-offs: Construction - Klapmuts	PC_0033	Green and Sustainable Valley	33°48'24.43"S; 18°51'18.34"E	5 200	2 200	7 142	–	–	–
Waste Management: Solid Waste Management	Plant and Vehicles: Solid Waste	PC_0038	Dignified Living	33°56'11.72"S; 18°51'42.14"E	4 000	9 500	4 500	3 500	5 000	–
Electrical Services	Turnkey - EPC of Hybrid inverter with Battery Storage	PC_0380	Green and Sustainable Valley	18.867449981311022	3 700	490	3 210	–	–	–
Electrical Services	Uninterrupted Power Supply for buildings	PC_0326	Safe Valley	Widespread	2 000	–	2 000	–	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Upgrades Franschhoek	PC_0084	Valley of Possibility	33°54'37.1 19°08'22.9"E	1 000	500	500	–	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Chlorination Installation: Upgrade	PC_0085	Valley of Possibility	WC024	500	250	500	–	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	New Reservoir & Pipeline: Vloottenburg	PC_0089	Dignified Living	33°57'31.4 18°46'29.6"E	6 955	1 095	23 985	10 000	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Uniepark & Helshoogte Storage and Supply scheme	PC_0332	Dignified Living	33°55'29.7 18°53'19.4"E	4 000	750	3 250	–	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Update Water Masterplan	PC_0093	Dignified Living	WC024	500	100	2 250	1 500	1 500	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Water Telemetry Upgrade	PC_0097	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	3 250	1 250	3 500	1 500	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Compilation of Water Service Development Plan (WSMP)	PC_0108	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	400	150	1 000	815	500	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Dorp Street Bulk Sewer Upgrade	PC_0119	Dignified Living	33°56'25.6 18°51'04.7"E	3 000	500	2 500	–	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Extention Of WWTW: Stellenbosch	PC_0112	Dignified Living	33°56'39.2 18°49'31.0"E	6 000	250	35 750	46 200	36 250	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Pond rehabilitation and pond pumping systems construction	PC_0338	Dignified Living	WC024	400	50	2 350	2 000	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Refurbish Plant & Equipment - Raithby WWTW	PC_0113	Dignified Living	34°01'42.9 18°47'38.4"E	8 000	1 000	9 000	–	–	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Sewer Pumpstation & Telemetry Upgrade	PC_0104	Dignified Living	WC024	2 500	250	3 750	1 500	2 500	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Specialized Vehicles: Sanitation	PC_0106	Dignified Living	18.862091; -33.936386	3 000	–	3 000	6 000	3 000	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Update Sewer Masterplan	PC_0107	Good Governance and Compliance	WC024	500	–	1 750	750	1 500	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	PC_0110	Dignified Living	33°48'12.5 18°51'31.7"E	25 000	21 924	71 000	1 000	12 500	–
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vloottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digtebuis	PC_0337	Dignified Living	WC024	–	587	504	–	–	–
Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design - Stiebeul River	PC_0407	Dignified Living	Stormwater Master Plan	1 500	500	700	–	1 000	–
Roads and Stormwater	Bridge Assessment and Design Stellenbosch and Klapmuts	PC_0408	Dignified Living	Stormwater Master Plan	1 500	500	3 000	–	500	–
Roads and Stormwater	River Rehabilitation Implementation	PC_0140	Dignified Living	Projects listed as per Stormwater Master Plan	2 100	500	3 600	1 000	1 500	–
Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Trumali	PC_0147	Valley of Possibility	SRMP053: Wildebosch Rd Ext - I	1 500	600	1 500	–	–	–
Roads and Stormwater	Wilderbosch Extension to Technopark	PC_0370	Valley of Possibility	SRMP052: Wildebosch Extension	–	–	–	2 000	2 000	–
Traffic Engineering	Jamestown Transport Network - School Street	PC_0151	Dignified Living	35°58'58,69" S 18°51'07,00" E	18 000	–	16 000	–	–	–
Traffic Engineering	Main road intersection improvements: Helshoogte	PC_0154	Dignified Living	35°55'18,69" S 18°51'40,34" E	2 000	743	5 500	–	2 000	–
Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: R44 / Meridale	PC_0155	Dignified Living	35°55'58,23" S 18°51'09,96" E	1 500	500	3 000	5 000	2 000	–
Traffic Engineering	Main Road Intersection Improvements: Strand / A	PC_0156	Dignified Living	35°56'13,69" S 18°51'05,14" E	2 000	2 000	17 000	24 943	–	–
Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Corridor Transport	PC_0169	Safe Valley	18.862091; -33.936386	1 500	400	2 100	1 000	–	–
Transport Planning	Adam Tas - Technopark Link Road	PC_0168	Safe Valley	SRMP002: Portion Western Bypass	2 500	1 502	3 998	20 000	25 000	–
Transport Planning	Bicycle Lockup Facilities	PC_0170	Safe Valley	18.862091; -33.936386	250	–	750	–	–	–
Transport Planning	Park and Ride (Transport Interchange)	PC_0178	Safe Valley	Park and Ride Study underway	2 000	76	3 924	2 000	5 000	–
Transport Planning	Re-design of Bergzicht Public Transport Facility	PC_0183	Valley of Possibility	18.862091; -33.936386	1 000	–	1 000	–	2 000	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading: Admin Building and Community Hall	PC_0420	Valley of Possibility	-33.91017488821777, 19.119617	800	300	2 250	250	–	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Structural Maintenance/Upgrade: Beltana	PC_0201	Valley of Possibility	-33.925699619868446, 18.88265	26 345	8 384	34 500	5 000	–	–
Properties and Municipal Building Maintenance	Upgrading of New Office Space: Ryneveld Street	PC_0207	Valley of Possibility	-33.936713909167565, 18.86312	1 500	280	2 800	500	–	–
Cemeteries	Calcatta Memorial Park	PC_0252	Dignified Living	33°55'49.56"S18°52'41.49"E	48 821	56 821	3 500	–	–	–

R thousand			Own Strategic Objectives	GPS co-ordinates	Current Year 2025/26		2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
Function	Project name	Project number			Original Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Fire Services	Fire Station - Jamestown	PC_0283	Safe Valley	33.9825° S, 18.8476° E	1 350	523	20 827	3 650	20 827
Traffic Services	Specialized Vehicles: Traffic	PC_0280	Good Governance and Compliance	33.9285° S, 18.8633° E	4 750	4 750	6 500	3 000	–
Entities: <i>List all capital projects grouped by Entity</i>									
Entity Name <i>Project name</i>									

References

List all projects with planned completion dates in current year that have been re-budgeted in the MTREF

Asset class as per table A9 and asset sub-class as per table SA34

GPS coordinates correct to seconds. Provide a logical starting point on networked infrastructure.

Project Number consists of MSCOA Project Longcode and seq No (sample PC001002006002_00002)

WC024 Stellenbosch - Supporting Table SA38 Consolidated detailed operational projects

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Parent municipality: List all operational projects grouped by Municipal Vote							
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		RnM P: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0064	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Human Resource Management	PO_0118	Good Governance and Compliance	124	126	131
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	20
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	21	22
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	7
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	30	32	34
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	204	218	234
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	38	41	43
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	179	192	205
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	19	20	22
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	120	128	137
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	8	9	10
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	15	16	17
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	800	856	915
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Climate Change Adaptation	PO_0203	Green and Sustainable Valley			
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 955	2 092	2 239
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	364	389	417
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	31	33	35
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	163	174	186
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	24	26	27
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	56	59	64
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	368	394	422
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	53	56	58
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	21	22

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	3	4	4
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	126	128	131
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	16	16
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	80	85	90
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	22	23
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	55	60	62
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	150	159	169
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	21	22
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	80	85	90
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	50	53	56
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	64	67	69
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	6	6
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive		Retirement Achievements and Awards	PO_0116	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		RnM P: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0064	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Communication and Development	PO_0139	Good Governance and Compliance	318	337	349
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	11	12	12
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		IDP/ Budget/ SDF Public Participation Meetings	PO_0086	Good Governance and Compliance	276	292	302
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	20
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	13
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	2
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	10
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	319	341	365
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	28	30	32
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	118	126	135
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	147	157	168

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination	4	Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	196	209	224
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	22	23	25
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	47	51	54
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 833	1 961	2 098
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	32	33	34
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	17
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	318	337	347
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	424	449	463
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	106	112	116
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	424	449	463
Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media Co-ordination		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	53	56	58
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Public Participation Meeting	PO_0156	Good Governance and Compliance	278	294	312
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		IDP Planning and Revision	PO_0141	Good Governance and Compliance	578	612	649
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Risk Management	PO_0142	Good Governance and Compliance	208	212	220
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	27	28	29
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	15	16	17
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	536	573	613
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	46	50	53
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	248	265	284
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	11	12	12
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	246	264	282
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	47	51	54
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	473	506	541
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	125	134	144
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 512	1 618	1 731
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDS)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	24	27	27

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	24	25
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Governance Function		Procurement Reforms and Fighting Corruption	PO_0128	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	55
Governance Function		Risk Management	PO_0142	Good Governance and Compliance	134	137	142
Governance Function		Risk Management	PO_0142	Good Governance and Compliance	312	318	330
Governance Function		Risk Management	PO_0142	Good Governance and Compliance	1 272	1 348	1 396
Governance Function		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Governance Function		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	12	13	14
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	179	192	205
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	397	424	454
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	53	57	61
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	937	1 002	1 073
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	284	304	326
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	31	34	36
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	157	168	180
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 851	1 980	2 119
Governance Function		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Governance Function		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Governance Function		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Governance Function		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	8
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Integrated Public Transport Network	PO_0121	Valley of Possibility	132	145	150
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	26	27	28
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	16	16
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	131	134	136
Governance Function		Procurement Reforms and Fighting Corruption	PO_0128	Good Governance and Compliance	1 060	1 124	1 163
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	57	61	65
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	84	90	96

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	165	176	189
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	85	91	97
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5	6	6
Governance Function		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 050	1 124	1 203
Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs)		Local Economic Development:Project Implementation	PO_0122	Good Governance and Compliance	9 098	9 644	10 222
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Local Economic Development:Project Implementation	PO_0122	Good Governance and Compliance	608	610	632
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Risk Management	PO_0142	Good Governance and Compliance	2 051	2 052	2 129
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Research and Development	PO_0134	Good Governance and Compliance	145	148	153
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	28	28	29
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		RnM P: Other Assets: Housing: Capital Spares	PO_0066	Dignified Living	43	44	46
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Housing		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	124	126	130
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	56	57	59
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	69	71	73
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	17
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	17
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	43	44
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	18	19
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	14
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	257	262	270
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	31	32
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 511	1 617	1 730
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	279	298	319
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	31	33	35
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	19	20	21
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	68	73	78
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	318	340	364
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5 173	5 535	5 923
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	72	77	83
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	34	36	39
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	232	246	261
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	303	324	346
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	15
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	67	72	77
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	239	256	274
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	549	588	629
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	25	26	28
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	38
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	26	27	28
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	33
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	847	864	881
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Retirement Achievements and Awards	PO_0116	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	112	114	117
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	17
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	7	7
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	27	27	28
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	21	22
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Feasibility Studies	PO_0140	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	14

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	8 389	8 976	9 604
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	65	69	74
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	101	108	116
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	174	185	196
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	629	673	720
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	3
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	126	135	145
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	804	861	921
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 459	1 561	1 670
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	44	47	51
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		RECORD MANAGEMENT (LAND USE MANAGEMENT)	EPWP070	Dignified Living	75		
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	100	100	100
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	125	130	135
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	6	6
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	108	110	113
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	62	64	65
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Town Planning, Building Regulations and Enforcement, and City Engineer		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Housing		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	27
Housing		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Housing		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	95	97	100
Housing		Safety and Security	PO_0188	Safe Valley	156	159	165
Housing		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	67	68	70
Housing		Title Deed Restoration Programme	PO_0092	Dignified Living	337	346	346
Housing		Title Deed Restoration Programme	PO_0092	Dignified Living	246	251	260
Housing		Flats: Interior Upgrading - Kayamandi	PO_0200	Dignified Living	7 000	7 000	–
Housing		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	6 936	7 075	7 322

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Housing		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	117	119	121
Housing		RnM P: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0064	Good Governance and Compliance	167	170	176
Housing		Occupational Health and Safety	PO_0125	Good Governance and Compliance	54	56	57
Housing		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Housing		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	10	10
Housing		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	185	189	195
Housing		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	5
Housing		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Housing		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	91	93	95
Housing		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Housing		Title Deed Restoration Programme	PO_0092	Dignified Living	387	397	397
Housing		Title Deed Restoration Programme	PO_0092	Dignified Living	3	4	4
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9 998	10 698	11 447
Housing		IG: CLEANING OF RENTAL STOCK	EPWP009	Dignified Living	400	400	408
Housing		IG:RENTAL STOCK AND TRA SURVEY	EPWP010	Dignified Living	299	299	305
Housing		TITLE DEEDS RESTORATION PROGRAMME	EPWP024	Dignified Living	299	224	228
Housing		Artisan Assistants	EPWP056	Dignified Living	272	272	277
Housing		DRIVER	EPWP057	Dignified Living	101	101	103
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	151	161	173
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	135	144	154
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	174	185	196
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	952	1 018	1 090
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	484	518	554
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	179	191	205
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	970	1 038	1 111
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 600	2 782	2 977
Housing		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	85	91	–
Project Management Unit		TENDER ADMINISTRATION FOR ELECTRICAL SERVICES	EPWP075	Dignified Living	149		254 599
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	48	50	51
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Project Management Unit		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	100	110	
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	20	21
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	30	35	40
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	12
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	4
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	73	74	76
Project Management Unit		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	50	55	55
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		External Audit Waste Disposal Site	PO_0169	Dignified Living	2 400	2 496	2 596
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	12 134	12 862	13 312
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	22 472	23 820	24 654
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	83	85	87
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Finance Charges	PO_0155	Good Governance and Compliance	5 406	7 040	–
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Finance Charges	PO_0155	Good Governance and Compliance	9 172	9 631	10 113
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 960	3 019	3 080
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 888	1 963	2 042
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 497	2 547	2 598
Electricity		Bulk purchases: Electricity	PO_0152	Good Governance and Compliance	888 197	977 017	1 074 719
Electricity		Bulk purchases: Electricity Drakenstein	PO_0173	Good Governance and Compliance	74 441	81 885	90 073
Electricity		Safety and Security	PO_0188	Safe Valley	520	531	549
Electricity		RnM P: Electrical Infrastructure: HV Substations: MV Substation Equipment	PO_0012	Dignified Living	17	17	18
Electricity		Service Connections	PO_0135	Dignified Living	6 274	6 399	6 623
Electricity		General Systems Improvement: Stellenbosch	PO_0202	Valley of Possibility	6 340	6 530	6 759
Electricity		General Systems Improvement: Franschhoek	PO_0201	Valley of Possibility	3 500	3 500	3 623
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	84	85	88
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	27	28	29
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21 436	21 865	22 521
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 053	1 074	1 107
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 664	2 717	2 799
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8 016	8 177	8 422
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	347	354	365
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9 879	10 076	10 379
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	30	31	32
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 098	2 140	2 204

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	561	572	589
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	286	292	301
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	370	377	389
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	92	94	97
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	98	100	103
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	31
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	21 413	22 912	24 516
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	279	299	320
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	303	324	347
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	218	234	250
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 279	2 439	2 610
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	268	287	307
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	167	179	191
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 491	1 596	1 707
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	14	15	16
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 961	2 099	2 246
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 524	2 700	2 889
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 018	1 089	1 166
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 966	2 104	2 251
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	407	436	466
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4 702	5 031	5 384
Electricity		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	242	259	277
Electricity		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	1 146	1 174	1 198
Electricity		Finance Charges	PO_0155	Good Governance and Compliance	16 053	27 097	79 090
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	38
Electricity		Bad Debt: Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN2	Dignified Living	189	194	200
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	23	23	24
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	159	162	165
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	197	200	204
Electricity		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 120	1 142	1 165
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3 937	4 016	4 096
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5 119	5 221	5 326
Electricity		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	(190)	(194)	(200)
Electricity		Meter and ACD Audits	PO_0174	Good Governance and Compliance	114	117	121
Electricity		RnM P: Electrical Infrastructure: HV Substations: MV Substation Equipment	PO_0012	Dignified Living	10	10	11
Electricity		RnM C: Electrical Infrastructure: HV Substations: MV Substation Equipment	PO_0013	Dignified Living	20	20	21
Electricity		RnM P: Information and Communication Infrastructure: Core Layers: Electrical Equip	PO_0014	Dignified Living	2 064	2 106	2 179

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Electricity		RnM C: Information and Communication Infrastructure: Core Layers: Electrical Equip	PO_0015	Dignified Living	695	708	733
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	18
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	41	42	43
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	186	190	195
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	13
Electricity		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	763	793	825
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	117	119	121
Electricity		RnM P: Electrical Infrastructure: HV Substations: MV Substation Equipment	PO_0012	Dignified Living	2 991	3 051	3 143
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	137	142	147
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	130	133	135
Electricity		RnM P: Electrical Infrastructure: HV Substations: MV Substation Equipment	PO_0012	Dignified Living	728	743	769
Electricity		RnM C: Electrical Infrastructure: HV Substations: MV Substation Equipment	PO_0013	Dignified Living	8 000	8 264	8 528
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Electricity		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	3 127	3 252	3 383
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	53	54	55
Electricity		RnM P: Electrical Infrastructure: HV Substations: MV Substation Equipment	PO_0012	Dignified Living	2 081	2 122	2 186
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 581	1 613	1 645
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	282	293	302
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	354	361	368
Public Toilets		RnM C: Community Assets: Community Facilities: Public Ablution Facilities: Service C	PO_0077	Dignified Living	5	6	6
Public Toilets		RnM P: Community Assets: Community Facilities: Public Ablution Facilities: Service C	PO_0076	Dignified Living	7 158	7 394	7 631
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	28	29	30
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	867	884	911
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	18
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	17
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	37	38
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	458	467	481
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	214	218	225
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	19
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 547	1 655	1 771
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	116	124	133
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	208	222	238
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	519	555	594
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	23	25	27
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	269	288	308
Public Toilets		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	19	20	22
Public Toilets		RnM C: Community Assets: Community Facilities: Public Ablution Facilities: Service C	PO_0077	Dignified Living	593	604	623

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Public Toilets		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	104	106	108
Solid Waste Removal		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	385	393	406
Solid Waste Removal		RnM C: Solid Waste Disposal : Waste Drop-off Points : Earthworks	PO_0004	Dignified Living	5 220	5 450	5 640
Solid Waste Removal		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	2 652	2 653	2 706
Solid Waste Removal		Alternative Waste Disposal Facility	PO_0207	Green and Sustainable Valley		1 000	
Solid Waste Removal		Organic Waste Diversion	PO_0206	Green and Sustainable Valley	–	500	–
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	30	31	32
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	39
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	14
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 878	1 916	1 973
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	15
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	264	269	277
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	7	7
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	196	200	206
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	40	41	42
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	823	839	865
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	76	78	80
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	165	176	189
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	95	102	109
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	135	144	154
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	15 141	16 201	17 335
Solid Waste Removal		EPWP SOLID WASTE PROJECT	EPWP052	Dignified Living	797	–	
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 129	1 208	1 293
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	367	393	421
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	12
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 228	1 314	1 407
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	293	313	335
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	766	820	877
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 649	2 835	3 033
Solid Waste Removal		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	169	180	193
Solid Waste Removal		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	11 231	11 511	11 857
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Solid Waste Removal		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	7 949	8 267	8 598
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	165	168	171
Solid Waste Removal		RnM C: Solid Waste Disposal : Waste Drop-off Points : Earthworks	PO_0004	Dignified Living	3 174	3 313	3 413

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Solid Waste Removal		Bad Debt: Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN2	Dignified Living	1 109	1 137	1 160
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	130	133	136
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	88	90	92
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 421	1 478	1 522
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	5	16
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	453	462	471
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5 339	5 446	5 554
Solid Waste Removal		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	(1 110)	(1 138)	(1 172)
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	121	123	127
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	21	21
Water Storage		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Water Storage		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Civil Structure	PO_0042	Dignified Living	481	491	508
Water Storage		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	30	31	31
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	847	864	890
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 488	1 518	1 563
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	293	299	308
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	33	34	35
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	181	185	190
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	38	39	40
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	34	36	39
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 505	2 680	2 868
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	366	391	419
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	188	201	215
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	65	70	74
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	2	2
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	412	441	471
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	38	40	43
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	304	325	348
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	436	466	499
Water Storage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	25	27	29
Water Storage		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	4	4	4
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Water Storage		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Civil Structure	PO_0042	Dignified Living	1 608	1 640	1 690
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	570	581	593
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	33	35	36
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	146	149	152

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Roads		RnM P: Roads Infrastructure: Road Furniture: Road Furniture	PO_0036	Dignified Living	10	11	11
Roads		RnM P: Roads Infrastructure: Roads: Land	PO_0018	Dignified Living	6 891	7 029	7 275
Roads		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	338	345	352
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	34	35	36
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	39	40	41
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	65	67	69
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	18	19
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 576	2 627	2 706
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	69	70	72
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	170	173	178
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	116	119	122
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	429	437	450
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	34 861	35 558	36 625
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3 466	3 536	3 642
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	73	74	77
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 437	1 465	1 509
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	442	451	464
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	311	318	327
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	14 957	16 004	17 124
Roads		Cleaning of Stormwater	EPWP059	Dignified Living	400	520	530
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	3
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	101	108	116
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	177	189	202
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 113	1 191	1 274
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	411	440	471
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	10
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	908	972	1 040
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 955	2 092	2 239
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	712	762	815
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	224	239	256
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5 561	5 951	6 367
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	147	157	168
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	18
Roads		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	1 860	1 934	2 012
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	158	161	165
Roads		RnM P: Roads Infrastructure: Road Furniture: Road Furniture	PO_0036	Dignified Living	2 479	2 529	2 605

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Roads		RnM C: Roads Infrastructure: Road Furniture: Road Furniture	PO_0037	Dignified Living	59	60	62
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	111	115	119
Roads		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	19
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	364	371	379
Sewerage		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	6	6	6
Sewerage		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Civil Structure	PO_0024	Dignified Living	520	531	549
Sewerage		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Outfall Sewers: Civil Structures	PO_0022	Dignified Living	1 150	1 250	1 294
Sewerage		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Outfall Sewers: Civil Structures	PO_0022	Dignified Living	551	562	582
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	30	31	32
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	181	185	190
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 408	1 436	1 479
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	110	112	116
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 851	2 908	2 995
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	533	544	560
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17 579	17 931	18 469
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4 695	4 789	4 933
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5 374	5 481	5 646
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	97	99	102
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	54
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	15	15
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	77	82	88
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	84	90	96
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	11 347	12 142	12 991
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	825	882	944
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 241	1 328	1 421
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	23	25	26
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	203	217	233
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4 074	4 359	4 664
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	685	733	784
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	158	169	181
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	127	135	145
Sewerage		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 787	1 912	2 046
Sewerage		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	7 570	7 759	7 992
Sewerage		Finance Charges	PO_0155	Good Governance and Compliance	21 536	20 880	–
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sewerage		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	1 376	1 431	1 489
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	112	115	117
Sewerage		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	134	137	141
Sewerage		Bad Debt: Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN2	Dignified Living	959	983	1 003
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 081	2 122	2 165
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	314	326	336
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	260	265	271
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	547	558	569
Sewerage		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	(960)	(984)	(1 013)
Sewerage		Drinking Water Quality	PO_0097	Dignified Living	264	273	283
Sewerage		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	1 500	1 650	1 708
Sewerage		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Outfall Sewers: Civil Structures	PO_0022	Dignified Living	50	50	52
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Sewerage		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	793	825	858
Sewerage		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	300	325	335
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	115	120	123
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	104	106	108
Sewerage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	12	12	12
Waste Water Treatment		Drinking Water Quality	PO_0097	Dignified Living	187	191	198
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	1 248	1 273	1 318
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	1 350	1 500	1 545
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 115	2 185	2 255
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	38	40	41
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	68	69	70
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	58	60	61
Waste Water Treatment		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	6 800	6 850	6 850
Waste Water Treatment		Drinking Water Quality	PO_0097	Dignified Living	187	191	198
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	750	1 500	1 553
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Civil Structure	PO_0024	Dignified Living	52	53	55
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		RnM C: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Civil Structure	PO_0025	Dignified Living	13	13	14
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Civil Structure	PO_0024	Dignified Living	445	454	467

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 717	2 807	2 897
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	3	4
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	73	75	76
Waste Water Treatment		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	6 800	6 850	6 850
Waste Water Treatment		Drinking Water Quality	PO_0097	Dignified Living	187	191	198
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	3 000	4 500	4 658
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Outfall Sewers: Civil Structures	PO_0022	Dignified Living	100	100	104
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	214	229	245
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	50	53	57
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	59	63	68
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	37	40	43
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Outfall Sewers: Civil Structures	PO_0022	Dignified Living	1 800	2 250	2 318
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	893	911	929
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	104	106	108
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	20
Waste Water Treatment		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	10 000	10 000	10 000
Waste Water Treatment		Drinking Water Quality	PO_0097	Dignified Living	520	531	549
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	7 950	10 000	10 350
Waste Water Treatment		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	10 500	10 815	11 194
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Civil Structure	PO_0024	Dignified Living	100	100	104
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	416	424	433
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	135	138	142
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	526	536	552
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 099	1 121	1 155
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	23	23
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	31
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	208	222	238
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	202	216	231
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	18 550	19 849	21 238
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 489	1 594	1 705
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	947	1 014	1 084
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	12	13	14
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 552	1 661	1 777
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6 235	6 671	7 138

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 917	2 052	2 195
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	299	320	342
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	212	227	242
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 452	3 694	3 952
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Waste Water Treatment		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	5 724	5 953	6 191
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	208	212	216
Waste Water Treatment		RnM C: Transport Assets	PO_0058	Good Governance and Compliance	3 121	3 184	3 279
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	18
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	634	647	660
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	65	68	70
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	229	233	238
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	558	569	580
Waste Water Treatment		Drinking Water Quality	PO_0097	Dignified Living	83	85	88
Waste Water Treatment		RnM P: Sanitation Infrastructure: Waste Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0038	Dignified Living	783	799	827
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	150	153	158
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	343	367	393
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	26	28	30
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	71	76	81
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	302	323	346
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	27	29	31
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5	6	6
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Waste Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	60	64	68
Roads		RnM P: Roads Infrastructure: Roads: Pavements	PO_0020	Dignified Living	526	536	555
Roads		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	58	60	61
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	99	101	104
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	20	21
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	54	55	57
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	80	82	84
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	26	27
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 317	2 364	2 435
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 911	1 950	2 008
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	81	83	85
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 327	2 490	2 665
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	175	187	200
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	2	2
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	119	128	137
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	505	540	578
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	235	252	269
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	35	38	40
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	405	433	463
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	25	27	29
Roads		RnM P: Roads Infrastructure: Roads: Pavements	PO_0020	Dignified Living	36	36	37
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	28	29	30
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	36	37	38
Storm Water Management		RnM C: Roads Infrastructure: Road Structures: Road Bridges	PO_0186	Dignified Living	3 121	3 184	3 295
Storm Water Management		RnM P: Storm water Infrastructure: Attenuation: Drainage	PO_0026	Dignified Living	3 500	3 700	3 900
Storm Water Management		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	68	69	70
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	106	108	112
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7 544	7 695	7 926
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	31
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	12
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	531	541	558
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	8	8
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	507	517	533
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	49	50	51
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	11	12	13
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	153	163	175
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	31	34	36
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	7 555	8 084	8 650
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	519	555	594
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	659	706	755
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	85	91	97
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6	7	7
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	846	905	968
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	114	122	130
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	183	196	210
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	757	810	867
Storm Water Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	105	112	120

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Storm Water Management		RnM P: Storm water Infrastructure: Attenuation: Drainage	PO_0026	Dignified Living	209	213	220
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	57	59	61
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Storm Water Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	156	159	162
Roads		RnM P: Roads Infrastructure: Road Furniture: Road Furniture	PO_0036	Dignified Living	546	557	576
Roads		RnM P: Roads Infrastructure: Roads: Earthworks	PO_0016	Dignified Living	8 734	8 909	9 087
Roads		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	163	166	169
Roads		RnM P: Maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure	PO_0172	Dignified Living	278	306	7 878
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4 653	4 979	5 327
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	34	36	39
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	12
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	285	305	326
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	145	156	166
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	3
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	326	348	373
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	596	638	683
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	374	400	428
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	70	75	80
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	391	419	448
Roads		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	41	44	47
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Roads		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	6	6	6
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	234	238	243
Roads		RnM C: Roads Infrastructure: Roads: Pavements	PO_0021	Dignified Living	3 741	3 816	3 892
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	116	118	122
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	21	11
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Roads		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	94	96	97
Solid Waste Disposal (Landfill Sites)		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	4 240	4 494	4 652
Water Treatment		Drinking Water Quality	PO_0097	Dignified Living	780	796	824
Water Treatment		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Metal Work	PO_0034	Dignified Living	450	500	518
Water Treatment		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Pipe Work	PO_0044	Dignified Living	104	106	110
Water Treatment		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	15	15
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	19
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 042	1 115	1 193

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	78	84	89
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	196	209	224
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	455	486	520
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	19	20	22
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	74	79	85
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	181	194	207
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Water Treatment		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	476	495	515
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	56	57	59
Water Treatment		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Metal Work	PO_0034	Dignified Living	3 750	4 125	4 249
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	47	48	49
Water Treatment		Drinking Water Quality	PO_0097	Dignified Living	780	796	824
Water Treatment		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Mechanical Equipment	PO_0032	Dignified Living	350	400	414
Water Treatment		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Pipe Work	PO_0044	Dignified Living	140	143	148
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	114	117	120
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	7	7
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	51	54	58
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4 252	4 550	4 868
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	232	248	266
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	319	342	366
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	564	604	646
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 192	1 275	1 365
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	64	69	73
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	313	335	359
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	739	791	847
Water Treatment		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	38	41	43
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Water Treatment		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	22	23	24
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	23	23
Water Treatment		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Pipe Work	PO_0044	Dignified Living	1 103	1 125	1 159
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	62	64	65
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	14
Water Treatment		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	55	56	58
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Water Treatment		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	15	15	16
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	117	119	122

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Water Treatment		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Metal Work	PO_0034	Dignified Living	43	44	45
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	30
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	50	51	52
Water Treatment		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 522	1 552	1 583
Water Distribution		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Bulk Mains: Pipe Work	PO_0030	Dignified Living	1 250	1 500	1 553
Water Distribution		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Bulk Mains: Pipe Work	PO_0030	Dignified Living	2 472	2 522	2 610
Water Distribution		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	947	966	985
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	39
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	55	56	57
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6 149	6 272	6 460
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 872	2 930	3 017
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 235	2 280	2 348
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	43	44	45
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15 092	15 394	15 856
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	28
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	357	364	375
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	413	421	434
Water Storage		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	224	228	235
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 421	1 449	1 493
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	55
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	762	778	801
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	194	198	204
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	491	501	516
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	10
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	349	373	400
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	219	234	251
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	18 278	19 558	20 927
Water Distribution		Cleaning of Reservoir sites	EPWP058	Dignified Living	400	453	462
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	743	796	851
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 389	2 557	2 736
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 484	2 657	2 843
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	322	344	368
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 611	3 863	4 134
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	265	284	304

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 260	1 348	1 443
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 115	3 333	3 567
Water Distribution		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	164	176	188
Water Distribution		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	17 094	17 521	18 047
Water Distribution		GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING OF WATER TREATMENT, WASTEWATER TREATMENT	EPWP076	Dignified Living	800		
Water Distribution		Finance Charges	PO_0155	Good Governance and Compliance	20 464	22 742	–
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Water Distribution		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	1 908	1 984	2 064
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	125	127	130
Water Distribution		RnM P: Water Supply Infrastructure: Water Treatment: Metal Work	PO_0034	Dignified Living	2 206	2 250	2 317
Water Distribution		Department of Water Affairs	PO_0098	Dignified Living	7 781	8 037	8 295
Water Distribution		COCT Water	PO_0100	Dignified Living	37 564	38 804	40 045
Water Distribution		Bad Debt: Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN2	Dignified Living	5 567	5 706	5 820
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6 481	6 689	6 903
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	167	174	179
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	12
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	286	292	298
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	224	228	233
Water Distribution		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	350	350	357
Water Distribution		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	(5 572)	(5 711)	(5 883)
Water Distribution		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	580	540	500
Administrative and Corporate Support		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	0	1	1
Administrative and Corporate Support		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	231	235	243
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	6	6
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	39
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	51	52	53
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	8	8
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	257	262	270
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	126	128	132
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	15
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	181	193	207
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	30	32	35
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	44	47	51
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	15
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	78	84	89
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6 000	6 435	6 902
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	35	37	40

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	25	27	28
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 896	2 028	2 170
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	288	308	330
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	52	56	59
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	104	106	108
Administrative and Corporate Support		Trade Union	PO_0117	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Administrative and Corporate Support		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	6	6	7
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	785	801	817
Administrative and Corporate Support		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Administrative and Corporate Support		Retirement Achievements and Awards	PO_0116	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Human Resources		Human Resource Management	PO_0118	Good Governance and Compliance	680	697	722
Human Resources		Human Resource Management	PO_0118	Good Governance and Compliance	233	238	246
Human Resources		Work Integrated Learners/ Interns	PO_0119	Valley of Possibility	114	117	121
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 091	3 308	3 539
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6 756	7 229	7 735
Supply Chain Management		IG Stores Wardens	EPWP069	Dignified Living	–	–	–
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 522	2 699	2 887
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	24 752	26 485	28 339
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5 221	5 482	5 756
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6 276	6 716	7 186
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	44	47	51
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 411	1 510	1 615
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	796	851	911
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	148	158	169
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	27	29	31
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	368	394	422
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	51	54	58
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	46	49	53
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	790	845	905
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9 825	10 513	11 248
Human Resources		Finance Charges	PO_0155	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	114	117	119
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4 463	4 775	5 110
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	15

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Human Resources		Operational Cost: Skills development levy	PO_0151	Good Governance and Compliance	5 798	6 204	6 638
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	6	6
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	41	41	42
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	54
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	40	41	42
Human Resources		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	3 739	3 814	3 890
Human Resources		Work Integrated Learners/ Interns	PO_0119	Valley of Possibility	377	384	392
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	99	101	103
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7 688	8 226	8 802
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 108	1 144	1 181
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	260	265	271
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6	7	7
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	206	220	236
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	150	161	172
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	20
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	19
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	89	95	102
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 184	1 267	1 355
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	32	34	37
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	5
Human Resources		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	11	11	12
Human Resources		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	109	111	114
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	22	23
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	47	51	54
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 177	1 259	1 348
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	102	109	117
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	486	520	557
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	235	251	269
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	543	581	621
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6 768	7 242	7 749
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	19
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	11	12	12

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	16	16
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Administrative and Corporate Support		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	52	54	56
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	80	81	83
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	612	624	637
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Administrative and Corporate Support		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	44	47	50
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	901	964	1 031
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	78	83	89
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	318	340	364
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	416	445	476
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5 178	5 541	5 928
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Administrative and Corporate Support		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	8	9	9
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	54
Legal Services		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	8 500	8 781	9 061
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Legal Services		Disaster Relief	0-0022	Safe Valley	–	–	–
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	272	292	312
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	24	25	27
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	75	80	86
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	235	251	269
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	118	126	135
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 567	1 676	1 794
Legal Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	23	24	26
Administrative and Corporate Support		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Administrative and Corporate Support		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	21	22
Mayor and Council		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	43	44	46
Mayor and Council		Implementation of Ward Priorities	PO_0088	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Mayor and Council		Implementation of Ward Priorities	PO_0088	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Mayor and Council		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	235	240	248
Mayor and Council		Integrated Public Transport Network	PO_0121	Valley of Possibility	3	3	3
Mayor and Council		Eyes and Ears Project	PO_0196	Valley of Possibility	12	12	13
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	37	38
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	34	35	36

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	866	884	910
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	144	147	152
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	102	104	107
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	19
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	12
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Mayor and Council		Eyes and Ears Project	PO_0196	Valley of Possibility	107	114	122
Supply Chain Management		IG Stores Wardens	EPWP069	Dignified Living	363	-	-
Mayor and Council		IG : WARD OFFICE	EPWP033	Dignified Living	-	-	-
Mayor and Council		Implementation of Ward Priorities	PO_0088	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
#N/A		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	400	450	500
Mayor and Council		Implementation of Ward Priorities	PO_0088	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Mayor and Council		Eyes and Ears Project	PO_0196	Valley of Possibility	16	16	16
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	121	123	126
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	14
Mayor and Council		IG : WARD OFFICE	EPWP033	Dignified Living	400	-	-
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	297	303	309
Mayor and Council		Implementation of Ward Priorities	PO_0088	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	34	34	35
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	73	74	76
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	12	12
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	17
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	62	64	65
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Mayor and Council		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	21	21	22
Mayor and Council		Implementation of Ward Priorities	PO_0088	Good Governance and Compliance	5 750	6 900	8 050
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	32	32	33
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	20	21
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	223	234	246
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	711	746	784
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	51	53	56
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	22	23	25
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	784	823	864

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	42	44	46
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	34	36	38
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	223	234	246
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	946	993	1 043
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	51	53	56
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	942	989	1 038
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	51	53	56
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	200	210	221
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	10 207	10 717	11 253
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	379	398	418
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	308	323	339
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	35	37	39
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	223	235	246
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	11 483	12 057	12 660
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	1 702	1 787	1 876
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	237	248	261
Mayor and Council		Remuneration of councillors	PO_0150	Good Governance and Compliance	117	123	129
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	15
Mayor and Council		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	29	30	32
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	22	22
Mayor and Council				Good Governance and Compliance	500	-	-
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	73	74	76
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Mayor and Council		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	13
Mayor and Council		Ward Committees	PO_0147	Good Governance and Compliance	1 410	1 480	1 554
#N/A		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	100	150	200
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	1	1	1
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	74	76	77
Information Technology		RnM C: Information and Communication Infrastructure: Capital Spares	PO_0008	Dignified Living	109	111	115
Information Technology		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	145	147	153
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	217	222	228
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	176	180	185
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	155	158	163

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	24	25	26
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4 859	4 956	5 105
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	35	37	40
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 413	1 512	1 618
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	240	256	274
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	122	131	140
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	607	650	695
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	934	1 000	1 070
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	565	604	647
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	653	699	748
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	8 125	8 694	9 303
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	67	72	77
Information Technology		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	82	88	94
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	27	28	28
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Information Technology		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	18	18	19
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	30	31	32
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Information Technology		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	6
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Information Technology		Website Development and Maintenance	PO_0148	Good Governance and Compliance	500	510	520
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6 248	6 373	6 501
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	531	541	552
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18 239	18 604	18 976
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3 329	3 396	3 464
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 913	2 971	3 031
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	54
Information Technology		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	134	137	139
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	118	120	124
Property Services		Research and Development	PO_0134	Good Governance and Compliance	109	111	115
Property Services		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	54	55	57
Property Services		Rehabilitation and Beautification	PO_0107	Green and Sustainable Valley	52	53	55
Property Services		Municipal Properties	PO_0124	Valley of Possibility	2 088	2 130	2 204
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	39
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	193	196	202
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	262	267	275
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	527	537	554
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	23	23
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	852	869	895
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	107	109	112
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	51	52	53
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	58	59	61
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	8	8
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	23	24
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	188	192	198
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	18	18
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	15
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	670	717	767
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	57	61	65
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	250	267	286
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	439	470	503
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	15
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	302	324	346
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	45	48	52
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	47	51	54
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 600	3 851	4 121
Property Services		MUNICIPAL TOWNHALL COMPLEX AND NPK BUILDING	EPWP077	Dignified Living	240		
Property Services		STRUCTURAL UPGRADE OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS	EPWP078	Dignified Living	149		
Property Services		MOUNTAIN BREEZE CARAVAN PARK	EPWP079	Dignified Living	160		
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	10
Property Services		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	307	319	332
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	105	107	109
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6 569	6 700	6 834
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	36	36	37
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	48	49	50
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	8
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	19
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	210	214	219
Property Services		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Property Services		Occupational Health and Safety	PO_0125	Good Governance and Compliance	109	111	115
Property Services		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Property Services		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	5 427	5 535	5 729

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	934	953	981
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	18	19
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	13
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	9	9
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	20	21
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	113	115	119
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	135	138	142
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3 548	3 619	3 727
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	138	141	145
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	707	721	743
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	15	15
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	54	55	56
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	30
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	204	208	214
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	247	252	259
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	927	946	974
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	151	154	159
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	20
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	391	398	410
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	44	47	51
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	551	589	631
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	67	71	76
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	770	824	881
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	85	91	98
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	115	123	132
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	3
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	356	381	408
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4 426	4 735	5 067
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	68	69	71

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	73	74	76
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 040	1 061	1 082
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Property Services		1 Municipal Running Cost	0-0001	Good Governance and Compliance	—	—	—
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	39
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	551	589	630
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	99	106	113
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	18	19
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	99	106	113
Property Services		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Property Services		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	54
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	22	23	23
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	59	60	62
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	134	136	140
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	—	—	—
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	33	34	35
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	33	33	34
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	177	181	186
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	20	21
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	20
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	15
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	60	65	69
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	347	372	398
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	420	449	481
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	95	102	109
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	181	194	208
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	137	147	157
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	384	411	440
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	322	344	368
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	41	44	47
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 722	3 983	4 262
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 819	1 947	2 083
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	510	546	584
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	29	31	33
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	82	87	94
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	25	27	28
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	5
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	26	26
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	14	15	15
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 224	1 248	1 273
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	23	23	24
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	54
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	62	64	65
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	62	64	65
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Specialised Project	PO_0132	Safe Valley	21	21	21
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	13
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	14
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	24	24	25
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	9	10	10
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Retirement Achievements and Awards	PO_0116	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	10
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	25	27	29
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	57	61	65
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	292	313	334
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	246	263	281
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	135	144	154
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	911	975	1 043

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	6
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	44	45	45
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Environmental:Nursery	PO_0109	Green and Sustainable Valley	36	37	38
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	156	159	165
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	726	741	767
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	24	24	25
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	100	102	105
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	83	84	87
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	121	124	127
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	49	50	52
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	19
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	16	16
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	23	23	24
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	20
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	25	27	28
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	98	104	112
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	266	284	304
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	333	357	382
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	135	145	155
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	123	131	141
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	19
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 164	2 315	2 477
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		CEMETRIES CLEARING AND CLEANING	EPWP051	Dignified Living	741	200	204
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	125	127	131
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	54	55	56
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	317	330	343
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	30	31	32
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	125	127	130
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	50	51	52

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
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R thousand	4						
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoriums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Recreational Facilities		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Recreational Facilities		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	200	161	167
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	31
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6	7	7
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	11	12	13
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	129	138	147
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	217	232	248
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	473	507	542
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	76	81	87
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	71	76	81
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 555	1 664	1 780
Recreational Facilities		EPWP SWIMMING POOL PUMP MAINTENANCE OPERATOR	EPWP064	Dignified Living	40	40	41
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	160	163	168
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	93	95	97
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	47	48	49
Recreational Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Biodiversity and Landscape		Environmental: Catchment and Forestry	PO_0105	Green and Sustainable Valley	1 451	1 523	1 576
Biodiversity and Landscape		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	304	106	110
Biodiversity and Landscape		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	76	77	80
Biodiversity and Landscape		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	206	210	214
Biodiversity and Landscape		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	12	13	13
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	3
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	3
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	21	22
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	17
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	17
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	18
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	153	156	161
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	15
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	26	26
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	31	33	36
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
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Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	47	50	54
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	177	190	203
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	545	583	624
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	491	525	562
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	287	307	329
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	252	270	288
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	19
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 133	3 352	3 587
Biodiversity and Landscape		Biodiversity	EPWP065	Dignified Living	467	480	490
Biodiversity and Landscape		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	34	35	36
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	44
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	59	60	62
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Biodiversity and Landscape		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	1 297	1 348	1 402
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	518	519	529
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	146	149	152
Biodiversity and Landscape		COVID 19 Expenditure	PO_0103	Safe Valley	114	117	119
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	33	34	35
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Population Development		Community Development Initiatives	PO_0087	Valley of Possibility	500	530	562
Population Development		Youth Projects	PO_0183	Valley of Possibility	2 601	2 653	2 746
Population Development		Municipal Properties	PO_0124	Valley of Possibility	40	42	45
Population Development		Youth and Elderly Projects	PO_0180	Valley of Possibility	312	318	330
Population Development		Homeless and Disability Projects	PO_0181	Valley of Possibility	123	125	130
Population Development		Children and Gender	PO_0182	Valley of Possibility	130	133	137
Population Development		Junior Town Council	PO_0195	Valley of Possibility	83	85	88
Population Development		Provincial CDW Programme	PO_0194	Valley of Possibility	4	4	4
Population Development		Disability Projects	PO_0160	Valley of Possibility	260	265	275
Population Development		Youth and Elderly Projects	PO_0180	Valley of Possibility	280	285	295
Population Development		Homeless and Disability Projects	PO_0181	Valley of Possibility	255	260	269
Population Development		Children and Gender	PO_0182	Valley of Possibility	338	344	356
Population Development		Junior Town Council	PO_0195	Valley of Possibility	129	131	136
Population Development		Provincial CDW Programme	PO_0194	Valley of Possibility	5	5	5
Population Development		Children and Gender	PO_0182	Valley of Possibility	71	73	74
Population Development		Junior Town Council	PO_0195	Valley of Possibility	255	260	265
Population Development		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	416	424	439
Population Development		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Population Development		Occupational Health and Safety	PO_0125	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Population Development		Youth and Elderly Projects	PO_0180	Valley of Possibility	50	51	53
Population Development		Homeless and Disability Projects	PO_0181	Valley of Possibility	20	21	22
Population Development		Children and Gender	PO_0182	Valley of Possibility	38	39	40
Population Development		Junior Town Council	PO_0195	Valley of Possibility	31	32	33

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
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R thousand	4						
Population Development		Provincial CDW Programme	PO_0194	Valley of Possibility	4	4	4
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	47	48	49
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	25	26
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	21	22
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	33	33	34
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	2	2
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	12
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	174	177	183
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	28	28	29
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	211	215	222
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	105	107	110
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	19
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	36	36	37
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	20
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	32	32	33
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	7
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	25	26
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	91	92	95
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	60	61	63
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	3
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	48	49	50
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4 748	5 080	5 436
Population Development		IG : COMMUNITY DEV OFFICE ASSISTANT	EPWP006	Dignified Living	80	-	-
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	33	35	38
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	19
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	203	216	228
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	356	381	408
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	119	128	137
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	81	87	93
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	72	77	82
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	423	452	484
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	826	884	945

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
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R thousand	4						
Population Development		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	32	34	36
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	62	64	65
Population Development		Implementation of Ward Priorities	PO_0088	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Population Development		Youth and Elderly Projects	PO_0180	Valley of Possibility	21	22	22
Population Development		Homeless and Disability Projects	PO_0181	Valley of Possibility	90	92	93
Population Development		Children and Gender	PO_0182	Valley of Possibility	65	67	68
Population Development		Provincial CDW Programme	PO_0194	Valley of Possibility	8	8	8
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Population Development		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	72	75	78
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Population Development		Homeless and Disability Projects	PO_0181	Valley of Possibility	51	52	53
Population Development		Junior Town Council	PO_0195	Valley of Possibility	10	11	12
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	62	64	65
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	8	8
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	41	41	42
Population Development		Junior Town Council	PO_0195	Valley of Possibility	51	52	53
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Population Development		Workshop/Catering	PO_0090	Valley of Possibility	13	13	13
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Population Development		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	27	28	28
Population Development		Youth and Elderly Projects	PO_0180	Valley of Possibility	10	11	11
Population Development		Children and Gender	PO_0182	Valley of Possibility	36	36	37
Population Development		Junior Town Council	PO_0195	Valley of Possibility	10	11	11
Population Development		Homeless Projects	PO_0161	Valley of Possibility	106	112	119
Population Development		Grant-in-Aid	PO_0089	Valley of Possibility	7 738	8 202	8 694
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	23	23	24
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	25	26
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Disaster Management		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	77	79	81
Disaster Management		Disaster Management Plan	PO_0210	Safe Valley	1 000	500	500
Disaster Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Disaster Management		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	300	250	200
#N/A		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	24	30	35
#N/A		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	3

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
#N/A		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
#N/A		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	16	18
#N/A		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Disaster Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Disaster Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	177	180	186
Disaster Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	10	10	11
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	289	310	331
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	203	217	233
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	1	1	1
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	27	29	31
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	180	192	206
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	103	110	117
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	176	189	202
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	125	134	143
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	1 420	1 520	1 626
Disaster Management		IG : EPWP DISASTER ASSISTANTS	EPWP003	Dignified Living	245	245	250
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	17	18	19
Disaster Management		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	28	30	32
Disaster Management		Disaster Relief	PO_0104	Safe Valley	5	5	5
Disaster Management		Disaster Relief	PO_0104	Safe Valley	7	7	8
Disaster Management		Disaster Relief	PO_0104	Safe Valley	1	1	1
Disaster Management		Transport Assets	PO_0191	Safe Valley	137	142	148
Disaster Management		Disaster Relief	PO_0104	Safe Valley	10	11	11
Disaster Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Disaster Management		Disaster Relief	PO_0104	Safe Valley	8	9	9
Disaster Management		Disaster Relief	PO_0104	Safe Valley	5 213	5 526	5 857
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	76	77	80
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	92	94	96
Fire Fighting and Protection		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	2 602	2 654	2 707
Fire Fighting and Protection		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	181	184	191
Fire Fighting and Protection		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	312	318	330
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	380	388	400
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	140	143	148
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	27	28	28
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	263	269	277
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 183	1 207	1 243
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	27	27	28
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	63	65	66
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	204	218	234
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 896	3 099	3 316
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	444	475	508
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	3 328	3 561	3 810
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	3 547	3 795	4 061
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	193	206	220
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	1 355	1 449	1 551
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 796	2 992	3 201
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 014	2 154	2 305
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	1 120	1 199	1 283
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	1 864	1 995	2 135
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	70	75	81
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	12	13	14
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	220	235	251
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	56	60	64
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	139	149	159
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 364	2 530	2 707
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	17 586	18 817	20 135
Fire Fighting and Protection		Fire Assistants	EPWP068	Dignified Living	693	–	–
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	299	320	342
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	8	9	9
Fire Fighting and Protection		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	23	25	26
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	205	209	215
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	88	90	91
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	14
Fire Fighting and Protection		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	2 808	2 920	3 037
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	874	891	909
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	12	13	13
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	28	29	29
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	50	51	52
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	12
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	234	243	251
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	98	100	102

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Fire Fighting and Protection		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	33	34	35
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	133	136	140
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	248	253	261
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	119	121	125
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	324	331	341
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	90	92	94
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	15
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	19	20	21
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	48	51	55
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	301	322	345
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 147	1 227	1 313
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	28	30	32
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	368	394	422
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	237	254	272
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	80	86	92
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	34	36	39
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 170	3 392	3 629
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	8
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	32	33	34
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	429	437	446
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	23	24	25
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	137	140	143
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	77	78	80
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	43	44
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	46	47	48
Nature Conservation		Environmental: Catchment and Forestry	PO_0105	Green and Sustainable Valley	260	265	275
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	18	19

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	14
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	350	356	367
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	5	5
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	16
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Nature Conservation		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	10
Nature Conservation		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Nature Conservation		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	10
Nature Conservation		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	102	109	117
Nature Conservation		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	98	105	112
Nature Conservation		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	42	45	49
Nature Conservation		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	44	47	50
Nature Conservation		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	530	567	607
Nature Conservation		Urban Forestry	EPWP038	Dignified Living	501	440	449
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Nature Conservation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Nature Conservation		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	66	67	68
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Environmental: Catchment and Forestry	PO_0105	Green and Sustainable Valley	235	239	248
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	100	110	114
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	27	28	29
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	19
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	20	21	23
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	34	37	39
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	187	201	215
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		"EPWP JONKERSHOEK PICNIC SITE ACTIVITY FACILITATOR"	EPWP066	Dignified Living	181	240	245
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		"EPWP JONKERSHOEK PICNIC SITE ACTIVITY FACILITATOR "	EPWP060	Dignified Living	-	-	-
Recreational Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	62	66	71
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	55
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	34	35	36
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	156	159	162
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	21	22
Civil Defence		Municipal Properties	PO_0124	Valley of Possibility	3	3	3
Civil Defence		Animal Care	PO_0131	Safe Valley	120	150	155
Civil Defence		Safety and Security	PO_0188	Safe Valley	75 000	78 750	82 680
Civil Defence		CSF: Protection Services	PO_0187	Safe Valley	57	58	60
Civil Defence		RnM P: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0055	Good Governance and Compliance	49	50	51
Civil Defence		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	5
Civil Defence		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	1 624	1 656	1 689
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 049	1 070	1 102
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	101	103	106
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	428	437	450
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	766	782	805
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	23	23
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	35	36	37
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	10
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	31	32
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	248	265	284
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	118	126	135
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0188	Safe Valley	1 834	1 962	2 100
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	34 100	36 487	39 042
Civil Defence		LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RELATED SERVICES	EPWP062	Dignified Living	3 173	4 304	4 390
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 009	2 150	2 301
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	165	176	189
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	12	12	13
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	536	573	614
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	9 014	9 645	10 320
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	1 902	2 035	2 177
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	372	398	426
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 978	3 186	3 409

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	4 292	4 592	4 914
Civil Defence		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	196	210	225
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	364	371	379
Civil Defence		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	3 121	3 246	3 376
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	208	212	216
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	83	85	87
Civil Defence		K9 Unit	PO_0204	Safe Valley	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3 825	3 902	4 019
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	112	114	116
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4 800	5 040	5 292
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	66	68	71
Civil Defence		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Civil Defence		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 000	2 100	2 205
Civil Defence		Reservist Law Enforcement Officers	PO_0130	Safe Valley	51	52	53
#N/A		SPCA	PO_0131	Safe Valley	1 834	1 944	2 060
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Properties	PO_0124	Valley of Possibility	3	4	4
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	18
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	6
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	13
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	17
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	131	141	151
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	117	119	120
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	48	49	49
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	54	55	55
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	15
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	675	682	689
Libraries and Archives		RnM P: Community Assets: Community Facilities: Libraries: Buildings	PO_0074	Dignified Living	3	3	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	7	7
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	16	17

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Libraries and Archives		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Properties	PO_0124	Valley of Possibility	5	5	5
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	14
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	41	42	43
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	28
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	91	92	93
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	85	85	86
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	15
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	101	102	103
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	15
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	776	784	792
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	19
Libraries and Archives		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	31	32	34
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	10	10
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	15	15
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	—	—	—
Libraries and Archives		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	13
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Libraries and Archives		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	30
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	7	7
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	25	26
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	230	232	234
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	139	140	141
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	11	12	12
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	106	107	109
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	844	852	861
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Libraries and Archives		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	8
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	14
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	15	15
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	123	124	125
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	39	39	40
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	57	57	58
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	707	714	721
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	18	18
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Libraries and Archives		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Libraries and Archives		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	1 161	1 173	1 185
Libraries and Archives		Community Development:Library Programmes	PO_0094	Valley of Possibility	16	16	17
Libraries and Archives		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	4	4	4
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	49	50	52
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	43	44	45
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	24	24	25
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	78	80	82
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	28	29	29
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	545	551	556
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	14
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	481	485	490
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	17
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	273	276	278
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	305	326	349
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 757	2 785	2 812
Human Resources		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	15
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	14
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Libraries and Archives		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	150	156	162
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	55	55	56
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Libraries and Archives		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	8	8
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	15
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	2	2
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	138	139	141
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	92	93	94
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	120	129	138
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	43	43	44
Libraries and Archives		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	464	469	473
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Libraries and Archives		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	156	159	165
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	10
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	30
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	8
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	14
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	20
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	93	99	106
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	346	370	396
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	117	126	134
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	117	125	134
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	85	91	98

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	19
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	391	418	447
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE	EPWP018	Dignified Living	792	672	685
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	125	127	131
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	73	74	76
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	36	37	38
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	8
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Environmental:Nursery	PO_0109	Green and Sustainable Valley	114	117	121
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM P: Community Assets: Community Facilities: Parks: External Facilities	PO_0060	Dignified Living	85	87	90
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	757	772	799
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	612	624	637
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	1 051	1 072	1 109
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	84	86	88
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	565	576	594
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	10
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	77	78	81
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	378	385	397
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	25	26
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	62	63	65
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	39
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	183	187	193
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	372	379	391
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	43	44	45
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	115	124	132
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	8
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	168	179	192
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	601	643	688
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 935	2 071	2 216
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	772	826	884
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	721	772	826
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	353	377	404
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	785	840	899

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	44	47	50
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	101	108	116
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	10 544	11 282	12 072
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		STELLENBOSCH PARK WARDENS	EPWP008	Dignified Living	1 048	621	634
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	250	255	262
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	117	120	122
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	1 720	1 789	1 860
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	156	159	162
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	50	51	53
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	50	51	52
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Environmental:Nursery	PO_0109	Green and Sustainable Valley	73	74	77
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	548	559	579
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	89	91	92
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM C: Transport Assets	PO_0058	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	936	955	989
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	16
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	31
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	28	30	33
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	37	40	43
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	189	202	217
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	431	461	494
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	288	309	330
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	224	240	257
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	138	148	158
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	31	34	36
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 294	2 454	2 626
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		IG : PARKS FHK MAINTENANCE & CLEANING	EPWP005	Dignified Living	667	200	204
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	156	159	164
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	43	44
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	420	437	455
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	104	106	108
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	-	-	-
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	22	23

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	19	20	20
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	15
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	92	94	97
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	48	49	50
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	325	338	351
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	12	13	13
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	17	17
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	23	23	24
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	3	3
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	238	243	250
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	124	128	134
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	20	19	19
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	104	106	108
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	23	23	24
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	32	32
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	14
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	20
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	39
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	14
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	177	180	184
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	47	48	50
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	100	74	76
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	91	93	95
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	16
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	35	38	41
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	45	48	51
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	197	210	225
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	655	701	750
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	481	515	551
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	177	189	202
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	225	241	258
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 967	3 175	3 397
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	28	29	29
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	17	18	18
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	15	16	17
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	4	4
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	—	—	—
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	10
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	12	12
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	156	159	162
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	64	65	67
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	116	118	122
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	278	283	289
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM P: Community Assets: Sport and Recreation Facilities: Outdoor Facilities: Civil S	PO_0062	Dignified Living	16	16	16
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	1 925	1 963	2 032
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	60	61	63
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	320	350	362
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	17
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	12
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	389	397	409
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	43	44	45
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 071	1 092	1 125
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	845	862	888
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	7
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	—	—	—
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	152	155	160
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	219	224	231
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	59	60	61
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	12	13	13
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	134	136	140
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	117	119	122
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	60	64	69
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	75	81	86
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	472	505	540
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 317	1 409	1 508

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 324	1 417	1 516
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	210	225	240
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	508	544	582
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	23	25	27
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4 932	5 277	5 646
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		IG : EPWP SPORT FACILITY ASSISTANTS	EPWP014	Dignified Living	80	80	82
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Sportfield Irrigationist	EPWP063	Dignified Living	136	136	139
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	1 800	1 900	1 957
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	66	67	68
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	363	377	392
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	100	371	379
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	385	393	401
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	14
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Biodiversity and Landscape		Environmental:Nursery	PO_0109	Green and Sustainable Valley	746	783	823
Biodiversity and Landscape		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	984	1 003	1 038
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	19
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	5	5
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	22	23
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	55
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	300	306	315
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	191	195	200
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	970	989	1 019
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	14
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	47	50	54
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	55	59	63
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	136	145	155
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	631	676	723
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 322	1 414	1 513
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	316	338	361
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	273	292	313
Biodiversity and Landscape		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 631	3 885	4 157

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	63	64	66
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	46	47	47
Biodiversity and Landscape		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	1	1	1
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	156	159	162
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	14	14	15
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Environmental: Catchment and Forestry	PO_0105	Green and Sustainable Valley	2 369	2 417	2 501
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	557	568	588
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	195	199	203
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Environmental:Nursery	PO_0109	Green and Sustainable Valley	198	202	209
Biodiversity and Landscape		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	18	20	21
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	29	31	33
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	179	191	205
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	102	109	117
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	168	180	193
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	143	153	163
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 898	2 031	2 174
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	36	37	38
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	88	90	92
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	200	208	216
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	35	36	38
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	142	152	163
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	234	250	267
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	12	13	14
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	12	13	14
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	48	52	55
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	193	207	222
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	66	70	75
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	817	874	936
Community Halls and Facilities		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	20	20	21
Community Halls and Facilities		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	1 105	1 127	1 166
Community Halls and Facilities		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	52	53	55
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Properties	PO_0124	Valley of Possibility	52	53	55
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	7
Community Halls and Facilities		City Cleanliness and Clean-up:Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	21	21	22

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	32	33	34
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	14
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	10
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	19
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	19	20
Sports Grounds and Stadiums		EPWP SPORT CLERK	EPWP080	Dignified Living	75		
Biodiversity and Landscape		RIVERS AND SOIL CONSERVATION	EPWP081	Dignified Living	528		
Community Halls and Facilities		EPWP MACHINE OPERATORS AT MUNICIPAL HALLS	EPWP061	Dignified Living	-	-	-
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	202	216	232
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	169	181	194
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	50	54	58
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	265	283	303
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	27	28	30
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	5	6	6
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	26	28	30
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	2
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	61	65	69
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	62	67	71
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	91	97	104
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	363	389	416
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	29	31	33
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	155	166	178
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	363	388	415
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 751	1 873	2 005
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	250	250	250
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	181	189	196
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	134	137	140
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		EPWP MACHINE OPERATORS AT MUNICIPAL HALLS	EPWP061	Dignified Living	256	-	-

Municipal Vote/Operational project R thousand	Ref 4	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	19	16	16
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	73	74	76
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Integrated Public Transport Network	PO_0121	Valley of Possibility	156	159	165
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	323	330	336
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		RnM P: Machinery and Equipment	PO_0080	Good Governance and Compliance	868	886	917
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	17
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Occupational Health and Safety	PO_0125	Good Governance and Compliance	29	30	31
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		RnM C: Other Assets: Operational Buildings: Municipal Offices: Buildings	PO_0056	Good Governance and Compliance	204	208	215
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Integrated Public Transport Network	PO_0121	Valley of Possibility	19 036	19 664	20 293
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Integrated Public Transport Network	PO_0121	Valley of Possibility	989	1 009	1 044
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		City Cleanliness and Clean-up: Clean-up Actions	PO_0085	Valley of Possibility	1 577	1 609	1 665
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	31	32
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	85	87	90
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 034	2 075	2 137
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	8
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	864	882	908
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	17
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	111	113	117
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	175	179	184
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	43	44	45
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	28
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	75	76	79
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	3	3	4
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	47	51	54
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	103	111	118
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	428	458	491
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	25	27	29
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	74	79	84
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	30	32	34
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	682	730	781
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	9	9	10
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	512	548	586
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	3	3	3
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	14	15	16
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	368	394	422

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Peace Officers	PO_0133	Safe Valley	2 950	3 156	3 377
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	575	615	658
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	3 447	3 688	3 947
Road and Traffic Regulation		PARKING PROJECT, SCHOLAR PATROL / EPWP ASSISTANTS & GARDNERS/ L	EPWP019	Dignified Living	8 468	8 261	8 426
Road and Traffic Regulation		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	47	51	54
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	7
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	343	350	357
Road and Traffic Regulation		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	117	119	121
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	27	27	28
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	2 350	2 444	2 541
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	468	478	487
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	54	55	56
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	12	12	13
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	43	45
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	7
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	210	214	221
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	22	22	23
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	289	294	303
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	16
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	36	38	41
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	165	176	188
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 397	2 565	2 744
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	1 803	1 929	2 064
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	95	102	109
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	335	358	383
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	478	511	547
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 195	2 349	2 513
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	755	808	865
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2 716	2 906	3 109
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	358	383	409
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	2	2	3
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	9	10	11
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	176	189	202
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	10	10	11
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	76	81	87
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	1 785	1 909	2 043
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	10 473	11 206	11 991
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	880	942	1 007
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	179	192	205
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	269	288	308

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Employee related Cost: Protection Services	PO_0189	Safe Valley	36	39	41
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	167 484	171 671	175 104
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Bad Debt: Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN2	Dignified Living	120 962	123 986	126 465
Police Forces, Traffic and Street Parking Control		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	(120 962)	(123 986)	(127 705)
Civil Defence		Strategic Planning:Best Practices	PO_0144	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Community Halls and Facilities		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	74	75	78
Community Halls and Facilities		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	8	9	9
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	75	80	86
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	67	72	77
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	59	64	68
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	81	86	92
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	29	31	33
Community Halls and Facilities		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	387	415	444
Community Halls and Facilities		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	95	96	97
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	114	116	120
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Community Halls and Facilities		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	126	131	136
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	31	31	32
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	6	6
Community Halls and Facilities		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Finance		Municipal Properties	PO_0124	Valley of Possibility	3	3	3
Finance		Municipal Properties	PO_0124	Valley of Possibility	31	32	33
Finance		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	477	491	506
Finance		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	229	233	242
Finance		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	2 920	2 979	3 083
Finance		Long Term Financial Plan	PO_0145	Good Governance and Compliance	312	318	330
Finance		Budget and Treasury	PO_0111	Good Governance and Compliance	1 096	1 183	1 270
Finance		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	4 890	6 793	4 192
Finance		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	34	34	36
Finance		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Finance		Administrative Strategy and Planning	PO_0138	Good Governance and Compliance	33	35	36
Finance		Budget and Treasury	PO_0111	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Finance		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	168	170	171
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	119	122	125
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	67	68	70

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	64	66	68
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	847	864	889
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	150	153	158
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	83	85	87
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	32	32	33
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	26	27
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	151	154	159
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	333	340	350
Electricity		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	161	164	169
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	141	144	148
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	49	50	51
Solid Waste Removal		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	50	51	53
Finance		Asset management and Optimization Project	EPWP067	Dignified Living	139	139	141
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 341	1 435	1 536
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	282	302	323
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	31	33	35
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	24	26	28
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	348	373	399
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	19	20	21
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	40	43	46
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	233	249	267
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	278	298	319
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	12
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	37 320	39 932	42 727
Finance		Intern Compensation	PO_0112	Valley of Possibility	540	540	540
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	488	522	559
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	2 369	2 535	2 712
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	14	15	16
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	447	478	511
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3 805	4 071	4 356
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	286	306	327
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 302	1 393	1 490
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	20	22	23
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	4 220	4 516	4 832
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	709	759	812
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	325	348	373

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Finance		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	8 208	8 783	9 397
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	323	329	336
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10	11	11
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	46	47	48
Finance		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	423	439	457
Finance		Bad Debt: Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN2	Dignified Living	–	–	–
Finance		Bad Debt: Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN2	Dignified Living	2 904	2 999	3 095
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 386	1 414	1 442
Finance		Staff recognition or achievement awards and functions	PO_0114	Good Governance and Compliance	15	15	16
Finance		Retirement Achievements and Awards	PO_0116	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	40	41	42
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	177	180	184
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	7	7	7
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6	6	6
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	21	21	22
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9 768	9 964	10 163
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 393	2 441	2 490
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	24	25	25
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4 622	4 760	4 903
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2 437	2 510	2 586
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	242	249	257
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	744	881	901
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11 800	12 300	12 700
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	14	14
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	131	135	139
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	3
Finance		Workshops, Seminars and Subject Matter Training	PO_0084	Good Governance and Compliance	62	64	65
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	532	548	564
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	8	8	9
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	27	28	28
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	18	18	18
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	42	42	43
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	26	27	27
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	39	40	41
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	110	113	117

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	205	209	214
Finance		User Group	PO_0158	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Finance		Gains or Losses	PD-0032	Good Governance and Compliance	(2 929)	(3 002)	(3 092)
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Community Parks (including Nurseries)		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	–	–	–
Fleet Management		RnM P: Transport Assets	PO_0059	Good Governance and Compliance	75	64	65
Fleet Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Fleet Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	128	130	134
Fleet Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Fleet Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	37	38	39
Fleet Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	769	823	881
Fleet Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	4	4
Fleet Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	58	62	66
Fleet Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	0	0	0
Fleet Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	12	12	13
Fleet Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	43	46	49
Fleet Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	134	143	153
Fleet Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	3	4
Fleet Management		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	38	39	41
Fleet Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	624	637	649
Fleet Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	6
Fleet Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 085	1 107	1 129
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13 491	14 435	15 446
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	10 586	11 264	11 985
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	6 695	7 143	7 622
Supply Chain Management		RnM C: Furniture and Office Equipment	PO_0054	Good Governance and Compliance	16	16	16
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	8 547	9 146	9 786
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	85	91	97
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	135	144	154
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	428	458	491
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	653	699	748
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	18	19	21
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	213	228	244
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	142	152	163
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	3	4	4
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	131	140	150
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	731	782	837
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 514	1 620	1 733
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	57	61	65
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	112	95	97
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	7	7
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	15	13	14
Supply Chain Management		Transport Assets	PO_0190	Dignified Living	12	13	13

Municipal Vote/Operational project	Ref	Program/Project description	Project number	IDP Goal code 2	2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
					Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	4						
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	75	77	79
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	102	104	106
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	11	11	11
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1 300	1 326	1 353
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	2	2	2
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	13	13	13
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	4	4	4
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	5	5	5
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	9	9	9
Finance		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1 562	1 671	1 788
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	12	12	13
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	76	81	87
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	88	94	101
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	104	112	120
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	16	17	18
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	65	69	74
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	177	190	203
Supply Chain Management		Employee related Cost	PO_0149	Good Governance and Compliance	10	10	11
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	87	88	90
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management		Municipal Running Cost	PO_MUN	Good Governance and Compliance	25	16	16
					3 073 153	3 263 760	3 730 379

Q: QUALITY CERTIFICATE

I, Geraldine Mettler, Municipal Manager of the Stellenbosch Municipality, hereby certify that the annual budget and supporting documentation have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the regulations made under the Act, and that the annual budget and supporting documents are consistent with the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality.

Name: Shane Chandaka

Acting Municipal Manager of Stellenbosch Municipality

Signature  _____

Date 25/03/2026

Q: QUALITY CERTIFICATE

I, Geraldine Mettler, Municipal Manager of the Stellenbosch Municipality, hereby certify that the annual budget and supporting documentation have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the regulations made under the Act, and that the annual budget and supporting documents are consistent with the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality.

Name: Geraldine Mettler

Municipal Manager of Stellenbosch Municipality

Signature_____

Date _____

12.4	DRAFT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) REPORT OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY
------	--

Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Date: Council- 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: DRAFT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) REPORT OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2. PURPOSE

To submit to the Council the draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Report, for consideration to be released for public participation.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality was selected for Phase 2 of the SDG Localisation Programme, focusing on Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs), asset management, and intergovernmental collaboration. The programme is a partnership between SALGA, the National Planning Commission (NPC), Stats SA, UN agencies, and other stakeholders.

The municipality recognises the strategic importance of this initiative for advancing sustainable development at the local level and reiterates its commitment to aligning municipal planning, implementation, and reporting processes with the broader national and global SDG agenda. In South Africa, the municipal-level VLR process is still emerging, with a few metros and local municipalities having undertaken their first reviews in 2023.

As part of the SDG Localisation Programme, the Stellenbosch Municipality is required to draft a VLR report which will highlight the municipality's contribution in achieving the targets set for the SDGs 2030. However, there are 17 SDGs, and the municipality cannot report on them all comprehensively. Consequently, only six (6) SDGs were selected on which the municipality can realistically report, given the timeframe set by the SDG Localisation programme in which the municipality is participating.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that the Council takes note of the draft VLR report; and
- (b) that the Council Approves the draft VLR report to be released for public comment for a period of no less than 21 days.

6. DISCUSSION

6.2 Background

In 2015, the Heads of State and Government Representatives, as the United Nations, in September 2015, adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are also termed "Agenda 2030."

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, which were adopted, aimed to demonstrate the scale and ambition of the new universal agenda and to build on and complete what was not achieved in the Millennium Development Goals. The agenda serves as an action plan for people, the planet, and prosperity, emphasising the strengthening of peace and partnerships. The SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental.

The 17 SDGs are as follows:

Sustainable Development Goals

- **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;**
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- **Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;**
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation;
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries;
- **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;**
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- **Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;**
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;
- **Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and**
- **Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.**

The SDGs are integrated and indivisible, and they balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely, economic, social, and environmental.

The municipality is unable to comprehensively address all the SDGs and their associated targets due to the strict timeframes within which the VLR report must be presented to the SALGA. To mitigate this challenge, a task team was established to review the 17 SDGs and to determine a selection that is based on the availability of data, projects, programmes, and key initiatives that the municipality can realistically report on.

The following six SDGs were selected out of the 17 SDGs listed above:

1. Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;
2. Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
3. Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;
4. Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
5. Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and
6. Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

A key component of the VLR report is stakeholder engagement and awareness raising. The municipality responded to this by hosting both an external and internal workshop. The SALGA facilitated both workshops.

The external stakeholder engagement was held on 25 February 2026, where several stakeholders were invited to share information, data, knowledge, projects, programmes and key initiatives which the municipality could possibly use in its VLR report. This data, however, must be validated by StatsSA before it can be used in the municipality's VLR. During this engagement, the municipality received feedback on the selected SDGs. However, no data was shared with the municipality, which could be validated by StatsSA to incorporate it into the report. Hence, the current draft VLR report contains mainly municipal and other government departments' sources.

In addition to the external stakeholder engagement, an internal engagement was also held on 26 February 2026, where the mayoral committee members and directorates were invited into a space of SDG awareness-raising and cooperation to assist the SDG Task Team with the research and report writing of the draft VLR report. Directorates responded positively, hence the draft VLR report can be completed and submitted to the Council for consideration to be released for public participation.

Regarding the timeframes of the VLR report, the municipality has completed the activities listed in the table below:

Action	Timeframe	Outcome	Progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Departments Internally for the SDG Localisation and Voluntary Review Process • Identify Political and Administrative Champions • Establish a small SDG Technical Committee 	November / December 2025	Consensus building internally	Political and administrative champions have been selected and are actively working on the VLR report.
Formation Project Teams / working groups or using current structures	November 2025	Working groups established	An internal task team was formed. The six selected SDGs were divided into two groups, with each group having a nominated team leader.
Inception Workshop	January 2026	Orientation of All Stakeholders and obtain buy-in	The external workshop with stakeholders was held on 25 February 2026.
Consultations and sensitisation / awareness-raising	January 2026	Working group meetings and Stakeholder engagements	The external workshop with stakeholders was held on 25 February 2026.

Action	Timeframe	Outcome	Progress
Integrate asset management and SDG data	February 2026	Stakeholder List for Stellenbosch Municipality	As far as possible, available asset management information was incorporated into the draft VLR report.
Data collection	January 2026	All data on those specific SDGs gathered	The two teams collected the data, and all necessary write-ups were completed using Harvard referencing to cite the sources included in the draft VLR report.
Data Analysis	February 2026	Reading the data to present findings	The draft VLR report is to be submitted to the March 2026 Council meeting.
Presentation of main findings	March 2026	Findings will identify gaps and what is done well.	The draft VLR report is to be submitted to the March 2026 Council meeting.
Preparation of Draft Report	01 April till 31 May 2026	Draft consolidated municipal SDG & AM plans	The draft VLR report will go through a public participation process during April 2026. <i>(Activity is still to be finalised).</i>
Consolidation of Feedback Validation workshops	01 May 2026 till 01 June 2026	Validated municipal SDG and AM plans	Activity is still to be finalised.

6.8 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications beyond those that have been provided for in the 2025/26 MTREF Budget.

6.9 Legal Implications

- (d) The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.
- (e) South African Foreign Policy.
- (f) The National Development Plan.
- (g) The United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals, 2015.
- (h) The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005).
- (i) The Stellenbosch Municipality Intergovernmental Relations and International Relations Policy 2025.

6.10 Staff Implications

This report has no additional staff implications for the municipality.

6.11 Risk Implication

None

6.12 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

Item 10.4.1 of the 36th Meeting of the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality (26 November 2025).

6.13 Comments from Senior Management**6.13.1 Director: Community and Protection Services**

Supported

6.13.2 Chief Financial Officer

Supported

6.13.3 Director: Infrastructure Services

Supported

6.13.4 Director: Corporate Services

Supported

6.13.5 Director: Planning and Economic Development

Supported

6.13.6 Comments from the Municipal Manager

Supported

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Draft VLR Report 2026 (to be distributed under separate cover)

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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POSITION	Municipal Manager
DIRECTORATE	Office of the Municipal Manager
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 – 808 8025
E-MAIL ADDRESS	municipal.manager@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	25 March 2026

ANNEXURE A



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK
MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW 2026





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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
CBD	Central Business District
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CEF	Capital Expenditure Framework
CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality
CBD	Central Business District
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CoGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CCS	Climate Change Strategy
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
COGTA	Ministry of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
D4UC	Dialogues for Urban Change
EA	Environmental Authorisation
FPL	Food Poverty Line
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDPR	Gross Domestic Product per Region
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LBPL	Lower – Bound Poverty Line
MERO	Municipal Economic Review and Outlook
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NICRO	National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders
NPC	Non-Profit Company
NPC	National Planning Commission
NUA	New Urban Agenda
NUP	National Urban Plan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
P2P	Peer to Peer
PDA	Priority development areas
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSHB	Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer
RDP	Regional Development Plans
SCN	Strong Cities Network
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFA	Strategic Focus Areas



Acronym	Description
SFRS	Stellenbosch Fire and Rescue Service
SKEW	Servicestelle Kommunen in der Einen Welt (Service Agency Communities in One World)
SM	Stellenbosch Municipality
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
UBPL	Upper Bound Poverty Line
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VLR	Voluntary Local Review



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality finds itself in a much peculiar situation—for the very first time, this vibrant municipality—solidly established on the map and bolstered by a diverse range of provincial and national institutions—has become actively engaged in the ambitious global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) project that seeks to address pressing issues worldwide in a multitude of contexts. This significant participation is marked by enthusiastic involvement from various stakeholders across different sectors, combined with a collective voice that is more than ready to share its unique and compelling story with the world at large, showcasing its rich heritage and innovative spirit.

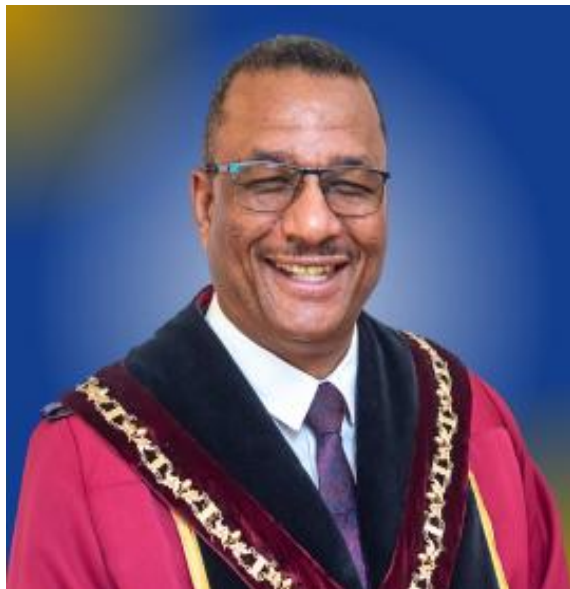
This Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report is undertaken to gather, formulate, and present compelling evidence of progress and challenges in the municipality's firm commitment to sustainability and holistic development efforts. This multifaceted and innovative approach, as reported in this VLR, highlights the critical importance of community input, collaboration, and meaningful engagement, as well as the shared desire among its residents and local leaders to contribute meaningfully to crucial global dialogues that seek to promote sustainable practices and foster a better future for all members of society.

With every initiative and project, such as this VLR report, Stellenbosch Municipality not only reinforces its place on the global stage but also sets a precedent for sustainable development that will hopefully inspire others to emulate.

This is not yet a chronicle of success, but rather a retelling of the municipality's efforts—updates on the past, not yet on what has been fulfilled or achieved. Although the focus here might be primarily on stocktaking, in another sense, the report can also be viewed as a sounding board, collecting not objective data and information but rather part of the stories of the people of the municipality. The basis of much of the discussion is an interactive process of analysis and reflection supported by the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and related documents, focusing specifically on the SDGs selected by the municipality to report on.



FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR



Cllr J Fasser
Executive Mayor

It is my privilege to present this Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of our municipality's progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report reflects not only our commitment to global development priorities, but more importantly, how these goals are embedded in the everyday work of delivering services to our residents.

As a municipality, we must remain constantly cognisant of the SDGs. They are not abstract international ideals; they are practical, guiding principles that inform how we plan, budget and serve our communities. From ensuring access to

basic services, to protecting our natural environment, the SDGs are deeply aligned with our strategic objectives and the lived realities of our citizens.

One of our five Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs) is our vision to be a Green and Sustainable Valley. This vision is not aspirational alone - it is actively being realised through a range of impactful initiatives. We continue to explore alternative and renewable sources of energy, while making significant strides in modernising and rehabilitating our waste landfill site. Our commitment to reducing waste to landfill is further strengthened by expanding recycling services across all areas of the municipality.

A particularly noteworthy initiative is the capture and utilisation of methane gas at our landfill site. By converting harmful methane into less harmful carbon dioxide through controlled burning, we are reducing our environmental footprint while harnessing energy in the process. Complementing this is our Material Recovery Facility, established in recent years, where waste is sorted, processed, and packaged into bales for resale into the private sector – turning waste into economic opportunity.

Our commitment to sustainability also extends to the greening of informal settlements and public spaces. We are proud to plant an average of two trees per week across parks, cemeteries, sidewalks, open spaces and nature areas. These efforts contribute not only to environmental resilience but also to the well-being and dignity of our communities.



Furthermore, our municipality stands out as the only category B-Municipality with four nature reserves - an achievement that underscores our dedication to biodiversity conservation and environmental stewardship.

This VLR is both a reflection of progress made and a roadmap for the journey ahead. While we celebrate our achievements, we recognise that the work of building a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient municipality is ongoing. Through continued alignment with the SDGs, collaboration with our communities, and a steadfast commitment to innovation, we will ensure that no one is left behind.

Together, we are shaping a greener, more sustainable future for all.

Cllr Jeremy Fasser
Executive Mayor



OVERVIEW BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



Geraldine Mettler
Municipal Manager

It is with great pride that I present this Voluntary Local Review (VLR), which reflects our administration's ongoing commitment to embedding sustainability, environmental stewardship and resilience into every aspect of municipal governance.

For us as an administration, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not distant global targets – they are rooted in how we plan, implement and deliver services daily. Whether it is the rollout of basic municipal services, infrastructure development or long-term spatial planning, we are

continuously working to ensure that our actions today safeguard the needs of future generations.

The vision of a Green and Sustainable Valley is not only a strategic priority but also a guiding principle that shapes our operational approach. We are intentional in integrating environmentally responsible practices into our delivery service models—ensuring that sustainability is not an afterthought, but a foundation.

On a personal level, the SDGs resonate strongly with me as a passionate conservationist and environmentalist. This commitment is reflected in the work of our teams, who strive to expand recycling services to more communities each year, reducing the volume of waste sent to the landfill and encouraging a culture of responsible consumption.

Our ongoing tree-planting initiatives are another important contribution, steadily lowering our carbon footprint while enhancing the natural beauty and ecological health of our municipality. At the same time, we recognise that sustainability is also about protecting our most precious resources. Water, in particular, demands our urgent attention, and we are committed to ensuring that pipe leaks and infrastructure faults are addressed as quickly as possible to minimise unnecessary loss.



We are already witnessing the tangible impacts of climate change in our daily operations—from shifting weather patterns to increased pressure on infrastructure and resources. These realities compel us to adapt, innovate and strengthen our resilience as an institution.

This VLR demonstrates that sustainability is not a single project or initiative, but a continuous, collective effort embedded in the way we govern and serve. As an administration, we remain committed to aligning our work with the SDGs, ensuring that our municipality continues to grow in a way that is responsible, inclusive and environmentally conscious.

Geraldine Mettler
Municipal Manager



Chapter 1: Introduction and Overview

1.1 Introduction

The United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development is a pivotal global initiative that encourages all member states to align their various national strategies with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets explicitly defined in the UN Resolution 70/1. These goals are crucial for guiding countries toward a more sustainable future. This alignment process includes a strong emphasis on the integration and localisation of these ambitious goals by sub-national and local governments to achieve meaningful long-term sustainable economic, social, and environmental development. The global Agenda 2030 is fundamentally about creating a comprehensive to-do list for humanity aimed at ending poverty, reducing inequality and sustaining the planet, with an additional focus on ensuring that all nations and people are placed at the centre of development initiatives. By doing so, it significantly sets the stage for fostering a similar local development agenda that can effectively meet the unique challenges faced by diverse communities. In alignment with the fundamental objectives outlined in Agenda 2030, Stellenbosch Municipality has proactively participated in the voluntary review project (Musekiwa and Mandiyanike, 2017:138).

Stellenbosch Municipality is acclaimed as a scenic wine-producing town located in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. The town, Stellenbosch, serves as the administrative hub of the municipality that showcases a distinctive combination of urban and rural characteristics, coupled with a picturesque setting enveloped by lush vineyards and majestic mountain ranges (Kaye-Essien and Bidandi, 2025:34).

The local economy of Stellenbosch is notable for being characterised by relatively high-income levels, which contribute to the overall prosperity of the area. In fact, the Stellenbosch region has become an increasingly popular destination owing to four key activities that significantly contribute to its economic landscape: the development of attractive residential estates, the thriving sectors of tourism and agritourism, extensive university-related services, and the production of artisanal food products, which prominently include the brewing of local beers (de Lange and Bricker, 2024:15).

In this context, it is crucial to recognise that to preserve a lasting and expanding legacy, concepts of sustainability must be integrated into the municipality's operations and the development, maintenance, and growth of the municipality. Consequently, sustainability



influences every facet of how the municipality conducts its business (de Lange and Bricker, 2024:16).

Therefore, the size and responsiveness of local government in relation to the needs of citizens significantly position municipalities at the leading edge of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation. The approach known as the voluntary review seeks to harness and enhance the monitoring of local SDG implementation processes to effectively bolster citizen dialogue, promote internal policy coherence, and foster intergovernmental alignment concerning the entire SDG agenda across diverse sectors, various policies, and the multiple planning cycles in place. As such, the Stellenbosch Voluntary Review Initiative emerges as an important exploratory case study that illustrates the localisation of the 2030 Agenda. Consequently, it highlights the specific, pivotal role that a municipal government can fulfil when responding to the challenges presented by these global goals. Through this initiative, municipalities not only address local concerns but also contribute to the global discourse around sustainable development, thereby underscoring their essential function in achieving broader objectives related to sustainability and social equity (Kaye-Essien and Bidandi, 2025:34).

1.2 Socio-economic Context of Stellenbosch Municipality

Stellenbosch Municipality is located at the edge of the City of Cape Town, but still manages to retain its distinct small-town character. This undoubtedly gives Stellenbosch a strong competitive advantage – sharply contrasting with similarly sized towns located 400 km or more from the nearest metropolis. Aside from being a mere 50 km from Cape Town’s central business district (CBD) and being flanked by the N1 and N2 main routes, Stellenbosch is also just 30 km away from the sea (at Somerset West / Strand) and only a few kilometres away from one of the most attractive mountain ranges of the Boland. In addition, Stellenbosch is a mere 28 km from Cape Town International Airport, one of South Africa’s top (air) links to the global economy, and not much further away from Cape Town Harbour, the shipping portal to both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:24).

This convergence of environmental resources, scenic quality and business opportunities has two other mutually reinforcing spin-offs: The largest number of JSE-listed companies based in any small South African town have their headquarters in Stellenbosch, and the town is home to a disproportionately high number of corporate CEOs and executives, which in turn means that it can sustain a comparatively high level of economic activity and



consumer services for a town of its size. This results in other benefits throughout the value-added chain and for employment. The municipal area covers approximately 900 km². The municipality's area of jurisdiction includes the towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, as well as several rural hamlets such as Wemmershoek, La Motte, De Novo, Kylemore, Pniël, Johannesburg, Lanquedoc, Groot Drakenstein, Muldersvlei, Klapmuts, Elsenburg, Raithby, Jamestown, Koelenhof and Vlottenburg (most with a population of less than 5 000). Apart from formal settlement areas, the municipal area also includes several informal settlements. Franschhoek, known as the "French Corner", is celebrated for its exceptional culinary scene, offering a delectable fusion of French and South African flavours. It is a favourite among local and international tourists. Due to recent developments, Klapmuts is considered a regional growth node thanks to its regional connectivity (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:24).

Stellenbosch is the second oldest town in South Africa, dating back to 1679 when an island in the Eerste River was named Stellenbosch by the then Governor of the Cape, Simon van der Stel. The first farming activities in the area were started in 1679. Today, the area has become primarily known for its extraordinary wines and fruits. The towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek are renowned for various architectural styles such as Dutch, Georgian, and Victorian, which reflect their heritage and traditions, but also divisions of the past (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:24).

The area houses excellent educational institutions, including the University of Stellenbosch and several prestigious schools. It has a strong business sector, ranging from major South African businesses and corporations to smaller enterprises and home industries. The tourism industry alone is responsible for the creation of about 18 000 jobs in the area. Wine farms and cellars abound, and the area is the home of the very first wine route in South Africa. A variety of sports facilities are available. Coetzenburg, with its athletics and rugby stadiums, has delivered star performances over many generations. The municipal area has a variety of theatres, which include Stellenbosch University's HB Thom Theatre, Oude Libertas Amphitheatre (renowned for its summer season of music, theatre, and dance), and Spier Amphitheatre, as well as Klein Libertas Theatre, Dorp Street Theatre, and Aan de Braak Theatre (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:24).



1.3 Ward Demarcation

The Stellenbosch Municipality is currently structured into the following **23** wards:

Table 1: Municipal ward demarcation

Ward	Areas
1	Mooiwater, Franschhoek Town and Surrounding Farms
2	Langrug, La Motte, Dennegeur, Groendal
3	Lanquedoc, Wemmershoek to La Motte Wine Farm and Leopards Leap Wine Farm
4	Kylemore, Johannesdal, Pniël and Surrounding Farms
5	Ida's Valley (Hillside Village, La Gratitude Park (Kreefgat), The Ridge, La Roche, Lindida, Bloekomlaan(Moses / Martin) Lindley)
6	On the corner of Moffat Street to the end of Lelie Street, the Corner of Moffat Street to Rustenburg Road, Desch Street to Rustenburg Road, Moffat Street, Hahn Street, Weber Street, Tindell Street, Juffernbruch Street, Kahler Street, Luckhoff Street, Erasmussmith Street, Baker Street, Desch Street, Lelie Street, Protea Street to Erasmusmith Street, Botmanskop Way, Dahlia Street, Speler Street, Rustenburg road of the corner of Helshoogte Road to Lelie Street; Glenelly Estate in Lelie Street; Helderfontein in Helshoogte Road; Nietvoorbij on R44; Blue Jay / Timberlea Trust Farm on R44; Kloofbosch on R44; Babin Farm on R44; Morgenhoff Wine Estate on R44; Remhoogte on R44; Groenhof on R44; Muratie Wine Estate on R44; Delheim Wine Estate on R44; Kanonkop on R44; Uitkyk on R44; Warrick on R44; Lievland on R44
7	Mostertsdrift, Karindal, Rozendal, Uniepark, Simonswyk and Universiteitsoord
8	Stellenbosch University campus and university residence area; Coetzenburg, (partially:) Koloniesland
9	Stellenbosch CBD, Part of the US campus (residential areas within both these areas), the Southern border is the Eerste River, the Northern border is Merriman Street, the Eastern border is Die Laan, and the Western border is Bird Street
10	Tenantville, Lakay Street, Titus Street, Langsuid Street up to Lakay Street, Tennant Street, Lapan Street, Bell Street, Bird Street, La Colline (Dr Malan Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Paul Roos Street, Tobruk Park, Irene Park, La Colline Road, Conde Street, Taylor Street, Mount Albert Street), Kromrivier Road, Jan Celliers Street, Hammanshand, Ds Botha Street, Voorplein Street, Bird Street, Langenhoven Street, Du Toit Station, Ryneveld Street, Karee Street, Olienhout Street, Banghoek Road, Academia, Bosman Street, Smuts Road, Joubert Street, De Beer Road, De Villiers Road from Ryneveld Street to Cluver Road on the left-hand side
11	Boundaries of the ward are: Kridge Road, Herte Street, Skone Uitsig Road onto Alexander Street, onto Du Toit Street, toward Merriman Avenue, towards Adam Tas Road onto George Blake Street, Mark Street, Distillery Road, Santhagen Road, Swawel Avenue, Kanarie Road, Tarentaal Road, Bokmakierie Road, Fisant Road, Devon Valley Road, Kiewiet Road, Dagbreek Road, Pelikaan Street, Patrys Road, Hammerkop Road, Loerie Road, Muldersvlei Landgoed, and all areas in Onder Papegaaiberg and businesses
12	Kayamandi: Zone A George Blake Street, Chris Hani Drive, 10th and 13th Street, School Crescent, Snake Valley, Enkanini, Watergang, Watergang TRA 2 and Watergang Informal Settlements
13	Kayamandi: Zone A Masithandane Street, Zone J, Red Bricks, Zone K and L, Hostels, Dairy and University Hostels, Old Bricks Houses, Red Roofs, Zwelitsha, Costaland
14	Kayamandi: Zone P, I, F, D and O, Costaland, Marikana, Watergang TRA 1, Smarties (Mgabadeli Street), Monde Crescent
15	Kayamandi: Zone M, N, O, 4 th and 5 th Avenue, 10 th , 12 th and 14 th Street, Long Street, Retreat Street, Forest Drive
16	The borders are Tenant Road, Long Street, Crombi Road to the end of Gabriels Road. Asalea Road, 2 nd Road, Noble Road, Bailey Road, Eike Street, Curry Street, Hoop Road, Pansy Road, West Road, Laai Road, Anthony Road, Carriem Road, Archilles Road, Bergstedt Road, Davidse Road, Cupido Road, Pearce Road, Robyn Road, Gonzalves Road, Hercules Road, Chippendale Road, Afrika Road, Arnolds Road, September Road, Jakaranda Street, Short Road, Quarry Road, Middle Road, Primrose Street, Pine (Bo en Onder), North End, Vredelust, Gemsbok, Daffodil Single, Steps, Sylvia Street, Eiland Street, Last Street (White City), Frikkadel Dorp, September Street
17	A part of Cloetesville (Lakay Road towards Langstraat –



Ward	Areas
	Suid Road, Kloof Street, Fir Street, Fontein Road, Williams R towards Gabriels Road towards February Road, Valentyn Road, Pool Road, Raziet Road, Ortell Road, Rhode Road, King Road, Hine Road, Hendrikse Road, Rhode Road), as well as Welgevonden, Green Oaks, Stellita Park, Weltevrede, Welgevonden Estate (Red Oak Road, Belladonna Street, Wildeklaar Welgevonden Boulevard, Olive Road, Sonnedou Road, Mountain Silver Road, Silver Oak Road, Froetang Road, Katbos Road, Everlasting, Fynbos Street, Sourfig Street, Scarlet Crescent, Pin Oak Street, Evergreen, Autumn Close, Nenta, Cherrywood, Candelabra, Froetang, Candelabra, Kouter, Protea Street, Minaret, Gooseberry, Honeybush), Klein Welgevonden (La Belle Vie, Chablis) and the Municipal Flats in Rhode, Kloof and Long Streets, Bertha Wines and Weltevreden Estate, 15 Weltevreden Estate,) The borders of the ward are the R44 Klapmuts Road and Long Street.
18	Klapmuts Town Centre, Bennitsville, Weltevrede Park, Klapmuts New Houses, Mandela City and La Rochelle Informal Settlement, Klapmuts Farms (The Purple Windmill, Arra Vineyards, Hidden Gems Wines, Gravel Junction Wine and Spirits Company, Wine Estate Le Bonheur, Anura Vinyard, Dalewood Farms, Blueberry Bar, Klapmuts Transfer Station, Trophy SA, DKL Transport Pty, Welgelee Estate)
19	De Novo, Kromme Rhee, Vaaldraai, Muldersvlei, Koelenhof and surrounding farms, Koelenhof Station, Slayley, Hunting, Koelenhof Farms, Poulter / Mariendahl, De Hoop, Nooitgedacht Village, Bottelary and Surrounding Farms, De Waalshof, Weltevrede 1, Weltevrede 2, Smartie Town.
20	Vlottenberg, Raithby, Mooiberge, Lynedoch
21	Brandwacht Aan Rivier, Paradyskloof, Stellenbosch Golf Course, Blaauwklippen / Stellenzicht Farms, De Zalze, Jamestown, Mountainview, Stellenbosch Airfield
22	Die Boord, Dalsig, Brandwacht, Krigeville, Libertas Farm
23	Dorp Street, Krige, Hamman Street, Schroder Road, Die Braak, Bird Street from Dorp Street, Dennesig area, Muller Road, Banghoek Road, Ryneveld Street, Plankenburg Industrial area and Kayamandi Corridor.

Source: Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:25



Below is a map of the Cape Winelands District concerning the provincial district boundaries:

Map 1: Locality of Cape Winelands concerning Provincial Boundaries

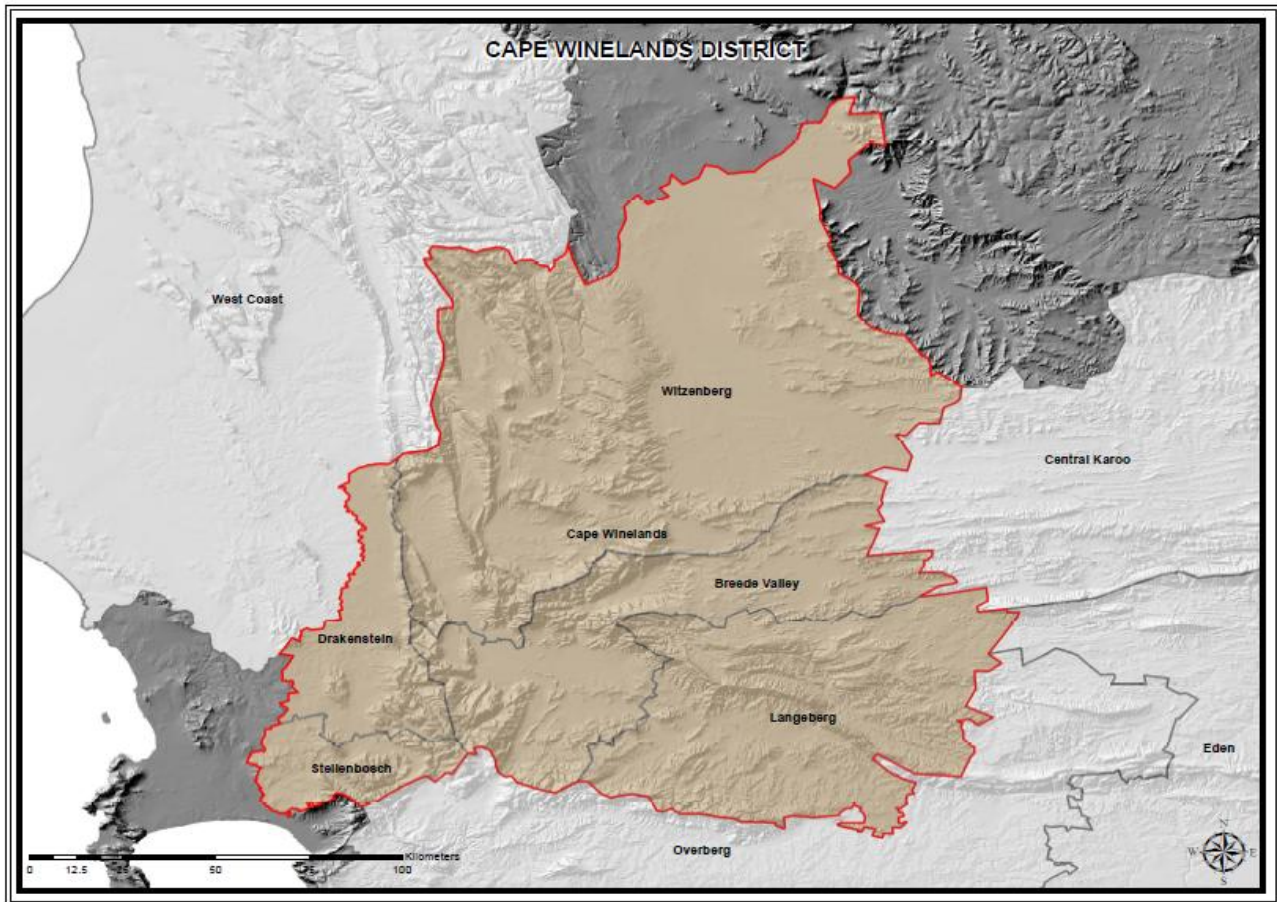


The Western Cape Province makes up 10.6% of the country's land surface and encompasses an area of 129 462 km². The province's spatial area includes 1 metropolitan area (City of Cape Town), 5 district municipal areas (Central Karoo, Eden renamed Garden Route, Overberg, Cape Winelands, and West Coast), and 24 local municipalities (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:27).



Below is a map of the municipalities in the Cape Winelands District:

Map 2: Locality map of Stellenbosch Municipality concerning Cape Winelands District Boundaries

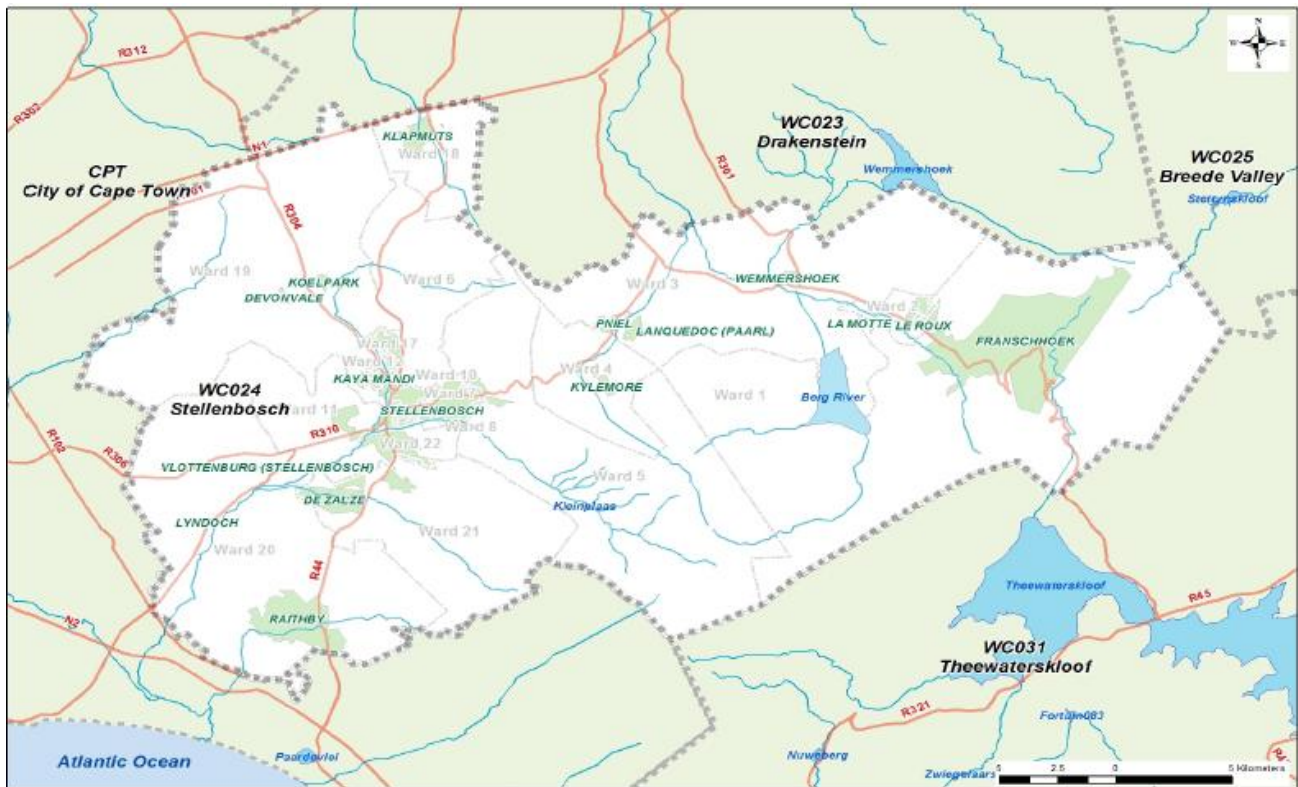


The Cape Winelands District Municipality is located within proximity of the City of Cape Town, which offers excellent access to trade opportunities, routes, and infrastructure such as expanding broadband networks, an international airport (with direct flights to international cities), the second-largest container port in the country, and a comprehensive road and rail network. This makes the Cape Winelands district ideally located as an investment destination. The Cape Winelands District municipal area incorporates Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Breede Valley, Langeberg, and Witzenberg (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:27).



Below is a map of the Stellenbosch Municipality's area of jurisdiction:

Map 3: Locality map of municipal boundaries



Stellenbosch Local Municipality is located in the heart of the Cape Winelands and adjacent to the City of Cape Town and Drakenstein Municipality. Stellenbosch Municipality, as a local authority, governs the towns of Stellenbosch, Pniël, Klapmuts, Kylemore, Jamestown, Raithby, Ida's Valley, Cloetesville, Kayamandi, and Vlootenburg, as well as the surrounding rural areas. The area covers 831 square kilometres and adjoins the City of Cape Town (CoCT) to the west and south and the Breede Valley, Drakenstein, and Theewaterskloof municipalities to the east and north. Functionally, Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) forms part of the Greater Cape Town metropolitan area (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:28).

The main settlements in SM are the historic towns of Stellenbosch, Franschoek, and Klapmuts. There are also several smaller villages, including Jamestown (contiguous with Stellenbosch town), Pniël, Johannesdal, Lanquedoc, Lynedoch, and Raithby. New nodes are emerging around agricultural service centres, for example, Koelenhof and Vlootenburg. Stellenbosch is a sought-after space, offering opportunity and quality of living while being near city life. This has placed the municipal area under constant development pressure (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:28).



1.5 Socio – Economic Context

All socio-economic information is sourced from the Local Government 2025 – 2026 Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO). The report provides a snapshot of the safety and well-being of our communities, and economic growth. The statistical data are primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), Global Insight Regional Explorer, and Quantec (Western Cape Government, 2025:283).

Population growth and socioeconomic data are essential for effective municipal planning and the equitable distribution of public services. Population size, household growth, age structure and migration patterns all have a direct impact on the demand for infrastructure, housing, education, healthcare and social services. In rapidly expanding economic hubs such as the Stellenbosch municipal area, monitoring these trends enables policymakers to better anticipate future service demands, allocate resources efficiently, and design targeted interventions that enhance social well-being while also strengthening economic resilience (Western Cape Government, 2025:283).

The GDP performance, risk, and vulnerability factors can be read in detail within the Local Government MERO 2025 for the Stellenbosch municipal area (Western Cape Government, 2025:283).

1.5.1 Population Growth

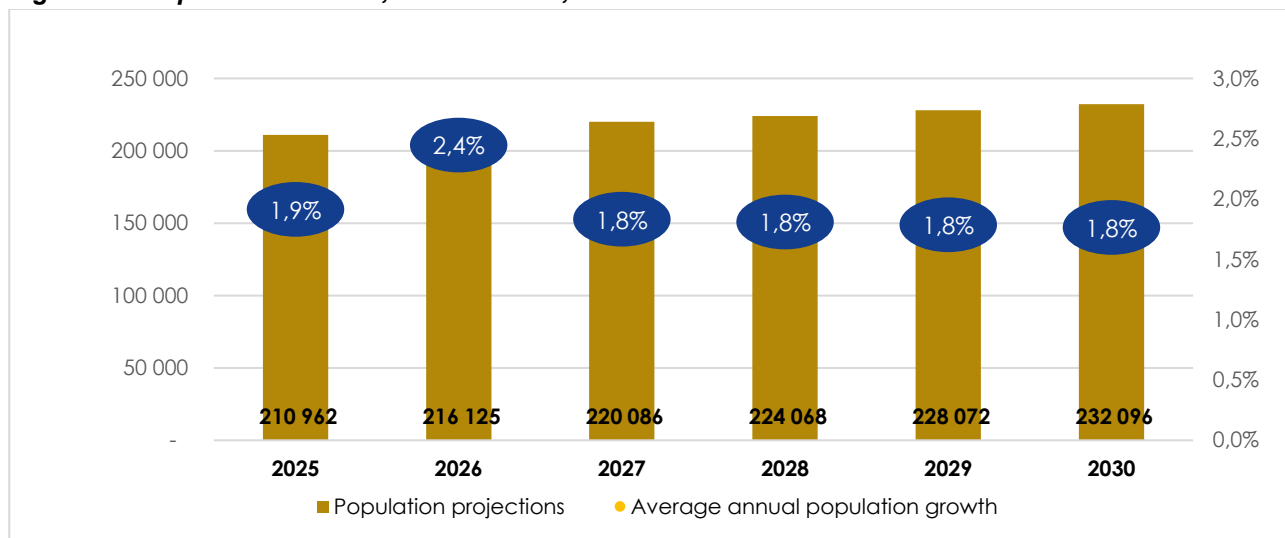
In 2025, the Stellenbosch municipal area was home to **210 962** individuals, reflecting an annual growth rate of **1.9 per cent** during 2025. This significant increase illustrates Stellenbosch's appeal, particularly due to migration with the educational institutions and vibrant community atmosphere. This growth necessitates strategic planning for infrastructure and local services to support the needs of a larger population (Western Cape Government, 2025:281).

The household growth reflects the demographic expansion within Stellenbosch. In terms of households, Stellenbosch exhibits an annual growth from 57 520 in 2024 to **58 912 in 2025**, with an annual growth rate of approximately **3.6 persons**. This increase highlights a growing demand for municipal services and housing that aligns with the growing population. Addressing this growth in households will require proactive planning and resource allocation for maintaining service quality and community engagement (Western Cape Government, 2025:281).



The figure below depicts the estimated population growth from 2025 to 2030:

Figure 1: Population Growth, Stellenbosch, 2025 – 2030



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO, 2025:281)

1.5.2 Racial Split

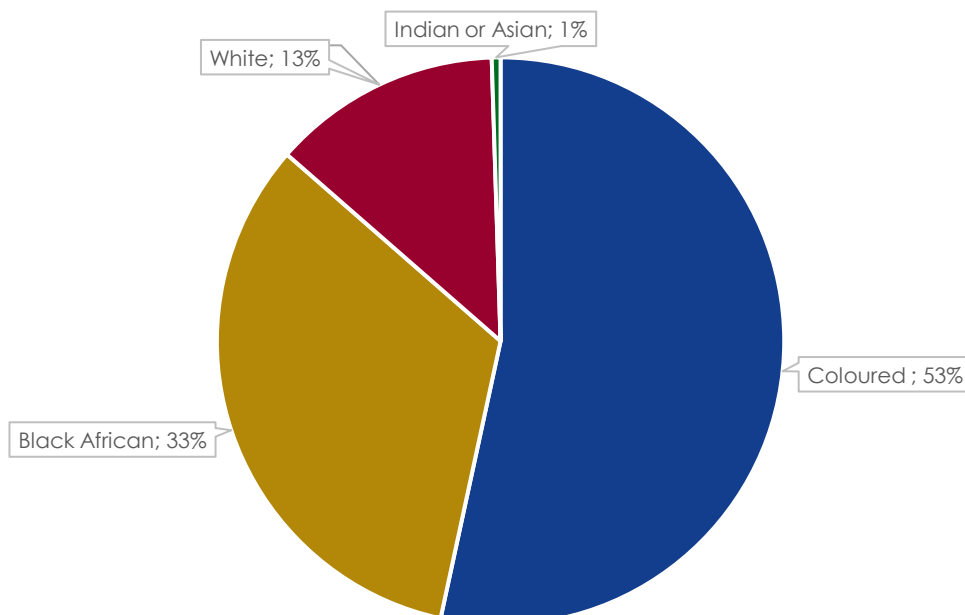
The race dynamics in the Stellenbosch municipal area present a diverse demographic landscape. Much of the population comprises Black African individuals, accounting for 33.1 per cent of the total, followed closely by the Coloured community, constituting 53.5 per cent. White residents make up 13.1 per cent of the population, while individuals categorised as Indian / Asian represent a smaller proportion at 0.5 per cent (Western Cape Government, 2025:283).

This cross-analysis highlights the intricate racial composition within the Stellenbosch community, underscoring the significance of cultural diversity and its potential impact on economic and social interactions (Western Cape Government, 2025:283).



The figure below indicates the ratio split within the Stellenbosch Municipality:

Figure 2: Racial Split for the Stellenbosch Municipal area



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 (Quantec, 2025)

1.5.3 Gender Ratio

The 2025 population pyramid of the Stellenbosch municipal area indicates a noticeable gender imbalance within the 202-24 and 25- 29 age cohorts, with 12 372 males compared to 12 422 females in the 20-24 age group. This pattern reflects the underlying demographic and socio – economic dynamics of the area. The gender imbalances could be a nexus of labour migration patterns, the substantial student population (which often influences age–specific demographic distribution) and potential out–migration of males seeking employment opportunities elsewhere. These factors contribute toward shaping the structure of the local labour force and demographic profile of the Stellenbosch municipal area (Western Cape Government, 2025:282).

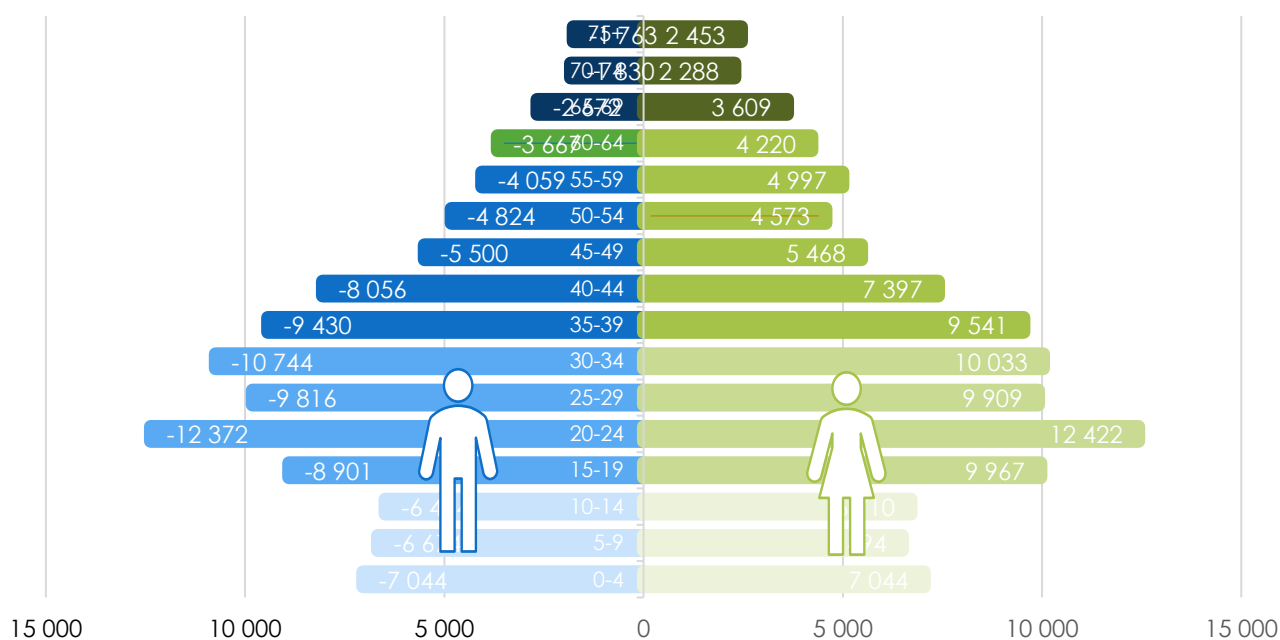
This demographic imbalance may contribute to a growing dependency burden. The relatively large base of children (0 to 14 years) and the rapidly expanding elderly population (especially females aged 60 and above) will place increasing pressure on a potentially constrained work – age population to sustain public expenditure on social services, healthcare and pensions. In addition, it will in the future strain public resources and shift



housing demands and settlement patterns. To sustain economic growth and social stability, policy responses will need to focus on strategies that retain young male professionals or facilitate adaptation to a workforce with a higher female participation rate (Western Cape Government, 2025:282).

The table below depicts the gender ratio within the Stellenbosch municipal area.

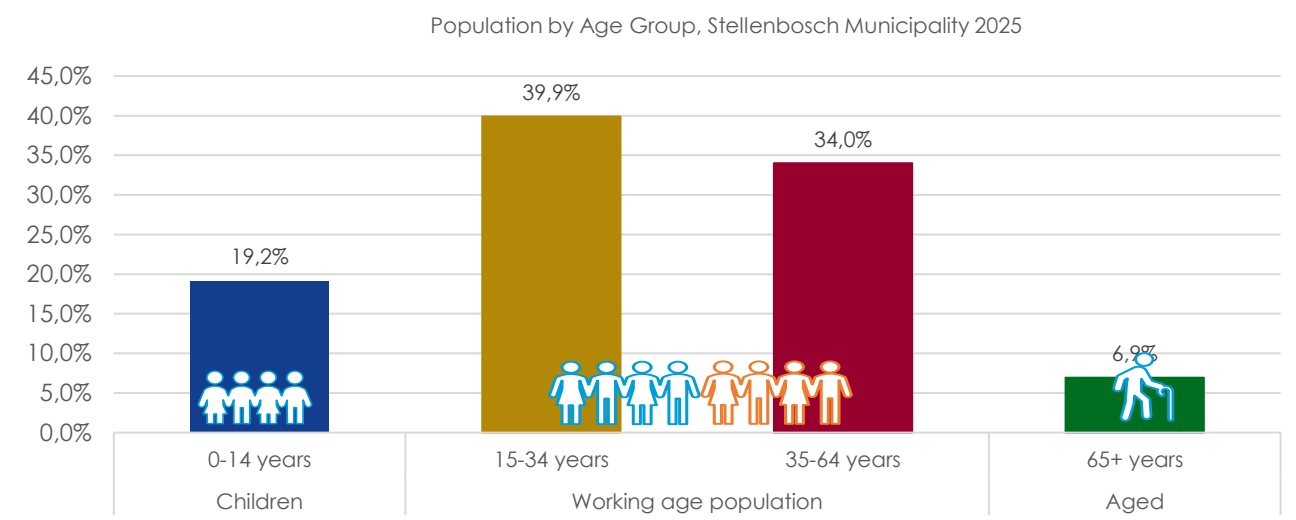
Figure 3: Ratio of % females and males



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO, 2025:282)

1.5.4 Age Cohorts

The age distribution of the Stellenbosch population has significant socioeconomic implications, particularly for future housing and service delivery. With a substantial **39.9 per cent** of the population **aged 15 to 34**, the Municipality is under pressure to facilitate job creation and supply affordable housing for young working-age persons. This demographic projection, combined with a sizeable child population (19.2 per cent), indicates continued high demand for basic services and infrastructure, placing a strain on municipal resources. The relatively small population of elderly residents (6.9 per cent) suggests a lower immediate burden on care systems for the aged. In addition, the overall youth-heavy structure points to sustained, long-term demand for indigent support as these young adults form households in a challenging economic environment (Western Cape Government, 2025:283).

**Figure 4: Population by age group, Stellenbosch Municipality**

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 and Department of Social Development, Western Cape Provincial Population Unit (PPU), 2025:282

1.5.5 Safety and Security

All the data below are sourced from the Local Government MERO 2025 for the Stellenbosch Municipal area.

The 2024 crime statistics indicate that the Stellenbosch municipal area is facing a deeply dualistic socio-economic crisis, in which the crime profile is both a cause and a consequence of deep – seated structural inequalities (Western Cape Government, 2025:303).

The statistics in the table below reflect that Stellenbosch's rate of crime per 100 000 population far surpasses CWD averages in almost every category of crime. Significant disparities are seen in the incidence of driving under the influence (DUI) and the prevalence of commercial crime. The 61.0 per cent rate of DUI recorded in Stellenbosch in 2024 signals a public safety risk and deeper substance abuse issues. The persistence of these trends in 2024 indicates that current approaches to curbing DUI are merely containing, not resolving, the underlying matters (Western Cape Government, 2025:303).

**Table 3: Number of cases per crime category, crime per 100 000 people, 2022 - 2024**

Crime Category	Actual Numbers			Trend	Crime per 100 000 Population	
	2022	2023	2024		Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands District
Murder	90	80	79	↔	38	43
Sexual Offences (also see SDS)	248	209	254	↑	123	103
Common assault	1 041	1 119	1 116	↔	539	634
Malicious damage to property	818	839	806	↓	389	416
Burglary at residential premises	941	877	996	↑	481	471
Commercial crime	876	1 064	1 229	↑	594	268
Drug-related crime	1 233	1 474	1 464	↓	707	735
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	264	254	251	↔	121	75

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025:303)

1.5.6 Economy and Labour Market Performance

1.5.6.1 Sectoral Overview

In 2024, the economic landscape of the Stellenbosch municipal area boasted a Gross Domestic Product at the regional level (GDPR) of R25.2 billion, equivalent to 24.0 per cent of the CWDM and 2.7 per cent of the Western Cape economy. Economic activity in 2024 was broadly stagnant, with GDPR growth of only 0.1 per cent and total employment declining by 1.3 per cent to 77 504 jobs. Labour market indicators weakened correspondingly: the unemployment rate rose to 13.8 per cent in 2024, while the labour-force participation rate fell to 66.2 per cent and the labour-absorption rate to 57.0 per cent (Western Cape Government, 2025:109).

Employment is predominantly focused on Stellenbosch town, which accounts for the majority of formal jobs dominated by higher education, financial and business services, retail activities associated with Stellenbosch University, commercial offices, and tourism. The Franschhoek town is a secondary employment node, with its main sectors in hospitality, accommodation, and restaurants, while Lanquedoc is defined by agri – processing and support activities for crop production. Elsenburg, by contrast, drives public sector and agricultural research employment through Provincial and academic institutions. This geographic distribution shows a dual economy, one being an urban, service-driven core



centred in Stellenbosch town, and a productive agricultural periphery extending through the valley settlements and wine estates (Western Cape Government, 2025:109).

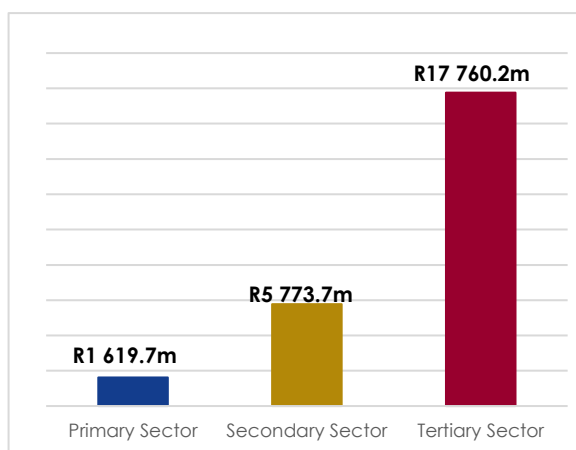
The municipality's economy thrives on a dominant tertiary sector, led by finance, trade and personal services. The finance and business sector provided the only positive growth momentum in 2024, contributing 0.8 per cent points to the overall GDP (Western Cape Government, 2025:109).

Table 4: Sectoral contribution to GDP 2024

Primary Sector	
Sector	2024
Agriculture	R1 584.5m
Mining	R35.2m
Total	R1 619.7m

Secondary Sector	
Sector	2024
Manufacturing	R4 496.0m
Electricity	R407.8m
Construction	R869.9m
Total	R5 773.7m

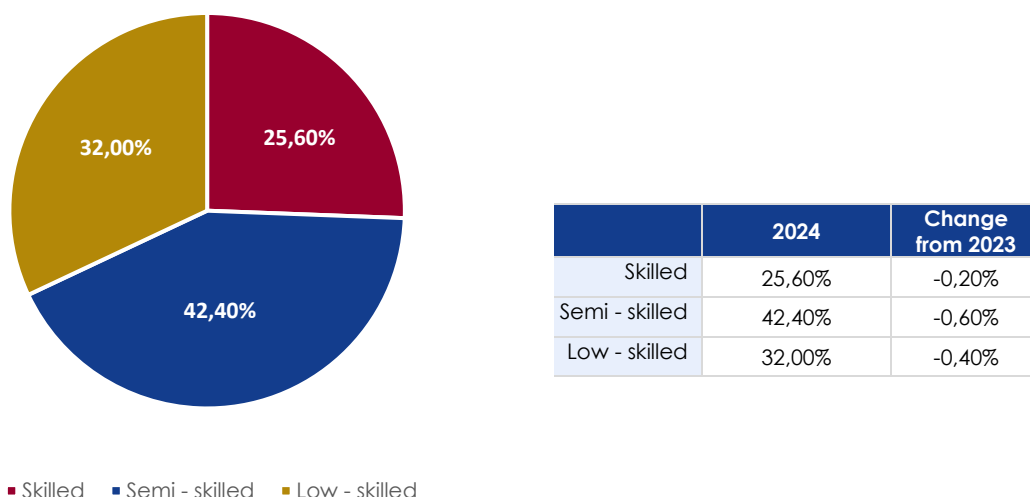
Tertiary Sector	
Sector	2024
Trade	R2 541.3m
Transport	R4 425.3m
Finance	R6 541.9m
General Government	R1 385.1m
Personal Services	R2 866.6m
Total	R17 760.2m



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025 (Quantec, 2025)

1.5.6.2 Formal and Informal Employment

The presence of Stellenbosch University and the diverse industries in the area have led to a significant workforce composition, with 25.6 per cent classified as skilled workers and 42.4 per cent as semi-skilled workers. Informal sector activities, particularly in trade, agriculture, and personal services, contribute significantly to employment, accounting for 23.1 per cent of the workforce in 2024. However, a notable challenge exists for low-skilled workers, constituting 32.0 per cent of the workforce, as recent job creation trends have favoured semi-skilled and skilled workers, limiting opportunities for this demographic (Western Cape Government, 2025:113).

**Figure 5: Skills Level Contribution, 2024**

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025:113

1.5.6.3 Job Gains and Unemployment

It is crucial to facilitate access to education and skills development initiatives in communities where high unemployment rates occur. Social transformation needs to be promoted and provide enough relevant opportunities and resources for the affected demographic areas (Western Cape Government, 2025:117).

Not only does this initiative enhance the socio-economic landscape, but it also has implications for municipal revenue. A skilled and educated workforce can contribute to a more vibrant local economy, generating higher tax revenues to support municipal projects and services (Western Cape Government, 2025:117).

An analysis of the formal sector indicates that, although there was a net gain of 3 293 formal jobs, this was overshadowed by losses elsewhere. The most notable increases in informal employment occurred in management consultancy (1 693 jobs) and short-term accommodation (358 jobs). However, these gains were countered by significant job losses in sectors such as other telecommunications activities (617 jobs), private security activities (322 jobs), and notably the manufacture of wines (221 jobs), the latter reflecting the broader downturn experienced in the agriculture sector (Western Cape Government, 2025:117).



Chapter 2: SDG Governance in Stellenbosch Municipality

2.1 Introduction

The attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) necessitates effective governance frameworks that incorporate the SDGs into municipal governmental operations. Consequently, the subsequent key themes have been identified as a conceptual framework for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Stellenbosch Municipality: governance, integration, coherence, accountability, and multi-level alignment. The SDGs do not encompass all institutional obligations of municipalities; rather, they align with the principal performance domains of municipal governance.

Governance encompasses the institutional frameworks and procedures by which individuals and groups express their interests, resolve their conflicts, and fulfil their legal rights and responsibilities. Integration denotes the coordination of activities across sectors and the formulation of comprehensive policies that acknowledge the interrelation of economic, social, environmental, and governance matters. The phrase coherence denotes the necessity for both vertical and horizontal alignment. Vertical alignment guarantees that policies and strategies are congruent with national and global obligations, whereas horizontal alignment pertains to the consistency among diverse strategies formulated to fulfil specific commitments, including those associated with climate change, national development, and sustainable development.

Accountability is the execution of duties and obligations mandated by law, regulations, or programmes, together with the enforcement of commitments undertaken. Given that different organisations function at distinct levels and possess differing mandates, it is imperative to establish systems to guarantee their accountability for respective responsibilities and actions. This element is closely associated with transparency, defined as the accessibility of information regarding plans, procedures, decisions, and outcomes. Multi-level alignment recognises that national governments cannot attain the SDGs independently, especially in federal or decentralised systems. Sub-national governments, community-based organisations, and the commercial sector are essential actors in promoting sustainability at the local level. Various tiers of government participate in planning, service provision, and funding. In multi-tiered systems, coordination and cooperation among government levels and other stakeholders are essential for formulating cohesive responses to the SDGs and addressing interconnected challenges.



2.2 SDG Governance

2.2.1 Interdepartmental Coordination Mechanisms

Stellenbosch Municipality has achieved notable progress in establishing effective interdepartmental coordination mechanisms, which are essential for improving the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its carefully designed municipal governance frameworks. This meticulously organised governance and institutional system is intentionally crafted to include elected political leaders, the Municipal Manager, and two SDG champions, who are supported by SDG team leaders responsible for data management and report writing. This team collaborates effectively with the five directorates to finalise the VLR report for the six selected SDGs.

The alignment of each official's portfolio is carefully determined to correspond well with the selected SDGs, which act as a crucial framework for advancement and cohesion. This alignment fosters a unified operational plan that highlights the municipality's forward-looking vision for sustainable development, ensuring that all activities are coordinated towards reaching common goals. This strategic alignment not only directs fundamental municipal operations but also shapes vital budgetary priorities and creative service delivery methods that effectuate substantial change. This thorough method guarantees that resources are distributed with maximum efficiency and accountability, surpassing mere compliance and promoting true community improvement. Furthermore, the municipality's Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs) act as essential focal points, consistently targeted by the planning processes employed by each Directorate, thereby fostering a cohesive and synergistic approach in their joint efforts to achieve the municipality's overarching goals. Stellenbosch Municipality reaffirms its steadfast commitment to advancing essential developmental agendas while ensuring the efficient delivery of essential services to its community members, thereby enhancing their quality of life and contributing to a sustainable future for all.

2.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships

According to Agusdinata (2022:1604), the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commences with informed and explicitly defined priorities crucial for attaining its goals. These priorities necessitate localised implementation strategies aimed at fostering effective local, provincial, and national development. This pressing requirement is distinctly evident in the diverse local, district, provincial, and national plans established to achieve these ambitious global objectives, including initiatives for poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability, and social fairness.



Local government plays a crucial and essential part in this process, as it represents the closest level of governance to the communities and individuals it serves every day. Local government, positioned at the forefront of this project, serves as the primary vocal point for Agenda 2030, promising that the programmes are accessible and attuned to community needs. The Stellenbosch Municipality, committed to realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specified in the 2030 Agenda, is undertaking significant measures to establish the first Stakeholder Engagement Platform dedicated as an interactive initiative to co-plan and co-implement matters relating to the SDGs selected by the municipality.

Therefore, a stakeholder engagement was arranged on 25 February 2026, where all spheres of government, businesses, NGOs, and any interested and affected parties were invited to share data, projects, initiatives, and programmes with the municipality. This engagement highlighted stakeholders' desire to work with the municipality to ensure a sustainable future for all. Various matters of concern were raised. These matters will be championed by the municipal SDG team members to ensure that the matters of concern raised get a foothold in municipal planning and implementation initiatives.

This innovative initiative aims to assist all stakeholders, including local government representatives, business leaders, academics, non-profit organisations, and civil society, in understanding the municipality's firm commitment to achieving the SDGs and recognising their potential contributions to these significant and transformative initiatives. Stellenbosch Municipality selected 6 out of 17 SDGs as an initial step to report on the SDGs in its VLR report. This will provide clear direction and targets to enable significant stakeholder engagement. The objective of establishing these links is to attain substantial outcomes that encourage more community engagement and enhance collaboration for sustainable development (Sever, Tok and Sellami, 2025:06).

2.2.3 Global Policy Direction

The Stellenbosch Municipality's strategic planning does not occur in a vacuum. Various key policy directives are being employed, ranging from a global reach to more specific directives applicable to the municipality and its neighbouring municipalities. All these directives are considered when framing future strategic planning and resource allocation. The sections below outline key policy directives considered when framing Stellenbosch Municipality's 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027 (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:52).



2.2.4 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. The Agenda is an action plan for people, the planet, and prosperity, with a focus on strengthening peace and partnerships. The SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:53).

Figure 6: *Sustainable Development Goals*



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030

- 🚩 **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**
- 🚩 Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- 🚩 Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.
- 🚩 Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.
- 🚩 **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.**
- 🚩 Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- 🚩 Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
- 🚩 Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
- 🚩 Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation.
- 🚩 Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- 🚩 **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.**
- 🚩 Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- 🚩 **Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**



- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.
- Goal 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat deforestation, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.**
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.**

(Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:53).

The table below indicates how the municipality's Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs) are aligned with national, provincial, and district plans.

Table 5: Horizontal Alignment Matrix

Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Medium-Term Development Plan	Western Cape Provincial Government	CWDM Strategic Objectives
SFA 1 Valley of Possibility	Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and	Drive inclusive growth and job creation (1)	Growth for Jobs (1)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport systems which foster social
SFA 2 Green and Sustainable Valley	Take urgent action to combat climate change (13) Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (15)	Build a capable, ethical and developmental state (3)	Educated, Healthy and Caring Society (3) Innovation, Culture and Governance (4)	Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District through economic, environmental, and social infrastructure investment.
	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable (11)	Build a capable, ethical and developmental state (3)	Educated, Healthy and Caring Society (3)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport systems which foster social and economic opportunities.



Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Medium-Term Development Plan	Western Cape Provincial Government	CWDM Strategic Objectives
SFA 3 Safe Valley	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels (16)	Build a capable, ethical and developmental state (3)	Safety (2)	Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.
SFA 4 Dignified Living	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (4) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3)	Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living (2)	Educated, Healthy and Caring Society (3)	Creating an environment and forging partnerships that ensure the health, safety, social and economic development of all communities, including the empowerment of the poor in the Cape Winelands District.
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation (9)	Drive inclusive growth and job creation (1)	Innovation, Culture and Governance (4)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport systems which foster social and economic opportunities.
SFA 5 Good Governance and Compliance	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels (16)	Build a capable, ethical and developmental state (3)	Growth for Jobs (1)	Promoting sustainable infrastructure services and transport systems which foster social and economic opportunities.
			Innovation, Culture and Governance (4)	To provide an effective and efficient financial and strategic support service to the Cape Winelands District Municipality.

(Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026:59).



CHAPTER 3: SDG SELECTION AT STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

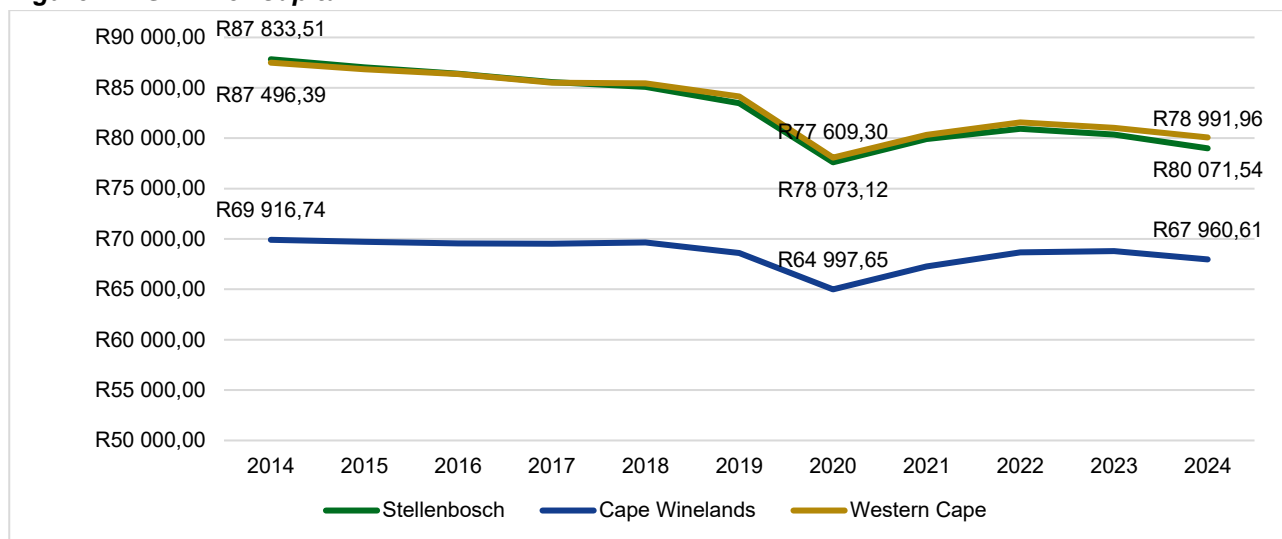
3.1 SDG 1 No Poverty

One of the main objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals is to end severe poverty for all people worldwide by 2030 (United Nations, 2026).

3.1.1 GDP Per Capita

In terms of Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPR), an increase is only witnessed when economic growth surpasses population growth. According to the MERO 2025, Stellenbosch's GDP per capita consistently exceeds the Cape Winelands region and Provincial averages, indicating its economic growth. In 2020, per capita GDPR in Stellenbosch contracted sharply (declining to R77 609), then peaked in 2022 (R80 943). It declined for two consecutive years to R78 992 in 2024. This indicates that Stellenbosch's high – value economy, underpinned by viticulture, tourism and academia, is confronting structural headwinds, including inflationary pressures or slower export growth, which are limiting gains in per capita economic wellbeing (Western Cape Government, 2025:294).

Figure 7: GDP Per Capita



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025

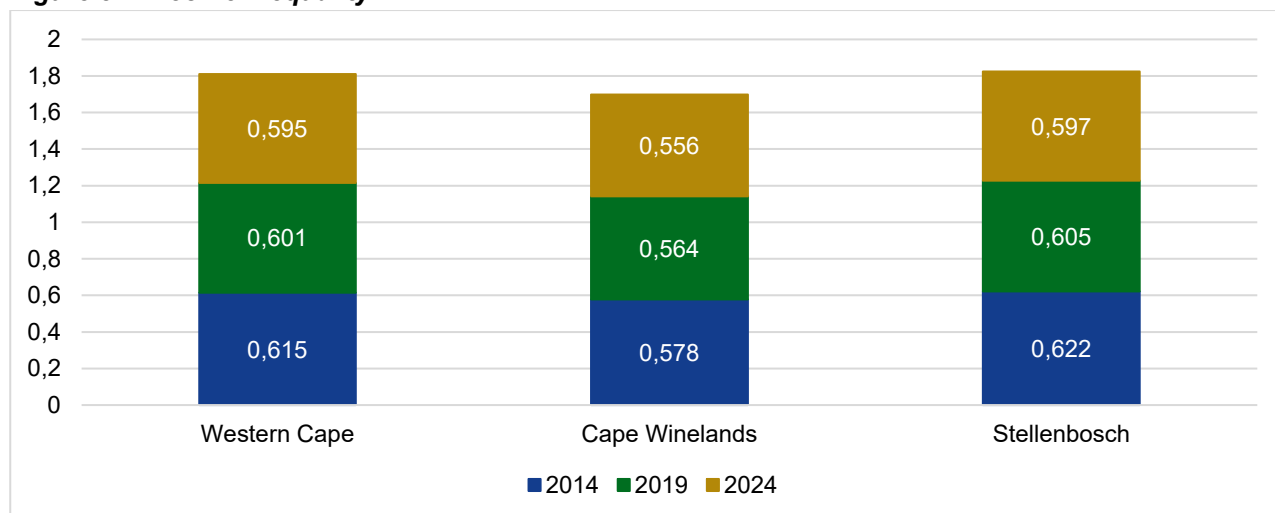
3.1.2 Income Inequality

According to the widely used Gini index, South Africa has one of the highest levels of inequality globally. Inequality is seen through a distorted distribution of income, unequal opportunities, and regional discrepancies.



The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030 (South African Government, 2025:34). The Gini coefficient of the Stellenbosch municipal area decreased from 0.605 in 2019 to 0.597 in 2024. However, the improvement was negligible, and the figure remains close to 0.600 – a ratio indicative of severe social strain. The Stellenbosch coefficient exceeds the average for the Western Cape and far surpasses that of the CWD (Western Cape Government, 2025:296).

Figure 8: Income Inequality



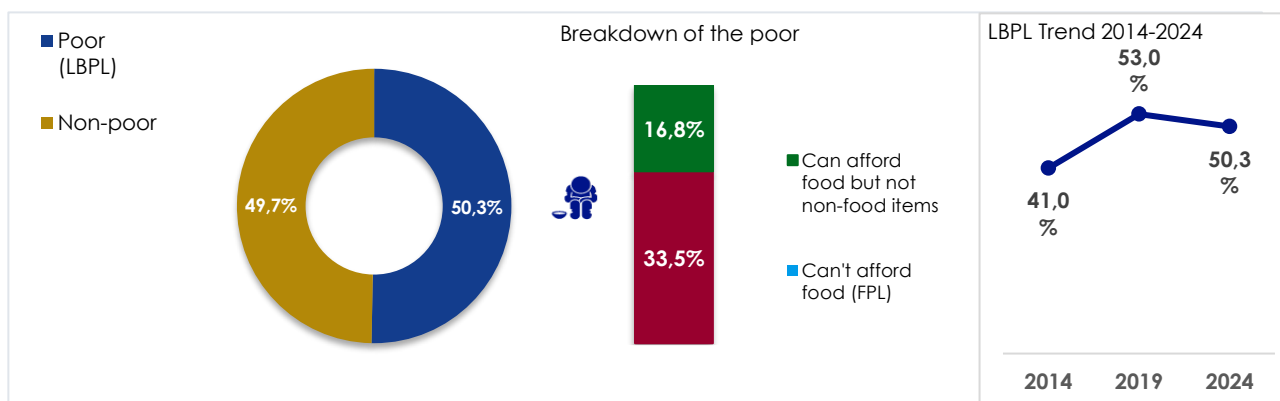
Source: Western Cape Government, MERO, 2025:295

3.1.3 Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) headcount ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL, i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items (Western Cape Government, 2025:299).

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment, and poor living conditions (Western Cape Government, 2025:299).

In 2024, 50.3 per cent of Stellenbosch's population fell below the lower – bound poverty line (LBPL). Of this population, 33.5 per cent fell below the Food Poverty Line (FPL), indicating an inability to afford basic nutritional requirements, while 16.8 per cent were able to meet food needs but remained unable to cover essential non – food needs. Although an improvement has been shown from 2019 of 53.0 per cent, poverty levels remain substantially higher than those recorded in 2014 (41.0 per cent) (Western Cape Government, 2025:299).

**Figure 9: Poverty Headcount Rate, 2014 – 2024**

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025:299

3.1.4 Basic Service Delivery

The Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to adequate housing access and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to basic services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources, and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section reflects on the latest available information from the MERO 2025 and Quantec Research for 2025. The latest official statistics were collected by Statistics South Africa in the 2022 Census, but for the purpose of these statistics, Quantec's modelled estimates were utilised by the Western Cape Provincial Government to compile the MERO 2025, which offers more recent and regularly updated figures. The information on indigent households was obtained from the Western Cape Department of Local Government.

3.1.5 Housing and Household Services

In 2024, in the Stellenbosch municipal area, which comprises 57 520 households, 72.4 per cent had access to formal housing, lower than the Cape Winelands District average of 73.7 per cent. The remaining households were spread across other housing types: 10.0 per cent lived in informal dwellings (i.e. informal dwellings or shacks not located in a backyard), 0.8 per cent occupied traditional dwellings, and 0.2 per cent resided in other or unspecified housing types (Western Cape Government, 2025:300).

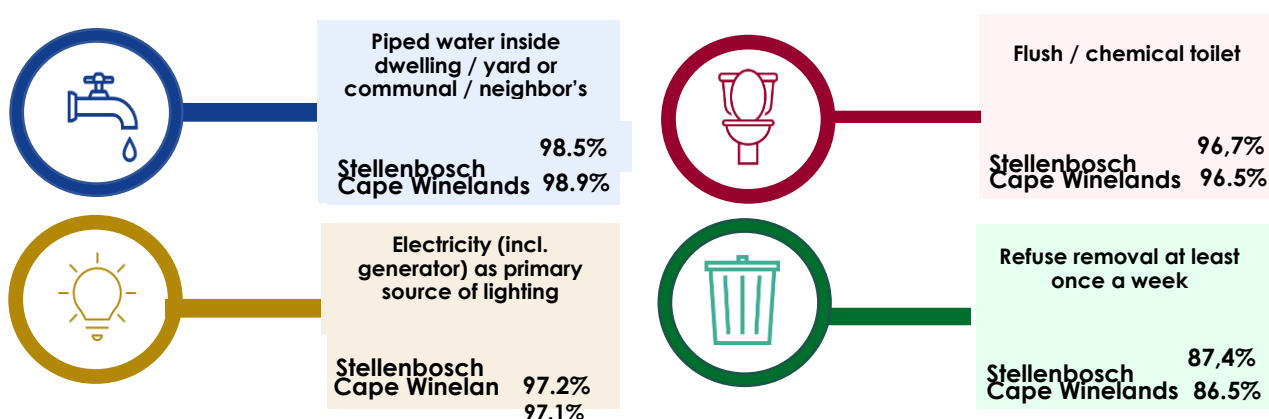
**Table 6: SDG Target 1.4**

Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator	Baseline (up to 30 June 2025)
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	

It should be noted that the proportion of households in Stellenbosch residing in informal dwellings was substantially higher than the district average (6.8 per cent). This category, which includes structures in densely populated informal settlements, reflects persistent housing shortages, ongoing urban in-migration pressure, and income inequality (Western Cape Government, 2025:301).

Service delivery access levels within the municipal area were considerably higher than the access to formal housing, with access to piped water access (98.5 per cent), flush or chemical toilet access (96.7 per cent), electricity access (including generators) for lighting (97.1 per cent), and the removal of refuse at least weekly by the local authority at 87.4 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District figures for electricity and refuse removal services (Western Cape Government, 2025:302).

Figure 10: Service delivery access levels (HH)

Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025:302

3.1.6 Free Basic Services

The following table indicates the percentage of average registered indigent households that have access to free basic municipal services. The total number of indigent households



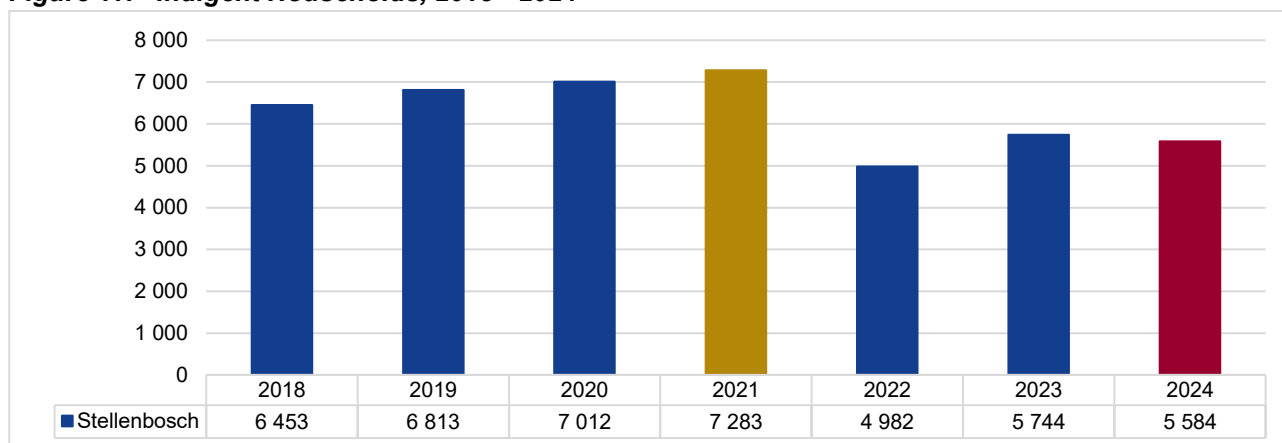
excludes all informal households and includes formal households that have been registered as indigent households. The total i.t.o. of free basic electricity includes only indigent households claiming 100 kWh from the Stellenbosch Municipality. Additionally, it excludes the totals for areas where ESKOM manages the electricity distribution (Western Cape Government, 2025:302).

Per the approved Indigent Policy of the municipality, all households earning less than R7 500 per month will receive free basic services as prescribed by national policy and in terms of Stellenbosch Municipality's Indigent Policy, 2025 (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2025:07).

Stellenbosch had a decline in the number of households that were registered for indigent support from 2021 to 2022. In 2021, 7 283 households were recorded, followed by a 32.0 per cent drop to 4 982 in 2022. The lowest recorded number of indigent households was in 2024/25 at 5 584, which is well below pre – pandemic (COVID-19) counts, Western Cape Government, 2025:302).

The table below indicates the number of households receiving free basic services.

Figure 11: Indigent Households, 2018 - 2024



Source: Western Cape Government, MERO 2025:302

Municipalities offer free basic services to financially vulnerable households, and the number of households receiving these services in the Stellenbosch municipal area sharply declined in 2024. Target local initiatives have successfully lifted a major portion of households out of poverty, as evidenced by the divergence from 2022 to 2024. Such interventions include municipal indigent support programmes and expanded access to basic services (Western Cape Government, 2025:302).

Per the approved Indigent Policy of the municipality, all households earning less than R7 500 per month will receive free basic services as prescribed by national policy.



Indigent households in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area receive:

- ✚ free sanitation services;
- ✚ free refuse removal services;
- ✚ 6 kilolitres of free water per month; and
- ✚ 100 units of free electricity per month.

The Rates Policy allows for an additional R100 000 Reduction for Indigent Consumers over and above the total of R250 000 Reduction/Exclusion already granted to owners of residential properties.

Table 7: Access to Free Basic Services

Year	Number of Households							
	Free Basic Water		Free Basic Sanitation		Free Basic Electricity		Free Basic Refuse Removal	
	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%
2018/19	6 813	13.01	6 813	13.01	4 833	9.23	6 813	13.01
2019/20	6 666	100%	6 666	100%	4 932	100%	6 666	100%
2020/21	7 283	100%	7 283	100%	5 189	100%	7 283	100%
2021/22	4 681	100%	4 681	100%	4 982	84.25%	4 681	100%
2022/23	5 744	100%	5 744	100%	5 744	100%	5 744	100%
2023/24	5 584	100%	5 584	100%	5 584	100%	5 584	100%
2024/25	6 732	100%	6 732	100%	6 732	100%	6 732	100%

Source: Municipal Indigent Register

Table 8: SDG Target 1.1

Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$3.00 a day		
Indicator	Baseline (up to 30 June 2025)	Post-Baseline Developments (after 30 June 2025)
1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban / rural)	<i>Not applicable at the local government level</i>	<i>Not applicable at the local government level</i>
RSA Domesticated Indicator		
Indicator	Baseline (up to 30 June 2025)	Post-Baseline Developments (after 30 June 2025)
Proportion of households living in poverty	<i>50.3 per cent</i>	<i>Information not available</i>

In 2024, 50.3 per cent of the municipal population lived below the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL). Of these, 33.5 per cent were unable to afford food, as represented by the food poverty line (FPL), while 16.8 per cent were able to meet food needs but not non-food needs.



Although this reflects an improvement from the 2019 peak of 53.0 per cent, poverty levels remain considerably higher than in 2014 (41.0 per cent) (MERO, 2025).

3.1.7 Grant in aid

Grant in Aid is an annual donation programme implemented by the municipality. It originates from S67 of the MFMA and has been operational in the municipality through the approved Grant in Aid Policy for many years. The information relating to Grant in Aid for the purpose of the VLR will focus on the last 5 years.

3.1.7.1 Overview of Programme

The purpose, aims, and objectives of the programme, as contained in the Grant in Aid Policy, include the following:

This policy aims to provide a framework for Grant-in-Aid to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), non-profit organisations (NPOs), non-profit companies (NPC) or Public Benefit Organisations (PBO's) and bodies that are used by government as an agency to serve the poor, marginalised or otherwise vulnerable as envisaged by Sections 12, 17 and 67 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).

The purpose of the Grant-in-Aid Policy is to complement the goals, objectives, programmes and actions of the Stellenbosch Municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), to create a sustainable, credible and caring municipality by empowering and building communities and enhancing growth and sharing through partnerships. Priority ward needs as identified through the Council's IDP MUST be the guiding factor in developing these partnerships.

Grant-in-Aid should not duplicate services already provided for by the Council, which falls within the geographical jurisdiction of the Council.

Grant-in-Aid should improve the opportunity for the Council to elicit the support of external organisations to deliver those services to communities which fall within the Council's geographical area of responsibility in a way that allows the Stellenbosch community and town to create an enabling environment for community development.



3.1.7.2 Outcome

The table below depicts the outcome of the programme and indicates the number of Grant in Aid organisations supported and the budget spent over the last four years:

Table 9: Number of Grant in Aid applications recommended and approved

Financial Year	Organisations supported	Funding Allocated:
2021/22	90	R4 898 457
2022/23	61	R4 527 340
2023/24	41	R4 450 800
2024/25	31	R5 292 510



3.1.7.3 Statistical data- Beneficiaries

All beneficiaries of the successful grant applicants are local citizens living within the municipal area. They range from young to old. Some organisations render generic social services, whilst others are more specialised / focused on the services they render.

Table 10: Grant in aid categories

Financial Year	General	ECD	Disability	Elderly	Youth	Substance Abuse	Gender	Food Security	Homeless	Environment	Skills Dev	Health	Sport	Arts and Culture
2021/22	4	48	4	6	13	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	16	15
2022/23	1	30	2	2	7	0	0	1	1	1	5	2	7	2
2023/24	4	18	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	0	2	3	0	1
2024/25	4	12	3	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	2

Source: Municipal Grant-in-aid data



Grant-in-Aid Outreach



3.1.8 Give Responsibly Campaign

The campaign was launched in March 2019 by Heartflow NPC and is currently implemented by Stellenbosch Night Shelter. This includes the distribution and record keeping of coupons sold to the public vs coupons redeemed for services by homeless persons. The statistics show clearly that many people wanting to go to the shelter, make use of the coupons and have accepted this as a system that works for them. The campaign aims to stop the cash economy on the streets of Stellenbosch by encouraging citizens to give coupons to homeless persons begging on the streets, which they can use to access services.

The campaign is implemented in collaboration between the municipality and local roleplayers.

The role distribution of the campaign is as follows:

Stellenbosch Municipality:



Develop marketing materials. Communicate information on the campaign via municipal social media accounts to citizens. Support Stellenbosch Night Shelter through the Grant-in-aid donation programme.

Stellenbosch Night Shelter:



Recruit local businesses to become vendor distribution points. Distribute coupons to vendors. Deliver services to homeless persons in exchange for a coupon.

Visit Stellenbosch:



Communicate campaign to tourists, vendors of coupons, and host information on the tourism website.



✚ **Stellenbosch Feeding in Action:** Provide lunch to homeless persons through Grant in Aid Donation at the Bergzicht Taxi Rank.

✚ **Animal Welfare Society Stellenbosch:** Provide access to coupons in exchange for menial jobs.

✚ **Dog Walking at the Devon Valley AWSS**

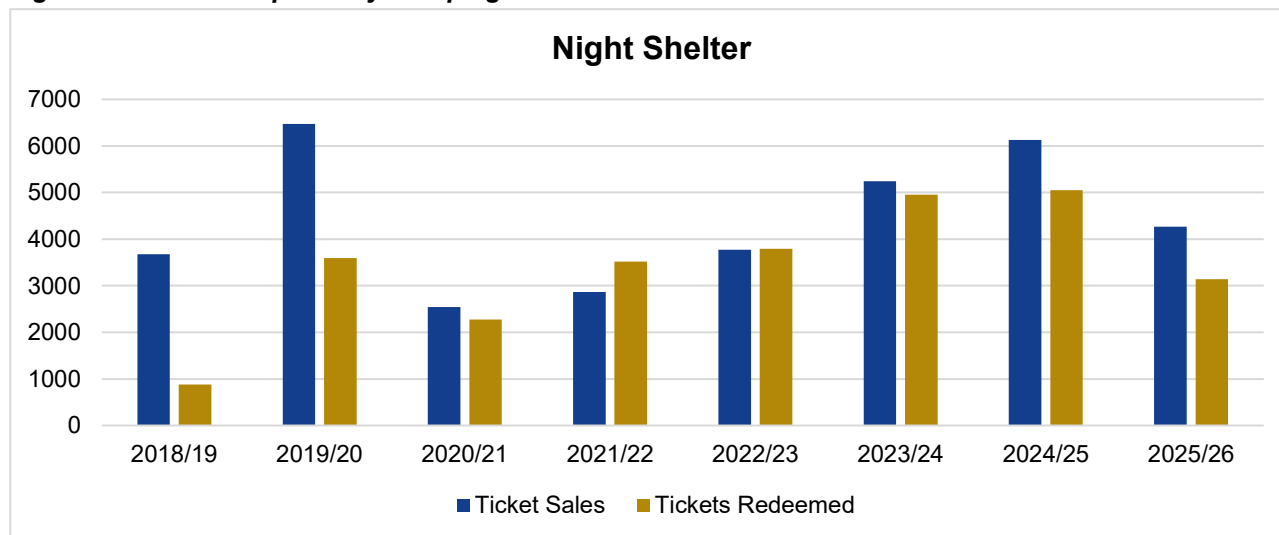


Through the Stellenbosch Homeless Ministries Network, a project in collaboration with Heartflow started, where homeless persons can walk dogs at the AWSS in exchange for a Give Responsibly Coupon. The homeless walk the dogs for about an hour, but some have found the connection so compelling that they stay there and assist with the cleaning of the feeding and water bowls, as well as the kennels. It is difficult to accommodate the people when the weather is rainy. The project is not suitable for all homeless

persons, but it provides an opportunity where a person can, through personal effort, obtain a coupon to sleep in the shelter without having to beg for it.

3.1.8.1 Statistical data Ticket Sales

Figure 12: Give Responsibly Campaign Ticket Statistics



Source: Stellenbosch Night Shelter Monthly Reports

Due to the COVID-19 lockdown period, no payment was required for access to the Stellenbosch Night Shelter or the Municipal Shelter. This is evident in the decrease in tickets redeemed in the 2019/20 financial year.



3.2 SDG 5 Gender Equality

3.2.1 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender mainstreaming is one of the SDGs and the District Development Model (DDM) objectives. The SDG (Goal 5) and DDM advocate that the government should aim for gender equality, empower all women and girls, and ensure inclusivity through gender-responsive budgeting based on the needs and aspirations of our people and communities at a local level. In support of the SDG and DDM objectives, the Stellenbosch Municipality aims to establish an environment that encourages gender mainstreaming interventions at the municipal level. Although priority issues identified by the different segments of the community cannot be addressed at once due to insufficient resources, the municipality is implementing interventions as a start to address gender and gender mainstreaming.

Gender mainstreaming will require the municipality to shift in organisational cultures and ways of thinking, as well as in the goals, structures, and allocation of resources. Through the IDP and in support of the SDG and DDM objectives, the Stellenbosch Municipality will make an effort to incorporate gender into each phase of planning. As a stepping stone to incorporating gender in municipal planning, it will take the form of identifying key gender indicators linked to the projects and programmes encapsulated in the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027. The table below on the gender matrix is in alignment with the principles of gender mainstreaming as stipulated below:

- Gender-sensitive language;
- Gender-specific data collection and analysis;
- Equal access to and utilisation of services;
- Women and men are equally involved in decision-making; and
- Equal treatment is integrated into steering processes.

The benefits of incorporating gender outcomes into the IDP will be:

- Positive impact on individuals, organisations, and at a societal level;
- Acceleration of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- Higher rate of growth and development;
- Improved resource management;
- Improved productivity; and
- By examining the overall situation of women and men across municipalities, a stronger analysis could provide a basis for identifying their specific needs and assessing



whether certain groups of women and men could be adversely affected by development programmes and projects.

The following SDG ‘Targets’ and ‘Indicators’ have been selected for this baseline review process:

Table 11: SDG Targets 5.1 and 5.5

Target	Indicator
Target 5.1	End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere.
Target 5.5	Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities. For leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.

3.2.2 Gender Interventions

In terms of integrated planning and streamlining governance processes, the Department: Community Development and the Provincial Department: Social Development signed an MOU to collectively focus on various programmes with gender as one of the focal points. This includes the implementation of empowering programmes for women, reaching out to single mothers, hosting the 16 Days of Activism / Gender-Based Violence, and establishing a Gender-Based Violence Forum.

The implementation of gender-specific programmes is depicted in the table below:

Table 12: Gender Based Interventions

Key Activity / Project / Programme / Initiative (measurable action)	Description of Unit of Measurement	Performance Comment
Establishment of the Greater Stellenbosch GBV Forum	Number of Greater Stellenbosch GBV Forums established by 30 June 2024	The GBV Forum has been established by the Department of Social Development (DSD) in the 2023/24 financial year.
Hosting of the 16 Days of Activism event	Number of 16 days of activism events hosted by 30 November	The 16 Days of Activism event will be hosted each financial year for the period 2022 – 2027. This programme is linked to the Mayoral Outcome to create safer environments for communities. Implementation and monitoring of the programme will be on a departmental level.



3.2.3 Addressing GBV through the lens of International Partnerships

The partnership between Stellenbosch Municipality (South Africa) and Jönköpings kommun (Sweden), under the auspices of the Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD), represents a shift from traditional, transactional North-South twinning to normative, reciprocal paradiplomacy.

While the partnership spans multiple democratic dimensions, its most critical mechanism is its focus on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), walkability, integration and public safety.

Here is an advanced breakdown of the intersection between these two municipalities, centring on Stellenbosch's proactive agency.

3.2.4 Stellenbosch's Strategic Role in the GBV Partnership

While Jönköping provides the pedagogical blueprint for norm-critical interventions, Stellenbosch Municipality does not act as a passive recipient. Instead, it serves as an institutional laboratory for contextualising gender safety within a high-friction, unequal urban environment.

3.2.5 Contextualising the "Normstorm" Methodology

Developed by Jönköping in 2012, "Normstorm" is a pedagogical tool utilising creative and analytical exercises to deconstruct societal norms driving inequality and violence (ICLD, 2024).

Whilst not the original intention, however, considering the broader gender context, Stellenbosch Municipality also addressed the "dignity deficit" created by years of unequal policy and treatment of especially female inhabitants.

The Stellenbosch Intervention:

While education falls under provincial jurisdiction (Western Cape Province), Stellenbosch Municipality used its convening power to embed Normstorm into local curricula (Jönköpings kommun, 2025). By 2025, the programme expanded from three pilot schools to twelve, demonstrating how a municipality can drive educational policy despite lacking a direct constitutional mandate.

Another unintended outcome is the expansion of the partnership programme to include youth participation, primarily through the newly established Junior Town Council (JTC)



Spatial Materialisation:

Stellenbosch translated classroom discussions into spatial urban planning. An example is the safety upgrade along George Blake Avenue (GBA), where municipal engineering departments used resident feedback on gendered spatial insecurity to overhaul public lighting and pedestrian accessibility (ICLD, 2024).

3.2.6 Disrupting Unidirectional Policy Transfer (Reverse Learning)

A critical, often overlooked aspect of this partnership is that **Stellenbosch trains Jönköping**. Traditional paradiplomacy assumes the Global North teaches the Global South. In this corridor, the learning is bidirectional.



The Stellenbosch Model:

Political leaders and senior managers from Jönköping have undergone training led by Stellenbosch representatives regarding **citizen dialogues and gender budgeting** (ICLD, 2024).



Critical Insight:

Stellenbosch's systematic approach to using gender-disaggregated data and monthly citizen budget consultations is seen by Swedish officials as a benchmark for overcoming the "illusion of equality" (the self-image trap in Nordic states where assumed equality blind-sides local governments to latent gaps) (Jönköpings kommun, 2025).

3.2.7 Redefining Public Safety

In partnership workshops, Stellenbosch successfully shifted the problem formulation from generic "urban insecurity" to "Safety in Public Environments through an Equality Lens" (ICLD, 2023).



The Structural Friction:

Stellenbosch officials pushed the discourse beyond psychological perceptions of safety (the standard Swedish focus) to incorporate hard infrastructure realities, such as how energy insecurity and rolling blackouts disproportionately expose women to physical violence in transit (ICLD, 2021).



3.2.8 Critical Takeaway: The Institutionalisation of Gender

The strategic value of this partnership for Stellenbosch is the capacity-building of its civil servants and councillors (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2024). By training its internal leadership to look at standard municipal directives (zoning, waste, transport) through a GBV-preventative lens, Stellenbosch Municipality is slowly shifting GBV from a "social development" issue to a core, cross-departmental engineering and compliance mandate.



3.3 SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

3.3.1 Introduction

SDG 11 is “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, and it has 10 targets with 15 official global indicators (UN 2025). The goal is to create sustainable cities and communities that are inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. Achieving this goal requires a multi-stakeholder approach and involves governments, civil society, the private sector, and individuals working together to address the following challenges, i.e.:

- ✦ Adequate, safe, and affordable housing (11.1);
- ✦ Sustainable transport systems (11.2);
- ✦ Inclusive and sustainable urbanisation (11.3);
- ✦ Protect cultural and natural heritage (11.4);
- ✦ Reduce disaster impacts (11.5);
- ✦ Reduce the disaster environmental impact of cities (11.6); and
- ✦ Access to green and public spaces (11.7).

The aforementioned challenges pertain to cities and their ability to address urbanisation, climate change, inequality, and inadequate infrastructure. One of the overarching and enabling indicators for SDG 11 is the development of National Urban Policies (NUP) and Regional Development Plans (RDP), which needs to respond to population dynamics, ensuring balanced territorial development, and increase in the fiscal space (11.a.1). Coupled with this strategic urban planning policy is linking development assistance and other flows in support of urban infrastructure or urban infrastructure projects (11.c.1). The goal of these indicators is to support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

The SDG 11.a.1 indicator further relates to several goals and targets (UN, 2025), particularly SDG 1 (land tenure security and resilience), 2 (land tenure security and urban-rural linkages), 5 (safety and ownership and control over land), 6 (access to drinking water and sanitation), 7 (access to renewable energy and energy efficiency), 8 (job creation, decent work and youth unemployment), 9 (access to and upgrading and financing infrastructure), 10 (discriminatory laws), 12 (waste management), 13 (resilience and adaptive capacity; capacity for effective climate-change related planning and management), 15 (integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values), 16 (government subsidiarity and institutional capacity building; non-discriminatory laws and policies), and 17 (policy coherence for sustainable



development; effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships) (UN 2018; UN 2025).



NUPs and RDPs (also known as urban development plans, framework, or strategies) are defined as a set of decisions or principles of actions derived through a deliberate government led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote a more transformative, productive, inclusive, and resilient urban development for the long term (20 – 30 years or even 100 years horizon). An RDP follows the same definition, but is applied at the subnational level (UN, 2014; UN, 2025). In the policy development process of these urban development plans / frameworks / strategies, consideration should be given to key qualifiers based on the SDG metadata for SDG 11.a.1. These include the following;

- ✚ Feasibility and diagnosis of policy problems and opportunities;
- ✚ Formulating a NUP or RDP responding to population dynamics, including population composition, trends, and projections at a geographic scale over time;
- ✚ Formulating a NUP or RDP ensuring and promoting a spatially coherent territory that includes a balanced system of human settlements, including cities and towns, and including urban corridors that address social, economic, environmental, and spatial disparities, considering the urban-rural continuum.
- ✚ Formulating a NUP or RDP with an understanding of the sum of financial resources available for improved delivery of basic social and economic services at the local level as a result of the budget and related decisions by governments at all levels, without any prejudice to the sustainability of a government's financial position (UN 2014; UN 2025).

The rationale for the SDG 11.a.1 indicator is based on the notion that the development and implementation of NUPs and RDPs should support participation, partnership, cooperation, and coordination of actors as well as facilitate dialogue (refer to SDG 11.3.2 as well). A coordinated effort from the government through the development of urban development plans / frameworks / strategies provides the best opportunity for achieving sustainable and



inclusive urbanisation and balanced territorial development by linking sectoral policies, connecting national, regional, and local government policies, and strengthening urban, peri-urban, and rural links through balanced territorial development. The urban policy process is led at the national level to ensure the articulation and coordination of different sectors and government levels, but it engages both top-down and bottom-up processes. Subnational governments are key implementing partners due to their proximity to citizens and their role in delivering services and infrastructure. Therefore, a NUP does not replace regional or local development policies and plans but strengthens them and relies on their horizontal alignment and vertical articulation (UN 2025).

The NUP provides the overarching framework articulating and aligning subnational and local plans and policies under a common vision for urbanisation that also makes it particularly suited to consider the urban-peri-urban-rural continuum. These plans are seen as an additional mechanism to ensure intergovernmental agreements, such as the New Urban Agenda (NUA – aligned to SDG 11), are also considered and implemented (UN 2025). Key actions from the NUA that should be included in the formulation of NUPs include the following:

Urbanisation is a catalyst for economic growth and social progress, and even holds the possibility for the protection and more efficient use of natural resources, climate change mitigation, and adaptation. However, the positive impact of this process is not automatic and can bring about negative economic, social, and environmental impacts when it is rapid and/or unplanned. Therefore, a NUP should provide the framework for understanding urbanisation processes and how the dividends can be leveraged, and the negative impacts, such as increasing congestion, sprawl, informality, social exclusion, inadequate infrastructure, etc., can be mitigated. A NUP provides the strategic planning instrument ensuring sectoral government policies are aligned and coordinated towards achieving sustainable urban development by promoting more compact, socially inclusive, better connected and integrated cities which are resilient to climate change (UN 2014; UN 2025).

Due to the rapid urbanisation trend in low and middle-income countries, the UN-Habitat has prioritised the development and implementation of NUPs in these countries. South Africa is categorised as an upper-middle-income country, with 65% of the population urbanised and, on average, a 1.59% annual urban population growth rate (UN 2018), necessitating an urgent need to formalise and approve a NUP.



3.3.2 South Africa's National Urban Policy (NUP)

The monitoring of SDG 11.a.1 is done by the UN-Habitat every year, and it compiles and presents national urban policies (NUPs) into a National Urban Policy Database (<https://nupdb.urbanpolicyplatform.org>). The primary source data is the official documents submitted by the member states in the NUP survey. Each NUP submitted to the UN-Habitat is assessed in terms of its alignment with the indicators by independent national-level policy evaluators to avoid subjectivity and bias (UN 2025). To date, 191 countries have submitted NUPs on SDG 11.a.1 (<https://nupdb.urbanpolicyplatform.org> accessed 24 March 2026).

In addition to the NUP Database, the UN-Habitat, in partnership with OECD and Cities Alliance, produces reports on the state of NUPs. The Global State of National Urban Policy 2018 (UN 2018) reports assessed 150 countries' NUPs. South Africa's NUP formed part of this first analysis report, and the policy is called the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF). The IUDF was created in 2009, and the NUP was further formulated and released for public participation in 2014 by the Ministry of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA). The draft IUDF was assessed as part of the Global State of National Urban Policy report, and the analysis included a thematic scope in five policy sectors: economic development, spatial structure, human development, environmental sustainability, and climate resilience. In the assessment, four categories were used: extensive, moderate, low, and insufficient information.

The draft IUDF was assessed using the framework, and the following outcomes were indicated in the table below (UN 2018), namely:

Table 13: Global State of NUP – South Africa result

Country	Nature of NUP	Level of attention by theme (*** = extensive ** = moderate * = low - = insufficient information)				
		Economic development	Spatial structure	Human development	Environmental sustainability	Climate resilience
South Africa	IUDF Explicit	***	***	***	***	*

Source: UN 2018

- ✚ The draft IUDF explicitly states that it is an NUP, which represents a strong policy commitment on the part of the national government (UN 2018).
- ✚ The economic development theme is extensively covered, meaning that the IUDF highlights sustainable and inclusive urban economies as a key principle, promoting the agglomeration benefits of well-planned urbanisation, which includes high productivity, competitiveness, and innovation, with full, productive, and decent employment for all.



In this thematic area, the draft IUDF is a key tool to link urbanisation with the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP). The NDP identifies economic development as a policy priority, and the IUDF provides the linkage with the broader economic development policies and how to capitalise on the economic opportunities of urbanisation. Cities are the engines of national economic growth, and maximising the potential economic benefits of urbanisation through the national urban policy can be transformative and a future-oriented strategy to achieve the overall NDP goals (UN 2018).



The spatial structure theme is extensively covered, meaning that the draft IUDF highlights the need for balanced spatial development to address economic, social, and environmental goals; for instance, limiting urban expansion to protect high-potential agricultural land. Focusing on balanced spatial development can address the persistence of poverty, inequalities, socio-economic exclusion, spatial segregation, and environmental degradation. The draft IUDF adopts a framework to reduce urban and territorial disparities through productive and inclusive systems of cities and urban-rural linkages, as well as an equitable provision of and access to infrastructure, public goods and services, national and regional economic development, resilience, environmental protection, and adequate housing (UN 2018).



The human development theme is extensively covered, meaning the draft IUDF highlights the vision of “cities for all”, which is a principle of “leave no one behind”, and a transformative commitment to sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty. Human development entails a wide range of actions, such as ensuring urban residents have equal rights, opportunities, and access to democratic participation, infrastructure, basic services, and adequate, affordable, and decent housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living. It also means that vulnerable populations are considered and engaged (UN 2018).



The environmental sustainability theme is extensively covered, meaning the draft IUDF promotes sustainable patterns of compact, dense, and mixed urban development and, more generally, ensures sustainable consumption and production patterns, the efficient and responsible use of resources, protecting biodiversity and green spaces, curbing pollution, and harnessing the opportunities of new technologies and clean energies (UN 2018).



The climate resilience theme (SDG 13) has low coverage, which indicates that the draft IUDF either does not address this aspect in the policy or the sectoral policies are unconnected to the overarching NUP. Areas that need to be further explored associated with this theme include how to translate the transformative commitment to



an environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development, including addressing the need to build urban resilience, reduce disaster risks, and mitigate and adapt to climate change (UN 2018).

The five thematic themes provide an international benchmark in terms of policy areas that need to be considered and addressed in the policy formulation of an NUP and, by extension, an RDP. Based on the analysis of the draft IUDF, the policy responds to the main concerns of global urban agendas (i.e., SDG 11.a.1 and the NUA) and is a transformative and future-oriented strategy to achieve the overall national development goals contained in the National Development Plan – Vision 2030 (NDP). The final IUDF (South African NUP) was presented and approved by Cabinet in 2016.

The IUDF builds on various national development goals contained in the NDP and further extends Chapter 8: Transforming human settlements and the national space economy and its vision for urban South Africa (IUDF 2016; NPC 2012). Considering that South Africa will be three-quarters (71%) urbanised by 2030 and reaching almost 80% by 2050 (IUDF 2016, p. 12), the NDP goal of “meaningful and measurable progress in reviving rural areas and in creating more functionally integrated, balanced and vibrant urban settlements” is critical to unlock the positive impacts and dividends from urbanisation in cities and towns. The strategic framework from both the NDP and IUDF guides the growth, management, and transformation of cities and towns in response to rapid urbanisation, setting out the "New Deal" for cities and towns into inclusive, efficient, and sustainable places through integrated planning, investment, and governance (IUDF 2016). The vision of the IUDF is -

“Liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life.” (IUDF 2016)

The NUP / IUDF integrates with the NDP and steers the spatial transformation agenda whilst acknowledging that cities and towns have different roles, requirements, and need to address unique conditions and challenges within a system of cities. The vision should therefore be interpreted and pursued in differentiated and locally relevant ways (IUDF 2016). To achieve this spatial transformation vision, four (4) strategic goals are introduced with nine (9) policy levers.



Figure 13: IUDF Vision, Strategic Goals, and Levers



Source: IUDF 2016

These strategic goals inform the priority objectives of the nine (9) policy levers, which are:

- Integrated spatial planning and land use management, which relates to cities and towns that are spatially organised to guide investments that promote integrated social and economic development, resulting in a sustainable quality of life for all citizens;
- Integrated transport and mobility, which relates to cities and towns where people can walk, cycle, and use different transport modes to easily access economic opportunities, educational institutions, health facilities, and places of recreation;
- Integrated sustainable human settlements, which relate to cities and towns, are spatially equal, integrated, and multi-functional, in which settlements are well-connected to essential and social services, as well as to areas of work opportunities;
- Integrated urban infrastructure, which relates to cities and towns that have transitioned from traditional approaches to resource-efficient infrastructure systems, provides for both universal access and more inclusive economic growth;
- Efficient land governance and management, which relates to cities and towns that grow through investments in land and property, providing income for municipalities that allow



further investments in infrastructure and services, resulting in inclusive, multi-functional urban spaces;

- ✚ Inclusive economic development, which relates to cities and towns that are dynamic and efficient, fosters entrepreneurialism and innovation, sustains livelihoods, enables economic growth, and generates the tax base needed to sustain and expand public services and amenities;
- ✚ Empowered active communities, which relate to cities and towns that are home to socially and culturally diverse citizens, who are actively involved in city life and committed to making South Africa work;
- ✚ Effective urban governance, which relates to cities and towns that have the necessary institutional, fiscal, and planning capabilities to build inclusive, resilient, and liveable urban spaces; and
- ✚ Sustainable finance, which relates to cities and towns, is supported by a fiscal framework that acknowledges the development potential and pressures of urban spaces, manages their finances efficiently and effectively, and can access the necessary resources and partnerships for inclusive urban growth (IUDF 2016).

3.3.3 Integrated Planning Framework

The IUDF represents South Africa's overarching National Urban Policy (NUP), providing the strategic framework to guide the management of urbanisation and the transformation of spatial patterns in cities and towns. The section of this report presents how the implementation of the IUDF occurs through municipal planning and budgeting instruments guided by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA), and the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA).

3.3.3.1 Alignment between the IUDF and SPLUMA

The IUDF operationalises the spatial transformation principles introduced by SPLUMA. The key alignment areas between the legislative framework (SPLUMA) and the policy (IUDF) are:

- ✚ Spatial transformation – SPLUMA establishes the legal requirement for spatial restructuring through the development principles of Spatial Sustainability and Efficiency. Whilst the IUDF provides the policy approach and implementation framework (compact cities, integration, accessibility, etc.).
- ✚ Integrated planning – SPLUMA requires alignment between SDFs, land use management, and infrastructure planning, which enforces the development principle



of Spatial Resilience and Spatial Integration. Whilst the IUDF strengthens this through integrated urban infrastructure, transport, and land governance policy levers.

- ✦ Spatial justice – SPLUMA introduces the development principle of spatial justice as a legal principle, whilst the IUDF translates this into practical implementation through housing location, densification, and improved accessibility.

In practice, SPLUMA provides the legislative framework, while the IUDF provides the policy direction and the implementation strategy.

3.3.3.2 Alignment between the IUDF and the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF)

The MSDF provides the spatial vision and the spatial restructuring logic for the municipality. The MSDF gives spatial expression to the IUDF strategic goals and objectives. In addition, the IUDF directly informs how the MSDF should be prepared and implemented over the 20-year planning horizon. The key planning implications for MSDFs are:

- ✦ Promote compact and connected urban form;
- ✦ Prioritise public transport corridors and nodes;
- ✦ Encourage infill, densification, and mixed-use development;
- ✦ Protection of environmental and agricultural land;
- ✦ Improve access to economic opportunities and social services; and –
- ✦ Align spatial planning with infrastructure investment.

This means that MSDFs should function not only as a statutory spatial plan but also as strategic urban restructuring strategies and investment prioritisation to achieve the vision of spatial transformation over the long term.

3.3.3.3 Alignment between the IUDF, the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), and the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

The role of the IDP is the municipality's primary strategic planning document and coordinates development priorities, sector plans, and budgets over a 5-year planning horizon. The IUDF strengthens the short-term (5-year) spatial and economic components of the IDP by:

- ✦ Setting the development vision for the municipality;
- ✦ Linking spatial planning with economic development priorities;
- ✦ Setting the spatial transformation priorities;
- ✦ Infrastructure investment programmes;
- ✦ Economic development strategies; and



Social inclusion and service delivery targets.

The role of the CEF is to guide and coordinate the medium to long-term capital investment in the built environment over a 3 (MTREF budget) to 10-year planning horizon. The CEF ensures financial alignment with the MSDF and IUDF spatial priorities. The IUDF is promoted in the CEF through:

-  Targeted spatial investment in targeted and priority investment areas or catalytic projects (also known as spatial targeting);
-  Aligning infrastructure investment with spatial restructuring.
-  Supporting transit-oriented development;
-  Coordinated investment in infrastructure (housing, transport, municipal infrastructure services); and –
-  Alignment between spatial plans and municipal capital budgets.

3.3.3.4 IUDF policy levers and municipal implementation

The IUDF's nine (9) policy levers translate directly into municipal planning and budgeting responsibilities, which are required in terms of the applicable legislated framework, namely:

Table 14: IUDF and Municipal Implementation

IUDF policy lever	Municipal Implementation Instrument	Time Horizon
Integrated spatial planning	MSDF / CEF / LSDF / Precinct plans	20 - 30 years
Integrated transport and mobility	MSDF / Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plans / Roads master plans / CEF	5 - 10 years
Integrated human settlement	MSDF / Integrated Human Settlement Plans / CEF / Housing Pipelines / Inclusionary Housing	10 years
Integrated urban infrastructure	CEF / Capital Investment Plans / IDP	10 years
Land governance and management	Zoning schemes / Overlay Zones/development management	10 years
Inclusive economic development	CEF / IDP / Local economic development strategies / Rural development strategies / urban regeneration	5 years
Empowered communities	IDP Public participation processes / Customer satisfaction surveys	Yearly (or more frequently)
Effective urban governance	MSDF / IDP / performance management	Yearly reviews
Sustainable finances	CEF / Capital investment prioritisation / Long-term financial strategies and planning	MTREF and 10 years (reviewed yearly)

Source: IUDF, SPLUMA and MSA



3.3.3.5 Overall planning significance of the IUDF in municipal planning

The IUDF provides a comprehensive national policy framework that strengthens the implementation of SPLUMA and guides municipal spatial planning and investment decision-making. The IUDF shifts municipal planning away from fragmented sectoral planning towards:

- ✚ Integrated spatial planning;
- ✚ Infrastructure-led spatial transformation;
- ✚ Compact and efficient urban form;
- ✚ Inclusive economic growth, and –
- ✚ Long-term spatial restructuring.

Together, the IUDF, MSDF, IDP, and CEF form the policy-to-implementation chain for urban development within the local government context, ensuring that spatial planning is directly linked to implementation and resource allocation. In this context, the IUDF is a critical instrument for enabling municipalities to transition toward compact, efficient, and inclusive urban systems.

3.3.4 Stellenbosch Municipality's alignment with the IUDF

The Stellenbosch Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF, 2023) demonstrates strong alignment with the IUDF as South Africa's National Urban Policy. The MSDF explicitly recognises the IUDF as a key policy informant and adopts its core objective of achieving compact, connected and coordinated urban development (MSDF, 2023). The section of this report presents a compliance matrix aligning the nine (9) policy levers of the IUDF with the MSDF adopted by the Council on 27 June 2023.

Table 15: MSDF alignment to the IUDF

IUDF policy lever	IUDF requirement	MSDF response	MSDF reference	Compliance assessment
Integrated spatial planning	Promote compact, connected cities; integrated land use	MSDF promotes compact urban form, urban edge containment, nodal hierarchy, and corridor development	Spatial Vision and Structuring Elements	Strong alignment
Spatial integration (SPLUMA principle)	Reduce spatial fragmentation and apartheid spatial form	Corridor-based development (Adam Tas, R304), integration of Stellenbosch–Klapmuts settlements	Spatial Structuring and Development Corridors	Strong alignment



IUDF policy lever	IUDF requirement	MSDF response	MSDF reference	Compliance assessment
Integrated transport and mobility	Public transport, TOD, NMT prioritisation	MSDF promotes TOD along corridors, NMT networks, and reduced car dependency	Transport and Mobility Framework	Moderate–Strong alignment
Integrated human settlement	Inclusive, well-located housing	Focus on densification, infill, upgrading informal settlements, and inclusionary housing.	Human Settlements Strategy and Inclusionary Zoning Policy	Strong alignment
Integrated urban infrastructure	Infrastructure-led development and coordinated investment	Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) aligns infrastructure with spatial priorities; catalytic infrastructure projects	Infrastructure and CEF Chapter	Strong alignment
Land governance and management	Manage land use efficiently; protect strategic land	Urban edge enforcement; protection of agricultural land; densification policies	Land Use Management and Rural Protection	Strong alignment
Inclusive economic development	Support inclusive, spatially targeted economic growth	Strengthening of Adam Tas Corridor, Klipmuts node; agri-processing and tourism economy	Economic Development Strategy	Strong alignment
Empowered active communities	Participatory planning and inclusive governance	Public participation processes embedded in MSDF preparation and LSDFs	Public Participation and Governance Sections	Compliant
Effective urban governance	Integrated, coordinated planning and budgeting	Alignment between MSDF, IDP, CEF; intergovernmental coordination (e.g., Capital Planning Forum)	Institutional and Implementation Framework	Strong alignment
Sustainable finances	Financial sustainability and investment prioritisation	CEF aligns capital budgeting with spatial priorities, leveraging IUDG funding	Finance and Implementation	Strong alignment
Spatial sustainability (SPLUMA principle)	Protect the environment and promote resilience	Protection of biodiversity, agricultural land, and environmental systems	Strategic Environmental Framework	Strong alignment
Infrastructure-led growth (cross-cutting IUDF principle)	Use infrastructure to unlock development	Identification of Priority Development Areas (PDAs) and catalytic projects (Adam Tas)	Implementation Strategy	Strong alignment

Source: Own using MSDF/CEF 2023



3.3.4.1 Summary of compliance of the MSDF with the IUDF

The MSDF (2023) demonstrates full alignment with the IUDF spatial transformation objectives. It translates the NUP into a localised spatial strategy by:

- ✚ Promoting compact, connected, and integrated settlements;
- ✚ Strong integration of infrastructure-led development and spatial planning;
- ✚ Effective use of corridor development and nodal structuring; and
- ✚ Clear linkage between planning, budgeting (CEF), and implementation.

3.3.4.2 Key Strengths

The MSDF (2023) demonstrates the following key strengths:

- ✚ Strong urban edge management and compact city approach;
- ✚ Clear corridor-based spatial structuring, i.e., Adam Tas Corridor;
- ✚ Integration of CEF as a spatial investment tool; and
- ✚ Alignment with IUDF implementation mechanisms (e.g., Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG), Priority Development Areas (PDAs)).

3.3.4.3 Areas for strengthening / Identified gaps.

The following areas of improvement have been identified in the MSDF (2023):

- ✚ Further details are required on public transport implementation and TOD phasing.
- ✚ Strengthening monitoring indicators aligned to the IUDF outcomes; and
- ✚ Enhanced articulation of community empowerment beyond participation processes.

3.3.5 Conclusion

The Stellenbosch MSDF/CEF (Final Amended 2023) is substantially compliant with the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and successfully translates national urban policy into a locally responsive spatial strategy. The MSDF and the CEF demonstrate strong alignment across all IUDF policy levers, particularly in relation to spatial integration, infrastructure-led development, and inclusive economic growth, thereby supporting the municipality's long-term spatial transformation objectives.



3.4 SDG 13 Climate Action

3.4.1 Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal description: Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 calls for urgent climate action on two fronts: cutting greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) and strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards (adaptation). Climate change has emerged as one of the greatest intergenerational challenges threatening sustainable development, environmental health, and human well-being. Its effects have been observable for decades and are projected to worsen throughout the 21st century, underscoring the need for bold action now. In 2024, climate change reached alarming new levels globally, with some impacts already irreversible for centuries. For the first time on record, the world's average temperature exceeded 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, making 2024 the hottest year in 175 years of observations. Extreme weather events, including tropical cyclones, floods and droughts, led to the highest number of new displacements in 16 years, worsening food crises and causing massive economic losses and social instability.

Yet, with swift and courageous action, we can still avert the worst outcomes of the climate crisis. Limiting long-term global warming to 1.5°C remains scientifically possible if greenhouse gas emissions are halved by 2030. Achieving this requires transformational change across every sector of the economy: a rapid transition to net-zero emissions powered by clean energy and innovation. Every fraction of a degree of avoided warming reduces risks, lowering future costs, and preventing irreversible damage to people and the planet. At the same time, investment in climate resilience needs to be scaled up.

If left unchecked, climate change places the world on a perilous path toward more than 3°C of warming by century's end. Scientists warn that this would trigger catastrophic tipping points and overwhelm the limits of adaptation. In response, countries, cities, and communities — including youth movements — are increasingly united in calls for urgent, collective action. The cost of inaction now far exceeds the investment needed for climate solutions. Proactive action offers the opportunity not only to safeguard public well-being and protect development gains, but also to realise co-benefits such as job creation, improved public health, and inclusive green growth.



3.4.2 Stellenbosch Municipality's Progress Towards Meeting SDG 13

Stellenbosch Municipality faces a growing climate risk profile, shaped by projections of a hotter and drier climate by 2050 (CSIR, 2023a). These changes are expected to increase heat stress, wildfire risk, water scarcity, and flood exposure in vulnerable areas. Such shifts have direct implications for municipal service delivery, particularly in the areas of stormwater management, water security, roads, electricity infrastructure, and fire services. As assets face rising stress and maintenance demands, climate change will place increasing pressure on both operational budgets and long-term planning systems. It also threatens sectors such as agriculture and tourism, while intensifying risks for communities exposed to heat, resource scarcity, and environmental hazards. As such, integrating climate risk into spatial planning, infrastructure investment, and governance systems is essential to ensure that development in the Stellenbosch Municipal area remains resilient and inclusive.

Although this is Stellenbosch Municipality's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR), several important steps have already been taken toward aligning local action with the objectives of SDG 13: Climate Action:

Under Target 13.1 — strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity — the municipality has partially reported on disaster impacts (Indicator 13.1.1) using available fire incident data as a proxy. The municipality also meets Indicator 13.1.3, having adopted a Council-approved Disaster Management Plan (DMP). Looking forward, significant investment has gone into flood resilience — most notably through the Franschhoek Flood Resilience Programme. In addition, the development of a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) Strategy marks a shift toward water-sensitive design and infrastructure that can better handle both drought and flood risks.

Under Target 13.2 — integrating climate change into policies and planning — the municipality does not yet have a greenhouse gas inventory (Indicator 13.2.2), but plans are underway to assess the feasibility of developing one in alignment with the Air Quality Management Plan. Although Indicator 13.2.1 applies formally at the national level, Stellenbosch Municipality has begun local-level climate planning with the appointment of its first Climate Change Expert on 1 June 2025, funded through the Experts Fund for Municipal Partnerships Worldwide (SKEW). This marks the first time climate change is being addressed as a dedicated function within the Municipality. Since then, a Climate Change Strategy (CCS) has been under development, which includes both mitigation and adaptation actions.



Under Target 13.3 — improving education, awareness, and institutional capacity — a wide range of activities have taken place since June 2025. These include the launch of the Municipality’s first climate change awareness campaign via social media, focused on public education around climate change and fire risk, and a set of participatory stakeholder sessions in Franschhoek that combine climate literacy with disaster recovery. Further engagement was integrated into IDP public participation events, and a capacity-building programme for municipal staff was initiated in November 2025, starting with a technical workshop for the Infrastructure Directorate. These efforts represent a growing emphasis on institutional learning and public involvement in climate resilience.

This VLR serves as a foundation, and it is anticipated that future reviews will reflect more comprehensive progress as climate action becomes embedded across municipal systems.

3.4.3 Methodology

As Stellenbosch Municipality’s first VLR, this chapter places strong emphasis on establishing a credible baseline and identifying early climate actions undertaken or planned. The methodology reflects the current state of municipal data availability, institutional capacity, and overall reporting readiness.

Scope and timeframe: The reporting period for this chapter is defined as the baseline period covering activities up to 30 June 2025. Where relevant, post-baseline developments (after 30 June 2025) are also included to reflect the Municipality’s recent climate-related initiatives and to highlight the momentum following the appointment of a dedicated Climate Change Expert on 1 June 2025.

Indicator selection and interpretation: This chapter follows the official SDG 13 targets and indicators as outlined by the United Nations. However, several indicators — particularly 13.1.2, 13.2.1, 13.3.1, 13.a.1, and 13.b.1 — are not formally applicable at the local government level. Despite this, Stellenbosch Municipality has elected to report qualitatively on selected aspects of these indicators where local relevance exists.

In cases where full reporting against global indicators was not possible, locally appropriate proxies and narrative reporting were used. For example, Indicator 13.1.1, which calls for reporting disaster-related impacts per 100,000 population, was partially addressed using fire incident and casualty data collected by the Municipality’s Fire Services from 2021 to 2025 (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026). These data were disaggregated by area, structure type, and casualty type. Where further demographic disaggregation (e.g. by age, gender, or disability) was not available, limitations are clearly noted.



Data sources and validation: The methodology used to collect the data for the Comprehensive Fire and Fatality Analysis Report (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026) employed a multi-stage quantitative approach, sourcing data from municipal fire and rescue logs and validating these data through cross-referencing emergency service records. The following methods were used to ensure data accuracy and trend reliability:

- ✦ Data sourcing: primary data were extracted from the Stellenbosch Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) incident logs. Each entry corresponds to an official dispatch record identified by a unique Incident Number (e.g., SFSBF21013004);
- ✦ Classification criteria: incidents were categorised into two primary structural types;
 - ✦ informal structures — non-permanent dwellings typically found in high-density settlements (e.g., Kayamandi, Langrug); and
 - ✦ formal structures — permanent brick-and-mortar buildings, including residential flats and private homes (e.g., Cloetesville, Stellenbosch town);
- ✦ Casualty definitions: fatalities — deaths confirmed on-site or as a direct result of fire-related injuries. Injuries — any physical harm recorded by emergency responders requiring medical intervention or hospitalisation;
- ✦ Geographic mapping: incidents were mapped by street address or settlement zone to identify geographic hotspots — areas where the frequency of fire or the severity of loss exceeds regional averages; and
- ✦ Analysis framework: data were aggregated by calendar year to calculate annual totals and identify shifts in risk. The 2025 data include all recorded incidents up to the current reporting date.

Post-baseline developments were recorded through direct collaboration with internal stakeholders and directorates leading on infrastructure, environmental resilience, and disaster risk reduction projects. Key initiatives — such as the Franschhoek Flood Resilience Programme, the development of the SUDS Strategy, and progress toward a municipal CCS — are described based on internal documentation, interviews, and progress updates received from project leads.

Limitations: As a baseline review, several limitations are acknowledged:

- ✦ Incomplete data for several global indicators, particularly those requiring long-term emissions tracking or demographic disaggregation;
- ✦ Limited institutional capacity, with only one full-time staff member currently dedicated to climate change; and



The short timeframe between the appointment of dedicated climate staff and the VLR baseline cut-off date, which meant that many initiatives were still in planning or early implementation phases.

The following section outlines the available data during the baseline reporting period (up to 30 June 2025) and highlights additional activities undertaken or planned post-baseline.

Table 16: SDG Target 13.1

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries		
Indicator	Baseline (up to 30 June 2025)	Post-Baseline Developments (after 30 June 2025)
13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	35 incidents affecting 52 people (36 injuries, 16 fatalities) and 166 structures (148 informal, 18 formal)	2 major incidents occurred, damaging 50 informal structures and causing 2 fatalities
13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	<i>Not applicable at the local government level</i>	<i>Not applicable at the local government level</i>
13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Disaster Management Plan (DMP) adopted by Council on 26 April 2023	Programme initiated to upgrade the DMP from Level 1 to Level 3

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population

Stellenbosch Municipality does not yet have a comprehensive system in place for tracking disaster-related deaths, missing persons, or directly affected individuals, particularly in a way that is disaggregated by age, gender, disability status, or population group. This limits full reporting against Indicator 13.1.1. However, fire-related incidents are consistently recorded by the municipality's fire services, and provide a valuable proxy for local disaster-related impacts (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026). These records are disaggregated by year, location, structure type, and casualty type (Table below).



Table 17: Fire-Related Incidents in Stellenbosch Municipality by year, location, structure type, and casualty type (2021–2025).

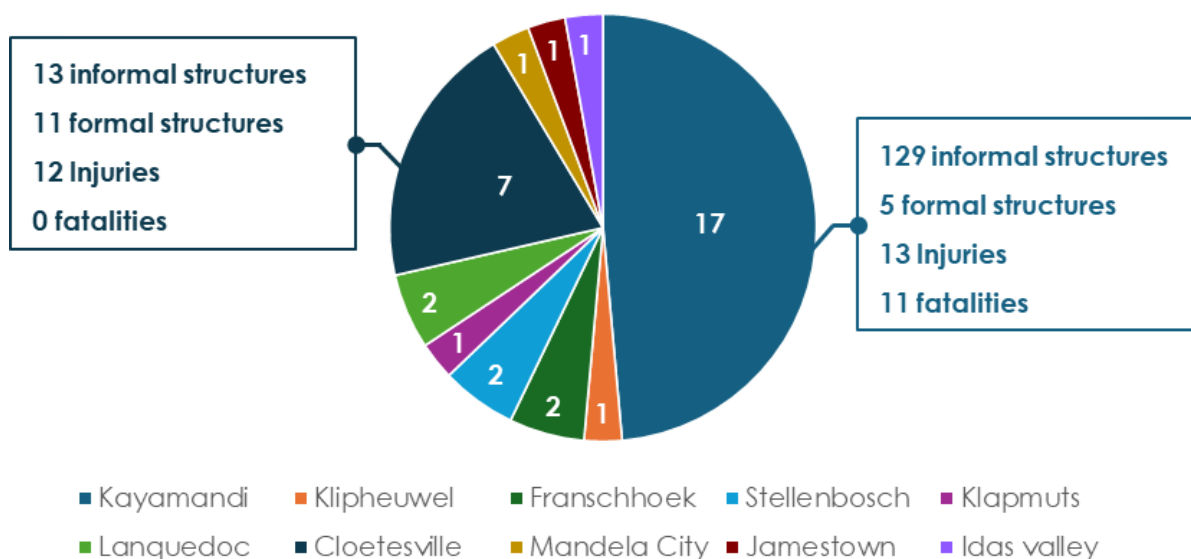
Year	Location	No of incidents	Structure type		Casualty type	
			Informal	Formal	Injuries	Fatalities
2021	Kayamandi	2	37	2	3	2
	Klipheuwel	1	0	1	0	1
	Franschhoek	1	0	0	2	0
2022	Stellenbosch	1	0	0	1	0
	Kayamandi	5	19	1	4	4
	Klapmuts	1	1	0	1	0
	Lanquedoc	2	1	0	2	0
	Cloetesville	1	2	2	2	0
2023	Kayamandi	8	71	2	5	4
	Mandela City	1	2	0	0	1
	Cloetesville	1	1	0	1	0
	Stellenbosch	1	0	0	1	0
	Jamestown	1	1	0	1	2
2024	Kayamandi	1	1	0	0	1
	Cloetesville	3	10	7	6	0
	Franschhoek	1	1	0	1	1
	Idas valley	1	0	1	2	0
2025	Kayamandi	1	1	0	1	0
	Cloetesville	2	0	2	3	0
Baseline total (up to 30 June 2025)		35	148	18	36	16
2025	Franschhoek	1	30	0	0	1
2025	Kayamandi	1	20	0	0	1
Cumulative total (Jan 2024–Dec 2025)		37	198	18	36	18

Source: Stellenbosch Municipality (2026) Comprehensive Fire and Fatality Analysis Report (2021–2025).

During the baseline period (1 January 2021 to 30 June 2025), a total of 35 fire-related incidents were recorded, affecting 52 individuals (36 injuries and 16 fatalities) and 166 structures (148 informal and 18 formal dwellings). The majority of incidents occurred in high-density informal settlements, most notably Kayamandi, which emerged as the area most at risk for both structural loss and fatalities. Cloetesville appears to be the area where formal structures are most affected, with a high ratio of injuries relative to the number of incidents. 2023 was the most severely affected year overall, with a total of 12 fire-related incidents resulting in damage to 75 informal structures and 7 fatalities, mostly in Kayamandi. 2022 recorded the highest number of injuries (10), again concentrated in the Kayamandi area. In 2024, fire-related impacts in formal structures areas rose considerably (8 in total), primarily in Cloetesville.



Figure 14: Number of fire-related incidents recorded in the Stellenbosch Municipal area by location (01 January 2021 – 30 June 2025)



While this VLR establishes a baseline up to 30 June 2025, post-baseline observations are included to inform forward planning. In the second half of 2025, two high-impact fires occurred in the informal settlements of Kayamandi and Langrug (Franschhoek), damaging a combined 50 informal structures. These events make 2025 the second most affected year after 2023 in terms of structural loss. Notably, Langrug has newly emerged as a high-risk informal settlement area experiencing severe fire-related impacts, alongside the well-established hotspot of Kayamandi.

These data reveal that, while formal structures are not immune to fire-related incidents, the burden of structural loss and fatalities is disproportionately concentrated in informal settlements. These findings underscore an urgent need for targeted fire-safety interventions, risk education, and infrastructure improvements in high-density informal areas, particularly in Kayamandi and Langrug.

Indicator 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Stellenbosch Municipality has adopted and is implementing a local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy through its council-approved DMP (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2025), which provides the institutional framework for disaster risk governance, preparedness, response, recovery, and long-term risk reduction within the municipal area. The DMP guides the municipality's approach to identifying hazards, reducing vulnerability, strengthening



institutional coordination, and building resilience across communities, infrastructure systems, and key economic sectors.

The DMP is aligned with the legislative framework established under the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) and the National Disaster Management Framework 2005. It also contributes to global commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The current DMP was developed as a Level 1 plan and formally adopted by Council on 26 April 2023 to guide the municipality's disaster risk management functions. The plan is subject to periodic review to ensure continued alignment with legislative requirements, evolving risk patterns, and institutional capacity.

During the baseline reporting period (before 30 June 2025), the municipality implemented a range of disaster risk reduction activities, including ongoing risk monitoring, coordination with provincial and district disaster management structures, preparedness planning, and strengthening institutional response arrangements.

Following 30 June 2025, Stellenbosch Municipality initiated a structured programme to upgrade the existing DMP to a fully compliant Level 3 DMP. This programme includes a comprehensive ward-based multi-hazard risk assessment, integration of climate change projections to 2050, development of operational Target Hazard Plans for priority risks, and the strengthening of governance mechanisms such as a Municipal Disaster Management Forum and sectoral hazard custodian framework. These actions aim to further institutionalise DRR, strengthen climate resilience, and enhance early warning and coordination mechanisms across municipal sectors.

Table 18: SDG Target 13.2

Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning		
Indicator	Baseline (up to 30 June 2025)	Post-Baseline Developments (after 30 June 2025)
13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<i>Not applicable at the local government level</i>	<i>Not applicable at the local government level</i>
13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	<i>Not data currently available</i>	<i>Not data currently available</i>



Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

While Indicator 13.2.1 is designed to track national-level commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), local governments are increasingly recognising the importance of integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation into their own strategies, plans, and operations. Although municipalities are not required to report against this indicator, Stellenbosch Municipality has opted to include it in the VLR as a reflection of its growing institutional commitment to addressing climate change.

During the baseline period, Stellenbosch Municipality had no dedicated climate change strategy or implementation framework in place. Climate change considerations were limited to risk identification in the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP), where climate change was recognised as one of the top five strategic risks, and within the DMP. Broader climate-related guidance was largely drawn from the Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM) Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CSIR, 2023a).

A significant shift began on 1 June 2025, with the appointment of Stellenbosch Municipality's first dedicated Climate Change Expert, funded through SKEW, implemented by Engagement Global gGmbH in collaboration with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). This marked the first full-time role within the municipality dedicated exclusively to climate change, with the position funded through the SKEW programme until September 2027. Although this falls just one month before the baseline cut-off date, it represents a key institutional milestone and sets the foundation for structured climate action moving forward.

Following the appointment of the Climate Change Expert, Stellenbosch Municipality initiated a formal process to develop its first Climate Change Strategy (CCS), which will include both adaptation and mitigation components. A climate risk assessment was completed using the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Green Book data (CSIR, 2023b) and methodology, providing an up-to-date evidence base for municipal decision-making. Based on these risks, the CCS will set out a locally tailored programme of climate responses and establish a framework for integrating climate considerations across municipal functions. In addition to the development of the CCS, a comprehensive review of all key municipal



policies, plans, and strategies is underway, with the aim of mainstreaming climate change across governance, infrastructure, land use, and service delivery.

Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Stellenbosch Municipality does not yet have a municipal-level greenhouse gas inventory in place and is therefore unable to report quantitative data under Indicator 13.2.2 at this stage. However, the importance of local-level mitigation has been recognised, and the development of a greenhouse gas inventory is being explored as a key intervention under the municipality's forthcoming CCS, with the aim of aligning it with emissions data already collected under the municipality's Air Quality Management Plan. This approach is intended to reduce duplication, improve data accessibility, and support integrated planning across environmental management functions.

Other planned mitigation interventions under the CCS include:

- ✚ Improving energy efficiency in municipal operations and infrastructure;
- ✚ Increasing the share of energy from renewable sources across the municipal area; and
- ✚ Expanding recycling efforts and exploring Waste-to-Energy opportunities.

While formal emissions tracking is not yet in place, these initiatives signal a growing institutional commitment to local climate mitigation, in line with South Africa's national climate targets and the goals of Indicator 13.2.2.

Table 19: SDG Target 13.3

Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning		
Indicator	Baseline (up to 30 June 2025)	Post-Baseline Developments (after 30 June 2025)
13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	<i>Not applicable at the local government level</i>	<i>Not applicable at the local government level</i>

Indicator 13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

While this indicator is formally designed to track national education systems, Stellenbosch Municipality has opted to report on it from a local government perspective in alignment with



SDG Target 13.3, which calls for improved education, awareness-raising, and institutional capacity for climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.

During the baseline period (up to 30 June 2025), Stellenbosch Municipality had no dedicated staff capacity or structured programmes in place for climate change education or awareness-raising. Human and institutional capacity for climate-related risk reduction, adaptation, and mitigation was consequently limited. No education or outreach events on climate change were hosted by the municipality during this period. However, since July 2025, the municipality has launched multiple public-facing education and awareness initiatives. These include:

-  **Community Engagement Sessions:** As part of the municipality's flood resilience efforts in Franschhoek, a series of participatory community engagement sessions took place in July 2025, August 2025, and February 2026, with further engagements planned. These sessions engage communities that were severely affected by the 2023 floods and focus on co-learning, where residents and municipal staff jointly explore the causes, consequences and solutions to the flood impacts experienced in 2023. In addition to workshop-style engagements, river walks through flood-prone areas are used to identify vulnerabilities, share local knowledge, and discuss ways climate change is likely to impact flood risk in the area. Discussions also centre on practical actions that households and the municipality can take to strengthen local resilience, with community input feeding directly into the design of the Franschhoek Flood Resilience Programme (see below);
-  **Public participation:** During the September 2025 IDP public participation process, five engagement sessions included a presentation on the municipality's climate change plans and provided space for residents to share how climate change is affecting them, express their priorities, and ask questions directly to the Climate Change Expert. Follow-up engagements are scheduled for April 2026; and
-  **Social Media Campaigns:** In December 2025, the municipality launched its first dedicated climate change awareness campaign via Facebook and X (formerly Twitter), aiming to improve public understanding of climate change. Topics included the distinction between weather and climate, key causes of global warming, and practical actions residents can take. A series of posts focused specifically on the relationship between climate change and fire risk, timed to coincide with the fire season in Stellenbosch. Future campaigns are planned for June and December 2026.



In terms of institutional capacity building, during August and September 2025, the municipality conducted a capacity needs assessment across departments to evaluate their current understanding of climate change, its relevance to their operations, and any ongoing climate-related work. This assessment helped identify key knowledge gaps and opportunities for targeted support. Based on the findings, the first internal capacity-building workshop was held on 27 November 2025 for senior managers and managers within the Infrastructure Directorate. The session focused on presenting localised climate projections for the municipal area and linking these to operational risks, serving as a foundation for integrating climate considerations into strategic and operational planning. To further embed climate literacy and action across the municipality, a series of additional capacity-building workshops is scheduled for September and December 2026, as well as March and June 2027, targeting other key directorates within the municipality.

A key step in strengthening the municipality's DRR and early warning capacity has been the appointment of a Senior Disaster Management Coordinator. This strategic position enhances the municipality's institutional capacity to plan, coordinate, and implement climate-informed early warning systems and risk reduction initiatives, directly supporting long-term resilience planning.

The role ensures that disaster risk management efforts are aligned with both provincial and national early warning frameworks, enabling timely interpretation, dissemination, and response to hazard alerts. Through proactive coordination across municipal departments, the Senior Disaster Management Coordinator facilitates the integration of hazard and climate risk information into local planning processes, standard operating procedures, and emergency preparedness strategies.

Moreover, the position actively strengthens community-level awareness and response mechanisms, fostering a culture of preparedness and enhancing the municipality's ability to mitigate the impacts of climate-related hazards. By institutionalising early warning and risk-informed decision-making, this initiative represents a measurable step toward fulfilling Indicator 13.1.3 and demonstrates the Stellenbosch Municipality's commitment to embedding climate resilience into local disaster risk management practices.

**Table 20: SDG Target 13.a**

Target 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible		
Indicator	Baseline (up to 30 June 2025)	Post-Baseline Developments (after 30 June 2025)
13.a.1: Amounts provided and mobilised in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilisation goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025	Not applicable to South Africa or at the local government level	
Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities and NBSP		
13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Not applicable to South Africa or at the local government level	

3.4.4 Municipal Projects and Programmes Supporting Climate Action

In addition to the indicators formally reported on in this VLR, Stellenbosch Municipality is implementing several projects and programmes that contribute directly to climate action and resilience. While not all of these initiatives align fully with a specific SDG 13 indicator, they reflect the municipality's growing commitment to mainstreaming climate considerations into service delivery, infrastructure, urban planning, and community engagement. This section highlights select examples of ongoing municipal interventions that support climate change action, awareness-raising, and institutional strengthening.

3.4.4.1 Franschhoek Flood Resilience Programme

In response to the growing risk of unpredictable and extreme rainfall events under climate change, Stellenbosch Municipality is implementing a multi-year flood resilience programme in the town of Franschhoek. The programme was initiated following the extreme flood event of September 2023, when the La Cotte River overtopped its banks during a 1-in-200-year rainfall event. The resulting flood caused widespread damage to roads, bridges, homes, and municipal infrastructure, exposing the town's high vulnerability to flood hazards.

A key factor contributing to this vulnerability is historic urban development within the river's natural floodplain, which has reduced the river's effective flow capacity to approximately a 1-in-5-year flood in some areas. Emergency repairs were completed in 2024, but the



municipality recognised that long-term resilience would require more than infrastructure restoration. The Franschhoek Flood Resilience Programme was therefore launched as a phased, long-term climate adaptation intervention running through to 2030.

The programme's primary objective is to increase the flood-carrying capacity of the La Cotte River system to handle at least a 1-in-50-year flood event. However, achieving this requires creative design solutions due to the dense development and private land ownership along the river corridor. A combination of interventions has been proposed, including:

- ✦ Upgrading and enlarging culverts;
- ✦ Strategic river widening in constrained sections;
- ✦ Engineered embankments, berms, and gabions; and
- ✦ Naturalised riverbank treatments where space allows.

The programme is being implemented in phases, beginning downstream and progressing upstream. The initial focus is on culvert upgrades, with later phases addressing floodplain widening, erosion control, and ecological enhancements. Although the early design relied heavily on hard-engineered solutions, future phases will integrate nature-based interventions, such as:

- ✦ Riparian buffer zones with indigenous flood-resilient vegetation;
- ✦ Vegetated banks for erosion control; and
- ✦ Ecological corridors for education and co-benefits like urban cooling and biodiversity enhancement.

A major component of the programme is community engagement. Many river-adjacent properties are privately owned, and securing community cooperation has required ongoing dialogue to address concerns around land use, construction disruption, and property impacts. This participatory approach, including river walks and community sessions, ensures that local knowledge informs the programme's design and builds long-term support.

3.4.4.2 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) Strategy

As part of the ongoing review of Stellenbosch Municipality's Stormwater Master Plan, the municipality has recognised the need to adapt its stormwater infrastructure in response to intensifying climate risks. In particular, projected increases in both water scarcity during prolonged drought periods and flooding caused by high-intensity rainfall events have prompted a shift in how the stormwater system is planned and managed.



To address these dual risks, the municipality has initiated the development of an SUDS Strategy, which will form a dedicated component of the revised Stormwater Master Plan. The strategy aims to modernise the municipality's approach to stormwater by treating it not only as a drainage challenge, but also as a valuable resource that can contribute to local water security.

Key objectives of the SUDS Strategy include:

- ✚ Designing infrastructure that retains and reuses stormwater runoff during dry periods;
- ✚ Improving the capacity of urban drainage systems to absorb and safely convey excess runoff during extreme rainfall events; and
- ✚ Reducing urban flood risks while supporting groundwater recharge, water quality, and climate co-benefits.

While the strategy is still in development, it represents an important step toward climate-responsive infrastructure planning. By embedding SUDS principles into municipal policy and design standards, Stellenbosch aims to future-proof its stormwater systems against the growing variability and intensity of climate-related water risks.

3.4.4.3 Dwars River Project

The Dwars River Project was initiated in response to the devastating impacts of the September 2023 floods, which were classified as a 1-in-100-year event in the Dwars River system. The floods caused extensive damage to the river system, leading to severe bank erosion and the loss of critical municipal infrastructure, including sewer pipelines, a bridge, sections of road, and private properties. The event also significantly degraded the ecological health of the river corridor.

While initial municipal recovery efforts in 2024 and 2025 focused on reconstructing the Raising Main Sewer pipeline, which had been washed away during the flood, a broader and more sustainable rehabilitation process commenced in 2026, with the planning and implementation phases envisioned to span at least three years.

The project prioritises the use of nature-based solutions to stabilise eroded riverbanks and restore ecological integrity. A Rehabilitation Plan is currently being developed and will be informed by ecological condition assessments, flow characteristics studies, and expert consultations. Consultants have been appointed, and field inspections and stakeholder engagements have already begun. The project aims to enhance both climate resilience and



ecosystem health in the Dwars River catchment, while reducing future flood vulnerability and supporting long-term infrastructure protection.

3.4.4.4 Tree Planting Project

Stellenbosch's historic town centre is internationally recognised for its majestic English oak trees (*Quercus robur*), many of which are centuries old and officially designated as National Monuments. These trees form a vital part of the town's living heritage and cultural landscape. However, they are now under serious threat from the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB), an invasive beetle that introduces a lethal fungus into large trees, compromising water transport and leading to widespread die-off.

In response, Stellenbosch Municipality has launched the Tree Planting Project to preserve the town's urban tree canopy through a coordinated strategy of protection, removal, and replanting. The project is a collaborative effort between the municipality, concerned residents, Stellenbosch University researchers, and the Stellenbosch Trail Fund NPC, which oversees fundraising and public engagement.

Key elements of the project include:

- ✦ Safe removal of PSHB-infected or dead trees in line with protocols from Heritage Western Cape;
- ✦ Replanting with more resilient species, such as Turkish oak (*Quercus cerris*) and pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), which show greater resistance to the borer;
- ✦ A commitment to plant at least 30 new trees in 2026, with maintenance guaranteed for the first three years (watering, soil care, root barrier systems); and
- ✦ Public sponsorship opportunities that allow residents and donors to fund new trees, complete with personalised plaques.

The municipality handles technical aspects such as tree removal approvals, planting pit preparation, and installation of BioBarrier root systems and permeable paving. Community partners lead on procurement, fundraising, and public outreach. Each sponsored tree costs R25 000, covering purchase, planting, maintenance, and replacement if needed.

While the project's immediate goal is to protect Stellenbosch's historic aesthetic and environmental character, it also contributes to broader climate adaptation goals by:

- ✦ Cooling urban areas through shade and evapotranspiration;
- ✦ Enhancing stormwater absorption and soil stability;
- ✦ Increasing carbon sequestration; and



🚩 Building community awareness and engagement in ecosystem protection.

This project demonstrates how cultural heritage and climate resilience can be addressed together, and how community partnerships can drive adaptive urban action at a local level.

3.4.5 Challenges in Meeting Goal 13

Stellenbosch Municipality's growing commitment to addressing climate change is clear, but significant challenges remain that constrain the scale and speed of local climate action. These challenges are not unique to Stellenbosch Municipality and are shared by many local municipalities across South Africa — particularly those operating under tight budgets, complex mandates, and limited technical capacity.

One of the most pressing challenges is institutional capacity. At present, the municipality has only one dedicated staff member focused full-time on climate change. While this appointment in June 2025 marked a significant step forward — and positions Stellenbosch ahead of many peer municipalities where climate functions are typically added onto environmental or planning roles — the scale of the climate crisis far exceeds what a single post can address. Climate change is cross-cutting by nature, impacting every municipal function from infrastructure and energy to water services, housing, and emergency response. Addressing it effectively requires coordination, technical skill, and time — all of which are difficult to sustain within current resourcing levels. The municipality's dedicated climate change post is currently funded only until September 2027, raising concerns about long-term institutional stability and the ability to build and maintain internal momentum.

A second key challenge lies in securing strategic and political buy-in. Climate change is often perceived as an additional issue — a separate environmental concern — rather than a driver that will worsen existing development challenges. In the context of constrained budgets and pressing service delivery needs, climate action can be deprioritised in favour of more visible or immediate development issues such as housing, roads, or basic infrastructure. Yet in reality, climate risks undermine all of these sectors, and failing to address them will compromise long-term development gains. Elevating climate change to a core development priority — not just an environmental one — is essential. This shift in mindset requires sustained advocacy, political leadership, and cross-departmental collaboration.

In short, while meaningful progress has begun, Stellenbosch Municipality — like many local municipalities in South Africa — is still at the early stages of mainstreaming climate change across governance systems. To maintain momentum, climate action must be institutionally embedded, supported by adequate capacity and funding, and prioritised as a development



issue, not just an environmental one. Without these shifts, there is a real risk that climate change will continue to be treated as a peripheral concern — even as it increasingly shapes the municipality’s ability to deliver its mandated functions of basic service provision, the protection of vulnerable communities, and building a resilient future.



3.5 SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Goal 16 is about promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. People everywhere should be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives, whatever their ethnicity, faith or sexual orientation.

3.5.1 Overview of Strong Cities Network

The municipality joined the Strong Cities Network after attending a workshop for South African cities on the role of local governments in preventing hate, extremism and polarisation, which Strong Cities and the City of Cape Town co-hosted in May 2023. In December 2023, representatives from Stellenbosch participated in a Strong Cities learning trip to Cape Town for mayors from Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, as well as other senior city officials. They gave presentations on the many preventative programmes of the Community and Protection Services directorate.

3.5.2 Existing Institutional Responses

Although policing and crime prevention are not municipal functions in South Africa, the municipality has institutionalised several safety-related policies according to the Strong Cities Network (n.d.), to enable it to take ownership over the safety of its residents. These include:

- ✚ The **Auxiliary Enforcement Officers Policy**, which allows the municipality “to invest in public safety, train members of the community and open career paths for residents who want to serve their communities”.
- ✚ The **Rewards for Criminal Information Policy**, which establishes guidelines for the management of confidential information and for compensation of persons who provide information leading to arrest, confiscation and recovery of stolen goods.
- ✚ The **Externally Funded Law Enforcement and Traffic Officer Policy** (or “Rent a Cop”), which facilitates “an increase in visible policing” through partnerships between the private sector and the municipality’s Community and Protection Services’ directorate, whereby the former invests in local law enforcement capacities by “renting” officers from the latter to work in specific areas.
- ✚ The Municipal Council approved the establishment of a Community Safety Forum, as described below (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2022).



3.5.3 Collaboration and Partnerships

Stellenbosch Municipality's Community Safety Forum convenes ward councillors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector, city and provincial departments and national actors such as the South African Police Service (SAPS), quarterly to discuss matters of community safety.

The Community Safety Forum (CSF) was approved by the Council on 30 March 2022. The CSF is a multi-stakeholder forum that will address matters of community safety and security in the Stellenbosch Municipal area. The purpose of the CSF is to promote the development of communities in a safe environment and provide access to high-quality services at the local government level through multi-agency collaboration between the different spheres of government and communities. The CSF, as a multi-sectoral structure, would champion the coordination, integration, and implementation of crime and violence prevention and community safety initiatives. The CSF has three clusters, namely: Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Crime Prevention through Urban Design (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2022).

Furthermore, the municipality is a member of the Stellenbosch Safety Partnership, a broader security partnership that unites private security firms, non-profits like Winelands Safety Initiative, and security actors like SAPS. To coordinate responses to current security incidents and / or emerging security challenges, these actors are housed in a single municipal control room. A specific hotline, a designated WhatsApp number, and various technological investments like CCTV are used to receive reports of such incidents (Strong Cities Network, n.d.).

According to the Strong Cities Network (n.d.), the municipality also has a partnership with Stellenbosch University, which involves a quarterly mayoral forum where the Mayor, Municipal Manager and Directors meet with senior management from the university to share information, raise awareness (e.g., about emerging challenges each party has observed) and develop joint safety and crime prevention interventions.

3.5.4 Community Engagement

The Stellenbosch Municipality has and continues to invest in and support neighbourhood watches (NHWs) and mobilise communities to support them. This includes direct assistance to NHWs to formalise their registration with the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS) so that they can qualify for financial support and participate in sanctioned safety projects. The NHWs form a critical part of the community-based safety



focus of the municipality in that they are located in the communities and understand the particular challenges faced by those communities. In addition to the support received from POCS, the municipality continues to provide training for under-resourced neighbourhood watches and provides them with radios for swift and effective communication with the municipal control room as and when required (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2026). To achieve this, the following role players have been identified as key stakeholders and partners for success:

- ✚ South African Police Services (SAPS);
- ✚ Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS);
- ✚ Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM);
- ✚ Neighbourhood watches and farm watches;
- ✚ Community Policing Forums (CPFs);
- ✚ Private and corporate businesses;
- ✚ Private security companies;
- ✚ Winelands Safety Initiative (WSI);
- ✚ Department of Correctional Services (DCS);
- ✚ Department of Justice (DoJ);
- ✚ University of Stellenbosch (Campus Security); and
- ✚ Stellenbosch Municipality
 - Law Enforcement
 - Traffic Services
 - Fire and Rescue
 - Disaster Management.

Building collaborative relationships with our community stakeholders and highlighting the Council's commitment to maintaining strong partnerships with primary law enforcement agencies remains the foundation of ensuring safety throughout the Greater Stellenbosch.

The control room is fully functional and situated at the Stellenbosch Fire Department. The municipality still strives and will continue to, as part of the strategy, to provide a space where all safety and security stakeholders can jointly monitor and communicate with each other on safety and security matters. This includes the monitoring of municipal bylaw transgressions, criminal activity, emergency response in case of disasters, emergencies, and a range of other safety and security-related incidents.

Awareness initiatives have been and will continue to be launched as they contribute to making communities aware of crime prevention tips and other preventative tips, for example,



fire safety and what to do in case of disasters. This will be a joint approach between role-players, supplemented based on crime patterns and situations experienced. Training will also be provided to enhance safety initiatives, for example, road safety (crossing of roads).

3.5.5 Governance components

Stellenbosch Municipality has demonstrated strong institutional performance through its governance systems, including achieving its sixth consecutive clean audit outcome from the Auditor-General of South Africa, the implementation of the Anti-Fraud and Corruption plan, and strong internal controls. The Anti-Fraud and Corruption plan is aligned to the Consequence Management Policy that aims to assist prevention, detection, investigation and sanctioning of fraud, corruption, unethical behaviour, and instances of gross negligence that might result in damage or loss to the municipality.

These measures align with SDG 16.5 and SDG 16.6, which emphasise reducing corruption and strengthening transparency and accountability.



3.6 SDG 17 Partnerships

SDG 17 focuses on strengthening global partnerships to support and achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It recognises that the world's most pressing challenges—poverty, inequality, climate change, and economic instability—cannot be solved by individual countries or sectors acting alone. Instead, effective collaboration across governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, and international organisations is essential (United Nations, 2026).

The Stellenbosch Municipality's Intergovernmental and International Relations (IGR and IR) Policy serves as a strategic framework that guides how the municipality engages with government partners and international stakeholders. Its purpose is to align these engagements with the municipality's broader development goals as outlined in its Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The policy reinforces Stellenbosch's ambition to strengthen its global profile as an appealing destination for tourism, investment, living, and business. It is aligned with the Western Cape Government's International Relations Strategy, which emphasises trade, tourism, investment, skills development, and knowledge sharing (Stellenbosch Municipality, 2025b).

Recognising the growing global role of local governments, the policy underscores the importance of municipalities as drivers of economic growth and development. It also highlights the need for strong intergovernmental collaboration—across local, provincial, national, and non-state partners—to support effective governance, service delivery, economic opportunity, and social upliftment.

International Partnerships Strengthening Community Safety and Climate Resilience in Stellenbosch Municipality

3.6.1 Building Global Municipal Partnerships

Stellenbosch Municipality has actively pursued international partnerships to strengthen its institutional capacity, improve urban governance, and address complex challenges such as community safety, climate change, and sustainable urban development.

Through strategic collaboration with international networks and partner cities, the municipality has participated in knowledge exchange programmes that promote practical solutions to local challenges while contributing to the global United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



Two notable partnerships illustrate the municipality's commitment to international cooperation and peer learning, namely the following:

- Collaboration with the **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)** through the South African–German Peer-to-Peer Learning Network.
- Community safety collaboration with Nansana Municipality (Uganda) through the Strong Cities Network (SCN).

These partnerships have enabled Stellenbosch Municipality to both **learn from international best practices and share its own experience**, strengthening governance and service delivery across multiple sectors.

3.6.2 Partnership 1: South African German Peer-to-Peer Learning Network

3.6.2.1 Project Overview

Stellenbosch Municipality participated in the South African–German Peer-to-Peer Learning Network, implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development and Building in partnership with South Africa's Department of Cooperative Governance.

The initiative forms part of the **Dialogues for Urban Change (D4UC)** programme and aims to strengthen integrated urban development through collaboration between municipalities in South Africa and Germany.

Through a series of workshops, technical exchanges and site visits, participating cities explored solutions to common urban development challenges, including:

- ✚ Urban safety and public space management;
- ✚ Inner-city regeneration;
- ✚ Climate resilience;
- ✚ Integrated urban planning; and
- ✚ Community engagement.

Stellenbosch Municipality hosted the **third network workshop in February–March 2023**, where international delegates engaged directly with local urban development challenges and community initiatives.



3.6.2.2 Key Outcomes

The partnership generated several institutional and operational outcomes:

Institutional Capacity Building

Municipal officials benefited from international knowledge exchange and peer learning focused on:

- 🇳🇿 Integrated urban planning;
- 🇳🇿 Crime prevention through urban design;
- 🇳🇿 Public space activation;
- 🇳🇿 CBD regeneration; and
- 🇳🇿 Informal economy integration.

Insights gained through the network contributed to improvements in municipal initiatives, including:

- 🇳🇿 Development of a **Parking Management Model**;
- 🇳🇿 Informing the municipality's **CCTV infrastructure procurement processes**; and
- 🇳🇿 Strengthening cross-department coordination on urban development issues.

Community Safety and Training Initiatives

Training programmes supported by the partnership included:

- 🇳🇿 Community safety training;
- 🇳🇿 Park activation initiatives;
- 🇳🇿 Gender-based violence awareness through the **Stepping Stones Programme**; and
- 🇳🇿 Youth resilience training initiatives.

A **baseline safety study in Kayamandi** was also conducted in partnership with NICRO to inform future safety interventions.

Climate Change Expert Appointment

A major outcome of the partnership was the successful application for funding from **GIZ** to appoint a **Climate Change Expert** within the Office of the Municipal Manager.



The appointment (June 2025 – December 2026, in the process of extension application) focuses on strengthening municipal capacity to address climate-related risks following severe weather events experienced in the region, including the **2023 floods that affected Franschhoek**.

Key responsibilities of the expert include:

- ✦ Climate vulnerability assessments;
- ✦ Climate Change Adaptation plan;
- ✦ Emergency preparedness planning;
- ✦ Climate adaptation and mitigation strategies;
- ✦ Ecosystem restoration and river corridor development; and
- ✦ Community awareness and stakeholder engagement.

This initiative significantly strengthens the municipality's ability to respond to climate change impacts.

3.6.3 Partnership 2: The Stellenbosch–Karlsruhe Municipal Partnership

3.6.3.1 Project overview

The Stellenbosch–Karlsruhe Municipal Partnership is a strategic international collaboration between Stellenbosch Municipality and the City of Karlsruhe in Germany. The partnership is facilitated through the Expert Fund for Municipal Partnerships Worldwide (SKEW), implemented by Engagement Global gGmbH in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

The partnership was strengthened during the 4th Network Meeting of the South African–German P2P Learning Network and formally established in response to the September 2023 flood events in Franschhoek, which highlighted the municipality's vulnerability to climate risks. A joint application submitted on 31 January 2024 resulted in the successful appointment of a Climate Change Expert within Stellenbosch Municipality to support integrated climate adaptation planning.



3.6.3.2 Key Outcomes

The partnership was entered into with the agreement that it will be responsible for several key performance indicators, namely:

- ✚ To enhance institutional capacity for climate change adaptation within Stellenbosch Municipality;
- ✚ To promote knowledge exchange and mutual learning between Stellenbosch and Karlsruhe;
- ✚ To integrate climate resilience into municipal spatial planning, infrastructure development, and service delivery;
- ✚ To support the development and implementation of Stellenbosch's Climate Change Strategy; and
- ✚ To ensure a needs-based and implementation-driven approach to international cooperation.

3.6.3.3 Beneficiaries of the Partnership

In relation to the various webinars and meetings held, it became evident that a wide range of beneficiaries will benefit from the partnership, especially:

- ✚ Residents of Stellenbosch Municipality, particularly communities vulnerable to climate-related risks such as flooding;
- ✚ Municipal officials and departments through strengthened technical capacity and access to international expertise;
- ✚ Local businesses and stakeholders are benefiting from improved infrastructure resilience and sustainable planning; and
- ✚ Broader regional and global networks through shared knowledge and best practices in climate adaptation.

3.6.3.4 Key Outcomes and Alignment with the SDGs

- **Improved Climate Resilience (SDG 13: Climate Action):**
Enhanced capacity to respond to climate risks through informed planning, technical support, and the integration of climate adaptation measures into municipal strategies.
- **Sustainable Urban Development (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities):**
Strengthened spatial planning and infrastructure resilience, contributing to safer, more inclusive, and sustainable human settlements.



- **Strengthened Global Partnerships (SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals):**
Effective international cooperation enables knowledge sharing, technical exchange, and co-development of solutions tailored to local needs.
- **Institutional Capacity Building:**
Appointment of a Climate Change Expert and ongoing technical engagements have improved internal capacity to implement climate-responsive policies and projects.
- **Tangible Local Impact:**
A strong focus on implementation ensures that knowledge exchange translates into practical interventions and measurable improvements within the municipality.

3.6.4 Partnership 3: Community Safety Collaboration with Nansana Municipality

3.6.4.1 Project Overview

Through participation in the Strong Cities Network, Stellenbosch Municipality established a city-to-city partnership with Nansana Municipality in Uganda to strengthen community-based safety initiatives.

Nansana faces growing security challenges linked to rapid urbanisation, youth unemployment and social vulnerability. Municipal leaders identified Stellenbosch's **Neighbourhood Watch model** as a potential framework that could be adapted to their local context.

Two technical exchange visits took place:

- **May 2023:** Initial Neighbourhood Watch training and capacity building; and
- **August 2024:** Follow-up engagement focusing on implementation progress and community structures.

The collaboration focused on sharing governance frameworks, operational guidance and community mobilisation strategies to support the development of sustainable neighbourhood safety initiatives.



3.6.4.2 Key Outcomes

Training and Capacity Building

Stellenbosch officials conducted training sessions covering:

- ✦ Establishment and governance of Neighbourhood Watch structures;
- ✦ Volunteer roles and responsibilities;
- ✦ Coordination with police authorities;
- ✦ Community mobilisation strategies; and
- ✦ Reporting and communication systems.

Participants were guided through practical steps to establish neighbourhood safety initiatives, including the development of constitutions, leadership structures and formal registration processes.

Development of Community Safety Structures

Several communities in Nansana have developed neighbourhood safety initiatives, including:

- ✦ **Nansana East I A Zone:** Community safety representatives and a WhatsApp communication network with approximately **145 members**;
- ✦ **West II A Zone:** **40 Neighbourhood Watch members** and communication platforms with over **200 participants**;
- ✦ **Nabweru South Cell III:** Over **500 active Neighbourhood Watch volunteers** coordinating safety activities;
- ✦ **Buwambo Area:** Youth-led initiatives; and
- ✦ organised neighbourhood safety structures across five zones.

Strengthened Police–Community Collaboration

Engagement with the District Police Commissioner reinforced the importance of collaboration between community safety initiatives and law enforcement authorities.

Police representatives confirmed support for neighbourhood safety initiatives and recommended regular information sharing and structured safety programmes.



3.6.5 Beneficiaries of the Partnerships

The partnerships generated benefits at multiple levels.

Institutional Beneficiaries

Municipal officials from Stellenbosch Municipality benefited from:

- ✚ International knowledge exchange;
- ✚ Exposure to global urban development practices; and
- ✚ Capacity building in climate resilience and community safety.

Municipal leaders and officials in Nansana Municipality also benefited from training and institutional support in establishing community safety structures.

Community Beneficiaries

Community members benefited through:

- ✚ Community safety training programmes;
- ✚ Youth resilience initiatives;
- ✚ Gender-based violence awareness training; and
- ✚ Neighbourhood safety initiatives.

Key statistics include:

- ✚ **25 youth participants** trained in resilience programmes in Stellenbosch;
- ✚ **More than 500 Neighbourhood Watch volunteers** are participating in safety initiatives in Nansana; and
- ✚ **Hundreds of residents** participating in community communication and safety networks.

3.6.6 Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

The partnerships contribute to several SDGs, namely the following:

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

- ✚ Strengthening urban safety initiatives;
- ✚ Improving public space management; and



- Supporting inclusive community participation.

SDG 13 – Climate Action

- Climate vulnerability assessments;
- Climate adaptation planning;
- Municipal climate resilience initiatives.

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Strengthening governance and community safety structures; and
- Improving collaboration between communities and law enforcement.

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

- International municipal cooperation;
- Knowledge exchange between cities; and
- Multi-level governance and institutional collaboration.

3.6.7 Overall Impact of the Partnerships

These partnerships demonstrate the value of international cooperation in strengthening municipal capacity and addressing complex development challenges.

Through collaboration with international partners, Stellenbosch Municipality has enhanced its institutional knowledge, strengthened community safety initiatives and improved its ability to address climate-related risks.

Importantly, these partnerships also position Stellenbosch Municipality as both a learner and contributor in global municipal networks, sharing local expertise while benefiting from international best practices.

The initiatives highlight how global partnerships can deliver practical benefits at the local level, contributing to safer communities, stronger institutions and more resilient cities.



During the partnerships between Stellenbosch Municipality, GIZ, and Nansana Municipality, several key insights for future municipal cooperation and local development initiatives were experienced, namely:

- **Practical Knowledge Exchange**

Structured peer-to-peer learning and technical exchanges create tangible outcomes when paired with live, locally relevant projects.

- **Local Ownership Ensures Sustainability**

Initiatives succeed when communities, local leaders, and municipal officials are actively involved in designing, implementing, and managing projects.

- **Multi-Level Partnerships**

Collaboration across international partners, municipal departments, law enforcement, and community organisations builds long-term institutional resilience.

- **Integrated Approaches**

Linking climate resilience, urban safety, and social inclusion initiatives ensures broader impact across multiple SDGs, while addressing interdependent local challenges.

3.6.8 Photos of International Partnerships:



Nansana Municipality



1st Network Meeting - Nelson Mandela Bay



2nd Network Meeting - Karlsruhe and Berlin



3rd Network Meeting - Stellenbosch



4th Network Meeting - Nuremberg



5th Network Meeting - KwaDukuza and uMhlathuze



6th Network Meeting - Ludwigsburg, Heidelberg



7th Network Meeting - Bottrop



CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

Stellenbosch Municipality has already begun contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals through a range of programmes, and establishing a clear baseline was important for measuring progress going forward. While significant work still lies ahead to fully achieve the SDGs, the first critical step was to understand our current position, hence the development of the baseline VLR report.

Through the VLR compilation process, it became evident that greater awareness of the SDGs is needed within the municipality, as well as among external stakeholders, including civil society. Although the municipality has undertaken initiatives that are contributing towards the SDGs, these initiatives were not centrally documented.

The baseline VLR now provides the foundation upon which targets and indicators will be integrated into the municipality's predetermined objectives and core policy documents. The municipality also realises that achieving the SDGs cannot be done in isolation, and true progress will require collaboration with our partners across all sectors.

The VLR will be reviewed and updated every two years to ensure progress is tracked, challenges are identified, and momentum toward achieving the SDGs is maintained.



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12.5	NOTIFICATION TO COUNCIL OF THE COMPLETION OF THE 2026/27 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION TARIFFS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS AS PER NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA (NERSA) REQUIREMENTS
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Collaborator No:

IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance

Date: Council- 31 March 2026

1. SUBJECT: NOTIFICATION TO COUNCIL OF THE COMPLETION OF THE 2026/27 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION TARIFFS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS AS PER NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA (NERSA) REQUIREMENTS

2. PURPOSE

To notify Council of the outcome of the public participation process that was followed for the proposed Electricity Consumption Tariffs for the 2026-27 financial year as per the National Energy Regulator of South Africa's requirements.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Municipal Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Municipality normally public participates its proposed electricity tariffs for the coming financial year together with the budget process. However, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) has requested all Municipalities to submit their public participated draft tariffs to NERSA by 31 March 2026 for review.

In March 2023, Council adopted the Electricity Distribution Ringfencing and Cost of Supply Study (CoS) (Annexure B), which is valid for five years, and submitted such to NERSA on 25 June 2024.

In preparation for the 2026/27 financial year's electricity tariff application to NERSA, various workshops were held between the municipal appointed tariff modelling consultant, Financial Services and the Electrical Services Departments, and the revised set of proposed tariffs were interrogated in terms of the actual costs of providing the service, the proposals of the Cost of Supply Study which has been escalated per year, the affordability of the consumers, and the differing conditions of supply areas, etc.

Based on these factors, the simple average tariff increase of **10.71%** was proposed in this submission to the Council of 05 March 2026 for public participation, even though there are various different proposed percentage increases in the different tariff categories, as per Annexure A. Kindly note that this does not mean an increase across all categories of the above percentage, but rather the averaged increase for all the different categories of tariffs, which each have their own proposed increase as per the table in Annexure A.

A public participation process was followed by means of advertisements in the media (Die Burger – 10 March – 27 March 2026, Eikestad Nuus -12 March – 27 March 2026, municipal website and social media platforms (Lets Fix It and municipal whatsapp channel 06 March -27 March 2026). Hard copies of the proposed tariffs were also made available for the public to view at the municipal libraries (Annexure C). No input from the public was received.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) that Council notes that no input from the public has been received.
- (b) that Council notes the average tariff increase of **10.71%** was public participated.
- (c) that Council approves that the 2026/27 consumption tariff application be submitted to NERSA for consideration and approval.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

The Municipality normally public participates its proposed electricity tariffs for the coming financial year together with the budget process. However, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) has requested all Municipalities to submit their public participated draft tariffs to NERSA by 31 March 2026 for review.

In March 2023, Council adopted the Electricity Distribution Ringfencing and Cost of Supply Study (CoS) (Annexure B), which is valid for five years, and submitted such to NERSA on 25 June 2024.

In preparation for the 2026/27 financial year's electricity tariff application to NERSA, various workshops between the municipal appointed tariff modelling consultant, Financial Services and Infrastructure Services were held with the final deliberation on 03 March 2026. The revised set of proposed tariffs were interrogated, using the Eskom Retail tariff and structural adjustment (ERTSA) application of 9.01% for muniflex customers.

The actual costs of providing the service, the proposals of the Cost of Supply Study as tariffs which need to be aspired to, the affordability of the consumers, and the differing conditions of service, etc were taken into account.

The aims of a Cost of Supply Study are primarily to:

- (a) To enable the municipality to develop cost reflective electricity tariffs. The CoS report outlines the current cost to supply electricity and the anticipated cost of service for the next financial years in order for the municipality to move towards cost reflective tariffs within the subsidised model so as to be in a better financial position to render the services as required by a municipality.
- (b) To comply with The Electricity Pricing Policy (EPP) policy position 23 which states that: *"Electricity distributors shall undertake CoS studies at least every five years or when significant licensee structure changes occur, such as in customer base, relationships between cost components and sales volumes. This must be done according to the approved National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) standards to reflect changing costs and customer behaviour"*.
- (c) To cater for a major change in the municipal electrical network that took place in February 2019, where the municipality inherited customers in the Dwarsrivier area from Drakenstein Municipality.
- (d) To develop tariffs for the Alternative Electricity Generation systems to make provision for the changes in the electricity distribution industry in as far as alternative energy generation solutions are concerned (e.g. SSEG & Wheeling).
- (e) To cater for the Wheeling of electricity from external electricity generators situated outside Stellenbosch Municipality's electricity distribution network.

The Cost of Supply Study Report was approved by Stellenbosch Council in 23 March 2023 and submitted to NERSA on 25 June 2024.

The methodology used to conduct the cost of supply study is based on NERSA's Cost of Supply Framework and NRS-058. The following steps in Figure 1 based on NERSA's Cost of Supply Framework were used to conduct the cost of supply report.



Figure 1: Steps to follow when conducting a Cost of Supply study:

The costs within electricity are identified and then costs are allocated from the various support functions in the municipality towards each of the various functions in electricity. More details on the methodology applied to do the ringfencing are found in the actual Cost of Supply report.

It is also to be noted that:

- Different tariff categories have different percentage increases as per the Cost of Supply Study (COSS).
- That a phased-in approach for some of the tariffs is considered, phased in over a 1-5 year period.

Based on these factors, the simple average tariff increase of **10.71%** is proposed in this submission for public participation, even though there are various different percentage increases in the different tariff categories, as per Annexure A.

A public participation process was followed by means of advertisements in the media (Die Burger – 10 March – 27 March 2026, Eikestad Nuus -12 March – 27 March 2026, municipal website and social media platforms (Lets Fix It and municipal whatsapp channel 06 March -27 March 2026). Hard copies of the proposed tariffs were also made available for the public to view at the municipal libraries (Annexure C). No input from the public was received.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The financial implications of the proposed tariffs will be incorporated into the overall budget process for the 2026-27 MTREF budget. The cost of supplying the electricity services are covered in the tariff submission and in the accompanying Cost of Supply Study (Annexure B).

8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS:

The submission complies with all legal requirements.

9. STAFF IMPLICATIONS:

The tariff modelling and simulation exercise takes into account the staff requirements for the sustainable provision of the service.

10. RISK IMPLICATIONS:

Risk of not submitting the application to NERSA by the deadline of 31st March could result in non-approval by NERSA of the 2026-27 proposed tariffs.

Risk of delays if further challenges by *Afriforum* to the NERSA approval process and current Court order.

11. PREVIOUS / RELEVANT COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS:

URGENT COUNCIL MEETING: 2026-03-05

RESOLVED (majority vote)

- that Council approve in principle the draft electricity consumption tariffs (**ANNEXURE A**), for public participation, and ultimate application to NERSA for the 2026-27 financial year;

AGENDA**39TH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY****2026-03-31**

- (b) that Council notes the average tariff increase of **10.71%** for public participation, even though there are various different percentage increases in the different tariff categories;
- (c) that the draft 2026-27 tariffs be published on municipal platforms (website and social media) for public consultation for 21 days;
- (d) that once the tariffs have been published as per NERSA's requirement, the tariff application be submitted to NERSA for approval; and
- (e) that the public participation input and the proposed amendments if any, be submitted to Council as part of the normal budget process for deliberation.

12TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2023-03-29: ITEM 11.6.5**RESOLVED** (majority vote with 2 abstentions)

- (a) that Council accepts the report on "ELECTRICITY RINGFENCING AND COST OF SUPPLY STUDY";
- (b) that Council notes the recommendations made in the report regarding the pricing and setting of future electricity tariffs;
- (c) that Council adopts the final cost of supply study report, as the report to be used in future to develop new electricity tariffs and derive percentage increases on the existing electricity tariffs.

*The following Councillors requested that their votes of dissent be minuted:
Cllrs J Andrews; R Hendrikse; C Noble and M Van Stade*

11. COMMENTS BY SENIOR MANAGEMENT**11.1 Director: Infrastructure Services**

Proponent of the Item.

11.2 Director: Community and Protection Services**11.3 Director: Planning and Economic Development**

No comment

11.4 Acting Director: Corporate Services:**11.5 Chief Financial Officer:****11.6 Municipal Manager:****ANNEXURES:**

Annexure A: Stellenbosch Municipality Proposed Draft Electricity Consumption Tariffs

Annexure B: Cost of Supply Study

Annexure C: Notices (Die Burger, Eikestad Nuus & municipal website) Stellenbosch Municipality Proposed 2026/27 Draft Tariffs

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Nombulelo Zwane
POSITION	Senior Manager: Electrical Services
DIRECTORATE	Infrastructure Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 808 8335/ 021 808 8334
E-MAIL ADDRESS	nombulelo.zwane@ Stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	27 March 2026

ANNEXURE A

Annexure A

LIST OF PROPOSED ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION TARIFFS:

The approved tariffs for 2024/2025, 2025/2026 and the proposed electricity consumption tariffs for 2026/2027 as well as the percentage increase are shown in the tables below. Please note that for export tariffs, Avoided Cost results were used for SSEG tariffs:

	Approved 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Application 2026/2027	Cost of Supply /Avoided Cost (SSEG) Results	Cost of Supply % Increase	Phase-In (Years)	Phased-In % Increase (Application)
1. Domestic							
Domestic: Life Line PP - 0 to 60amp single phase only (For qualifying indigent customers and receiving the first 100 units free per month) (DOM1)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 (c/kWh) (<= 50 kWh)	173.46	191.00	210.10	339.85	77.93%	5.00	10.00%
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 (c/kWh) (51 – 300 kWh)	217.06	239.00	262.90	425.28	77.94%	5.00	10.00%
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 (c/kWh) (301 – 600 kWh)	323.51	358.00	393.80	633.85	77.05%	5.00	10.00%
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 (c/kWh) (> 600 kWh)	372.17	409.00	449.90	729.18	78.28%	5.00	10.00%
Domestic PP Lifeline DOM1 BSST (Free Basic Units)	100 units						
Domestic: Regular PP meters- (0 to 60amp single and three phase AND Less than 600kWh per month average consumption during the previous financial year and for generation for own use) (DOM2)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (<= 50kWh)	173.75	191.00	210.10	336.09	75.97%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (51 - 300kWh)	223.50	245.00	269.50	432.32	76.46%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (301 - 600kWh)	314.31	345.00	379.50	608.01	76.23%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (> 600kWh)	369.61	406.00	449.90	714.96	76.10%	5.00	10.00%
Domestic: Regular PP meters- (0 to 60 Amp single and three phase using more than 600 kWh per month average consumption during the previous financial year and for generation for own use) (DOM3)							
Fixed Charge per month	R237.87	R261.54	R287.69	R1 796.43	586.86%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (<= 50kWh)	173.46	191.00	206.64	206.64	8.19%	1.00	8.19%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (51 - 300kWh)	222.50	245.00	265.07	265.07	8.19%	1.00	8.19%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (301 - 600kWh)	313.89	345.00	373.94	373.94	8.39%	1.00	8.39%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (> 600kWh)	369.63	406.00	440.35	440.35	8.46%	1.00	8.46%
Domestic: Regular (Using Credit Meters 60 Ampere single and three phase maximum and for generation for own use) (DOM4)							
Fixed Charge per month	R293.42	R322.62	R354.88	R1 342.75	316.20%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (<= 50kWh)	173.46	191.00	206.64	206.64	8.19%	1.00	8.19%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (51 - 300kWh)	222.50	245.00	265.07	265.07	8.19%	1.00	8.19%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (301 - 600kWh)	313.89	345.00	373.94	373.94	8.39%	1.00	8.39%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (> 600kWh)	369.63	406.00	440.35	440.35	8.46%	1.00	8.46%

	Approved 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Application 2026/2027	Cost of Supply /Avoided Cost (SSEG) Results	Cost of Supply % Increase	Phase-In (Years)	Phased-In % Increase (Application)
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) Generation for own use and export							
Reading cost R/pm	R132.80	R0.00	R158.20	R158.20	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Basic Charge	R293.42	R322.62	R354.88	R593.33	83.91%	5.00	10.00%
Import							
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (<= 50kWh)	173.46	191.00	206.64	206.64	8.19%	1.00	8.19%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (51 - 300kWh)	222.50	245.00	265.07	265.07	8.19%	1.00	8.19%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (301 - 600kWh)	313.89	345.00	373.94	373.94	8.39%	1.00	8.39%
Energy Rate (c/kWh) (> 600kWh)	369.63	406.00	440.35	440.35	8.46%	1.00	8.46%
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Export							
Low Season							
Peak c/kWh	182.81	201.00	269.63	269.63	34.14%	3.00	10.00%
Standard c/kWh	125.80	138.00	162.00	162.00	17.39%	2.00	8.69%
Off-Peak c/kWh	79.81	88.00	122.51	122.51	39.21%	3.00	10.00%
High Season							
Peak c/kWh	560.43	616.00	616.24	616.24	0.04%	1.00	0.04%
Standard c/kWh	169.80	187.00	171.86	171.86	-8.09%	1.00	-8.09%
Off-Peak c/kWh	92.20	101.00	122.51	122.51	21.29%	2.00	10.00%
2. Commercial							
Commercial: Life Line (<20Ampere maximum, Single & three phase Pre Paid Only for micro entrepreneurial businesses) (COM1)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	375.63	413.00	454.30	564.06	36.58%	3.00	10.00%
Commercial: Low (40Ampere maximum, Pre Paid single & three phase only and for generation for own use) (COM2)							
Fixed Charge per month	R294.05	R323.30	R355.63	R2 972.15	819.32%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	301.63	332.00	359.32	359.32	8.23%	1.00	8.23%
Commercial: Regular PP only (80Ampere, single and three phase and for generation for own use) (COM3)							
Fixed Charge per month	R503.52	R553.62	R608.98	R3 622.77	554.38%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	357.88	393.00	426.34	426.34	8.48%	1.00	8.48%
Commercial: Credit meters (80Ampere, single and three phase and for generation for own use) (COM4)							
Fixed Charge per month	R544.03	R598.16	R657.98	R4 363.29	629.45%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	332.17	365.00	397.31	397.31	8.85%	1.00	8.85%
Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM 5) Generation for own use and export							
Reading cost R/pm	R132.80	R146.01	R158.20	R158.20	8.35%	1.00	8.35%
Basic Charge	R544.03	R598.16	R645.73	R693.29	15.90%	2.00	7.95%
Import							
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	332.17	365.00	397.31	397.31	8.85%	1.00	8.85%
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%

	Approved 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Application 2026/2027	Cost of Supply /Avoided Cost (SSEG) Results	Cost of Supply % Increase	Phase-In (Years)	Phased-In % Increase (Application)
Export							
Low Season							
Peak c/kWh	182.81	201.00	269.63	269.63	34.14%	3.00	10.00%
Standard c/kWh	125.80	138.00	162.00	162.00	17.39%	2.00	8.69%
Off-Peak c/kWh	79.81	87.00	122.51	122.51	40.81%	3.00	10.00%
High Season							
Peak c/kWh	560.43	616.00	616.24	616.24	0.04%	1.00	0.04%
Standard c/kWh	169.80	186.00	171.86	171.86	-7.60%	1.00	-7.60%
Off-Peak c/kWh	92.20	101.00	122.51	122.51	21.29%	2.00	10.00%
3. Agricultural							
Agricultural: Regular (Prepaid and Credit meters maximum 80Amp 3 phase and for generation for own use) (AGR1)							
Fixed Charge per month	R596.63	R655.98	R721.58	R5 793.58	783.19%	5.00	10.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	363.09	399.00	399.00	397.31	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Agricultural: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) Generation for own use and export							
Tariff similar as AGRI 1							
Reading cost R/pm	R132.80	R0.00	R158.20	R158.20	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Fixed Charge per month R/pm	R596.63	R655.98	R710.77	R710.77	8.35%	1.00	8.35%
Notified Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R0.00	R0.00	R533.62	R533.62	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Import							
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	363.09	399.00	399.00	397.31	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Export							
Low Season							
Peak c/kWh	182.81	201.00	269.63	269.63	34.14%	3.00	10.00%
Standard c/kWh	125.80	138.00	162.00	162.00	17.39%	2.00	8.69%
Off-Peak c/kWh	79.81	88.00	122.51	122.51	39.21%	3.00	10.00%
High Season							
Peak c/kWh	560.43	616.00	616.24	616.24	0.04%	1.00	0.04%
Standard c/kWh	169.80	187.00	171.86	171.86	-8.09%	1.00	-8.09%
Off-Peak c/kWh	92.20	101.00	122.51	122.51	21.29%	2.00	10.00%
4. Industrial							
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp and for generation for own use (IND1)							
Fixed Charge per month	R3 075.52	R3 381.53	R3 381.53	R561.60	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	164.02	180.00	198.00	241.88	34.38%	3.00	10.00%
Notified Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R75.05	R82.52	R90.77	R117.61	42.52%	3.00	10.00%
Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R416.81	R458.29	R458.29	R250.23	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Large Power (IND 1.1): Low Voltage>80 Amp: Renewable Energy- Generation for own use and export							
Fixed Charge per month	R3 075.52	R3 381.53	R3 381.53	R561.60	0.00%	1.00	0.00%

	Approved 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Application 2026/2027	Cost of Supply /Avoided Cost (SSEG) Results	Cost of Supply % Increase	Phase-In (Years)	Phased-In % Increase (Application)
Reading cost R/pm	R132.80	R146.01	R158.20	R158.20	8.35%	1.00	8.35%
Import							
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	164.02	180.00	198.00	241.06	33.92%	3.00	10.00%
Notified Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R75.05	R82.52	R90.77	R117.61	42.52%	3.00	10.00%
Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R416.81	R458.29	R458.29	R250.23	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Export							
Low Season							
Peak c/kWh	182.81	201.00	269.63	269.63	34.14%	3.00	10.00%
Standard c/kWh	125.80	138.00	162.00	162.00	17.39%	2.00	8.69%
Off-Peak c/kWh	79.81	88.00	122.51	122.51	39.21%	3.00	10.00%
High Season							
Peak c/kWh	560.43	616.00	616.24	616.24	0.04%	1.00	0.04%
Standard c/kWh	169.80	187.00	171.86	171.86	-8.09%	1.00	-8.09%
Off-Peak c/kWh	92.20	101.00	122.51	122.51	21.29%	2.00	10.65%
Industrial: Medium Voltage and for generation for own use (IND2)							
Fixed Charge per month	R5 831.37	R6 411.59	R6 411.59	R2 330.39	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	161.81	178.00	195.80	234.33	31.64%	3.00	10.00%
Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R73.86	R81.22	R81.22	R80.44	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R413.73	R454.90	R454.90	R163.98	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): Renewable Energy - Generation for own use and export							
Tariff similar as IND2							
Fixed Charge per month	R5 831.37	R6 411.59	R6 411.59	R2 330.39	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Reading Cost R/pm	132.80	146.01	158.20	158.20	8.35%	1.00	8.35%
Import							
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	161.81	178.00	195.80	250.42	40.69%	3.00	10.00%
Notified Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R73.86	R81.22	R81.22	R88.00	0.00%	1.00	8.35%
Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R413.73	R454.90	R454.90	R163.98	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	163.41	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Export							
Low Season							
Peak c/kWh	182.81	201.00	269.63	269.63	34.14%	3.00	10.00%
Standard c/kWh	125.80	138.00	162.00	162.00	17.39%	2.00	8.69%
Off-Peak c/kWh	79.81	88.00	122.51	122.51	39.21%	3.00	10.00%
High Season							
Peak c/kWh	560.43	616.00	616.24	616.24	0.04%	1.00	0.04%
Standard c/kWh	169.80	187.00	171.86	171.86	-8.09%	1.00	-8.09%
Off-Peak c/kWh	92.20	101.00	122.51	122.51	21.29%	2.00	10.00%

	Approved 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Application 2026/2027	Cost of Supply /Avoided Cost (SSEG) Results	Cost of Supply % Increase	Phase-In (Years)	Phased-In % Increase (Application)
PLEASE NOTE, FOR ALL TARIFFS WHERE THERE IS A MAXIMUM DEMAND CHARGE AS PART OF THE TARIFF: In the event that the access demand or Notified Maximum Demand is exceeded more than once in a municipal financial year, the following additional charges will apply							
1. A 10% of the total Access Demand Charge/Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 2nd occasion.							
2. A 20% of the total Access Demand Charge/ Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 3rd occasion.							
3. A 30% of the total Access Demand Charge/ Notified Maximum Demand will be added to your municipal account on the 4th occasion							
4. On the 5th occasion the municipality reserves the rights to disconnect your electricity supply and only when the electricity supply has been upgraded and bulk levy contribution paid will the supply be restored.							
* Occasion refers to the number of times/events the Access Demand/ Notified Maximum Demand has been exceeded							
5. Municipal							
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R61.97	R61.97	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	374.61	412.00	446.27	446.27	8.32%	1.00	8.32%
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R170.32	R170.32	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R0.00	R0.00	R164.09	R164.09	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	340.52	374.00	405.65	405.65	8.46%	1.00	8.46%
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R561.60	R561.60	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R0.00	R0.00	R117.61	R117.61	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	156.09	172.00	189.20	233.67	35.86%	3.00	10.00%
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R462.04	R508.02	R550.43	R550.43	8.35%	1.00	8.35%
6. Non-Profit Organisations							
Non-Profit Organisations: Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NP01)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	375.63	413.00	454.30	722.20	74.87%	5.00	10.00%
Non-Profit Organisations: Low Voltage Max 60 Amp Prepaid SARS Approved (NPO2)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R287.91	R287.91	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R0.00	R0.00	R572.75	R572.75	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	360.37	396.00	429.31	429.31	8.41%	1.00	8.41%
7. Sport							
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)							
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R165.57	R165.57	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R0.00	R0.00	R114.55	R572.75	New Rate	5.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	319.27	351.00	380.34	380.34	8.36%	1.00	8.36%
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)							

	Approved 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Application 2026/2027	Cost of Supply /Avoided Cost (SSEG) Results	Cost of Supply % Increase	Phase-In (Years)	Phased-In % Increase (Application)
Fixed Charge per month	R0.00	R0.00	R112.32	R561.60	New Rate	5.00	0.00%
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R0.00	R0.00	R117.61	R117.61	New Rate	1.00	0.00%
Energy Rate (c/kWh)	146.11	161.00	177.10	242.37	50.54%	4.00	10.00%
Notified Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Maximum Demand Charge R/kVA	R460.50	R506.32	R548.59	R548.59	8.35%	1.00	8.35%
8. Time of Use							
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp and for generation for own use) TOU1							
Fixed Charge per month	R5 877.09	R6 461.86	R6 461.86	R836.92	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
SUMMER:							
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R79.68	R87.61	R123.66	R267.86	205.74%	5.00	41.15%
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R79.68	R87.61	R100.37	R125.89	43.70%	3.00	14.57%
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	260.66	287.00	290.49	290.49	1.22%	1.00	1.22%
Standard Energy (c/kWh)	171.76	189.00	200.01	200.01	5.82%	1.00	5.82%
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	128.81	142.00	142.00	126.77	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
WINTER:							
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R79.68	R87.61	R123.66	R267.86	205.74%	5.00	41.15%
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R79.68	R87.61	R100.37	R125.89	43.70%	3.00	14.57%
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	817.37	287.00	890.84	890.84	210.40%	1.00	210.40%
Standard Energy (c/kWh)	245.32	189.00	269.80	269.80	42.75%	1.00	42.75%
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	144.13	142.00	146.64	146.64	3.27%	1.00	3.27%
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)	34.09	37.48	37.48	34.78	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Time of Use Low Voltage (TOU 1.1): Renewable Energy - Generation for own use and export							
Reading Cost R/pm	132.80	146.01	158.20	0.00	-100.00%	1.00	-100.00%
Fixed Charge per month	R5 877.09	R6 461.86	R6 461.86	R836.92	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Import							
SUMMER:							
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R79.68	R87.61	R123.66	R267.86	205.74%	5.00	41.15%
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R79.68	R87.61	R100.37	R125.89	43.70%	3.00	14.57%
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	260.66	287.00	290.49	290.49	1.22%	1.00	1.22%
Standard Energy (c/kWh)	171.76	189.00	200.01	200.01	5.82%	1.00	5.82%
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	128.81	142.00	142.00	126.77	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
WINTER:							
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R79.68	R87.61	R123.66	R267.86	205.74%	5.00	41.15%
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R79.68	R87.61	R100.37	R125.89	43.70%	3.00	14.57%
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	817.37	287.00	890.84	890.84	210.40%	1.00	210.40%
Standard Energy (c/kWh)	245.32	189.00	269.80	269.80	42.75%	1.00	42.75%

	Approved 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Application 2026/2027	Cost of Supply /Avoided Cost (SSEG) Results	Cost of Supply % Increase	Phase-In (Years)	Phased-In % Increase (Application)
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	144.13	142.00	146.64	146.64	3.27%	1.00	3.27%
Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	34.09	37.48	37.48	0.00	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Export							
Low Season							
Peak c/kWh	182.81	201.00	269.63	269.63	34.14%	3.00	11.38%
Standard c/kWh	125.80	138.00	162.00	162.00	17.39%	2.00	8.69%
Off-Peak c/kWh	79.81	88.00	122.51	122.51	39.21%	3.00	13.07%
High Season							
Peak c/kWh	560.43	616.00	616.24	616.24	0.04%	1.00	0.04%
Standard c/kWh	169.80	187.00	171.86	171.86	-8.09%	1.00	-8.09%
Off-Peak c/kWh	92.20	101.00	122.51	122.51	21.29%	2.00	10.65%
Time of Use (Medium Voltage and for generation for own use) TOU2							
Fixed Charge per month	R11 124.55	R12 231.43	R12 231.43	R2 494.59	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
SUMMER:							
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R80.98	R89.04	R106.34	R175.53	97.14%	5.00	19.43%
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R77.00	R84.66	R86.11	R86.11	1.71%	1.00	1.71%
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	252.72	278.00	284.90	284.90	2.48%	1.00	2.48%
Standard Energy (c/kWh)	165.31	182.00	182.00	179.76	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	123.91	136.00	136.00	121.94	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
WINTER:							
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R80.98	R89.04	R106.34	R175.53	97.14%	5.00	19.43%
Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R77.00	R84.66	R86.11	R86.11	1.71%	1.00	1.71%
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	834.86	278.00	873.60	873.60	214.24%	1.00	214.24%
Standard Energy (c/kWh)	237.15	182.00	264.54	264.54	45.35%	1.00	45.35%
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	139.40	136.00	143.44	143.44	5.47%	1.00	5.47%
Reactive Energy (c/kVArh)	35.81	39.37	39.37	34.78	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Time of Use Medium Voltage (TOU 2.1): Renewable Energy - Generation for own use and export							
Fixed Charge per month	R11 124.55	R12 231.43	R12 231.43	R2 497.10	0.00%	1.00	0.00%
Reading Cost R/pm	R132.80	R146.01	R158.20	R158.20	8.35%	1.00	8.35%
Import							
SUMMER:							
Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R80.98	R89.04	R106.34	R175.53	97.14%	5.00	19.43%
Access Charge (R/kVA)	R77.00	R84.66	R86.11	R86.11	1.71%	1.00	1.71%
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	252.72	278.00	284.90	284.90	2.48%	1.00	2.48%
Standard Energy (c/kWh)	165.31	182.00	192.50	192.50	5.77%	1.00	5.77%
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	123.91	136.00	136.00	121.94	0.00%	1.00	0.00%

[illegible]

	Approved 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Application 2026/2027	Cost of Supply /Avoided Cost (SSEG) Results	Cost of Supply % Increase	Phase-In (Years)	Phased-In % Increase (Application)
5 Customer not allowed to generate more than his total consumption per financial year.							
11. Availability Fees (Per Annum)							
Availability	R4 673.82	R5 138.87	R5 563.13	-	-	1,00	8.26%
13. Time of use periods							
1.Low Demand -Summer				2.High Demand- Winter			
September to May				June to August			
Monday to Friday				Monday to Friday			
22:00 – 06:00 Off Peak				22:00 – 06:00 Off Peak			
06:00 – 07:00 Standard				06:00 – 08:00 Peak			
07:00 – 09:00 Peak				08:00 – 17:00 Standard			
09:00 – 18:00 Standard				17:00 – 20:00 Peak			
18:00 – 21:00 Peak				20:00 – 22:00 Standard			
21:00 – 22:00 Standard							
Saturday				Saturday			
20:00 – 07:00 Off Peak				19:00 – 07:00 Off Peak			
07:00 – 12:00 Standard				07:00 – 12:00 Standard			
12:00 – 18:00 Off Peak				12:00 – 17:00 Off Peak			
18:00 – 20:00 Standard				17:00 – 19:00 Standard			
Sunday				Sunday			
20:00 – 18:00 Off Peak				19:00 – 17:00 Off Peak			
18:00 – 20:00 Standard				17:00 – 19:00 Standard			
All Tariffs Exclusive of VAT							

APPENDIX B



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK
MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

ELECTRICITY COST OF SUPPLY STUDY FOR STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY AS PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF NERSA

(Project Ref. No 22182E)

MARCH 2023

Compiled for :

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Client representative: Victor Dyusha

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Date	Revision	Status	Format	Issued to:
March 2023	Final	Final	Pdf	V Dyusha

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Lyners, its members and staff accept no responsibility for :

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As described in the guidelines of the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA), a Cost of Supply (COS) study is one of the most important considerations in establishing and designing electricity rates that are implemented to provide the service required by customers and recover costs incurred by the municipality. The objective of COS study is to apportion all costs required to service customers among each customer class in a fair and equitable manner, thereby developing cost reflective tariffs.

This will enable the municipality to gain the following knowledge :

- The real cost of supplying different customers
- The difference between costs and tariffs and thus subsidies applied
- The costs of various activities such as purchases, network and customer services, personnel costs etc

This knowledge will empower the municipality then to :

- Formulate pricing policy in view of the new information obtained
- Change tariffs to comply with the new policy set
- Formulate specific strategies of addressing cross-subsidies
- Develop management practices to address the high cost items
- Develop marketing strategies to target opportunities offered by different tariffs
- Develop strategies which will facilitate the introduction of customer choice
- Develop pricing strategies to integrate renewable energy into the system

Neil Lyners & Associates was appointed by Stellenbosch Municipality in September 2022 to do the above Cost of Supply Study for implementation in the 2023/24 financial year.

This study was done with the assistance of energy specialist Hendrik Barnard (of the company Elexpert) who is a national energy expert on Cost of Supply Studies and Electricity Tariffs.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

Stellenbosch Municipality (Stellenbosch) sanctioned a comprehensive electricity Cost Of Supply (COS) study which contains 2 main components, more than that required by NERSA:

- Ringfencing electricity. The key objective of this part of the study is to establish the true cost and revenue of electricity supply in the municipality.
- The Cost of Supply study. The objective of the cost of supply study is to know the cost of supplying customers on each tariff and to compare this with the revenue from current tariffs and thus the cross-subsidies.
- Normally the Tariff study would be done as an integrated project together with the first two steps but Stellenbosch has appointed a different consultant to undertake this part.

This paper describes the details relating to all two components of the study undertaken for Stellenbosch Municipality. It contains the detailed results for the whole area.

2. INITIAL ASSESMENT

This section summarises the findings in terms of the existing tariffs and related issues. This was determined through analysis of the existing tariffs and discussions with electricity staff:

Domestic consumers.

- The domestic tariffs are all Inclining Block (IBT). This means that at low usage consumers are subsidised and at high consumption levels consumer are overcharged.
- The highest Block rate is massively overstated and will cause massive energy losses when consumers reduce consumption.
- Furthermore, pre-payment consumers using less than 600 kWh/m do not pay any fixed or capacity charges. This also means subsidising low usage consumers.
- The differential between those consumers using less or more than 600 kWh/m has no relation to cost.
- There are no capacity charges to encourage demand management by small consumers.
- These two factors cause the municipality to lose much more revenue than that saved when consumers use less electricity either because of behaviour, more efficient appliances, solar geysers or installation of renewable power at their premises.
- The first block price does not even cover the marginal cost of Eskom energy purchases, making no contribution to Eskom demand and access charges or local network costs.
- Conventional consumers are charged higher basic charges than pre-payment consumers. There is no basis for such price differences.
- There is no differentiation between 1 and 3 phase whereas costs differ.

Commercial consumers:

- The prepaid 20 Amp tariff has no fixed charges thus subsidising low usage consumers.
- Conventional consumers are charged higher basic charges than pre-payment consumers. There is no basis for such price differences.
- There are no capacity charges and tariff capacity differences are inadequate to facilitate any capacity savings.
- The energy rates are exceeding energy cost by close to 100%.
- The municipality is thus also exposed to net revenue loss when consumers reduce energy consumption.
- Municipal tariffs have no basic charges.

Rural consumers.

- The energy rates are too high and the fixed charges too low and no capacity differentiation.
- This exposes the municipality against net revenue losses when consumers reduce consumption.

Bulk consumers.

Non-TOU

- More than 50% Bulk consumers still on non-TOU tariffs.
- These consumers should all be on TOU.
- The maximum demand charges are exorbitant and energy charges too low.

TOU.

- It is obvious that access and demand charges for LV are not cost based as they are the same.
- Cost differentiation between LV and MV capacity and demand charges is understated.
- Levels will be assessed as part of cost of supply study.

Sport tariff.

- This is obviously a subsidy tariff for irregular usage consumers. Need to investigate.

Streetlight tariff.

- There should be a maintenance charge to cover the operating and maintenance cost.
- The energy charges is too high.

Wheeling charges.

- To be investigated.

Availability charge.

- To be evaluated.

3. METHODOLOGY SUMMARY

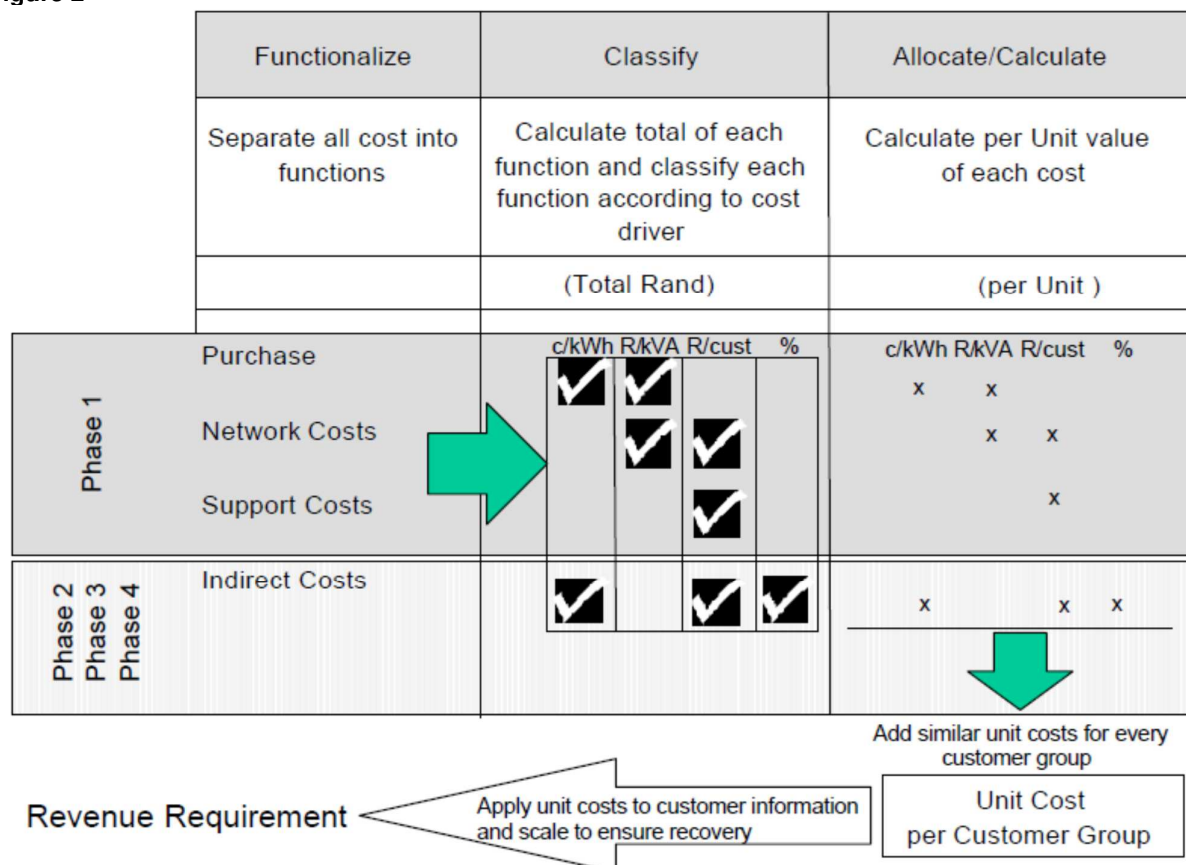
The NERSA cost of supply Framework describes the steps as shown in **Figure 1**. It is considered to be an oversimplification and does not cover all aspects.

Figure 1



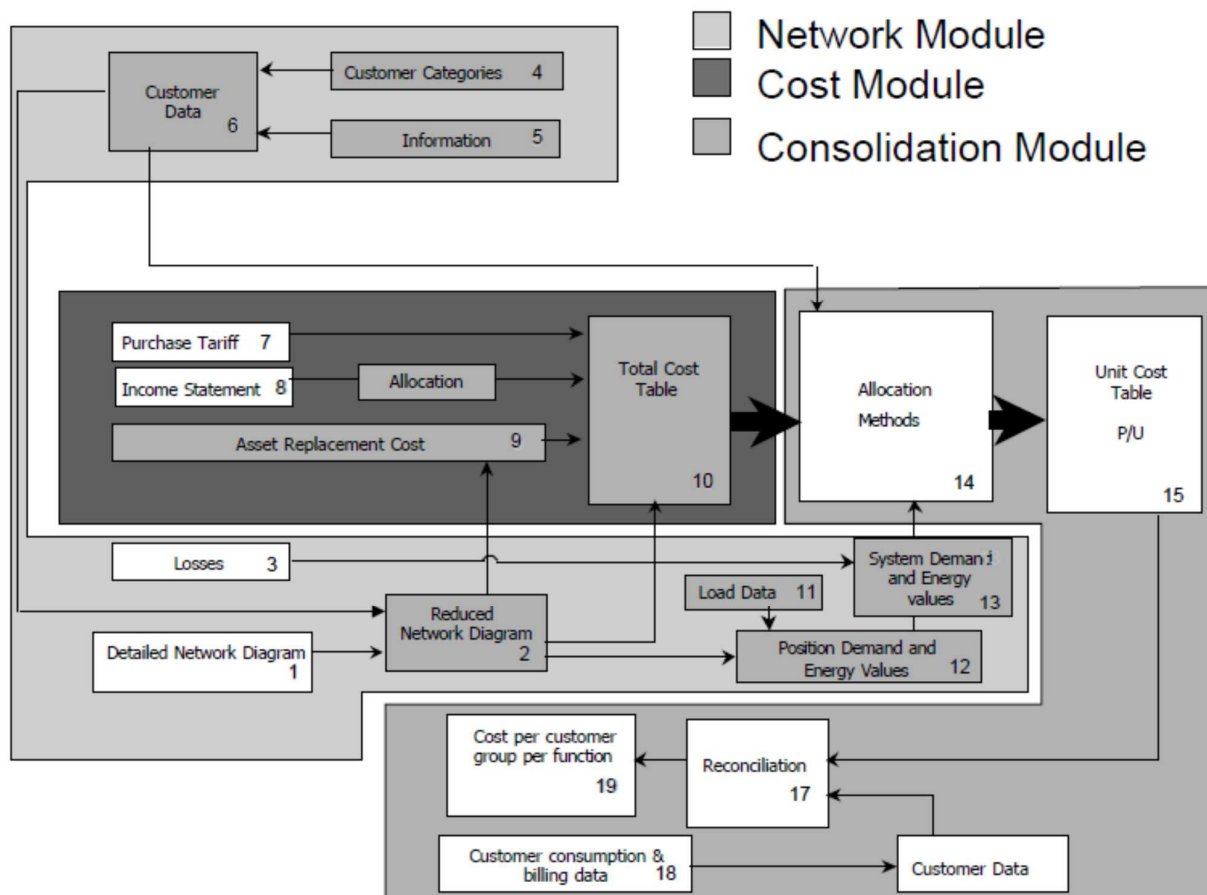
NRS058, the National Standard Specification “Cost of Supply Methodology for application in the Electrical Distribution Industry”, which was developed many years ago but never received final approval due to a legal dispute, shows the framework as in the **Figure 2**.

Figure 2



Later in the NRS058 standard, a procedure diagram is provided as is shown in **Figure 3**. The NERSA framework does not feature any of these very important steps.

Figure 3



This report will thus follow the NERSA framework, but it must be realised that it is an over implication of a much more complex process and thus feature many more steps. It must also be remembered that NRS058 was developed largely by an Eskom employee who only undertook cost of supply in Eskom. The issues of ring-fencing of electricity from the rest of the municipality do thus not feature in NRS058. For a proper study, Ringfencing must be done.

It is however proposed that anybody who really wants to appreciate the complexity of this cost of supply study should read the Interim NRS058 before reading this report.

Before starting with the ringfencing study, some background calculations need to be done as detailed in the next few sections.

4. NETWORK CAPITAL COST ANALYSIS

The first step in analysing network assets is to develop a Reduced network diagram (RND). **Figure 4** illustrates this for the Stellenbosch network. Most rural supplies in the area are provided by Eskom.

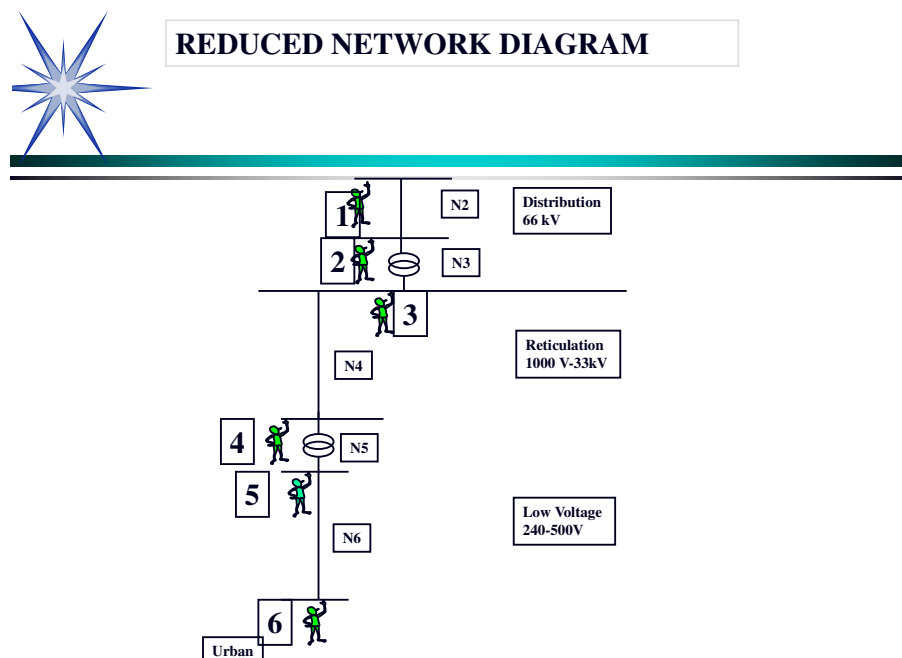


Table 1 shows the RND in table form. All costs and customers will be linked to these networks in the cost of supply study.

Table 1

STELLENBOSCH			
			Table 1
NETWORK CONSTRUCTION			
PRIMARY DESCRIPTION	SECONDARY DESCRIPTION	NETWORK CODE	VOLTAGE
Distribution	LG Distribution	N2	66 KV
Distribution/retic transf	Distribution subs	N3	66 to 11 KV
Reticulation	Reticulation urban	N4	11 KV
Retic/LV transf	Retic subs urban	N5	11 KV to 400 V
LV	LV urban	N6	400 V

The following comments in this respect:

The following should be noted in terms of the asset registers:

- There is no technical network asset register:
- There is a financial asset for the whole municipality:
 - This asset register is perfect for use in the financial statements but not structured to reflect the costs for the cost of supply study:
 - Assets are grouped per project and not per type of equipment.
 - Assets are not provided with details such as capacity, lengths, quantities.
 - Many assets do not have any historical values.
 - No replacement values are provided.
 - Allocation of asset categories badly done: network assets categorised as furniture, etc.

The following was then done:

- The asset register was analysed and data re-sorted as best as possible.
- The results were then compared.
 - It was found that the HV and HV/MV values were very incomplete and HV/MV very much understated.
 - Details were then obtained from the municipality and the assets were then detailed for the HV and HV/MV assets.

The summary results of the electricity asset register are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Row Labels	Count of Asset ID	Sum of Escalated to 2022	Classification	Unit cost
Capital Spares	77	22 585 392	NA	293 316.78
Meters electrical	77	22 585 392	NA	293 316.78
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	2	1 059 284	DSM	529 641.93
System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry	3	1 993 468	DSM	664 489.31
System Control Centre & Upgrade Telemetry	1	146 512	DSM	146 511.57
Kiosk	12	475 583	LV	39 631.94
AMR	28	394 133	CS	14 076.17
Meters	23	7 514 574	CS	326 720.61
PROTECTION	6	1 224 063	MV/LV	204 010.49
CONSUMER CONNECTION	1	117 785	CS	117 784.54
DSM	1	9 659 991	DSM	9 659 990.91
HV Substations	487	200 151 764	NA	410 989.25
Transformer kiosks	487	200 151 764	NA	410 989.25
Kiosk	2	669 436	LV	334 718.02
Transformer kiosks	474	188 307 211	MV/LV	397 272.60
substation	3	605 217	MV/LV	201 739.04
M/S	6	1 015 434	MV/LV	169 238.99
66 kv 20MVA transformers	1	9 349 708	HV/MV	9 349 707.87
Kiosks	1	204 758	LV	204 758.00
LV Networks	1 323	1 415 643 058	NA	1 070 024.99
Floodlighting	17	9 182 804	NA	540 164.96
Light	16	8 991 613	SL	561 975.79
MV Underground Cable	1	191 192	MV	191 191.68
FLOODLIGHTS	17	424 512	NA	24 971.30
Light	17	424 512	SL	24 971.30
Street lighting	1 289	1 406 035 741	NA	1 090 795.77
Light	1 244	95 019 272	SL	76 382.05
Kiosk	1	73 091	LV	73 090.62
lv Line	6	563 678 168	LV	93 946 361.40
LV Pillar Box	6	91 065 103	LV	15 177 517.12
LOW VOLTAGE LINE	4	1 586 190	LV	396 547.47
Signalized Intersection	5	24 099 628	DSM	4 819 925.70
M/S	2	6 664 038	MV/LV	3 332 019.21
CONSUMER CONNECTION	21	623 850 251	CS	29 707 154.82
LV Networks	176	19 513 118	NA	110 869.99
Meters electrical	139	241 884	NA	1 740.17
Meters	139	241 884	CS	1 740.17
Supply/reticulation elec	37	19 271 234	NA	520 844.17
1000kVA Transformer	1	321 243	MV/LV	321 242.89
RMU	1	296 546	LV	296 546.37
Building	4	3 227 621	MV/LV	806 905.26
substation	9	3 721 825	MV/LV	413 536.12
Switch	1	658 915	MV	658 915.18
M/S	10	1 907 027	MV/LV	190 702.74
PROTECTION	4	7 155 047	HV/MV	1 788 761.82
CONSUMER CONNECTION	3	395 020	CS	131 673.22
DB	4	1 587 989	LV	396 997.30
MV Networks	11	12 954 484	NA	1 177 680.33
Supply/reticulation elec	11	12 954 484	NA	1 177 680.33
RMU	3	3 922 474	MV	1 307 491.17
Battery	2	804 130	HV/MV	402 065.09
Switch	5	6 564 605	HV	1 312 920.92
M/S	1	1 663 275	MV/LV	1 663 275.40
MV Switching Station	867	370 401 583	NA	427 222.13
Switchgear equipment	867	370 401 583	NA	427 222.13
Cloetesville Local Transformer	1	6 489	MV/LV	6 488.70
FIELD INSPECTOR SOLUTION	1	7 025	CS	7 025.29
Light	2	1 765	SL	882.59
RMU	246	13 266 853	MV	53 930.29
MV FEEDER	4	1 867 726	MV	466 931.56
Building	81	46 317 576	MV	571 821.93
Battery	15	67 773	MV/LV	4 518.21
O/H Line	1	205 383	LV	205 382.62
66KV CABLE	1	18 826 850	HV	18 826 849.95
Circuit Breaker	34	24 286 326	MV	714 303.72
Batteries	23	23 191	MV/LV	1 008.31
CT	22	2 901 422	MV/LV	131 882.82
Electrification	2	8 000 127	LV	4 000 063.64
Neutral Earthing Resistor	4	384 593	HV/MV	96 148.32
Isolator	41	11 399 860	MV	278 045.35
MV Transformer	2	25 856 125	HV/MV	12 928 062.30
CT/VT	3	327 729	CS	109 243.05
Meters	9	2 233 241	CS	248 137.87
substation	214	77 418 892	MV/LV	361 770.53
Switch	66	88 778 283	HV	1 345 125.50
M/S	30	7 092 246	MV/LV	236 408.21
PROTECTION	46	8 625 184	HV/MV	187 504.00
66KV SURGE ARRESTORS	1	79 009	HV	79 008.71
Auxilliary Transformer	4	348 100	HV/MV	87 024.92
Power Transformer	8	29 340 283	HV/MV	3 667 535.40
Auxiliary Transformer	2	155 729	HV/MV	77 864.40
Transformer	2	82 826	MV/LV	41 413.17
DSM	1	629 391	DSM	629 390.98
Control	1	1 871 586	HV	1 871 585.87

Row Labels	Count of Asset ID	Sum of Escalated to 2022	Classification	Unit cost
Power Plants	4 993	1 015 218 588	NA	203 328.38
Mains electrical	2 464	290 663 190	NA	117 963.96
121 Water Telemetry Upgrade	1	77 638	NA	77 637.81
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	3	10 930 764	DSM	3 643 587.94
General System Improvements	3	6 717 298	MV	2 239 099.32
Infrastructure Improvement	2	3 643 711	LV	1 821 855.44
Langrug ABS	1	158 908	LV	158 907.79
Power line move from landfill site	1	15 650 709	MV	15 650 708.55
Upgrade Refuse disposal site (Existing Cell)- R	1	364 016	LV	364 015.97
Zone S 70mm ABC	1	119 455	LV	119 454.82
Light	62	15 690 983	SL	253 080.37
MV Underground Cable	1 194	45 900 402	MV	38 442.55
RMU	23	3 801 118	MV	165 266.00
MV FEEDER	10	20 259 009	MV	2 025 900.91
Kiosk	7	2 797 920	LV	399 702.88
AMR	4	361 576	CS	90 393.98
Building	3	2 157 216	HV/MV	719 072.12
Battery	1	87 454	HV/MV	87 453.96
PMT	63	3 695 114	MV/LV	58 652.61
MV OVERHEAD LINE	98	3 977 414	MV	40 585.86
Geyser Control	799	1 762 119	DSM	2 205.41
CT	1	38 597	CS	38 596.90
Electrification	11	44 213 507	LV	4 019 409.74
66kV substation	1	2 270 111	HV/MV	2 270 111.30
Isolator	1	201 187	HV	201 187.43
Meters	17	1 841 247	CS	108 308.63
Iv Line	1	11 464	LV	11 463.82
LV Pillar Box	1	35 021	LV	35 021.34
LOW VOLTAGE LINE	1	258 877	LV	258 876.86
substation	18	15 399 683	MV/LV	855 537.97
Switch	3	3 274 100	MV	1 091 366.74
GROUND MOUNTED	6	590 296	MV/LV	98 382.68
M/S	56	44 352 343	MV/LV	792 006.12
consumer cables	5	976 197	CS	195 239.33
LV NETWORK	5	215 054	LV	43 010.81
MV cable	4	4 550 979	MV	1 137 744.65
PROTECTION	2	2 404 824	HV/MV	1 202 411.83
66KV SURGE ARRESTORS	1	148 560	HV	148 560.21
LV cable	3	1 561 345	LV	520 448.29
CAPACITOR BANK	1	181 103	HV/MV	181 103.15
LV OHL	15	1 933 173	LV	128 878.19
LV Feeder	13	2 622 837	LV	201 756.67
Busbars 66 Kv	2	599 679	HV/MV	299 839.46
CONSUMER CONNECTION	4	2 800 922	CS	700 230.46
Transformers	1	938 363	MV/LV	938 362.99
LV UNDERGROUND CABLE	3	152 889	LV	50 963.11
Transformer	1	361 112	MV/LV	361 111.83
System Improvements	3	2 982 445	MV	994 148.50
Consumer supply	1	780 214	CS	780 214.48
PROTECTIVE	1	448 072	HV/MV	448 072.17
MV UG cable	2	7 479 192	MV	3 739 595.84
LV	3	8 886 972	LV	2 962 324.11
Power stations	9	1 417 163	NA	157 462.58
Meters	1	134 430	CS	134 429.59
substation	7	1 245 417	MV/LV	177 916.70
CONSUMER CONNECTION	1	37 317	CS	37 316.75
Supply/reticulation elec	2 520	723 138 235	NA	286 959.62
3000W POWER INVERTER SYSTEM - TELEMETRY	1	25 217	HV	25 216.57
Beltana Depot	1	99 227	NA	99 227.37
EnermaxACD - Appliance Control Device	1	17 511 600	DSM	17 511 600.44
General System Improvements	1	1 917 810	MV	1 917 810.46
Infrastructure Improvement	2	1 399 418	LV	699 709.01
INSTALLATION OF RELAYS (5) - ELECT.	1	47 302	HV/MV	47 301.86
Student Village Driehoek	1	65 017	LV	65 017.08
Light	17	27 990 354	SL	1 646 491.39
MV Underground Cable	1 781	169 107 381	MV	94 950.80
RMU	10	7 592 014	MV	759 201.43
MV FEEDER	605	175 905 463	MV	290 752.83
Kiosk	5	44 723 583	LV	8 944 716.59
Building	5	2 350 704	MV/LV	470 140.90
Geyser Control	1	20 821	DSM	20 820.87
MV Line	1	151 383	MV	151 383.05
SS Retrofit	9	2 138 223	HV/MV	237 580.31
66KV CABLE	4	30 146 277	HV	7 536 569.16
Electrification	4	30 452 410	LV	7 613 102.41
Meters	3	1 650 816	CS	550 271.98
Iv Line	1	162 638 434	LV	162 638 433.88
LOW VOLTAGE LINE	1	677 387	LV	677 386.80
substation	1	38 822	MV/LV	38 821.68
Switch	11	9 080 110	MV	825 464.58
M/S	10	10 691 194	MV/LV	1 069 119.44
PROTECTION	4	1 499 846	HV/MV	374 961.61
LV OHL	2	2 367 084	LV	1 183 541.93
CONSUMER CONNECTION	2	664 477	CS	332 238.53
MV Network	2	3 685 715	MV	1 842 857.58
Consumer supply	2	16 051 260	CS	8 025 629.81
Aircon	2	277 675	HV/MV	138 837.66
LV	1	541 593	LV	541 592.81
LV O/H Line	28	1 629 617	LV	58 200.61
Grand Total	7 934	3 056 467 987	NA	

The current values (equivalent for replacement values) were determined by escalating the historic cost up to present day using the inflation rates as shown in the Table 3:

Table 3

SOUTH AFRICAN CPI						
Year-	Inflation %	5-year Avg.%	10-year Avg.%	%	Years from 2021	Cumm from 2021
2000	6.99	6.66	8.94	6.99%	22	226.18%
2001	4.59	6.33	8	4.59%	21	204.87%
2002	13.51	6.51	7.58	13.51%	20	191.49%
2003	-1.63	6.27	7.17	-1.63%	19	156.80%
2004	2.2	5.05	6.19	2.20%	18	161.06%
2005	2.02	4.39	5.52	2.02%	17	155.44%
2006	4.82	3.9	5.11	4.82%	16	150.38%
2007	7.57	3.26	4.87	7.57%	15	138.86%
2008	9.34	4.11	5.18	9.34%	14	122.06%
2009	6.11	5.72	5.38	6.11%	13	103.09%
2010	3.42	6.13	5.26	3.42%	12	91.39%
2011	6.26	6.49	5.19	6.26%	11	85.06%
2012	5.73	6.4	4.82	5.73%	10	74.16%
2013	5.26	5.56	4.83	5.26%	9	64.72%
2014	5.44	5.34	5.53	5.44%	8	56.49%
2015	5.16	5.43	5.78	5.16%	7	48.42%
2016	7.03	5.75	6.12	7.03%	6	41.13%
2017	4.46	5.64	6.02	4.46%	5	31.86%
2018	4.51	5.39	5.47	4.51%	4	26.23%
2019	3.97	4.98	5.16	3.97%	3	20.79%
2020	3.06	4.71	5.07	3.06%	2	16.17%
2021	5.93	4.33	5.03	5.93%	1	12.73%
2022	6.9			6.90%	0	6.42%

The summary results of the network assets from the financial asset register are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4

ASSET SUMMARY	Count of Asset ID	Sum of Escalated to 2022	Unit cost
HV	77	116 495 296	19 255 606.30
HV/MV	100	94 130 405	48 141 306.70
MV	3 915	569 826 505	670 766 728.76
MV/LV	991	375 912 844	401 087 708.39
LV	153	979 312 066	882 007 246.08
CS	269	660 418 693	752 984 301.82
SL	1 358	148 118 498	148 118 498.11
DSM	817	67 813 578	89 843 354.57
NA			9 169 403 960.32

The calculation of the replacement values for the HV and HV/MV assets are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5

HV ASSETS								
Location	Equipment name	Technical	Voltages	Volt Category	Rating	Number / length / sq	Unit Replacement value	Tot Replacement
Franshoek substation	Transformer	10.43%ZDyn11	66/11 kV	HV/MV	20 MVA	2	11 900 000	23 800 000
	NER		11KV	HV/MV		2	150 000	300 000
	Building and yard		66/11 kV	HV/MV		150	15 000	2 250 000
	Isolator		66 KV	HV/MV		3	342 800	1 028 400
	Breaker	SF6	66 KV	HV/MV		2	959 840	1 919 680
	Earthing connector		66 KV	HV/MV		2	100 000	200 000
	CT,s		66 KV	HV/MV		2	120 000	240 000
	Breaker	Alstom SBV4	11 kV	HV/MV		2	415 300	830 600
	Aux transformer		11/.4	HV/MV	315 kVA	1	205 000	205 000
Main substation	Transformer		66/11 kV	HV/MV	7.5 MVA	3	5 950 000	17 850 000
	NER		11KV	HV/MV		3	150 000	450 000
	Building and yard		66/11 kV	HV/MV		150	15 000	2 250 000
	Isolator		66 KV	HV/MV		6	342 800	2 056 800
	Breaker	SF6	66 KV	HV/MV		3	959 840	2 879 520
	Earthing connector		66 KV	HV/MV		3	100 000	300 000
	CT,s		66 KV	HV/MV		3	120 000	360 000
	Breaker		11 kV	HV/MV		4	415 300	1 661 200
	Aux transformer		11/.4	HV/MV	100 kVA	1	61 000	61 000
Markotter substation	Transformer		66/11 kV	HV/MV	7.5 MVA	3	5 950 000	17 850 000
	NER		11KV	HV/MV		3	150 000	450 000
	Building and yard		66/11 kV	HV/MV		150	15 000	2 250 000
	Isolator		66 KV	HV/MV		7	342 800	2 399 600
	Breaker		66 KV	HV/MV		8	959 840	7 678 720
	Earthing connector		66 KV	HV/MV		3	100 000	300 000
	CT,s		66 KV	HV/MV		3	120 000	360 000
	Breaker		11 kV	HV/MV		4	415 300	1 661 200
	Aux transformer		11/.4	HV/MV	315 kVA	1	205 000	205 000
University substation	Transformer		66/11 kV	HV/MV	15 MVA	3	9 520 000	28 560 000
	NER		11KV	HV/MV		3	150 000	450 000
	Building and yard		66/11 kV	HV/MV		150	15 000	2 250 000
	Isolator		66 KV	HV/MV		6	342 800	2 056 800
	Breaker	SF6	66 KV	HV/MV		5	959 840	4 799 200
	CT,s		66 KV	HV/MV		3	100 000	300 000
	Earthing connector		66 KV	HV/MV		3	120 000	360 000
	Breaker		11 kV	HV/MV		4	415 300	1 661 200
	Aux transformer		11/.4	HV/MV	315 kVA	1	550 000	550 000
Jan Marais substation	Transformer		66/11 kV	HV/MV	10 MVA	2	7 140 000	14 280 000
	NER		11KV	HV/MV		2	150 000	300 000
	Building and yard		66/11 kV	HV/MV		150	15 000	2 250 000
	Isolator		66 KV	HV/MV		4	342 800	1 371 200
	Breaker		66 KV	HV/MV		4	959 840	3 839 360
	CT,s		66 KV	HV/MV		2	100 000	200 000
	Earthing connector		66 KV	HV/MV		2	120 000	240 000
	Breaker		11 kV	HV/MV		3	415 300	1 245 900
	Aux transformer		11/.4	HV/MV	250 kVA	1	115 000	115 000
Cloetesville substation	Transformer		66/11 kV	HV/MV	20 MVA	2	11 900 000	23 800 000
	NER		11KV	HV/MV		2	150 000	300 000
	Building and yard		66/11 kV	HV/MV		150	15 000	2 250 000
	Isolator		66 KV	HV/MV		2	342 800	685 600
	Breaker		66 KV	HV/MV		2	959 840	1 919 680
	CT,s		66 KV	HV/MV		2	100 000	200 000
	Earthing connector		66 KV	HV/MV		2	120 000	240 000
	Breaker		11 kV	HV/MV		3	415 300	1 245 900
	Aux transformer		11/.4	HV/MV	315 kVA	1	205 000	205 000
Golf Club substation	Transformer		66/11 kV	HV/MV	20 MVA	2	11 900 000	23 800 000
	NER		11KV	HV/MV		2	150 000	300 000
	Building and yard		66/11 kV	HV/MV		150	15 000	2 250 000
	Isolator		66 KV	HV/MV		4	342 800	1 371 200
	Breaker		66 KV	HV/MV		3	959 840	2 879 520
	CT,s		66 KV	HV/MV		2	100 000	200 000
	Earthing connector		66 KV	HV/MV		2	120 000	240 000
	Breaker		11 kV	HV/MV		3	415 300	1 245 900
	Aux transformer		11/.4	HV/MV	315 kVA	1	205 000	205 000
Main to Markotter	Cable	350 mm Al Oil 437 ar	66 kV	HV		3548	1 728	6 130 944
	Isolator		66 kV	HV		2	342 800	685 600
	Breaker		66 kV	HV		2	959 840	1 919 680
Main to Golf club	Cable	Max 800 Al	66 kV	HV		4860	3 456	16 796 160
	Isolator		66 kV	HV		2	342 800	685 600
	Breaker		66 kV	HV		2	959 840	1 919 680
Main to University	Cable	350 Al Oil 437 Amp	66 kV	HV		4475	1 728	7 732 800
	Isolator		66 kV	HV		2	342 800	685 600
	Breaker		66 kV	HV		2	959 840	1 919 680
University to Jan Marias	Cable	150 AL Oil 235 Amp	66 kV	HV		1710	1 080	1 846 800
	Isolator		66 kV	HV		2	342 800	685 600
	Breaker		66 kV	HV		2	959 840	1 919 680
University to Markotter	Cable	400 Al	66 kV	HV		2720	2 160	5 875 200
	Isolator		66 kV	HV		2	342 800	685 600
	Breaker		66 kV	HV		2	959 840	1 919 680
Markotter to Jan Marias	Cable	150 AL Oil 235 Amp	66 kV	HV		7570	1 080	8 175 600
	Isolator		66 kV	HV		2	342 800	685 600
	Breaker		66 kV	HV		2	959 840	1 919 680
Markotter to Golf	Cable	Pax 400 Al	66 kV	HV		2570	2 160	5 551 200
	Isolator		66 kV	HV		2	342 800	685 600
	Breaker		66 kV	HV		2	959 840	1 919 680

A summary of these values is shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6

SUMMARY	Number / length	Replacement	MVA	Tot
HV/MV Transformer 66/11 kV 20 MVA	6	71 400 000	20	120
HV/MV Transformer 66/11 kV 15 MVA	3	28 560 000	15	45
HV/MV Transformer 66/11 kV 10 MVA	2	14 280 000	10	20
HV/MV Transformer 66/11 kV 7.5 MVA	6	35 700 000	7.5	45
HV/MV Building and yard 66/11 kV	1050	15 750 000	17	230
HV/MV Isolator 66 KV	32	10 969 600		
HV/MV Breaker 66 KV	27	25 915 680		
HV/MV Earthing connector 66 KV	17	1 880 000		
HV/MV CT,s 66 KV	17	1 860 000		
HV/MV Breaker 11 kV	23	9 551 900		
HV/MV Aux transformer 11/.4 315 kVA	5	1 370 000		
HV/MV Aux transformer 11/.4 100 kVA	1	61 000		
HV Cable 66 kV	27453	52 108 704		
HV Isolator 66 kV	14	4 799 200		
HV Breaker 66 kV	14	13 437 760		
TOTALS	28 670	287 643 844		
HV	27481	70 345 664		
HV/MV	1189	217 298 180		

An extract of NERSA technical D-form is shown in Table 7. The quantities for the HV and HV/MV assets can be compared. The number of transformers and MVA are the same but the length of cables differ significantly 15 km compared with 27 km.

Table 7

Category of network			Circuit length (KM) [3]				Transformers installed capacity [1]		
			Total O/H lines		Total Cables		Number	Total (MVA)	
LV Supply	Supply voltage < 1kV	Domestic	25.00	km	3536.40	km	462.00	137.87	MVA
	≥ 1kV and ≤ 22kV	Commercial/small to medium industrial	11.00	km	1079.21	km	153.00	69.47	MVA
		Rural overhead up to 22kV	30.00	km	8.81	km	82.00	120.00	MVA
	MV Supply	Supply voltage > 22 kV to ≤ 44 kV	N/A	km	N/A	km	N/A	N/A	MVA
	> 44 kV to ≤ 132kV	N/A	km	15.00	km	17.00	230.00	MVA	
	> 132 kV	N/A	km	N/A	km	N/A	N/A	MVA	
Total			66.00 km		4639.42 km		714.00	557.34	MVA

The depreciation and ROA making up the total Capital revenue requirement is shown in Table 8.

Table 8

ELECTRICITY ASSET REGISTER SUMMARY	Sum of Quantity	Service connection	Meter	Current Replacement cost	Life expectancy Years	CRC Depreciation	ROA @ 3.5%	Total Capex provision	Current Depreciation	Current Interest	Total current provision	Provision ratios
Energy	817			67 813 578	15	4 520 905	2 373 475	6 894 380	1 571 975	126 730	1 698 706	3%
HV	27 481			70 345 664	50	1 406 913	2 462 098	3 869 012	489 201	131 462	620 664	1.9%
HV/MV	1 189			217 298 180	50	4 345 964	7 605 436	11 951 400	1 511 146	406 088	1 917 234	6.0%
MV	3 915			569 826 505	45	12 662 811	19 943 928	32 606 739	4 403 018	1 064 896	5 467 914	16.3%
MV to LV	991			375 912 844	40	9 397 821	13 156 950	22 554 771	3 267 740	702 509	3 970 249	11.3%
LV	153			979 312 066	35	27 980 345	34 275 922	62 256 267	9 729 117	1 830 145	11 559 262	31.2%
1 PH kWh Pre-paid	27 634	8 000	2 000	276 341 667	10	27 634 167	9 671 958	37 306 125	9 608 746	516 429	10 125 176	18.7%
3 PH kWh Pre-paid	879	10 000	3 000	11 421 583	10	1 142 158	399 755	1 541 914	397 143	21 345	418 488	0.8%
1 PH kWh	2 943	8 000	1 500	27 962 142	30	932 071	978 675	1 910 746	324 093	52 256	376 349	1.0%
3 Ph kWh	1 261	10 000	2 500	15 768 125	30	525 604	551 884	1 077 489	182 759	29 468	212 227	0.5%
3 TOU	349	14 000	8 000	7 668 833	30	255 628	268 409	524 037	88 885	14 332	103 217	0.3%
3 PH TOU & ct's	1	20 000	10 000	30 000	30	1 000	1 050	2 050	348	56	404	0.0%
TOU RMU & CT/VT's	55	500 000	12 000	28 160 000	30	938 667	985 600	1 924 267	326 386	52 626	379 012	1.0%
TOU at HV sub With CB	1	960 000	12 000	972 000	30	32 400	34 020	66 420	11 266	1 816	13 082	0.0%
Streetlight	1 358			148 118 498	15	9 874 567	5 184 147	15 058 714	3 433 511	276 805	3 710 316	7.5%
TOTALS	48 222			2 796 951 685		101 651 021	97 893 309	199 544 330	35 345 335	5 226 963	40 572 298	100.0%

The following in this respect:

The consumer connection costs are calculated as follows:

- The number of consumers per connection type is obtained from the saes analysis.
- The estimated cost of the connection (cable / line and DB) and meter is determined.
- These combined make up the capital costs assisted with each consumer.

CRC depreciation – Calculated using the NERSA prescribed life expectancy.

ROA - Return on Assets. The 3.5% is a real rate return considered internationally acceptable. This component is to cover the average cost of capital, including interest and return.

The process followed is to calculate the Total capital provision as by international standards (depreciation plus ROA also called levelised cost) and then the ratio of these provisions relative to the total actual provision.

Then apportion the current total provision (depreciation and interest) to the various asset categories using these ratios. These values will be used as a basis for the cost of supply analysis.

5. SALES.

NERSA requires the source data for **all** tables. The Tables below provides the source data from municipal billing and pre-payment vending reports. Table 9 shows streetlight details. There are a few lights that have not yet been converted to LED's. The quantities shown below assume all lights have been changed to LED's. The cost of supply study will use the historic figures but in future that newly calculated or actually measured quantities should be used for internal billing purposes.

Table 9

FRANSHOEK STREETLIGHTS				
Watt	Number	Total Wat	h/day	kWh/y
36	1075	38700	11.5	162 443
55	38	2090	11.5	8 773
57	40	2280	11.5	9 570
75	224	16800	11.5	70 518
108	113	12204	11.5	51 226
275	203	55825	11.5	234 325
279	150	41850	11.5	175 665
Total	1843	169749		712 521
STELLENBOSCH STREETLIGHTS				
Watt	Number	Total Wat	h/day	kWh/y
36	6304	226944	11.5	952 597
75	227	17025	11.5	71 462
108	121	13068	11.5	54 853
144	893	128592	11.5	539 765
279	190	53010	11.5	222 509
216	81	17496	11.5	73 439
Total	7816	456135		1 914 627
Grand total	9 659	625 884		2 627 148

The calculated kWh/y is much less than the quantity used in the sales reports. This could be because many of the lights have been changed to LED's during this period.

The summary of prepaid sales per tariff is shown in Table 10 below.

Table 10

Row Labels	Sum of Transaction s	Sum of Unique meters	Meters	Sum of Total Units	Sum of Total Amount	Sum of Resource Transaction	Sum of Debt Transaction	Sum of Tax Transaction	Sum of Fixed Cost Transaction	Sum of Vote Transaction	Sum of BSST Transaction (Units)	Sum of Block 1 kWh	Sum of Block 2 kWh	Sum of Block 3 kWh	Sum of Block 4 kWh
Agricultural Regular	362	72	6	192 261	623 965	506 386	-	81 386	36 193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Lifeline	2 147	361	30	102 816	322 624	279 964	-	42 076	584	20 594 626	-	5 912 200	8 801 388	4 642 426	1 238 612
Commercial Low	845	96	8	106 210	302 979	232 322	-	39 519	31 138	11 460 993	-	6 620 300	4 235 129	461 732	143 833
Commercial Regular 03	44 608	8 609	717	11 732 617	39 741 101	30 456 717	459	5 183 276	4 100 648	1 303 839	-	283 900	497 122	389 900	132 917
Domestic Lifeline 01 Formal	646 185	59 278	4 940	20 594 626	30 381 025	26 419 528	2 524	3 960 817	556	26 506 826	5 912 200	2 962 952	11 750 636	4 642 426	1 238 612
Domestic Lifeline 01 Informa	289 500	66 287	5 524	11 460 993	8 725 013	7 587 758	828	1 137 215	-	18 081 293	6 620 300	3 313 397	7 542 032	461 732	143 833
Domestic Lifeline 02 Formal	15 593	2 845	237	1 303 839	2 233 324	1 942 037	27	291 264	-	1 587 739	283 900	142 244	638 778	389 900	132 917
Domestic Low 01 (Dom 2)	619 974	127 595	10 633	38 759 937	77 880 756	67 701 305	5 691	10 156 679	22 268	38 759 937	-	6 280 543	22 707 057	8 057 693	1 714 643
Domestic Low 02	23 690	5 858	488	1 708 657	3 354 699	2 916 806	-	437 508	384	1 708 657	-	290 549	1 067 333	298 493	52 281
Domestic Regular 01 (Dom 3)	208 221	23 281	1 940	23 165 678	64 385 230	51 924 740	215	8 397 678	4 062 602	23 165 678	-	1 163 318	5 720 923	6 195 799	10 085 638
Domestic Regular 02	4 151	560	47	487 903	1 331 266	1 060 974	1	173 636	96 656	487 903	-	28 000	138 697	149 625	171 582
NPO1 Single Phase 20 Amp 01	74	19	2	2 154	6 740	5 861	-	879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NPO2 Three Phase 60 Amp 01	392	46	4	23 779	71 424	62 109	-	9 315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport Low Consumers 01	1 069	162	14	56 437	150 179	130 593	-	19 586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tariff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	1 856 811	295 069	24 589	109 697 906	229 510 323	191 227 099	9 746	29 930 833	8 351 030	-	-	20 578 810	43 167 649	20 195 668	13 539 506

Sum of Total Units	Column Labels												Grand Total	
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Grand Total	
Agricultural Regular	23 746	20 724	17 338	14 315	14 602	14 564	7 911	14 694	12 409	14 974	17 262	19 722	192 261	
Commercial Lifeline	6 892	8 303	9 998	13 666	13 905	13 460	7 571	6 504	5 255	7 327	5 253	4 683	102 816	
Commercial Low	6 929	9 130	9 659	8 633	15 238	15 909	4 750	7 063	5 085	7 394	7 876	8 544	106 210	
Commercial Regular 03	1 008 168	1 042 864	1 120 154	952 005	971 901	1 170 596	814 788	939 144	888 575	938 458	895 881	990 082	11 732 617	
Domestic Lifeline 01 Formal	1 681 913	1 557 395	1 688 768	1 664 167	1 694 295	1 673 767	1 945 292	1 872 810	1 763 898	1 700 324	1 638 411	1 713 588	20 594 626	
Domestic Lifeline 01 Informa	929 876	913 922	987 206	988 560	1 041 536	1 049 330	971 295	949 928	925 733	930 982	885 240	887 386	11 460 993	
Domestic Lifeline 02 Formal	106 732	100 231	101 015	101 575	106 495	107 599	129 860	121 040	114 438	105 462	100 518	108 874	1 303 839	
Domestic Low 01 (Dom 2)	2 729 196	2 945 061	3 184 314	3 176 456	3 605 399	3 557 134	3 565 454	3 706 097	3 441 444	3 204 647	2 951 387	2 693 350	38 759 937	
Domestic Low 02	102 818	128 419	142 289	145 755	165 390	162 159	153 966	170 651	153 325	143 717	131 894	108 275	1 708 657	
Domestic Regular 01 (Dom 3)	1 740 418	1 758 155	1 872 711	1 752 269	1 929 776	2 050 538	2 218 458	2 325 385	2 072 690	1 869 157	1 778 168	1 797 954	23 165 678	
Domestic Regular 02	34 305	34 921	39 145	36 039	38 818	48 299	49 027	48 579	43 965	41 516	37 757	35 533	487 903	
NPO1 Single Phase 20 Amp 01	160	176	160	208	150	150	211	198	176	185	205	176	2 154	
NPO2 Three Phase 60 Amp 01	1 355	2 024	2 014	1 516	2 735	1 165	932	2 922	2 833	2 077	2 139	2 067	23 779	
Sport Low Consumers 01	3 919	4 359	6 234	6 505	7 570	6 678	2 338	3 541	4 174	3 909	4 042	3 170	56 437	
Tariff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grand Total	8 376 426	8 525 684	9 181 005	8 861 668	9 607 809	9 871 348	9 871 852	10 168 557	9 434 000	8 970 126	8 456 033	8 373 401	109 697 906	

YEAR TOTALS	Customers on tariff	Consumers	Fixed charge (R)	Basic charge (R)	Reading charge (R)	Peak Energy import (kWh)	Peak Energy import (R)	Standard Energy import (kWh)	Standard Energy import (R)	Off-peak Energy import(kWh)	Off-peak Energy import(R)	Total Energy import (kWh)	Total Energy import (R)	Peak Energy export (kWh)	Peak Energy export (R)	Standard Energy export (kWh)	Standard Energy export(R)	Off-peak Energy export(kWh)	Off-peak Energy export(R)	Total Energy export (kWh)	Total Energy export (R)	Reactive Energy (kVARh)	Reactive Energy (R)
AGR1	433	36	283 077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 582 616	4 154 264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGR3	36	3	15 582	-	3 468	-	-	-	-	-	-	136 151	358 635	2 558	3 265	28 191	26 073	10 076	5 732	40 825	35 071	17 693	-
COM4	6 426	536	3 404 689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 740 564	25 845 740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COM6	83	7	-	42 400	10 308	-	-	-	-	-	-	203 296	491 874	3 080	4 105	25 648	23 575	17 522	10 006	46 250	37 685	35 152	-
DOM4	43 283	3 607	9 473 114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 110 919	67 404 716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOM6	161	13	5 147 379	36 827	16 860	-	-	-	-	-	-	195 877	482 209	3 476	4 516	24 961	22 523	8 996	5 052	37 433	32 091	12 670	-
IND1	2 220	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 892 434	28 416 908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IND1_2	32	3	71 398	-	3 019	-	-	-	-	-	-	139 300	165 753	4 938	9 976	24 771	22 919	16 795	9 563	46 504	42 915	7 953	-
IND2	216	18	1 015 315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 141 289	16 948 258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUN1	179	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 197 371	8 689 435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUN2	600	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681 511	1 669 749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUN3	249	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 160 593	13 769 424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPO2	48	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365 035	385 024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOU1	1 613	134	7 397 433	-	-	7 411 902	20 922 586	19 543 954	26 902 604	16 363 347	15 738 621	43 319 203	63 583 811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 939 463	108 298
TOU1_2	89	6	294 192	-	-	305 314	981 592	515 946	734 724	681 923	659 243	1 503 183	2 375 559	9 031	11 651	137 715	124 307	116 835	66 040	263 581	201 999	48 365	-
TOU2	420	35	3 486 469	-	-	18 466 424	53 273 682	47 148 449	62 742 831	47 283 260	43 850 030	112 898 133	159 866 543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 514 395	57 331
TOU2_2	24	2	290 539	-	-	446 362	1 243 814	742 576	976 160	1 366 094	1 257 162	2 555 032	3 477 136	32 633	51 183	360 122	337 325	156 842	90 143	549 597	478 651	187 707	-
Tariff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	56 092	4 674	30 879 187	79 226	33 655	26 630 002	76 421 674	67 950 925	91 356 319	65 694 624	61 505 056	261 822 307	400 045 040	55 716	84 696	601 408	556 722	327 066	186 536	984 190	828 412	3 763 396	165 629
Err	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4 674	Fixed Avail		30 992 069	30 992 069					PP	191 227 089										
						627516						591 292 136											

YEAR TOTALS	Notified Demand Charge (kVA)	Notified Demand Charge (R)	Max Demand Charge (kVA)	Max Demand Charge (R)	Demand Charge (kVA)	Demand Charge (R)	Access Charge (kVA)	Access Charge (R)	Total Cost ex VAT (R)	Block 1 kWh	Block 2 kWh	Block 3 kWh	Block 4 kWh
AGR1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 437 341	-	-	-	-
AGR3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342 615	-	-	-	-
COM4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 250 429	-	-	-	-
COM6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	506 897	-	-	-	-
DOM4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76 877 830	1 849 426	9 847 021	8 702 370	11 712 102
DOM6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	483 804	7 863	34 168	35 594	118 052
IND1	320 097	17 429 282	89 020	26 975 622	-	-	-	-	77 969 191	-	-	-	-
IND1_2	3 328	181 210	741	224 064	-	-	-	-	602 986	-	-	-	-
IND2	161 745	8 667 915	47 128	14 145 469	-	-	-	-	42 776 957	-	-	-	-
MUN1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 689 435	-	-	-	-
MUN2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 669 749	-	-	-	-
MUN3	-	-	30 248	10 139 130	-	-	-	-	23 908 554	-	-	-	-
SPO2	-	-	489	147 668	-	-	-	-	532 692	-	-	-	-
TOU1	-	-	-	-	153 469	8 870 682	385 270	22 268 606	102 236 730	-	-	-	-
TOU1_2	-	-	-	-	7 202	416 276	29 018	1 677 240	4 561 268	-	-	-	-
TOU2	-	-	-	-	325 355	19 114 606	492 402	27 510 500	210 035 419	-	-	-	-
TOU2_2	-	-	-	-	9 515	559 006	45 684	2 552 365	6 400 396	-	-	-	-
Tariff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	485 170	26 278 406	167 626	51 631 952	495 541	28 960 570	952 374	54 008 711	591 282 292	1 857 289	9 881 189	8 737 964	11 830 154
Err	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	828 412	-	-	-	-
		80 287 117				80 592 522		Export	199 578 129	591 282 292			
								Availability	627 516.00				
								Total R	792 316 349				

Table 11 below shows the quantities from the income statement.

Table 11

REVENUE	
ITEM	RAND
Electricity	- 742 643 362
Availability Charges	- 24 269 495
Connection/Reconnection	- 3 731 395
Temporary Connection Fee	- 352
Electricity Sales	- 717 762 495
Agricultural Low	- 1 017 978
Commercial Conventional (Single Phase)	- 27 043 099
Domestic High	- 252 711 291
Conventional	- 67 899 890
Prepaid	- 184 811 401
Industrial (400 Volts) (Low Voltage)	- 73 433 090
Industrial more than 400 less than 11 000 Volts (Medium Voltage)	- 43 906 278
Sports Grounds/Churches/Holiday/Old-age homes/Schools	- 89 710
Street Lighting	-
Time of Use Tariffs	- 319 561 049
Meter Compliance Testing	- 1 287
Meter Reading Fees	3 134 040
Notice Revenues	- 12 730
Transfers and Subsidies	- 46 317 175
Monetary Allocations	- 14 467 664
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant	- 13 757 664
Infrastructure	- 710 000
Equitable Share	- 31 849 510
Grand Total	- 2 562 862 876

Table 12 shows the revenue quantities from the NERSA D-forms.

Table 12

Tariff Name	Tariff Number	SIC (code)	Load profile (code)	Tariff structure (code)	Number of consumers	Energy Sales	Revenue derived from energy charges	Revenue derived from demand charges	Revenue derived from fixed charge	Revenue	Extra municipal surcharge
Domestic DOM1	0	0	1	5.1	11 100	33 359 458	35 949 322	-	556	35 949 878	Type here %
Domestic DOM2	0	0	1	5.1	11 642	40 468 594	70 618 111	-	22 653	70 640 764	Type here %
Domestic DOM3	0	0	1	5.2	1 979	23 653 580	52 985 714	-	4 159 258	57 144 972	Type here %
Domestic DOM4	0	0	1	5.2	3 570	31 623 381	66 137 896	-	9 523 351	75 661 247	Type here %
Domestic DOM6	0	0	1	5.2	14	202 122	477 681	-	54 557	532 238	Type here %
Commerci COM1	6	6	5	5.1	30	102 816	279 964	-	584	280 548	Type here %
Commerci COM2	6	6	5	5.2	9	106 210	232 322	-	31 138	263 460	Type here %
Commerci COM3	6	6	5	5.2	717	11 732 617	30 456 717	-	4 100 648	34 557 365	Type here %
Commerci COM4	6	6	5	5.2	543	10 733 794	25 832 972	-	3 427 497	29 260 469	Type here %
Commerci COM6	6	6	5	5.2	10	215 009	520 214	-	54 541	574 755	Type here %
Agricultura AGR1	1	1	8	5.2	40	1 804 693	4 730 435	-	319 750	5 050 185	Type here %
Agricultura AGR3	1	1	8	5.2	3	137 754	362 858	-	19 153	382 011	Type here %
Industrial IIND1	3	3	6	5.4	179	23 606 067	28 082 088	44 162 027	5 143 230	77 387 345	Type here %
Industrial IIND1.2	3	3	6	5.4	2	138 040	164 254	408 902	74 770	647 926	Type here %
Industrial IIND2	3	3	6	5.4	18	15 996 266	18 778 016	22 728 703	1 021 999	42 528 718	Type here %
Municipal IMUN1	10	10	11	5.1	14	3 309 631	8 994 524	-	-	8 994 524	Type here %
Municipal IMUN2	10	10	11	5.1	50	679 921	1 671 702	-	-	1 671 702	Type here %
Municipal IMUN3	10	10	11	5.4	21	12 086 724	13 685 783	10 272 874	-	23 958 657	Type here %
Non Profit NPO1	0	0	11	5.1	1	2 154	5 861	-	-	5 861	Type here %
Non Profit NPO2	6	6	11	5.1	3	23 779	62 109	-	-	62 109	Type here %
Sport Low SPO1	10	10	11	5.1	18	56 437	130 593	-	-	130 593	Type here %
Sport High SPO2	10	10	11	5.4	4	363 767	383 680	145 917	-	529 597	Type here %
Time of us TOUT1	3	3	6	5.5	143	43 203 385	63 552 187	31 205 006	7 483 077	102 240 270	Type here %
Time of us TOUT1.2	3	3	6	5.5	7	1 474 430	2 319 577	2 104 903	305 077	4 729 557	Type here %
Time of us TOUT2	3	3	6	5.5	35	112 126 670	158 417 981	46 662 125	3 509 442	208 589 548	Type here %
Time of us TOUT2.2	3	3	6	5.5	2	2 558 937	3 503 277	3 114 191	292 452	6 909 920	Type here %
Total					30 154	369 766 236	588 335 838	160 804 648	39 543 733	788 684 219	

Table 13 shows the revenue from the NERSA d-form tariff sheet.

Table 13

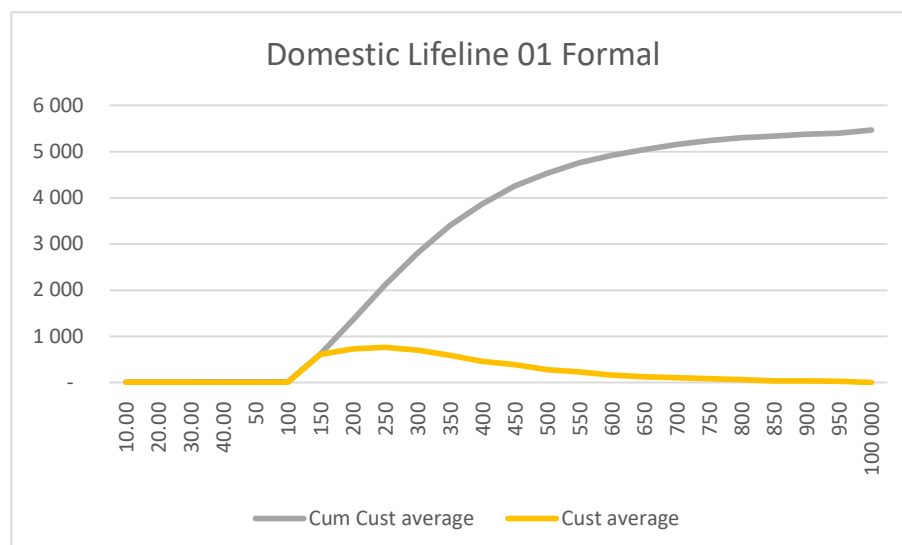
REVENUE:		
	Actual	Budget
Revenue from sale of electricity to the following consumers:	2021/22	2022/23
Domestic (pre-paid)	163 735 614	176 677 496
Domestic (conventional)	76 193 485	111 062 525
Agriculture	5 432 196	5 861 564
Mining & quarrying	0	0
Manufacturing / Industrial	443 033 264	478 051 206
Commercial (pre-paid)	35 101 373	37 875 833
Commercial (conventional)	29 835 224	32 193 440
Transport	0	0
Redistributors/Resellers	0	0
Other consumers (please specify below)	728 160	785 715
1. Non-profit organisations	67 970	73 343
2. Sport Fields	660 190	712 372
3.	Type here	Type here
4.	Type here	Type here
Total	754 059 316	842 507 779
	Actual	Budget
Revenue from street lighting & sold to other municipal departments	2021/22	2022/23
Street lighting	8 994 524	9 371 350
Sold to other municipal departments	25 630 360	30 000 000
Total	34 624 884	39 371 350
	Actual	Budget
Other Income	2021/22	2022/23
Reconnection fees	3 731 395	3 433 923
New connections	0	0
Free Basic Electricity(Equitable share)	13 694 439	36 409 574
Other revenue (Please specify below)	20 724 919	31 584 535
1. Intergrated National Electricity Programme - Relief grant	13 757 664	28 350 000
2. Other transfers WC	710 000	0
3. Development Charges	3 261 746	0
4.Availability charge	627 516	765 659
5. Interest earned from receivables	1 484 988	1 568 876
6. other Income	883 005	900 000
Other Income	38 150 753	71 428 032
Summary Stats (for office use)		
	Actual	Budget
	2021/22	2022/23
Total Income	826 834 953	953 307 161

It is clear that there are some discrepancies between these various documents. For the cost of supply study NERSA requires that the source documents for all data used must be provided. Because of that the sales report data will be used.

6. CUSTOMER CONSUMPTION PATTERNS.

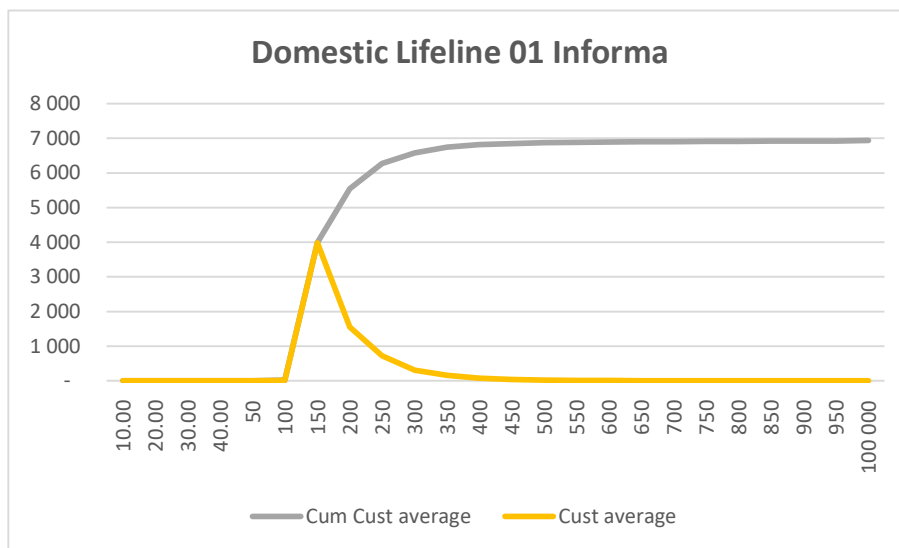
The sales are then analysed even further to determine the number of consumers per consumption block. This is important when deliberating about categorising consumers and developing appropriate tariff structures and consumer impact. The few tables and graphs below show a section of the analysis for each of the residential tariffs. In each case it shows the number of consumers on the vertical axis and the consumption block on the horizontal axis. Each show the number of consumers in each block and the communicative consumers up to that level of consumption.

Domestic Lifeline 01 Formal						
	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50	100
Cum kWh average	-	28	164	164	164	264
kWh average	-	28	137	-	-	99
Cum Cust average	1	3	8	8	8	9
Cust average	1	2	5	-	-	1
Block	50	350	600	> 600	Total	Check
kWh/y	1 970	9 100 330	9 142 339	4 160 654	22 405 293	22 405 293
Customers	8	3 387	1 653	420	5 468	5 468



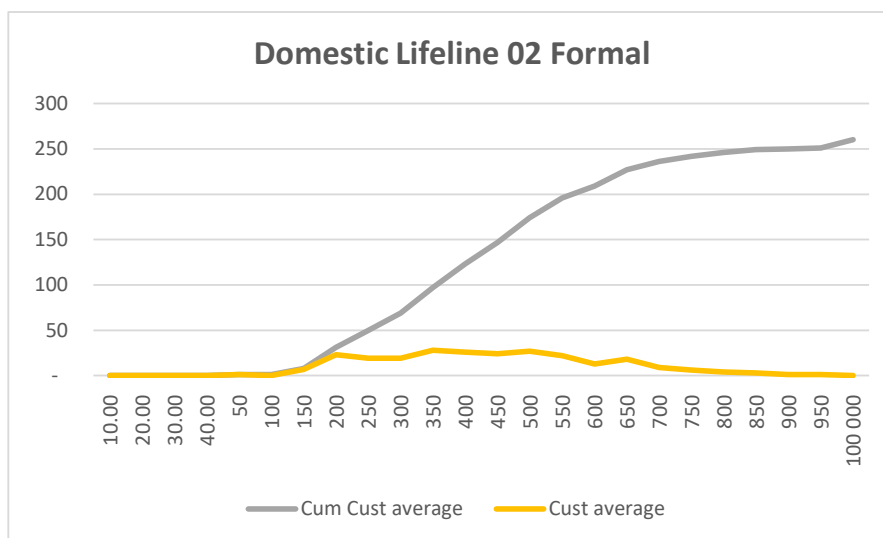
This clearly shows more than 400 consumers using on average more than 600 kWh/m and should not be treated as lifeline (subsidised).

Domestic Lifeline 01 Informa						
	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50	100
Cum kWh average	-	42	70	70	161	1 308
kWh average	-	42	28	-	92	1 147
Cum Cust average	-	3	4	4	6	19
Cust average	-	3	1	-	2	13
Block	50	350	600	> 600	Total	Check
kWh/y	1 932	12 485 560	830 493	371 566	13 689 552	13 689 552
Customers	6	6 728	166	31	6 931	6 931



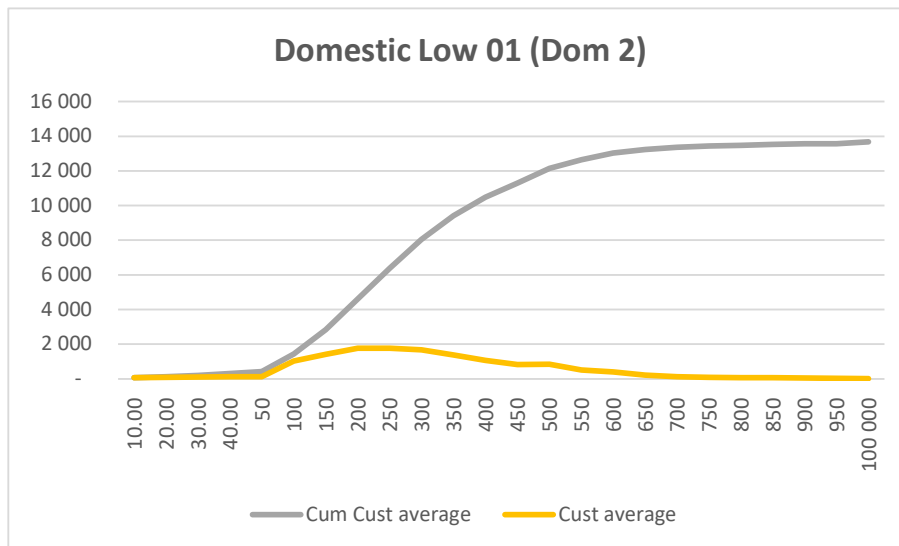
This is clearly poor consumers with most using close to 150 kWh/m. 31 consumers still use more than 600 kWh/m.

Domestic Lifeline 02 Formal						
	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50	100
Cum kWh average	-	-	-	-	44	44
kWh average	-	-	-	-	44	-
Cum Cust average	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cust average	-	-	-	-	1	-
Block	50	350	600	> 600	Total	Check
kWh/y	532	283 079	754 775	348 356	1 386 742	1 386 742
Customers	1	95	131	33	260	260



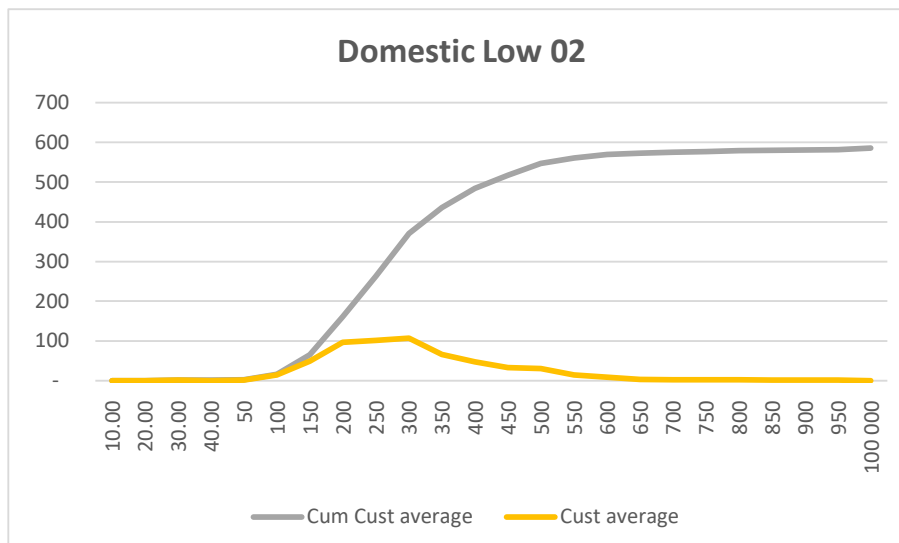
This clearly shows consumption levels of typical domestic consumers.

Domestic Low 01 (Dom 2)						
	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50	100
Cum kWh average	340	1 327	3 384	7 023	11 647	92 685
kWh average	340	987	2 057	3 639	4 624	81 038
Cum Cust average	48	116	199	302	404	1 437
Cust average	48	68	83	103	102	1 033
Block	50	350	600	> 600	Total	Check
kWh/y	139 762	22 426 043	21 074 932	4 651 067	48 291 803	48 291 803
Customers	404	8 603	4 223	441	13 671	13 671



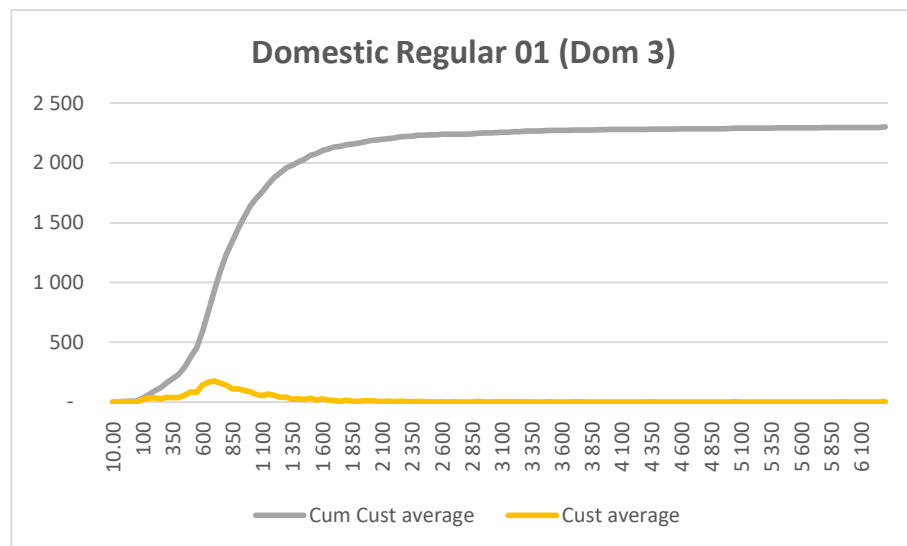
Although this tariff is called domestic low, there are 441, >30%, consumers using more than 600 kWh/m.

Domestic Low 02						
	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50	100
Cum kWh average	-	-	21	21	69	1 215
kWh average	-	-	21	-	48	1 146
Cum Cust average	-	-	1	1	2	16
Cust average	-	-	1	-	1	14
Block	50	350	600	> 600	Total	Check
kWh/y	828	1 178 768	727 258	132 998	2 039 852	2 039 852
Customers	2	432	139	13	586	586



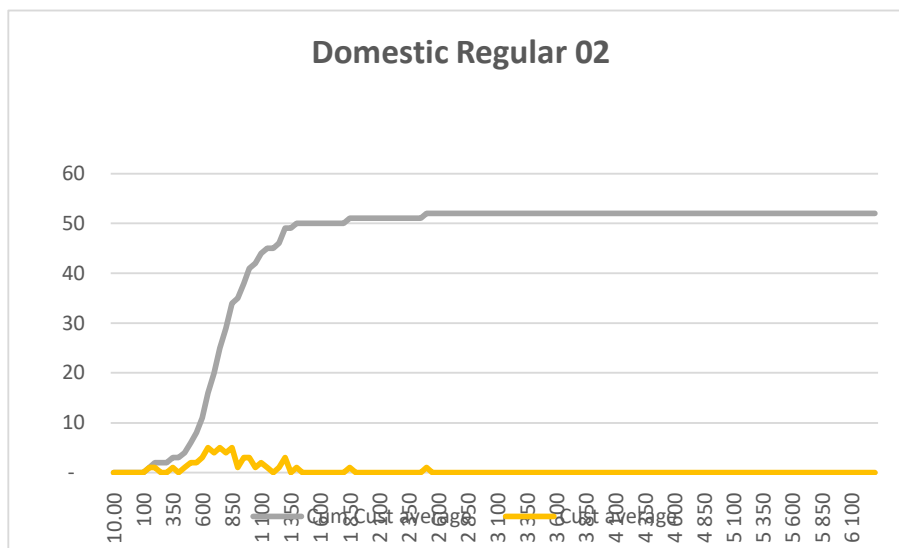
Once again there are a few consumers using more than 60 kWh/m.

Domestic Regular 01 (Dom 3)						
	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50	100
Cum kWh average	3	37	86	157	204	1 973
kWh average	3	34	50	70	48	1 769
Cum Cust average	1	3	5	7	8	30
Cust average	1	2	2	2	1	22
Block	50	350	600	> 600	Total	Check
kWh/y	2 452	466 282	3 663 380	21 624 673	25 756 787	25 756 787
Customers	8	178	574	1 541	2 301	2 301



This is a very typical domestic consumption much with more than 60% consumers using more than 600 kWh/m. More than 90% of the energy is consumed in excess of 600 kWh/m. This is where there is big risk for the municipality when these consumers reduce consumption and / or install renewable energy systems thus causing revenue loss at the highest block price.

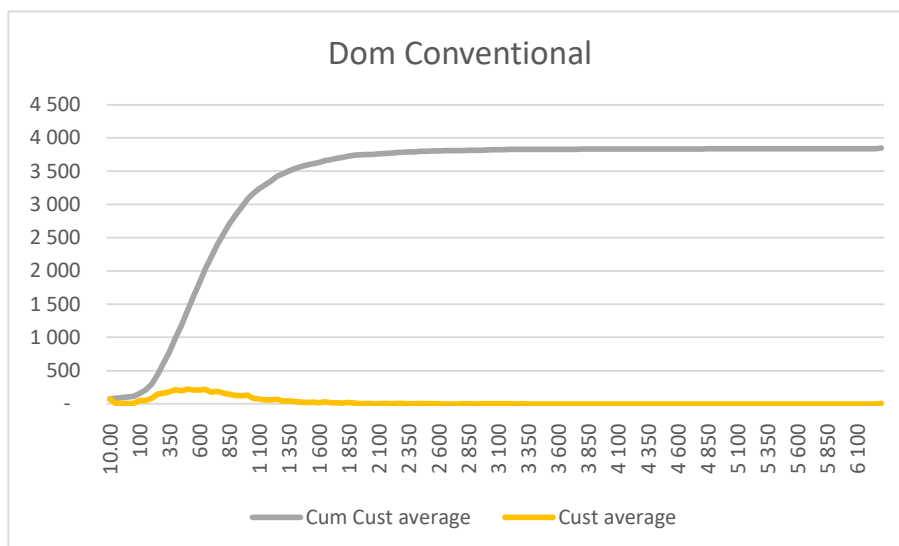
Domestic Regular 02		Average				
	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50	100
Cum kWh average	-	-	-	-	-	-
kWh average	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cum Cust average	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cust average	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block	50	350	600	> 600	Total	Check
kWh/y	-	7 453	88 644	422 897	518 994	518 994
Customers	-	3	13	36	52	52



The same revenue risk exists for these consumers.

DOM4		Average				
	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50	100
Cum kWh av	- 14 918	- 14 803	- 14 563	- 14 283	- 13 956	- 10 461
kWh average	- 14 918	114	241	280	326	3 496
Cum Cust av	78	85	95	103	110	157
Cust average	78	7	10	8	7	47
Block	50	350	600	> 600	Total	Check
kWh/y	-167 476	1 931 244	7 531 119	24 580 444	33 875 332	33 875 332
Customers	110	558	1 363	1 817	3 848	3 848

The same revenue risk exists for these consumers.



The same revenue risk exists for these consumers.

The following very important conclusions can be made from this data:

- There is merit in providing for a different consumer class for the domestic using less than 350 kWh/m.
- This could be done by implementing a capacity limit of say 20 Amps.

7. CUSTOMER / SALES / REVENUE ANALYSIS.

Before one can start classifying costs, some calculations need to be done which will be used in the classification process. It starts off with the analysis of customers, tariffs and revenue.

Table 14 shows the 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 tariffs. The current tariffs are used to ensure that any restructuring that was done during the last tariff change is incorporated.

Table 14

STELLENBOSCH ELECTRICITY TARIFF SCHEDULE						
			2021/2022	2022/2023		
Tariff Code	Details		Exclude VAT	Exclude VAT	Restructured	Increase
	1. Domestic					
	Domestic: Life Line PP - 0 to 60amp single phase only (For qualifying indigent customers and receiving the first 100 units free per month) (DOM1)					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter	R/POS/m				
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	BLOCK 1 0 - 50 kWh	c/kWh	125.84	135.78		7.90%
	BLOCK 2 51 - 300 kWh	c/kWh	157.47	169.91		7.90%
	BLOCK 3 301 - 600 kWh	c/kWh	234.7	253.24		7.90%
	BLOCK 4 > 600 kWh	c/kWh	270	291.33		7.90%
	Domestic: Regular PP meters (0 to 60amp single and three phase AND Less than 600kWh per month average consumption during the previous financial year and for generation for own use) (DOM2)					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter	R/POS/m				
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	BLOCK 1 0 - 50 kWh	c/kWh	126.05	136.01		7.90%
	BLOCK 2 51 - 300 kWh	c/kWh	162.14	174.95		7.90%
	BLOCK 3 301 - 600 kWh	c/kWh	228.03	246.04		7.90%
	BLOCK 4 > 600 kWh	c/kWh	268.14	289.32		7.90%
	Domestic: Regular PP meters- (0 to 60 Amp single and three phase using more than 600 kWh per month average consumption during the previous financial year and for generation for own use) (DOM3)					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter	R/POS/m	172.57	186.2		7.90%
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	BLOCK 1 0 - 50 kWh	c/kWh	125.84	135.78		7.90%
	BLOCK 2 51 - 300 kWh	c/kWh	161.42	174.17		7.90%
	BLOCK 3 301 - 600 kWh	c/kWh	227.72	245.71		7.90%
	BLOCK 4 > 600 kWh	c/kWh	268.16	289.34		7.90%
	Domestic: Regular (Using Credit Meters 60 Ampere single and three phase maximum and for generation for own use) (DOM4) average consumption during the previous financial year and for generation for own use) (DOM2)					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter	R/POS/m	212.87	229.69		7.90%
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	BLOCK 1 0 - 50 kWh	c/kWh	125.84	135.78		7.90%
	BLOCK 2 51 - 300 kWh	c/kWh	161.42	174.17		7.90%
	BLOCK 3 301 - 600 kWh	c/kWh	227.72	245.71		7.90%
	BLOCK 4 > 600 kWh	c/kWh	268.16	289.34		7.90%
	Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) Generation for own use and export					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter	R/POS/m	212.87	229.69		7.90%
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	Import					
	BLOCK 1 0 - 50 kWh	c/kWh	125.84	135.78		7.90%
	BLOCK 2 51 - 300 kWh	c/kWh	161.42	174.17		7.90%
	BLOCK 3 301 - 600 kWh	c/kWh	227.72	245.71		7.90%
	BLOCK 4 > 600 kWh	c/kWh	268.16	289.34		7.90%
	Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	c/kvarh				
	2. Commercial					
	Commercial: Life Line (<20Ampere maximum, Single & three phase Pre Paid Only for micro entrepreneurial businesses) (COM1)					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter	R/POS/m				
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	Energy Rate	c/kWh	272.51	294.04		7.90%
	Commercial: Low (40Ampere maximum. Pre Paid single & three phase only and for generation for own use) (COM2)					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter	R/POS/m	213.32	230.17		7.90%
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	Energy Rate	c/kWh	218.82	236.11		7.90%
	Commercial: Regular PP only (80Ampere. single and three phase and for generation for own use) (COM3)					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter	R/POS/m	365.28	394.14		7.90%
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	Energy Rate	c/kWh	259.63	280.14		7.90%
	Commercial: Credit meters (80Ampere. single and three phase and for generation for own use) (COM4)					
	Basic Monthly charge per meter (Covered by Equitable share)	R/POS/m	396.26	425.86		7.47%
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	Energy Rate	c/kWh	241.95	260.02		7.47%
	Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM 5) Generation for own use and export and export.					
	Basic Charge	R/POS/m	396.26	425.86		7.47%
	Capacity charge	R/Amp/Phase/m				
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	241.95	260.02		7.47%
	Reactive Energy Rate (c/kVArh)	c/kvarh				
	3. Agricultural					
	Agricultural: Regular (Prepaid and Credit meters maximum 80Amp 3 phase and for generation for own use) (AGR1)					
	Basic Charge	R/POS/m	432.84	467.03		7.90%
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	241.95	284.22		17.47%
	AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) Generation for own use and export					
	Basic Charge	R/POS/m	432.84	467.03		7.90%
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	241.95	284.22		17.47%
	4. Industrial					
	Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp and for generation for own use (IND1)					
	Fixed Charge per month	R/POS/m	2 231.20	2 407.46		7.90%
	Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	54.45	58.75		7.90%
	Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	302.38	326.27		7.90%
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	118.99	128.39		7.90%
	Large Power (IND 1.1): Low Voltage>80 Amp: Renewable Energy- Generation for own use and export					
	Fixed Charge per month	R/POS/m	2 231.20	2 407.46		7.90%
	Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	54.45	58.75		7.90%
	Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	302.38	326.27		7.90%
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	118.99	128.39		7.90%

STELLENBOSCH ELECTRICITY TARIFF SCHEDULE		2021/2022	2022/2023		
Tariff Code	Details	Exclude VAT	Exclude VAT	Restructured	Increase
Industrial: Medium Voltage and for generation for own use (IND2)					
	Fixed Charge per month	R/POS/m	4 230.48	4 564.69	7.90%
	Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	53.59	57.82	7.89%
	Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	300.15	323.86	7.90%
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	117.39	126.66	7.90%
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): Renewable Energy - Generation for own use and export					
	Fixed Charge per month	R/POS/m	4 230.48	4 564.69	7.90%
	Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	53.59	57.82	7.89%
	Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	300.15	323.86	7.90%
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	117.39	126.66	7.90%
5. Municipal					
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)					
	Fixed Charge per month - -	R/POS/m			
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	271.77	293.24	7.90%
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)					
	Fixed Charge per month - -	R/POS/m			
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	247.03	266.55	7.90%
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)					
	Fixed Charge per month - -	R/POS/m			
	Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)		335.2	361.68	7.90%
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	113.23	122.18	7.90%
6. Non Profit Organisations					
Non Profit Organisations : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)					
	Fixed Charge per month - -				
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)		272.51	294.04	7.90%
Non Profit Organisations : Low Voltage Max 60 Amp Prepaid SARS Approved (NPO2)					
	Fixed Charge per month - -	R/POS/m			
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	261.44	282.09	7.90%
7. Sport					
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)					
	Fixed Charge per month - -	R/POS/m			
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	231.62	249.92	7.90%
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)					
	Fixed Charge per month - -	R/POS/m			
	Notified Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m			
	Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	334.08	360.47	7.90%
	Energy Rate (c/kWh)	c/kWh	106	114.37	7.90%
8. Time-of-Use					
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp and for generation for own use) TOU1					
	Fixed Charge per month	R/POS/m	4 263.65	4 600.48	7.90%
	Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	57.8	62.37	
	Access Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	57.8	62.37	7.91%
	Low Season				
	Peak Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	189.1	204.04	7.90%
	Standard Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	124.61	134.45	7.90%
	Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	93.45	100.83	7.90%
	Reactive Energy (c/kVAh) -	c/kvarh			
	Hi-Season				
	Peak Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	592.98	639.83	7.90%
	Standard Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	177.97	192.03	7.90%
	Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	104.56	112.82	7.90%
	Reactive Energy (c/kVAh)	c/kvarh	24.73	26.68	7.89%
Time of Use (Medium Voltage and for generation for own use) TOU2					
	Fixed Charge per month	R/POS/m	8 070.53	8 708.10	
	Maximum Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	58.75	63.39	7.90%
	Access Demand Charge (R/kVA)	R/kVA/m	55.87	60.28	7.89%
	Low Season				
	Peak Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	183.35	197.83	7.90%
	Standard Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	119.93	129.4	7.90%
	Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	89.89	96.99	7.90%
	Reactive Energy (c/kVAh) -	c/kvarh			
	Hi-Season				
	Peak Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	605.66	653.51	7.90%
	Standard Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	172.05	185.64	7.90%
	Off-peak Energy (c/kWh)	c/kWh	101.13	109.12	7.90%
	Reactive Energy (c/kVAh)	c/kvarh	25.98	28.03	7.89%
9. External Wheeling					
	Customer received power at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	c/kWh	25.95	28.00	7.90%
	Customer received power at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	c/kWh	22.48	24.26	7.92%
12.Availability Fees (Per Annum)					
	Availability		3 580.74	3863.62	7.90%
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)					
Export					
	Reading cost R/pm		96.34	103.95	7.90%
	Low Season				
	Peak c/kWh	c/kWh	126.02	135.98	7.90%
	Standard c/kWh	c/kWh	86.72	93.57	7.90%
	Off Peak c/kWh	c/kWh	55.02	59.37	7.91%
	High Season -				
	Peak c/kWh	c/kWh	386.34	416.86	7.90%
	Standard c/kWh	c/kWh	117.05	126.3	7.90%
	Off Peak c/kWh	c/kWh	63.56	68.58	7.90%

Table 15
purpose of calculations and assessment the 2021/2022 consumptions details.

Table 15

STELLENBOSCH		CHARGES APPLICABLE FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR										HIGH SEASON CHARGES				LOW SEASON CHARGES		
year	30/06/2021	2021/2022 TARIFF RATES										Months in year.		3.000	Months in year.		9.000	
TARIFF CHARGES	347	Customer service	Basic	Access	MD(aLL hours)	ALL Energy	Block 1 kWh	Block 2 kWh	Block 3 kWh	Block 4 kWh	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	Reactive energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	
TARIFF NAME	TARIFF CODE	R/cust/m	R/POS/m	RkVA/m	RkVA/m	R/ kWh	50.000	300.000	600.000	>600	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kvarh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	
Domestic: Life Line PP		R	-					R 1.6991	R 2.5324	R 2.9133								
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp		R	-				R 1.3601	R 1.7495	R 2.4604	R 2.8932								
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m		R	-				R 1.3601	R 1.7495	R 2.4604	R 2.8932								
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m		R	186.20				R 1.3578	R 1.7417	R 2.4571	R 2.8934								
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph		R	229.69				R 1.3578	R 1.7417	R 2.4571	R 2.8934								
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export		R	229.69				R 1.3578	R 1.7417	R 2.4571	R 2.8934								
Commercial: Life Line20 Amp PP		R	-			R 2.9404												
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP		R	230.17			R 2.3611												
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph		R	394.14			R 2.8014												
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph		R	425.86			R 2.6002												
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph		R	425.86			R 2.6002												
Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM5) SSEG		R	425.86			R 2.6002												
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase		R	467.03			R 2.8422												
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export		R	467.03			R 2.8422												
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp		R	2 407.46	R 58.75	R 326.27	R 1.2639												
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG		R	2 407.46	R 58.75	R 326.27	R 1.2639												
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)		R	4 564.69	R 58.75	R 323.86	R 1.2666												
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG		R	4 564.69	R 57.82	R 323.86	R 1.2666												
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)		R	-			R 2.9324												
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)		R	-			R 2.6655												
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)		R	-		R 361.68	R 1.2218												
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)		R	-			R 2.9404												
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)		R	-			R 2.8209												
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)		R	-			R 2.4992												
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)		R	-	R -	R 360.47	R 1.1437												
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) T0U1		R	4 600.48	R 62.37	R 62.37						R 6.3983	R 1.9203	R 1.1282	0.2668	R 2.0404	R 1.3445	R 1.0083	
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) T0U1 SSEG		R	4 600.48	R 62.37	R 62.37						R 6.3983	R 1.9203	R 1.1282	0.2668	R 2.0404	R 1.3445	R 1.0083	
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) T0U2		R	8 708.10	R 63.39	R 60.28						R 6.5351	R 1.8564	R 1.0912	0.2668	R 1.9783	R 1.2940	R 0.9699	
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) T0U2 SSEG		R	8 708.10	R 63.39	R 60.28						R 6.5351	R 1.8564	R 1.0912	0.2668	R 1.9783	R 1.2940	R 0.9699	
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh						R 0.2800												
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh						R 0.2426												
Availability		R	321.97															
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)		R	103.95								R 4.1686	R 1.2630	R 0.6858		R 1.3598	R 0.9357	R 0.5937	

Table 16 shows the 2022/2023 tariff charges for

Table 16

STELLENBOSCH		QUANTITIES CHARGEABLE FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR									HIGH SEASON QUANTITIES				LOW SEASON QUANTITIES			
CONSUMPTION		Number of customers	Number of POD's	Highest MD in year	Σ MDs all hours /12	ALL Energy	Block 1 kWh	Block 2 kWh	Block 3 kWh	Block 4 kWh	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	Re\$Ad\$tive energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	
TARIFF NAME	TARIFF CODE		POD's	kVA	kVA	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kvarh	kWh	kWh	kWh	
Domestic: Life Line PP	0		10 701			33 359 458	12 816 400	13 533 639	5 494 058	1 515 362								
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	0		11 121			40 468 593	6 571 092	23 774 391	8 356 186	1 766 924								
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	0																	
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	0		1 987			23 653 580	1 191 318	5 859 619	6 345 424	10 257 220								
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0		3 607			32 110 919	2 164 150	10 820 750	11 686 410	7 439 609								
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export	0		13			195 677	8 050	48 300	48 300	91 027								
Commercial: Life Line20 Amp PP	0		30			102 816												
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP	0		8			106 210												
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0		717			11 732 617												
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph	0		536			10 740 564												
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	-																	
Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM5) SSEG	-		7			203 296												
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase	-		42			1 774 877												
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export	-		3			136 151												
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp	-		185	26 675	89 020	23 892 434												
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG	-		3	277	741	139 300												
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)	-		18	13 479	47 128	16 141 289												
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG	-																	
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)	0		15			3 197 371												
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)	0		50			681 511												
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)	0		21	30 248		12 160 593												
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)	0		2			2 154												
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)	0		4			23 779												
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)	0		14			56 437												
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)	0		4		489	365 035												
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) T0U1	0		134	32 106	153 469	43 319 203	45 258 666				1 906 992	4 931 883	4 120 361	1 939 463	5 504 910	14 612 071	12 242 986	
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) T0U1 SSEG	0		6	2 418	7 202	1 503 183	1 551 548				45 732	73 161	141 927	48 365	259 582	442 785	539 996	
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) T0U2	0		35	41 034	325 355	112 898 133	114 412 528				4 396 072	10 988 721	11 226 573	1 514 395	14 070 352	36 159 728	36 056 687	
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) T0U2 SSEG	0		2	3 807	9 515	2 555 032	2 742 739				97 285	172 548	363 143	187 707	349 077	570 028	1 002 951	
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh																		
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh																		
Availability			162															
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)			31			(984 190)					(27 598)	(230 027)	(99 960)		(28 118)	(371 381)	(227 106)	
371 520 213	0.26%		29 457	119 795	663 167	370 536 024	186 716 491	54 036 699	31 930 378	21 070 142	-	6 418 483	15 936 286	15 752 044	3 688 930	20 155 803	51 413 231	49 615 514

Table 17 shows the 2021/2022 actual revenue from the sales reports.

Table 17

STELLENBOSCH		REVENUES FROM CHARGES APPLICABLE ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR				
ACTUAL REVENUE		Custo mer servic e	Basic	Access	Σ MDs all hours	ALL Energy
TARIFF NAME	TARIFF CODE	R/year	R/year	R/year	R/year	R/year
Domestic: Life Line PP	0					35 949 322
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	0					70 618 111
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	0					
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	0		4 159 258			52 985 714
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0		9 473 114			67 404 716
Domestic: Renew able Energy (DOM5) SSEG w with export	0		53 686			462 209
Commercial: Life Line20 Amp PP	0		584			279 964
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP	0		31 138			232 322
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0		4 100 648			30 456 717
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph	0		3 404 689			25 845 740
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0					
Commercial: Renew able Energy (COM5) SSEG	0		52 708			491 874
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase	0		319 271			4 660 650
AGRICULTURAL: Renew able Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & expo	0		19 050			358 635
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp	0		5 147 378	17 429 282	26 975 622	28 416 908
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG	0		74 417	181 210	224 064	165 753
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)	0		1 015 315	8 667 915	14 145 469	18 948 258
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG	0					
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)	0		-			8 689 435
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)	0		-		-	1 669 749
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)	0		-		10 139 130	13 769 424
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)	0		-			5 861
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)	0		-			62 109
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)	0		-			130 593
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)	0		-		147 668	385 024
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOUN1	0		7 397 433	22 268 606	8 870 682	63 563 811
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOUN1 SSEG	0		294 192	1 677 240	416 276	2 375 559
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOUN2	0		3 486 469	27 510 500	19 114 606	159 866 543
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOUN2 SSEG	0		290 539	2 552 365	559 006	3 477 136
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	0					
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	0					
Availability	0		627 516			
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)	0					
792 316 349	792 400 888	0.0%	39 947 407	80 287 117	80 592 522	591 272 138

Table 18 shows the 2021/2022 consumptions statistics.

Table 18

STELLENBOSCH		CONSUMPTION STATISTICS FOR CHARGES APPLICABLE FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR					
CONSUMPTION STATISTICS		POD's /	MD-kVA/Cust	LF (annual)	LF (ave month)	Ave consump.	% 1 st block energy Vs total energy
TARIFF NAME	TARIFF CODE	Ratio	%	%	%	kWh/cust/m	%
Domestic: Life Line PP	0		-			259.8	38%
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	0		-			303.2	16%
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	0		#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	0		-			992.1	5%
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0		-			741.9	7%
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG w ith export	0		-			1 215.4	4%
Commercial: Life Line20 Amp PP	0		-			284.8	0%
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP	0		-			1 106.4	0%
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0		-			1 362.8	0%
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph	0		-			1 671.4	0%
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0		#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	
Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM5) SSEG	0		-			2 449.3	0%
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase	0		-			3 514.6	0%
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) ow n use & expo	0		-			3 782.0	0%
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp	0		144.19	10.22%	36.77%	10 762.4	0%
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG	0		104.00	5.73%	25.75%	4 353.1	0%
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)	0		748.82	13.67%	46.92%	74 728.2	0%
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG	0		#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)	0		-			17 862.4	0%
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)	0		-			1 135.9	0%
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)	0		-		55.07%	48 837.7	0%
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)	0		-			113.4	0%
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)	0		-			516.9	0%
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)	0		-			348.4	0%
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)	0		-		102.26%	7 604.9	0%
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOU1	0		238.85	15.40%	38.67%	26 856.3	104%
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOU1 SSEG	0		420.55	7.10%	28.59%	21 785.3	103%
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOU2	0		1 172.39	31.41%	47.53%	268 805.1	101%
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOU2 SSEG			1 903.50	7.66%	36.78%	106 459.7	107%
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!	
Availability			-			-	
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)			-			(2 667.2)	0%
Total			#DIV/0!	0	0		0.504

These figures all make sense and gives confidence to the sales data. Specifically the average consumption levels per consumer and the annual and monthly load factor of Bulk consumers.

Table 19 shows the calculated revenue by multiplying the 2021/2022 consumption by the 2022/2023 tariffs.

Table 19

STELLENBOSCH		REVENUES FROM CHARGES APPLICABLE FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR										HIGH SEASON REVENUES				LOW SEASON REVENUES					
30/06/2021		Customer service	Basic	Access	MD (aLL hours)	ALL Energy	Block 1 kWh		Block 3 kWh	Other charges	-	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	Reactive energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Total	Total		
CALCULATED REVENUE																					
TARIFF NAME	TARIFF CODE	R/year	R/year	R/year	R/year	R/year	R/year		R/year	?	R/year	Rand /season	Rand /season	Rand /season	Rand /season	Rand /season	Rand /season	Rand /season	R/year		
Domestic: Life Line PP	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 995 006	13 913 152	4 414 704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 322 861		
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	0	-	-	-	-	-	8 937 343	41 593 297	20 559 561	5 112 065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76 202 265		
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	0	-	4 439 194	-	-	-	-	1 617 571	10 205 699	15 591 341	29 678 239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 532 045		
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0	-	9 941 672	-	-	-	-	2 938 483	18 846 500	28 714 678	21 525 765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81 967 098		
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG w ith export	0	-	36 980	-	-	-	-	10 530	84 124	118 678	263 378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	514 090		
Commercial: Life Line 20 Amp PP	0	-	-	-	-	-	302 319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302 319		
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP	0	-	22 096	-	-	-	250 773	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272 869		
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0	-	3 393 151	-	-	-	32 867 752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 260 903		
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph	0	-	2 736 576	-	-	-	27 927 615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 664 191		
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM5) SSEG	0	-	35 346	-	-	-	528 610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	563 957		
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase	0	-	235 850	-	-	-	5 044 557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 280 407		
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export	0	-	16 813	-	-	-	386 968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	403 781		
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp	0	-	5 344 561	18 805 699	29 044 555	30 675 496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 870 311		
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG	0	-	77 039	195 520	241 766	178 847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	693 172		
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)	0	-	985 973	9 502 519	15 262 874	20 444 557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 195 923		
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG	93 732 205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)	0	-	-	-	-	9 375 971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 375 971		
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)	0	-	-	-	-	1 816 568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 816 568		
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)	0	-	-	-	10 940 097	14 857 813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 797 909		
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)	0	-	-	-	-	6 335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 335		
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)	0	-	-	-	-	67 079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67 079		
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)	0	-	-	-	-	141 047	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141 047		
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)	0	-	-	-	176 270	417 491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	593 760		
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOUT1	0	-	7 420 574	24 029 290	9 571 862	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 201 507	9 470 695	4 648 591	517 449	11 232 218	19 645 929	12 344 603	111 082 718		
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOUT1 SSEG	0	-	317 433	1 809 853	449 189	-	-	-	-	-	-	292 607	140 491	160 122	12 904	529 651	595 324	544 478	4 852 052		
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOL2	0	-	3 657 402	31 213 363	19 612 399	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 728 770	20 399 462	12 250 436	404 041	27 835 377	46 790 688	34 971 381	225 863 319		
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOL2 SSEG	0	-	1 447	2 895 909	573 564	-	-	-	-	-	-	635 767	320 318	396 262	50 080	690 579	737 616	972 762	7 274 304		
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Availability	0	-	627 516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627 516		
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)	0	-	38 358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 358		
792 316 349	7.7%	#####	39 327 983	88 452 152	85 872 576	145 289 796	13 504 327	93 724 626	78 697 410	60 964 150	-	41 858 651	30 330 966	17 455 411	984 473	40 287 626	67 769 558	48 833 224	853 583 128		

Table 20 shows an analysis of the newly calculated revenue compared with the actual revenue.

Table 20

1	CALCULATED REVENUE	Energy Peak	TOTAL	Actual: Reference			
1	TARIFF NAME	Rand /season	R/year	Total	Difference	% Diff	
1	Domestic: Life Line PP	-	41 322 861	35 949 322	5 373 539	14.9%	
1	Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	-	76 202 265	70 618 111	5 584 153	7.9%	
1	Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
1	Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	-	61 532 045	57 144 972	4 387 073	7.7%	
1	Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	-	81 967 098	76 877 830	5 089 268	6.6%	
1	Domestic: Renew able Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export	-	514 090	515 895	- 1 805	-0.3%	
1	Commercial: Life Line20 Amp PP	-	302 319	280 548	21 771	7.8%	
1	Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP	-	272 869	263 460	9 409	3.6%	
1	Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	-	36 260 903	34 557 365	1 703 538	4.9%	
1	Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph	-	30 664 191	29 250 429	1 413 762	4.8%	
1	Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
1	Commercial: Renew able Energy (COM5) SSEG	-	563 957	544 582	19 374	3.6%	
1	Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase	-	5 280 407	4 979 921	300 486	6.0%	
1	AGRICULTURAL: Renew able Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & expo	-	403 781	377 686	26 096	6.9%	
1	Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp	-	83 870 311	77 969 190	5 901 121	7.6%	
1	Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG	-	693 172	645 443	47 729	7.4%	
1	Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)	-	46 195 923	42 776 957	3 418 965	8.0%	
1	Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
1	Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)	-	9 375 971	8 689 435	686 535	7.9%	
1	Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)	-	1 816 568	1 669 749	146 819	8.8%	
1	Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)	-	25 797 909	23 908 554	1 889 355	7.9%	
1	NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)	-	6 335	5 861	474	8.1%	
1	NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)	-	67 079	62 109	4 970	8.0%	
1	Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)	-	141 047	130 593	10 454	8.0%	
1	Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)	-	593 760	532 692	61 068	11.5%	
1	Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOU1	11 232 218	111 082 718	102 425 426	8 657 293	8.5%	
1	Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOU1 SSEG	529 651	4 852 052	4 763 267	88 785	1.9%	
1	Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOU2	27 835 377	225 863 319	210 092 780	15 770 540	7.5%	
1	Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOU2 SSEG	690 579	7 274 304	6 936 378	337 927	4.9%	
1	Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
1	Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	
1	Availability	-	24 269 495	24 269 495	-	0.0%	
1	SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)	-	38 358	(29 554)	67 912	-229.8%	
1		815 958 328	40 287 826	877 225 107	816 208 496	61 016 611	7.48%

It shows an increase of 7.7% which is very close to the average price increase of 7.47%. This gives high confidence in accuracy of the data.

8. NETWORK LOSSES.

The losses in the network are required in various instances. The first step is to determine the amount of energy flowing through each of the networks for each representative load profile. This is done by obtaining the kWh from each customer category from the actual consumption table and allocating it to the relevant point on the network. The result is shown in Table 21.

Table 21

S00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S04	129 039 422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129 039 422	0
S05	0	67 211 637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67 211 637	0
S06	0	0	12 842 104	1 911 028	22 682 206	55 764 499	25 934	421 472	73 828 052	4 596 488	-984 190	3 197 371	174 284 965
S07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	129 039 422	67 211 637	12 842 104	1 911 028	22 682 206	55 764 500	25 934	421 472	73 828 052	4 596 488	-984 190	3 197 371	370 536 024
												Bulk	392 350 191
												Difference	5.56%
													370 536 024
													-21 814 167

The next step in the process, to calculate the losses of every network component, is as follows:

- An estimate is made about the loss % for every network component. This is done by considering the impedances of individual network components, the numbers involved and the loads flowing through it.
- The total infeed loads are then added to the relevant losses for every network through which it flows and are then added to the loads through all other networks to yield the total load.
- The initial estimated loss factors are then modified until the total load, as calculated, is equal to the total load supplied in bulk.

The resultant calculations are shown in Table 22 and Table 22.

Table 22

Input at each network.			
Supply		Through	Grand
position	kWh/y	Network	Total
		TOTAL	392 350 191
S0	0	NL0	392 350 191
S1	0	NL1	392 350 191
S2	0	NL2	392 350 191
S3	0	NL3	388 531 515
S4	129 039 422	NL4	382 269 630
S5	67 211 637	NL5	248 348 430
S6	174 284 965	NL6	174 284 965
S7	0	NL7	0
S8	0	NL8	0
S9	0	NL9	0
370 536 024			
COMPARISONS			
Supply		Grand	
position		Total	
Bulk Purchases		392350191	
Total calculated		392350191	
Difference		-	
% Difference		0.00%	
Total losses		5.56%	
Adjust losses to			
balance grand totals			

It is important to note that the losses refer to all losses from the Eskom infeed points right down to the customers connected on the LV network and include non-technical losses.

Table 23

STELLENBOSCH				
NETWORK LOSSES				
Supply position	Per Network Estimate	Per Network Adjusted	Network Point	Total at Supply Point
N0			S0	0.00%
N1	0.00%	0.00%	S1	0.00%
N2	0.00%	0.00%	S2	0.00%
N3	1.50%	0.98%	S3	0.98%
N4	2.50%	1.64%	S4	2.64%
N5	3.00%	1.97%	S5	4.65%
N6	6.00%	3.93%	S6	8.77%
N7	0.00%	0.00%	S6	8.77%
Total losses				5.56%

These load loss factors will be used in calculating the costs per tariff cost category.

9. BULK SUPPLY ANALYSIS.

Stellenbosch buys all its power from:

- Eskom at 3 x 66 kV points at: Franschhoek, Cloetesville and Stellenbosch.
- Drakenstein at 3 x 11 kV points: FRG, Riversmeet and Victor Verster.

All points are charged at Eskom Megaflex.

These actual kWh and Rand values are summarised to represent the total purchase costs for Stellenbosch from Drakenstein in **Table 24** and Eskom in **Table 25**.

Table 24

STELLEN BOSCH MUNICIPALITY

STELLEN BOSCH MUNICIPALITY															Total
ALITY	2021-07-01	2021-08-01	2021-09-01	2021-10-01	2021-11-01	2021-12-01	2022-01-01	2022-02-01	2022-03-01	2022-04-01	2022-05-01	2022-06-01			
Period	Meter number	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption	
01/07-01/08	FRG														
	OP17140014	583 820	617 010	538 370	591 790	697 020	836 230	780 020	849 720	741 520	714 270	552 570	7 502 340		
	PP17140014	226 650	223 580	205 000	212 350	246 720	263 220	259 270	287 340	227 400	230 260	206 390	2 588 180		
	SP17140014	571 640	569 950	515 590	569 800	626 290	686 500	677 730	744 920	612 880	592 330	512 040	6 688 270		
	Total kWh	1 382 110	1 410 540	1 258 960	1 373 940	1 570 030	1 785 950	1 717 020	1 881 980	1 581 800	1 536 860	1 271 600	18 163 100		
	RA17140014	241 840	242 750	195 030	232 060	272 080	353 910	406 650	354 850	0	0	200 200	2 499 370		
	KVA	2 663.70	2 649	2 530	2 880	3 304	3 342	3 516	3 435	3 182	3 015	2 943	33 460		
	NMD	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	44 000		

		2021-07-01	2021-08-01	2021-09-01	2021-10-01	1900-01-00	2021-12-01	2022-01-01	2022-02-01	2022-03-01	2022-04-01	2022-05-01	2022-06-01	Total
Description	Tariff Charge	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Admin Charge	125.02	3 876	3 876	3 751	3 876		3 876	3 876	3 501	3 876	3 751	3 876	3 751	41 882
TX Network Capacity Charge NMD	22.2600	89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040		89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040	979 440
Network Capacity Charge NMD	11.4400	45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760		45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760	503 360
Network Demand Charge	42.2100	112 435	111 802	106 804	121 582		139 466	141 053	148 389	144 996	134 300	127 263	124 237	1 412 325
Urban Low Voltage Subsidy NMD	-	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ancillary Service Charge	0.0055	7 602	7 758	6 924	7 557		8 635	9 823	9 444	10 351	8 700	8 453	6 994	92 239
HS Standard Charge	1.3427	767 541	765 272	513 064	567 008		623 221	683 136	674 409	741 270	609 877	589 428	688 322	7 222 547
HS Peak Charge	4.4327	1 004 671	991 063	296 389	307 016		356 708	380 563	374 853	415 436	328 775	332 910	914 865	5 703 249
HS Off Peak Charge	0.7293	425 780	449 985	339 765	373 479		439 889	527 745	492 271	536 258	467 973	450 776	402 989	4 906 911
Electrification @ Rural Subsidy	0.1080	149 268	152 338	135 968	148 386		169 563	192 883	185 438	203 254	170 834	165 981	137 333	1 811 245
Service Charge	277.35	8 598	8 598	8 321	8 598		8 598	8 598	7 766	8 598	8 321	8 598	8 321	92 912
Reactive Power Charge HS	0.1951	47 183	47 361	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	39 059	133 603
		2 661 753	2 672 852	1 545 785	1 672 300	-	1 884 756	2 082 476	2 030 870	2 198 838	1 867 330	1 822 084	2 460 669	22 899 713
		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Admin Charge	125.02	3 876	3 876	3 751	3 876		3 876	3 876	3 501	3 876	3 751	3 876	3 751	41 882
TX Network Capacity Charge NMD	22.2600	89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040		89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040	89 040	979 440
Network Capacity Charge NMD	11.4400	45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760		45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760	45 760	503 360
Network Demand Charge	42.2100	118 568	116 411	111 468	106 804		116 909	124 612	128 065	131 349	119 091	114 271	136 123	1 323 672
Urban Low Voltage Subsidy NMD	-	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ancillary Service Charge	0.0055	7 099	6 539	5 535	5 491		6 003	6 847	6 763	7 095	5 934	6 060	5 734	69 099
HS Standard Charge	1.3427	710 651	626 410	368 973	376 208		422 002	452 840	465 757	512 397	422 131	434 690	559 127	5 351 185
HS Peak Charge	4.4327	1 091 818	1 011 941	290 606	244 861		279 372	293 815	314 143	333 691	286 803	296 837	911 895	5 355 783
HS Off Peak Charge	0.7293	375 633	360 354	274 257	284 595		299 198	370 203	343 508	343 495	287 996	290 066	306 605	3 335 911
Electrification @ Rural Subsidy	0.1080	139 389	128 404	108 687	107 824		117 871	134 448	132 800	139 320	116 523	118 990	112 595	1 356 853
Service Charge	-	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reactive Power Charge HS	0.1951	74 156	70 259	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	59 738	204 153
		2 655 989	2 458 995	1 298 077	1 264 457	-	1 380 031	1 521 442	1 529 336	1 606 022	1 377 030	1 399 589	2 230 368	18 721 337
		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Admin Charge	125.02	3 876	3 876	3 751	3 876		3 876	3 876	3 501	3 876	3 751	3 876	3 751	41 882
TX Network Capacity Charge NMD	22.2600	22 260	22 260	22 260	22 260		22 260	22 260	22 260	22 260	22 260	22 260	22 260	244 860
Network Capacity Charge NMD	11.4400	11 440	11 440	11 440	11 440		11 440	11 440	11 440	11 440	11 440	11 440	11 440	125 840
Network Demand Charge	42.2100	13 278	15 960	15 890	18 201		18 272	16 996	15 067	15 454	14 197	12 655	16 341	172 312
Urban Low Voltage Subsidy NMD	-	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ancillary Service Charge	0.0055	744	725	710	799		920	944	725	753	653	653	622	8 248
HS Standard Charge	1.3427	75 966	70 003	53 645	62 930		73 039	67 501	52 484	54 631	47 346	46 517	60 585	664 647
HS Peak Charge	4.4327	109 674	106 088	37 060	34 741		43 906	40 098	33 313	34 025	30 959	31 516	97 466	598 846
HS Off Peak Charge	0.7293	39 358	40 647	31 233	36 587		40 074	47 991	35 403	36 870	31 369	31 681	33 589	404 804
Electrification @ Rural Subsidy	0.1080	14 611	14 235	13 935	15 686		18 065	18 534	14 243	14 780	12 819	12 824	12 222	161 955
Service Charge	-	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reactive Power Charge HS	0.1951	11 234	11 306	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	8 942	31 482
		302 440.37	296 539.15	189 924.28	206 520.30	-	231 851.47	229 639.55	188 436.02	194 089.69	174 793.97	173 421.34	267 218.52	2 454 874.67
		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Admin Charge	125.02	11 627	11 627	11 252	11 627	0	11 627	11 627	10 502	11 627	11 252	11 627	11 252	125 645
TX Network Capacity Charge NMD	22.2600	200 340	200 340	200 340	200 340	0	200 340	200 340	200 340	200 340	200 340	200 340	200 340	2 203 740
Network Capacity Charge NMD	11.4400	102 960	102 960	102 960	102 960	0	102 960	102 960	102 960	102 960	102 960	102 960	102 960	1 132 560
Network Demand Charge	42.2100	244 281	244 173	234 163	246 587	0	274 647	282 662	291 522	291 799	267 588	254 189	276 700	2 908 309
Urban Low Voltage Subsidy NMD	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ancillary Service Charge	0.0055	15 444	15 022	13 169	13 847	0	15 558	17 613	16 932	18 199	15 287	15 166	13 350	169 586
HS Standard Charge	1.3427	1 554 158	1 461 685	935 682	1 006 146	0	1 118 263	1 203 477	1 192 649	1 308 298	1 079 354	1 070 634	1 308 034	13 238 379
HS Peak Charge	4.4327	2 206 164	2 109 092	624 055	586 617	0	679 986	714 477	722 309	783 152	646 537	661 263	1 924 226	11 657 878
HS Off Peak Charge	0.7293	840 771	850 987	645 256	694 661	0	779 161	945 939	871 182	916 624	787 339	772 523	743 184	8 847 626
Electrification @ Rural Subsidy	0.1080	303 268	294 977	258 590	271 896	0	305 499	345 865	332 481	357 354	300 177	297 795	262 150	3 330 053
Service Charge	-	8 598	8 598	8 321	8 598	0	8 598	8 598	7 766	8 598	8 321	8 598	8 321	92 912
Reactive Power Charge HS	0.1951	132 572	128 926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107 739	369 237
		5 620 183	5 428 386	3 033 786	3 143 277	3 819 490	3 496 638	3 833 558	3 748 642	3 998 950	3 419 154	3 395 094	4 958 256	47 895 414

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY BULK PURCHASES SPREADSHEET - ESKOM ELECTRICITY ACCOUNTS														
		Intake no 1 : Stellenbosch 66kV		60MVA				STELLENBOSCH MUNIC TOTAL NMD		86MVA				
		Intake no 2: Cloetesville 66kV		16MVA										
		Intake no 3: Franschhoek 66kV		10MVA										
Acc No	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5801626136	5 801 626 136	
Billing Date	04/08/2021	03/09/2021	05/10/2021	04/11/2021	03/12/2021	05/01/2022	03/02/2022	03/03/2022	05/04/2022	05/05/2022	03/06/2022	05/07/2022	Total	
Acc Month	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Year	
Deu Date	03/08/2021	03/09/2021	03/10/2021	03/11/2021	03/12/2021	03/01/2022	03/02/2022	03/03/2022	03/04/2022	03/05/2022	03/06/2022	03/07/2022	Year	
Approved														
Maximum Demand (kVA)														
Franschhoek Demand kVa	8 438.72	8 045.30	7 845.58	7 869.44	7 840.02	7 615.27	8 364.16	8 834.31	8 786.32	9 428.70	8 569.77	9 056.47	100 694	
Cloetesville Demand kVa	9 423.11	8 657.47	8 017.70	10 084.14	12 259.56	7 054.49	7 293.13	8 857.22	8 589.63	8 478.19	8 833.81	9 420.41	106 969	
Stellenbosch Demand kVa	46 107.23	50 667.34	46 028.82	44 598.12	41 343.50	37 495.00	48 387.17	50 850.87	51 204.98	47 533.17	48 290.78	49 022.92	561 530	
Total kVa p/m	63 969.06	67 370.11	61 892.10	62 551.70	61 443.08	52 164.76	64 044.46	68 542.40	68 580.93	65 440.06	65 694.36	67 499.80	769 193	
Load Factor(%)														
Load Factor(%)	69.05%	66.70%	67.17%	62.89%	61.15%	69.64%	62.53%	57.46%	63.12%	59.78%	65.32%	60.38%	8	
Aantal ure p/m	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	8 784	
Electricity Cost(R)														
Franschhoek Amount	R 7 402 569.66	R 7 202 951.63	R 4 367 109.47	R 4 200 900.11	R 4 144 606.65	R 4 522 811.19	R 4 927 542.50	4 725 910.69	R 5 130 015.34	R 4 420 801.68	R 4 629 017.39	R 7 130 856.98	R 62 805 093	
Cloetesville Amount	R 10 346 322.23	R 9 856 883.58	R 5 727 401.35	R 5 324 792.53	R 5 200 993.41	R 4 949 721.85	R 5 085 894.42	R 5 196 244.77	R 5 991 348.66	R 5 545 280.35	R 6 191 867.39	R 9 974 641.20	R 79 391 392	
Stellenbosch Amount	R 41 403 382.02	R 42 283 234.40	R 25 721 313.02	R 23 761 755.99	R 23 098 352.77	R 21 339 527.58	R 23 628 683.14	R 23 748 552.56	R 25 494 698.12	R 22 645 059.63	R 25 181 905.82	R 37 592 805.23	R 335 449 270	
Total Amount Vat Incl	R 59 152 273.91	R 59 343 069.61	R 35 365 823.84	R 33 287 448.63	R 32 443 952.83	R 30 812 060.62	R 33 642 120.06	R 33 670 708.02	R 36 616 062.12	R 32 611 141.66	R 36 002 790.60	R 54 698 303.41	R 477 645 755	
Energy Consumption (kWh)														
Franschhoek														
Franschhoek Off Peak	1 499 618	1 625 391	1 419 650	1 448 700	1 306 184	1 595 983	1 840 258	1 606 678	1 755 550	1 709 156	1 593 232	1 498 825	18 899 225	
Franschhoek Standard	1 760 625	1 658 252	1 526 396	1 457 612	1 459 316	1 571 203	1 697 665	1 674 751	1 834 596	1 440 015	1 616 027	1 579 327	19 275 785	
Franschhoek Peak	668 237	633 702	640 156	561 414	595 216	625 295	678 555	679 971	751 374	583 097	655 614	664 090	7 736 721	
Reactive /kvarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	84	
Total KWH FHK	3 928 480	3 917 345	3 586 202	3 467 726	3 360 716	3 792 481	4 216 478	3 961 400	4 341 520	3 732 268	3 864 873	3 742 242	45 911 731	
Cloetesville														
Cloetesville Off Peak	2 024 880	2 108 386	1 857 600	1 863 694	1 642 512	1 772 164	1 922 380	1 748 611	2 002 439	2 171 849	2 152 429	2 070 505	23 337 449	
Cloetesville Standard	2 520 056	2 269 850	2 096 595	1 917 244	1 888 517	1 749 036	1 754 285	1 865 212	2 262 414	1 927 487	2 289 000	2 244 980	24 784 676	
Cloetesville Peak	990 586	946 806	915 069	753 471	776 918	698 593	710 613	772 918	896 505	760 120	935 920	986 014	10 143 533	
Reactive /kvarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	406	
Total KWH CLVille	5 535 522	5 325 042	4 869 264	4 534 409	4 307 947	4 219 793	4 387 278	4 386 741	5 161 358	4 859 456	5 377 349	5 301 499	58 265 658	
Stellenbosch													0	
Stellenbosch Off Peak	8 966 480	9 718 225	8 801 266	8 755 486	7 804 748	8 032 557	8 902 724	8 136 308	8 887 142	9 219 038	9 291 981	8 440 045	104 956 000	
Stellenbosch Standard	10 089 334	10 067 502	9 247 343	8 643 447	8 436 460	7 581 039	8 515 862	8 912 308	9 477 679	7 861 035	9 303 584	8 950 682	107 086 275	
Stellenbosch Peak	3 812 820	3 864 488	3 928 484	3 396 310	3 592 086	2 966 705	3 291 779	3 432 186	3 820 626	2 964 665	3 572 360	3 401 443	42 043 952	
Reactive /kvarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total KWH Stell	22 868 634	23 650 215	21 977 093	20 795 243	19 833 294	18 580 301	20 710 365	20 480 802	22 185 447	20 044 738	22 167 925	20 792 170	254 086 227	
TOTAL KWH	32 332 636	32 892 602	30 432 559	28 797 378	27 501 957	26 592 575	29 314 121	28 828 943	31 688 325	28 636 462	31 410 147	29 835 911	358 263 616	
Total	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Total	
Off Peak	12 490 978	13 452 002	12 078 516	12 067 880	10 753 444	11 400 704	12 665 362	11 491 597	12 645 131	13 100 043	13 037 642	12 009 375	147 192 674	from profiles
Standard	14 370 015	13 995 604	12 870 334	12 018 303	11 784 293	10 901 278	11 967 812	12 452 271	13 574 689	11 228 537	13 208 611	12 774 989	151 146 736	% Error
Peak	5 471 643	5 444 996	5 483 709	4 711 195	4 964 220	4 290 593	4 680 947	4 885 075	5 468 505	4 307 882	5 163 894	5 051 547	59 924 206	

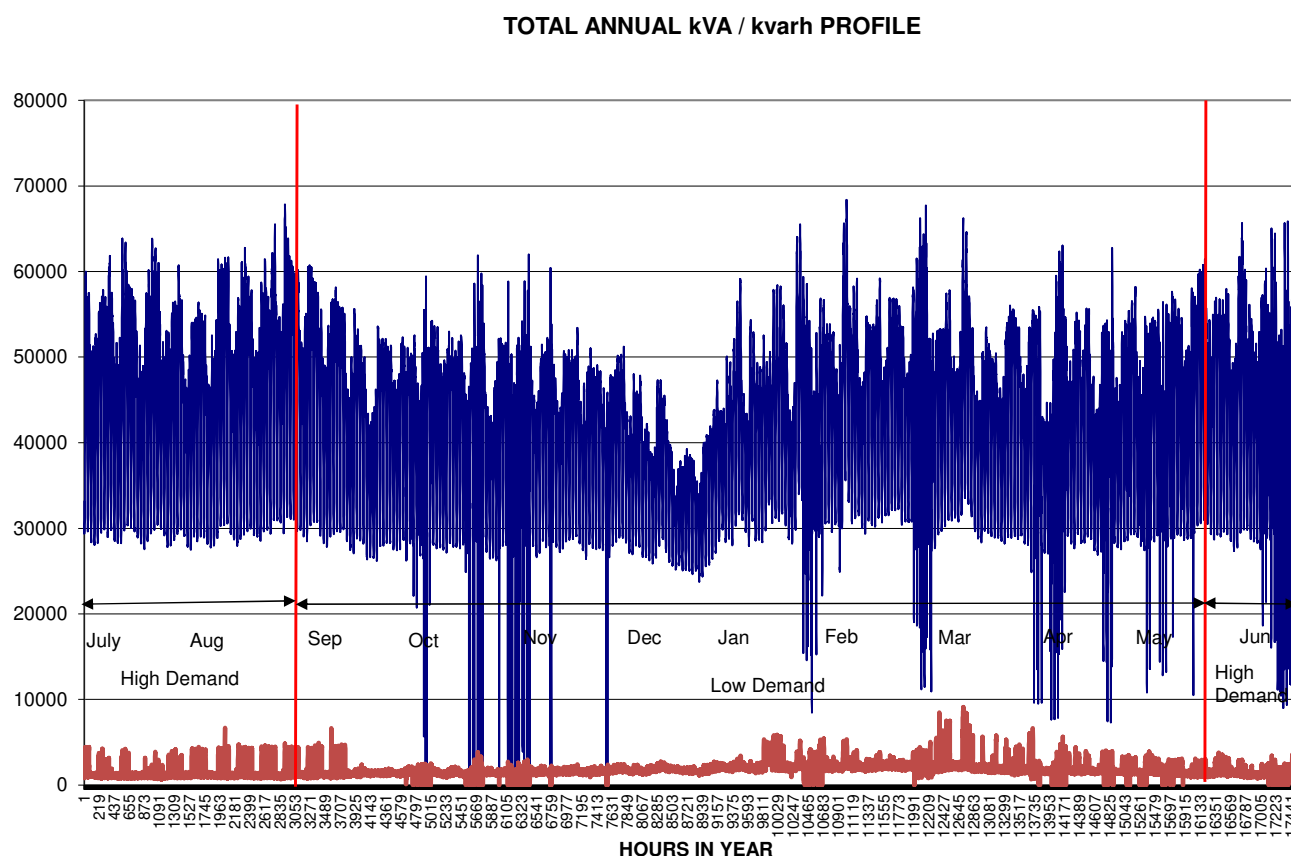
The following should be noted in this respect:

- The bottom of the Table 25 shows a comparison of the consumption quantities from the bills with that calculated from the $\frac{1}{2}$ hourly load profiles. It shows a very small differences which gives confidence to the accuracy of the bills.

The first set of profiles which will be analysed are the purchase profiles. The $\frac{1}{2}$ hourly profiles for the 2021/2022 financial year were obtained from Drakenstein and Eskom for each of the points of supply.

Figure 5 shows the total $\frac{1}{2}$ hourly KVA purchases (Y-Axis) for all of the Stellenbosch bulk points of supply added together over the 12 months (X-Axis).

Figure 5

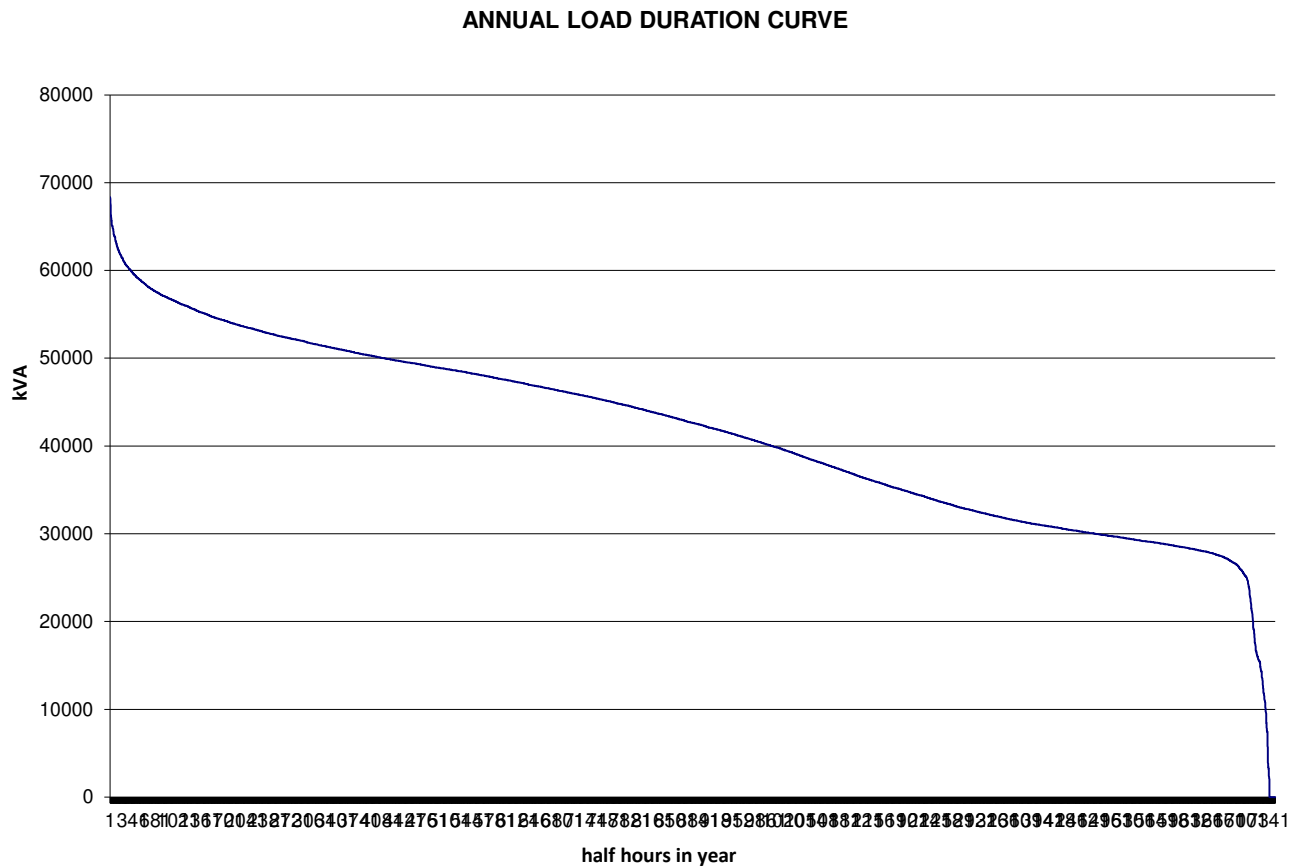


The following observations can be made from this:

- It shows a drop in consumption during the month of December which co-insides with the drop in university / school and business activity during this period.
- The extensive periods of no load confirms the load shedding during this period.

Figure 7 shows the annual load duration curve. This shows the highest to the lowest ½ hourly kVA (Y-axis) for all the ½ hours of the year (x-axis) and gives an indication of the potential to reduce the peak demand.

Figure 6



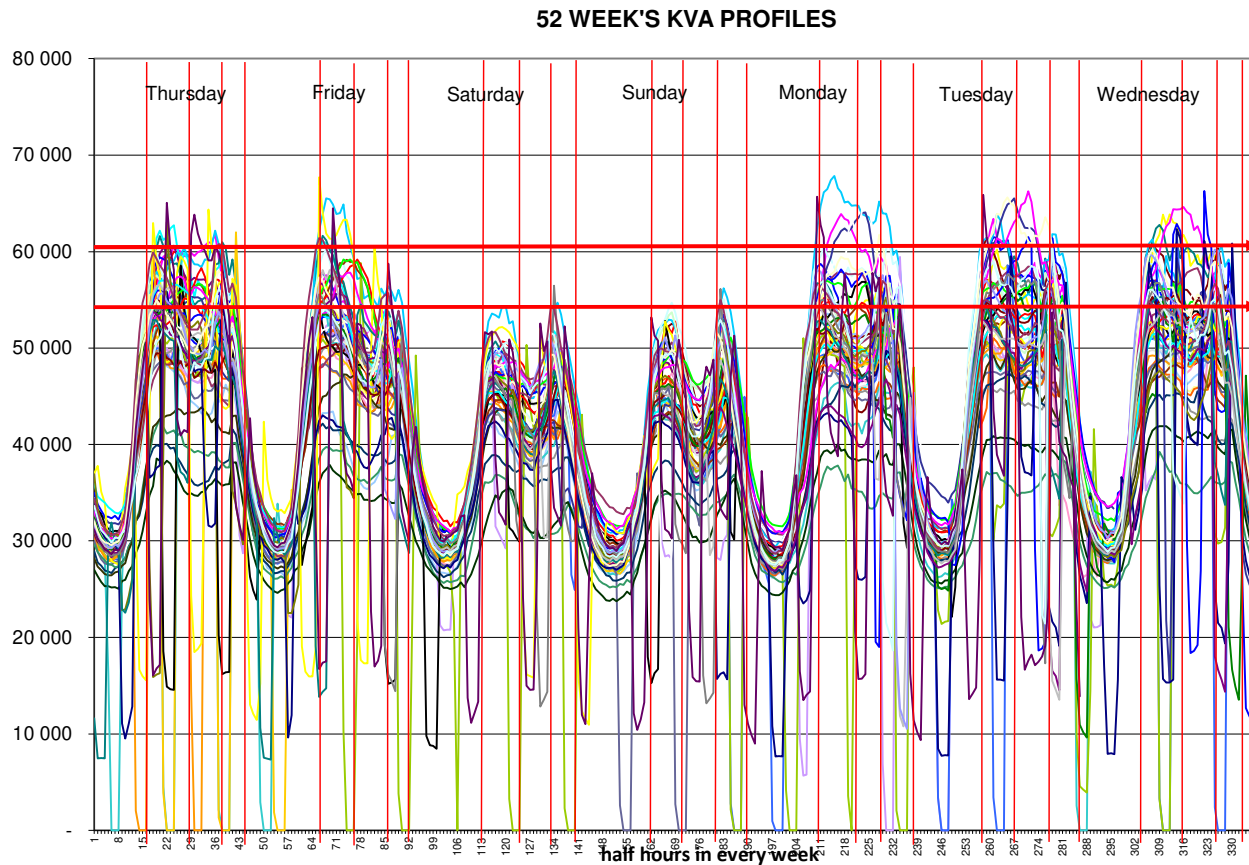
This shows that there is reasonable opportunity to save on maximum demand charges by only cutting out the peaks for a few hours in the year. Although the potential looks limited for the combined load, it will become clear that there are great opportunities to reduce peaks at each individual Bulk point of supply. Analysis shows that close to 4 MW can be further reduced by managing less than 100 peak hours in the year. This shows the importance of applying demand side management in the pricing signal to customers.

- Average for whole year.
- Average for high-demand period
- Average for low-demand period.

- This is similar to other town profiles with morning and evening peaks.
- It shows higher demands during the mornings during High demand period (Winter) period. This could be from all the municipal and other business activities during the cold winter mornings.
- With the hot summers there are higher morning peaks co-incident with air-conditioning usage.
- It shows lower consumption on Saturdays and Sundays.
- Very low levels of consumption during the night.

Figure 8 Error! Reference source not found. shows the ½ hourly kVA values (Y-axis) for every week of the year (7 day ½ hours per week = x-axis). This is a very important graph as the previous average graph easily hides very important information.

Figure 8



The following can be seen from this:

- On the highest peak day of the year, the morning peaks are more dominant.
- It also shows that there are only a few days in the year where the demand actually exceeds 65 MW. That leaves massive opportunity to save more than 5 MW with very limited effort.
- This is a clear message that the key focus for demand reduction must be on the morning peaks but the rising evening peaks cannot be ignored specifically in local networks.
- Although the municipality has extensive geyser control system and relays in place it is not clear from the load profile that it is being used effectively to control those few peaks every month that are contributing to the high maximum demand and access charges.

10. REPRESENTATIVE LOAD PROFILE ANALYSIS.

Extensive work is required in respect of load profiles. This refers to the way electricity is used by different customer categories and through different networks. The data used is 12 months of ½ hourly data.

The representative load profiles refer to the typical load profile of customers in a tariff category. The typical profiles that are accepted and for which data is separately available include the following:

- MVatHV
- LPU MV
- LPU LV
- MunicS
- Agricu
- Commer
- Reside
- NPA
- Sports
- DomRDP
- SSEGIm
- SSEGEx
- Lights

The following process was followed to obtain representative load profiles:

- Various annual ½ hourly load profiles were obtained from the meters of Stellenbosch large customers, mini substations, feeders and Substations.
- These were identified into the various representative load profile categories.
- The profile for streetlights was calculated by using the on times from the day-night switches operating the streetlights.
- These were then used to calculate the relevant representative load profiles.

The consumer / substation / feeder profiles used are listed in Table 26.

Table 26

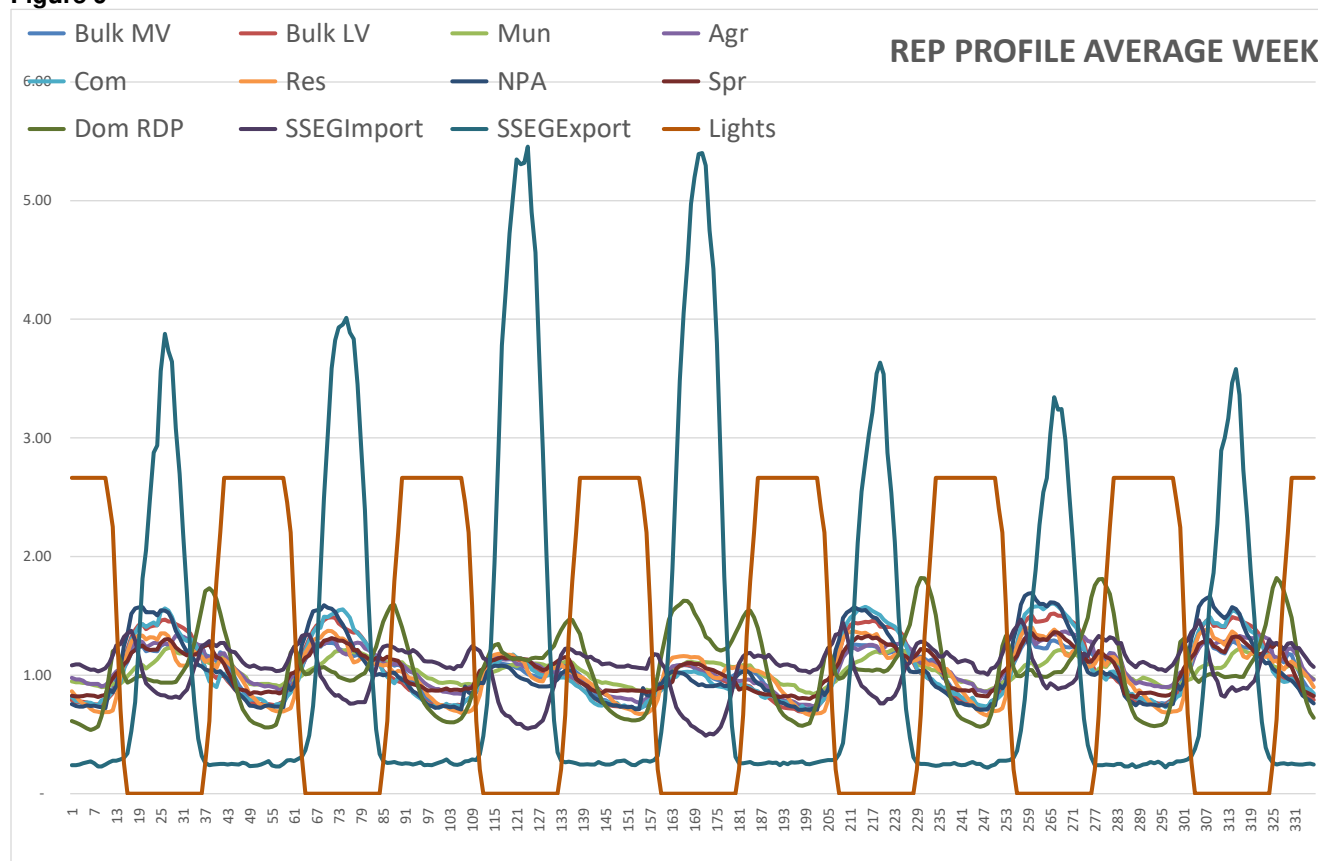
LOAD PROFILE DETAILS						
Meter No	Name	Tariff	Profile	Voltage		
10390008	FH : IMIBALA ORCHARDS	TOU1	Agr	LV		
11340050	FH : FRANCOLLEEN (PTY) LTD (garage)	TOU1	Com	LV		
11350018	STB: BOSCHENDAL LIMITED	TOU2	Ind	LV		
11390021	FH: Municipality Erf 1331/15	MUN3	Mun	LL		
12220087	FH : RHODES FOOD GROUP (PTY) LTD (Melkery)	TOU2	Agr	LV		
17290019	FH : YOURDRIVE (PTY) LTD	TOU1	Agr	LV		
17410024	FH : RHODES FOOD GROUP (PTY) LTD. - (RFG Fabriek)	TOU2	Agr	LV		
29828806	FH : AC+TE. WIDLAKE (Solar client)	COM6	Com	LL		
30060243	FH: GRANDE PROVINCE PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD - Gaste H	TOU1	Com	LL		
30060244	STB: Caltex Olie (SA) EDMS	TOU1	Com	LL		
30060263	FH: SAPD Franschhoek	IND1	Com	LL		
30060433	FH: Klein Dassenberg(LEEU DASSENBERG WINERY (PTY) LTD)	IND1	Ind	LV		
30060436	FH: S I Sampson	IND1	Ind	LL		
30061959	FH: GRANDE PROVINCE PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD - Kelder	TOU1	Com	LV		
30061980	FH : Surrey Holmes (PTY) LTD	IND1	Ind	LL		
30062007	STB: De Ouwe Werf	TOU1	Com	LV		
30062076	STB: STELLENBOSCH MUNISIPALITEIT	MUN3	Mun	LL		
33017246	STB: Huis Horison	TOU1	Res	LV		
33017247	FH: Rio Ridge - La Lude	TOU1	Com	LV		
33017249	FH: La Avenue(L'AVENUE DE FRANSCHHOEK H.O.A)	IND2	Ind	LL		
33017251	STB: Cyrus	IND1	Com	LL		
33021154	STB: Pandero Investments 103 CC	TOU1	Com	LL		
33022596	STB: Eikehof	IND1	Com	LL		
35008991	FH: COL PIZZERIA FRANSCHHOEK CC	IND1	Com	LL		
35009004	STB: Distell - Adam Tas	TOU2	Ind	MV		
35009022	FH: Haute Cabriere(CLOS CABRIERE)	TOU1	Ind	LV		
35009025	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Konservatorium)	TOU2	Com	MV		
35009062	FH: Xabisa Prop	TOU1	Com	LL		
35012897	STB: Lod Laser Cut	TOU1	Com	LV		
35012918	STB: Dannie	IND1	Com	LL		
35012925	STB: Stellenbosch Lab Pty Ltd	TOU1	Com	LL		
35012935	STB: STELLENBOSCH PREMIER MANUFACTURERS PTY (Naco)	TOU1	Ind	LV		
35012953	FH: WIDEPROP'S 49 PTY LTD	TOU1	Com	LV		
35012970	STB: Idas Valley Mews	IND1	Com	LL		
35012972	FH: TK Retail Consultants CC	IND1	Com	LL		
35012978	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Monica Koshuis)	TOU2	Res	MV		
35012980	STB: Millennia Park	IND2	Com	LV		
35012988	STB: Boland Kollege	IND2	Com	LV		
35012991	FH: F H Country Est	IND2	Ind	MV		
35012993	STB: Medi-Clinic Corp	TOU2	Com	LV		
35012995	STB: Lurend Investment	IND2	Ind	MV		
35012997	STB: CATWALK INVESTMENTS 385 (PTY) LTD	IND2	Ind	LV		
35012998	STB: Munic - Techno Park Pump Station	MUN3	Mun	LL		
35012999	STB: Paradyskloof Villas	IND1	Res	LL		
35013001	STB: Boland Distrik Munic - Undercover	IND2	Com	LV		
35013004	FH: French Connection	TOU1	Com	LL		
35013008	STB: Bloemhof Hostel	TOU1	Res	LV		
35013009	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Erica Koshuis)	TOU2	Res	MV		
35013010	STB: Rhenish Girls High School	TOU1	Com	LV		
35013011	STB: Rhenish Girls High School	TOU1	Com	MV		
35013012	STB: Capitec Bank	TOU1	Com	LL		
35013014	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Helderberg)	TOU2	Res	LV		
35013017	FH: REUBEN'S RESTAURANT AND BAR TRUST	IND1	Com	LL		
35013018	STB: TPARK BODY CORP	IND1	Com	LL		
35013026	FH: Clos Cabriere	TOU1	Ind	LV		
35013034	STB: Stelklop Trust	TOU1	Com	LL		
35013044	STB: Kaggelsberg Pty Ltd	IND1	Com	LL		
35013045	STB: Kaggelsberg Pty Ltd	IND1	Com	LV		
35013055	STB: ACVV (Azaliahof)	TOU2	Com	LV		
35013058	STB: Stellenbosch Lodge	TOU1	Com	LL		
35013061	STB: Boland District Munic (Bird)	IND1	Res	LL		
35013062	FH : BP Shop (WIDEPROP'S 49 PTY LTD)	TOU1	Com	LL		
35013063	STB: Eikestad Panelbeaters	TOU1	Com	LL		
36009901	STB: Gyro Properties	IND1	Com	LL		
36009902	STB: Munic - Papegaaiberg Pump Station	MUN3	Mun	LV		
36009908	STB: BLUE DOT PROPERTIES(BOSSA)	TOU1	Com	LV		
36009911	STB: CROSS ATLANTIC PROPERTIES 54 (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LL		
36009913	STB: Nedbank (Bird 38)	TOU1	Com	LL		
36009914	STB: REGSPERSOON BERGZICHT PLAZA	IND1	Com	LL		
36009915	STB: Glen Elley	TOU2	Agr	LV		
36009921	STB: CAMPUSKEY (PTY) LTD (Block C)	TOU1	Com	LL		
36009926	STB: Municipality - Kammalielieland	MUN3	Mun	LV		
36009928	STB: Anglo Afr Estate (Eikestad Mall)	TOU1	Com	LL		
36009930	STB: Standard Bank	IND1	Com	LL		
36009931	STB: Department of Agriculture ELSENBURG	TOU1	Com	LL		
36009934	STB: Comar Inter (George Blake)	TOU1	Com	LL		
36009936	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Lobelia Flats)	IND1	Res	LL		
36009940	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Lobelia Flats)	IND1	Res	LL		
36009941	STB: Eikestad Primary 1	TOU1	Com	LL		
36009945	STB: Comar International (Industria)	TOU1	Com	LL		
36009948	STB: Landbou Navorsingraad (NIVV)	IND2	Ind	MV		
36012966	STB: Cape Blouberg (PTY) LTD	TOU1	Com	LL		
36027600	STB: Telkom SA Ltd	TOU2	Com	LV		
36027602	STB: CSIR (WNNR)	TOU2	Com	LV		
36027603	STB: CAPITEC BANK LTD (Quantum 1-7)	TOU1	Com	LV		
36027605	STB: GREENFIELD 4 TRUST	TOU2	Com	LV		
36027606	STB: Titan House	IND1	Com	LL		
36027608	STB: GREEN EARTH ENERGY	TOU1	Com	LL		
36027610	STB: Stellenbosch Hospital	IND2	Com	LV		
36027611	STB: VINTAGE AFRICA INVESTMENTS 705 (PTY) LTD (One Visi	IND1	Com	LL		
36027612	STB: PMG TRUST (Rhino Building)	TOU1	Com	LL		
36027613	STB: Vastech SA Pty LTD	TOU1	Com	LL		
36027616	STB: Stellenryck Landgoed Edms	IND2	Ind	LV		
36027618	STB: Huis Du Preez	IND1	Res	LV		
36027619	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (BJ Voster)	TOU2	Com	MV		
36027622	STB: Q25 PROPERTY (PTY) LTD	TOU1	Com	LV		
36027626	STB: Capitec Properties (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LL		
36027628	STB: Distell - Distillery	TOU2	Ind	LV		
36027631	STB: Prontuit Beleggings				IND1	Com
36027632	STB: Tamric Trust				IND1	Com
36027633	STB: Parmalat (Trumali)				IND1	Com
36027634	STB: GARBERANDI BUSINESS TRUST				IND1	Com
36027635	STB: Protea Hotel				TOU1	Com
36027636	STB: FOODPROP PROPERTY HOLDINGS (PTY) LTD				TOU2	Ind
36027637	STB: Tamric Trust				IND1	Com
36032125	STB: Geribel Beleggings (Edms) Bpk				TOU2	Com
36032126	STB: UNIVERSITEIT VAN STELLENBOSCH (DF Malan)				TOU2	Com
36032131	STB: Department of Public Works				IND2	Com
36032134	STB: Cottilion Place				TOU1	Com
36032137	STB: TEKLEK BODY CORPORATE				IND1	Com
36032140	STB: Avon Place				TOU1	Com
36032142	FH: FH Wingerd Wynsentrum				IND1	Com
36032146	STB: VAN LAMP TRUST				IND1	Com
36032148	STB: Intake: Cloetesville 66kV Substation				Other	Sub
36032149	STB: Agrimark				TOU1	Com
36032152	STB: EMSS Properties (PTY) LTD				IND1	Com
36032153	STB: CLUB RETAIL PARK PTY LTD				TOU1	Com
36036756	STB: Consol				IND1	Com
36036757	STB: Boland Dist Munic (Langenhoven)				IND1	Com
36036760	STB: Kilotreads				IND1	Com
36036762	STB: PEACE PARKS FOUNDATION				IND1	Com
36036763	STB: Municipality - Rokewood				MUN3	Mun
36036764	FH: ANY NAME PROPERTY 5004 (PTY), LTD				TOU1	Com
36036765	STB: DR NJ VLOK & VENNOTE (Stelkor)				IND1	Com
36036766	STB: FARADAY PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD				IND1	Com
36036767	STB: BAKER HOLDINGS PROPRIETARY LIMITED (Demtex)				IND1	Com
36036768	STB: ABSA Ream				TOU1	Com
36036769	STB: Joria Beleggings				TOU1	Res
36036770	FH: TFMC - Telkom				IND1	Com
36036771	STB: Nietvoorbij Farm				IND2	Ind
36036775	FH: Friedman				IND1	Com
36036776	STB: Java Internet Café				IND1	NPA
36036777	STB: Vinn Investments (KWW Park 8A)				IND1	Com
36036779	STB: ENGEN PETROLEUM LTD (Supra Tolken) (Toyota Dealers				IND1	Com
36036782	STB: Stellenbosch High School				TOU1	NPA
36036783	STB: Depart of Public Works (Muller)				IND1	Com
36036784	STB: DISTELL PTY LTD (Oude Libertas)				IND1	Com
36036785	STB: ERF 2055 WILDERNESS C C 9Paradyskloof Friendly)				TOU1	Com
36036786	STB: Washington Laundry (Unit 5)				TOU1	Com
36036787	FH: Food 4 All(MORE WEALTH INVESTMENTS 27 CC)				TOU1	Com
36036793	STB: Dancel (Die Boord Spar)				IND2	Com
36036794	STB: CSIR Defencetek (ANGLO AFRICAN ESTATES (PTY) LTD)(				TOU1	Com
36036796	STB: VERREWEIDE 14 BEHEERLIGGAAM				IND1	Res
36036797	STB: Dorpstreet Auto - 010429374				TOU1	Com
36036798	FH: Kaap Agri				IND1	Ind
36036804	STB: Stellenbosch Golf Club (Tegno)				TOU1	Com
36036816	STB: VESCOM SEVENTEEN (EDMS) BPK				TOU1	Com
36036861	FH: Hager				IND1	Com
36043816	FH: Dennegeur				TOU2	Agr
36045537	STB: PEC METERING (La Belle Vie)				TOU1	Agr
36045615	STB: CROWNED CORMORANT INVESTMENTS 17 (PTY)				IND1	Com
36045621	STB: PZK BELEGINGS 6000 BK (McDonalds)				IND1	Com
36045623	STB: DE WATERKANT TRUST				TOU1	Com
36045635	STB: SIDELING HILL PROPERTIES(WSP Engineers)				IND1	NPA
36045650	STB: Spaxton Properties				IND1	Com
36045660	STB: Cloetesville Senior				TOU1	NPA
36045671	STB: Munic - Beltana				MUN3	Mun
36045675	STB: Dept of Public Works (Alexander)				IND1	Ind
36045681	STB: NULANE INVESTMENTS 40 (PTY) LTD				IND2	Ind
36045687	STB: Bloemhof High (The Hall)				TOU1	NPA
36045690	STB: Bloemhof High				TOU1	NPA
36045691	STB: CSIR Defencetek (ANGLO AFRICAN ESTATES (PTY) LTD)(				IND1	Com
36045693	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Huis Neethling) -				TOU1	Res
36045697	STB: G.V.V Investment				IND1	Com
36045699	STB: JOERNINGS BUILDING REGSPERSOON				TOU1	Com
36045703	STB: Valerida Beleggings				TOU1	NPA
36045710	STB: Tembador 166				TOU1	Com
36045730	STB: STELLENBOSCH HOSPITAAL (Tennantville Daghospitaal)				IND1	Com
36045737	STB: MEDICLINIC (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED				IND1	Com
36045757	STB: Boland District Munic (Alexander)				IND1	Com
36045759	STB: Munic - Rozendal Pump Station				MUN3	Mun
36064357	STB: Navors Inst vir Plante Beskerming				IND1	Ind
36064358	STB: Intake: Franschhoek 66kV Substation				Other	Sub
36064359	STB: Dir Imm Del Sud Afrika				IND1	Com
36064361	STB: SELFORD PROPERTIES				TOU1	Com
36064363	STB: Plant en Gehalte Beheer				IND1	Agr
36064364	STB: Time Square				TOU1	Com
36068542	STB: VASTECH SA (PROPRIETARY)LIMITED (Quantum 7)				TOU1	Com
36068551	STB: Noolitgedacht Block B				IND1	Com
36068580	STB: Dorpsuis Hotel				TOU1	Com
36068582	STB: Stellenbosch Hotel				TOU1	NPA
36068588	STB: KIRFANE (PTY) LTD (Octo Place)				TOU1	Ind
36068596	FH: La Resedance 1 (LA RES FRANSCHHOEK PTY LTD)				TOU1	Res
36068600	STB: Reichenbach Properties				TOU1	Com
36068609	FH:LA VIE DE LUC MINERAL WATER (PTY) LTD				TOU1	Ind
36068610	STB: TRESSO TRADING 750 PTY LTD T/A Villa Fonte				TOU1	Ind
36068613	STB: Munic - Electricity Offices				MUN3	Mun
36068622	STB: BEXCO				IND1	Ind
36068627	STB: MARCEL'S GOURMET (Frozen Yoghurt)				TOU1	Ind
36068633	STB: Municipality - Welgelegen Pump				MUN3	Mun
36068634	STB: Municipality - Welgelegen Pump				MUN3	Mun
36068636	STB: Munic - Idas Valley Water Works				MUN3	Mun
36068639	STB: Anglo African Estate (Meul)				TOU1	Ind
36068640	STB: MARSH (PTY) LTD				IND1	Com
36068641	STB: Dorothea Opleiding Sentrum				IND1	NPA
36068648	STB: COVA DA IRIA TRUST (Old Mutual)				IND1	Com
36068650	STB: ERF 13570 TECHNO PARK CC				IND1	Ind
36068651	STB: Bergsig Furniture				IND1	Com

36068653	STB: MERRIMAN BP SERVICE STATION CC	TOU1	Com	LV
36068659	STB: De Wagen Office Park (ITRON METERING SOLUTIONS SC	TOU1	Com	LV
36068663	STB: Selford Motors	TOU1	Com	LV
36068664	STB: COVA DA IRIA TRUST (Five Star Fisheries)	TOU1	Com	LV
36068675	STB: Storage RSA	IND1	Com	LL
36068677	STB: CP De Leeuw	IND1	Com	LL
36088284	STB: Shoprite Checkers (U Save)	TOU1	Com	LL
36088286	STB: Marleo Investments (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LL
36088289	STB: Munic - Idas Valley Sports Ground	SPO2	Spr	LL
36088291	STB: Municipality - Town Hall Kitchen	MUN3	Mun	LL
36088301	STB: Syngrowth Pty Ltd	TOU1	Ind	LV
36088303	STB: Municipality - Town Hall	MUN3	Mun	LL
36118945	STB: Udel	IND1	Com	LL
36118947	STB: Municipality - New Offices	MUN3	Mun	LV
36118948	STB: HORN EN DE KONING BELEGGINGS (PTY) LTD Nassau (K	IND1	Res	LL
36118949	STB: Municipality - Neetlinghuis	MUN3	Res	LV
36118950	STB: Dequeker Family Trust	TOU1	Res	LV
36118951	STB: First National Bank	IND1	Com	LL
36118956	STB: ABSA	TOU1	Res	LV
36118957	STB: Caltex Oil	IND1	Com	LL
36130887	STB: PEC METERING (Mea Casa)	TOU2	Ind	MV
36130897	STB: BODY CORPORATE 14 ON LOUW	IND1	Com	LL
36130911	STB: ALFRED DANIEL KONSTRUKSIE BK	TOU2	Com	LV
36130918	STB: ACVV Utopia	TOU1	Com	LL
36130921	FH : BONUSWORKS (PTY) LTD	IND1	Agr	LL
36130925	FH: Sound Props 1057 INV PTY LTD	TOU1	Com	LL
36130933	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Isinda 183)	IND1	Res	LL
36143921	STB: The Den Body Corp	IND1	Res	LL
36143922	STB: Winterland Properties	IND1	Com	LL
36143930	STB: Fiddlers (Tolmax Pty Ltd)	IND1	Com	LL
36143935	STB: Munic - Cloetessville Water Tower	MUN3	Mun	LL
36143942	STB: Gerhard Rupert Trust	IND1	Com	LL
36143943	STB: Bird Street Fisheries(Blazing Blizz Trading	TOU1	Com	LV
36143944	STB: Com Trust	IND1	Com	LL
36143945	STB: L-ABRI MANOR	IND1	Res	LL
36143947	STB: Britos Meat Centre	IND1	Com	LL
36143948	STB: MBV Trust	IND1	Com	LL
36143952	STB: ROYAL HOTEL RIVERSDALE CC	IND1	Com	LL
36143954	STB: Telkom (Arnold)	IND1	Com	LL
36143956	STB: ACVV	IND1	NPA	LL
36143959	STB: Municipality - Plein Street	MUN3	Com	LL
36143960	STB: Municipality - Blakes Drift Pump	MUN3	Mun	LL
36143963	STB: SIMONSRUS 6905 (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LL
36143967	STB: Munic - Cloetessville Library	MUN3	Mun	LL
36143971	STB: Stellenbosch Station	IND1	Com	LL
36143973	STB: Dept of Public Works (Banhoek)	IND1	Ind	LL
36143976	STB: Dequeker Family Trust Eden Estate	IND1	Ind	LL
36143978	STB: VELISARIOU EN RICHMOND (Rosenhof)	IND1	Ind	LL
36143988	STB: LANDBOONAVORSINGSRAAD	IND1	Com	LL
36143992	STB: Rondebosch Restaurant	IND1	Com	LL
36143998	STB: Visser Family Trust	IND1	Com	LL
46030627	STB: MASSBUILD PTY LIMITED T/A BUILDERS WAR	IND1	Com	LV
46030633	FH: EC Haumann	TOU1	Agr	LL
46030647	STB: Afriland (Capital Place)	TOU2	Ind	MV
46030652	STB: DORPSTRAAT 98 REGSPERSOON	IND1	Com	LV
46030741	STB: ATTACQ RETAIL FUND (PTY) LTD+OTHERS	TOU2	Com	MV
46030749	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (HIV Center)	TOU1	Com	LV
46030757	STB: Decameron Reggperson	IND1	Res	LV
46030763	STB: ATTSTEIN (PTY) LTD	IND1	Ind	LV
46030766	FH: Dolman Inv	IND1	Agr	LL
50094476	STB: CAMPUSKEY (PTY) LTD (Block A)	TOU1	Res	LL
50094490	STB: CAMPUSKEY (PTY) LTD (Block B)	TOU1	Res	LL
53069838	FH: Chamonix Kelder	TOU1	Ind	LV
53069846	FH: Tehuis vir Bejaardes	IND1	Res	LV
53069849	FH: FH Hoërskool	IND1	NPA	LL
53069855	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Simonsberg)	TOU2	Res	MV
53069856	FH: Mont Rochelle	TOU2	Agr	LV
53069858	STB: Cloetessville Primary	IND1	NPA	LL
53069859	STB: KP Harris	IND1	Com	LL
53069864	STB: LANGVERWAG BODY CORPORATE (Old Age Home)	IND1	Res	LV
53069866	STB: I.C.A Properties	IND1	Com	LV
53069869	FH: La Rochelle Koshuis	IND1	Res	LL
53069876	STB: Selford Prop Barloworld Automark	IND1	Com	LL
53069877	FH: Ricety Bridge	TOU1	Com	LV
53069878	FH: GREEN WILLOWS PROPERTIES 302 (PTY) LTD Pick n Pay	IND1	Com	LV
53069886	FH: La Garre (LA GARRE SHOPPING CENTRE PTY LTD)	TOU1	Com	LV
53069888	FH: GREEN WILLOWS PROPERTIES 302 (PTY) LTD Pick n Pay	IND1	Com	LL
53069889	STB: Paul Roos Gym Sports Grounds	IND1	Spr	LL
53085202	FH: Lermitage	TOU2	Res	LV
53126787	FH: Rusthof (CAPSTONE 1458 (PTY) LTD)	IND1	Ind	LV
53126846	FH: Tykana Properties Ltd Pty	IND1	Com	LL
53126847	FH: Chamonix Hoof Huis	IND1	Res	LL
53126848	STB: FAIRWEATHER TRUST	IND1	Com	LL
53126852	STB: Cell C Tower (ATC SA WIRELESS INFRASTRUCTURE (PTY)	IND1	Com	LL
53126853	FH: La Resedance 2(LA RES FRANSCHHOEK PTY LTD)	TOU1	Res	LL
53126854	STB: DC Meat Market	IND1	Com	LL
53126865	STB: Reutech Radar Systems	TOU1	Com	LV
53126866	STB: ATTACQ RETAIL FUND (PTY) LTD+OTHERS (Mill Square)	TOU1	Com	LV
53126867	FH: Chamonix Water 2	TOU1	Com	LL
53126874	STB: SUPERSTRIKE INVESTMENTS 121 (PROP) LTD (Isa Carster	TOU1	Res	LV
53126876	FH: LEEU DASSSENBERG ESTATES (PTY) LTD	IND1	Agr	LV
53126877	FH: Chamonix Water 1	TOU1	Com	LL
53126884	FH: Langrug Reservoir	MUN3	Mun	LV
53126886	STB: UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH (Stias Research)	TOU1	Com	LV
53126887	FH: Full Sail - Alora (SOUTHERN SPIRIT PROPERTIES 166 (PTY)	TOU1	Com	LL
53126894	STB: Stellenbosch Golf Club (Strand)	TOU1	Spr	LV
53132142	STB: Stellenbosch Golf Club (Strand)	TOU1	Spr	MV
53132144	STB: CAMPUSKEY (PTY) LTD (Kiosk 2)	TOU1	Com	LL
53132145	STB: Le Cap Foods	TOU1	Com	LV
53132147	STB: ONTECH SYSTEMS (Friendly Food Emp)	TOU1	Com	LV

53132148	STB: ONTECH SYSTEMS (Friendly Food Emp)	TOU1	Com	MV
53132150	FH: La Grange (ANY NAME PROPERTY 5007 (PTY) LTD)	TOU1	Com	LV
53132151	FH: Chamonix Office	TOU1	Com	LL
53132152	STB: HDK PROJECTS 8 (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LL
53132153	STB: De Wet Centre	IND1	Com	LV
53132154	STB : COASTAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS CC	IND1	Com	LL
53132155	FH: LA PROVIDENCE FARM FRANSCHHOEK PTY LTD	TOU1	Agr	LL
53132157	STB: MEDICLINIC PROPERTIES (PTY) LTD	TOU1	Com	MV
53132158	STB: Shell South Africa LTD	TOU1	Com	LV
53132159	STB: Pleinstraat 43 Regspersoon	IND1	Com	LV
53132160	STB: Master Tyre	IND1	Com	LL
53132161	STB: REGSPERSOON PLANKENPARK VIER	TOU1	Com	LL
53132165	STB: Ink Studing Housing	IND1	Com	LL
53132166	FH : Seven Growers Proprietary LTD (Solar client)	IND1	Com	LV
53132167	STB: STELLENBOSCH ERFENIS TRUST	TOU1	Com	LV
53132168	STB: Sajoth Beleggings : Pizza Hut	IND1	Com	LL
53132169	FH : WOOLWORTHS (PTY)LTD	IND1	Com	LV
53132170	FH: GREEN WILLOWS PROPERTIES 302 (PTY LTD)	TOU1	Agr	LV
53132171	STB: Helderzicht	IND1	Com	LL
53132172	FH : Aralia Trading (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LV
53132173	STB: Municipality - Traffic Department	MUN3	Mun	LL
53132174	FH: KLEIN DASSENBERG ESTATES (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LL
53132175	STB: WORK GROOVE PTY LTD	IND1	Com	LL
53132176	STB: Thales Services Pty Ltd	IND1	Com	LV
53132178	STB: Municipality Water Plant	MUN3	Mun	LL
53132179	STB: MY SPACE (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LV
53132180	STB: UNIVERSITEIT VAN STELLENBOSCH (Biologie)	TOU2	Com	MV
53132181	STB: Campuskey Pty Ltd	TOU1	Res	LV
53132182	STB: Departement van Openbare Werke	IND2	Ind	LV
53132183	STB: Departement van Openbare Werke	IND2	Ind	MV
53132184	STB: TFD	IND1	Com	LL
53132185	STB: Munisipaal Uitvalwerke	MUN3	Mun	MV
53132186	STB: EMSS Antennas	IND1	Com	LL
53132187	STB: One Vision Investments (Vin Lab)	IND1	Com	LV
53132188	STB: Octofin Medical Stellenbosch	TOU1	Com	LV
53132190	FH: NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (Meerlust B	TOU1	Com	LV
53132191	JDAL : Johannesburg Pty Ltd	IND1	Com	LL
53132198	STB: Stellenbosch Academy of Design	IND1	Com	LV
53132199	STB: Rupert Museum 2	IND1	Com	LV
53132199	STB: Rupert Museum 2	IND1	Com	LV
53132209	FH: Celebase Pty LTD	TOU1	Com	LV
53132209	FH: Celebase Pty LTD	TOU1	Com	LV
53132210	FH: Celebase Pty LTD	TOU1	Com	MV
53132217	STB: Cova Da Iria Fantastic Food Court	TOU1	Com	LV
53132218	STB: BUNDORAN BEACH (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LL
53132219	STB: Stellenbosch Primary School	IND1	NPA	LL
53132232	STB: SUPERGROUP TRADING PTY LTD	TOU1	Com	LL
53132234	STB: Stellenbosch Fine Wines	TOU1	Com	LV
53132236	STB: Nootgedacht Flats C(Gen Lights) (TRADE-OFF 33 (PTY)	IND1	Com	LL
53132239	STB: Bergzicht Restaurant (BERGZICHT MOTORS (PTY) LTD)	IND1	Com	LL
53132240	STB: Munic - Irrigation Pump Station	MUN3	Mun	LL
53134123	STB: Cova Da Iria Five Star Laundry	TOU1	Com	LL
54064339	STB : KRIGESTRAAT 12 (PTY) LTD0	TOU1	Com	LL
54064342	STB: The Niche Body Corporate	TOU1	Res	LL
54064345	STB : Hebrew Synagogue	TOU1	NPA	LL
54064346	STB : CANON CAVE PROPERTY PTY LTD	IND1	Res	LL
54064348	FH : PICKWICK TRADING PTY LTD	IND1	Ind	LV
54064353	STB : Mias Van Der Westhuyzen Familie Trust	IND1	Com	LV
62030829	STB: Janine Rossouw Familie Trust	IND1	Com	LL
62030833	STB: BERTIES MOORINGS INVESTMENT T/A THE FAT BUTCHER	TOU1	Com	LL
62030840	STB: LANDBOONAVORSINGSRAAD (TV Tower Pump Station)	IND1	Ind	LL
62030855	STB: Atoll Property Services	IND1	Com	LL
62030858	FH : Boutique Hotel - (SOUTHERN SPIRIT PROPERTIES 166 (P	IND1	Com	LL
62036339	STB: DEPT VAN OPENBARE WERKE	IND1	Ind	LL
62039623	STB: Stellenbosch College	TOU1	Com	LV
62040940	FH: FH Vrugte Verpakkers	TOU2	Ind	MV
73042066	FH: FH Wingerd	IND1	Agr	MV
73054908	STB: Millennia Park	IND1	Com	LV
8440011	FH : DELTA VALLEY FARMS (PTY) LTD - (Vark plaas)	TOU1	Agr	LL
96088570	STB: La Gratitude Phase 2	TOU1	Com	LV
96088571	STB: BANGHOEK BEHEERLIGGAAM	IND1	Res	LL
96088572	STB: SCARLET IBIS INVESTMENTS 70 (PTY) LTD (Merriman Loc	TOU1	Com	LV
96088573	STB: Usentra Pty LTD	TOU1	Com	LV
96408792	STB: Dennis de Wet Family Trust	IND1	Res	LL
96408794	STB: ANTIC REALTY STELLENBOSCH (PTY) LTD	IND1	Com	LL
96408795	STB: UNIVERSITEIT VAN STELLENBOSCH (Uni Electronica) (Bo	IND1	Com	LL
96408796	STB: Stellenbosch Panelbeaters	TOU1	Com	LL
96408807	STB: EIKENFORT (EDMS) BPK (Stellenbosch Sports Institute)	TOU1	Com	LV
96408808	STB: Parmalat (Stoffel Smit)	TOU1	Com	LV
96408809	STB: Mobile Tel Network MTN Tower	IND1	Com	LL
96408810	STB: Barloworld	TOU1	Com	LV
99632958	STB: ATTACQ RETAIL FUND (PTY) LTD	TOU1	Com	LV
99799825	STB: Nootgedacht Building A - (CITOSOLVE INVESTMENTS (H	IND1	Com	LL

Figure 9 shows the normalised (average demand 1 kVA) ½ hourly kVA values (Y-axis) for the average week (7 day ½ hours per week = x-axis) for each of the representative load profiles.

Figure 9



It is important to note that the annual representative load profiles and not the week average, are used for the simulations. These profiles are then used to simulate the load profiles at each of the representative networks.

10.1. Network profiles.

To be able to calculate the load on a particular network one firstly has to calculate the profile at every infeed point on the network. This is calculated by:

- Multiplying the total load for every representative load profile being fed in at that point with the representative load profile ratio to establish the total load of every profile.
- The values for every representative profile are then added together.

The next step is to calculate the loads going through every network component.

- Calculate the load being taken at the infeed point of every network by adding the losses to the load being taken from the outgoing side of that network.
- Calculate the load through each individual network by adding the load infeed at the outgoing side of that network to the load going through the next network.
- This is an integrated process starting with the last points on the networks from where loads are taken and working upwards towards the main supply point to the distributor.
- This should be done for every half hour of the year, yielding an annual half hourly profile going through every network.

The result is an annual profile at N2 (the Bulk supply point).

10.2. Profile re-conciliation.

It is essential that an assessment be made of the accuracy of the representative load profiles used. This is done by:

- calculating the annual load profile from the LV network up to HV network:
- multiplying consumption at each point on the network times the per unit representative load profile at that point.
- adding up from the LV network up to the highest voltage network including losses at each point up calculations
- and comparing that with the annual purchase load profile.

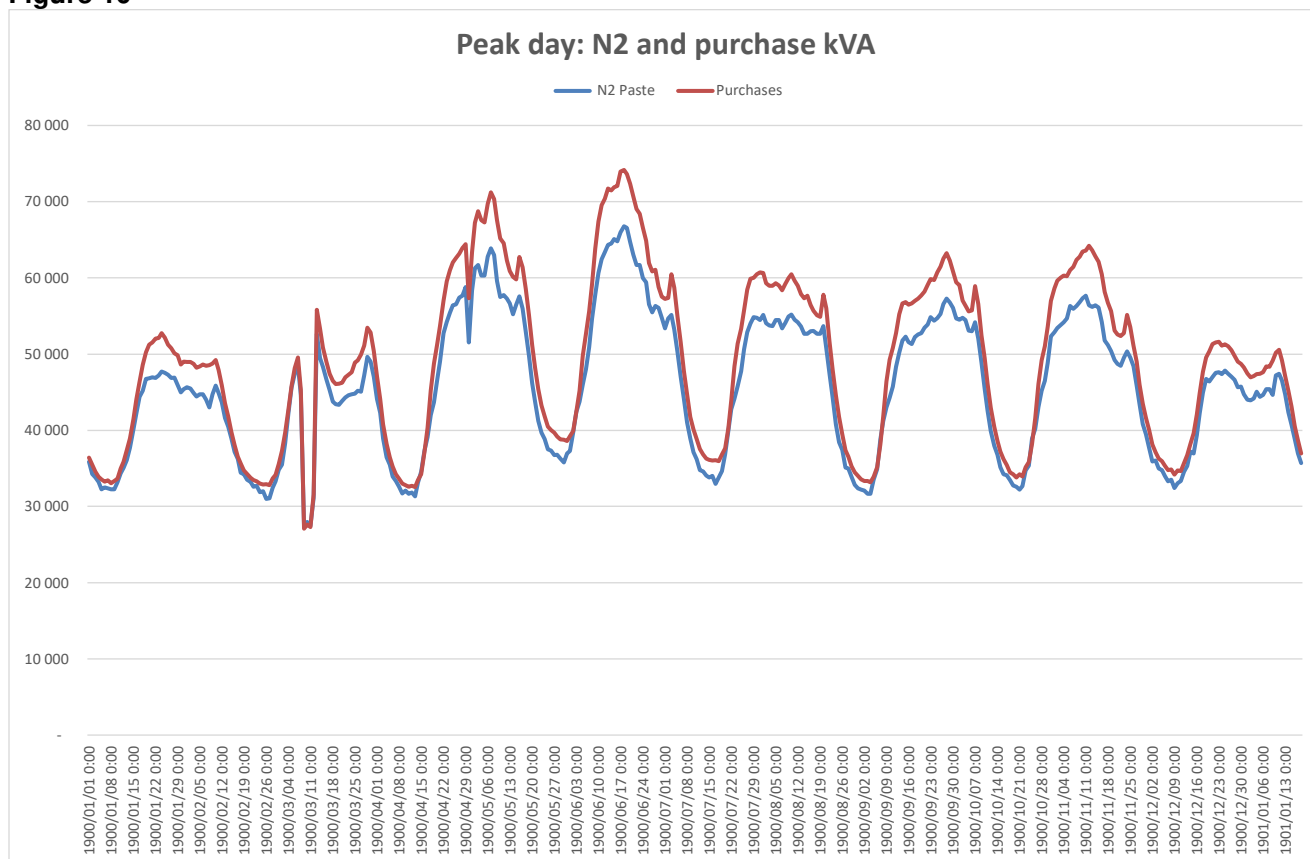
Table 27 below shows the maximum demand with date and time for the actual purchase profile and the N2 profile. The maximum demand occurs within ½ hour of each other but differ by 4 months. The actual maximum differs by about 6%.

Table 27

N2 Max	N2 Max date	N2 Max
71 827.91	2022/06/14 12:00	71 827.91
Σ kVA at Peak	Σ Own Max	Max
72 068.74	93 243.15	
		1
Purchase Max	Max date	
74 181.02	2022/02/15 12:30	74181.02
Σ kVA at Peak	Σ Own Max	
69 787.67	103 071.34	

Figure 10 shows the ½ hourly kVA profile of the peak week for purchase Vs N2. It shows a very good correlation in terms of the peak and hour and day of the week.

Figure 10



This concludes the analysis of load profiles. The various network profiles will thus be used to determine the capacity on each of the networks. These results will be used later on specifically as basis for the kVA units per network.

10.3. Representative Profile Quantities.

The TOU quantities for each of the representative load profiles were then calculated. The per unit representative load profile quantities for the year are then multiplied by the total kWh for each representative load profile. The results are shown in Table 28:

The process followed in the model can be described briefly as follows:

- The ½ hourly kWh and kvarh per unit figures as calculated for each annual profile from above is used as starting point. The per unit value means that each actual half hourly value is divided by the total number of half hours in a year (365 days x 24 hours = 8760).
- In other words, if the total number of kWh used by this profile of customers are multiplied by the per unit values and then again divided by 8760, the full picture for this profile is obtained.
- For each profile the kVA values are then calculated. This is done by calculating the square root of the 1/2 hourly kWh and kvarh and multiplying by 2.
- For each half hour the excess kvarh are then calculated by obtaining the amount of kvarh exceeding the kvarh associated with the kW peak for than ½ hour with a power factor of 0.85.
- The ½ hourly kWh, kvarh and kVA figures are then sorted and summed by:
 - For each month.
 - Season: High and Low.
 - TOU period: Peak, Standard and Off-peak.
 - Excess kvarh during peak and standard periods only.
- The sum of the maximum demands incurred during each month is then calculated as well as the highest maximum demand during the whole year.
- From these the Annual Load Factor (LF) and Excess kvarh % of total kWh are calculated.
- These values are then calculated for each profile.

Table 28

REP PROFILE QUANTITIES	TOTAL					HIGH SEASON			LOW SEASON			Annual		
YEAR	ENERGY	MAX DEMAND	MAX DEMAND	MAX DEMAND P&S	KVA LOAD FACTOR	P	S	O	P	S	O	Annual Max	Annual LF	Reactive
PROFILE	kWh (for)	kW	kVA	kVA	%	kWh (for)	kWh (for)	kWh (for)	kWh (for)	kWh (for)	kWh (for)	kVA	%	Excess kvarh
aMVatHV	-	-	-	-	0.14%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0%	0.00%
bLPU MV	131 895 003	275 652.35	280 874.60	280 874.60	65.85%	3.8%	9.9%	9.6%	12.7%	31.9%	32.1%	27 878	54%	0.038%
cLPU LV	69 833 353	163 923.86	168 966.14	168 966.14	59.19%	3.9%	10.9%	9.6%	12.6%	32.9%	30.0%	17 757	45%	0.112%
dMunicS	13 783 673	26 076.95	27 212.37	27 212.37	70.97%	3.7%	10.1%	11.7%	10.9%	29.0%	34.7%	2 582	61%	0.19%
eAgricu	2 051 143	4 206.71	4 487.61	4 487.61	64.24%	3.6%	9.3%	9.2%	12.3%	31.9%	33.8%	490	48%	3.52%
fCommer	24 345 241	77 674.06	79 678.69	79 678.69	45.44%	4.0%	11.3%	9.7%	12.4%	33.0%	29.7%	11 989	23%	1.63%
gReside	59 853 092	140 266.56	143 471.31	143 471.31	59.41%	4.5%	12.5%	11.9%	12.1%	29.2%	29.7%	15 217	45%	0.00%
hNPAsss	27 835	80.50	82.65	82.65	45.31%	4.3%	11.1%	9.7%	13.6%	32.2%	29.1%	8	38%	0.64%
iSports	452 374	1 204.99	1 250.61	1 250.61	54.89%	4.3%	10.8%	11.4%	12.3%	30.3%	30.9%	130	40%	0.98%
jDomRDP	79 241 044	226 772.67	230 280.43	230 029.91	46.82%	5.6%	12.6%	11.7%	12.2%	28.0%	30.0%	24 265	37%	2.25%
kSSEGI	4 933 498	13 350.28	13 742.31	13 742.31	48.91%	4.6%	8.9%	10.7%	13.1%	25.5%	37.1%	1 478	38%	3.03%
ISSEGE	(1 056 350)	-0.01	11 887.97	10 787.39	-10.86%	0.2%	9.7%	6.6%	5.5%	49.9%	28.1%	1 277	-9%	-12.33%
mLights	3 431 799	10 248.00	12 509.28	12 509.28	40.42%	1.2%	5.2%	20.4%	3.0%	11.3%	58.8%	1 042	38%	5.72%

The following should be noted in this respect:

- The average Load factor refers to the total kWh per year divided by the sum of the monthly maximum demand in the year times the total hours in the year. (Total kWh for year) ÷ (Sum 12 kVA maximum demands x hours in year).
- The Annual LF refers to the total kWh per year divided by the highest maximum demand in the year times 12 times the total hours in the year. (Total kWh for year) ÷ (Highest maximum demand in year x 12 x hours in year).

- The % values in each of the TOU periods refer to the % of consumption relative to the total consumption.
- The reactive energy refers to the kvarh as calculated in the Eskom Megaflex tariff. (Sum of: kvarh – 30% of kWh for each ½ hour in peak and standard periods).

This data will be used to calculate the load demands of each profile and the kWh's used in the different time periods.

10.4. Network Profile Quantities.

The network profiles calculated above are now further processed. The maximum demand and TOU ratios are required for further analyses and the results obtained are shown in Table 29.

Table 29

NETWORK QUANTITIES	YEAR TOTAL						HIGH SEASON			LOW SEASON			YEAR TOTAL	
BILLING CYCLE	P&S	ENERGY	MAX DEMAND	MAX DEMAND	MAX DEMAND P&S	Monthly KVA LOAD FACTOR	P	S	O	P	S	O	Max	kVA Load factor
MONTH	kvarh	kWh (FOR)	kW	kVA	kVA	%	Wh (FOR)	Wh (FOR)	Wh (FOR)	Wh (FOR)	Wh (FOR)	Wh (FOR)	kVA	LF
Purchases	10 761	392 350 191	819 217.01	824 635.90	824 635.90	66.69%	4%	12%	11%	12%	31%	30%	74 181	60.38%
N2	322 852	388 791 705	776 109.76	794 688.34	794 688.34	66.60%	4%	11%	11%	12%	31%	31%	71 828	61.79%
Total N3	322 852	388 791 705	776 109.76	794 688.34	794 688.34	66.60%	4%	11%	11%	12%	31%	31%	71 828	61.79%
Total N4	320 208	385 608 135	769 754.69	788 181.14	788 181.14	66.60%	4%	11%	11%	12%	31%	31%	71 240	61.79%
Total N5	897 569	251 334 782	515 793.11	528 460.98	528 160.33	65.42%	5%	12%	11%	12%	30%	31%	49 162	58.36%
Total N6	988 827	180 040 531	398 001.63	405 727.20	405 503.27	61.38%	5%	12%	12%	12%	29%	31%	39 995	51.39%

These values have the same meaning as in Table 28.

These values will be used to calculate the peak demands at every point on the network and thus to calculate the per unit R/kVA for each network.

11. RINGFENCING.

Before one can calculate the revenue requirement, a ringfencing study needs to be completed to determine the true costs and revenues and specifically overheads that should be charged to Electricity by the municipality. This means that the trial balance of the municipality and the NERSA D-form figures will be different due to a proper ringfencing process being followed.

Because it is best to do cost functionalization as early as possible in the process, it is done as part of the ringfencing study. In other words, the costs within electricity are identified and then costs are allocated from the various support functions in the municipality towards each of the various functions in electricity.

11.1. Key focus areas

There are a host of practices that affect the accuracy of the cost and revenue of current LG electricity distributors. The following ones will take the key attention:

The focus will firstly be on the larger items and thus the 20% of items that have 80% of the impact.

Services being supplied by Electricity to the rest of the LG where no charge is levied to cover the cost of supplying such service. The services involved here include the following: Electrical maintenance of LG facilities such as water works, sewerage works, buildings, houses etc.

Electricity equipment and other resources being used by the rest of the LG with no charge. This typically includes the following: Heavy vehicles, large machinery, meter readers etc.

Public lighting including streetlights, high mast lights, robots, parking lot lights, etc. This service is considered a LG service and not part of electricity supply although the service is provided by Electricity.

Electricity for own use by LG. Many municipalities have a different set of tariffs for the supply of electricity for use by its own facilities, such as municipal buildings, stores, sewerage supplies, water pumping and

sometimes also for staff. If these tariffs are not cost reflective it has the effect of distorting the true electricity supply cost/revenue and thus surplus. In some cases, an overcharge is made to the LG in the tariff and in other cases an undercharge.

Services provided to Electricity by the LG. Typical services include the following: Meter reading and billing, revenue collection, general accounting and administration, telephones, stores, etc. The extent to which this is done, differs significantly between various distributors. The big problem here is the extent of allocation of these costs made to the electricity department:

- Administration and overheads are allocated in terms of turnover instead of more realistic allocation factors, such as the number of staff, the own costs, area of office space etc. The problem with this is that the purchase cost of electricity is close to 70% of the revenue and the tax (surplus) being levied by the LG on electricity makes up a further approximately 20%. This method overstates the true share of the cost by the electricity department by more than 50%.
- Metering and billing costs should typically be allocated according to the share of the cost of the billing system with the number of transactions or actual processing time. Where the revenue is used as a basis, a misallocation is again made.
- A wide range of other methods are being used to allocate the other costs. There are internationally accepted methods that should be used to allocate the costs to ensure a fair burden on the electricity department.

Funding of capital expenditure. Assets in municipalities are mainly funded directly from profits / retained income and various grants received by the municipality. Some assets are still funded from external loans. The capital expenditure does not form part of the income statement, except in subsequent years when it appears as depreciation.

Government Grant funding. A large portion of LG income is from Government Grants. These are used to subsidise charges to residents but also to fund operating and capital costs. This distorts the normal profitability of departments and complicates the fair allocation of costs and revenues. Proposals will however be made in this respect.

There are a host of practices that affect the accuracy of the cost and revenue of current LG electricity distributors. The focus will firstly be on the larger items and thus the 20% of items that have 80% of the impact. It is one matter to develop a generic methodology to be applied. Things are always different because of the following:

- The way the municipality operates and is structured.
- The availability of data in the required format / level of detail.
- The need to focus on big values that have a significant impact.

11.2. Methodology applied

The process starts with an analysis of the Total Municipal Trial Balance for the completed financial year. These are the figures that are used as the basis for the compilation of the Annual Financial statements.

In analysing the Stellenbosch data the following key steps were followed to achieve accurate ringfencing:

- The data was ordered as follows:
 - The head office, support and administrative functions. These are not considered primary service delivery but act as support to the various line functions and as such the line departments should cover their costs.
 - Community services, the economic/trading services. These are considered the primary service delivery to the community and need to carry all costs of the overheads and service departments.
- The various sub-departments and cost categories are grouped to make viewing practical.
- The various accounts are also grouped to a level that still allows a good understanding of what the exact transactions are which may require adjustment / re-allocation.

This process is illustrated graphically in **Figure 11** below.

Figure 11

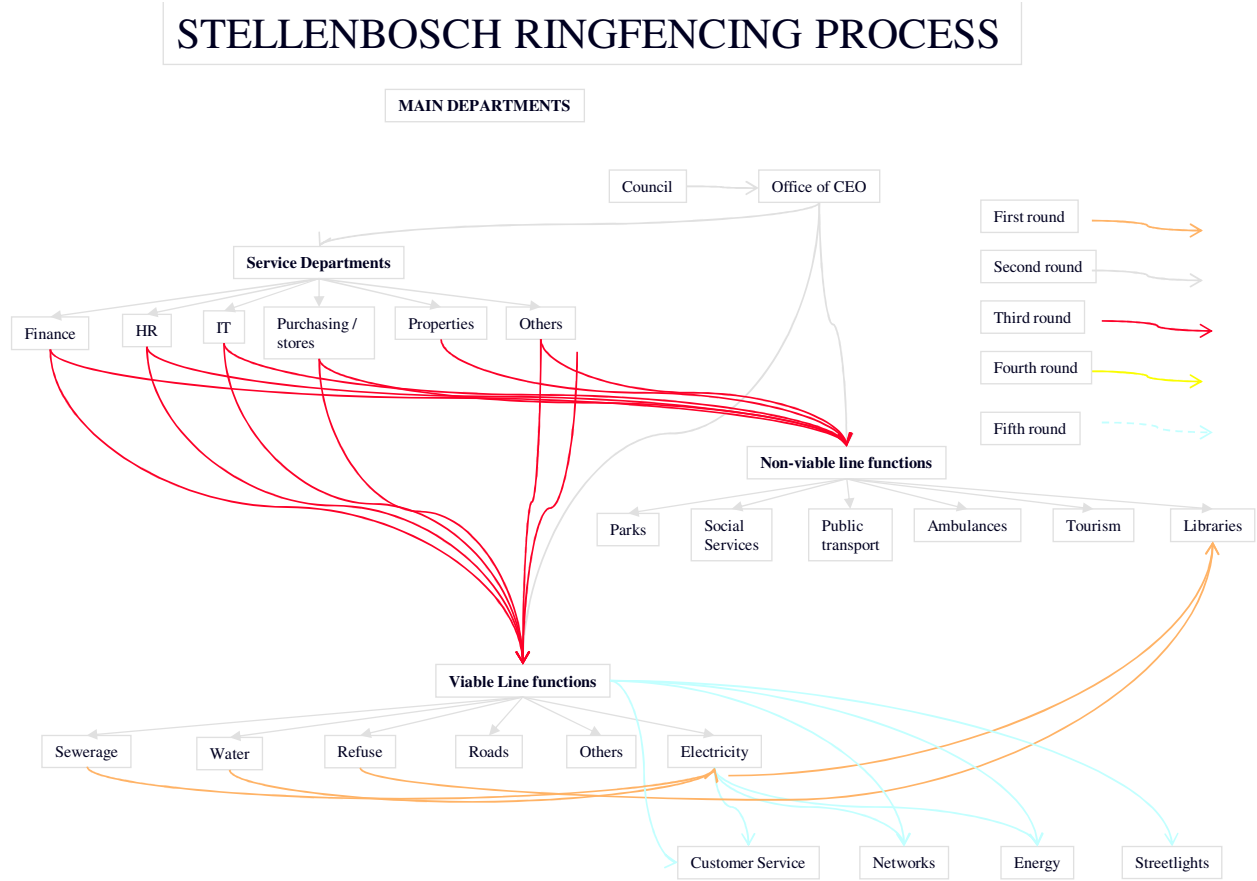


Table 30 shows the trial balance per group before any adjustments.

Table 30

Sum of Actual Balance inc Shadow		Office of the Municipal Manager Total	Strategic And Corporate Services Total	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMEN T Total	Financial Services Total	Community And Protection Services Total	Infrastructure Services						Infrastructure Services Total	Grand Total	
							Services And Project Management Total	ENGINEERING SERVICES	Refuse Removal Total	Roads and traiff Total	Sewerage Network Total	Water Network Total	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES Total		
Row Labels															
Assets		924 884	17 688 761	225 090 563	7 675 252 728	44 048 040	27 938 681	1 649 947	4 135 055	56 899 810	41 225 161	2 815 610	9 834 117	113 260 143	7 535 125 386
Expenditure		21 519 886	181 963 760	87 386 981	166 195 323	297 231 339	217 302 157	39 449 100	124 514 939	108 461 638	126 504 711	158 661 255	627 111 838	1 206 010 694	1 960 349 792
Bad Debts Written Off		-	-	395 817	626 435	79 831 090	-	-	426 880	-	424 045	2 907 507	32 382	41 131 641	84 984 866
Bulk Purchases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	528 011 715	528 011 715	528 011 715
Contracted Services		745 781	9 890 448	8 459 780	34 754 425	24 366 767	13 021 971	3 280 663	65 103 592	22 425 152	10 200 748	3 515 145	12 169 342	129 716 613	207 933 813
Consultants and Professional Services		391 064	5 233 172	3 450 541	4 457 580	226	13 021 971	-	-	-	517 253	557 152	-	14 096 376	27 628 958
Business and Advisory		391 064	235 096	3 127 760	4 436 742	226	13 021 971	-	-	-	-	8 646	-	13 030 617	21 221 504
Infrastructure and Planning		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517 253	548 506	-	1 065 759	1 065 759
Local Cost		-	4 998 076	322 781	20 838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors		74 529	3 890 223	2 477 503	3 718 685	12 545 934	-	-	17 906 971	18 131 848	8 840 665	2 957 991	12 169 342	60 006 818	82 673 692
Artists and Performers		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bore Waterhole Drilling		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering Services		402	88 643	10 843	2 550	11 761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92 513
Employee Wellness		-	4 466	-	-	4 823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 289
Event Promoters		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry		-	-	-	-	4 646 921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 646 921
Gardening Services		-	260 985	-	-	199 396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	460 381
Graphic Designers		56 330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 330
Interior Decorator		-	26 524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 524
Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities		-	3 213 964	664 375	-	2 695 006	-	-	255 689	-	-	-	-	255 689	6 829 034
Maintenance of Equipment		-	25 587	-	-	625 975	225 265	-	85 537	6 488	1 470 756	157 108	-	1 786 543	2 663 370
Maintenance of Unspecified Assets		1 947	139 451	146 081	1 067 409	3 734 819	-	-	11 402 567	18 125 399	3 946 764	2 793 084	5 427 769	41 695 542	46 784 250
Management of Informal Settlements		-	-	1 646 862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 646 862
Medical Services		-	19 652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 652
Pest Control and Fumigation		-	70 951	2 078	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73 118
Plants, Flowers and Other Decorations		-	-	-	-	397 023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397 023
Prepaid Electricity Vendors		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 674 919	6 674 919	6 674 919
Preservation/Restoration/Dismantling/Cleaning Services		-	-	-	-	566 917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566 917
Sewerage Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 163 179	-	-	-	-	6 163 179	6 163 179
Stage and Sound Crew		15 850	-	30 990	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 800
Tracing Agents and Debt Collectors		-	-	-	2 007 251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 007 251
Transportation		-	-	10 500	63 913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outsourced Services		280 188	807 053	2 531 736	26 578 160	11 820 608	3 280 663	47 196 621	4 293 304	842 830	-	-	55 613 419	97 631 163	-
Default		-	-	72 183	-	-	28 963 725	2 490 139	-	1 941 363	4 976 159	-	-	38 371 386	38 443 569
Depreciation and Amortisation		318 832	21 467 683	3 692 307	9 720 550	18 408 108	882 329	5 272 062	45 776 972	34 712 920	35 425 952	35 345 335	157 415 571	211 023 090	-
Intangible Assets		15 971	-	28 624	-	-	217 368	-	992 550	234 971	234 971	6 938	-	1 451 827	1 496 422
Depreciation		302 861	21 467 683	3 663 683	9 720 550	18 408 108	664 961	5 272 062	44 784 427	34 712 920	35 190 981	35 338 397	155 963 744	209 526 628	-
Electrical Infrastructure		114 717	112 776	6 631	4 490 268	18 408 108	384 395	-	133 156	1 034	636	29 262 197	29 781 418	34 505 810	-
Capital Spares		-	-	-	11 534	-	-	-	-	1 069	2	508 106	509 177	520 711	-
HV Substations		-	-	-	-	856 365	-	-	-	132 087	1 034	261 130	261 130	261 130	-
LV Networks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 248 201	10 381 322	11 327 687	-
MV Switching Stations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	6 773 102	6 773 102	-
Power Plants		114 717	112 776	6 631	3 622 369	-	384 395	-	-	-	-	11 471 650	11 856 689	15 713 182	-
Furniture and Office Equipment		32 953	616 151	294 697	2 096 684	793 707	42 532	104 977	53 537	78 626	29 618	147 936	457 226	4 291 618	-
Information and Communication Infrastructure		1 431	116 130	37 031	5 930	40 269	3 713	1 307	1 090 178	783	712	17 005	183 616	384 381	-
Investment Property		-	237 297	-	14 587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251 884	-
Machinery and Equipment		122 432	115 006	89 951	1 701 656	1 834 968	90 538	290 725	307 090	255 451	1 230 579	336 095	2 510 478	6 374 491	-
Other Assets		3 468 631	1 608 777	2 417 426	2 920 207	18 408 108	185	222 916	395 341	99 330	534 267	905 531	1 737 570	12 152 911	-
Roads Infrastructure		43 484	215 083	410 213	1 446 668	1 856 357	67 809	50 233	40 463 449	20	1 621 832	562 285	42 765 638	46 737 393	-
Sanitation Infrastructure		1 087	74 305	-	-	865 384	92 091	167 853	31 761 010	614 572	-	-	32 635 526	33 576 302	-
Solid Waste Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	81 126	73 206	2 492 799	10 727	-	-	-	2 576 732	2 657 588	-
Storm water Infrastructure		-	-	7 974	-	43 918	-	78 202	1 002	-	-	486 964	-	566 168	-
Transport Assets		281 172	164 102	479 444	2 179 447	-	1 010	1 870 160	728 895	159 173	1 894 679	1 682 532	6 336 449	9 440 614	-
Water Supply Infrastructure		10 750 213	291 292	-	635 637	-	43 668	2 080 463	2 386 775	28 691 609	2 590 893	35 793 408	47 470 551	-	-
Employee Related Cost		14 946 931	69 530 689	60 118 435	86 342 209	141 704 434	8 195 176	6 114 778	17 590 252	33 818 278	37 300 652	44 981 603	30 486 980	178 446 824	550 719 340
Salaries, Wages and Allowances		10 340 170	37 572 680	46 616 263	68 748 600	116 123 243	6 918 588	3 768 968	14 777 562	29 711 853	31 241 984	38 455 923	25 356 157	130 241 080	421 699 663
Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land		-	-	-	83 159	-	-	9 904 812	-	22 178 945	7 104 803	5 226 963	44 415 523	44 415 523	44 332 364
Interest Paid		-	-	-	83 159	-	-	9 904 812	-	22 178 945	7 104 803	5 226 963	44 415 523	44 415 523	44 332 364
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 178 945	7 104 803	5 226 963	34 510 710	34 510 710	-
Discounting of Financial Instruments		-	-	-	922 251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	922 251	-
Interest costs non-current Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-	9 904 812	-	-	-	-	-	9 904 812	-
Long Service Awards		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Subsidies Payable		-	-	839 092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	839 092	-
Inventory Consumed		59 132	2 574 348	1 309 279	1 977 828	9 676 053	36 149	71 029	6 194 968	4 306 755	8 600 529	37 276 409	3 804 693	60 290 534	75 787 066
Consumables		59 132	2 063 974	898 515	1 591 686	5 832 831	36 149	62 314	4 527 531	321 136	5 313 630	1 299 359	1 439 515	12 999 635	23 445 664
Housing Stock		-	-	-	345 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345 000	-
Materials and Supplies		-	510 374	410 765	41 141	3 843 222	8 716	1 667 437	3 985 619	3 286 899	4 559 376	2 365 178	15 873 225	20 678 727	-
Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 417 674	-	31 417 674	-
Operating Leases		133 766	11 655 061	852 976	875 203	1 479 525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Cost		5 715 445	46 313 586	1 189 265	30 673 640	21 771 422	53 857	136 568	17 572 234	2 134 481	11 145 508	22 473 679	11 694 528	65 210 855	170 844 530
Achievements and Awards		-	-	-	6 000	6 439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 439
Advertising, Publicity and Marketing		319 041	409 395	241 433	233 165	90 755	50 446	71 732	-	-	-	100 071	222 249	1 516 037	31 417 674
Assets less than the Capitalisation Threshold		2 115	103 348	72 039	20 243	86 179	720	-	32 775	83 372	24 226	21 732	162 824	446 748	-
Bank Charges, Facility and Card Fees		-	-	-	1 578 109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 578 109	-
Bargaining Council		-	4 301 799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 301 799	-
Bursaries (Employees)		-	514 009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	514 009	-
Cleaning Services		184	1 274	-	818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 276	-
Commission		-	-	-	2 419 679	-	-	-	-	-	5 350	-	-	2 419 679	-
Communication		6 224 845	5 196	4 129 888	192 092	-	8 784	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 134	10 566 155
Contribution to Provisions		-	-	5 637 244	15 626 017	-	-	11 653 521	-	3 941 998	18 730 703	2 409 429	36 735 514	57 998 912	-
Deeds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment		-	40 398	-	6 792	-	-	-	-	7 624	-	7 641	1 856	13 408	23 957
External Audit Fees		5 193 706	-	230 179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 413 884
External Computer Service		-	24 047 789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 047 789
Full Time Union Representative		-	55 940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 940	-
Hire Charges		-	397 056	3 100	-	822 399	-	4 145 308	98 174	297 146	332 076	114 734	4		

[illegible]

All the main transactions were analysed and any area where costs / revenues were not transacted correctly were identified. These were checked with the municipality and the required adjustments were made. The trial balance was found to represent the true picture accurately.

Table 31 below shows more details per account for electricity only.

Table 31

TRIAL BALANCE 2021/2022	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES Total	TRIAL BALANCE 2021/2022	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES Total
Row Labels		Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land	5 226 963
Expenditure	627 111 838	Interest Paid	5 226 963
Bad Debts Written Off	373 182	Inventory Consumed	3 804 693
Bulk Purchases	528 011 715	Consumables	1 439 515
Electricity	528 011 715	Standard Rated	172 242
Contracted Services	12 169 342	Zero Rated	1 267 273
Contractors	12 169 342	Materials and Supplies	2 365 178
Maintenance of Equipment	66 654	Operational Cost	11 694 528
(blank)	5 427 769	Advertising, Publicity and Marketing	100 071
Prepaid Electricity Vendors	6 674 919	Assets less than the Capitalisation Threshold	21 732
Depreciation and Amortisation	35 345 335	Contribution to Provisions	2 409 429
Amortisation	6 938	Entertainment	- 1 856
Intangible Assets	6 938	Executive Committee	- 1 856
Licences and Rights	6 938	Hire Charges	114 734
Computer Software and Applications	6 938	Indigent Relief	6 134 237
Depreciation	35 338 397	Licences	186 087
Computer Equipment	74 923	Motor Vehicle Licence and Registrations	186 087
Electrical Infrastructure	29 262 197	Municipal Services	2 358 801
Capital Spares	508 106	Printing, Publications and Books	870
HV Substations	261 130	Professional Bodies, Membership and Subscri	18 692
LV Networks	10 248 201	Travel and Subsistence	5 085
Power Plants	11 471 660	Accommodation	2 700
Furniture and Office Equipment	147 936	Food and Beverage (Served)	2 385
Information and Communication Infrastructu	176 005	Uniform and Protective Clothing	346 647
Machinery and Equipment	336 095	Revenue	- 794 576 260
Other Assets	505 531	Exchange Revenue	- 748 259 085
Housing	488 900	Interest, Dividend and Rent on Land	- 1 484 989
Operational Buildings	16 631	Interest	- 1 484 989
Roads Infrastructure	562 285	Receivables	- 1 484 989
Transport Assets	1 682 532	Operational Revenue	- 868 988
Water Supply Infrastructure	2 590 893	Merchandising, Jobbing and Contracts	- 849 488
Distribution	2 055 604	Recovery Maintenance	- 19 500
Reservoirs	535 289	Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services	- 3 261 746
Employee Related Cost	30 486 080	Development Charges	- 3 261 746
Municipal Staff	30 486 080	Service Charges	- 742 643 362
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	25 366 167	Electricity	- 742 643 362
Allowances	7 259 297	Availability Charges	- 24 269 495
Accommodation, Travel and Incidental	1 982	Connection/Reconnection	- 3 731 395
Cellular and Telephone	152 820	Disconnection/Reconnection Fees	- 3 731 044
Housing Benefits and Incidental	321 073	Temporary Connection Fee	- 352
Essential User	106 206	Electricity Sales	- 717 762 495
Housing Benefits	214 867	Agricultural Low	- 1 017 978
Non-pensionable	53 977	Commercial Conventional (Single Phase)	- 27 043 099
Service Related Benefits	6 154 742	Domestic High	- 252 711 291
Acting and Post Related Allowances	35 119	Conventional	- 67 899 890
Bonus	2 114 659	Prepaid	- 184 811 401
Leave Pay	29 307	Industrial (400 Volts) (Low Voltage)	- 73 433 090
Overtime	1 756 664	Industrial more than 400 less than 11 000 V	- 43 906 278
Non Structured	1 756 664	Sports Grounds/Churches/Holiday/Old-ag	- 89 710
Scarcity Allowance	647 243	Street Lighting	-
Standby Allowance	1 571 751	Time of Use Tariffs	- 319 561 049
Travel or Motor Vehicle	574 704	Meter Compliance Testing	- 1 287
Basic Salary and Wages	18 106 870	Meter Reading Fees	3 134 040
Social Contributions	5 119 913	Notice Revenues	- 12 730
Bargaining Council	10 053	Non-exchange Revenue	- 46 317 175
Group Life Insurance	366 168	Transfers and Subsidies	- 46 317 175
Medical	1 394 046	Capital	- 14 467 664
Pension	3 193 873	Integrated National Electrification Progr	- 13 757 664
Unemployment Insurance	155 774	Provincial Governments	- 710 000
		Equitable Share	- 31 849 510
		Total cost	627 111 838
		Total Revenue	(794 576 260)
		Net	(167 464 422)

Some adjustments have however been made to represent the data more accurately for tariff making purposes. is shown in Table 32.

Table 32

Sum of Actual Balance inc Shadow															
	Office of the Municipal Manager Total	Strategic And Corporate Services Total	PLANNING AND DEVELOPME T Total	Financial Services Total	Community And Protection Services Total	Infrastructure Services								Infrastructure Services Total	Grand Total
						Services And Project Management Total	ENGINEERING SERVICES	Refuse Removal Total	Roads and Traffic Total	Sewerage Network Total	Water Network Total	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES Total			
COST ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562 285.00	-	2 590 893.15	9 287 414.88	-	-	-
Roads Infrastructure									562 285.00			-	562 285.00		-
Water Supply Infrastructure											2 590 893.15	-	2 590 893.15		-
Contribution to Provisions															-
Indigent Relief												6 134 236.83			-
Municipal Services															-
															-
															-
REVENUE ADJUSTMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	5 352 770.50	17 352 350.78	-	-	12 898 121.32	2 523 821.11	6 227 413.34	27 802 575.93	-	-
Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant													13 757 684.49		-
Infrastructure						571 212.98	17 352 350.78			600 000.00			710 000.00		-
Equitable Share													10 073 164.96		-
Development Charges						4 781 557.52				12 298 121.32	2 523 821.11	6 227 413.34	3 261 746.48		-
															-
															-
New Total Cost						297 273 848	21 307 152	39 449 100	124 516 610	109 023 923	129 228 245	161 252 148	617 824 423		1 963 264 800
New Total Revenue						(161 470 787)	(23 204 899)	(34 804 632)	-	(45 910 908)	(133 369 852)	(158 266 640)	(766 773 684)		(2 066 732 341)
New net income						135 803 061	(1 897 747)	4 644 467	-	63 113 016	(4 141 607)	2 985 507	(148 949 261)		(103 467 541)

The following cost adjustments were made:

- Depreciation Roads Infrastructure – this is moved to Roads
- Depreciation Water Supply Infrastructure – this is moved to Water
- Contribution to Provisions – This is provision for bad debt. Although it is considered very high no change is made.
- Indigent Relief – this is Equitable share allocation to Eskom consumers for FBE. This should be a direct allocation from Finance to Eskom and have nothing to do with Stellenbosch electricity supply. It will however be retained here as the equitable share amount exceeds the FBE granted to own consumers.
- Municipal Services – Apparently this is for services provided by other departments to Electricity. No changes made.

The following revenue adjustments were made:

- Integrated National Electrification Programme Grant – This is a capital grant and should off-set capital expenditure – moved to Finance.
- Provincial Infrastructure Grant – This is a capital grant and should off-set capital expenditure – moved to Finance.
- Development Charges – These are supposed to cover the cost of new capacity due to new developments / loads expenditure – moved to Finance.
- Equitable Share – The amount for Free Basic Electricity (FBE) 100 kWh/m is calculated to be equal to R 21 776 345.24 and the amount paid to Eskom for FBE is equal to R6 134 237. The actual equitable share amount paid to Electricity is equal to R31 849 510. An adjustment is thus made to only reflect the actual amounts of FBE paid.

11.3. Overhead cost allocation

The next step is to calculate the fair portion of the municipal overheads that should be covered by the electricity department. It was previously stated that no overhead costs have been allocated to Electricity. The next section does a calculation of a fair amount which should be allocated to all the line functions in the municipality by overhead and service departments. The first step is to calculate the ratios of various possible allocation factors using actual data.

Various ratios were analysed. The problem found was that in many cases the data required was inadequate in terms of not reflecting the required departments or in many cases were all grouped together. It is however believed that these ratios provide a fair means of allocating overhead costs.

The table below then shows the following:

ALLOCATER DATA.

- This refers to the various allocation bases which are to be used.
- The first line shows the data used
- The second line shows the ratio which will be applied in allocating the service department costs to that line department.
- This is calculated by dividing the line department units by the total units of all line departments.

ALLOCATION TO LINE DEPARTMENTS

- This shows the amounts allocated from each service department to the various line departments.
- The first column shows the name of the Service department.
- The second column shows the basis for allocation of the cost. Various basis were considered and inputs from staff were obtained at the workshops. Unfortunately, only those where data was provided could be used.
- The third column shows the percentage of the service department costs to be allocated on the basis.
- The cells in yellow show the amounts allocated from the service department as a (-).
- The other cells show the amounts allocated to each line department.
- The last column shows that the net amounts sum to zero.

NEW NET INCOME

- This shows the new costs / revenue per department after the cost allocations.
- The subsequent new net income.

Table 33 below shows the overhead cost category and the cost allocation ratio that will be used to allocate to the various line functions as well as the % to be applied in respect of each of the factors.

Table 33

ALLOCATION TO LINE DEPARTMENTS		
Audit Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Communication Services Total	Community services	100%
IDP And Strategic Programs Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Liaison Executive Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Municipal Manager Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Public Participation Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Corporate Director Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Councillors Total	Not allocated	0%
Information Technology Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Legal Services Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Municipal Buildings And Structures Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Occupational Safety Total	HR cost	50%
Occupational Safety Total	HR Numbers	50%
Property Management Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
BUILDING CONTROL Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Total	Community development	100%
Housing Administration Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Human Settlements Total	Community development	100%
Informal Settlements Total	Community development	100%
Local Economic Development Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GENERAL	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
TOWN DEVELOPMENT Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
TOWN PLANNING Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Financial Services	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Budget And Treasury Office Total	Revenue	33%
Budget And Treasury Office Total	Number of meter readings	33%
Budget And Treasury Office Total	Outstanding debt	33%
Logistics And Fleet Management Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Special Rating Areas Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%
Supply Chain Management Total	Inventory, contracts & Leases	100%
Engineering overheads	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%

The allocation factors to the various departments are shown in Table 34.

Table 34

Sum of Actual Balance inc Shadow										
	Community And Protection Services Total	Infrastructure Services							Infrastructure Services Total	Grand Total
		Services And Project Management Total	ENGINEERING SERVICES	Refuse Removal Total	Roads and traifi Total	Sewerage Network Total	Water Network Total	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES Total		
ALLOCATER DATA										
Allocation factors to all Line departments										
Total cost (-purchases)	297 273 848	21 307 152	39 449 100	124 516 610	109 023 923	129 228 245	161 252 148	95 946 945		977 997 971
Ratio	30.4%	2.2%	4.0%	12.7%	11.1%	13.2%	16.5%	9.8%		100.0%
Revenue	- 161 470 787	- 23 204 899	- 34 804 632	-	- 45 910 908	- 133 369 852	- 158 266 640	- 772 907 921		- 1 329 935 638
Ratio	12.1%	1.7%	2.6%	0.0%	3.5%	10.0%	11.9%	58.1%		100.0%
Number of customers / bills / vending				29 442		29 442	29 442	29 442		117 767
Ratio	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%		100.0%
Number of meter readings /y				29 442			29 442	4 665		63 549
Ratio	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.3%	0.0%	0.0%	46.3%	7.3%		100.0%
Staff costs	141 704 434	8 195 176	6 114 786	17 550 252	33 818 278	37 300 652	44 981 601	30 486 080		320 151 259
Ratio	44.3%	2.6%	1.9%	5.5%	10.6%	11.7%	14.1%	9.5%		100.0%
Staff numbers	387	19	8	67	94	105	91	79		850
Ratio	45.5%	2.2%	0.9%	7.9%	11.1%	12.4%	10.7%	9.3%		100.0%
Infrastructure Asset values	153 609 789		4 524 664	66 955 884	1 361 719 012	1 264 405 554	1 856 882 252	1 415 785 086		6 123 882 240
Ratio	2.5%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	22.2%	20.6%	30.3%	23.1%		100.0%
Depreciation	18 408 108	-	882 329	5 272 062	45 776 972	34 712 920	35 425 952	35 345 335		175 823 678
Ratio	10.5%	0.0%	0.5%	3.0%	26.0%	19.7%	20.1%	20.1%		100.0%
Outstanding customer debt				858 766		757 314	2 659 017	869 260		5 144 357
Ratio	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	14.7%	51.7%	16.9%		100.0%
Inventory, contracts & Leases	24 366 767	13 021 971	3 280 663	65 103 592	22 425 152	10 200 748	3 515 145	12 169 342		154 083 380
Ratio	15.8%	8.5%	2.1%	42.3%	14.6%	6.6%	2.3%	7.9%		100.0%
Allocation factors of Technical servuces										
Total cost (-purchases)		-		124 516 609.85	109 023 923.36	129 228 244.76	161 252 147.73	95 946 945.07		619 967 871
Ratio				20.1%	17.6%	20.8%	26.0%	15.5%		100.0%

The actual allocations amounts from each of the overhead departments are shown in Table 38 below.
Table 35

										Office of the Municipal Manager Total							
			Audit Total	Communica tion Services Total	IDP And Strategic Programs Total	Liaison Executive Total	Municipal Manager Total	Public Participation Total			Corporate Director Total	Councillors Total	Information Technology Total	Legal Services Total	Municipal Buildings And Structures Total	Occupational Safety Total	Property Management Total

ALLOCATION TO LINE DEPARTMENTS			- 9 335 254.09	- 2 494 330.77	- 4 006 556.38	- 485 471.81	- 5 077 260.20	- 121 012.97	-	- 15 834 156.85	-	- 44 586 711.10	- 7 311 947.74	- 10 538 349.93	- 41 195 894.93	- 14 528 112.02
Audit Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%	- 9 335 254.09													
Communication Services Total	Community services	100%		- 2 494 330.77												
IDP And Strategic Programs Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%			- 4 006 556.38											
Liaison Executive Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%				(485 472)										
Municipal Manager Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%					- 5 077 260.20									
Public Participation Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%						- 121 012.97								
Corporate Director Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%								- 15 834 156.85						
Councillors Total	Not allocated	0%									-					
Information Technology Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%										- 44 586 711.10				
Legal Services Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%											- 7 311 947.74			
Municipal Buildings And Structures Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%												- 10 538 349.93		
Occupational Safety Total	HR cost	50%													- 20 597 947.47	
Occupational Safety Total	HR Numbers	50%													- 20 597 947.47	
Property Management Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%														- 14 528 112.02
NEW COST AFTER ALLOCATION			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 513 794	-	149 623	-	1 202 082	4 128 870
NEW REVENUE											(306 216)		(149 623)		(1 202 082)	(4 128 870)
NEW NET INCOME			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 207 578	-	0	-	(0)	-

Sum of Actual Balance inc Shadow																	
												PLANNING AND DEVELOPMEN T Total	Financial Services				Financial Services Total
			BUILDING CONTROL Total	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMEN T Total	Housing Administratio n Total	Human Settlements Total	Informal Settlements Total	Local Economic Development Total	AND DEVELOPMEN T GENERAL Total	TOWN DEVELOPMEN T Total	TOWN PLANNING Total		Total	Budget And Treasury Office Total	Logistics And Fleet Management Total	Special Rating Areas Total	Supply Chain Management Total

ALLOCATION TO LINE DEPARTMENTS			- 7 675 413.03	- 12 844 597.51	- 14 383 780.73	10 317 058.37	- 6 637 020.30	- 5 420 346.73	- 6 900 836.36	- 6 602 175.91	- 11 664 769.96	-	34 383.36	- 207 342 095.01	- 70 359 775.02	- 6 276 887.37	- 19 002 302.79	
BUILDING CONTROL Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%	- 7 675 413.03															
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Total	Community development	100%		- 12 844 597.51														
Housing Administration Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%			- 14 383 780.73													
Human Settlements Total	Community development	100%				10 317 058.37												
Informal Settlements Total	Community development	100%					- 6 637 020.30											
Local Economic Development Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%						- 5 420 346.73										
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GENERAL	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%							- 6 900 836.36									
TOWN DEVELOPMENT Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%								- 6 602 175.91								
TOWN PLANNING Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%									- 11 664 769.96							
Financial Services	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%											34 383.36					
Budget And Treasury Office Total	Revenue	33%												- 69 114 031.67				
Budget And Treasury Office Total	Number of meter readings	33%												- 69 114 031.67				
Budget And Treasury Office Total	Outstanding debt	33%												- 69 114 031.67				
Logistics And Fleet Management Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%													- 70 359 775.02			
Special Rating Areas Total	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%														- 6 276 887.37		
Supply Chain Management Total	Inventory, contracts & Leases	100%															- 19 002 302.79	
Engineering overheads	Total cost (exc purchases)	100%																
NEW COST AFTER ALLOCATION			23 478	74 000	668 603	12 516 726	-	9 082 246	3 211 037	-	-	-	-	(138 228 063)	5 113 141	1 393 653	(4 909 564)	
NEW REVENUE			(23 478)	(74 000)	(668 603)	(12 516 726)	-	(9 082 246)	(3 211 037)	-	-	-	-	(577 314 056)	(5 113 141)	(1 393 653)	4 909 564	
NEW NET INCOME			(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(715 542 119)	-	-	-	

The allocation from the various overhead departments to the line departments are shown in Table 36 below.

Table 36

Sum of Actual Balance Inc Shadow			Community And Protection Services Total	Infrastructure Services								Infrastructure Services Total	Grand Total
				Services And Project Management Total	ENGINEERING SERVICES	Refuse Removal Total	Roads and traifi Total	Sewerage Network Total	Water Network Total	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES Total			
ALLOCATION TO LINE DEPARTMENTS			114 827 727.84	9 051 698.55	12 524 709.60	85 032 193.80	36 479 337.17	55 162 220.49	121 249 545.37	85 946 184.98	-	-	0.00
Audit Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	2 837 558.96	203 382.51	376 552.28	1 188 544.58	1 040 662.72	1 233 518.41	1 539 195.19	915 839.44			-
Communication Services Total	Community services	100%	2 494 330.77										-
IDP And Strategic Programs T	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	1 217 839.37	87 288.84	161 610.81	510 106.19	446 637.43	529 408.31	660 600.37	393 065.07	-		0.00
Liaison Executive Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	147 564.80	10 576.73	19 582.28	61 809.23	54 118.76	64 148.06	80 044.51	47 627.44	-		0.00
Municipal Manager Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	1 543 292.24	110 615.73	204 799.35	646 425.91	565 995.88	670 886.28	837 137.84	498 106.97	-		-
Public Participation Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	36 783.30	2 636.45	4 881.25	15 407.11	13 490.12	15 990.11	19 952.60	11 872.03	-		-
Corporate Director Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	4 812 975.97	344 970.85	638 695.84	2 015 970.98	1 765 138.53	2 092 254.13	2 610 733.23	1 553 417.31	-		0.00
Councillors Total	Not allocated	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Information Technology Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	13 552 648.95	971 388.37	1 798 475.73	5 676 684.69	4 970 376.54	5 891 487.09	7 351 449.74	4 374 200.00	-		-
Legal Services Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	2 222 551.48	159 301.75	294 939.01	930 941.55	815 111.33	966 167.82	1 205 592.76	717 342.03	-		-
Municipal Buildings And Struc	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	3 203 253.92	229 593.76	425 081.06	1 341 720.17	1 174 779.79	1 392 490.07	1 737 561.44	1 033 869.71	-		0.00
Occupational Safety Total	HR cost	50%	9 117 004.58	527 262.65	393 414.14	1 129 151.17	2 175 806.27	2 399 855.88	2 894 034.08	1 961 418.71	-		0.00
Occupational Safety Total	HR Numbers	50%	9 378 124.32	460 424.71	193 863.03	1 623 602.92	2 277 890.66	2 544 452.33	2 205 192.02	1 914 397.47	-		0.00
Property Management Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	4 415 988.47	316 516.71	586 014.45	1 849 688.15	1 619 545.05	1 919 679.25	2 395 392.77	1 425 287.18	-		-
BUILDING CONTROL Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	2 333 030.98	167 220.38	309 599.96	977 217.17	855 629.22	1 014 194.49	1 265 520.86	752 999.96	-		-
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMEN	Community development	100%	12 844 897.51										-
Housing Administration Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	4 372 117.30	313 372.23	580 192.62	1 831 312.20	1 603 455.48	1 900 607.97	2 371 595.45	1 411 127.49	-		0.00
Human Settlements Total	Community development	100%	10 317 058.37								-		-
Infornal Settlements Total	Community development	100%	6 637 020.30								-		-
Local Economic Development	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	1 647 577.37	118 090.38	218 638.28	690 106.95	604 242.02	716 220.19	893 705.89	531 765.63	-		-
PLANNING AND DEVELOPM	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	2 097 589.40	150 345.07	278 356.18	878 599.73	769 282.02	911 845.42	1 137 808.79	677 009.76	-		0.00
TOWN DEVELOPMENT Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	2 006 808.09	143 838.30	266 309.24	840 574.92	735 988.36	872 381.77	1 088 565.70	647 709.53	-		-
TOWN PLANNING Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	3 545 642.38	254 134.51	470 517.00	1 485 133.56	1 300 349.31	1 541 330.14	1 923 285.39	1 144 377.67	-		0.00
Financial Services	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	10 451.22	749.09	1 386.91	4 377.62	3 832.94	4 543.26	5 669.12	3 373.20	-		-
BudgetAnd Treasury Office T	Revenue	33%	8 391 306.11	1 205 911.08	1 808 725.47	-	2 385 895.85	6 930 958.07	8 224 793.20	40 166 441.88	-		-
BudgetAnd Treasury Office T	Number of meter reading	33%	-	-	-	32 020 020.57	-	-	32 020 020.57	5 073 990.53	-		-
BudgetAnd Treasury Office T	Outstanding debt	33%	-	-	-	11 537 449.92	-	10 174 459.43	35 723 687.00	11 678 435.32	-		-
Logistics And Fleet Manage	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	21 386 671.22	1 532 893.22	2 838 073.15	8 958 056.07	7 843 471.00	9 297 023.61	11 600 908.36	6 902 678.40	-		0.00
Special Railing Areas Total	Total cost (exc purchase	100%	1 907 932.86	136 751.40	253 188.21	799 159.87	699 726.29	829 399.61	1 034 932.18	615 796.95	-		-
Supply Chain ManagementTd	Inventory, contracts & Le	100%	3 005 026.80	1 605 932.01	404 587.15	8 028 887.80	2 765 577.48	1 258 005.29	433 504.57	1 500 781.69	-		-
Engineering overheads	Total cost (exc purcha	100%	-	7 153 952.03	17 169 176.93	4 885 145.99	4 277 323.18	5 069 997.03	6 326 387.17	3 764 275.58	-		-
NEW COST AFTER ALLOCATION			412 101 576	23 204 899	34 804 632	214 433 950	149 780 584	189 460 462	288 828 080	713 669 121			1 963 264 800
NEW REVENUE			(161 470 787)	(23 204 899)	(34 804 632)	-	(45 910 908)	(133 369 852)	(158 266 640)	(772 907 921)			(2 066 732 341)
NEW NET INCOME			250 630 789	-	-	214 433 950	103 869 676	56 090 611	130 561 440	(59 238 800)			(103 467 541)

The resultant trial balance thus shows that all overhead costs have been allocated to the line departments. The net revenue remaining in Budget and treasury and other line departments can be used to cross subsidise those services that make a loss.

The result for electricity department is shown in Table 37 below.

Table 37

ELECTRICITY SUMMARY	Rand
Bad Debts Written Off	373 181.99
Bulk Purchases	528 011 715.18
Prepaid Electricity Vendors	6 674 918.56
Contracted Services (rest)	5 494 423.09
Operational Cost	11 694 528.34
Depreciation and Amortisation	35 345 335.31
Employee Related Cost	30 486 079.72
Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land	5 226 962.96
Inventory Consumed	3 804 693.25
COST ADJUSTMENTS	- 3 153 178.15
ALLOCATION TO LINE DEPARTMENTS	85 126 825.76
Allocation from Technical Services	3 764 275.58
TOTAL COST	712 849 761.60
Interest, Dividend and Rent on Land	- 1 484 988.60
Operational Revenue	- 868 988.28
Service Charges	- 742 643 362.02
Transfers and Subsidies	
Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services	- 3 261 746.48
Capital	- 14 467 664.49
Equitable Share	- 31 849 510.20
REVENUE ADJUSTMENTS	21 668 339.10
Total Revenue	- 772 907 920.97
NET INCOME	- 60 058 159.37

The items are then grouped as per the NERSA requirements as shown in Table 38.

Table 38

RINGFENCED	Rand
Bulk purchase costs	528 011 715
Operating cost	33 612 487
Shared cost	88 891 101
Depreciation	32 192 157
Interest	5 226 963
Repairs & Maintenance	24 542 156
Impairment loss	373 182
Total cost	712 849 762
Revenue	- 772 907 921
Surplus actual	- 60 058 159
Surplus %	7.77%

These figures will be used for the cost of supply calculations.

12. REVENUE REQUIREMENT.

This section calculates the revenue requirement for Stellenbosch using the NERSA method. The calculation of the revenue requirement is shown in Table 39

Table 39

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Table 39

NERSARR	Rand
Bulk	528 011 715.18
Operating cost	33 612 486.76
Shared cost	89 710 460.56
Depreciation	32 192 157.16
Interest	5 226 962.96
Repairs & Maintenance	24 542 156.20
Impairment loss	373 181.99
Sub-total cost	713 669 120.81
Surplus: 15%	107 050 368.12
Revenue requirement	820 719 488.93
Current revenue	772 907 920.97
% Structure increase	6.2%

The following important comments in his respect:

- The shared cost of R88 mill is very high. This represents 93% of own costs excluding bulk purchases.
- Without any shared costs the surplus would be equal to 19%.
- NERSA need to still get their heads around this issue and issue guidelines in this respect.
- NERSA is unlikely to accept this high value. Various options were considered but this issue needs to be further discussed.

Based on this and all the adjustments it is clear that the current Stellenbosch tariffs recover the NERSA formula revenue requirement depending on the treatment of shared costs. It is thus proposed that the next part of the study which relate to tariff structures, not total revenue requirement, be based on the current tariff levels.

13. COST OF SUPPLY

The next step is to allocate the electricity costs between the various cost functions. The table below firstly shows the cost adjustments and then the method used and the actual allocation of cost per function. The next step is to functionalise the various costs between the various cost drivers. The 4 types of functions in electricity namely:

- Purchases
- Networks and
- Customer services.
- Streetlights.

13.1. Cost Categorization

The next step is to classify these costs into the different cost types / drivers. The electricity costs, from a tariff point of view are classified as one of the types below:

- R/kWh in terms of the different TOU periods namely, peak, standard and off-Peak.
- R/kVA costs also separated by dedicated and shared per network.
- R/customer as per customer category.
- Rand / light in the case of streetlight maintenance costs.

The way in which these costs are functionalised / classified is shown in Table 40.

Table 40

COST FUNCTIONALISATION				
		R/kWh	R/kVA	R/Customer
Purchase		All Energy charges levied to munic	All demand and access charges levied to munic	None
Network costs	Capital provision	None	All	None
	Operating and maintenacne	None	All	None
Customer Services		None	None	All

The % values show the estimated % of time that each staff member spends on each of the respective activities are shown in Table 42. This has been developed based on the experience of the Electricity department.

Table 41

ELECTRICITY STAFF		Networks									
		HV		All work related to the HV network: Cables / lines, switching							
		HV/MV		All work related to HV/MV substations including switchgear.							
		MV		All work related to the MV network: Cables / lines, switching							
		MV/LV		All work related to MV/LV substations including switchgear.							
		LV		All work related to LV network up to but excluding Kiosks to consumers.							
		Consumer services		All work relating to the supply to consumers including, kiosks, service connections, breakers, meters and all services such as meter reading, billing, revenue collection, vending, etc..							
		Streetlights		All work relating to provision of streetlights.							
		Energy		Networks					Consumer service	Streetlights	
EMPLOYEE NAME	SURNAME	Energy	HV	HV/MV	MV	MV/LV	LV				
		25%	10%	20%	10%	10%	10%	10%	5%	100%	
PATIENCE NOMBULELO	ZWANE (MATYELI)	25%	10%	20%	10%	10%	10%	10%	5%	100%	
VICTOR	DYUSHA	15%	10%	10%	10%	15%	15%	15%	10%	100%	
DANNY	MURONGA	0%	0%	0%	10%	25%	30%	25%	15%	105%	
FILICIA	SOPAZI	0%	5%	10%	15%	15%	20%	20%	20%	100%	
JEFFREY	WHITELANE	0%	5%	10%	15%	15%	20%	20%	20%	100%	
VUYISWA JEANET	ADAM	0%	5%	10%	15%	15%	20%	20%	20%	100%	
MARTINUS NICOLAAS	SLABBER (FRANSCH)	5%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	20%	5%	100%	
CARLO	GOUWS	5%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	20%	5%	100%	
MAWETHU	MAKELANI	0%	0%	5%	15%	20%	20%	25%	15%	100%	
AYANDA ERNEST	GONGQA	5%	5%	10%	20%	15%	20%	20%	5%	100%	
CHRISTIAAN	JAFTHAS (FRANSCH)	0%	0%	5%	15%	20%	20%	25%	15%	100%	
GERT	JEFTHAS (FRANSCH)	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	5%	100%	
ASHWELL ANDREW	BEUKES	0%	0%	5%	15%	20%	20%	25%	15%	100%	
MALIBUYE	FOKWANA	0%	0%	5%	15%	15%	25%	25%	100%	100%	
ROGER	VAN GRAAN	0%	0%	5%	15%	15%	25%	25%	100%	100%	
LESLEY	BLANKENBERG	0%	0%	5%	15%	15%	25%	25%	100%	100%	
MANUEL	PHILANDER (FRANSCH)	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	5%	100%	100%	
ETTIENE LOUIS PETER	KLAASTE	0%	0%	0%	5%	30%	30%	30%	100%	100%	
WARREN TREVOR	MORKEL	5%	5%	10%	5%	40%	25%	5%	100%	100%	
IAN BARRY	CALVERT	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	30%	30%	100%	100%	
SONWABO ISAAC	MAYEKISO	0%	0%	0%	5%	30%	30%	30%	100%	100%	
ROBERT WILLIAM	LOUW	5%	5%	5%	5%	40%	35%	0%	100%	100%	
KURT	JACOBS	0%	0%	10%	5%	5%	25%	30%	100%	100%	
NONTUTHUZO CONSTANC	GANGILE (GONGOTHA)	0%	0%	5%	20%	20%	20%	15%	100%	100%	
DAVID ISAAC	CUPIDO (DAVID)	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	30%	30%	100%	100%	
LETCHMEE RENE	DAVIDS (LOGGENBERG)	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	35%	35%	10%	100%	
XOLISWA SUSSAN	TOKWE	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	35%	35%	10%	100%	
LOURENS JAKOBUS	DE LANGE	10%	10%	15%	20%	20%	10%	10%	5%	100%	
MERCIA	DAVIDSE	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	35%	35%	10%	100%	
LAMEEZ	CHRISTIANS	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	35%	35%	10%	100%	
GREGORY GARETH	NIMB	5%	5%	10%	20%	20%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
DANIELS	GARNETH	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
DAVID WILLIAM	ARRIES	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
CONSTANT RANDELL	ABRAHAM	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
QUENTIN HAROLD	VAN KERWEL	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	5%	100%	
BRENT SPENCER	SIMMERS	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
FRANSWA JACOBUS	STRYDOM	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
SIVUYISE	TSawe	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
MAXWELL	WILLEMSE	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
GARNETH MARLON	DANIELS	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
WILBUR STEVE	FEBRUARY	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
JEANDRE	PEDRO	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
TYRONE CRAIG	LANGVELDT	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
WANDISA FELICIA	JAXA	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
CLINTON GARTH	ROBERTS	0%	0%	5%	30%	25%	30%	10%	0%	100%	
GILMOUR ADRIAN	SMITH	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	5%	100%	
SANDISO	NDIKA	0%	5%	15%	25%	25%	5%	0%	100%	100%	
MARK JUAN	BENSON	5%	5%	10%	15%	5%	25%	25%	100%	100%	
BERNINE	KWAGO	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	35%	35%	10%	100%	
TERRANCE ALEXANDER	MILES	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
SHELTON RODGER	PETERSEN	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
ABRAHAM	MWEZENI	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
ADRIAN	COBEN	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
NDAKHE JOSEPH	DYOSI	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
THEMBELANI	TINISE	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
MSINDISENI	SIZIBA	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
BAPHIWE	PAKAMILE	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
SIPHELELE	MFULELWA	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
LINDELWA	QOSHA	0%	5%	10%	5%	5%	20%	30%	25%	100%	
PHUMELELE	MACOPOZO	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	5%	100%	
HOWARD JOHN MARCEL	KANNEMEYER	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	5%	100%	
WILLO	OTTO	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	35%	30%	100%	100%	
MTHEHELE	MAFENTILE (MBALI)	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	20%	35%	30%	100%	
CESARE	SCAIOLA	0%	5%	10%	15%	15%	10%	25%	20%	100%	
SIBONGILE	TSHAKA	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	20%	35%	30%	100%	
BONGIWE	MNENO	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	20%	35%	30%	100%	
PHUMZILE	FILE	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	20%	35%	30%	100%	
SIYAMCELA	WAKA	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	20%	40%	30%	100%	
ZOLISA	NGCENI	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	20%	40%	30%	100%	
MPHUMZI	BHOBI	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	20%	40%	30%	100%	
BEREND TIMOTHEUS	WILLEMSE	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	5%	100%	
DILLON SIMON	FARAO	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	5%	100%	
SHAUN ANTONIE	BALIE	0%	5%	10%	15%	20%	20%	25%	5%	100%	
XOLISA	MSUTHU	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	20%	40%	30%	100%	
VUYANI SYDWELL	GXILISHE	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	20%	40%	30%	100%	
		85%	190%	520%	1005%	1055%	1735%	1825%	1090%	7505%	
		1.13%	2.53%	6.93%	13.39%	14.06%	23.12%	24.32%	14.52%	100%	
74		0.838108	1.873418	5.127249	9.909394	10.4023984	17.10726	17.99467	10.7475	74	

Table 42 below shows the calculation of the allocation factors which will be used to allocate the electricity costs to the various categories of costs.

Table 42

ELECTRICITY ALLOCATION RATIOS	Energy	Service and connection Total	HV	HV/MV	MV	MV/LV	LV	Streetlight Total	Electricity Total
Asset provision	1 698 706	11 627 953	620 664	1 917 234	5 467 914	3 970 249	11 559 262	3 710 316	40 572 298
	4.2%	28.7%	1.5%	4.7%	13.5%	9.8%	28.5%	9.1%	100.0%
Depreciation	1 571 975	10 939 626	489 201	1 511 146	4 403 018	3 267 740	9 729 117	3 433 511	35 345 335
	4.4%	31.0%	1.4%	4.3%	12.5%	9.2%	27.5%	9.7%	100.0%
Interest'	126 730	688 327	131 462	406 088	1 064 896	702 509	1 830 145	276 805	5 226 963
	2.4%	13.2%	2.5%	7.8%	20.4%	13.4%	35.0%	5.3%	100.0%
HR numbers	0.84	1.87	5.13	9.91	10.40	17.11	17.99	10.75	74.00
	1.1%	2.5%	6.9%	13.4%	14.1%	23.1%	24.3%	14.5%	100.0%

The categorisation of cost per sub-part of the electricity business is then done as shown in **Table 43**.

Table 43

ELECTRICITY SUMMARY		Energy	Service and connection Total	HV	HV/MV	MV	MV/LV	LV	Streetlight Total	Electricity Total
Bad Debts Written Off	Deduct from revenue									
Bulk Purchases	Energy	528 011 715								528 011 715
Prepaid Electricity Vendors	Consumer services		6 674 919							
Contracted Services (rest)	Asset provision	230 044	1 574 693	84 052	259 638	740 481	537 663	1 565 390	502 462	5 494 423
Operational Cost	Staff numbers	132 450	296 064	810 280	1 566 023	1 643 934	2 703 532	2 843 773	1 698 472	11 694 528
Depreciation and Amortisation	Depreciation ratio	1 571 975	10 939 626	489 201	1 511 146	4 403 018	3 267 740	9 729 117	3 433 511	35 345 335
Employee Related Cost	Staff numbers	345 279	771 799	2 112 293	4 082 413	4 285 518	7 047 748	7 413 337	4 427 692	30 486 080
Interest, Dividends and Rento	Interest ratio	126 730	688 327	131 462	406 088	1 064 896	702 509	1 830 145	276 805	5 226 963
Inventory Consumed	Asset provision	169 213	1 177 579	52 659	162 665	473 956	351 751	1 047 276	369 595	3 804 693
COST ADJUSTMENTS	Rev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 153 178
ALLOCATION TO LINE DEPA	Total cost - purchases	2 490 143	14 935 000	3 557 724	7 722 663	12 192 919	14 125 659	23 617 659	10 352 867	85 946 185
Allocation from Technical Serv	Total cost - purchases	107 489	640 345	159 009	343 440	534 893	626 798	1 033 173	456 978	3 764 276
TOTAL COST		533 185 038	37 698 351	7 396 682	16 054 076	25 339 616	29 363 399	49 079 870	21 518 382	706 621 020

The following points are of note:

- There is a small portion of customer services costs which can be classified in R/kWh. The problem is that the true cost really depends on the number of customers and not the amount of kWh purchased. All customer services costs are therefore classified as R/Customer.
- A portion of the Eskom costs relate to the demand or maximum capacity taken from the network. This will be classified as such later on in the process of detailed cost calculations.

These costs will now be used as a basis for the detailed cost calculations to follow.

13.2. Cost allocation: phase 1

The next step is to allocate the support costs (operations, maintenance and administration) relating to the networks and technical customer services. The operating costs per different cost type, network and customer category are shown in Table 44.

Table 44

STELLENBOSCH							
OPERATING COST SEPARATION							
			Opex				
					To calc ratio of Opex	Network	
						Capex	Labour ratio
ENERGY/DSM			3 332 907		N0		
NETWORK SUPPORT COST TOTAL			101 949 437		Energy	N1	6 894 380 0.0%
CUSTOMER SERVICES TOTAL			25 084 217		HV	N2	3 869 012 0.0%
LIGHTING			17 498 543		HV/MV	N3	11 951 400 0.0%
TOTAL			147 865 104		MV	N4	32 606 739 0.0%
					MV to LV	N5	22 554 771 0.0%
Direct Network support	Direct				LV	N6	62 256 267 0.0%
	% shared support	100%	101 949 437				
					TOTAL		140 132 568 0.0%
		Adjust Factor	Initial	New ratio	ALLOCATED SUPPORT		
N0							
N1	Energy	100%	3 332 907	2.71%	3 332 907		
N2	HV	100%	6 731 918	5.48%	6 731 918		
N3	HV/MV	100%	14 000 615	11.40%	14 000 615		
N4	MV	100%	19 474 781	15.86%	19 474 781		
N5	MV to LV	100%	25 098 572	20.44%	25 098 572		
N6	LV	100%	36 643 551	29.84%	36 643 551		
LIGHTING		100%	17 498 543	14.25%	17 498 543		
	TOTAL		122 780 887	100.00%	122 780 887		
Customer service direct			25 084 217				
	% shared support	0%	-	Total			
	Service connection / Metering share		50.0%	12 542 108			
	Billing share		25.0%	6 271 054			
	Customer service share		25.0%	6 271 054			
			100.00%	25 084 217			
Service connection / Metering Revenue requirement				12 542 108			
Metering	Meter capex RR	Customers	Equivalent meter cost weight	Equivalent single phase meters	Portion of metering opex	Opex R/y	Metering: Capex and Opex
1 PH kWh Pre-paid	10 125 176	27 634	1.50	41 451	80.17%	10 054 480	20 179 656
3 PH kWh Pre-paid	418 488	879	2.50	2 196	4.25%	532 776	951 264
1 PH kWh	376 349	2 943	1.00	2 943	5.69%	713 952	1 090 300
3 Ph kWh	212 227	1 261	2.00	2 523	4.88%	611 959	824 185
3 TOU	103 217	349	5.00	1 743	3.37%	422 765	525 981
3 PH TOU & ct's	404	1	10.00	10	0.02%	2 426	2 829
TOU RMU & CT/VT's	379 012	55	15.00	825	1.60%	200 113	579 125
TOU at HV sub With CB	13 082	1	15.00	15	0.03%	3 638	16 721
SUB-TOTAL	11 627 953	33 123	52	51 707	100.00%	12 542 108	24 170 062
Billing/ cust.service	Equivalent cost weight	Number of customers	Equivalent < 50 kW customers	Billing/cust.serv. cost R/y	R/cust/m	12 542 108	
Small <50 kVa	1	32718	32 718	12 166 475	30.99		
Medium <500 kVa	5	195	975	362 412	154.94		
Large <2000 kVa	10	2	18	6 611	309.89		
Very large >2000kVa	20	1	18	6 611	619.77		
	Total	32915	33 728	12 542 108			
Sub-Total							25 084 217
GRAND TOTAL							147 865 104

The following should be noted in this respect:

- The operating costs are as per the ringfenced trial balance.
- The network costs are then allocated as follows:
 - According to the Network capital revenue requirement at first pass.
 - These figures are then adjusted based on inputs from staff to reflect the real case of support costs per network.
- The customer services costs are then split between:
 - Metering according to different connections and metering.
 - This is done by giving a weighting to each of the types of connections. The following in this respect:
 - This is a difficult number to determine because records are not kept of difference in these costs.
 - This has been done based on experiences elsewhere and inputs from staff.
 - An example is the amount of come backs that have been experienced with pre-payment meters compared with conventional 1 phase meters.
 - Another example is that the Bulk meters are not read by normal meter readers but by the Distribution staff.
 - The effective cost per meter is thus calculated.
 - Billing and customer services according to size of customer.
 - This is again done by giving a weighting to each size of customer. The following should be noted in this respect:

- This is one of the most difficult assumptions because records are not kept of customer service costs per size of customer.
 - This has been done based on experiences elsewhere and inputs from staff.
 - An example is that a customer > 50 kVA is a 3 phase customer which means there is a more sophisticated meter or 3 single phase meters that need to read and thus 3 readings to be entered into the billing system compared with only one for a customer < 50 kVA which are mostly 1 phase customers.
 - Staff also indicated that bigger customers have more queries on their electricity bills, and they thus spend more time on them.
 - These assumptions are subjective but the best available considering the staff inputs.
- The effective cost per size of customer is then calculated.

13.3. Cost allocation: phase 2

Stellenbosch purchases all its energy from Eskom on TOU at Megaflex.

For these reasons the Megaflex tariff will be used as a basis to calculate the cost of supply and specifically the energy costs and unit rates.

The summary of the relevant Megaflex LG rates is shown in Table 45.

Table 45

Megaflex			2022/2023
> 900km			
≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	Transmission network access	R/kVA/m	R 12.42
	Network access charge:	R/kVA/m	R 8.65
	Network demand High:	R/kVA/m	R 16.00
	Network demand Low:	R/kVA/m	R 16.00
TOU: High Demand Season (June -Aug)	Peak	c/kWh	R 481.44
	Standard	c/kWh	R 145.83
	Off-peak	c/kWh	R 79.21
TOU: Low Demand Season (Sept-May)	Peak	c/kWh	R 157.03
	Standard	c/kWh	R 108.08
	Off-peak	c/kWh	R 68.54
Electrification and rural		c/kWh	R 11.73
Affordability		c/kWh	R 0.00
Urban low voltage subsidy charge [R/kVA/m]		R/kVA/m	R 21.18
Reliability service		c/kWh	R 0.55
REACTIVE ENERGY (c/kvarh)	High Demand	c/kvarh	R 21.19
	Low demand	c/kvarh	R 0.00

These values will be used as the initial per unit energy and Demand / Access charges.

13.4. Cost allocation: phase 3

The next step is to add the capital cost to the operating costs and then allocating it to the various cost drivers as is shown in Table 46. The cost of the actual streetlights plus overheads is allocated on a per light basis.

Table 46

STELLENBOSCH														
CATEGORISED TOTAL COST														
ENERGY											528 011 715			
Eskom											528 011 715.18			
Capex														
Opex														
TOTAL NETWORK COSTS														
ALLOCATION RATIOS														
TOTAL COST														
(System peak week demand)														
				TOTAL	Cost	CAPEX	SUPPORT				TOTAL COST			
				CAPEX	Type	Deman	Units	PODs	Deman	Units	PODs	Demand	Units	PODs
		N0		0	R/y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0	0	0
Energy	Energy	N1	1 292 854	3 332 907	R/y	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0	4 625 761	0
HV	HV	N2	725 528	6 731 918	R/y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	7 457 446	0	0
HV/MV	HV/MV	N3	2 241 160	14 000 615	R/y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	16 241 776	0	0
MV	MV	N4	6 114 508	19 474 781	R/y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	25 589 289	0	0
MV to LV	MV to LV	N5	4 229 535	25 098 572	R/y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	29 328 106	0	0
LV	LV	N6	11 674 472	36 643 551	R/y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	48 318 023	0	0
Lights	Lights	N7	2 823 853	17 498 543	R/y	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0	0	20 322 396
					R/y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0	0	0
					R/y	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0	0	0
			29 101 911	122 780 887								126 934 641	4 625 761	20 322 396
Service connection / Metering Revenue requirement														
Metering														
Meter capex RR Opex R/y														
Total cost R/Y														
1 PH kWh Pre-paid 6 995 751 10 054 480 17 050 231														
3 PH kWh Pre-paid 289 144 532 776 821 920														
1 PH kWh 358 309 713 952 1 072 260														
3 Ph kWh 202 054 611 959 814 012														
3 TOU 98 269 422 765 521 033														
3 PH TOU & ct's 384 2 426 2 810														
TOU RMU & CT/VT's 360 844 200 113 560 957														
TOU at HV sub With CB 12 455 3 638 16 094														
- - 0														
- - 0														
SUB-TOTAL 8 317 210 12 542 108 20 859 318														
Billing/ cust.service														
-														
-														
R/y														
Small <50 kVa 12 166 475 12 166 475														
Medium <500 kVa 362 412 362 412														
Large <2000 kVa 6 611 6 611														
Very large >2000kVa 6 611 6 611														
Total 12 542 108 12 542 108														
37 419 120 147 865 104 713 295 939														

The following should be noted in this respect:

- The streetlight maintenance costs are allocated per streetlight.
- All network costs are allocated on the R/kVA basis.
- All customer costs are allocated on the R/customer/month basis.

Based on experience the non-co-incidental peak demand method was used as basis to allocate all network costs to customer categories.

The total costs have to be divided by the total number of units applicable to that cost. The units required for this purpose should be derived from the network load and customer details.

To be able to allocate the network costs as a per unit cost (R/kVA), the kVA for each network is required. This was calculated by building up the total load profile of each network starting at LV and working up to the high voltages. It must be noted that the Purchase values differ from the billing data as it is calculated from the load profile data.

The allocation units to be used are shown in Table 47. The network kVA and kWh quantities were obtained from the Quantities tables. The sales data was obtained from the sales data.

Table 47

STELLENBOSCH					
TOTAL ALLOCATION UNITS					
NETWORK					
(System peak week			kVA	kWh	PODs
			kVA	kWh	PODs
		N0	794 688	388 791 705	
Energy	Energy	N1	794 688	388 791 705	
HV	HV	N2	794 688	388 791 705	
HV/MV	HV/MV	N3	794 688	388 791 705	
MV	MV	N4	788 181	385 608 135	
MV to LV	MV to LV	N5	528 461	251 334 782	Total
LV	LV	N6	405 727	180 040 531	
Lights	LV	N6			9 659
		N5/6			
GRAND TOTAL					9 659
Metering					
Metering					
1 PH kWh Pre-paid		27 634			
3 PH kWh Pre-paid		879			
1 PH kWh		2 943			
3 Ph kWh		1 261			
3 TOU		349			
3 PH TOU & ct's		1			
TOU RMU & CT/VT's		55			
TOU at HV sub With CB		1			
		0			
SUB-TOTAL		33 123			
Billing/ cust.service		0			
Small <50 kVa		32 718			
Medium <500 kVa		195			
Large <2000 kVa		2			
Very large >2000kVa		1			
Total		32 915			

The next step is to calculate the unit costs. This is done by dividing the total cost per category by the relevant units. The results are shown in Table 48.

Table 48

STELLENBOSCH						
COST PER UNIT						
NETWORK						
(System peak week demand)				kVA	kWh	PODs
				All	c/kWh	R/PODs
		N0		0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	Energy	N1		0.00	0.012	0.00
HV	HV	N2		9.38	0.00	0.00
HV/MV	HV/MV	N3		20.44	0.00	0.00
MV	MV	N4		32.47	0.00	0.00
MV to LV	MV to LV	N5		55.50	0.00	0.00
LV	LV	N6		119.09	0.00	0.00
Lights	LV	N6		119.09	0.00	175.33
GRAND TOTAL						
Metering		R/C/m				
1 PH kWh Pre-paid		51				
3 PH kWh Pre-paid		78				
1 PH kWh		30				
3 Ph kWh		54				
3 TOU		125				
3 PH TOU & ct's		234				
TOU RMU & CT/VT's		850				
TOU at HV sub With CB		1341				
NA		0				
AVERAGE		52				
Billing/ cust.service						
		R/C/m				
Small <50 kVa		31				
Medium <500 kVa		155				
Large <2000 kVa		310				
Very large >2000kVa		620				
NA		0				
AVERAGE		32				

The costs obtained up to now reflect the cost of every separate network segment. To have a more practical set of charges these must be set for every network supply position stating the total charges at each point. This involves the network cost closest to the supply position plus all the networks up to that point plus the losses incurred in the networks up to that point. The values stated therefore reflect the total per unit cost of supply at that network supply point. The resultant costs are shown in Table 49.

Table 49

STELLENBOSCH			2021/2022		Eskom adjust		0.00%
COSTS PER TARIFF COST CATEGORY					Cost increase		4.5%
					+ Surplus		7.7%
FOR ALL LOAD FACTORS							
			Access	Demand	Peak	Standard	Off-peak
HIGH SEASON	Access / Demand	R/kVA/m	22.68	40.03			
	Energy	c/kWh			5.1834	1.5701	0.8528
LOW SEASON	Access / Demand	R/kVA/m	22.68	40.03			
	Energy	c/kWh			1.6907	1.1636	0.7379
	Super Peak	c/kvarh			-	-	
Fixed charges (R/m)		R/m					
Reactive energy - Hi	Total excess for year	c/kvarh	0.2281				
Transmission network		R/m					
National levies		c/kWh	0.1322				
TOTAL COSTS PER SUPPLY POSITION			Acc %	Acc	DM		
Total Network Charges (including losses)			30%	R/KVA/m	R/KVA/m	c/kWh	R/pod/m
		Total losses		All	All	All	
S0		0.00%	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
S1	Non-Tech	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
S2		0.00%	10.53	3.16	7.37	0	0.00
S3		0.98%	33.45	10.03	23.41	0	0.00
S4		2.64%	70.22	21.07	49.16	0	0.00
S5		4.65%	133.49	40.05	93.44	0	0.00
S6		8.77%	269.69	80.91	188.79	0	0.00
S7 Lights		8.8%	269.69	80.91	188.79	0	175.33
Metering	R/C/m						
1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	57.67						
2;3 PH kWh Pre-paid	87.44						
3;1 PH kWh	34.05						
4;3 Ph kWh	60.32						
5;3 TOU	139.71						
6;3 PH TOU & ct's	262.66						
7;TOU RMU & CT/VT's	953.32						
8;TOU at HV sub With CB	1504.28						
9;NA	0.00						
10;0	0.00						
AVERAGE	58.86						
Billing/ cust.service	0						
	R/C/m						
1;Small <50 kVa	35						
2;Medium <500 kVa	174						
3;Large <2000 kVa	348						
4;Very large >2000kVa	695						
5;NA							
NA	36						

The following should be noted in this respect:

- Own costs increase by CPI.
- The surplus is the actual surplus.
- The surplus reflects the current surplus which NERSA would allow under normal circumstances.
- The R/kVA costs are split here between the dedicated and shared portion as follows:
 - Dedicated refers to networks which cannot really be shared with other customers. For example, if a development is done based on a particular after diversity maximum demand (ADMD) and supplies to various small and large customers are installed, if customers change their loads the costs do not change, and these networks cannot be used to supply other customers and thus are considered dedicated.
 - Assumptions about this is subjective but also reflects the realities in each municipality. Where there is ongoing growth and customers continue to use the power installed this is not a problem.

- In areas where economic growth is bad and customers reduce their demands, the risk of revenue loss is higher to municipalities as there are less customers to share the unused capacity with.
 - Because of the higher Access demand values, the split is set at 30%.
- These values show the total network costs at each position on the network including the costs and losses of all higher voltage networks up to that point. In other words when a demand of say 10 kVA is incurred at a LV point of supply, the demand at the point of purchase which is increased by the total losses up to that point. Losses thus effect the network and energy costs.
- It is important to note that these are per unit values. For example, the energy costs for each profile will be calculated by using the Eskom energy rates, plus the losses up to each relevant network multiplied by the % of kWh in each TOU period multiplied by the total number of kWh for that profile.
- The Eskom and own network costs are calculated by:
 - Multiplying the sum of the monthly maximum demands by that profile by the Eskom maximum demand and own maximum demand per unit costs.
 - Multiplying the highest annual maximum demand by the Eskom access charge plus losses and the own Access costs.

Before one can go from the costs per tariff cost category to costs per tariff, we need to know the statistics of the loads associated with the various tariffs. Representative load profiles were calculated from available data. These were then analysed and the necessary details calculated under the load profile section.

The following comments in this respect:

- The quantities shown represents the quantities associated with each representative load profile at the relevant network where it is supplied from.
- For example, the kWh represents the kWh used by streetlights supplied from the LV network. The Sum of maximum demands represents the sum of the sum of the 12 highest maximum demands incurred on the network, the Annual maximum demands is the highest maximum demand that Streetlight supplies placed on the network in the year.
- Because the individual maximum demand method is used, the maximum demand values of each profile are used irrespective of when it was incurred.
- These quantities will be used to calculate the per unit charges.

The next step is to now calculate the various per unit charges which should apply in respect of the different customer, network and energy charges relevant to the various periods. This makes use of:

- The position at which the customer is supplied to determine:
 - the R/kVA network costs plus R/kVA Eskom costs.
 - the losses % to be added to Energy and Eskom Demand/Access.
- The type of metering and size of supply to determine the metering and billing / customer service costs.

This is shown in Table 50.

Table 50

STELLENBOSCH					
30/06/2021					
	347	2021/2022			
TARIFF CODE	Capacity (Amps)	Sub Category	Profile	Meter	Size
Domestic: Life Line PP	30	S6	jDomFDP	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	30	S6	jDomFDP	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	30	S6	jDomFDP	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	30	S6	gReside	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	30	S6	gReside	3;1 PH kWh	1;Small <50 kVa
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export	30	S6	kSSEGLm	5;3 TOU	1;Small <50 kVa
Commercial: Life Line 20 Amp PP	40	S6	fCommer	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP	40	S6	fCommer	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	50	S6	fCommer	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph	40	S6	fCommer	3;1 PH kWh	1;Small <50 kVa
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	120	S6	fCommer	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM5) SSEG	120	S6	kSSEGLm	5;3 TOU	1;Small <50 kVa
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase	90	S6	eAgricu	4;3 Ph kWh	2;Medium <500 kVa
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export	60	S6	eAgricu	5;3 TOU	2;Medium <500 kVa
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp	30	S5	eLPU LV	5;3 TOU	2;Medium <500 kVa
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG	60	S5	kSSEGLm	5;3 TOU	2;Medium <500 kVa
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)	60	S4	bLPU MV	7;TOU RMU & CT/VT's	3;Large <2000 kVa
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND 2.1) : SSEG	90	S4	kSSEGLm	7;TOU RMU & CT/VT's	3;Large <2000 kVa
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)	180	S6	mLights	9;NA	5;NA
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)	180	S4	fCommer	4;3 Ph kWh	1;Small <50 kVa
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)	180	S5	dMunicS	5;3 TOU	2;Medium <500 kVa
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)	90	S6	jDomFDP	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)	0	S6	hNPAsss	2;3 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)	0	S6	hNPAsss	1;1 PH kWh Pre-paid	1;Small <50 kVa
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)	0.9	S5	iSports	5;3 TOU	2;Medium <500 kVa
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOU1	0.9	S5	cLPU LV	6;3 PH TOU & ct's	2;Medium <500 kVa
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOU1 SSEG	40	S5	kSSEGLm	6;3 PH TOU & ct's	2;Medium <500 kVa
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOU2	20	S4	bLPU MV	7;TOU RMU & CT/VT's	3;Large <2000 kVa
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOU2 SSEG	60	S4	kSSEGLm	7;TOU RMU & CT/VT's	3;Large <2000 kVa
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	0	S6	eLPU LV	6;3 PH TOU & ct's	2;Medium <500 kVa
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	0	S5	bLPU MV	7;TOU RMU & CT/VT's	2;Medium <500 kVa
Availability	0	S6	gReside	9;NA	5;NA
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)	0	S6	iSSEGLx	5;3 TOU	1;Small <50 kVa

The resultant costs per tariff broken up in all the different components are shown in Table 51.

Table 51

STELLENBOSCH		CHARGES APPLICABLE FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR						HIGH SEASON CHARGES				LOW SEASON CHARGES			
30/06/2021		2021/2022 TARIFF RATES						Months in year. 3,000				Months in year. 9,000			
TARIFF CODE	347	C u / R	Basic	Access	MD (aLL hours)	ALL Energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	Reactive energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	Reactive energy	
			RPOS/m	RkVA/m	RkVA/m	R kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kvarh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kvarh	
Domestic: Life Line PP			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph			80.352	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export			203.739	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Commercial: Life Line 20 Amp PP			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph			80.352	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Commercial: Renewable Energy (COM5) SSEG			203.739	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase			273.381	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export			366.095	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp			366.095	76.666	163.119	0.138	5.425	1.643	0.893	0.2118	1.769	1.218	0.772		
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG			366.095	76.666	163.119	0.138	5.425	1.643	0.893	0.2118	1.769	1.218	0.772		
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)			1 519.145	52.439	106.894	0.136	5.320	1.611	0.875	0.2118	1.735	1.194	0.757		
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG			1 519.145	52.439	106.894	0.136	5.320	1.611	0.875	0.2118	1.735	1.194	0.757		
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)			-	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)			111.024	52.439	106.894	0.136	5.320	1.611	0.875	0.2118	1.735	1.194	0.757		
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)			366.095	76.666	163.119	0.138	5.425	1.643	0.893	0.2118	1.769	1.218	0.772		
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NP01)			175.332	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NP02)			175.332	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SP01)			107.935	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SP02)			366.095	76.666	163.119	0.138	5.425	1.643	0.893	0.2118	1.769	1.218	0.772		
Time of Use (Low Voltage<80Amp) TOU1			509.664	76.666	163.119	0.138	5.425	1.643	0.893	0.2118	1.769	1.218	0.772		
Time of Use (Low Voltage<80Amp) TOU1 SSEG			509.664	76.666	163.119	0.138	5.425	1.643	0.893	0.2118	1.769	1.218	0.772		
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOU2			1 519.145	52.439	106.894	0.136	5.320	1.611	0.875	0.2118	1.735	1.194	0.757		
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOU2 SSEG			1 519.145	52.439	106.894	0.136	5.320	1.611	0.875	0.2118	1.735	1.194	0.757		
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh			509.664	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh			1 316.199	76.666	163.119	0.138	5.425	1.643	0.893	0.2118	1.769	1.218	0.772		
Availability			-	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)			203.739	131.579	290.631	0.144	5.638	1.708	0.928	0.2118	1.839	1.266	0.803		

The consumption values of the various customer categories were previously calculated. These quantities are broken up into the detailed cost categories and not billing quantities. This is done by using the representative load profile, load factor and consumption per TOU period.

- The ratio of consumption Peak, Standard, Off-peak
- and the load factors of the different representative load profiles
- are obtained from the representative load profile quantities.

The consumption quantities per TOU period are shown in Table 52.

The following should be noted in this respect:

- The kVA for small customers represents the total maximum kVA placed on the network and not the actual installed capacity of customers. The peak values are calculated from the representative load profile quantities. This corresponds to using the individual maximum demand method for allocating network costs. If the average and access method was used, these values would be slightly different.
- The subsidised quantities: Basic and Free Basic Electricity (FBE) quantities are removed as we calculate costs.
- These quantities have been adjusted so that the same revenue as before is generated.

Table 52

STELLENBOSCH		QUANTITIES CHARGEABLE FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR				HIGH SEASON QUANTITIES				LOW SEASON QUANTITIES			
CONSUMPTION		Number of POD's	Highest MD in year	Σ MDs all hours / 12	ALL Energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	Reactive energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off-Peak	Reactive energy
TARIFF CODE	us	POD's	kVA	kVA	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kvarh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kvarh
Domestic: Life Line PP		10 701	10 215	97 610	33 359 458	1 860 956	4 201 119	3 896 237	751 976	4 078 102	9 326 204	9 996 841	
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp		11 121	12 392	118 412	40 468 593	2 257 539	5 096 406	4 726 552	912 227	4 947 174	11 313 683	12 127 239	
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m		1 987	6 014	54 536	23 653 580	1 072 686	2 968 007	2 622 656	14	2 864 074	6 912 302	7 013 856	
Domestic: Regular PP 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph		3 607	8 164	74 038	32 110 919	1 456 225	4 029 218	3 631 896	20	3 888 124	9 383 796	9 521 660	
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export		13	59	548	195 677	9 075	17 451	20 928	5 938	25 581	49 995	72 647	
Commercial: Life Line 20 Amp PP		30	51	310	102 616	4 063	11 608	9 988	1 676	12 746	33 886	30 525	
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP		8	52	320	106 210	4 197	11 991	10 318	1 731	13 167	35 005	31 533	
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph		717	5 778	35 368	11 732 617	463 633	1 324 631	1 139 756	191 206	1 454 512	3 866 809	3 483 275	
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph		536	5 289	32 378	10 740 564	424 431	1 212 627	1 043 384	175 039	1 331 526	3 539 851	3 188 746	
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commercial: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG		7	61	569	203 296	9 429	18 130	21 743	6 169	26 577	51 942	75 476	
Agricultural: Regular 80 Amp 3 phase		42	424	3 785	1 774 877	63 354	165 450	162 792	62 465	217 427	566 401	599 454	
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export		3	33	290	136 151	4 860	12 692	12 488	4 792	16 679	43 449	45 984	
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp		185	6 075	55 294	23 892 434	943 457	2 604 254	2 298 270	26 742	3 004 698	7 862 546	7 179 209	
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG		3	42	390	139 300	6 461	12 423	14 898	4 227	18 211	35 591	51 716	
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2) SSEG		18	3 412	33 576	16 141 289	618 351	1 593 484	1 555 374	6 056	2 046 630	5 141 292	5 186 158	
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2.1) SSEG		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)		15	971	10 836	3 197 371	39 783	166 691	653 239	182 843	95 877	361 231	1 880 549	
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)		50	336	2 054	681 511	26 931	76 944	66 205	11 107	84 488	224 611	202 333	
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)		21	2 278	23 474	12 160 593	450 973	1 222 262	1 421 332	22 767	1 320 249	3 529 790	4 215 988	
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)		2	1	6	2 154	120	271	252	49	263	602	646	
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP/SARS Approved (NPO2)		4	7	72	23 779	1 030	2 649	2 300	153	3 227	7 652	6 921	
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)		14	17	171	56 437	2 444	6 288	5 460	362	7 658	18 161	18 426	
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)		4	105	911	365 035	15 544	39 559	41 776	3 590	44 720	110 502	112 935	
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOL1		134	11 015	100 253	43 319 203	1 710 575	4 721 755	4 166 978	48 485	5 447 797	14 255 526	13 016 573	
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOL1 SSEG		6	450	4 210	1 503 183	69 717	134 055	160 768	45 617	196 512	384 060	558 071	
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOL2		35	23 863	234 843	112 898 133	4 324 977	11 145 414	10 878 860	42 354	14 314 889	35 960 091	36 273 902	
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOL2 SSEG		2	765	7 156	2 555 032	118 501	227 859	273 265	77 537	334 020	652 806	948 581	
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Availability		6 282	15 076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		35 545	112 944	891 414	371 520 214	15 859 315	41 023 236	39 237 716	2 585 141	45 794 927	113 687 781	115 837 242	

The total costs per tariff were then calculated by applying the consumption quantities (for the specific tariff and the relevant load profile, network, meter type and customer size), to the costs per tariff cost category as shown in Table 53.

Table 53

STELLENBOSCH		REVENUES FROM CHARGES APPLICABLE FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR												HIGH SEASON REVENUES				LOW SEASON REVENUES				COST											
C	u	Basic				Access				MD(all hours)				ALL Energy				Energy Peak		Energy Standard			Energy Off-Peak		Reactive energy		Energy Peak		Energy Standard		Energy Off-Peak		Reactive energy
		Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	
TOTAL COSTS																																	
TARIFF CODE																																	
Domestic: Life Line PP																																	
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp																																	
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m																																	
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m																																	
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph																																	
Domestic: Renewable Energy / (COM5) SSEG with export																																	
Commercial: Life Line 20 Amp PP																																	
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP																																	
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph																																	
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph																																	
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph																																	
Commercial: Renewable Energy / (COM5) SSEG																																	
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase																																	
2.GRILL TURB: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export																																	
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp																																	
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG																																	
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)																																	
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG																																	
Municipal Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)																																	
Municipal Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)																																	
Municipal Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN3)																																	
NPA - Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)																																	
NPA - LV > 60 Amp PP SABS Approved (NPO2)																																	
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)																																	
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)																																	
Time of Use (Low Voltage<80Amp) TOL1																																	
Time of Use (Low Voltage<80Amp) TOL1 SSEG																																	
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOL2																																	
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOL2 SSEG																																	
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh																																	
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh																																	
Availability																																	
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)																																	
Total																																	

All the costs per tariff cost category are then adjusted, as shown in Table 54

STELLENBOSCH		U	QUANTITIES CHARGEABLE FOR ALL MONTHS OF THE YEAR										HIGH SEASON QUANTITIES					LOW SEASON QUANTITIES				
CONSUMPTION		N	Number of POD's	Highest MD in year	Σ MDs all hours / 12	ALL Energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off- Peak	Reactive energy	Energy Peak	Energy Standard	Energy Off- Peak	Reactive energy								
TARIFF CODE		U	POD's	kVA	kVA	kWh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kvarh	kWh	kWh	kWh	kvarh								
Domestic: Life Line PP			10 701	10 215	97 610	33 359 453	860 956	4 201 119	3 896 237	751 976	4 078 102	9 326 204	9 996 841	-								
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp			11 121	12 392	118 412	40 468 593	2 257 539	5 096 406	4 726 552	912 227	4 947 174	11 313 683	12 127 239	-								
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m			1 987	6 014	54 538	23 653 580	1 072 686	2 968 007	2 822 656	14	2 864 074	6 912 302	7 013 856	-								
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph			3 607	8 164	74 038	32 110 919	1 456 225	4 029 218	3 831 896	20	3 888 124	9 383 796	9 521 660	-								
Domestic: Renewable Energy / (DOM5) SSEG with export			13	59	548	195 677	9 075	17 451	20 928	5 938	25 581	49 995	72 047	-								
Commercial: Life Line 20 Amp PP			30	51	310	102 816	4 063	11 608	9 988	1 676	12 746	33 896	30 525	-								
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP			8	52	320	106 210	4 197	11 991	10 318	1 731	13 167	35 005	31 533	-								
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph			717	5 778	35 368	11 732 617	463 633	1 324 631	1 139 756	191 206	1 454 512	3 866 809	3 483 275	-								
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph			536	5 289	32 378	10 740 564	424 431	1 212 627	1 043 384	175 039	1 331 526	3 539 851	3 188 746	-								
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Commercial: Renewable Energy / (COM5) SSEG			7	61	569	203 296	9 429	18 130	21 743	6 169	26 577	51 942	75 476	-								
Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase			42	424	3 785	1 774 877	63 354	165 450	162 782	62 465	217 427	566 401	599 454	-								
AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export			3	33	290	136 151	4 860	12 692	12 488	4 792	15 679	43 449	45 984	-								
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp			185	6 075	55 294	23 892 434	943 457	2 604 254	2 298 270	26 742	3 004 698	7 862 546	7 179 209	-								
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG			3	42	390	139 300	6 461	12 423	14 898	4 227	18 211	35 591	51 716	-								
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)			18	3 412	33 576	16 141 289	618 351	1 593 484	1 555 374	6 056	2 046 630	5 141 292	5 186 158	-								
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)			15	971	10 836	3 197 371	39 783	166 691	653 239	182 843	95 877	361 231	1 880 549	-								
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)			50	336	2 054	881 511	26 931	76 944	66 205	11 107	84 488	224 611	202 333	-								
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN3)			21	2 278	23 474	12 160 593	450 973	1 222 262	1 421 332	22 767	1 320 249	3 529 790	4 215 988	-								
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)			2	1	6	2 154	120	271	252	49	263	602	646	-								
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PPSARS Approved (NPO2)			4	7	72	23 779	1 030	2 649	2 300	153	3 227	7 652	6 921	-								
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)			14	17	71	56 437	2 444	6 288	5 460	362	7 658	18 161	16 426	-								
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)			4	166	4	166	15 584	39 559	41 776	3 485	44 720	110 502	112 835	-								
Time of Use (Low Voltage-<80Amp) TOUT 1			13	115	100 253	43 319 203	1 710 575	4 721 755	4 169 078	45 447	5 447 791	14 255 526	13 016 573	-								
Time of Use (Low Voltage->80Amp) TOUT SSEG			6	4 650	4 210	15 083	69 717	134 055	160 768	5 617	196 512	334 060	538 071	-								
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOUT2			35	23 863	234 843	112 898 133	4 324 977	11 145 414	10 878 860	42 354	14 314 889	35 960 091	36 273 902	-								
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOUT2 SSEG			2	7 655	7 156	25 552 032	118 501	227 859	273 265	77 537	334 020	652 806	948 581	-								
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in cKWh			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in cKWh			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Availability			6 282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Total			35 545	112 944	891 414	371 620 214	15 959 313	41 023 236	39 237 716	2 595 141	45 794 927	113 697 789	115 637 242	-								

Table 53 to ensure that the target revenue is achieved.

Table 54

Basic adjust	Cap/MD djust	kWh adjust
9.09%	9.09%	0.00%

The following very important point must be noted:

- In the sales analysis it was shown that the calculated revenue using the sales data and tariff data does not exactly achieve the revenue as indicated in the trial balance.
- This is because of inaccurate data provided because of various reasons including journals made in Rand values but not in sales volumes.
- The target sales revenue will thus not be that in the trial balance but that calculated from current tariffs plus adjustments.
- The adjustments are to add back the income foregone from FBE and deduct the additional revenue from streetlights which is an internal revenue.

The target revenue from the new cost reflective tariffs is shown in Table 55

- Table 56.

Table 55

TARGET REVENUE		-
Previously calculated revenue		877 225 107
Plus Income foregone 2021/2022		16 128 158
Plus additional streetlight revenue		
Total		893 353 264

The summary data is shown in

Table 56.

Table 56

STELLENBOSCH				
TOTAL COSTS	TOTAL	REFERENCE	OVERCHARGE	% Overcharge
TARIFF CODE	COST	TARIFF REVENUE	RAND	+% of Tariff
Domestic: Life Line PP	108 081 202	41 322 861	-66 758 341	-161.6%
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	128 863 316	76 202 265	-52 661 051	-69.1%
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	62 862 872	61 532 045	-1 330 827	-2.2%
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	85 325 045	81 967 098	-3 357 947	-4.1%
Domestic: Renew able Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export	564 290	514 090	-50 200	-9.8%
Commercial: Life Line 20 Amp PP	353 196	302 319	-50 877	-16.8%
Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP	336 936	272 869	-64 066	-23.5%
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	37 018 704	36 260 903	-757 801	-2.1%
Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph	33 576 289	30 664 191	-2 912 098	-9.5%
Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Commercial: Renew able Energy (COM5) SSEG	570 223	563 957	-6 266	-1.1%
Agricultural: Regular 80 Amp 3 phase	4 438 772	5 280 407	841 635	15.9%
AGRICULTURAL: Renew able Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export	342 917	403 781	60 864	15.1%
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp	49 601 959	83 870 311	34 268 353	40.9%
Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG	310 682	693 172	382 490	55.2%
Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)	28 695 220	46 195 923	17 500 702	37.9%
Industrial Medium Voltage (IND 2.1) : SSEG	-	-	-	0.0%
Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)	8 131 016	9 375 971	1 244 955	13.3%
Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)	1 452 832	1 816 568	363 736	20.0%
Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)	22 920 918	25 797 909	2 876 991	11.2%
NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)	9 475	6 335	-3 140	-49.6%
NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)	75 295	67 079	-8 216	-12.2%
Sport: Low All Consumers (<80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)	175 895	141 047	-34 848	-24.7%
Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)	784 363	593 760	-190 603	-32.1%
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOUT1	89 324 369	111 082 718	21 758 349	19.6%
Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOUT1 SSEG	3 267 314	4 852 052	1 584 738	32.7%
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOUT2	199 156 970	225 863 319	26 706 349	11.8%
Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOUT2 SSEG	4 876 159	7 274 304	2 398 146	33.0%
Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	-	-	-	0.0%
Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	-	-	-	0.0%
Availability	22 237 037	24 269 495	2 032 459	8.4%
SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)	-	-	-	-
Total:	893 353 264	877 225 107	-16 128 158	
	893 353 264	0.00%	-	

The results are illustrated below in **Figure 12** in % of cost and in **Figure 13** in Rand difference between cost and current revenue. The vertical axis refers to % over or under recovery and the horizontal axis refer to the tariff.

Figure 12

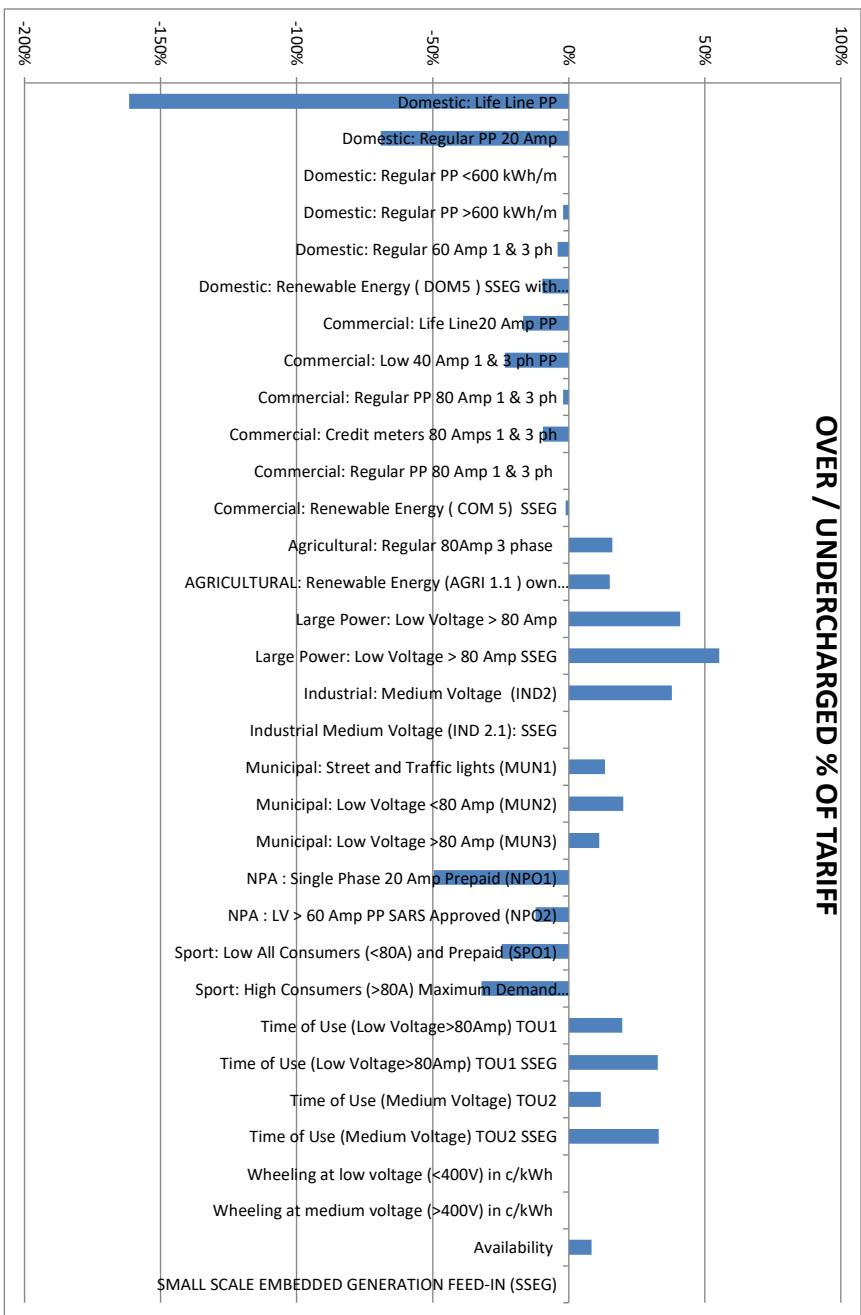
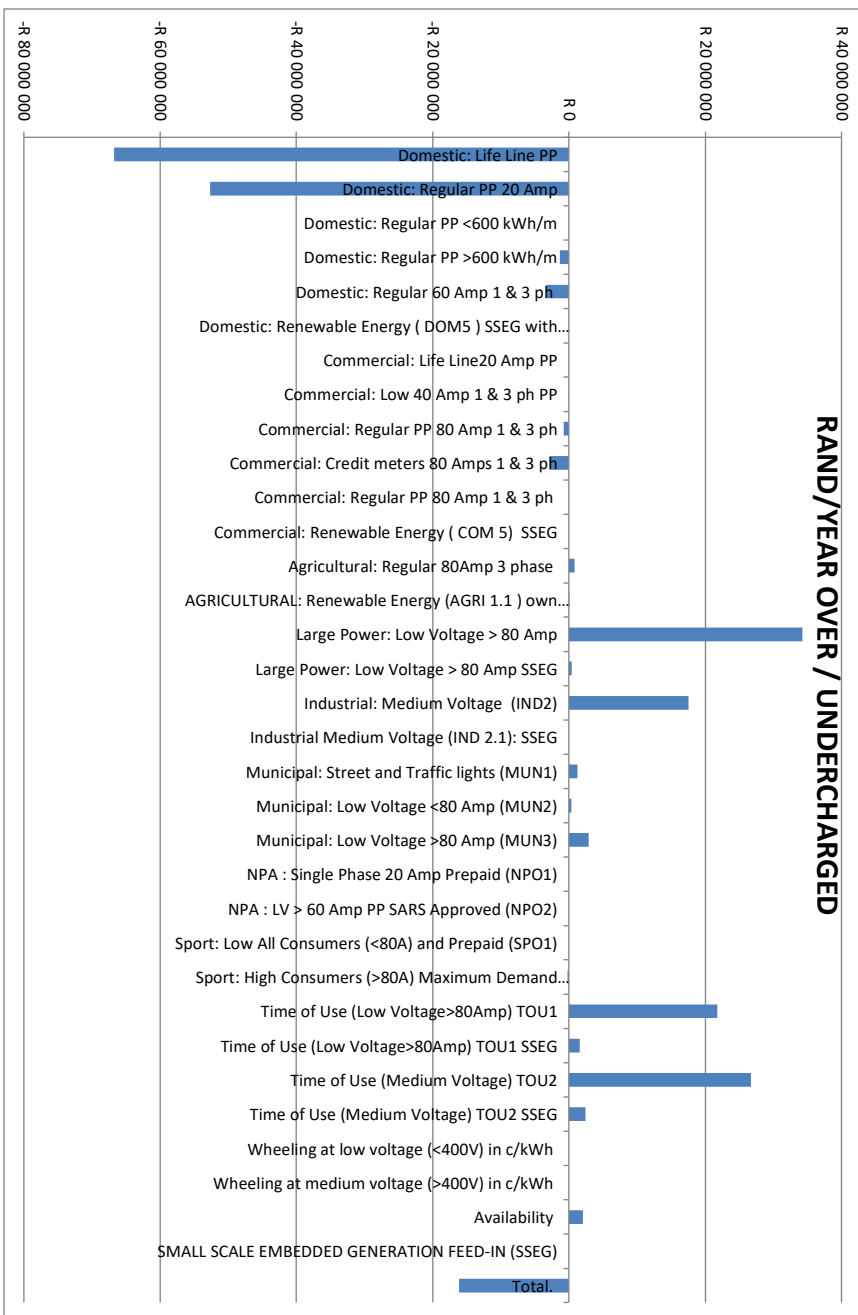


Figure 13



14. Tariff Structure Analysis

The cost of supply analysis shows the total cost vs revenue impact of the various tariffs. This section compares the current tariff components with the costs for the same tariff components. This is illustrated in Table 57Table 57.

Table 57

STELLENBOSCH												
TARIFF SIMPLIFICATION		2021/2022 TARIFFS						SIMPLIFIED COSTS 2021/2022				0.0%
TARIFF CHARGES		Customer service	Access	MD (aLL hours)	ALL Energy	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Basic	Access	Demand	kWh All
Nr	TARIFF NAME	R/cust/m	R/kVA/m	R/kVA/m	R/ kWh	50.00	300.00	600.00	R/month	R/kVA	R/kVA	R/kWh
1	Domestic: Life Line PP	-	-	-	-	-	1.699	2.532	-	-	-	3.240
1	Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	-	-	-	-	1.360	1.750	2.460	-	-	-	3.184
1	Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	-	-	-	-	1.360	1.750	2.460	-	-	-	-
1	Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	186.20	-	-	-	1.358	1.742	2.457	1 093.98	-	-	1.555
1	Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	229.69	-	-	-	1.358	1.742	2.457	817.70	-	-	1.555
1	Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export	229.69	-	-	-	1.358	1.742	2.457	190.33	334.52	-	1.525
1	Commercial: Life Line20 Amp PP	-	-	-	2.940	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.435
1	Commercial: Low 40 Amp 1 & 3 ph PP	230.17	-	-	2.361	-	-	-	1 809.97	-	-	1.536
1	Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	394.14	-	-	2.801	-	-	-	2 206.18	-	-	1.536
1	Commercial: Credit meters 80 Amps 1 & 3 ph	425.86	-	-	2.600	-	-	-	2 657.14	-	-	1.536
1	Commercial: Regular PP 80 Amp 1 & 3 ph	425.86	-	-	2.600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Commercial: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG	425.86	-	-	2.600	-	-	-	190.33	334.516	-	1.525
1	Agricultural: Regular 80Amp 3 phase	467.03	-	-	2.842	-	-	-	3 528.15	-	-	1.497
1	AGRICULTURAL: Renewable Energy (AGRI 1.1) own use & export	467.03	-	-	2.842	-	-	-	342.00	324.962	-	1.497
1	Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp	2 407.46	58.750	326.270	1.284	-	-	-	342.00	71.620	152.383	1.473
1	Large Power: Low Voltage > 80 Amp SSEG	2 407.46	58.750	326.270	1.284	-	-	-	342.00	71.620	152.383	1.468
1	Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND2)	4 564.69	58.750	323.860	1.267	-	-	-	1 419.15	48.987	99.858	1.427
1	Industrial: Medium Voltage (IND 2.1): SSEG	4 564.69	57.820	323.860	1.267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Municipal: Street and Traffic lights (MUN1)	-	-	-	2.932	-	-	-	37.74	-	-	1.175
1	Municipal: Low Voltage <80 Amp (MUN2)	-	-	-	2.666	-	-	-	103.72	99.927	-	1.450
1	Municipal: Low Voltage >80 Amp (MUN3)	-	-	361.680	1.222	-	-	-	342.00	71.620	152.383	1.423
1	NPA : Single Phase 20 Amp Prepaid (NPO1)	-	-	-	2.940	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.398
1	NPA : LV > 60 Amp PP SARS Approved (NPO2)	-	-	-	2.821	-	-	-	175.33	348.791	-	1.560
1	Sport: Low All Consumers <80A) and Prepaid (SPO1)	-	-	-	2.499	-	-	-	100.83	348.791	-	1.560
1	Sport: High Consumers (>80A) Maximum Demand (SPO2)	-	-	360.470	1.144	-	-	-	342.00	71.620	152.383	1.476
1	Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOUT	4 600.48	62.370	62.370	-	-	-	-	476.12	71.620	152.383	1.473
1	Time of Use (Low Voltage>80Amp) TOUT SSEG	4 600.48	62.370	62.370	-	-	-	-	476.12	71.620	152.383	1.468
1	Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOL2	8 708.10	63.390	60.280	-	-	-	-	1 419.15	48.987	99.858	1.427
1	Time of Use (Medium Voltage) TOL2 SSEG	60.28	63.390	60.280	-	-	-	-	1 419.15	48.987	99.858	1.439
1	Wheeling at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	-	-	-	0.280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Wheeling at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	-	-	-	0.243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Availability	321.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	295.00	-	-	-
1	SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION FEED-IN (SSEG)	103.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	103.95	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

15. SUBSIDY ANALYSIS

The extent of the cross-subsidy impact on other consumers is calculated in Table 58 below.

Table 58

SUBSIDY ANALYSIS							
Tariffs to be subsidised	Customers	Tot Cost	Current revenue	Shortfall	FBE	Subsidy	% SUBSID
Domestic: Life Line PP	10 701	108 081 202	41 322 861	66 758 341	16 128 158	50 630 183	123%
Domestic: Regular PP 20 Amp	11 121	128 863 316	76 202 265	52 661 051	-	52 661 051	69%
Domestic: Regular PP <600 kWh/m	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Domestic: Regular PP >600 kWh/m	1 987	62 862 872	61 532 045	1 330 827	-	1 330 827	2%
Domestic: Regular 60 Amp 1 & 3 ph	3 607	85 325 045	81 967 098	3 357 947	-	3 357 947	4%
Domestic: Renewable Energy (DOM5) SSEG with export	13	564 290	514 090	50 200	-	50 200	10%
TOTAL		385 696 724	261 538 359	124 158 365	16 128 158	108 030 207	
Total revenue excluding subsidy customers		615 686 748					
Total subsidy as % of Base revenue						17.55%	

This subsidy % is of non-subsidised revenue. We can thus say that the current cross-subsidy to domestic consumers, but specifically low usage (poor) consumers is more than 17% of non-subsidised revenue. This is considered close to unsustainable and should be reduced in the proposed future prices.

16. ESKOM MARGINAL COSTS

Table 59 shows the calculation of the marginal Eskom purchase costs domestic and RDP consumers. The marginal costs do not refer to the average Eskom purchase price but the price of the domestic customers on

its own. In other words, the impact that domestic customers have on increasing the access charge, maximum demand charge, energy charges during the various periods and the reactive energy charges.

Table 59

DOMESTIC ENERGY / MARGINAL ESKOM COST ANALYSIS													
MEGAFELX 2022/2023													
Eskom												0	
'Transmission network charges [R/kVA/m]												12.42	
Distribution network charges													
'Network capacity charge												24.18	
'Network demand charge												45.84	
'Urban low voltage subsidy charge [R/kVA]												-	
Energy charges													
<div> <div></div> <div>Ancillary service charge [c/kWh]</div> <div>Electrification and rural network subsidy charge [c/kWh]</div> <div>Total</div> </div>													
'High demand season [Jun - Aug]	Peak	R/kWh	481.44	0.60	11.73	493.77							
	Standard	R/kWh	145.83	0.60	11.73	158.16							
	Off Peak	R/kWh	79.21	0.60	11.73	91.54							
'Low demand season [Sep - May]													
Peak	Peak	R/kWh	157.03	0.60	11.73	169.36							
	Standard	R/kWh	108.08	0.60	11.73	120.41							
	Off Peak	R/kWh	68.54	0.60	11.73	80.87							
Domestic characteristics													
DATA PER													
HIGH SEASON													
LOW SEASON													
BILLING CYCLE													
MONTH													
gReside													
jDomRDP													
Vending cost PP cust R/cust/m													
6 674 919 23852.17 23.32045													
EFFECTIVE R/KWH													
c/KWH													
Eskom charges													
gReside													
jDomRDP													

The following in this respect:

- The Megaflex charges are those applicable to Stellenbosch municipality.
- The TOU consumption ratios and load factors were calculated from the representative load profiles.
- The monthly vending costs is the total vending cost divided by the number of customers divided by 12. This is then converted to a c/kWh for each domestic tariff category.
- This shows that the marginal cost of Eskom purchases for Indigent customers is more than 178 c/kWh in 2022/2023 values.
- The NERSA low benchmark does not even cover the marginal Eskom cost.
- If only the marginal vending costs is added it comes to more than 187 c/kWh.
- It is now clear that the first block domestic energy prices at 136 and 175 c/kWh does not even cover the marginal purchase costs and makes no contribution to the customer service and network costs. The perception that the revenue is made up in the more expensive block 3 and 4 is a myth as more and more consumers are using less than the size of the 2nd block.

17. KEY FINDINGS

The following key findings can be made in terms of the tariff levels and structures:

- Poor customers are seriously subsidised. This is because of the lack of fixed charges, the low first block energy rates and FBE.
- All domestic categories are undercharged because of the lack of fixed charges, the low first block energy rates.
- All Commercial categories are generally also undercharged.
- Agricultural consumers seem to be overcharged but remember that the true rural costs could not be isolated and thus the possible higher costs could not be calculated.
- All Bulk consumers, TOU and non-TOU at LV and at Mv are all overcharged.
- Streetlight and municipal tariffs are lightly overcharged.

- Availability charges are slightly low.

18. PRICING IMPLICATION.

In view of the findings from the COS study the following recommendations are made in respect of Pricing and setting of tariffs:

- It should be in line with the National Electricity Pricing Policy.
- All tariffs should be set as close as possible to the cost of supply.
- Indigent customers as registered in terms of indigent policy.
 - These customers limited to 20 Amps will continue to be charged on an IBT tariff with no fixed charges.
 - Free Basic Electricity (FBE) of 50 kWh/m off-set by equitable share but calculated based on the full cost not the first block price.
- Cross subsidisation of low usage domestic customers (poor but not indigent) customers could be done as follows:
 - Customers be limited to 20 Amps.
 - Retain IBT structure.
 - No FBE is granted.
- All small customers (domestic / business) > 20 Amp should have a fully cost reflective tariff:
 - A basic charge to reflect the fixed metering, billing, revenue collection and customer services costs.
 - A capacity charge based on the installed / limited capacity of the customer. In other words, the total network costs as calculated for that tariff before (using the relevant demand allocation method), is now divided by the customers' actual capacity. (note: The Rand/kVA figures cannot be used for tariff calculates as these refer to the actual ADMDs. The full network costs should be divided by the installed capacities.)
 - An energy charge that covers the full energy cost, losses and surplus mark-up.
- All large customers should be charged on a TOU tariff with structure and TOU slots as per the Eskom Megaflex tariff applicable to Stellenbosch including changes over time:
 - Basic charge.
 - Capacity charge based on the highest of the following:
 - Notified demand or highest **annual** maximum demand to cover Eskom Access charge plus dedicated municipal network costs.
 - Maximum demand charge based on **monthly** highest maximum during Peak and Standard Periods only. (the municipality insist to also apply the demand charge during off-peak periods. The consultant supports not charging the maximum demand charge during off-peak periods as it has been shown in other areas that some consumers can increase their consumption during these periods without jeopardising the municipal costs or infrastructure.)
 - Energy charges for:
 - High Demand (June, July and August) and Low demand (all other months)
 - Peak, Standard and Off-peak (See diagram below)
 - Reactive energy charge based on kvarh in excess of 30% of kWh during all peak and Standard period for both seasons.
 - Public holidays treated as the day they fall on.
 - The tariffs should be differentiated for:
 - small consumers (<100 kVA),
 - Bulk consumers at LV,
 - Bulk consumers at MV.
- Availability charges be slightly adjusted.

19. PRICING ISSUES RELATING TO WHEELING.

The current wheeling charges are shown in the Table 60 below.

Table 60

9. External Wheeling		
Customer received power at low voltage (<400V) in c/kWh	25,95	28,00
Customer received power at medium voltage (>400V) in c/kWh	22,48	24,26

A concern was raised that the municipality will lose revenue when this wheeling charge is applied. The following comments in this respect.

- The wheeling rate is not the big factor that will impact any revenue losses but the wheeling pricing policy.
 - The important principle supported is underpinned by the following principle: **The network costs are paid by the consumers and not by the wheelers.**
 - This is based on the principle that the costs are driven by the forward load, in other words that flowing to the consumers.
 - If additional maximum demand and access charges are going to be levied for the same networks, the maximum demand and access charges will have to be reduced to consumers.
 - It must also be noted that in most cases, all cases if wheeling contracts are managed correctly, the loads on the networks will be reduced at the higher voltages than that where the wheeler injects power.
 - This means that the losses on the higher voltage networks will also be reduced.
 - Furthermore the Eskom and Drakenstein supply maximum demand and access demands cannot be increased but will most probably decrease.
- The proposed wheeling pricing policy should thus state the following:
 - The consumer who receives the wheeled power (financially), the off-taker, must continue to pay the full tariff charges in respect of:
 - The basic charge to cover the basic consumer service costs such as service connection, metering, billing, etc.
 - An additional basic charge to cover any additional metering / admin costs.
 - The network charges: maximum demand and access (capacity) charges. These to be based on the consumers maximum monthly demand and the Access demand (highest of notified or highest maximum demand incurred since connection).
 - Energy charges for units provided by the municipality and not by the wheeler. (Shortfall).
 - The wheeler will pay the following charges:
 - The basic charge to cover the basic consumer service costs such as service connection, metering, billing, etc.
 - No access or maximum demand charges unless the demand on any of the networks are increased in any direction (normal flow or reverse flow.)

With this policy the municipality is protected against any revenue losses relating to customer services and networks. This will include part of the surplus made on electricity contained in these charges. The question thus remains what about the energy. The following should be noted in this respect:

- The potential loss to the municipality on energy only relates to the markup on energy.
- This is because instead of the municipality buying the power in bulk and selling it to the consumer it will be provided by the wheeler.
- The question thus is what the markup on energy is and what should it be. The following in respect to what it should be: The items which have merit as add on include the following:
 - The electricity surplus which raises many questions:
 - Is it the actual surplus as is currently made as calculated from a ringfenced cost of supply study?
 - The target surplus which must obviously be within the NERSA benchmark?
 - Cross subsidies to the poor which also raises many questions:
 - How should this cross-subsidy be calculated?
 - Should the rate change as the subsidy % change?
 - Should there be some cap on this level?
 - Should the cross subsidies not be done by way of the equitable share or other national grants?
 - **The network losses.** The following be noted in this respect:
 - The important point here is that the amount of energy injected into the system will be less than that reaching the consumer.

- Currently the markup is in the consumer energy bill which is obviously the smaller quantity after losses.
- In cases where injection is at the same voltage as off-take this impact would be minimal.
- In cases where injection is at a higher voltage as off-take the bill quantity will be less.
- If the wheeling charge is thus levied at the point of injection there would be a slight overcharge in respect of the losses of the particular agreement.

The actual markup on energy is different for every consumer category due to the recovery of network and customer services through the energy charge in some cases and where tariffs are not cost reflective. It is thus not really possible to calculate the current markup.

The next complication relates to whether the wheeling charge should be set as a % of sales or as a R/kWh. The following in respect:

- The current markups are mostly in % such as the surplus and cross subsidy to the poor.
- The typical markup on TOU energy charges is different in R/kWh and many cases in % values.
- The problem to charge the markup as a % of that it must be a % of energy sales. In the case of wheeling that would not be known as the price of energy is the subject of a private agreement between the wheeler and the off-taker.

An attempt will be made to evaluate the current wheeling charges by.

- The actual surplus made according to the COS study is 7.7%. The NERSA benchmark is between 10 and 20%.
- The cross subsidy to the poor is 17.55% at the moment. This should be reduced with the implementation of more cost reflective tariffs and limitation of poor consumer capacity.
- The average losses equals to 5.81%. This should however be excluded if the wheeling charge is levied on injected energy.
- The markup should be set as $(1+7.7\%)*(1+17.55\%) = 26.6\%$

The calculation of the actual markup is shown in the Table 61 below. It compares well with the theoretical calculated %.

Table 61

WHEELING CALCULATIONS		
Theoretical markup on selling volume		33.96%
BULK DETAILS	2021/2022	
Energy	Rand	kWh
Franschhoek	R 45 911 731	147 192 674
Cloetesville	R 58 265 658	151 146 736
Stellenbosch	254 086 227.00	59 924 206
FRG	19 736 191	18 163 100
RIVERSMEET	15 668 831	13 575 710
VICTOR VERSTEL	1 838 499	2 347 765
	395 507 137	392 350 191
R/kWh 201/2022	R 1.0080	8.61%
R/kWh 2022/2023	R 1.0948	
FROM COS STUDY: Markup on sales volume		
Energy charges	554948964.1	371520214
Energy price R/kWh	R 1.4937	
Energy markup R/kWh	R 0.3989	
As % of energy cost	36.4%	
% of energy revenue	26.7%	

The calculated wheeling charge based on the assumptions made here looks more than the current wheeling charges.

20. SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION (SSEG) PRICING INPUTS

The important issue in respect of SSEG customers is that they must be on a cost reflective tariff with fixed and capacity / demand charges close to cost plus TOU energy charges. A new TOU tariff for small consumers, <100 kVA, should be developed. Any consumer can select this tariff, but all SSEG consumers must be on this tariff. It be subject to an application and payment for the supply and installation of a 4 wire, 4 quadrant TOU meter.

The SSEG Feed-in tariff, which caters for consumers who want to feed-in to the network, should be as follows:

- An additional basic charge to cater for the additional metering & administration costs to administer the feed-in.
- The energy credit rates are set at 90% of Eskom Megaflex TOU energy rates (excluding the non-TOU energy rates).
- The feed-in rate applies to any customer wanting to feed-in irrespective of whether they have a LV or MV connection.
- Various other conditions apply.

Currently SSEG consumers are on the standard domestic or commercial tariff if they do not wish to feed-in. This is problematic as the standard energy charges reflect a different load profile of a consumer with SSEG, especially if they are grid tied only (No batteries).

An analysis was done to determine the suitability of the 90% of Eskom TOU energy rates as feed-in rates and the impact of load shifting by SSEG consumers.

- The Tariff energy markup was shown to be about 26% or **40 c/kWh**.
- Savings in feed-in energy.
 - Losses = 5,8%
 - Eskom non-TOU energy rate =
 - 'Electrification and rural network subsidy charge [c/kWh] = 10.8
 - 'Ancillary service charge [c/kWh] = 0.55
 - 10% TOU energy price discount = 10% of (aver R1.098/kWh) = 10.1 c/kWh
 - Total = $10.8 + 0.55 + 20\% \times 94 \text{ c/kWh} = \mathbf{30.15 \text{ c/kWh}}$

Thus if the feed-in rate is too low consumers will simply shift load from the evening to the day when they have surplus energy. That will mean that for every kWh shifting $40 + 30.15 = 60.15 \text{ c/kWh}$ of net revenue would be lost.

It must also be remembered that the industry is moving towards a competitive market where consumers will be allowed to buy their energy and sell their excess energy in the market. If the price paid for feed-in energy is too low, it will simply be sold to other traders. This means the savings that could be achieved by the municipality will be lost.

Eskom is paying its consumers at 100% of its TOU energy rates and this is becoming the norm. For Stellenbosch to become less dependant on Eskom bulk supply it must maximise the amount of energy it can purchase from its own consumer surpluses.

Currently the industry standard is that the value of feed-in energy may not exceed the value of energy purchased by the consumer within a financial year. This is an MFMA requirement. It is well known that Cape Town obtained approval from National Treasury to purchase more surplus energy from consumers than the value they buy. The following in this respect:

- Care should be taken not to buy such energy at a price that exceed the opportunity cost of savings in Bulk purchase costs from Eskom and Drakenstein. (Cape town incentive price is close to that).
- A provision must be made that in cases where network problems are experienced such purchase amounts will be limited.
- The municipality must implement measures to start monitoring the harmonics characteristic of inverters now being installed.
- In time filters should be investigated to overcome the harmonic problems that could be created in areas with significant amount of surplus renewable energy feed-in.

21. CONCLUSIONS

This detailed Ringfencing and Cost of supply study presented many different challenges. All these have been addressed and the results obtained are considered 90% accurate. The current tariffs were found needing major changes. These will send a clear signal about the value of capacity which in time will assist the municipality in controlling its costs which are largely dictated by capacity.

The COS study must now be workshopped internally and be approved by Council and then be submitted to NERSA. Once the budget process starts the proposed tariffs need to be submitted to proper public participation. Only once NERSA approval and public participation process is completed can implementation begin.

22. ANNEXURE

22.1. Allocation of network costs to tariff categories.

Before proceeding to calculation of unit costs the issues of how to allocate network costs to different tariff categories need to be explored. NRS058 explores various methods. It is the consultant's expert view that the method that best allocates costs to the category of customers who cause the high demand and thus high costs should be based on each category of customer's contribution to the system peak. Various approaches could be followed in this respect such as not just using one single peak demand but maybe the average of the highest week or average of the 12 highest demands etc. The problem is that this requires very accurate data. The work in previous sections have already illustrated the problems with the data obtained reflected mainly in the fact the peak in the Eskom profile data and that from the simulated profile differ such that one is in the morning and the next in the evening. This caused the requirement to analyse the impact using the different methods. The results for the allocation of network costs at the highest voltage level network are reflected in Table 62

DEMAND ALLOCATER METHODS COMPARED								
AVERAGE AND ACCESS METHOD								
Customer group demand responsibility ratio								
N2	D	L	A	B	C	E		
		An LF	P kWh/y	Tot kWh/y	P Ex MD	Σ Ex MD	Ex MD%	ENERGY RATIO
aMVatHV	0.0%	60.38%	-	301 761 505	-	18 519.495	#DIV/0!	0.0%
bLPU MV	39.5%	60.38%	131 895 003	301 761 505	6 133.774	18 519.495	36.7%	43.7%
cLPU LV	23.8%	60.38%	69 833 353	301 761 505	4 610.257	18 519.495	52.0%	23.1%
dMunicS	3.8%	60.38%	13 783 673	301 761 505	468.908	18 519.495	26.8%	4.6%
eAgricu	0.7%	60.38%	2 051 143	301 761 505	118.023	18 519.495	47.9%	0.7%
fCommer	11.9%	60.38%	24 345 241	301 761 505	3 279.933	18 519.495	115.7%	8.1%
gReside	20.3%	60.38%	59 853 092	301 761 505	3 908.599	18 519.495	51.5%	19.8%
TOTAL			301 761 505					
Customer group excess demand								
	C - excess demand	Ave MD	Group energy	Hours in year	PF	Non-co-incident MD	Group energy	Annual LF
	kVA	kVA	kWh/y	8760	%	kVA	kWh/y	%
aMVatHV	-	-	-	8 760.0	90%	-	-	0.14%
bLPU MV	6 133.77	16 729.45	131 895 003	8 760.0	90%	22 863.2	131 895 003	65.85%
cLPU LV	4 610.26	8 857.60	69 833 353	8 760.0	90%	13 467.9	69 833 353	59.19%
dMunicS	468.91	1 748.31	13 783 673	8 760.0	90%	2 217.2	13 783 673	70.97%
eAgricu	118.02	246.47	2 051 143	8 760.0	95%	364.5	2 051 143	64.24%
fCommer	3 279.93	2 835.85	24 345 241	8 760.0	98%	6 115.8	24 345 241	45.44%
gReside	3 908.60	7 591.72	59 853 092	8 760.0	90%	11 500.3	59 853 092	59.41%
Total	18 519.49	38 009.41	392 350 191	61 320.0		56 528.9	301 761 505	
NON CO-INCIDENTAL MD								
DEMAND ALLOCATER METHODS COMPARED								
N2		NON CO-INCIDENTAL MD	AVERAGE AND ACCESS METHOD	ENERGY RATIO	CO-INCIDENTAL PEAK DEMAND METHOD	LF	Ave & Access Adjutment factor	
aMVatHV		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	#DIV/0!	
bLPU MV		40.4%	39.5%	43.7%	33.0%	65.9%	90.4%	
cLPU LV		23.8%	23.8%	23.1%	19.1%	59.2%	103.0%	
dMunicS		3.9%	3.8%	4.6%	3.4%	71.0%	82.3%	
eAgricu		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	64.2%	97.5%	
fCommer		10.8%	11.9%	8.1%	10.2%	45.4%	147.4%	
gReside		20.3%	20.3%	19.8%	21.9%	59.4%	102.5%	
0		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.3%		
		100%	100%	100%	88%			

Table 62

DEMAND ALLOCATER METHODS COMPARED								
AVERAGE AND ACCESS METHOD								
Customer group demand responsibility ratio								
N2	D	L	A	B	C	E		
		An LF	P kWh/y	Tot kWh/y	P Ex MD	Σ Ex MD	Ex MD%	ENERGY RATIO
aMVatHV	0.0%	60.38%	-	301 761 505	-	18 519.495	#DIV/0!	0.0%
bLPU MV	39.5%	60.38%	131 895 003	301 761 505	6 133.774	18 519.495	36.7%	43.7%
cLPU LV	23.8%	60.38%	69 833 353	301 761 505	4 610.257	18 519.495	52.0%	23.1%
dMunicS	3.8%	60.38%	13 783 673	301 761 505	468.908	18 519.495	26.8%	4.6%
eAgricu	0.7%	60.38%	2 051 143	301 761 505	118.023	18 519.495	47.9%	0.7%
fCommer	11.9%	60.38%	24 345 241	301 761 505	3 279.933	18 519.495	115.7%	8.1%
gReside	20.3%	60.38%	59 853 092	301 761 505	3 908.599	18 519.495	51.5%	19.8%
TOTAL			301 761 505					
Customer group excess demand								
	C - excess demand	Ave MD	Group energy	Hours in year	PF	Non-co-incident MD	Group energy	Annual LF
	kVA	kVA	kWh/y	8760	%	kVA	kWh/y	%
aMVatHV	-	-	-	8 760.0	90%	-	-	0.14%
bLPU MV	6 133.77	16 729.45	131 895 003	8 760.0	90%	22 863.2	131 895 003	65.85%
cLPU LV	4 610.26	8 857.60	69 833 353	8 760.0	90%	13 467.9	69 833 353	59.19%
dMunicS	468.91	1 748.31	13 783 673	8 760.0	90%	2 217.2	13 783 673	70.97%
eAgricu	118.02	246.47	2 051 143	8 760.0	95%	364.5	2 051 143	64.24%
fCommer	3 279.93	2 835.85	24 345 241	8 760.0	98%	6 115.8	24 345 241	45.44%
gReside	3 908.60	7 591.72	59 853 092	8 760.0	90%	11 500.3	59 853 092	59.41%
Total	18 519.49	38 009.41	392 350 191	61 320.0		56 528.9	301 761 505	
NON CO-INCIDENTAL MD								
DEMAND ALLOCATER METHODS COMPARED								
N2		NON CO-INCIDENTAL MD	AVERAGE AND ACCESS METHOD	ENERGY RATIO	CO-INCIDENTAL PEAK DEMAND METHOD	LF	Ave & Access Adjustment factor	
aMVatHV		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	#DIV/0!	
bLPU MV		40.4%	39.5%	43.7%	33.0%	65.9%	90.4%	
cLPU LV		23.8%	23.8%	23.1%	19.1%	59.2%	103.0%	
dMunicS		3.9%	3.8%	4.6%	3.4%	71.0%	82.3%	
eAgricu		0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	64.2%	97.5%	
fCommer		10.8%	11.9%	8.1%	10.2%	45.4%	147.4%	
gReside		20.3%	20.3%	19.8%	21.9%	59.4%	102.5%	
0		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.3%		
		100%	100%	100%	88%			

This shows the following:

The following in this respect:

- All methods yield similar results.
- The energy ratio method seems out of line with the other methods, as is to be expected.
- The average and access method and Non-co-incident methods are almost identical.
- From the profiles it is clear that the annual peak demands are mainly caused by residential customers.
- The co-incident peak demand methods best reflect this reality which will show domestic costs even higher.

For simplicity's sake and close results with the Average and access method the non-co-incident peak demand method was used as basis to allocate all network costs.

22.2. Definitions.

Ampere (A): The unit in which electric current is measured being the rate of flow of electric current through a conductor and which is comparable to the rate of volume of water flow through a pipe.

Capacity utilisation. – This refers to the extent to which the capacity that has been installed for a customer has been utilised by the customer.

Charges. – This refers to different charges that a customer has to pay such as a charge for energy or charge for installed capacity.

Clients. – This refers to other contacts of the utility such as contractors, consultants, etc.

Connection fee: The minimum, once-off, up-front payment for new or additional capacity

Consumers. – This refers to any user of electricity whether it be an illegal connected supply, unpaid supply or third-party person.

Cross subsidy. – This refers to cases where one set of customers are subsidised by another set of customers because their tariff does not cover their cost of supply.

Customer. – This refers to a consumer that is legally connected to the electricity network, is contracted with the supply utility and is paying their dues.

Demand charge: A R/kVA or R/kW charge which is time and/or seasonally differentiated and is applied to the chargeable demand registered during the month.

Demand tariffs. – This refers to tariffs that charge for the maximum demand taken by the customer every month.

Diversity Factor: This is defined as the ratio of the sum of individual consumers' non-coincident maximum demands to the total maximum demand of a group, which is an indication of the extent to which the same capacity can be used for different consumers

Electrical Energy – This refers to the amounts of units of electricity consumed. This is normally measured for a month.

Gigawatt (GW): Equal to one thousand MW or one million kW.

Inter tariff cross subsidies. – This is where one category of customers is cross-subsidising another category of customers.

Intra tariff cross subsidies. – This is where there is cross subsidisation between the different customers within a particular customer category such as high usage customers cross-subsidising low usage customers.

kWh (kilo Watt hour) – This is the unit of measure for energy. It means 1000 of Watt hours. In other words, if a 100 Watt globe was burning for 10 hours.

Kilovolt-Ampere (kVA): The product of volts and amperes times 1 000, i.e. $V \times A \times 1\,000$. This is a measure of "apparent" electrical power.

Kilowatt (kW): The product of kVA and power factor which is a measure of "true" electrical power. The expression for kW is $V \times A \times \text{power factor} \times 1\,000$.

Kilowatt-hour (kWh): The total amount of energy used in one hour by a device that requires one kilowatt of power for continuous operation, i.e. the product of kilowatts and hours.

kVA (kilo Volt Ampere) – This is the unit of measure for maximum demand. It includes the real and reactive components of power.

kW (kilo Watt) – This is also a unit of measure for maximum demand but only the real component. Here the calculation is done over a 1-hour period. The maximum demand taken by ten 100-Watt globes equals to 1 kW.

Load factor. – This refers to the amount of electricity consumed by a customer in a billing period relative to the amount of energy that could have been consumed had the appliances been kept on all the time. This indicates how effective the capacity had been used.

Load factor (LF) annual: Total kWh/y divided by the highest maximum demand in the year times 12 times the total hours in the year. $(\text{Total kWh for year}) \div (\text{Highest maximum demand in year} \times 12 \times \text{hours in year})$.

Load factor (LF) average monthly: Total kWh/y divided by the sum of the maximum demands of all months in the year times 12 times the total hours in the year. $(\text{Total kWh for year}) \div (\text{Sum of 12 maximum demands in year} \times \text{hours in year})$.

Life line. – This refers to a tariff that provides support, subsidy, discount to customers. This is usually not available to all customers and provide more support at low consumption levels and become more expensive at high consumption levels.

Maximum demand. – This refers to the maximum demand that the customer places on the network normally averaged over a half hour period.

Megawatt (MW): Equal to one million Watts or 1 000 kW.

Network voltage. – This refers to the voltage at which the network operates. This voltage is usually higher to transfer large amounts of power.

Network capacity. – This refers to the maximum rating of the network equipment that has been installed to supply a customer. This is expressed as kVA or A (Amperes).

Point of delivery (POD): A physical point on the electrical network, where electricity is delivered to a customer, usually the metering point.

Point of supply: It could be a single point of delivery to a customer or a specific group of points of delivery on the System from where electricity is supplied to the customer.

Power Factor (PF): The ratio kW / kVA indicates the ratio of “true” electrical power to “apparent” electrical power, i.e. the ratio of useful work to the total quantity of volts and amperes supplied.

Reactive energy charge: In case of Megaflex, it is levied on every kvarh which is registered in excess of 30% of the kWh supplied during the specified periods of the month.

Supply voltage. – This refers to the voltage at which customers are supplied. The supply voltage for households is usually 240 V (volt).

Single energy rate tariff. – This refers to a tariff that only has one charge and that is a simple energy charge eg. 25 c/kWh.

Seasonal tariffs. - This refers to tariffs where the price for electricity consumed during different seasons of the year is different. This is because there is a much higher demand for electricity typically in Winter making it more expensive to provide.

Tariff. – A tariff is the combination of various charges as mentioned above to make up a tariff applicable for a specific customer category.

Tariff structure. – This refers to the type of charges in the tariff as well as the relative sizes of the different charges.

Tariff restructuring. – This refers to the process of changing the charges in a tariff but also the relationship with other tariffs.

Two part tariff. - This refers to a tariff that has a single energy rate plus a fixed charge, sometimes called a basic charge. For example, the tariff has a basic charge of R100/month and an energy rate of 105 c/kWh.

TOU (Time of Use) tariffs. - This refers to tariffs where the electricity consumed at different times of the day is measured separately and are charged for differently.

Time-of-use (TOU) tariff: A tariff that has different energy rates for different time periods and seasons in order to reflect different cost of supply at different times more accurately.

Voltage discount. – This refers to a discount applied to customers supplied at higher voltages because it is cheaper to supply, and the customer incurs more costs to transfer the energy for their own applications.

Voltage (V): Measure of electric pressure that drives electric current through a conductor.

Watt (W): The unit of electrical power or energy transfer equivalent to one ampere flowing due to an electrical pressure of one volt at unity power factor, $W = V \times A$

22.3. Abbreviations

<	less than	CRC	Current replacement cost.
≤	less than or equal to	ROA	Return on Assets
>	greater than	HV	High Voltage ≥ 40 kV
≥	greater than or equal to	MV	Medium Voltage ≥ 1000 V < 40 kV
A	ampere	LV	Low Voltage < 1000 V
c	cents	COS	Cost Of Supply
c/kvarh	cents / reactive kilovolt-ampere-hour	POD	Point of delivery
c/kWh	cents per kilowatt-hour	FBE.	Free Basic Electricity
CPI	consumer price index	EPP	South African Electricity Pricing Policy
GWh	gigawatt-hour	MFMA.	Municipal Finance Management Act
km	kilometre	MSA	Municipal Systems Act
kVA	kilovolt-ampere	IBT	Inclining Block Rate Tariff
kvarh	reactive kilovolt-ampere-hour	CRC	Current replacement cost.
kV	kilovolt	LF	Load factor
kW	kilowatt	COS	Cost Of Supply
kWh	kilowatt-hour	POD	Point of delivery
MVA	megavolt-ampere	POS	Point of Supply
N/A	Not applicable	FBE.	Free Basic Electricity
NERSA	National Electricity Regulator of South Africa	EPP	South African Electricity Pricing Policy
NMD	Notified Maximum Demand	MFMA.	Municipal Finance Management Act
PF	Power factor	MSA	Municipal Systems Act
R	Rand	IBT	Inclining Block Rate Tariff
R/kVA	Rand per kilovolt-ampere		
R/kW	Rand per kilowatt		
TOU	Time-of-Use		
V	volt		
VAT	value added tax		
W	watt		

ANNEXURE C

Kan jy goed genoeg spel?

Die 17de Sanlam-WOW-spelfees vind van Julie tot Oktober landwyd plaas en skole en leerders word genooi om vir die gewilde kompetisie te registreer.

Dit is die grootste spelfees in die land en word nasionaal aangebied.

Skole en leerders kan in drie afdelings deelneem – Afrikaans, gr. 1 tot gr. 10; Engels, gr. 4 tot gr. 9; en isiXhosa – gr. 5 tot gr. 8.

Die spelfees is 'n vlagskipprojek van Woorde Open Wêreld (WOW), 'n bemagtigingsinisiatief van die Universiteit Stellenbosch. WOW bied kreatiewe en opvoedkundige programme en aktiwiteite in skole aan vir die bevordering van taal, letterkunde en die kunste.

Fiona van Kerwel, WOW se bestuurder, sê dit is merkwaardig dat die spelfees al in sy 17de bestaansjaar is.

"Ons missie met die Spelfees is om leerders en opvoeders se perspektiewe deur middel van woorde te verruim. Ons wil leerders se taalvaardighede ontwikkel sodat hulle die nodige selfvertroue kan kry om doeltreffend te kommunikeer. Skerp taalvaardighede help hulle ook met 'n beter begrip in ander skoolvakke. Dit is regtig wonderlik om te sien hoe die Spelfees jaar ná jaar groei."

Leerders moet deur drie vlakke vorder om na die nasionale eindronde deur te dring – kringvlak, distriksvlak en provinsiale vlak. Die nasionale eindronde word op Saterdag 3 Oktober in Stellenbosch aangebied.

Deelname is gratis en registrasie sluit op Sondag 31 Mei. Spellyste en alle inligtingspakkette is Maandag 2 Maart aan alle geregistreerde skole gestuur.

■ Besoek <https://www.woordefees.co.za/> vir registrasievorms en spelttoetse.

Now is the time to apply!

Don't wait! The on-time school admissions application window for Grade R, 1 and 8 in 2027 is now open.

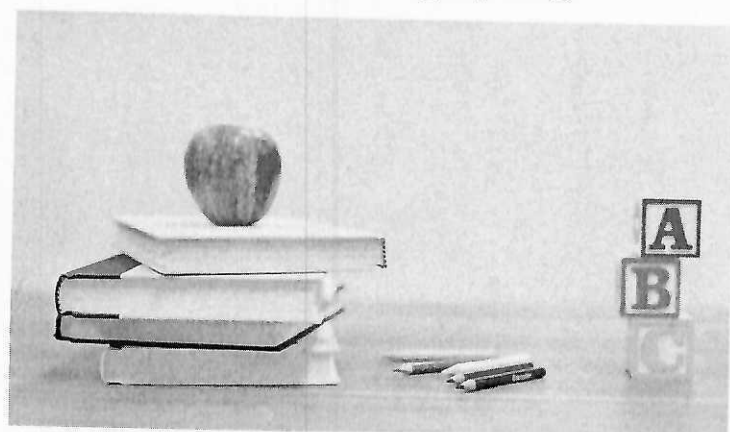
The Western Cape Education Department (WCED) is encouraging parents to start collecting all required documents immediately to ensure they are fully prepared when applying. The on-time application window opened on Tuesday (10 March) and will close on Tuesday 14 April. Parents are advised not to wait until the last minute, as gathering the necessary documentation can take time and missing the deadline may affect placement options for the 2027 academic school year.

Parents and caregivers must upload copies of the following documents when submitting an application:

- The learner's most recent official school report (where applicable);
- Certified proof of identity of the learner: birth certificate, ID, or passport;
- For foreign learners: a passport, study permit, proof of application for a permit, or a copy of the parent's asylum seeker or refugee permit. If none of the above are available, a South African Police Service affidavit will be accepted;
- Immunisation card (Road to Health Certificate) – required for primary school applications only; and
- Proof of residence (such as a municipal account, lease agreement, or affidavit confirming residence)

• Certified proof of identity of the learner: Birth certificate, ID or passport.

Preparing these documents before submitting the application will make the process quicker, easier, and less



Applications for the 2027 school year has opened and applications for learners progressing to for grade R, 1 and 8 need to be completed before Tuesday 14 April. Photo: Element5 Digital/Unsplash

stressful.

The WCED's online admissions system is zero-rated, so parents can access the platform without using mobile data. Parents are encouraged to access the following link: <https://www.westerncape.gov.za/education/service/learn-admissions>.

To assist parents, the WCED provides clear step-by-step guidance, including video tutorials, on the admissions webpage.

"We encourage parents to visit the site in advance and familiarise themselves with the application steps. We will also host pop-up admission sites across the province during the on-time application window. These sites will

support parents who need help completing online applications or who do not have internet access.

"Information about these pop-up sites will be shared on the WCED website," the department said this week.

Activations within the Cape Winelands district are taking place at Paarl Rembrandt Mall on Saturday 21 March, and at Paarl Mbekweni on Saturday 21 and Sunday 22 March. Each year, thousands of late applications place enormous strain on the system and delay placement processes. Submitting applications during the on-time window period helps the department to plan for a place in a school for your child.

Don't wait, be sure to apply on time.



STELLENBOSCH

MUNICIPALITEIT • MUNISIPALITAAT • MUNISIPALITEIT

DRAFT ELECTRICITY TARIFFS FOR THE 2026/27 FINANCIAL YEAR FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ULTIMATE SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA (NERSA)

Notice is hereby given, that Council has approved the public participation of the 2026/27 draft electricity tariffs.

The draft tariffs is hereby made public in terms of Section 18 of the Municipal Budgeting and Reporting Regulations. Full details of the Council resolution, the draft electricity tariffs which reference to the various categories determined through the Cost of Supply Study are available on the Municipality's website (www.stellenbosch.gov.za) and the following venues:

Municipal Office, Plain Street, Stellenbosch;
Municipal Office, Hugenote Way, Franschhoek;
Municipal Office, Main Road, Pniel;
Ward offices;
Library, Plain Street, Stellenbosch;
Library, Sonnebloem Street, Ida's Valley, Stellenbosch; Library, Long Street, Cloeteville, Stellenbosch;
Library, Masithandane Street, Kayamandi, Stellenbosch; Library, Main Road, Pniel;
Library, Reservoir Street West, Franschhoek; and Library, Le Roux Street, Groendal, Franschhoek.

The local community is invited to submit any comments with regards to the proposed Electricity tariffs to the Municipality, Directorate: Infrastructure Services (For attention Ms N Zwane) on or before 27 March 2026 at the following email address: engineering.services@stellenbosch.gov.za

Geraldine Mettler
Municipal Manager

KONSEP ELEKTRISITEITSTARIEWE VIR DIE FINANSIËLE JAAR 2026/27 VIR OPENBARE DEELNAME EN UITEINDELIKE INDIENING BY DIE NASIONALE ENERGIEREGULEERDER VAN SUID-AFRIKA (NERSA)

Kennisgewing word hiermee gegee dat die Raad die openbare deelname aan die 2026/27 Konsep elektrisiteitsariewe goedgekeur het.

Die konsep tariewe word hiermee openbaar gemaak ingevolge Artikel 18 van die Munisipale Begrotings- en Verslagdoeningsregulasies. Volledige besonderhede van die Raadsbesluit, die konsep-elektrisiteitsariewe wat verwys na die verskillende kategorieë wat deur die Koste van Voorleening Studie bepaal is, is beskikbaar op die Munisipaliteit se webwerf (www.stellenbosch.gov.za) en die volgende plekke:

Munisipale Kantoor, Plain Street, Stellenbosch;
Munisipale Kantoor, Hugenote Weg, Franschhoek;
Munisipale Kantoor, Hoofweg, Pniel;
Wyskantore;
Biblioteek, Plain Street, Stellenbosch;
Biblioteek, Sonnebloem Street, Ida's Valley, Stellenbosch; Biblioteek, Langstraat, Cloeteville, Stellenbosch;
Biblioteek, Masithandane Street, Kayamandi, Stellenbosch; Biblioteek, Hoofweg, Pniel;
Biblioteek, Reservoir Street West, Franschhoek; en Biblioteek, Le Roux Street, Groendal, Franschhoek.

Die plaaslike gemeenskap word uitgenooi om enige kommentaar rakende die voorgestelde elektrisiteitsariewe aan die Munisipaliteit, Direkteoraat: Infrastruktuurdienste (vir aandag mev. N Zwane) op of voor 27 Maart 2026 by die volgende e-posadres in te dien: engineering.services@stellenbosch.gov.za

Geraldine Mettler
Munisipale Bestuurder

UYILO LWAMAXABISO OMBANE KUNYAKA-MALI KA-2026/27 WOKUTHATHA INXAXHEBA KOLUNTU KUNYE NOKUNGENISWA KOKUGQIBELA KUMLAWULI WESIZWE WEZAMANDLA EMZANTSI AFRIKA (I-NERSA)

Isaziyo sinikezwe apha ukuba iBhunga livumile ukuthatha inxaxheba koluntu kwidrafti yokabizo lombane le-2026/27

Iirhafu eziylwayo zibhengezwa esidlangataleni ngokweCandelo le-18 leMigqoko yohlahlo-lwabo mali nokunika ingxelo kaMasipala, inkcukacha ezipheleleyo zisigqibo seBhunga, uyilo lwehafu zombane ezibhekisa kwindidi ezahlukeneyo azimisela ngesifundo seNdlalo zoNkazelo ziyafunaneke kwebhusayithi kaMasipala (www.stellenbosch.gov.za) kunye nakwezindawo zilandelayo vumeke:

iOfisi kaMasipala, Plain Street, Stellenbosch;
iOfisi kaMasipala, Hugenote Way, Franschhoek;
iOfisi kaMasipala, Main Road, Pniel;
nakwiiOfisi zooCaba;
iThala leencwadi, Plain Street, Stellenbosch;
iThala leencwadi, Sonnebloem Street, Ida's Valley, Stellenbosch; iThala leencwadi, Long Street, Cloeteville, Stellenbosch;
iThala leencwadi, Masithandane Street, Kayamandi, Stellenbosch; iThala leencwadi, Main Road, Pniel;
iThala leencwadi, Reservoir Street West, Franschhoek; iThala leencwadi, Le Roux Street, Groendal, Franschhoek.

Ulutu lwasekuntaleni luyamnywa ukuba lungenise naziphi na izimvo malunga namaxabiso ombane acetywayo kuMasipala, iCandelo loLawulo lweNkonzo zeZiseko zoPhuhliso (Ukuqwalasela ngokweNkqubo) ngomhla okanye ngaphambi komhla wama-27 kweyokwindla 2026 kule dilesi ye-meyile ilandelayo: engineering.services@stellenbosch.gov.za

UGeraldine Mettler
UMphathi kaMasipala

156162 ajanda.mibanga.co.za

Wat wil jy weet?

Die Papier

In gesprek met elke gemeenskap.
Op die rakke en aanlyn elke Vrydag vanaf
6 Maart 2026 | Ons lewer ook tuis af!

Besoek ons webtuiste
diepapier.co.za



