STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNICIPALITY • UMASIPALA • MUNISIPALITEIT

Ref no.3/4/2/5

2026-01-16

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEETING

WEDNESDAY, 2026-01-21 AT 10:00

TO The Executive Mayor, Ald J Fasser

The Deputy Executive Mayor, Cllr M Slabbert

COUNCILLORS JC Anthony

R du Toit
S Heneke
T Kumm

L Nkamisa

C Manuel

R Pheiffer

N Olayi

J Williams

Notice is hereby given that a Mayoral Committee Meeting will be held **in Council Chamber** on **Wednesday, 2026-01-21 at 10:00** to consider the attached agenda.

EXECUTIVE MAYOR, ALD J FASSER

CHAIRPERSON

AGENDA

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2026-01-21

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STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNICIPALITY • UMASIPALA • MUNISIPALITEIT

Ref no.3/4/2/5

2025-11-12

MINUTES

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEETING:

2025-11-12 AT 10:00

MINUTES

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEETING

2025-11-12

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	NONE	

PRESENT: Executive Mayor, Ald J Fasser **(Chairperson)**

Deputy Executive Mayor, M Slabbert

Councillors: Ald JC Anthony
R du Toit
S Heneke
T Kumm
C Manuel
L Nkamisa
N Olayi
R Pheiffer
J Williams

Also Present: Councillor P Crawley (Chief Whip)
Councillor W Petersen (MPAC Chairperson)
Councillor Q Smit(Speaker)

Officials: Acting Municipal Manager(K Carolus)
Director: Infrastructure Services (S Chandaka)
Director : Planning and Economic Development (A Barnes)
Director: Community & Protection Services (G Boshoff)
Acting Director : Corporate Services (M Williams)
Chief Audit Executive (L Mvandedwa)
Senior Administration Officer (B Mgcushe)

1.	**OPENING AND WELCOME**

The Chairperson, The Deputy Executive Mayor welcomed everyone present at the Mayoral Committee Meeting.

2.	COMMUNICATION BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

A warm Welcome to today's Mayoral Committee Meeting scheduled for the 12th of November 2025.
I also welcome our Honourable Speaker, Deputy Mayor, Council Chief Whip, Members of the Mayoral Committee. Our Mpac Chair, Acting Municipal Manager – Directors, Officials and all our Members of the Public.

Good morning colleagues, Molweni, Goeiemôre

It's been a very busy few weeks behind us, and as the year winds down, I'm sure we're all looking forward to a well-deserved Christmas break and some quality time with family and friends.
Health and Awareness Campaigns
October was Breast Cancer Awareness Month — thank you to everyone who helped share those important messages.
Now, in November, we shift our focus to Movember — raising awareness around men's health, especially prostate cancer, mental health and overall wellbeing.

We're also preparing for the 16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children, starting soon.

On Friday, 21 November, we encourage everyone to wear purple and black as part of the national campaign to show solidarity and take a firm stand against gender-based
violence and violence in general.
Community and Events
We recently celebrated a truly heartwarming title deed handover in Kayamandi, where 63 new homeowners received their long-awaited deeds.
Moments like these remind us why we do what we do — restoring dignity, security and hope to our residents.

Garden Town was another massive success — thank you to Visit Stellenbosch and all the partners who made it happen.

It's wonderful to see our towns blooming and our tourism sector booming again.

We're now gearing up for the Festival of Lights, which promises to be a highlight on our calendar.

This year, locals will be front and centre — showcasing local entrepreneurs, local talent and local products — a real boost for local economic development.
Safety and Preparedness
We are well into fire season now — with hot, dry and windy conditions.
Please remind your teams and communities to stay vigilant, report fires immediately and take all precautions.
Our firefighters and partners, like the Winelands Fire Protection Association, are some of the bests of the best — always ready to respond with courage and professionalism.

Law Enforcement and Traffic Services busy in all communities, all days of the week, high visibility - Festive Season Safety Campaign - Zero tolerance on the roads and great emphasis on high visibility to support SAPS in their safety initiatives.
Upcoming Community Initiatives
This Saturday, 15 November, we'll have the Walk with Disability — an important opportunity to promote inclusion and awareness.
I encourage all of you to support this initiative.

The Swop Shop will be coming to Cloetesville on 20 November — a fun, educational event teaching young people the importance of recycling and taking care of their environment.
Transport Month Highlights
October was also Transport Month, and we had several successful activities and launches:

•The bike handover with the Minister in Ida's Valley,
•The opening of the upgraded section of Baden Powell Drive,
•The Open Street event in Church Street, which received mostly positive feedback, and
•The signing of the MOU between the Western Cape Department of Mobility and the Municipality — a key step toward tackling congestion and improving mobility across our region.

Finally, a word of encouragement to all students writing their final exams — good luck, you're almost there!

Thank you, colleagues, for your ongoing hard work and commitment. Let's finish the year on a high!

3.	**DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS**

NONE

4.	**APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

The following application for leave of absence was approved in terms of the Rules and Order By-law of Council: -

Municipal Manager (G Mettler)

5.	**CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**

5.1 The minutes of the Mayoral Committee Meeting held on 2025-10-17 were **confirmed as correct without any amendments.**

6.	**STATUTORY MATTERS**

6.1	**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) COMMUNITY INPUT AND COMMENTS SUBMITTED WITHIN THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PERIOD ON 08 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**

Collaborator No: **797318**
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **12 November 2025**

1. SUBJECT:INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) COMMUNITY INPUT AND COMMENTS SUBMITTED WITHIN THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PERIOD ON 08 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

2. PURPOSE

To submit the following to the Council for notification and consideration:

(a) The IDP community input and comments submitted within the public participation period of 08 – 30 September 2025 for the 4th review of the 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022 – 2027, attached as **ANNEXURE A.**

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with legislative requirements, municipalities must conduct public participation to solicit community input and comments in preparation for the review of the IDP and compilation of the Medium-Term Revenue Expenditure Framework (Budget). In preparation for the drafting of the 4th review of the 5th Generation IDP 2022 – 2027, a series of open days and one stakeholder engagement were held.

The public participation period commenced on 08 September 2025 and concluded on 30 September 2025 at 16:30 for the submission of input and comments. The public participation open days were hosted at designated venues from 10 to 16 September 2025, followed by a stakeholder engagement held on 18 September 2025.

The Council is hereby presented with a consolidated report of the IDP public participation input and comments, which is enclosed as **ANNEXURE A**. The deadline for submission(s) was 30 September 2025 at 16:30, as noted above. However, the municipality received several late submissions, which are also presented to the Council for consideration.

The table below outlines the late submissions:

No.	Surname	Name	Organisation	Date Submission received	Description
1.	McNaughton	Susan	Graceland Vineyards	2025-10-01	Signed objection for Trumali or Wildebosch Extension
2.	Slabbert	Mynard	Ward 21: Councillor	2025-10-01	Objection to the proposed Wildebosch Road Extension
3.	McNaughton	Sue	Resident	2025-10-01	Wildebosch Extension Objection
4.	van Schalkwyk	Coenraad	Resident: ward 18	2025-10-01	Development Planning for further communication
5.	Verwey	Annette	Resident	2025-10-01	Objection to the extension of the Wildebosch Road
6.	van Heerden	Nicolette	Resident	2025-10-02	Objection to the Wildebosch Street Extension
7.	Beamish	Simon	Director	2025-10-02	Update on Agriculture Component - Simonsberg Village, Klapmuts - Ptn 33 Farm 748
8.	Perry	Diana	Ward 21: Resident	2025-10-07	Wildebosch Extension
9.	Adams	Ralphton	Ward 4: Councillor	2025-10-09	Ward 4 - Community Input
10.	Gordon	Nizette	Jamestown Sports Council	2025-10-10	Request for Netball Courts in Jamestown
11.	Malherbe	Charl	Resident: Brandwacht aan Rivier	2025-10-28	Comment on the Wildebosch extension

The consolidated report of the IDP public participation input / comments includes preliminary responses from the relevant departments. Further consultation will be facilitated with departments in December 2025, and more detailed feedback will be provided on the IDP public participation input / comments. The consolidated report, along with detailed feedback, will be presented to the Council in March 2026.

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-11-12:ITEM 6.1

(a) that the Council takes note of the IDP community and stakeholder input and comments submitted during the IDP public participation process in September 2025, attached as **ANNEXURE A;** and

(b) that the Council takes note that the [re]prioritised ward priorities, stakeholders, and community input will be considered for implementation by the municipality in the 2026/27 and / or outer financial years.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Geraldine Mettler
POSITION	Municipal Manager
DIRECTORATE	Office of the Municipal Manager
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 – 808 8025
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Geraldine.Mettler@stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	12 November 2025

6.2	MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUTORY REPORTING: DEVIATIONS FOR 16 OCTOBER TO 05 NOVEMBER 2025

Collaborator No:
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **12 November 2025**

1. SUBJECT:MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUTORY REPORTING: DEVIATIONS FOR 16 OCTOBER TO 05 NOVEMBER 2025

2. PURPOSE

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

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

For noting.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regulation 36(2) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and Section 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy (2025/2026) stipulate that SCM deviations be reported to the Council. In compliance thereto, this report presents to Council the SCM deviations for the period of 16 October until 05 November 2025.

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-11-12:ITEM 6.2

that Council notes the deviation approved for the period of 16 October to 05 November 2025.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	***Dalleel Jacobs***
POSITION	***Senior Manager SCM***
DIRECTORATE	***Finance***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***021 808 8137***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	***Dalleel.Jacobs@stellenbosch.gov.za***
REPORT DATE	***04 November 2025***

7.	**CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR: [CLLR J FASSER]**

7.1	**COMMUNITY&PROTECTION SERVICES: (PC: CLLR S HENEKE)**

7.1.1	**MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: EXPANSION APPLICATION - JUNIOR TOWN COUNCIL**

Collaborator No: **797290**
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **12 November 2025**

1. SUBJECT:MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIP FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: EXPANSION APPLICATION - JUNIOR TOWN COUNCIL

2. PURPOSE

2.1 To inform council of a further application that was submitted to the Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy in collaboration with Jönköping Municipality and to request approval for an international visit to Jöngköping by representatives from Stellenbosch Municipality.

2.2 To bring to Council's attention the proposed project for the development of a Junior Town Council Implementation manual in partnership with Stellenbosch University and the Cape Winelands Education District.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Stellenbosch Municipality entered into a partnership agreement with Jönköping Municipality on the topic of Human Rights on 17 December 2020, which culminated in a multi-year agreement in December 2022. This agreement focussed on Gender Based Violence and was successfully concluded during 2025.

The municipality was contacted by Jönköping Municipality with the possibility of a renewed agreement for which the Swedish International centre for Local Democracy was again calling for proposals. Since hearing about the establishment of a Stellenbosch Junior Town Council, Jönköping Municipality indicated that they have a similar need and would like to submit an application with a focus on youth development.

The following is important to note:

4.1 An expansion application is only for a period of 6 months, and the purpose thereof is for the project teams from both municipalities to develop a three-year proposal towards achieving the desired outcome;

4.2 Local collaboration with academia and civil society is encouraged within a project team;

4.3 Gender representation within the steering committee and project team remains a requirement;

4.4 Stellenbosch Municipality submitted a request to replace Mr J Robyn with Mrs M Aalbers and to include Mrs P Jansen on the local team;

4.5 Ms C Ross from the Cape Winelands Education District previously also involved with the project through the adoption of the school-based NORMSTORM project, has committed to participate in the development of a further agreement and so has Stellenbosch Municipality through the confirmation received from Dr L van Rooi.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-11-12:ITEM 7.1.1

(a) that Council take note of the combined application submitted to the Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy;

(b) that Council endorse the replacement of Mr J Robyn by Mrs M Aalbers along with the inclusion of Mrs P Jansen.

(c) that Council take note of the proposed visit by representatives of the Jönköping Municipality during February 2026; and

(d) that Council approve the international visit to Jönköping Municipality during March 2026 by Mrs M Aalbers and Mrs P Jansen and associated travel allowances and visa cost to participate in the development of a further multi-year agreement between the two municipalities on condition of approval and funding of the expansion application by the Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	**Geraldine Mettler**
POSITION	**Municipal Manager**
DIRECTORATE	**Municipal Manager**
CONTACT NUMBERS	**021- 808 8025**
E-MAIL ADDRESS	**municipal.manager@stellenbosch.gov.za**
REPORT DATE	**2025-10-22**

7.2	**SPORTS, YOUTH AND CULTURE: [PC: CLLR N OLAYI]**

NONE

7.3	**CORPORATE SERVICES: (PC: CLLR L NKAMISA)**

7.3.1	**CLOSURE OF MUNICIPAL OFFICES DURING THE FESTIVE SEASON 2025/2026**

Collaborator No:
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance**
Meeting Date: **12 November 2025**

1. SUBJECT: CLOSURE OF MUNICIPAL OFFICES DURING THE FESTIVE SEASON 2025/2026

2. PURPOSE

To request Council's approval to close the Municipal Offices during the 2025/2026 festive season.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the years there have been numerous decisions by Council with regard to the closure of the municipal offices. In 2020 the Council resolved to close the offices between Christmas and New year. The 2025/2026 festive season therefore will see offices close between midday on 24 December 2025 until 08h00 on Friday, 2 January 2026 in terms of the standing Council resolution.

Management has received a vast number of requests from employees for annual leave for Friday, 2 January 2026. In the light of this leave application, Council is therefore requested to extend the office closure until 08h00 on 5 January 2026. The previously agreed guidelines attached as **APPENDIX 1** will also apply to the extra day for the 2025/2026 festive period.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-11-12:ITEM 7.3.1

(a) that Council approves the closure of the Municipal Offices from 13h00 on 24 December 2025 until 5 January 2026 at 08h00;

(b) that employees be informed that annual leave must be submitted on the dates the offices are closed;

(c) that no additional leave be granted to staff;

(d) that the Municipal Manager ensures that the operations of the municipality continue through inter alia the attached guidelines; and

(e) that the Council resolution of 25 November 2020 remain in place for future years.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	***Mervin Williams***
POSITION	***Acting Director Corporate Services***
DIRECTORATE	***Corporate Services***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***0218088018***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Mervin.Williams@***stellenbosch.gov.za***
REPORT DATE	***12 November 2025***

7.4	**FINANCIAL SERVICES: (PC: CLLR JC ANTHONY)**

7.4.1	**REPORT ON THE LOCALISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW FOR STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY**

Collaborator No:
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and compliance**
Meeting Date: **12 November 2025**

1. SUBJECT:REPORT ON THE LOCALISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW FOR STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2. PURPOSE

To report on the call for Stellenbosch Municipality to form part of the Phase 2 SDG Programme to localise the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to participate in the Voluntary Local Review (VLR), which aims to empower local communities and ensure inclusiveness and equality for **APPROVAL.**

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council

4. LEGAL / STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.
- South African Foreign Policy.
- The National Development Plan.
- The United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals, 2015.
- The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005).
- The Stellenbosch Municipality Intergovernmental Relations and International Relations Policy 2025.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-11-12:ITEM 7.4.1

(a) that the Council approves the adoption and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for the SDGs, incorporating Infrastructure Asset Management at Stellenbosch Municipality;

(b) that the Council approves the initiation, contextualisation, implementation, and reporting on the SDG programmes at Stellenbosch Municipality;

(c) that the Council specifically note the SDGs programme and the completion of the VLR Report that will be coordinated as a special project by the SDG Champions, namely Mr Gurswin Cain and Mrs Monique Steyl;

(d) that follow-up reports will be submitted to the Council based on the outcomes of the projects related to the SDGs initiatives;

(e) that the Council specifically note the municipality's ongoing participation in localising the SDGs through the VLR programme organised by the South African Local Government Association (SALGA); and

(f) that the Council recognises its authority to establish partnerships at national, provincial, and global levels to implement the SDGs within the Stellenbosch Municipality.

NAME	Monique Steyl
POSITION	Senior Manager: Financial Management Services
DIRECTORATE	Financial Services
CONTACT NUMBERS	021- 808 8512
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Monique.Steyl@stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	05 November 2025

7.5	**HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: (PC: CLLR R DU TOIT)**

NONE

7.6	**INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES : (PC : R PHEIFFER)**

NONE

7.7	**PARKS,OPEN SPACES AND ENVIRONMENT: (PC: CLLR J WILLIAMS)**

NONE

7.8	**PLANNING AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM :(PC: CLLR T KUMM)**

7.8.1	**RETURN ITEM: FEEDBACK ON THE SECOND ROUND OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP) AND APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT SPAZA SHOP BY-LAW**

Collaborator No: **795578**
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance**
Meeting Date: **12 November 2025**

1. SUBJECT:RETURN ITEM: FEEDBACK ON THE SECOND ROUND OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS (PPP) AND APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT SPAZA SHOP BY-LAW

2. PURPOSE

To provide feedback to Council after the second round of public participation process (PPP), and to seek Council's approval of the Draft Spaza Shop By-Law.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the Council meeting held on 31 March 2025, Council approved the commencement of the Public Participation Process (PPP) for the Stellenbosch Municipality Draft Spaza Shop By-law (hereafter referred to as “the By-law”). The advertising period for the PPP ran from 10 April 2025 to 12 May 2025, during which members of the public were invited to submit written comments. A total of two (2) written submissions were received and duly considered.

In addition to public input, further recommendations were received from internal municipal departments following the commencement of the advertising period. Although these internal comments were not part of the originally advertised draft, they have been assessed and incorporated into the revised draft of the By-law.

The comments received from both the public and internal departments were considered substantial, and it was therefore recommended that the revised draft be subjected to a second round of public participation prior to final adoption.

This report presents the updated draft By-law for Council’s consideration. The revised version reflects both public feedback and internal inputs. The By-law is intended to regulate and support the operation of spaza shops within the Stellenbosch Municipality, aligning with national policy directives while addressing specific local socio-economic needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-11-12:ITEM 7.8.1

(a) that Council takes note of the Second Draft of the By-law, attached as **ANNEXURE A**; and

(b) that Council consider the By-law for final approval and adoption.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	**Carmen Saville**
POSITION	***LED Officer***
DIRECTORATE	***Planning and Economic Division***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***021 808 8151***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	***Carmen.Saville@stellenbosch.gov.za***
REPORT DATE	***06 October 2025***

7.8.2	POST-SUMMIT REPORT: OUTCOMES AND COMMITMENTS FROM THE WESTERN CAPE MUNICIPAL ECONOMIC SUMMIT 2025: STEPPING UP TOURISM AND INVESTMENT

Collaborator No: **797437**
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **12 November 2025**

1. SUBJECT: POST-SUMMIT REPORT: OUTCOMES AND COMMITMENTS FROM THE WESTERN CAPE MUNICIPAL ECONOMIC SUMMIT 2025: STEPPING UP TOURISM AND INVESTMENT

2. PURPOSE

That Council notes the content of the Close-Out Report for the Western Cape Municipal Economic Summit 2025: Stepping Up Tourism & Investment and considers the implications of the outcomes and commitments for the Municipality.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Municipal Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Western Cape Municipal Economic Summit 2025, held from 8-10 July 2025, focused on aligning local strategies with the provincial Growth for Jobs (G4J) strategy, specifically in tourism and investment. Key outcomes include the development of district-level Tourism and Investment Action Plans, concrete investment commitments and partnerships, policy recommendations to improve the investment climate, and new tourism development initiatives. The summit also strengthened public-private networks and strategic alignment with the G4J framework. Municipalities are committed to follow-up actions, including developing tourism action plans, municipal investment profiles, and attending the Western Cape Investment Summit 2025 (5-7 November 2025).

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-11-12:ITEM 7.8.2

(a) that Council notes the Close-Out Report of the Western Cape Municipal Economic Summit 2025: Stepping Up Tourism and Investment;

(b) that Council notes the district-level Tourism and Investment Action Plans, concrete investment commitments, and policy recommendations identified at the Summit; and

(c) that the Economic Development and Tourism section be mandated to implement the municipal-level commitments.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	**Jeremy Benjamin**
POSITION	***Senior Manager: Development Planning***
DIRECTORATE	***Planning and Economic Development***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***021 808 8196***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	***Jeremy.benjamin@stellenbosch.gov.za***
REPORT DATE	

7.8.3	REQUEST TO ADVERTISE THE DRAFT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND THE DRAFT RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Collaborator No: **797444**
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **12 November 2025**

1. SUBJECT:REQUEST TO ADVERTISE THE DRAFT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND THE DRAFT RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2. PURPOSE

To obtain approval from Council to advertise the draft Economic Development Strategy and the draft Rural Economic Strategy, to obtain input(s)/comment(s) from interested and affected parties.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the draft Economic Development Strategy is to enable economic development and build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. The Municipality's primary role in this strategy is to create an "enabling environment" that allows businesses and citizens to take advantage of local opportunities. This is achieved by providing necessary infrastructure, basic services, and creating a favourable business environment through efficient processes.

The purpose of the draft Rural Development Strategy is to provide a "bold, integrated plan" to address spatial inequality, unlock local economic potential, and promote "thriving, inclusive rural communities" across Stellenbosch. The strategy aims to move away from top-down interventions and instead be a "community-led transformation". Its mission is to implement a participatory model that empowers communities, strengthens rural-urban linkages, and promotes well-being through coordinated investment and sustainable land use.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-11-12:ITEM 7.8.3

(a) that Council take note of the draft reviewed Economic Development Strategy and Implementation Plan attached as **ANNEXURE 1**;

(b) that Council take note of the draft Rural Development Strategy attached as **ANNEXURE 3**;

(c) that Council approves the commencement of the public participation process and advertisement of the draft reviewed Economic Development Strategy and draft Rural Development Strategy;

(d) that Council approves the public participation to take place over 60 days (calendar days -two months) and to be advertised in the local newspaper(s), municipal web page and notice boards within two weeks after the decision by Council; and

(e) that after the public participation process has been completed, the revised draft Economic Development Strategy and the draft Rural Development Strategy, along with all comments received, must be resubmitted to Council for consideration within two months.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Lesley van Gensen
POSITION	*Manager: Economic Development Officer*
DIRECTORATE	***Planning & Economic Development***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***021 808 8179***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	***Lesley.vangensen@stellenbosch.gov.za***
REPORT DATE	***31 October 2025***

7.9	RURAL MANAGEMENT: (PC: CLLR C MANUEL)

NONE

7.10	MUNICIPAL MANAGER

NONE

8.	REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

NONE

9.	URGENT MATTERS

NONE

10.	MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED IN-COMMITTEE

NONE

Meeting adjourned at 10:55

CHAIRPERSON: ……

DATE: ……

Confirmed on ……

6.	STATUTORY MATTERS

6.1	TABLING OF THE DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

Collaborator No: **799770**
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **21 January 2026**

1. SUBJECT:TABLING OF THE DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

2. PURPOSE

To table to the Council the draft Annual Report 2024/25 for consideration and approval to be released for public comment.

Furthermore, it is also the purpose of this submission, after the approval of the draft Annual Report 2024/25 by the Council to be released for public comment, to refer the draft Annual Report 2024/25 to the Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) to fulfil the role of an Oversight Committee and to make a recommendation to the Council as contemplated in terms of Section 129(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA).

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The draft Annual Report must be tabled by the executive mayor within seven months after the end of the financial year and be made available for public inspection. The Accounting Officer must invite the public to provide input into the draft annual report. It has become a practice for the MPAC to also invite the public to make verbal representations at meetings where the report is being discussed.

A schedule with proposed dates for the MPAC meetings is also attached hereto as **ANNEXURE A.** The Council resolved that MPAC has, as part of its terms of reference, the role of sitting as the Oversight Committee to consider the draft Annual Report, and to make a recommendation to the Council as contemplated in terms of Section 129(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA).

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) that the Council takes note of the draft Annual Report 2024/25;

(b) that the Council takes note that the Municipal Manager will make the draft Annual Report 2024/25 public for comment on the official website of the Stellenbosch Municipality, the local print media, and at the offices of the municipality for 21 days;

(c) that the commencement of the public participation process will be the date the draft Annual Report 2024/25 is published on the municipal website;

(d) that the Council refers the draft Annual Report 2024/25 **(ANNEXURE B)** to the MPAC to consider the draft Annual Report 2024/25 and to make a recommendation to the Council as contemplated in terms of Section 129(1) of the MFMA;

(e) that the Council takes note of the proposed dates for the MPAC meetings where the draft Annual Report 2024/25 will be discussed, as detailed in **ANNEXURE A**. These dates are subject to change, and the final dates will be published on the municipality's website and in the local media;

(f) that the Council approves the MPAC's mandate to co-opt two members of the public with expertise in specific fields to assist and advise the MPAC; and

(g) that the Council approves that the co-opted members can be remunerated in line with the recommendations of the National Treasury Regulation in this regard.

Rates for additional nominated community members as per Treasury Regulation 20.2.2. The once-off preparation tariff was used as a guide since the National Treasury does not have guidance in that regard. Consultation must take place to decide if the rate will remain the same.

Tariff	Number of co-opted members	Not exceeding the number of hours	Remuneration
Per-hour tariff for attendance of meeting as a member	2	45 hours	R 337.00 per hour
Once-off Tariff for duties performed in preparation	2	6 hours	R 2 698 (for six hours)

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Background

The MFMA promotes transparency and accountability for the financial and non-financial affairs of all municipalities and municipal entities through in-year and annual reporting. This can be achieved where there is a clear link between the strategic objectives agreed upon with the community, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the Budget, the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), performance agreements of senior management and officials, in-year reports, annual financial statements, the annual performance report, and the annual report.

All these forms one process to ensure that the actual performance is reported against what was planned and contained in the IDP. In this manner, the annual reporting reflects financial and non-financial performance for the financial year that ended and was audited. It is therefore a post-financial-year document.

It is necessary to gather and compile a variety of financial and non-financial performance data about the municipality for the annual report. It offers a reliable account of the municipality's operations and results for every financial year. It will eventually function as an important historical document for the municipality,

demonstrating the advancement, expansion, and development of municipal performance and services.

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

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

The Council should take notice that the draft Annual Report 2024/25 must be submitted to the Council within seven months after the financial year, thereby satisfying Section 127(2) of the MFMA.

Furthermore, the Council should also take notice that the draft Annual Report 2024/25 is complete, as it contains all relevant information, and all the core components listed in Section 121(3) of the MFMA.

6.2 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications beyond what was approved in the 2024/25 MTREF Budget.

6.3 Legal Implications

Section 121(3) of the MFMA states that the annual report of a municipality must include—

(a) the annual financial statements of the municipality, and in addition, if section 122(2) applies, consolidated annual financial statements, as submitted to the Auditor-General for audit in terms of section 126(1);

(b) the Auditor-General's audit report in terms of section 126(3) on those financial statements;

(c) the annual performance report of the municipality prepared by the municipality in terms of section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act;

(d) the Auditor-General's audit report in terms of section 45(b) of the Municipal Systems Act;

(e) an assessment by the municipality's accounting officer of any arrears on municipal taxes and service charges;

(f) an assessment by the municipality's accounting officer of the municipality's performance against the measurable performance objectives referred to in section

17(3)(b) for revenue collection from each revenue source and for each vote in the municipality's approved budget for the relevant financial year;

(g) particulars of any corrective action taken or to be taken in response to issues raised in the audit reports referred to in paragraphs (b) and (d);

(h) any explanations that may be necessary to clarify issues in connection with the financial statements;

(i) any information as determined by the municipality;

(j) any recommendations of the municipality's audit committee; and

(k) any other information as may be prescribed.

Section 127(2) of the MFMA states that, "*The mayor of a municipality must, within seven months after the end of a financial year, table in the municipal council the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control."*

Furthermore, Section 127(3) of the MFMA states that *"If the mayor, for whatever reason, is unable to table in the council the annual report of the municipality, or the annual report of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control, within seven months after the end of the financial year to which the report relates, the mayor must— (a) promptly submit to the council a written explanation referred to in section 133(1)(a) setting out the reasons for the delay, together with any components of the annual report listed in section 121(3) or (4) that are ready; and (b) submit to the council the outstanding annual report or the outstanding components of the annual report as soon as may be possible."*

6.4 Staff Implications

This report has no additional staff implications for the municipality.

6.5 Risk Implication

None.

6.6 Comments from Senior Management

6.6.1 Director: Community and Protection Services

Supported.

6.6.2 Chief Financial Officer

Supported.

6.6.3 Director: Infrastructure Services

Supported.

6.6.4 Director: Corporate Services

Supported.

6.6.5 Director: Planning and Economic Development

Supported.

6.6.6 Comments from the Municipal Manager

Supported.

ANNEXURES

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FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Geraldine Mettler
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DIRECTORATE	Office of the Municipal Manager
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REPORT DATE	13 January 2026

ANNEXURE A

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025



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



www.stellenbosch.gov.za

STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK
MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

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List of Abbreviations

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

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

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

Introduction

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

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

The Annual Report comprises six chapters with the following broad overview:

- **Chapter 1:** An overview of the municipality's overarching strategy, accountability processes, social and demographic profile, and key highlights and challenges regarding finance, institutional transformation, and key basic service delivery.

- **Chapter 2:** Details about the governmental workings of the municipality and addresses the key aspects of good governance.

- **Chapter 3:** Highlights the municipality's performance for the year, with a focus on service delivery and the municipality's predetermined objectives.

- **Chapter 4:** Provides insight into the municipality's human resources and organisational management areas, focussing on organisational structure and legislation.

- **Chapter 5:** An overview of the municipality's financial performance, reflecting on the municipality's financial position, assets, cash flow, and intergovernmental grants received by the municipality.

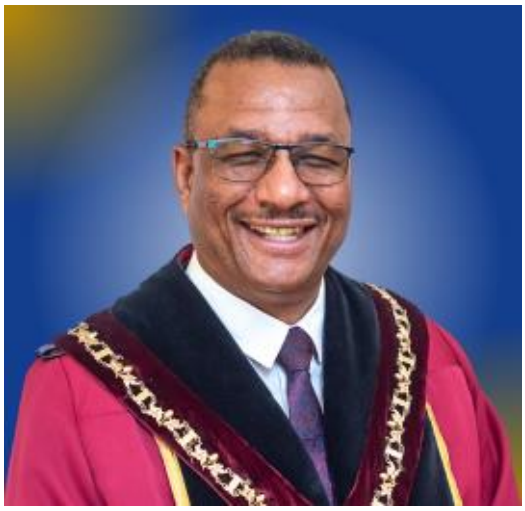
- **Chapter 6:** An overview of the audit key findings as per the Auditor-General of South Africa.

Vision, Mission, and Values



CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 COMPONENT A: EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD



Cllr Jeremy Fasser
Executive Mayor

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

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

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

Policy and Strategic Focus

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

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

Service Delivery Progress

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

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

Engaging with the Community

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

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

Conclusion

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

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

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

CLLR JEREMY FASSER
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

1.2 COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.2.1 MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD



Geraldine Mettler
Municipal Manager

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MS GERALDINE METTLER
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

1.2.2 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

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

Table 1: Strategic focus areas

SFA 1: Valley of Possibility	**Predetermined Objectives** 1.1 Create an environment conducive to business development and job creation. 1.2 To facilitate and coordinate support for emerging entrepreneurs by utilising internal SCM processes and linking SMMEs with opportunities in the market. 1.3 To provide, upgrade, and maintain an effective engineering infrastructure to support effective service delivery. 1.4 To ensure the provision of non-motorised transport routes as a functional mode of transport.
SFA 2: Green and Sustainable Valley	**Predetermined Objectives** 2.1 Managing human use of the biosphere and its resources. 2.2 Enhancing the integrity of the environment is imperative for long-term sustainability. 2.3 Incorporating biodiversity into the environment is an imperative for long-term sustainability 2.4 Ensuring spatial sustainability. 2.5 Facilitate the efficient use of all forms of capital available to Stellenbosch. 2.6 Building human capacity and ability. 2.7 Efficient information management.
SFA 3: Safe Valley	**Predetermined Objectives** 3.1 To implement an integrated safety strategy that incorporates multi-stakeholder engagement and social crime prevention. 3.2 To develop and implement institutional crime prevention strategies, with a focus on improved law enforcement and neighbourhood watches.
SFA 4: Dignified Living	**Predetermined Objectives** 4.1 To develop and maintain sustainable human settlements that will meet the diverse range of housing needs. 4.2 To develop and implement a social infrastructure master plan for the upgrading and maintenance of social facilities in all wards. 4.3 To involve and build the capacity of stakeholders in the planning and management (governance) of the areas where they live. (Promote participatory planning and integrated implementation). 4.4 To provide access to basic services for households in the Stellenbosch Municipal area.
SFA 5: Good Governance and Compliance	**Predetermined Objectives** 5.1 To develop, align, and implement effective management information systems. 5.2 An effective asset management system to optimise the use of municipal assets. 5.3 To manage integrated development planning and the efficient measurement of predetermined objectives as per the regulatory framework. 5.4 To involve the community in the planning and management of programmes and projects impacting their ward(s), 5.5 To review municipal governance processes as per the Risk-Based Audit Plan 5.6 A skilled and capable workforce that supports the growth objectives of the municipal area 5.7 A responsive, accountable, effective, and efficient local government system 5.8 To implement an effective revenue management system. 5.9 To provide accurate and relevant financial information for decision-making. 5.10 To develop and implement a responsive, accountable, effective, and efficient customer care structure and system.

1.2.3 ALIGNMENT WITH INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PROCESSES

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

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

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

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

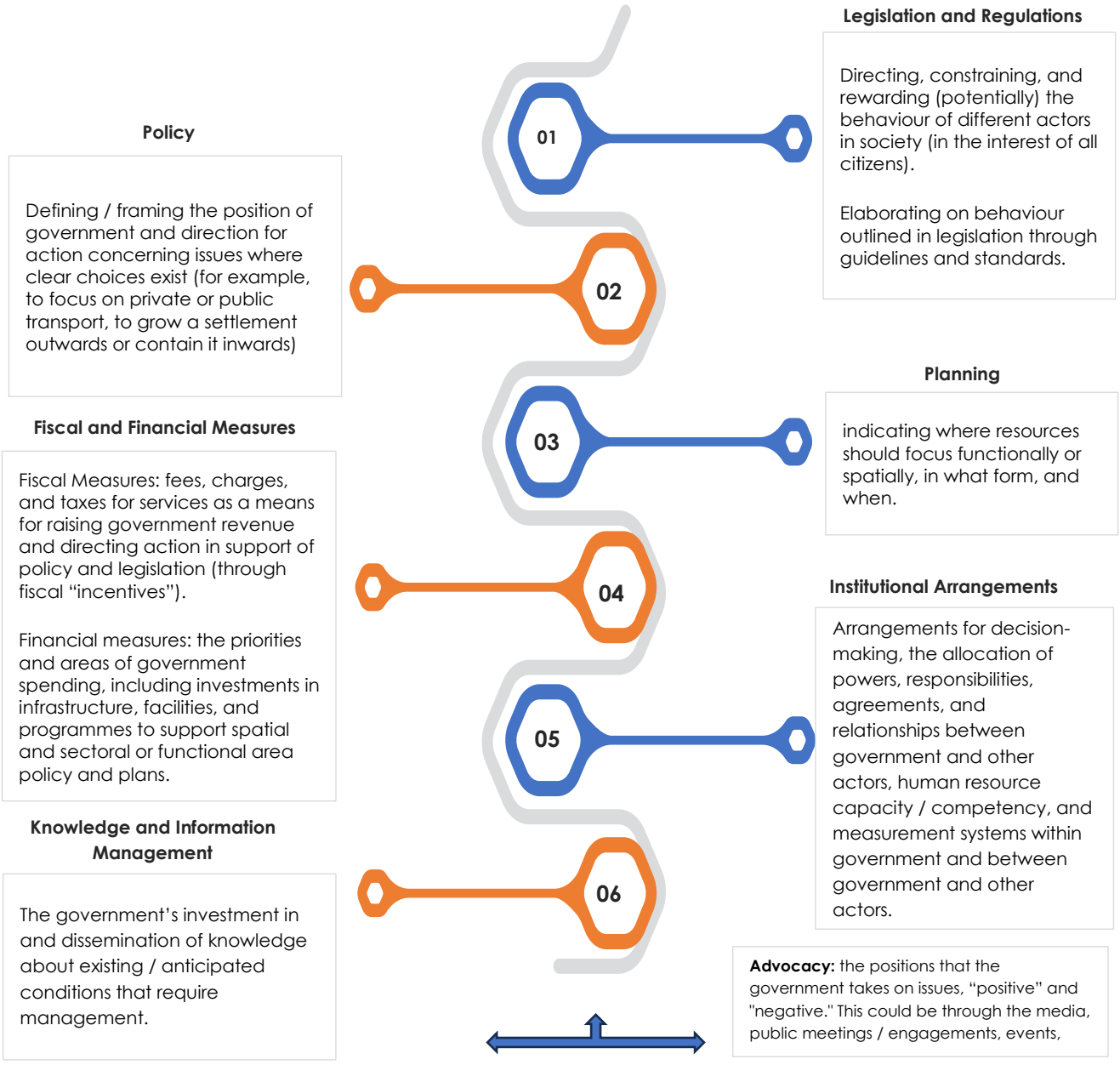
To facilitate this constructive dialogue, the municipality has established regular, informal yet structured engagements between the Mayoral Committee (MayCo) and the Director's Forum. These discussions will provide a platform to collaboratively explore strategic issues and develop effective responses.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

1.2.4 THE TOOLS OF GOVERNANCE

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

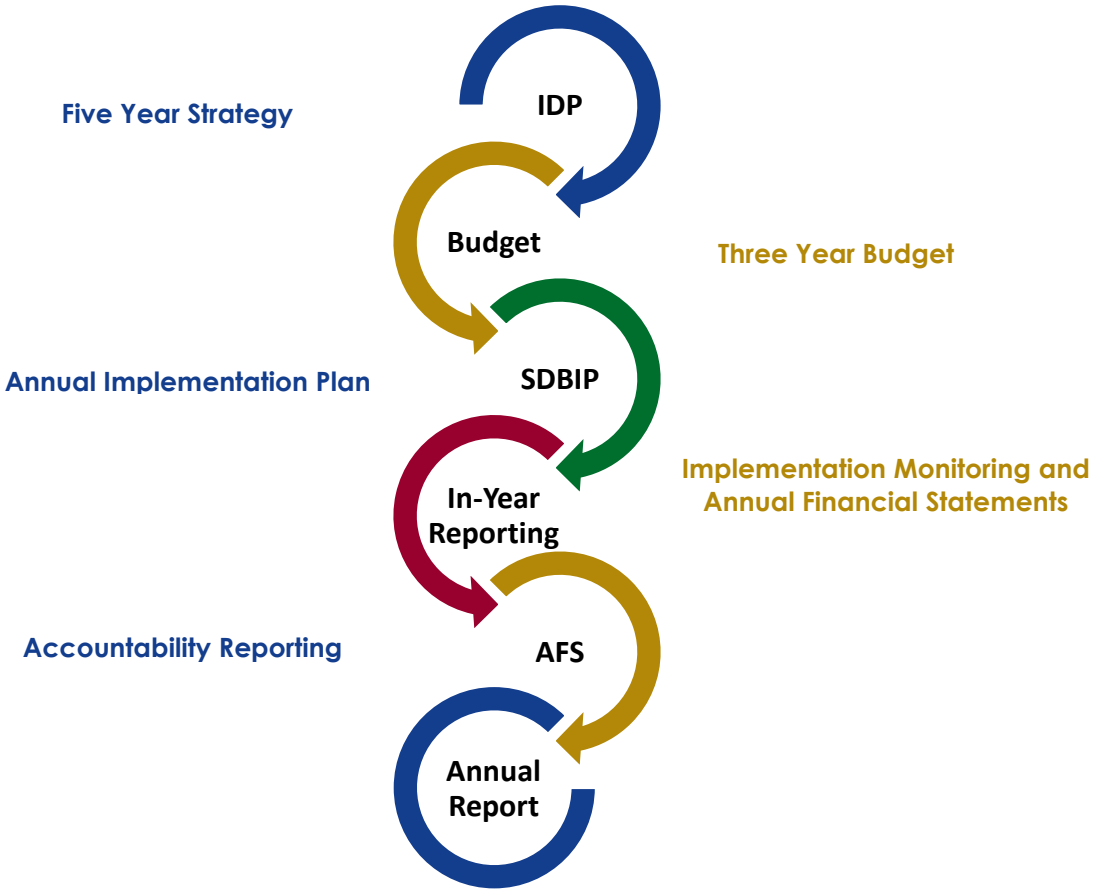
Through extensive, organised information-sharing and planning workshops, this procedure aims to establish a starting position about how to guide the development and administration of the Stellenbosch Municipal Area. The strategy becomes the overarching strategic framework, which is then built on with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

Figure 1: Tools of Governance



To ensure that alignment between the Council's strategic processes is adhered to, the municipal accountability cycle needs to be implemented:

Figure 2: Accountability Process flow



1.2.5 STATE OF THE GREATER STELLENBOSCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

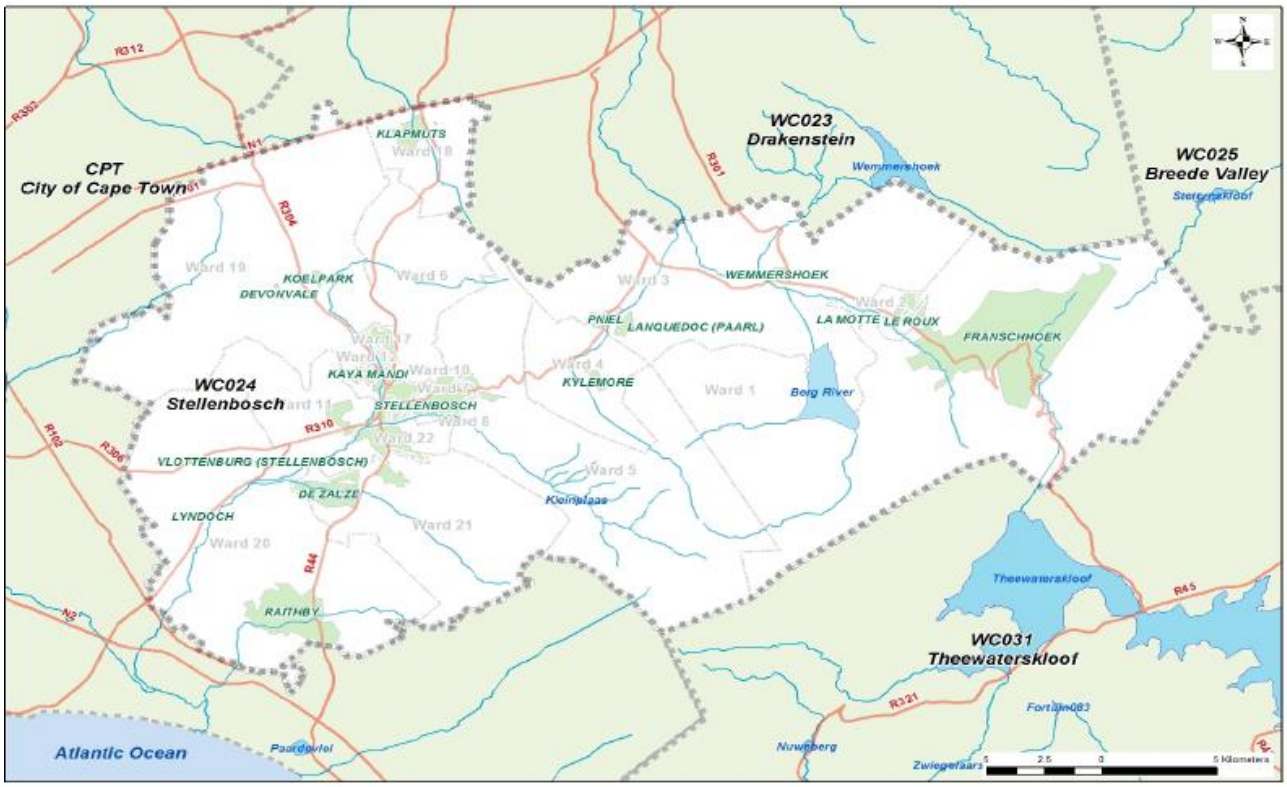
A variety of sports facilities are available. Coetzenburg, with its athletics and rugby stadiums, has delivered star performances over many generations. The municipal area is enriched with arts and culture landmarks, featuring facilities like the Adam Small Theatre, Oude Libertas Amphitheatre (famed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

The following municipalities share their borders with the Stellenbosch Municipality:

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

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

Map 1: Locality map of municipal boundaries



1.2.6 WARD DEMARCATION

The ward demarcation was structured according to the election outcomes on 01 November 2021, which increased from 22 to 23 wards for the year under review.

Table 2: Municipal Ward Demarcation

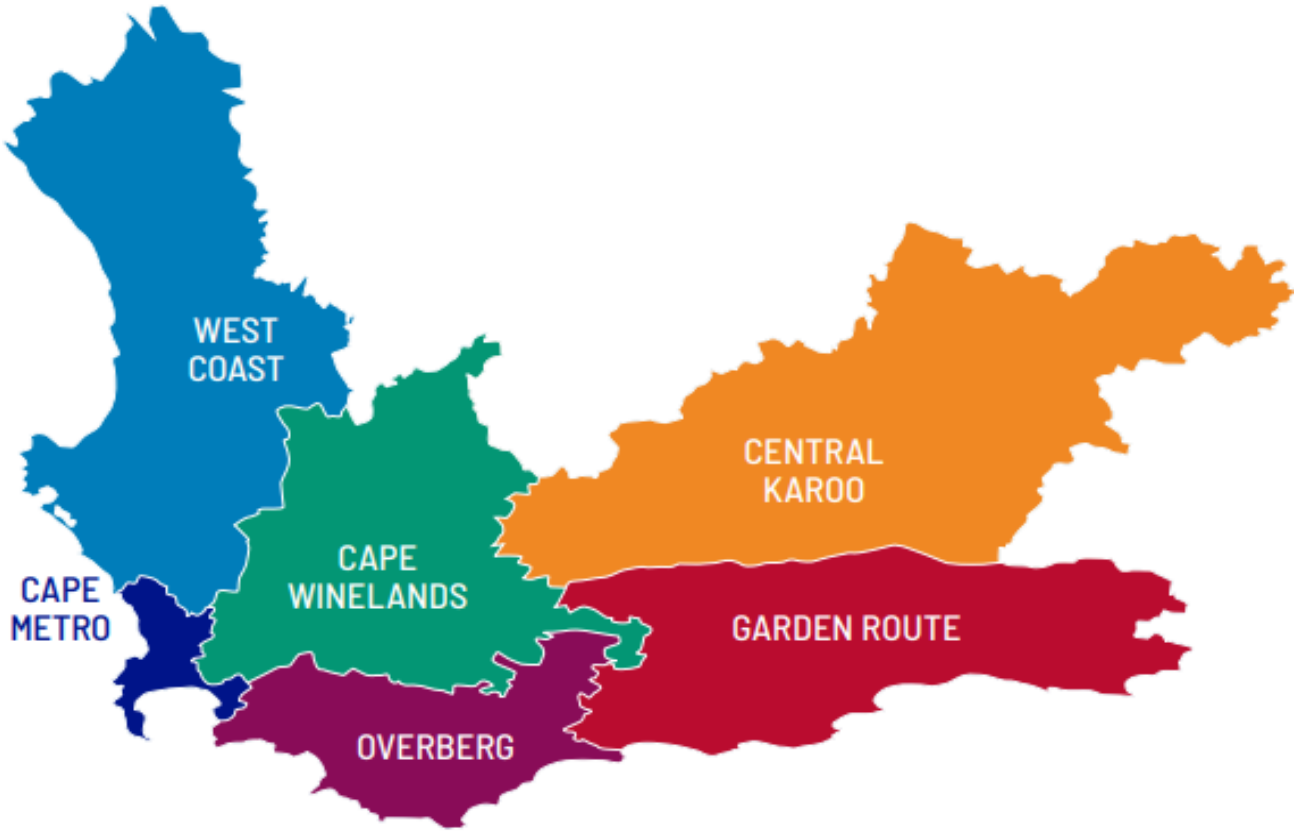
Ward	Areas
1	Mooiwater, Franschhoek Town and Surrounding Farms
2	Langrug, La Motte, Dennegeur, Groendal, Domaine des Anges, La Petit Provence and La Ferme Chantelle
3	Lanquedoc, Meerlust, Wemmershoek to La Motte Wine Farm and Leopards Leap Wine Farm, Maasdorp
4	Kylemore, Johannesdal, Pniël and Surrounding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

Ward	Areas
20	Vlottenberg, Raithby, Mooiberge, Lynedoch
21	Brandwacht Aan Rivier, Paradyskloof, Stellenbosch Golf Course, Blaauwklippen / Stellenzicht Farms, De Zalze, Jamestown, Mountainview, Stellenbosch Airfield
22	Die Boord, Dalsig, Brandwacht, Krigeville, Libertas Farm
23	Dorp Street, Krige, Hamman Street, Schroder Rd, Die Braak, Bird Street from Dorp Street, Dennesig area, Muller Rd, Banghoek Road, Reyneveld Street, Plankenburg Industrial area, and Kayamandi Corridor.

Source: Statistics South Africa and IEC

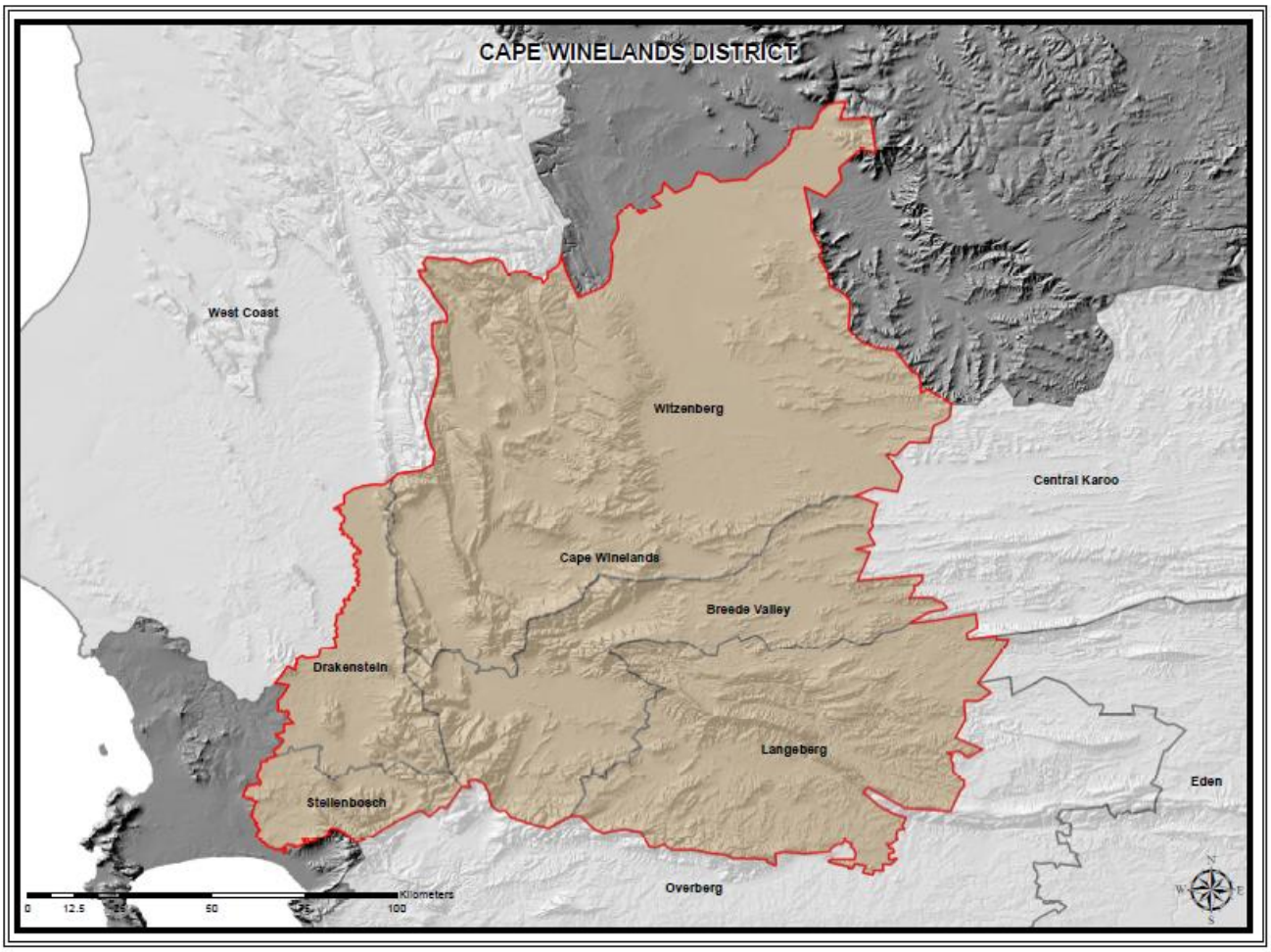
Below is a map of the Cape Winelands District concerning the provincial district boundaries:

Map 2: Locality of Cape Winelands in relation to Provincial Boundaries



Below is a map of the municipalities of the Cape Winelands District:

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



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

1.2.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

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

The GDPR performance, risk, and vulnerability factors can be read in detail within the Local Government Socio-economic Profile 2024 for the Stellenbosch municipal area.

1.2.8 DEMOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW OF THE GREATER STELLENBOSCH AT A GLANCE

Table 3: Socio-economic summary

Population Estimates, 2024		Actual households, 2024 MYPE 2024/25	
	Population		Households

Education, 2023		Poverty, 2023	
	Matric Pass Rate: **80.2%** Learner Retention Rate: **81.5%** Learner-Teacher Ratio: **26.3**		Gini-Coefficient: **0.60** Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL): **71.4%**

Health, 2023/24			
	Primary Health Care Facilities: **8 (excl. mobile / satellite)**	Immunisation Rate: **58.1%**	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births): **0.0**	Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/19: **0.6%**

Safety and Security	The annual number of reported cases in 2023/24			
	Residential Burglaries: **998**	DUI: **252**	Drug-related Crimes: **1470**	Murder: **79**	Sexual Offences: **255**

Access to Basic Service Delivery	Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022/23			
Water	Refuse removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Formal Housing
				

Labour, 2023	Socio-economic Risks	
Unemployment Rate (narrow definition): **12.6%**	**Risk 1**	Job Losses
	Risk 2	Low Learner retention
	Risk 3	Low skills base (Labour)

Largest 3 sectors		Contribution to GDP, 2023
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	**Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation**	**Manufacturing**
		

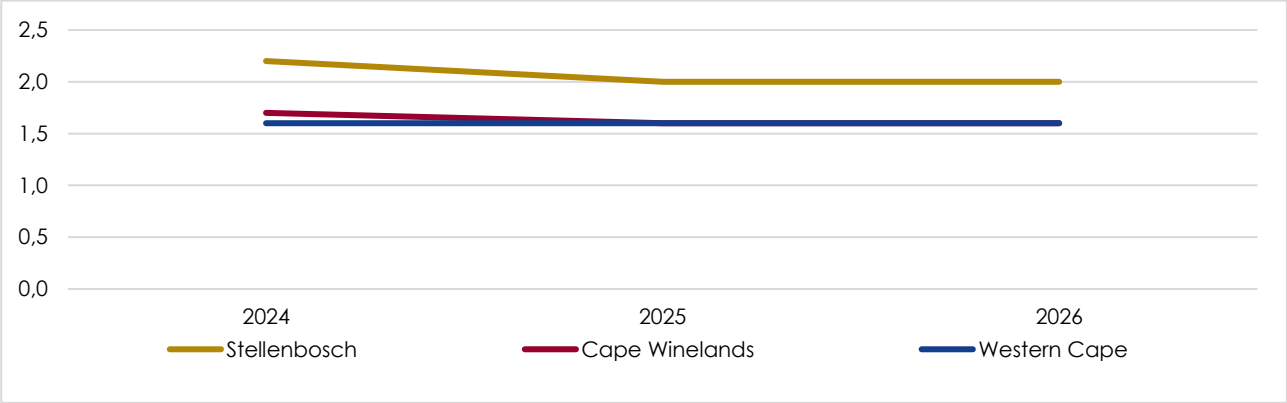
Source: Western Cape Local Government Social–Economic Profile 2024 MYPE 2024/25

1.2.8.1 Population Growth and Household

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

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

Graph 1: Estimated Population Growth



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

1.2.8.2 Population and Urbanisation Density

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision-makers in mitigating environmental, health, and service delivery risks. As of 2024, Stellenbosch's density is anticipated to increase to approximately 251 people per square kilometre, reflecting its growing population. In comparison, the Cape Winelands District's overall density is lower, with figures around 117 people per square kilometre. This significant difference necessitates effective planning to address housing, infrastructure, and service demands.

In order of highest level, the various local municipal areas are compared as follows:

- **Stellenbosch** **251 people/km^2**
- Drakenstein 203 people/km^2
- Breede Valley 53 people/km^2
- Langeberg 28 people/km^2
- Witzenberg 15 people/km^2

According to the above comparison, Stellenbosch has the **highest density** in the Cape Winelands District. This is helped a lot by the fact that the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (*m*SDF) says that urban development should stay within the limits of the urban edge.

1.2.8.3 Household Size

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The average size of households is expected to remain at an average of 2.9 individuals from 2022 to 2026. The trend of the average household size could be attributed to a wide range of factors, including but not limited to underlying socio-economic factors like patterns in employment opportunities, educational access, and housing market dynamics that shape this trend.

The table below depicts the household sizes from 2022 to 2026:

Figure 3: Household size



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

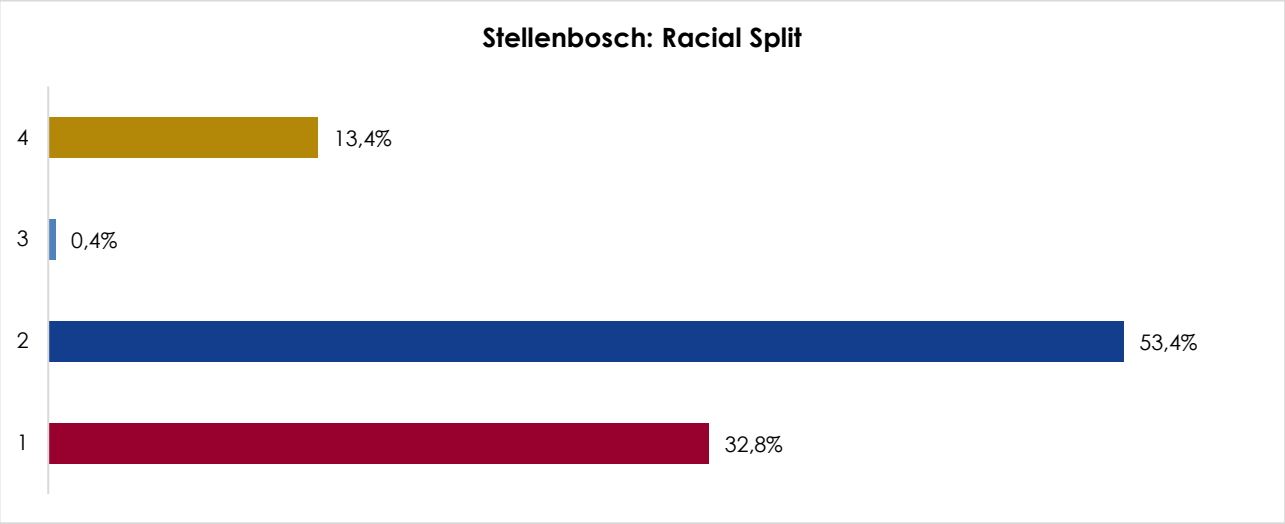
1.2.8.4 Racial Split

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

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

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

Graph 2: Racial Split for the Stellenbosch Municipal area



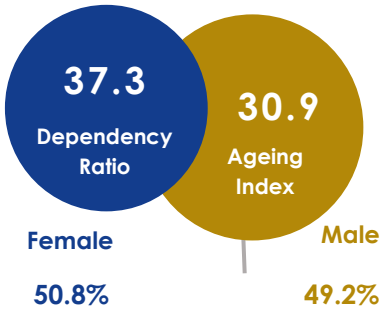
Source: Western Cape, Draft Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

1.2.8.5 Gender Ratio

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

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

Figure 4: Ratio of % females and males



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

1.2.8.6 Age Cohorts

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

1.2.8.7 Education

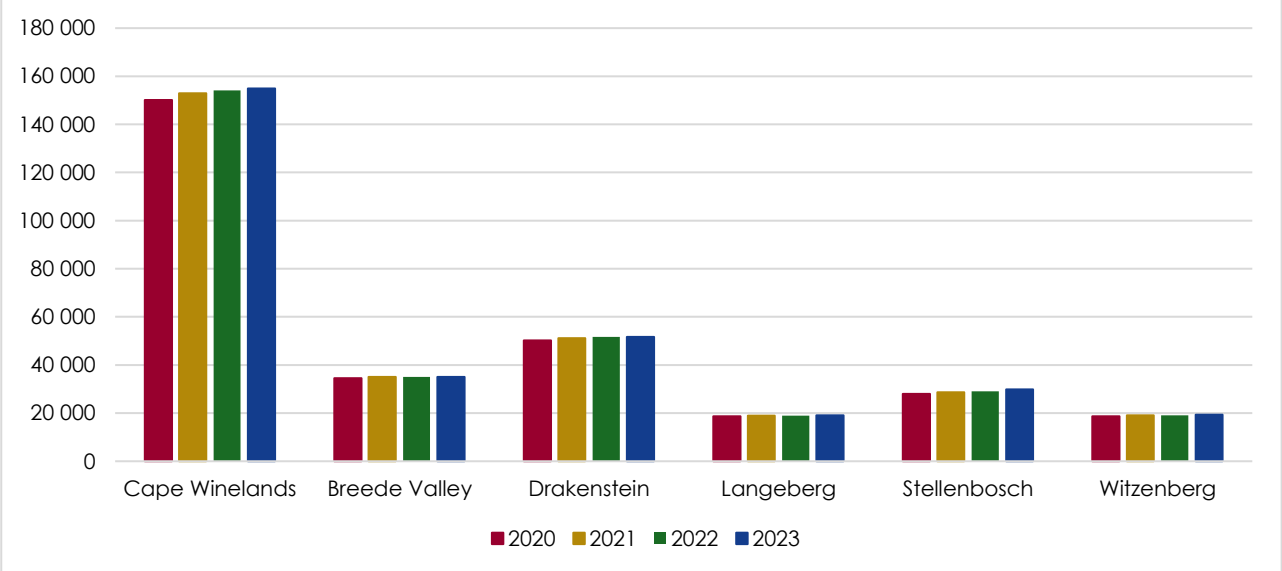
The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and complex, touching on various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Quality education equips individuals with essential skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities, empowering them to participate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

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

Learner enrolment in Stellenbosch experienced a notable surge from 28 033 enrolments in 2020 to 29 092 in 2022, with a minor increase of 29 826 learners in 2023. It is evident that the educational growth depicts a positive socio-economic trend within the region, presenting an enhanced emphasis on education and potentially indicating improved access to educational facilities. Stellenbosch is a hub for both education and agriculture, luring families to the area. Compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands, Stellenbosch's enrollment is impressive, particularly given its relatively limited geographic area.

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

Graph 3: Learner Enrolment 2020 – 2023

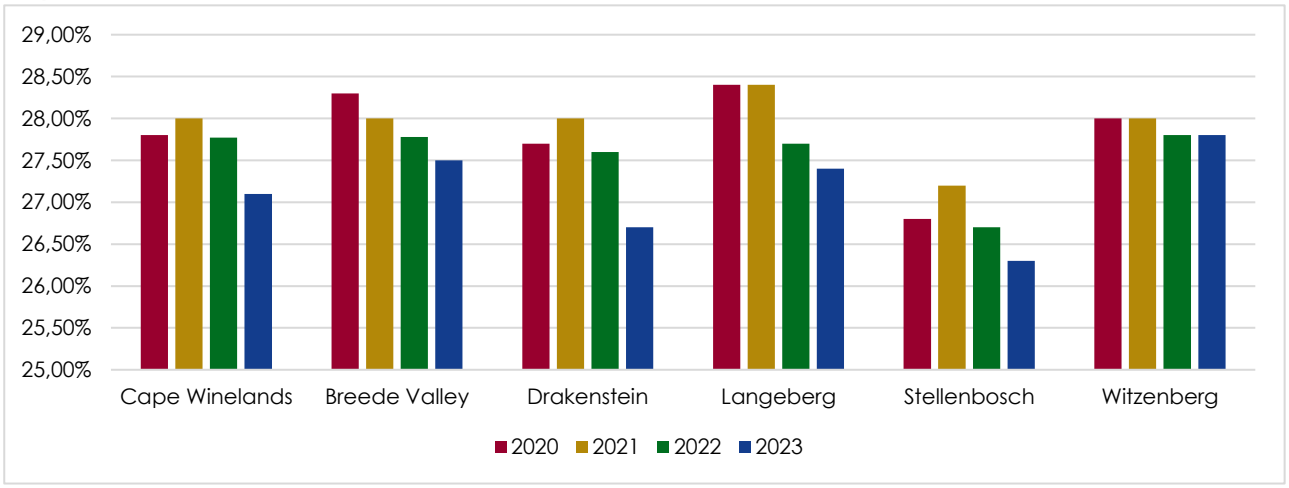


Source: Western Cape, Draft Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

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

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

Graph 4: Learner–Teacher Ratio 2020 - 2023



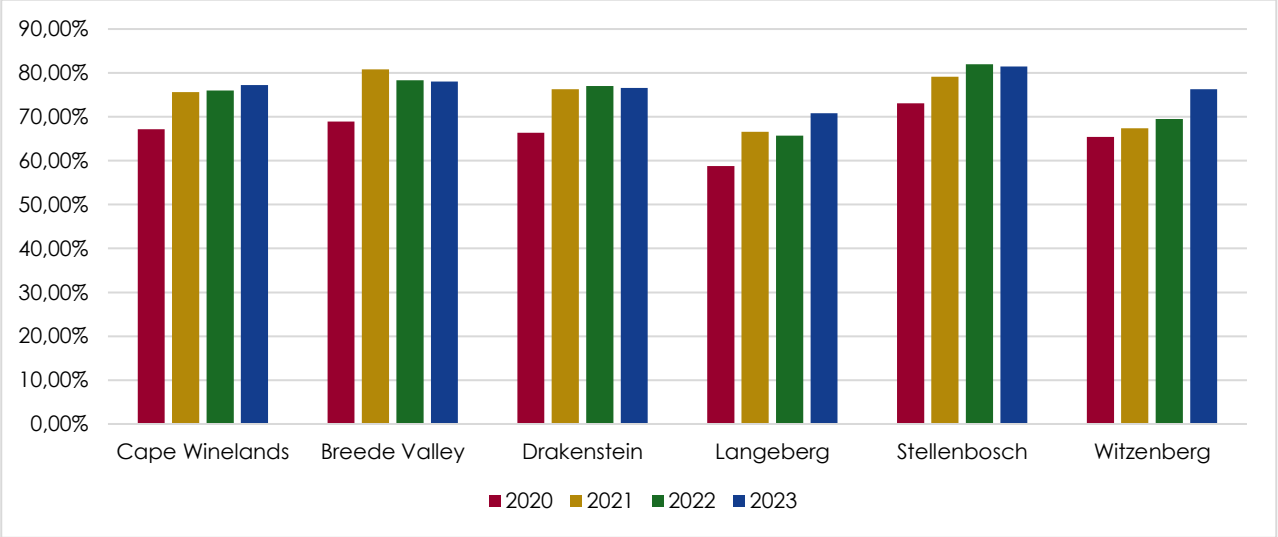
Source: Western Cape, Draft Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

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

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

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

Graph 5: Learner retention 2020 - 2023



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

Number of schools and no-fee schools

The number of schools within the Stellenbosch municipal area was recorded at 42 in 2023. 29 of the schools are equipped with libraries. However, 30 per cent of the schools that remain without libraries face challenges in providing students with the same level of academic support, which could affect overall educational outcomes.

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

Schools with libraries / media centres

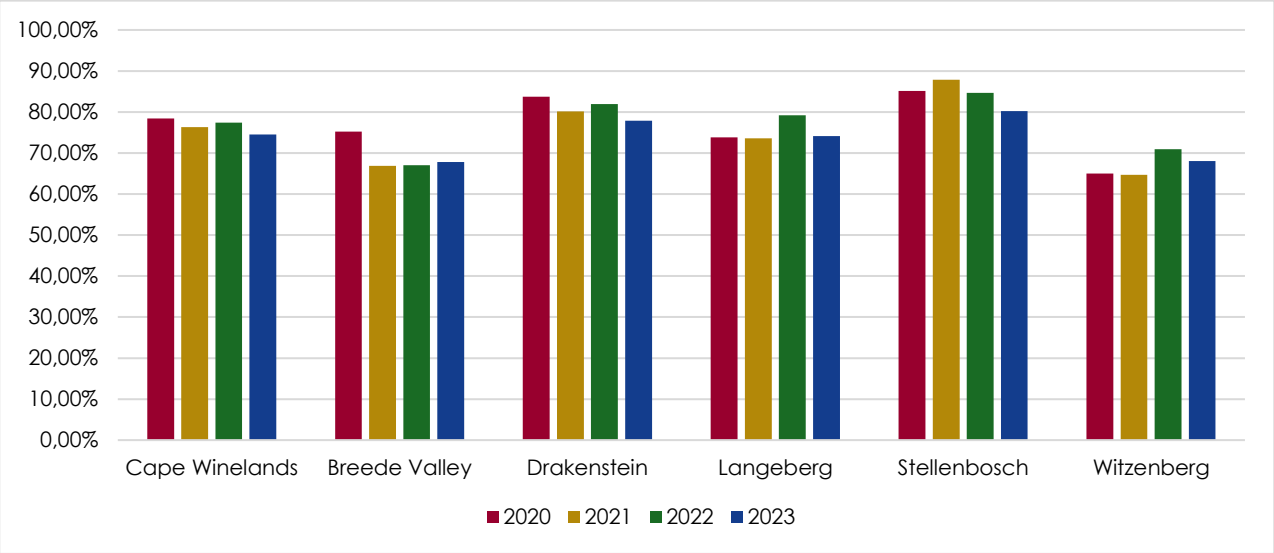
The Stellenbosch municipal area consists of 42 schools in 2023, of which 29 were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contributes towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information, which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

Education outcomes (matric pass rate)

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

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

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



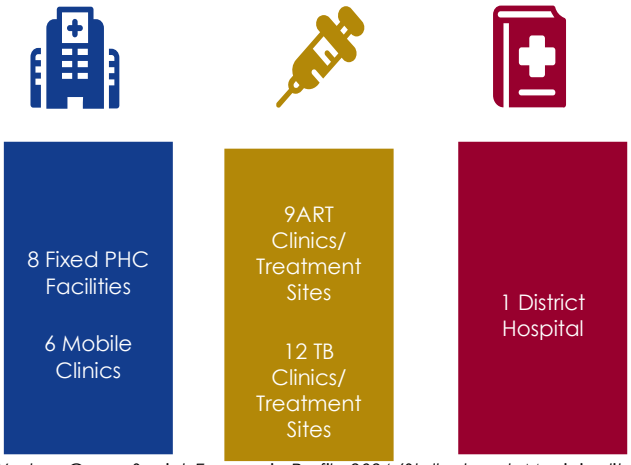
Source: Western Cape, Draft Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

1.2.8.8 Health

Healthcare Facilities

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

Figure 4: Health facilities

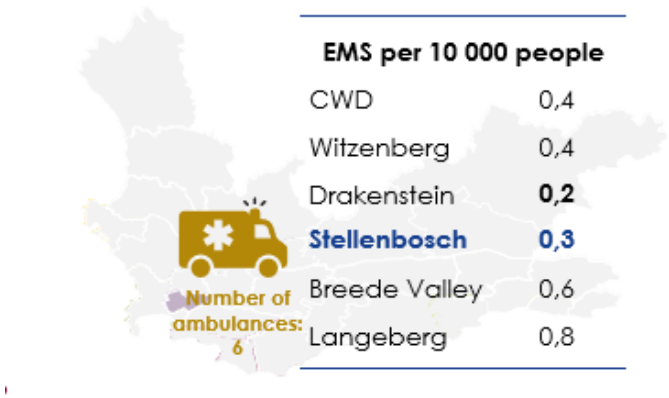


Source: Draft Western Cape, Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

Emergency Medical Services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage for emergency medical services. This number below only refers to provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers, and it remained unchanged between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Figure 5: Emergency Medical Services



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

HIV / AIDS and Tuberculosis

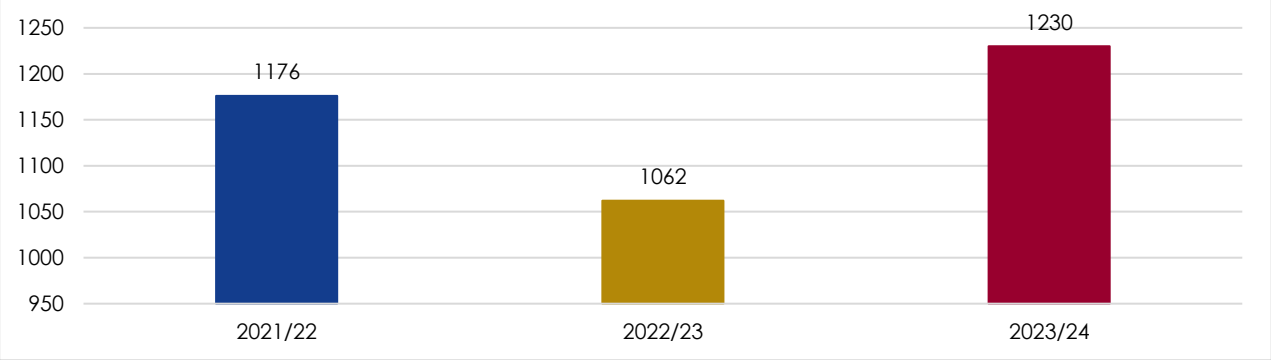
In Stellenbosch, the total number of registered patients receiving ART has increased steadily from 7 062 in 2022/23 to 7 321 in 2023/24. Similarly, the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment also slightly increased from 1062 in 2022/23 to 1230 in 2023/24.

Table 5: HIV/AIDS Management

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

Source: Western Cape, Social–Economic Profile 2023

Graph 7: Number of TB patients registered on treatment

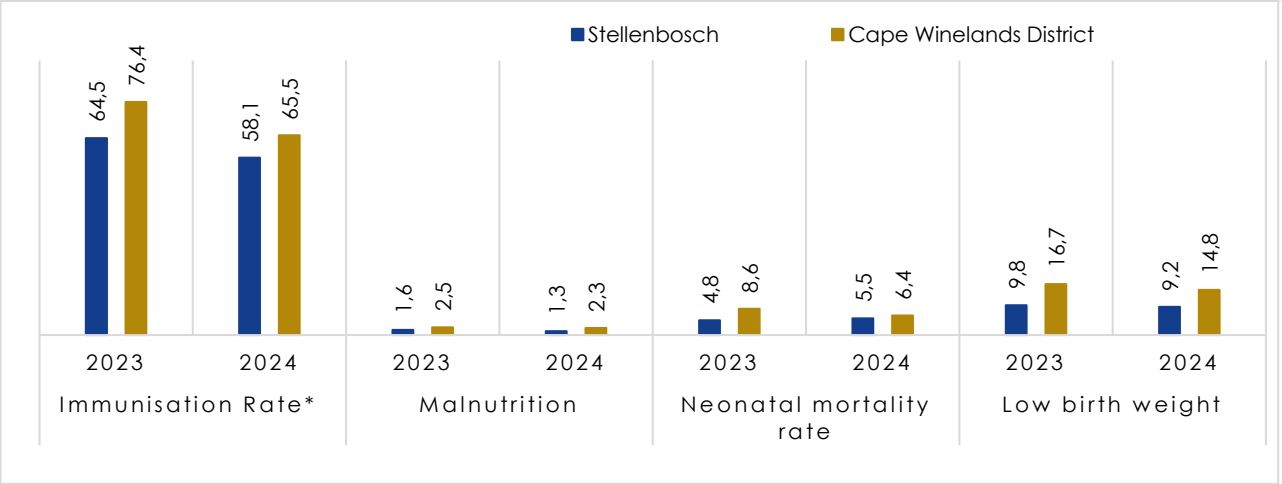


Source: Western Cape, Draft Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

Child Health

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

Graph 8: Child Health

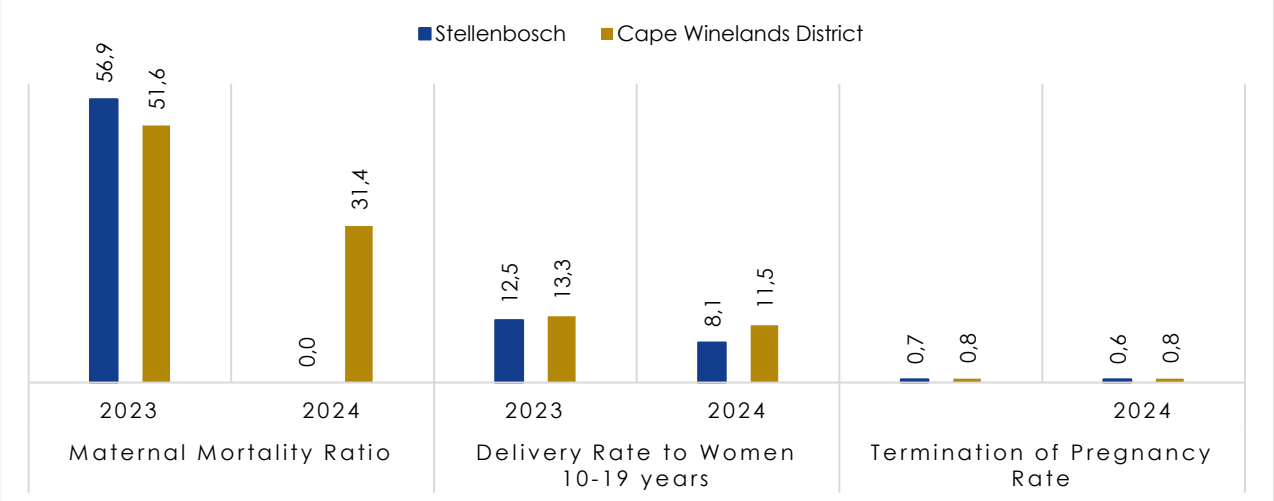


Source: Western Cape, Draft Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

Maternal Health

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

Graph 9: Maternal Health



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

1.2.8.9 Safety and Security

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

Murder

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

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

Sexual Offences

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

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

Common Assault

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

Commercial Crime

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

Drug–Related Offences

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

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

Driving under the influence (DUI)

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

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

Residential Burglaries

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

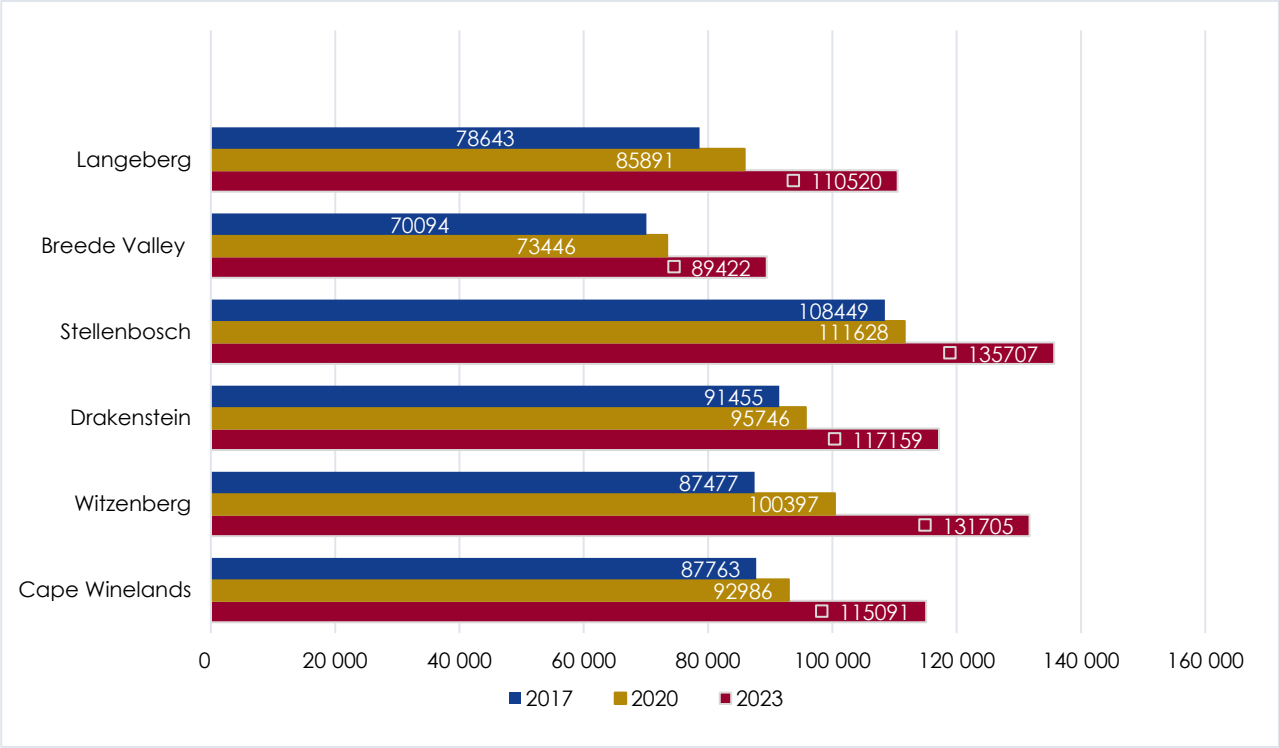
Stellenbosch's burglary rates have fluctuated dramatically, from 468 in 2021/22 to 287 in 2022/23, before rising again to 476 in 2023/24. Cape Winelands, by comparison, has seen a more gradual decrease from 440 in 2021/22 to 418 in 2023/24.

1.2.8.10 Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

In terms of Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPR), an increase is only witnessed when economic growth surpasses population growth. According to the draft LGSEP 2024, Stellenbosch's GDP per capita consistently exceeds that of the Cape Winelands region, indicating its economic growth. In 2017, it was R108 449, higher than the region's R87 763. By 2023, it reached R135 707, attributed to its strong sectors like education, agriculture, and tourism. The town's proximity to Cape Town, university status, and growing business hub contribute to its economic growth.

Graph 10: GDP Per Capita



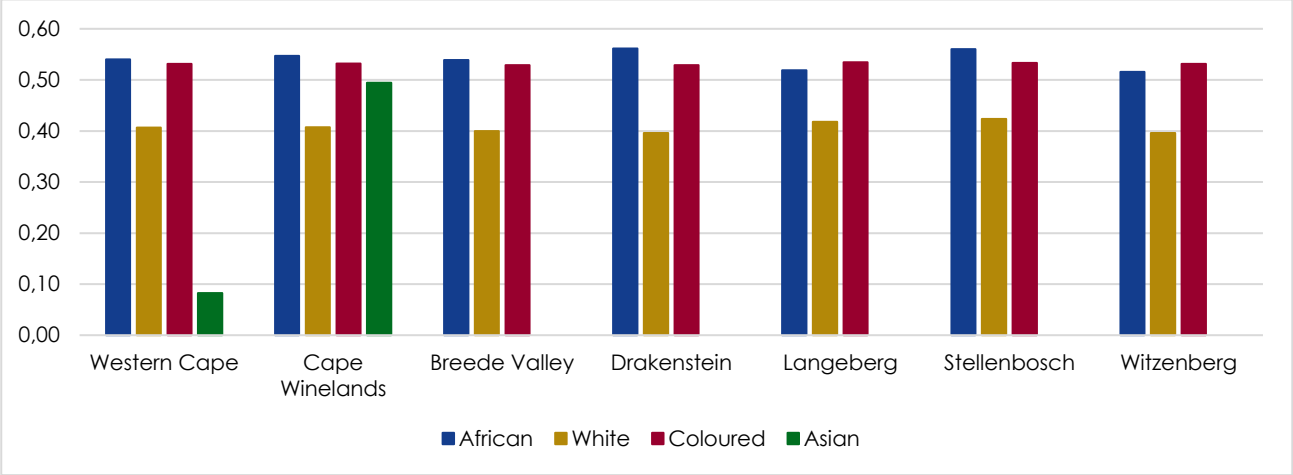
Source: Western Cape, Draft Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

Income Inequality

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

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. The GDP per capita in Stellenbosch was R108 449, notably higher than the R87 763 of Cape Winelands. This trend continued over the years, with Stellenbosch showing a steady increase in GDP per capita, reaching R135 707 by 2023.

Graph 11: Income Inequality



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

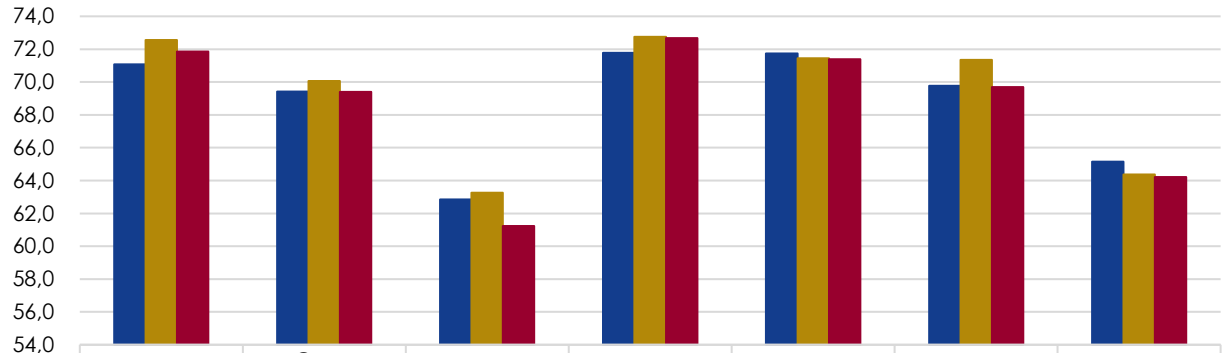
Poverty Line

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

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

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

Graph 12: Poverty Line



	Western Cape	Cape Winelands	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg
2017	71,1	69,4	62,8	71,8	71,7	69,8	65,1
2020	72,6	70,1	63,3	72,8	71,5	71,3	64,4
2023	71,9	69,4	61,2	72,7	71,4	69,7	64,2

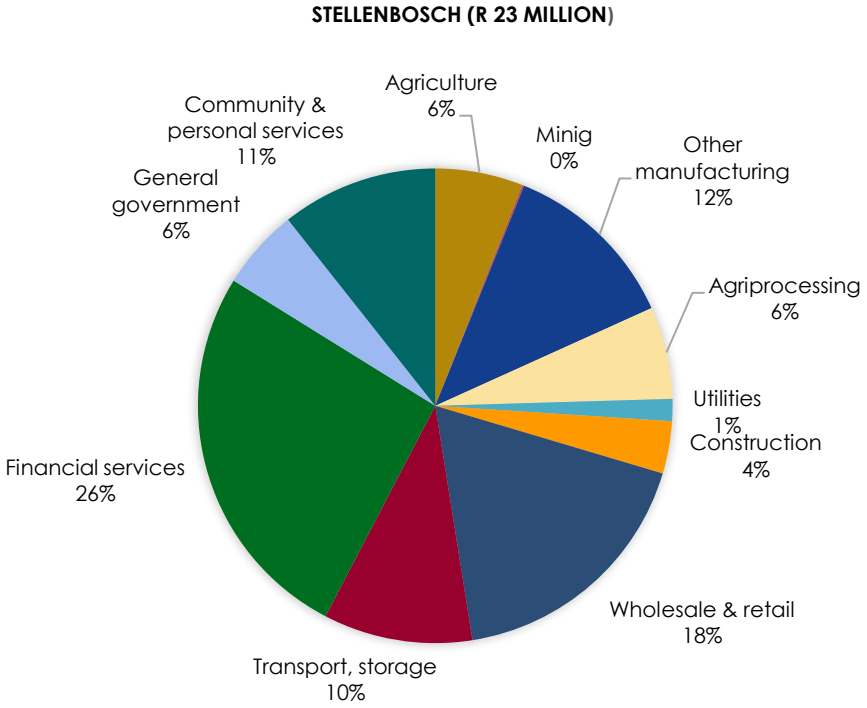
Source: Western Cape, Draft Social–Economic Profile 2024 (Stellenbosch Municipality)

1.2.8.11 Agricultural Economic Overview

Economic and Employment Overview

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

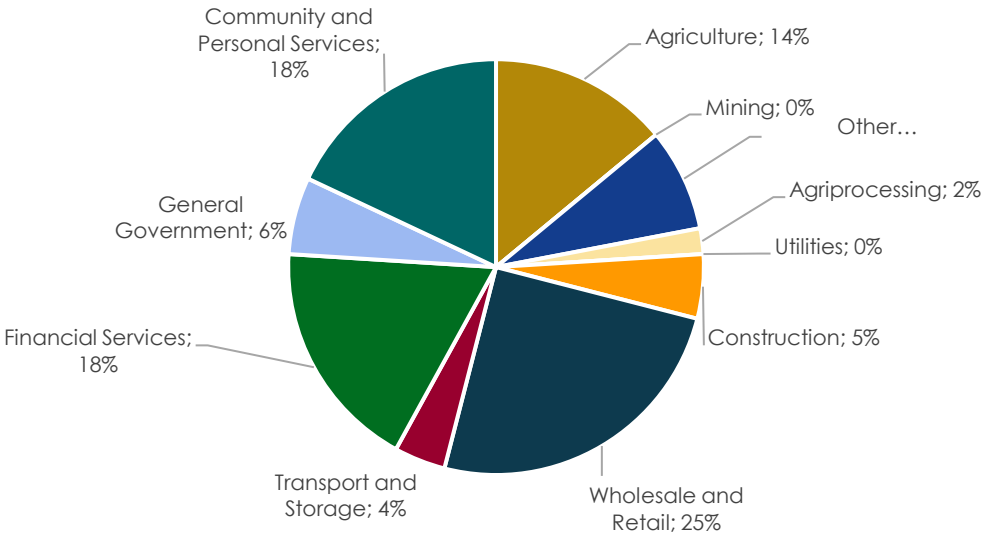
Graph 13: Stellenbosch Sectoral Share of GVA – 2023



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

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

Graph 14: Stellenbosch Sectoral Employment of formal jobs - 2023



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

1.2.9 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

1.2.9.1 Basic Service Delivery

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

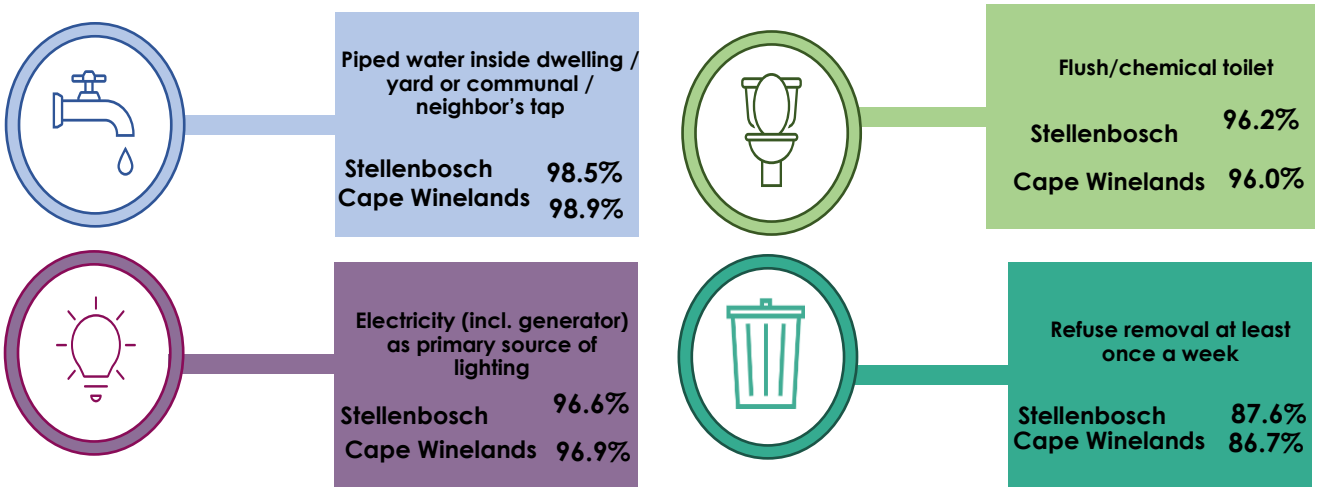
This section considers how this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2022. The latest official statistics were collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2022 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The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

1.2.9.2 Housing and Household Services

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

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

Figure 6: Service delivery access levels (HH)



Source: Western Cape: Socio-Economic Profile 2024

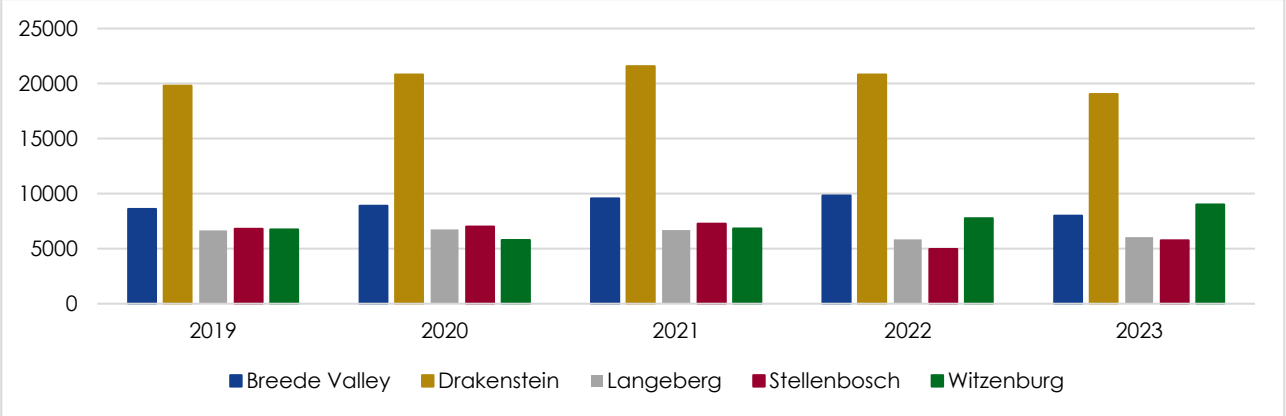
1.2.9.3 Free Basic Services

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

Per the approved Indigent Policy of the municipality, all households earning less than R6 500 per month will receive free basic services as prescribed by national policy and in terms of Stellenbosch Municipality's Indigent Policy.

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

Graph 15: Access to Free Basic Services



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

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

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

Table 6: Access to Free Basic Services

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

Source: Municipal Indigent Register

1.2.9.4 Key Basic Services Delivery Highlights

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

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

Table 7: Key Service Delivery Highlights

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

1.2.9.5 Key Services Challenges

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

Table 8: Key Basic Service Challenges

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

1.2.10 FINANCIAL VIABILITY HIGHLIGHTS

Table 9: Municipal Viability Highlights

Highlight	Description
Long-Term Financial Plan	The municipality has developed a long-term financial planning tool that can be updated regularly for strategic planning.
Current Ratio	The municipality maintained a very good current ratio of 1.86:1. This compares well with the norm of 1.5 to 2:1.
Collection Rate	The municipality maintained a good collection rate for service debtors of 97%, which is above the norm of 95%. This indicates that the municipality's creditor control and debt collection processes are in place, and the revenue is managed effectively.
Finance Charges	Finance charges represent 2.92% of the total operational expenditure. This compares favourably with the norm of 6% to 8%.
Liability Management	Capital costs (interest paid and redemption) represent 5.08% of total operating expenditure. This compares favourably with the norm of 6% to 8%. This indicates that the municipality can take on additional financing from borrowing to invest in infrastructure projects.
mSCOA Specimen Financial Statements	The municipality implemented the National Treasury mSCOA specimen annual financial statements preparation template, where the financial statements are compiled utilising the data strings extracted from the financial system.
Debt Management	The municipality's total debt represents 24.6% of the total operational expenditure. This compares favourably with the norm of 45% and is an indication that the municipality can take on additional financing from borrowings.

1.2.11 FINANCIAL VIABILITY CHALLENGES

Table 10: Financial Viability Challenges

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

1.2.12 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Table 11: Financial Viability and Management Financial Overview (000')

Details	Original budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual
	R'000		
Income			
Grants (Operating and Capital)	344 761	379 648	365 052
Taxes, Levies and Tariffs	1 959 197	2 004 197	1 995 835
Other	327 318	337 318	393 038
Sub-Total	2 631 276	2 721 163	2 753 925
***Less* Expenditure**	2 511 734	2 522 843	2 498 215
Net surplus / (deficit)	119 542	198 320	255 710

1.2.13 OPERATING RATIOS

Table 12: Operating Ratios

Detail	Expected norm	Actual	Variance
Employee Cost	35%-40%	25.82%	-(9.18%-14.18%)
Repairs and Maintenance	15%	2.88%	-12.12%
Finance Charges	15%	2.92%	-12.08%

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

1.2.14 TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Table 13: Total Capital Expenditure (000')

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

1.2.15 MUNICIPAL STANDARD CHART OF ACCOUNTS

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

The mSCOA was implemented in Stellenbosch Municipality on 01 July 2017. The municipality is in continuous engagement with the service provider, National Treasury, and other municipalities

through various working groups as well as online platforms to improve mSCOA compliance and functionality.

1.2.16 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.17 MFMA COMPETENCIES

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

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

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

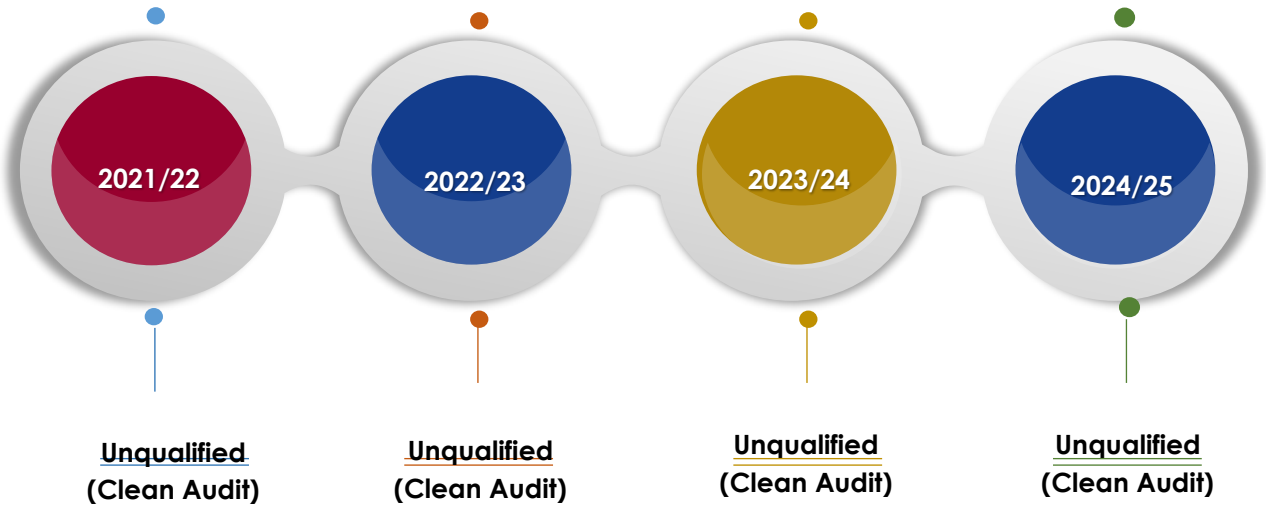
The table below provides details of the financial competency development progress as required by the regulation (Government Notice 493 of 15 June 2007):

Table 14: Financial Competency Development: Progress Report

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

1.2.18 AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA'S REPORT

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



CHAPTER 2: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

Table 15: National KPI - Good Governance and Public Participation

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

2.1 COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

2.1.1 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

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

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

2.1.2 COUNCIL – 01 JULY 2024 TO 30 JUNE 2025

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

Table 16: Council from 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

No.	Name of Councillor	Capacity	Political Party	Ward Councillor and Proportional (PR)
1.	JS Fasser (Mr)	Executive Mayor	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 17
2.	M Slabbert (Mr)	Deputy Executive Mayor, including Planning, LED and Tourism portfolio	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 21
3.	Q Smit (Mr)	Speaker	DA	PR
4.	A Hanekom (Mr)	Part-time	DA	PR
5.	S Schafer (Mr)	Part-time	DA	PR
6.	Z Olayi (Ms)	Part-time	DA	PR
7.	P Crawley (Ms)	Chief Whip	DA	PR
8.	X Mdemka (Ms)	Part-time	DA	PR
9.	N Olayi (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	PR
10.	R Pheiffer (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 1
11.	WC Petersen (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 2
12.	C Manuel (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 3
13.	R Adams (Mr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 4
14.	RB van Rooyen (Mr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 5
15.	NE Mcombring (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 6
16.	A Ferns (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 7
17.	T Kumm (Ms)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 8
18.	I De Taillefer (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 9
19.	R du Toit (Ms)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 10
20.	J Serdyn (Ald)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 11
21.	E Vermeulen (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 16
22.	J Anthony (Ald)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 18
23.	J Williams (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 19
24.	J Joon (Mr)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 20
25.	E Groenewald (Ms)	Part-time	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 22
26.	L Nkamisa (Mr)	MayCo Member	DA	Ward Councillor: Ward 23
27.	R Cupido (Mr)	Part-time	DA	PR

No.	Name of Councillor	Capacity	Political Party	Ward Councillor and Proportional (PR)
28.	S Heneke (Ms)	Part-time	DA	PR
29.	J Davids (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	PR
30.	N Ntsunguzi (Ms)	Part-time	ANC	PR
31.	MG Rataza (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	PR
32.	N Mananga – Gugushe (Ms)	Part-time	ANC	PR
33.	A Tomose (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 12
34.	M Nkopane (Ms)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 13
35.	MM Danana (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 14
36.	EP Masimini (Mr)	Part-time	ANC	Ward Councillor: Ward 15
37.	G Petersen (Mr)	Part-time	GOOD	PR
38.	RB Hendrikse (Ms)	Part-time	GOOD	PR
39.	M van Stade (Mr)	Part-time	GOOD	PR
40.	ZR Ndalasi (Mr)	Part-time	EFF	PR
41.	NM Mkhontwana (Ms)	Part-time	EFF	PR
42.	OL Jooste (Mr)	Part-time	ACDP	PR
43.	W Pietersen (Mr)	MPAC Chairperson	PDM	PR
44.	J Andrews (Mr)	Part-time	PA	PR
45.	H Ephraim (Mr)	Part-time	VF Plus	PR

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

Table 17: Council meetings held for the 2024/25 financial year

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

2.1.3 EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE

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

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

The Executive Mayoral Committee positions were occupied as follows:

Table 18: Executive Mayoral Committee

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

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

Table 19: Executive Mayoral Committee Meetings held for the 2024/25 financial year

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

2.1.4 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

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

2.1.4.1 Portfolio Committee: Planning, LED, and Tourism

Table 20: Planning, LED and Tourism Committee

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

2.1.4.2 Portfolio Committee: Human Settlements

Table 21: Human Settlements Committee

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

2.1.4.3 Portfolio Committee: Rural Management

Table 22: Rural and Environmental Management Committee

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

2.1.4.4 Portfolio Committee: Infrastructure Services

Table 23: Infrastructure Committee

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

2.1.4.5 Portfolio Committee: Financial Services

Table 24: Financial Services Committee

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

2.1.4.6 Portfolio Committee: Corporate Services

Table 25: Corporate Services Committee

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

2.1.4.7 Portfolio Committee: Protection Services

Table 26: Protection Services Committee

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

2.1.4.8 Portfolio Committee: Community Services

Table 27: Community Services Committee

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

2.1.4.9 Portfolio Committee: Youth, Sport, and Culture

Table 28: Youth, Sport, and Culture Portfolio Committee

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

2.1.4.10 Portfolio Committee: Parks, Open Spaces, and Environment

Table 29: Parks, Open Spaces and Environment Committee

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

2.1.5 SECTION 79 COMMITTEES

2.1.5.1 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

Table 30: MPAC Committee

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

2.1.5.2 Local Labour Forum (LLF)

Table 31: Local Labour Forum (LLF)

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

2.1.6 STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

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

Figure 7: Municipal Management Team



Geraldine Mettler

Municipal Manager

Strategic Management; Internal Audit; Corporate Governance; Risk Management; Intergovernmental Relations; International Relations; Integrated Development Planning; Organisational Performance Management; Communications; and Knowledge Management.

Vacant

Director: Corporate Services

Administrative Services; Legal and Compliance; Human Resources Management; Individual Performance Management; Information and Communication Technology; Councillor's Support; Committee Services; Municipal Court; and Properties Management and Municipal Building Maintenance.



Anthony Barnes

Director: Planning and Economic Development

Development Management; Development Planning; Integrated Human Settlements; Building Management; Heritage Resource Management; Spatial Planning and Land Use Management; Local Economic Development and Tourism, Housing Development; Informal Settlements; and Housing Administration.



Kevin Carolus

Chief Financial Officer

Revenue Management; Expenditure Management; Budget Preparation and Management; Management of Financial Statements; Supply Chain Management; Financial Systems; and Asset Management.



Shane Chandaka

Director: Infrastructure Services

Roads, Transport and Storm Water; Water and Wastewater Services; Electrical Services; Waste Management; and Infrastructure Planning, Development, and Implementation.

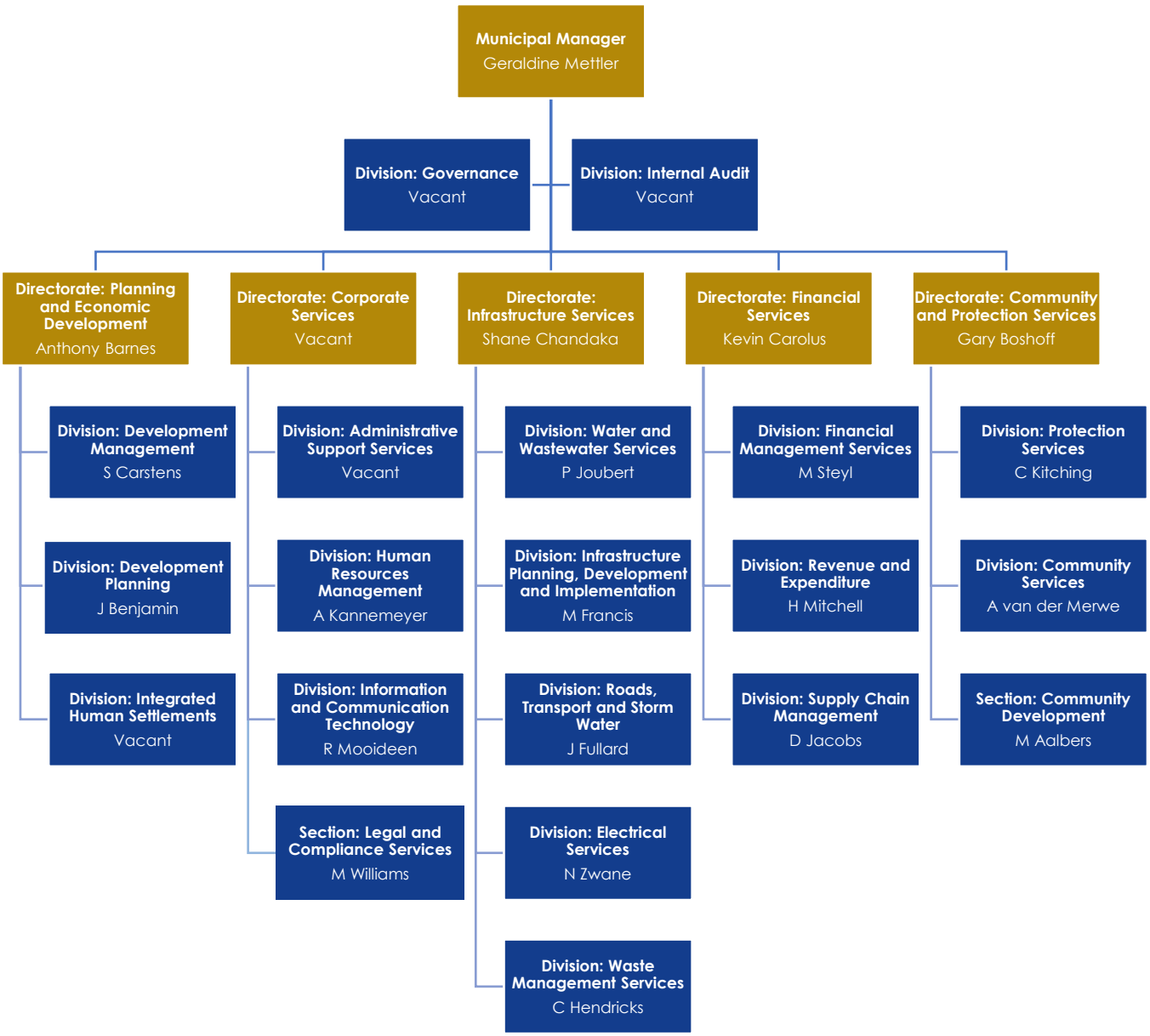


Gary Boshoff

Director: Community and Protection Services

Community Development; Protection Services; Disaster Management and Fire Services, Traffic and Law Enforcement Services; Library Services; Parks and Cemeteries; Recreation, Sport, and Halls; and Environmental Management.

Figure 8: Macro Structure



2.2 COMPONENT B: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

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

2.2.1 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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

Table 32: IGR Structures

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

Name of Partner	Purpose
Infrastructure Innovation Committee (IIC)	A partnership with Stellenbosch University and other stakeholders aimed at exploring sustainable and innovative infrastructure provisions to meet the needs of the municipality and achieve future sustainability.
Integrated Development Committee (IDC)	A partnership with Stellenbosch University and other stakeholders aimed at exploring spatial and urban planning possibilities for Stellenbosch to meet the needs of the municipality and the university.
IPC (Integrated Planning Committee)	The Integrated Planning Committee is a working group between the City of Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Saldanha Bay, Overstrand, Theewaterskloof, and Drakenstein Municipality that discusses all transport-related matters to effectively promote regional planning.
Landfill Monitoring Committee	A partnership with the Devon Valley residents, whereby residents monitor the Stellenbosch landfill site.
LTAB (Land Transport Advisory Board)	A partnership was formed between political leaders to discuss land transport-related matters that affect transport in the area.
NMT (Non-motorised Transport) Working Group	A working group that discusses all non-motorised transport matters in the Stellenbosch area. The group consists of NMT users, officials, representatives from the university and the disabled fraternity.
Provincial Disaster Management Centre, Cape Winelands District Municipal Disaster Management Centre	Aims to promote the development, implementation, and maintenance of effective services within its area of jurisdiction.
Provincial Waste Management Officers' Forum	Quarterly Meetings (All designated Waste Management Officers of Western Cape engage with the Provincial Government's Waste Management Department (DEA&DP on issues relating to policy, best practice, etc.).
Ranyaka	Sustainable and integrated solutions to the challenges facing towns, neighbourhoods, and communities.
Roads Safety Management	Assisting with schools and education, special projects, e.g. Learner's license classes.
Safety Forum	An advisory forum to the Executive Mayor on all safety issues, as well as remedial measures implemented to address and alleviate threats.
SALGA Municipal Benchmarking Committee	A partnership aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness through comparative process benchmarking, peer-to-peer operational knowledge sharing, and interactive performance improvements.
SCORE	Youth Sports Development at the Indoor Sports Centre, Franschhoek.
Stellenbosch Alternate Energy Research	A joint working relationship is being launched among the University of Stellenbosch, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Western Cape Government, and the municipality to investigate the generation of alternative electricity to combat load shedding from Eskom.
Visit Stellenbosch	A partnership with the umbrella tourism body for the Greater Stellenbosch area aimed at growing and sustaining the municipality's tourism industry and broadening tourism-related benefits.
Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA)	An informal working partnership on promoting and implementing social housing within the Stellenbosch Municipal area.
Stellenbosch and Gotland Municipality Partnership	A partnership with Gotland municipality focusing on programmes in local economic development.
Stellenbosch Heritage Foundation	The initiative is aimed at providing support to the municipality on the interactive website of the Heritage Foundation and assisting with the compilation of the heritage inventory.
Stellenbosch Infrastructure Task Team (SITT)	A partnership with the University of Stellenbosch and other stakeholders aimed at exploring sustainable infrastructure provision to meet the needs of the municipality.
Stellenbosch Night Shelter	A partnership to enable appropriate management of the municipal night shelter.
Stellenbosch River Collaborative Steering Committee	A partnership was formed between various role-players to improve the water quality in the Eerste River catchment, with the focus being on the Plankenbrug River.
Mobility Forum and NMT Working Group	A Mobility Forum and NMT Working Group were established to discuss transport-related matters that affect Stellenbosch, including all relevant governmental institutions and other role-players.
University of Stellenbosch – Student Representative Council	A partnership with the university, whereby students provide: relief aid (clothing, food); placement of students to assist during incidents / disasters; and awareness programmes.

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

2.2.2 WARD COMMITTEES

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

The figure below illustrates the duties of ward committees.

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

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

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

Ward committees ought to be elected by the constituents of the ward. The maximum number of members for a ward committee is ten, and women ought to be adequately represented. The ward

councillor is a member and functions as the chairman of the ward committee. While lacking formal authority, ward committees guide the ward councillor, who subsequently presents detailed recommendations to the council. The establishment and yearly revision of the IDP for the region are tasks that these committees perform with vital importance.

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

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

A ward committee:

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

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

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

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

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

The ward committee policy was reviewed during the 2024/25 draft budget cycle and circulated to all ward committees for consideration and input. This is to ensure the ward committee policy is in line with the 2021 amendments to the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 2021 (Act No. 3 of 2021). The policy was adopted by the Council at the May 2025 Council meeting when the Council approved the budget.

The amendments to the ward committee policy include the election procedures of ward committees, which are clearly stipulated in the ward committee policy, as well as updates on the role of the

Speaker in relation to the functioning of ward committees. In addition, the policy was reviewed in terms of an increase in the stipend amount for the ward committee members to R750 per meeting for the 2025/26 financial year, which would include the sector meetings held, and to the maximum stipend amount of R2 250 per ward committee member per quarter. The quarterly payment process is also included in the ward committee policy, as ward committee members are paid every quarter. One of the other challenges from ward committees is the lack of understanding of the entire payment process, and the department is often confronted by ward committee members demanding immediate payment. All ward committee payments were verified and submitted for payment within 14 days of receiving the details for payment from the ward administrators for all 4 quarters of the financial year under review.

The filling of vacancies remains a problem for ward committees. Vacancies occur for a variety of reasons, and ward councillors sometimes find it difficult to fill the vacancies on ward committees. The ward committee policy allows for the option of co-opting ward committee members. Vacancies must be filled within 60 days of the vacancy being declared, and all vacancies on ward committees for the review period were filled. The co-opting of ward committee members is addressed in the ward committee table below.

All 23 ward committees submitted ward committee operational plans for the 2024/25 financial year. A ward committee operational plan is a ward-based plan outlining how the ward committee will function, identify community needs, represent residents, monitor municipal projects and facilitate participation in the IDP (Integrated Development Plan) and budget processes within the municipality. The plan also includes meeting schedules. The plans were all approved by the Municipal Manager and Speaker. After approval, the ward committee's operational plans were submitted to the Provincial Department of Local Government: Public Participation.

All ward projects identified by ward committees and listed in the ward committee operational plan for the respective ward were completed for 2024/25. These are projects funded by the R120 000 operational ward allocation for 2024/25.

A report on the functioning of ward committees within the municipality is compiled quarterly and reported to Council by the Speaker and submitted to the Provincial Department of Local Government: Public Participation. The report contains information on whether all scheduled ward committees took place during the quarter under review, if any public meetings / community report back meetings were held and how ward councillors communicate with respective sectors / blocks within the ward. This quarterly report also indicates if any vacancies exist on ward committees. All quarterly reports for the year under review were reported to Council and submitted to the Provincial Department of Local Government: Public Participation.

The tables below specify the ward committees from 1 July 2024 until 30 June 2025:

Ward 1: Mooiwater, Franschhoek Town and Surrounding Farms

Table 33: Ward 1 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr Reginald Pheiffer	Chairperson	6	2	7	Yes
Masande Nyanga	Geographic Block 1				
Chanelle Fortuin (Co-opted March 2025)	Geographic Block 2				
Bula Hendricks	Geographic Block 4				
Ashley Bauer	Youth Sports, Culture and Community Safety				
Annali Hoffman (Co-opted November 2024)	Geographic Block 4				
Sefeke Molutsoane Co-opted November 2024)	Geographic Block 1				
George Mihalopoulos	Town Planning and Property				
Leaticia Alexander Juries	Geographic Block 3				
Kimberley Brown	Ward Administrator				

Ward 2: Langrug, La Motte, Dennegeur, Groendal, Domaine des Anges, La Petit Provence and La Ferme Chantelle

Table 34: Ward 2 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr W Petersen	Chairperson	10	2	6	Yes
S Peters	Geographic Block 1- Boonzaaier Rd to Jafthas Crescent				
C Atshipara	Geographic Block 2 – La Motte Village				

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
	(80 houses)				
N Fata	Geographic Block 4 – Zwalitsha Sections A, B, C, R, S + t				
M Phori	Geographic Block 5- Inkanini Sections D, E, F, G, H, I, J				
J Jacobs	Geographic Block 6 – Santa Rosa Street to R 45				
J Manuel	Geographic Block 87– Skool Street to R 45				
N Joni	Geographic Block 9 – Mazaleni K, L, M, N, O, P, Q,				
E Philander	Geographic Block 10 - Dennegeur				
R Pearce	Ward Administrator				

Ward 3: Lanquedoc, Meerlust, Wemmershoek to La Motte Wine Farm and Leopards Leap Wine Farm, Maasdorp

Table 35: Ward 3 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr C Manuel	Chairperson	9	0	6	Yes
M Pieterse	Geographic Block 1				
N Mkosana	Geographic Block 2				
J Williams	Geographic Block 3				
M Adams	Geographic Block 4				
L Plaatjies	Geographic Block 5				
M Krediet	Geographic Block 5				
W Moses	Geographic Block 8				
C Stuurman	Geographic Block 2				
G Moody	Geographic Block 4				
G Viljoen	Ward Administrator				

Ward 4: Kylemore, Johannesdal, Pniël and Surrounding Farms

Table 36: Ward 4 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr R Adams	Chairperson	8	1	8	Yes
Y Carolissen	Geographic Block 2				
S Jooste	Geographic Block 2				
A Lackay	Geographic Block 3				
K April	Geographic Block 3				
A Williams	Geographic Block 5				
Shaun Phillips	Geographic Block 6				
K Petersen	Geographic Block 7				
D Dreyer	Geographic Block 1				
B La Wak	Geographic Block 4				
E Parks [resigned January 2025]	Ward Administrator				

Ward 5: Ida's Valley (Hillside Village, La Gratitude Park (Kreefgat), The Ridge, La Roche, Lindida, Bloekomlaan (Moses / Martin) Lindley)

Table 37: Ward 5 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr R van Rooyen	Chairperson	11	1	12	Yes
N Rhode	Geographic Block 1				
R Arends	Geographic Block 2				
C Toutie	Geographic Block 3				
D February	Geographic Block 4				
J Meyer	Geographic Block 5				
J Naude [resigned 22.04.2024] S Slingers [co-opted 06.08.2024]	Geographic Block 6				
G Louw	Geographic Block 6				
E Hendrikse	Geographic Block 6				
A Peterse	Geographic Block 7				
L Hendricks	Geographic Blocks 4 and 8				
S Meyer [appointed 12.09.2024]	Ward Administrator				

Ward 6: The Hydro, Rustenberg and Surrounding Farms, Kelsey Farm

Table 38: Ward 6 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr N Mcombring	Chairperson	10	3	10	Yes
D Jones	Geographic Block 1				
G August	Geographic Block 2				
P Gordon	Geographic Block 4				
H Majoni (Mrs Majoni was co-opted on 30 April 2025)	Geographic Block 4				
M Davids	Geographic Block 5				
O Bergstedt	Geographic Block 6				
S Block (Mr Block was co-opted on 30 April 2025)	Geographic Block 6				
M Hendricks	Geographic Block 7				
A Constable	Geographic Block 8				
P Constable	Geographic Block 8				
R Rhode (Appointed on 17 December 2024)	Ward Administrator				

Ward 7: Mostersdrift, Karindal, Rozendal, Uniepark, Simanswyk and Universiteitsoord

Table 39: Ward 7 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr A Ferns	Chairperson	8	2	12	Yes
B Buys	Geographic Block 1				
P Carstens	Geographic Block 2				
A Marent-Hegewisch	Geographic Block 3				
B Swanepoel	Geographic Block 4				
D Botha	Geographic Block 5				
J Wiese	Environment sector				
J Turkstra	Elderly sector				
W van Aswegen	Security sector				
A Gantz	Business sector				
D Poolman	Student sector + De Weides and				

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
	Univeristeitsoord				
R Loftie-Eaton	Ward Administrator				

Ward 8: Stellenbosch University campus and university residence area; Coetzenburg, (partially:) Koloniesland, Victoria Street, Bosman Street, Noordwal East, Riebeck Street

Table 40: Ward 8 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr T Kumm	Chairperson	7	2	4	Yes
H Claassen	Geographic Block 1				
I Moussier [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 1				
F Minnaar [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 2				
N Zatu [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 1				
D Petrus [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 2				
M Wessels [co-opted 15.04.2025]	Geographic Block 2				
A Martinez Calzadilla [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 3				
W Roux [co-opted 20.02.2025]	Geographic Block 3				
MC Swarts	Ward Administrator				

Ward 9: Stellenbosch CBD, Part of the US campus (residential areas within both these areas), the Southern border is the Eerste River, the Northern border is Merriman Street, the Eastern border is Die Laan, and the Western border is Bird Street.

Table 41: Ward 9 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr ZJ Dalling [resigned February 2025] Cllr I de Taillefer [elected 13 May 2025]	Chairperson	7	2	4	Yes
A Louw [resigned 31.10.2024]	Geographic Block 1				
M Slabber	Geographic Block 1				
M Louw [resigned 01.11.2024]	Geographic Block 2				
J Meyer	Geographic Block 1				
M Kotze [resigned 06.11.2024]	Geographic Block 2				
G Cillié	Geographic Block 2				
TO Kumm [resigned October 2024]	Geographic Block 2				
D Hall	Geographic Block 3				
T Hall	Geographic Block 3				
T Kumm	Geographic Block 4				
L Meyer [co-opted 20.11.2024]	Geographic Block 4				
M van Zyl [co-opted 04.02.2025]	Geographic Block 4				
MC Swarts	Ward Administrator				

Ward 10: Tennantville, Lakay Street, Titus Street, Langsuid Street up to Lakay Street, Tennant Street, Lapan Street, Bell Street, Bird Street, La Colline (Dr Malan Street, Dan Pienaar Street, Paul Roos Street, Tobruk Park, Irene Park, La Colline Road, Conde Street, Taylor Street, Mount Albert Street), Kromrivier Road, Jan Celliers Street, Hammanshand, Ds Botha Street, Voorplein Street, Bird Street, Langenhoven Street, Du Toit Station, Ryneveld Street, Karee Street, Olienhout Street, Banghoek Rd, Acedemia, Bosman Street, Smuts Rd, Joubert Street, De Beer Rd, De Villiers Rd from Ryneveld Street to Cluver Rd on the left-hand side

Table 42: Ward 10 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr R du Toit	Chairperson	9	1	12	Yes
P Hough	Geographic Block 1				
G Lamberts	Geographic Block 1				
D Smit	Geographic Block 2				
S Adonis	Geographic Block 2				
R Hind	Geographic Block 3				
S Williams	Geographic Block 3				
J Blanckenberg	Geographic Block 3				
G Daniels	Geographic Block 3				
N Moffat	Ward Administrator				

Ward 11: Boundaries of the ward are: Kridge Rd, Herte Street, Skone Uitsig Rd onto Alexander Street, onto Du Toit Street toward Merriman Avenue, towards Adam Tas Rd onto George Blake Street, Mark Street, Distillery Rd, Santhagen Rd, Swawel Avenue, Kanarie Rd, Tarentaal Rd, Bokmakierie Rd, Fisant Rd, Devon Valley Rd, Kiewiet Rd, Dagbreek Rd, Pelikaan Street, Patrys Rd, Hammerkop Rd, Loerie Rd, Muldersvlei Landgoed, and all areas in Onder Papegaaiberg and businesses

Table 43: Ward 11 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr J Serdyn	Chairperson	7	1	5	Yes
E Schreiber	Geographic Block 2				
R Fourie	Geographic Block 3				
P Carinus	Geographic Block 4				
C Roux	Geographic Block 4				
S Spangenberg	Geographic Block 5				
M Snyman	Geographic Block 5				
F Malan	Geographic Block 5				
I Fourie	Geographic Block 6				
M Claassen	Geographic Block 6				

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
F Liebenberg	Geographic Block 1				
MC Swarts [appointed 01.05.2024]	Ward Administrator				

Ward 12: Kayamandi: Zone A George Blake Street, Chris Hani Drive, 10th and 13th Street, School Crescent, Snake Valley, Enkanini, Watergang, Watergang TRA 2 and Watergang Informal Settlements

Table 44: Ward 12 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr A Tomose	Chairperson	11	0	11	Yes
T Naku	eNkanini				
P Menze	Warergang(Thubelitsha flats)				
P Nkosi	Watergang, Red Roofs				
T Gugushe	Chris Han Drive				
M Manjiya-Mboma	Municipal Flats				
T Ntshinga	Snake Valley				
N Ntshwanti	TRA2 Watergang				
G Zongolo	Ward Administrator				

Ward 13: Kayamandi: Zone A Masithandane Street, Zone J, Red Bricks, Zone K and L, Hostels, Dairy and University Hostels, Old Bricks Houses, Red Roofs, Zwelitsha, Costaland

Table 45: Ward 13 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr M Nkopane	Chairperson	12	1	11	Yes
M Mgingqi	Geographic Block 1: Water and Sanitation				
Z Ndlovu	Geographic Block 1: Faith-Based				
M Ndlebe	Geographic Block 2: Business Sector				
S Maxhavulana	Geographic Block 3: Engineering				

Period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
B Beni	Geographic Block 4: Elderly and Disability				
S Lobi	Geographic Block 5: Youth and Sport				
S Mngwazana	Geographic Block 6: Safety and Security				
A Maxandeka	Geographic Block 7: Social Development				
N Bhayibhile	Geographic Block 8: Women				
Z Mithi	Ward Administrator				

Ward 14: Kayamandi: Zone P, I, F, D and O, Costaland, Marikana, Watergang TRA 1, Smarties (Mgabadeli Street), Monde Crescent

Table 46: Ward 14 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr M Danana	Chairperson	12	1	5	Yes
L Magazi	Geographic Block 1				
A Mpanyu	Geographic Block 1				
D Mdunyelwa	Geographic Block 3				
B Mbaqa	Geographic Block 4				
A Bululu	Geographic Block 4				
N Samente	Geographic Block 5				
N Madolo	Geographic Block 6				
N Boyce	Geographic Block 7				
N Mpemnyama	Geographic Block 8				
N Nojoko	Geographic Block 2				
E Mpemnyama	Ward Administrator				

Ward 15: Kayamandi: Zone M, N, O, 4th and 5th Avenue, 10th, 12th and 14th Street, Long Street, Retreat Street, Forest Drive

Table 47: Ward 15 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr E Masimini	Chairperson	10	2	11	Yes

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
N Sesman	Geographic Block 1				
T Lepheana	Geographic Block 3				
M Nongogo	Geographic Block 6				
N Kuni	Geographic Block 8				
M Moni	Geographic Block 6				
E Jumat	Geographic Block 5				
L Xelenga	Geographic Block 2				
L Gula	Geographic Block 4				
N Nkopane	Geographic Block 7				
S Garhane	Geographic Block 7				
P Nyakaza	Ward Administrator				
N Nkopane	Geographic Block 8				

Ward 16: The borders are Tenant Rd, Long Street, Crombi Rd to the end of Gabriels Rd. Asalea Rd, 2nd Road, Noble Rd, Bailey Rd, Eike Street, Curry Street, Hoop Rd, Pansy Rd, West Rd, Laai Rd, Anthony Rd, Carriem Rd, Archilles Rd, Bergstedt Rd, Davidse Rd, Cupido Rd, Pearce Rd, Robyn Rd, Gonzalves Rd, Hercules Rd, Chippendale Rd, Afrika Rd, Arnolds Rd, September Rd, Jakaranda Street, Short Rd, Quarry Rd, Middle Rd, Primrose Street, Pine (Bo en Onder), North End, Vredelust, Gemsbok, Daffodil Single, Steps, Sylvia Street, Eiland Street, Last Street (White City), Frikkadel Dorp, September Street

Table 48: Ward 16 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr E Vermeulen	Chairperson	14	0	14	Yes
C Williams	Geographic Block 1				
M Bailey	Geographic Block 1				
J Williams Passed away on 25/07/2025	Geographic Block 1				
M Fredericks	Geographic Block 2				
A Flink	Geographic Block 2				
U Charles Co-Opted 12/02/2025	Geographic Block 2				
P Appollis	Geographic Block 4				
J Isaacs	Geographic Block 4				
M Johannes	Geographic Block 4				
Y Lamberts Co-Opted 12/02/2025	Geographic Block 4				

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
T Layman	Ward Administrator				

Ward 17: A part of Cloetesville (Lakay Rd towards Langstraat -Suid Rd, Kloof Street, Fir Street, Fontein Rd, Williams R towards Gabriels Rd towards February Rd, Valentyn Rd, Pool Rd, Raziet Rd, Ortell Rd, Rhode Rd, King Rd, Hine Rd, Hendrikse Rd, Rhode Rd), as well as Welgevonden, Green Oaks, Stellita Park, Weltevrede, Welgevonden Estate (Red Oak Rd, Belladonna Street, Wildeklawer Welgevonden Boulevard, Olive Rd, Sonnedou Rd, Mountain Silver Rd, Silver Oak Rd, Froetang Rd, Katbos Rd, Everlasting, Fynbos Street, Sourfig Street, Scarlet Cresent, Pin Oak Street, Evergreen, Autumn Close, Nenta, Cherrywood, Candelabra, Froetang, Candelabra, Kouter, Protea Street, Minaret, Gooseberry, Honeybush), Klein Welgevonden (La Belle Vie, Chablis) and the Municipal Flats in Rhode, Kloof and Long Streets, Bertha Wines and Weltevreden Estate, 15 Weltevreden Estate,) The borders of the ward are the R44 Klapmuts Road and Long Street

Table 49: Ward 17 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr JS Fasser [elected August 2024]	Chairperson	13	0	13	Yes
G Jacobs	Geographic Block 2				
L Van Der Rheede	Geographic Block 2				
B Louw	Geographic Block 4				
W Khan	Geographic Block 5				
M Burton	Geographic Block 4				
D Smith	Geographic Block 5				
C Olivier	Geographic Block 4				
Bonita Claasen (contract terminated 30 August 2024) S Manuel (Appointed 01 January 2025)	Ward Administrator				

Ward 18: Klapmuts Town Centre, Bennitsville, Weltevrede Park, Klapmuts New Houses, Mandela City and La Rochelle Informal Settlement, Klapmuts Farms (The Purple Windmill, Arra Vineyards, Hidden Gems Wines, Gravel Junction Wine and Spirits Company, Wine Estate Le Bonheur, Anura Vinyard, Dalewood Farms, Blueberry Bar, Klapmust Transfer Station, Trophy SA, DKL Transport Pty, Welgelee Estate).

Table 50: Ward 18 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Ald JC Anthony	Chairperson	8	2	12	Yes
G Wentzel	Geographic Block 2				
W Johannes	Geographic Block 3				
S Hector	Geographic Block 4				
N Peter	Geographic Block 5				
N Chelesi	Geographic Block 6				
P Nogwaza	Geographic Block 7				
M Everts	Sports Sector				
Pastor W Cloete	Religious Sector				
G Du Toit	Safety Sector				
M Maluqua	Ward Administrator				

Ward 19: De Novo, Kromme Rhee, Vaaldraai, Muldersvlei, Koelenhof and surrounding Farms, Koelenhof Station, Slayley, Hunting, Koelenhof Farms, Poultrey / Mariendahl, De Hoop, Nooitgedacht Village, Bottelary and Surrounding Farms, De Waalshof, Weltevrede 1, Weltevrede 2, Smartie Town.

Table 51: Ward 19 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr J Williams	Chairperson	10	0	5	Yes
A Afrika	Elsenburg, Vaaldraai, Muldersvlei and Surrounding Farms.				
J May	De Hoop, Koelenhof Railway Houses and Surrounding Farms.				
A Kamfer	Groenland and Surrounding Farms.				
C Pedro	Koopmanskloof, Bellvue and Surrounding				

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
	Farms.				
R Kinnear	De Novo and Surrounding Farms.				
A van der Westhuizen	Weltevrede 1				
C Februarie	Smartie Town.				
A September	Weltevrede. 2				
C Wesso	Ward Administrator				

Ward 20: Vlottenburg, Raithby, Lynedoch, Mooiberge, Meerlust and Polkadraai

Table 52: Ward 20 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	Capacity representing	Number of ward committee meetings held	Number of Public Meetings held	Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker	Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)
Cllr J Joon	Chairperson	8	2	12	Yes
C Matthys	Raithby				
D Fortuin	Stellenboschkloof pad, Vlottenburg				
I Johnson	Lynedoch				
E Jacobs	Meerlust, Lynedoch				
H Brink	Vlottenburg				
A Moses	Polkadraai, Vlaeberg				
P Taaibosch	Religious sector				
J Casper	Health sector				
J Fortuin	Ward Administrator				

Ward 21: Brandwacht Aan Rivier, Paradyskloof, Stellenbosch Golf Course, Blaauwklippen / Stellenzicht Farms, De Zalze, Jamestown, Mountainview, Stellenbosch Airfield

Table 53: Ward 21 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr M Slabbert	Chairperson	9	0	11	Yes
P de Wet	Geographic Block 1				
A Verwey	Geographic Block 2				
R Kriel	Geographic Block 2				
R Spies	Geographic Block 3				
S McNaughton	Geographic Block 4				
W Adams	Geographic Block 3				
S de Wet	Geographic Block 4				
A Okkers	Geographic Block 3				
N Williams	Ward Administrator				

Ward 22: Die Boord, Dalsig, Brandwacht, Krigeville, Libertas Farm

Table 54: Ward 22 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr E Groenewald	Chairperson	10	1	0	Yes
P Schaafsma	Geographic Block 1				
A Blignaut [co-opted January 2024]	Geographic Block 2				
I Maree	Geographic Block 3				
C Neethling [resigned September 2024]	Geographic Block 2				
W Joubert	Geographic Block 4				
H Slabber	Geographic Block 5				
S Wilson	Geographic Block 6				
A Pelser - resigned A Sarga [co-opted January 2024]	Geographic Block 7				
H Hill	Geographic Block 8				
Prof P Kruger	Geographic Block 9				
M Vlok	Geographic Block 10				

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Zintle Olayi [Resigned 19 May 2025]	Ward Administrator				

Ward 23: Dorp Street, Krige, Hamman Street, Schroder Rd, Die Braak, Bird Street from Dorp Street, Dennesig area, Muller Rd, Banghoek Road, Reyneveld Street, Plankenburg Industrial area, and Kayamandi Corridor.

Table 55: Ward 23 Committee Members

Period 1 July 2024– 30 June 2025					
Name of representative	**Capacity representing**	**Number of ward committee meetings held**	**Number of Public Meetings held**	**Number of Monthly reports submitted to the Office of the Speaker**	**Committee functioning effectively (Yes / No)**
Cllr L Nkamisa	Chairperson	7	1	11	Yes
J Venter	Geographic Block 1				
Adwin Lackay [co-opted 4 March 2025]	Geographic Block 1				
A Gouws	Geographic Block 1				
C De Ruiter	Geographic Block 2				
A Nompume	Geographic Block 2				
A Mralasi [co-opted 4 March 2025]	Geographic Block 3				
A Tobo [co-opted 25 February 2025]	Religious sector				
T Dube	Education and Youth sector				
L van Wyk	Education and Youth sector				
L Nicolas	-				
Zintle Olayi [Resigned 19 May 2025]	Ward Administrator				

The table below outlines the summary of public meetings held as at 30 June 2025:

Table 56: Summary of public meetings

Public Meetings						
Nature and purpose of the meeting	**Date of events**	**Number of Participating Municipal Councillors**	**Number of Participating Municipal Administrators**	**Number of Community members attending**	**Issue addressed (Yes / No)**	**Dates and manner of feedback given to the community**
Ward 1						
Community Feedback Meeting	24/06/2025	1	1	25	Yes	In person
Councillor Feedback	26/06/2025	1	7	45	Yes	In person
Ward 2						
Councillor Feedback	18/06/2025	2	9	51	Yes	In person
Ward 3						
Councillor Feedback Lanquedoc	29/05/2025	1	3	25	Yes	In person
Ward 5						
Safety Concerns	14/11/2024	1	6	91	No	In Person
Housing projects / emergency housing	14/11/2024	1	6	91	No	In Person
Idea sharing to solve the illegal dumping	14/11/2024	1	6	91	No	In Person
Ward 6						
Councillor Feedback	30/04/2025	1	1	12	Yes	30 April 2025 In person
Ward 7						
Ward Public Meeting	9/10/24	1	1	20	Yes	9/10/24 at Public Meeting
Discussions on problems at Padel Courts	4/12/24	1	1	14	No	22/1/25 at Ward Comm Meeting 14/5/25 at Public Meeting
Discussion about the Woonerf concept	17/3/25	1	1	15	Yes	16/4/25 at Ward Comm Meeting 14/5/25 at Public Meeting
Ward Public Meeting	14/5/25	1	1	20	Yes	14/5/25 at Public Meeting
Ward 10						
Crime / Safety, Parks, and Open Spaces	10/09/2024	1	1	12	Yes	Online and in person
Housing Issues	10/10/2024	1	1	17	Yes	Online and in person
Housing Issue	26/02/2025	1	5	64	Yes	Online and In Person
Ward 11						
Traffic, water pipes, Woodmill, pedestrian crossings, safety,	18/03/2025	2	2	28	Yes	In person and online.

Public Meetings						
Nature and purpose of the meeting	Date of events	Number of Participating Municipal Councillors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes / No)	Dates and manner of feedback given to the community
Ward committee budget						
Ward 12						
Cllr report back on projects	27/07/2025	1	0	20	Yes	In person
Ward 13						
Report back meeting	03/12/2024	1	1	56	No	In person
Ward 14						
Report back meeting	21/11/2024	1	0	42	Yes	In person
Ward 15						
Report back meeting	24/09/2024	1	1	45	Yes	9 April 2025 In person
Councillor Report Back meeting	09/04/2025	1	1	62	Yes	In person1
Ward 20						
Public Meeting – Feedback meeting	08/10/2024	2	2	17	Yes	08 October 2024 – in person
Public Meeting – Feedback and information meeting	10/06/2025	1	3	56	Yes	10 Junie 2025 – in person
Ward 19						
Bellevue Farm Evictions, Housing, Unemployment, and Retrenchments. LED Database.	09/04/2025	None	None	43	Yes	Ongoing Meetings
Evictions, Unemployment, LED Database, Small Capital Projects, Sports Equipment, Community Hall. Leases. [Kromme Rhee]	24 April 2025	None	None	19.	Yes	Follow up
Ward 21						
Paradyskloof, Blaauwklippen, and Stellenzicht farms community feedback meeting	25/06/2025	1	7	40	yes	In person 25/06/2025
Ward 23						
Report back meeting	09/10/2024	1	0	15	Yes	In person

Public meetings must offer a platform / opportunity for increased community involvement, transparency and accountability. It should also facilitate the sharing of ideas, promote diverse discussions on topics, and foster trust between officials and residents. These are forums where the

community can add their voice to concerns. It also offers the opportunity for identifying risks. The traditional role of the public meeting is to serve as a platform to provide feedback to ward residents on various issues identified, as well as inform them of decisions made by the Council / developments that may affect the ward.

Not all issues raised at public meetings are within the mandate of the municipality, and therefore, these matters are reported to the relevant department / sector outside the municipality. Public meetings also offer the opportunity to be very specific (issue-based).

One of the big disadvantages of the public meeting is the political grandstanding or people using the platform for their own issue-driven process, as well as low public attendance at most public meetings. Public meetings in their current format are also not very user-friendly for wards with very large geographical areas.

Many of the problems / concerns raised at public meetings can be captured on the various reporting platforms of the municipality by the ward administrator of the ward. The public is also encouraged to use these various platforms to log complaints and track progress accordingly.

2.3 COMPONENT C: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance is a set of processes, practices, policies, laws, and stakeholders affecting the way an institution is directed, administered, or controlled. Corporate governance also includes the relationships among the many stakeholders involved and the goals for which the institution is governed.

2.3.1 RISK MANAGEMENT

Section 62 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) states that the accounting officer should take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient, and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control, as well as the effective, efficient, and economical use of the resources of the municipality.

This responsibility was delegated to the Chief Risk Officer. During the year under review, the following was done:

- Continuous awareness-raising throughout the municipality.
- The Ethics, Risk and Fraud Management Committee was established to facilitate and govern the risk management process with a term of reference and has been operational since January 2013.
- The Chief Audit Executive has a seat on the Risk and Fraud Management Committee, where all risk and fraud management-related activities are reported.
- The Risk and Fraud Management Committee reports to the APAC;
- The risk registers have also been completed at an operational level.
- The previous year's strategic registers were revisited, and an acceptable risk appetite was determined.
- The revised risk register was adopted by the Council; and
- The risks were also identified that could prevent the achievement of the predetermined objectives and were noted in the SDBIP.

Although the Chief Risk Officer is responsible for coordinating and facilitating risk management at all levels within the municipality, the municipal manager and management are the drivers of risk management and the mitigation of risk exposure in the municipality.

As the new financial year started, conversations and assessments turned to the impact of geopolitical instability in Europe and the Middle East. Conversations were started with regard to the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) and cybersecurity, and to mitigate it. Climate change and the impact thereof on service delivery were scored higher regarding the impact and likelihood rating, keeping in mind the effect of higher rainfall in the past two winters. Although the availability and cost of electricity remain higher, measures have been put in place to mitigate the risk. The impact of these will be monitored throughout to continue interventions as necessary.

All the risks, as identified as part of the bi-annual risk assessments with the Directorates, are captured on the Barn Owl system, an electronic risk management system, to ensure more accuracy and detail with ratings, reporting, and assessments to assist in providing information and reports to management. This is to assist and better inform managers when using risk management in the decision-making process.

The top **5 strategic** risks identified include:

Figure 9: The top 5 strategic risks identified include



1. Availability and cost of electricity
2. Increase risk and land invasion
3. Increase in climate change and Infrastructure disasters
4. Economic downturn due to civil unrest, crime and the impact of loadshedding
5. Minimising the potential risks, negative effects and consequences of artificial intelligence (AI) on the society

2.3.1.1 Likelihood rating scale

Table 57: Risk likelihood rating scale

Impact and Likelihood Rating		
Likelihood Grading		
10	Certain	91% - 100% chance of occurring
9	Almost Certain	81% - 90% chance of occurring
8	Expected	71% - 80% chance of occurring
7	Probable	61% - 70% chance of occurring
6	Possible	51% - 60% chance of occurring
5	Potential	41% - 50% chance of occurring
4	Occasional	31% - 40% chance of occurring
3	Remote	21% - 30% chance of occurring
2	Improbable	11% - 20% chance of occurring
1	Rare	0% - 10% chance of occurring
Impact Grading		
10	Catastrophic	A critical event resulting in the long-term cessation of the majority or all core organisational activities. Inability to achieve the municipality's strategy and objectives. Requires external support.
9	Critical	A critical event resulting in the long-term cessation of several core organisational activities. Drastically reduced ability to achieve the municipality's strategy and inability to achieve most of the objectives. Requires intervention from the Council.
8	Major	A major event resulting in the long-term cessation of a core organisational activity. Severely reduced ability to achieve the municipality's strategy and inability to achieve certain objectives. The material at the organisational level. Requires intervention from the municipal manager and the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC) involvement.
7	Significant	Significant long-term disruption of services. Significantly reduced ability to achieve the municipality's strategy and objectives. Requires intervention from the Director.
6	Moderate	Short / medium-term disruption of services.

Impact and Likelihood Rating		
Likelihood Grading		
		Reduced ability to achieve the municipality's strategy and objectives. Requires intervention from the Head of the Department.
5	Marginal	Disruption of normal operations / services. Limited effect on the achievement of the municipality's strategy and objectives. Requires intervention from the line manager.
4	Immaterial	Irritation in rendering or receiving services. No material impact on the achievement of the municipality's strategy and objectives. Can be dealt with by senior staff.
3	Minor	The impact will be coped with in the short term through normal operational processes performed by staff.
2	Insignificant	The impact of adverse events is minimal.
1	Negligible	The impact of the adverse event has little (if any) impact on services.

The rating determines the risk exposure. Through this, management gets to understand the extent to which potential events might impact their objectives on a scale from 1 as a minimum and 100 as a maximum.

2.3.1.2 Inherent risk exposure

Table 58: Inherent risk exposure grid

Inherent Risk Exposure: The inherent risk exposure is determined by comparing the inherent risk rating against the risk appetite		
Inherent Risk Exposure		
Inherent Risk	**Magnitude**	**Definition**
0 – 25	**Low Risk**	The level of inherent risk is within the risk appetite – a low level of control intervention is required, if any.
26 – 50	**Moderate Risk**	Unacceptable level of risk – A moderate level of control intervention is required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk.
51 – 75	**High Risk**	Unacceptable level of risk – A high level of control intervention is required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk.
76 – 100	**Extreme Risk**	The extreme level of risk – immediate level of control. Intervention is required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk.

The strategic risk register below indicates all the focus areas, risks and mitigation measures taken to address these identified risks within the organisation.

2.3.2 STRATEGIC RISKS IDENTIFIED

Table 59: Risk register

Strategic Risks							
Risk Item	**Risk Description**	**Risk Background**	**Strategic Focus Areas**	**Impact Rating**	**Likelihood Ratings**	**Inherent Risk Exposure/Risk Appetite (1-100)**	**Directorate**
1	Availability and cost of electricity	Continuous and persistent loadshedding; sustainability of the national power supplier	Green and Sustainable Valley, Dignified Living	**9**	**9**	**81**	Directorate: Infrastructure Services
2	Increased risk of land invasion	Legal precedents set under a disaster management declaration	Green and Sustainable Valley, Dignified Living	**9**	**10**	**90**	Directorate: Community and Protection Services

Strategic Risks							
Risk Item	**Risk Description**	**Risk Background**	**Strategic Focus Areas**	**Impact Rating**	**Likelihood Ratings**	**Inherent Risk Exposure/Risk Appetite (1-100)**	**Directorate**
		limiting municipal scope to evict. Illegal invasions and land grabs. Compromising housing development and housing opportunities					
3	Climate Change and Infrastructure Disasters	Changing weather patterns, unpredictable rainfall, flash floods, droughts, natural disasters, and fires (seasonal and other).	Green and Sustainable Valley; Safe Valley	**10**	**8**	**80**	Office of the Municipal Manager Director Infrastructure Services
4	Economic downturn due to civil unrest, crime and the impact of loadshedding.	Increase in criminal activities, civil unrest, and reputational risk due to a perceived increase in the said activities.	Good Governance and Compliance	**9**	**8**	**72**	Directorate: Corporate S Services Office of the Municipal Manager
5	Minimising the potential risks, negative effects and consequences of Artificial Intelligence on society.	Consumer Privacy (privacy violations and data security concerns. *Biased programming. *Unclear legal regulation. *Existential Risks. *Intellectual property infringement. *Exponential algorithmic biases. *Job losses/potential to replace human workers. Malicious use. *Dependency.	Good Governance and Compliance	**8**	**8**	**64**	Directorate Corporate Services
Operational Risks							
1	Timeous Capital Spending	A steady increase in budget allocation, a growing population and demand for services, and demand management.	Good Governance and Compliance	**10**	**8**	**80**	Directorate: Financial Services

Strategic Risks							
Risk Item	Risk Description	Risk Background	Strategic Focus Areas	Impact Rating	Likelihood Ratings	Inherent Risk Exposure/Risk Appetite (1-100)	Directorate
2	Insufficient burial space in the greater Stellenbosch	"Planning and funding; land availability. Insufficient funding.	Dignified Living	8	8	64	Directorate: Community and Protection Services
3	High Vacancy Rate	A skilled and capable workforce is necessary to support growth objectives, and quality and timeous service delivery needs to be provided by all departments.	Good Governance and Compliance	8	4	32	Director Corporate Services
4	Lack of integrated Information and Communication Technology	Disparate systems	Good Governance and Compliance	6	4	24	Directorate: Corporate Services
5	Loss of credibility and reputation due to perceived fraud and corruption.	Abuse of legislation; reputational risk and credibility; media statements and the role of social media in reports, etc.	Good Governance and Compliance	6	4	24	Office of the Municipal Manager

Management and the Council have taken ownership of combating fraud and corruption throughout the municipality.

The Anti-Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan intend to strengthen fraud and corruption prevention at all levels within the municipality and reinvest in managing fraud and corruption at all levels.

The fraud hotline, or tip-offline, is also fully functional and managed by an independent service provider. A toll-free number and e-mail service are available to members of the public to report any suspected fraudulent or corrupt activities.

2.3.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE AUDIT AND PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE (APAC)

The Municipal Audit and Performance Audit Committee's objectives and functions are based on Section 166(2)(a-e) of the MFMA, further supplemented by the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation, as well as the approved Audit and Performance Audit Committee Charter approved on 30 July 2024 by the Council.

The objectives of the APAC of the Stellenbosch Municipality are to:

- Assist the Council in discharging its duties relating to the safeguarding of the Council's assets;
- Develop and oversee the operation of an adequate internal process and control system;
- Oversee the preparation of accurate financial reporting and statements in compliance with all applicable legal requirements, corporate governance, and accounting standards;
- Provide support to the Council on the risk profile and risk management of the Council; and

- Ensure that there is an internal audit function in place and that the roles of the internal and external audit functions are coordinated.

The APAC is responsible for the oversight of internal controls, financial reporting, and compliance with regulatory matters and mainly makes recommendations to management.

The responsibilities of the APAC are further to review the:

- Effectiveness of the Council's system of internal control and risk management;
- Financial reporting and financial statements;
- Internal audit function;
- AGSA's report;
- Council's compliance with legislation and regulation;
- Compliance with the Council's Code of Conduct and Ethics; and
- Performance Management System to make recommendations in this regard to the Council.

2.3.3.1 Membership and Attendance

The APAC is composed of four (4) independent members not in the employ of the municipality. The Committee met four times during the 2024/25 financial year.

The list of committee members, their qualifications and a record of their attendance at meetings is as follows:

Table 60: Members of the Audit and Performance Audit Committee, Qualifications and Record of Attendance of Meetings

Name of representative	Qualifications	Capacity	Date Appointed	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr LC Nene	• Masters of International Business • B Com Accounting • Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Corp Gov) • Certification in Control Self-Assessment IIA SA • General Internal Auditor – GIA (SA) IIA SA • Certification in Risk Management Assurance IIA SA	Chairperson	01 June 2022	4
Dr L Mortimer	• National Diploma in Public Health • Diploma in Local Government Administration • Diploma in Personnel Management • Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management • MBA • Doctorate in Administration	Member	01 May 2024	4
Ms R Gani	• Bachelor of Commerce (BComm Accounting Science) • Bachelor of Commerce (Hon Accounting Science) • CA (SA)	Member	27 September 2023	4
Ms R Strydom	• Bachelor of Commerce (BCom Management Accounting) • Bachelor of Commerce (Hon Financial Accounting)	Member	27 September 2023	1*
Mr M Burton	• Financing and Valuing Commercial Property (60 hours – 93% Average for completed assignments)	Member	01 March 2025	2**

Name of representative	Qualifications	Capacity	Date Appointed	Number of Meetings Attended
	• CA (SA) • Honours Bachelor of Accounting Science • Bachelor of Accounting Science			

**Ms R Strydom resigned on 28 November 2024; thus, she only attended one meeting.*

*** Mr M Burton was appointed on 01 March 2025; thus, he attended two meetings.*

2.3.3.2 The Audit and Risk Committee's Responsibilities

The APAC advises the Council, political office-bearers, the Accounting Officer, and management of the municipality on matters concerning duties as described in the APAC Charter.

The APAC is also accountable for identifying major risks to which the Council is exposed and determining the extent to which those risks have been mitigated.

The APAC is satisfied that it has discharged its oversight responsibilities in respect of:

Internal Controls

- Safeguarding assets, operating adequate systems, controlling and reporting processes, and preparing accurate reports and financial statements in compliance with the applicable legal requirements and accounting standards.
- Overseeing the activities and ensuring coordination between the activities of internal and external audits.
- Providing a forum for identifying and reviewing enterprise-wide risks relating to financial, performance and regulatory exposures, and monitoring controls designed to minimise these risks.
- Reviewing the Stellenbosch Municipality's quarterly financial and performance information, Annual Report (AR), including the Annual Performance Information Report (APR) and Annual Financial Statements (AFS), and any other public reports or announcements containing financial and non-financial information.
- Reviewing the year-end financial statements and performance reports.
- Reviewing the Committee's work and Charter annually and making recommendations to the Council to ensure the Committee's effectiveness.

Risk Management

- Management is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an effective system of governance, risk management, and prevention and detection of fraud and internal controls.
- Risk assessment updates were performed during the 2024/25 financial year, and all relevant risks were populated into an updated Risk Register for the municipality. New updates to the Stellenbosch Municipality's risk profile were captured during 2024/25 in consultation with the Ethics, Risk and Fraud Management Committee.
- The Internal Audit Function (IAF) was guided by the consolidated risk profile, critical audit areas and management's inputs in the formulation of its three-year rolling strategic and annual internal audit plans.
- The municipality has an Ethics, Risk and Fraud Committee, which is chaired by the municipal manager, as the ultimate Chief Risk Officer (CRO), who reports risk management activities directly to the APAC. The Committee was fully functional throughout the financial year. The

Committee, constituted by all the Directors, considered the quarterly risk management reports before tabling them in the APAC meetings. The municipality has a CRO to coordinate the risk management function. The APAC members also attended some of the Ethics, Risk and Fraud Committee meetings for observation.

- Quarterly risk registers are updated and reviewed at each ethics, risk and fraud committee and updated with emerging risks. It ensures that all the major risks, including the emerging risks facing the municipality, are effectively managed.

Internal Auditing Function (IAF)

Stellenbosch Municipality's IAF is performed by in-house staff in line with Section 165 of the MFMA. The main focus areas were compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures, which resulted in both assurances and advisory work. During the year under review, the IAF was able to effectively execute 100% of the revised risk-based Internal Audit Plan approved by APAC.

In addition, process flowcharts for all identified audit areas have been documented, highlighting the key controls and / or control gaps for process owners / line managers to consider and implement. Follow-up reviews were conducted relating to previously reported matters during the previous financial year.

The Risk-Based Audit Plan 2024/25, approved by APAC, was implemented with the available resources. The table below provides details on audits completed.

Table 61: Annual Risk-Based Audit Plan

Audit Activity	Status
DoRA Compliance	Combined Assurance – AGSA
Statutory audits	
Pre-determined Objectives	
2023/24: Quarter 4	Final Report
2024/25: Quarter 1	Final Report
2024/25: Quarter 2	Final Report
2024/25: Quarter 3	Final Report
Risk-based audits	
Office of the Municipal Manager: Pre-review of Municipal Manager and Directors' performance evaluations (2023/ 2024: annual assessments)	Finalised: Results submitted to Municipal Manager
Financial Services: Year-end Inventory review – stores (direct assistance for the AGSA)	Finalised
Corporate Services: Information and Communication Technology	Combined Assurance - AGSA
Corporate Services: Staff Regulations	Final Report
Community and Protection Services: Traffic Services and Administration	Final Report
Other scheduled audits	
Internal Quality Assurance Improvement Plan	Report submitted: June 2025
AG audit action plan (2023/24)	Q1: April 2025 Q2: June 2025 Q3: August 2025
AG: Asset Verification (direct assistance for the AGSA)	Finalised
AG: Employee Verification (direct assistance for the AGSA)	Finalised
Governance Review (Global Internal Audit Standards alignment and implementation plan)	Finalised – IA strategy outstanding
Risk Management	Final Report
Follow-up audits: Disaster and Climate Change Readiness Assessment Planning and Economic Development: Housing Administration	Final report: June 2025

Audit Activity	Status
Ad hoc requests	
Ad hoc review(s) / Management requests / Consulting Activities	No requests

The Committee reviewed all the IAF reports and is satisfied:

- With the activities of the IAF, including its annual work programme and the reports and responses of management to specific recommendations;
- IAF has conducted its work in accordance with the Global Internal Audit Standards set by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA);
- The Committee conducted the annual performance assessment on the effectiveness of the IAF and is generally satisfied with the performance and effectiveness of the IAF;
- The Committee is concerned about the internal control weaknesses as identified by the IAF and expects management to address all those weaknesses identified; and
- The Committee considered and noted that the Municipality operated without the permanent CAE for a period of six (6) months. However, acknowledges and appreciates management for subsequently filling the position.

The Committee is, therefore, of the opinion that the IAF is independent and provides objective assurance and advisory activities that are designed to add value and improve the Municipality's operations.

Adequacy, Reliability, and Accuracy of the Financial and Performance Information

The Committee believes, based on the information and explanations provided by management, as well as the results of audits performed by IAF, that the financial and performance information provided by management to users of such information is adequate, reliable and accurate. However, there is room for improvement based on the number of internal control deficiencies noted in the Internal Audit reports.

Quarterly audits of predetermined objectives were performed and reported to the APAC.

External Audit

The Office of the Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) met four times with the Committee during the financial year. The Committee confirms that they are satisfied that there are no unresolved issues of concern.

The Effectiveness of Internal Controls

The Committee considered all the reports issued by internal and external auditors. The status of management's actions to address prior control weaknesses was:

Table 62: Status on the effectiveness of Internal Controls

Assurance Provider	Total Findings	Addressed Findings	Partially Addressed Findings	Not Resolved
Internal Audit Function	21	11	-	10
AGSA	8	7	1	-
Total #	**29**	**18**	**1**	**10**
Total %		**62%**	**3**	**35%**

The table below indicates the recommendations for the year under review:

Table 63: APAC recommendations for the 2024/25 financial year

Date of Committee	Committee recommendations	Recommendations adopted (enter Yes) If not adopted (provide explanation)
26-Aug-24	The Committee resolved that the Fraud Register Status Report - Open Cases be noted.	Yes
28-Nov-24	The Committee resolve that the Draft Anti-Fraud and Corruption Prevention Plan be supported for submission to Council.	Yes
	The Committee resolved that the Draft Whistle Blowing Policy 2024/25 be supported for submission to Council.	Yes
	The Committee resolved to note the Fraud Register Status Report.	Yes
03-Apr-25	The Committee noted the Fraud and Risk Project Plan: 1 October 2024 – 31 March 2025	Yes
	The Committee noted the Fraud Register Status Report – Open Cases.	Yes
26-Jun-25	The Committee noted the Fraud and Risk Project Plan: 1 April – 30 June 2025.	Yes
	The Committee noted the SOP: Reporting and dealing with fraud allegations.	Yes
	The Committee noted the Fraud Register Status Report – Open Cases.	Yes

Evaluation of the IAF

The Committee has evaluated/assessed the performance and effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function for the 2024/25 financial year and is generally happy with the performance and effectiveness of Internal Audit and progress towards finalisation of the Internal Audit Plan.

Evaluation of the APAC

The Executive Mayor, MM, and the Acting CAE conducted an assessment of APAC performance and effectiveness for the 2024/25 financial year, and they are generally happy with its performance. The report on the assessment of the Committee was tabled to the Council on 30 July 2025.

2.3.4 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy applicable to the 2024/25 financial year was revised and adopted by the Council on 30 May 2025 (as Appendix 17 of the budget-related policies in the Council item) in terms of sections 17(1)–(3) of the MFMA/.

The changes referred to above will ensure that the Department: SCM has the required legislative mandate to further streamline procedures and processes to promote more efficient and effective service delivery to all internal and external stakeholders.

2.3.4.1 Competitive Bids Over R200 000

The following table details the number of Bid Committee meetings held for the 2024/25 financial year:

Table 64: Bid Committee Meetings

Bid Specification Committee	Bid Evaluation Committee	Bid Adjudication Committee
50	272	48

The attendance figures of members of the Bid Specification Committee are as follows:

Table 65: Attendance of Members of the Bid Specification Committee

Member	% Attendance
Supply Chain Management Representative	100%
A relevant technical expert responsible for a function	100%

The attendance figures of members of the Bid Evaluation Committee are as follows:

Table 66: Attendance of Members of the Bid Evaluation Committee

Member	% Attendance
Supply Chain Management Representative	100%
A relevant technical expert responsible for a function	100%

The attendance figures of members of the Bid Adjudication Committee are as follows:

Table 67: Attendance of Members of the Bid Adjudication Committee

Member	% Attendance
Chief Financial Officer (Chairperson)	100%
Director: Planning and Economic Development	96%
Director: Infrastructure Services	98%
Director: Community and Protection Services	94%
Director: Corporate Services	92%

The percentages indicated above include the attendance of those officials acting in the position of a bid committee member and / or chairperson.

2.3.4.2 Awards Made by the Bid Adjudication Committee

The Bid Adjudication Committee awarded 26 bids with a value of R19 867 528,48, excluding annual tenders awarded based on approved rates. The ten highest bids awarded by the bid adjudication committee are as follows:

Table 68: Ten Highest Bids Awarded by Bid Adjudication Committee

Bid Number	Title of bid	Directorate and Section	Successful Bidder	Value of bid awarded
BSM 107/24	APPOINTMENT OF AN EVENT ORGANISER TO ORGANISE THE STELLENBOSCH FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS OVER A PERIOD OF THREE FINANCIAL YEARS FROM 2024 -2027	PLANNING SERVICES	TAD PRODUCTIONS CC T/A THE CALIBER GROUP SA	R7 330 410.19
BSM 69/25	UPGRADING OF STREETLIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT ALONG THE ARTERIAL R304.	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	JT MARITZ ELECTRICAL CC	R6 518 596.65
BSM 33/25	UPGRADE OF EXISTING FLOODLIGHTS AT PNIËL AND IDA'S	COMMUNITY SERVICES	KADDON PROJECTS CC	R4 700 000.55

Bid Number	Title of bid	Directorate and Section	Successful Bidder	Value of bid awarded
	VALLEY SPORT FACILITIES			
BSM 90/25	SUPPLY AND INSTALL AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION NETWORK SYSTEM (MAINLINE and SUB-MAINLINE) ON FARM 502 BH, STELLENBOSCH (WC024) MUNICIPALITY	PLANNING SERVICES	RE-SOLVE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD	R4 595 614.25
BSM 67/25	UPGRADE OF PLEIN STREET LIBRARY STELLENBOSCH	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	REKHACON (PTY) LTD	R4 412 163.44
BSM 24/25	REPAIRS, MAINTENANCE and UPGRADES AT MILLENNIUM HALL - FARM 14/16741, PNIËL	CORPORATE SERVICES	MATAMELA ENTERPRISE CC	R4 406 791.95
BSM 25/25	PHASE 1: UPGRADE, ALTERATIONS, EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS ON ERF RE/194, HOFMAN STREET, STELLENBOSCH.	CORPORATE SERVICES	POTTS DEVCO (PTY) LTD	R4 368 547.84
BSM 25/25	PHASE 1: UPGRADE, ALTERATIONS, EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS ON ERF RE/194, HOFMAN STREET, STELLENBOSCH	CORPORATE SERVICES	PANCARE PROPERTY SERVICES	R4 368 547.84
BSM 22/25	SUPPLY, AND DELIVERY OF ONE (1) 6 X 4 TRUCK WITH VEHICLE-MOUNTED CRANE	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	SHORTS NISSAN CC	R3 994 502
BSM 26/25	RENOVATION AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE OF JAMESTOWN WARD OFFICE AND LIBRARY	CORPORATE SERVICES	TEAMWORK RL	R3 843 293.10

2.3.4.3 Awards Made By The Accounting Officer

In terms of paragraph 5.2 of the Council's SCM Policy, only the accounting officer may award a bid that is over R10 million. The accounting officer may not sub-delegate the right to make such an award.

The table below indicates the bids awarded by the accounting officer:

Table 69: Awards made by the Accounting Officer

Bid Number	Title of bid	Directorate and Section	Value of bid awarded
BSM 02/25	CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF VAN DER STEL SPORT COMPLEX	Community Services	R395 000 000
BSM 105/24	CONSTRUCTION OF THE STELLENBOSCH 10ML RESERVOIR, BULK WATER SUPPLY AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	Infrastructure Services	R152 102 545,02
BSM 108/24	NEW STELLENBOSCH BIEN DONNE 66/11KV SUBSTATION	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R120 619 744.62
BSM 36/25	THE CONSTRUCTION OF CALCUTTA CEMETERY and MEMORIAL PARK ON REMAINDER FARM NO. 29, STELLENBOSCH	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R59 648 918,80
BSM 20/25	INSTALLATION OF BULK ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO SERVICE THE NORTHERN EXTENSION OF STELLENBOSCH –PHASE 1	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R45 211 602.03
BSM 113/24	PHASE 1: STRUCTURAL, ELECTRICAL, FIRE COMPLIANCE AND ROOF REPLACEMENT FOR THE UPGRADE OF THE BELTANA DEPOT STELLENBOSCH.	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	26 879 519.70
BSM 111/24	RE-DEVELOPMENT AND LEASE OF TRANSVALIA PROPERTIES	CORPORATE SERVICES	R22 028 250
BSM 19/25	CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL STREET and NMT FACILITIES IN JAMESTOWN	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R20 774 195,58

Bid Number	Title of bid	Directorate and Section	Value of bid awarded
BSM 43/25	FRANSCHHOEK BULK WATER RISING MAIN AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R18 404 373,84
BSM 55/23	VLOTTENBURG OUTFALL SEWER: CONSTRUCTION OF BULK SEWER AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	R15 172 146.39

2.3.4.4 Appeals resolved

The table below indicates the total appeals resolved during the year under review.

Table 70: Appeals Resolved

Tender Nr	Description	Date of finalisation of the appeal
B/SM 53/24	Nejeni	2024-07-01
B/SM 84/24	Box Droppers	2024-07-08
B/SM 84/24	Nomzamo Industrial Supplies	2024-07-03
B/SM 61/24	Levendal Attorneys	2024-07-24
B/SM 42/24	Unica Plastic Moulders	2024-07-24
B/SM 71/24	Tridentchem	2024-07-05
B/SM 71/24	Bitiq t/a RC Suppliers	2024-08-01
B/SM 73/24	PTA Agencies	2024-09-11
B/SM 65/24	Prosec Gaurds (Dirk Kotze)	2024-09-27
B/SM 101/24	Pay @	2024-08-30
B/SM 65/24	FMH	2024-09-27
B/SM 65/24	Six Combined	2024-09-23
B/SM 65/24	Uyabonwa	2024-09-23
B/SM 65/24	Securitem	2024-10-09
B/SM 80/24	Visagie	2024-09-11
B/SM 65/24	Masiqwame	2024-10-09
B/SM 67/24	Syntell	2024-11-26
B/SM 114/24	Imbola	2024-09-25
B/SM 81/24	Deon Gardening	2024-10-23
B/SM 113/24	Magesh and Buntus Builders	2024-10-09
B/SM 111/24	GIST	2024-11-11
B/SM 111/24	GIST	2025-08-14
B/SM 103/24	ROK Civils	2024-12-09
B/SM 117/24	Africa Utility Solutions	2025-01-28
B/SM 07/25	Potts Devco	2025-02-18
B/SM 38/25	Mosuli Consultants	2025-02-27
B/SM 25/25	Pancare Property Services	2025-02-27
B/SM 06/25	Amabamba Fencing	2025-02-17
B/SM 45/25	Regent	2025-04-02
B/SM 19/25	Umzali Civils	2025-06-03

2.3.4.5 Formal Quotations (Above R30 000 And Below R300 000) Procurement Processes

The number of formal quotations approved by the Snr. Manager: SCM for the year under review follows:

Table 71: Formal Quotations (above R 30 000 and below R 300 000)

Description	Financial Years					
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Number of Awarded Formal Quotations	145	122	8	91	108	109
Total Formal Quotations advertised	159	139	131	124	146	149
Percentage awarded	**91.19%**	**88%**	**67.94%**	**73.39%**	**74%**	**73%**

2.3.4.6 Deviation from the Normal Procurement Processes

Paragraph 4.36 of the Council's SCM Policy allows the Accounting Officer to dispense with the official procurement process. The following table indicates the number of certificates of emergencies and deviations approved in terms of Section 4.36 of the SCM Policy.

Table 72: Deviation from Normal Procurement Process

Description	Financial Years						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Certificate of Emergencies: Approved by the Directors t.o. Section 4.36.4 of the SCM Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deviations: Approved by the Accounting Officer i.t.o. Section 4.36.1 of the SCM Policy	32	19	12	17	19	16	32
TOTAL	**32**	**19**	**12**	**17**	**19**	**16**	**32**

Deviations from the normal procurement processes have been monitored closely to mitigate the risk associated with them.

2.3.4.7 Long-Term Contracts and Public-Private Partnerships

The table below indicates the long-term contracts and Public-Private Partnerships for the year under review.

Table 73: Long Term Contract (20 Largest Contracts Entered into during 2024/25)

Long Term Contracts (20 Largest Contracts Entered into during 2024/25)					
					R' 000
Name of Service Provider	Description of Services Rendered by the Service Provider	Start Date of Contract	Expiry date of Contract	Project manager	Contract Value
Batsini (Pty) Ltd	WATERPROOFING and REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION WORK TO NPK BUILDING	2024/11/08	Until completion	L Martin	R1 659 787.53
Wec-Consult (Pty) Ltd	APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PROVIDER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRE STATION AT JAMESTOWN, STELLENBOSCH	2024/10/25	Until completion	W Smith	R1 687 921.13
TEAMWORK RL	CONSTRUCTION OF BASIC SERVICES (WATER and SANITATION) AT ENKANINI INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, KAYAMANDI	2025/05/19	Until completion	J Robyn	R2 084 220.33
HENRY FAGAN CONSORTIUM	APPOINTMENT OF A SUITABLE QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PROVIDER (HEREAFTER REFER TO PSP) IN THE SUBSIDISED HOUSING MARKET (BNG), TO UNDERTAKE A DETAIL DESIGN OF ALL ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES (EXCLUDING ELECTRICITY SERVICES). THIS WILL ALSO INCLUDE THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AND HANDOVER OF THE PROJECT FOR OCCUPATION ON ERF 2183, LA ROCHELLE, KLAPMUTS	2025/04/04	2027/06/30	L Van Stavel	R2 557 830
Zelpy 2707 (Pty) Ltd	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF ONE (1) TRUCK 4 x 2 FITTED WITH 18M AERIAL PLATFORM	2024/11/08	Until completion	N Zwane	R2 816 581.93
BILLIONETWORKS (PTY) LTD	TURNKEY- EPC OF HYBRID INVERTER WITH BATTERY STORAGE SYSTEMS AT STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY COMMUNITY BUILDINGS	2025/02/28	Until completion	M Benson	R3 672 361.34
TOPS CONSTRUCTION CC	RENOVATIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL COURT BUILDING, ON ERF 528, 35 MARK STREET, STELLENBOSCH	2025/04/25	Until completion	E Maletzky	R3 784 176.66
Teamwork RL	RENOVATION AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE OF JAMESTOWN WARD OFFICE AND LIBRARY	2024/12/13	Until completion	E Maletzky	R3 843 293.10
SHORTS NISSAN CC	SUPPLY, AND DELIVERY OF ONE (1) 6 X 4 TRUCK WITH VEHICLE-MOUNTED CRANE	2025/01/31	Until completion	M Lwana	R3 994 502
Pancare Property Services	PHASE 1: UPGRADE, ALTERATIONS, EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS ON ERF RE/194, HOFMAN STREET, STELLENBOSCH	2025/05/06	Until completion	E Maletzky	R4 004 246.23
MATAMELA ENTERPRISE CC	REPAIRS, MAINTENANCE and UPGRADES AT MILLENNIUM HALL - FARM 14/16741, PNIËL	2025/03/28	Until completion	E Maletzky	R4 406 791.95

Long Term Contracts (20 Largest Contracts Entered into during 2024/25)					
					R' 000
Name of Service Provider	Description of Services Rendered by the Service Provider	Start Date of Contract	Expiry date of Contract	Project manager	Contract Value
REKHACON (PTY) LTD	UPGRADE OF PLEIN STREET LIBRARY STELLENBOSCH	2025/04/25	2026/06/30	A. Slabbert	R4 412 163.44
Batsini (Pty) Ltd	SUPPLY AND INSTALL AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION NETWORK SYSTEM (MAINLINE and SUB-MAINLINE) ON FARM 502 BH, STELLENBOSCH (WC024) MUNICIPALITY	2024/07/19	Until completion	L Van Gensen	R4 595 614.25
RE-SOLVE CONSULTING (PTY) LTD	UPGRADE OF EXISTING FLOODLIGHTS AT PNIËL AND IDA'S VALLEY SPORT FACILITIES	2025/04/17	Until completion	G Abrahams	R4 700 000.55
Kaddon Projects CC	UPGRADING OF STREETLIGHT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT ALONG THE ARTERIAL R304.	2025/04/11	2027/06/30	M Benson	R6 518 596.65
JT MARITZ ELECTRICAL CC	VLOTTENBURG OUTFALL SEWER: CONSTRUCTION OF BULK SEWER AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE	2024/12/20	Until completion	W vd Merwe	R15 172 146.39
Afriline Civils (Pty) Ltd	FRANSCHHOEK BULK WATER RISING MAIN AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	2024/08/30	Until completion	L Hendricks	R18 404 373.84
AFRILINE CIVILS (PTY) LTD	CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL STREET and NMT FACILITIES IN JAMESTOWN	2025/05/06	2027/06/30	N Winter	R20 774 195.58
AMANDLAGCF CONSTRUCTIO N CC	THE CONSTRUCTION OF CALCUTTA CEMETERY and MEMORIAL PARK ON REMAINDER FARM NO. 29, STELLENBOSCH	2025/03/28	Until completion	T Leibrandt	R59 648 918.80
Umzali Civils (Pty) Ltd	CONSTRUCTION OF THE STELLENBOSCH 10ML RESERVOIR, BULK WATER SUPPLY AND ASSOCIATED WORKS	2025/04/25	Until completion	P Joubert	R141 798 093
Public-Private Partnerships Entered into during Year 0					
Name and Description of Project	Name of Partner(s)	Initiation Date	Expiry date	Project manager	Value 2024/25
N/A					

2.3.4.8 Disposal Management

The system of disposal management envisages the following:

- immovable property is sold only at market-related prices, except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise;
- movable assets are sold either by way of written price quotations, a competitive bidding process, an auction, or at market-related prices, whichever is most advantageous;
- firearms are not sold or donated to any person or institution within or outside the Republic unless approved by the National Conventional Arms Control Committee;
- immovable property is let at market-related rates, except when the public plight of the poor demands otherwise;
- all fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees, or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property are annually reviewed;
- where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in price is negotiated; and
- in the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the Provincial Department of Education is first approached to indicate within 30 days whether any of the local schools are

interested in the equipment.

The municipality complies with Section 14 of the MFMA, which deals with the disposal of capital assets, as well as with the Asset Transfer Regulations.

2.3.4.9 Supply Chain Management Performance Management

The SCM Policy requires that an internal monitoring system be established and implemented to determine, based on retrospective analysis, whether the SCM processes were followed and whether the objectives of the SCM policy were achieved.

Monitoring internal processes is an ongoing process. Procedure manuals for various SCM processes have been developed, approved, and are being implemented.

2.3.4.10 Service Providers' Strategic Performance

Section 76(b) of the MSA states that KPIs should inform the indicators set for every municipal entity and service provider with whom the municipality has entered into a service delivery agreement. According to the AGSA's office:

a) Service provider means a person or institution or any combination of persons and institutions that provides a municipal service.
b) 'External service provider' means an external mechanism referred to in Section 76(b) that provides a municipal service for a municipality; and
c) A service delivery agreement means an agreement between a municipality and an institution or person mentioned in Section 76(b) in terms of which a municipal service is provided by that institution or person, either for its account or on behalf of the municipality.

Section 121(b) of the MFMA and Section 46 of the MSA further state that a municipality should include the following aspects related to service providers in its annual report:

- The performance of each service provider;
- A comparison of the performance with targets set for and performance in the previous financial year; and
- Measures are taken to improve performance.

2.3.4.11 B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information

Section 121(3)(k) of the MFMA indicates that the annual report of a municipality should include any other information as may be prescribed. The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Act (Act No. 53 of 2003; as amended by Act 46 of 2013) read in conjunction with the B-BEE Regulations of 2016 states in Section 13G(1) that all spheres of government, public entities, and organs of state must report on their compliance with broad-based black economic empowerment in their annual financial statements and annual reports. Under the explanatory notice (Notice 1 of 2018) issued by the B-BBEE Commission, the following table provides details on the municipality's compliance concerning broad-based black economic empowerment, which only focuses on the organisational aspect of the compliance reform: It should be noted that a consultant is currently in the process of doing an in-depth rating of BBEE compliance in terms of supply chain and socio-economic activities.

a) Management Control

Table 74: B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information - Management Control

Category	% for each category	Race Classification			Gender		Disability
		A	C	W	F	M	
Directors	4 / 6 = 66.67%	0	4	2	2	4	0
Senior Management	18 / 25 = 72%	3	15	7	4	21	0

b) Skills Development

Table 75: B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information- Skills Development

Category	% for each category	Race Classification		Gender		Disability	Total amounts spend
		Category	Total	Category	Total		
Black Employees	**337**	A	118	F	**113**	None	**R 4 402 378.55**
		C	218	M	**224**		
		I	1				
Non-Black employees	**16**	W	16	F	**3**	None	**R 231 704.14**
				M	**13**		
Black People on **internships**, apprenticeships, learnership	**13**	A	5	F	**11**	None	**R 579 478**
		C	8	M	**2**		
Unemployed black people on any programme under the learning programme matrix	**13**	A	5	F	**11**	None	**R 579 478**
		C	8	M	**2**		
Black people absorbed at the end of learnership, internship and apprenticeship	**2**	A	0	F	**2**	None	**R 89 240**
		C	2	M	**0**		

2.3.5 BYLAWS AND POLICIES

Section 11 of the MSA gives municipal councils the executive and legislative authority to pass and implement bylaws and policies.

Bylaws and policies approved in the 2024/25 financial year are listed below.

Table 76: Bylaws and Policies approved

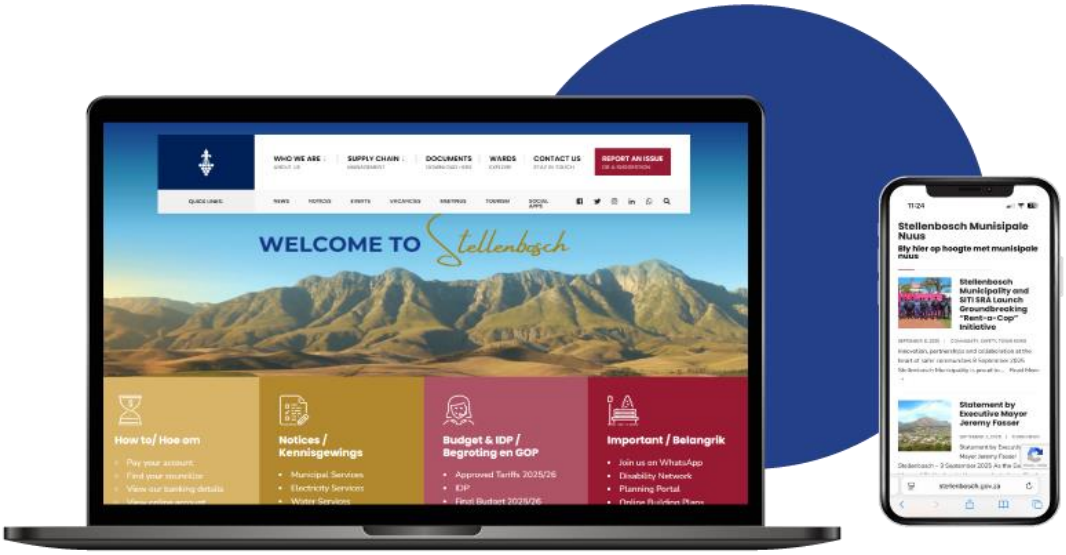
By-laws and Policies Introduced during 2024/25					
Newly Developed	Revised	Public Participation Conducted Before Adoption of By-Laws (Yes/No)	Dates of Public Participation	By-Laws Gazetted* (Yes/No)	Date of Publication
Bylaws					
Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Special Rating Area By-Law	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Rates By-Law	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Tariff By-Law	Unchanged	No	No	No	No

By-laws and Policies Introduced during 2024/25					
Newly Developed	**Revised**	**Public Participation Conducted Before Adoption of By-Laws (Yes/No)**	**Dates of Public Participation**	**By-Laws Gazetted* (Yes/No)**	**Date of Publication**
Nature Reserve and Nature Area By-Law	No	Yes	August 2024	Yes	No
Polices					
Rates Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Indigent Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Irrecoverable Debt Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Tariff Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Special Ratings Area Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Travel and Subsistence Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Cash Management and Investment Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Development Charges Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Accounting Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Financing of External Bodies Performing Municipal Functions Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Ward Allocation Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Wayleave Policy	Revised	No	No	No	No
Ward Committee Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Grant-In-Aid Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Infrastructure Unbundling of Assets Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Asset Management Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Borrowing, Funds and Reserves Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Pool Vehicle Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Cost Containment Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Liquidity Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Virementation Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Petty Cash Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Supply Chain Management Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Preferential Procurement Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Inventory Management Policy	Unchanged	No	No	No	No
Risk Management Policy	No	No	No	No	No
Busking Policy	No	No	No	No	No
Consequence Management Policy	No	No	No	No	No

2.3.6 MUNICIPAL WEBSITE

The municipal website is an integral part of a municipality's communication infrastructure and strategy. It serves as a tool for community participation, improves stakeholder involvement, and facilitates stakeholder monitoring and evaluation of municipal performance. Section 75 of the MFMA requires that municipalities place key documents and information on their website, including the IDP, the annual budget, adjustments budgets, and budget-related documents and policies.

Figure 10: Snippet of the municipal website



Below is a website checklist to indicate compliance with Section 75 of the MFMA.

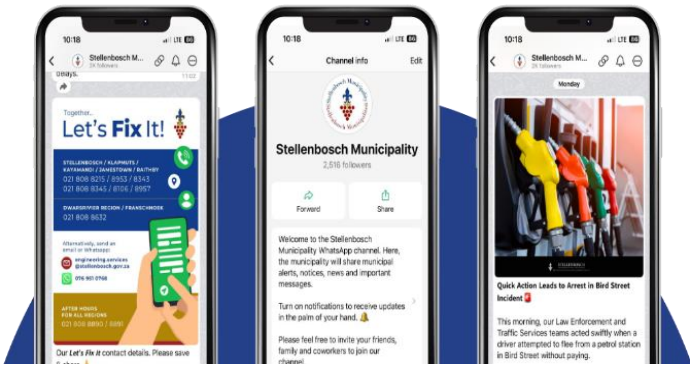
Table 77: Municipal Website Checklist

Documents Published on the Stellenbosch Municipality's Website	Yes / No	Publishing Date
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	Within the legislated period
All current budget-related policies	Yes	Within the legislated period
Current annual and adjustment budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	Within the legislated period
All current budget-related policies	Yes	Within the legislated period
The Annual Report 2024/25	-	Pending
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) for 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period
All service delivery agreements for 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period
All long-term borrowing contracts for 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value for 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period
An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14(2) or (4) during 2024/25	Yes	Within the legislated period

2.3.7 Communication

As per Section 75 of the MFMA, the municipal website is essential for transparency, allowing stakeholders to access critical documents and monitor municipal activities. It also aligns with the constitutional mandate outlined in Section 152(1)(e) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which promotes community involvement in municipal governance. The MSA reinforces this by advocating for community participation.

Figure 11: ***Communication Platforms***



In line with Stellenbosch Municipality's Communication Policy adopted in July 2020, the municipality remains committed to transparency, accountability, and fostering participatory democracy. During the 2023/24 financial year, the municipality's communication platforms played a significant role in ensuring timely information dissemination through multiple channels, including the website, social media, and traditional media outlets. Proactive media engagements, official statements, and news releases further enhanced the municipality's corporate identity and public presence.

The municipal website remains a hub for public engagement, offering regular updates on official notices, tenders, news, and meeting agendas. Enhancements to improve user experience and satisfaction are planned for the near future. Additionally, the municipality's social media platforms—Facebook, X (Twitter), Instagram, and LinkedIn—continue to be key tools for reaching a broad audience and providing real-time updates while driving traffic to the website. During the financial year, the municipality also launched its first WhatsApp Channel, which has been growing steadily since its inception.

2.3.7.1 Embracing the Digital Age

Stellenbosch Municipality recognises the importance of engaging with residents and stakeholders through digital platforms. The website, social media channels, WhatsApp, and handheld devices enable the dissemination of information in a timely and accessible manner, ensuring broader community reach. As the municipality continues to expand its digital presence, it is leveraging technology to enhance communication and better serve the evolving needs of the community.

The municipality's growing presence on Instagram and LinkedIn, alongside other platforms, reflects the municipality's ongoing commitment to digital engagement. Additionally, monthly newsletters, providing updates and insights into municipal activities, help keep the community well-informed.

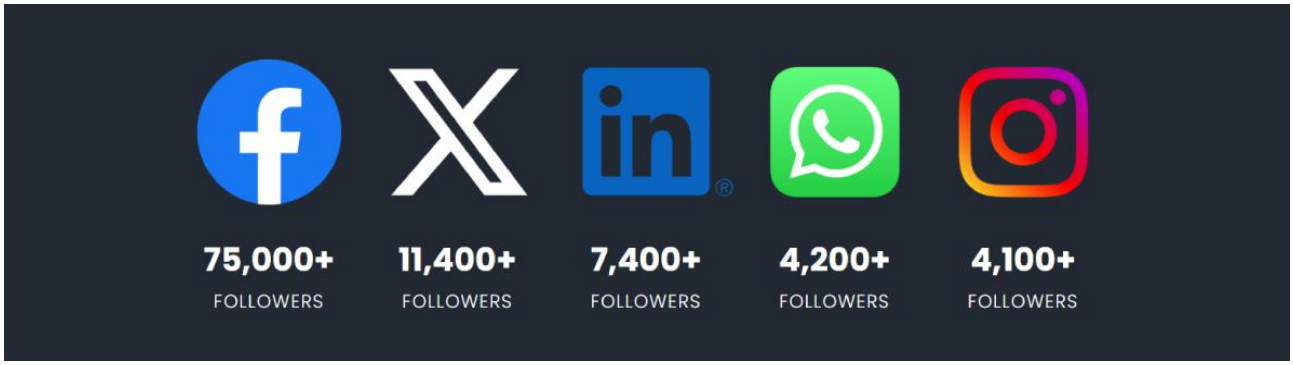
2.3.7.2 Building a Strong Stellenbosch Brand and Corporate Identity

Beyond communication, Stellenbosch Municipality is dedicated to establishing a strong, recognisable brand and corporate identity that resonates with the community and stakeholders. This focus on branding reinforces the municipality's commitment to creating a positive and impactful presence.

2.3.7.3 Leading in Social Media Presence

The municipality is proud to announce that it now boasts the largest following page of any municipality in the Western Cape, apart from the metro. This achievement reflects the municipality's commitment to effectively engaging with its community and keeping them informed through the most widely used social media platform.

Figure 12: Social Media Volume



2.3.7.4 Communication Checklist

- Regular updates on the municipal website;
- Active engagement across social media platforms (Facebook, X (Twitter), Instagram, LinkedIn);
- Placement of advertisements in community and regional newspapers;
- Newsletters from the Executive Mayor, as well as pamphlets, posters, noticeboards, and regular IDP / ward meetings;
- An interdepartmental communication forum to enhance internal communication;
- An intranet for use by all internal staff; and
- Internal newsletters and memorandums.

This multifaceted approach ensures that Stellenbosch Municipality remains transparent, responsive, and actively engages with both the community and stakeholders.

Below is a communication checklist for compliance with the communication requirements.

Table 78: Communication Activities

Communication activities	Yes / No
Communication Unit	Yes
Communication Strategy	Yes
Communication Policy	Yes
Customer satisfaction surveys	No
Functional complaint management systems	Yes
Newsletters are distributed at least quarterly	Yes

CHAPTER 3: SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

3.1 OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE WITHIN THE ORGANISATION

This section provides an overview of the key service achievements of the municipality that were completed during the 2024/25 financial year, specifically regarding the deliverables achieved in relation to the key performance objectives and indicators outlined in the IDP.

To improve performance planning, implementation, measurement, and reporting, the municipality implemented the following actions:

- Departmental operational plans were developed for monitoring and reporting operational programmes. An electronic performance management system is operational within the municipality. The same system forms the basis for performance evaluations of the directors, the municipal manager; and
- During the development of the TL SDBIP as well as the Departmental SDBIP, the municipality endeavoured to adhere to the "SMART" principle in the setting of indicators and objectives. The emphasis was placed on ensuring that targets were specific and time-bound, thus making them measurable.

3.2 COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

This component includes the municipal functions, basic service delivery highlights and challenges, details of services provided for water, wastewater (sanitation), electricity, waste management, housing services, and a summary of free basic services.

3.2.1 MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS

The municipal functional areas are indicated below.

Table 79: Municipal Functional Areas i.t.o. the Constitution

Municipal Function	Yes / No
Constitution Schedule 4, Part B functions:	
Air pollution	Yes
Building regulations	Yes
Childcare facilities	Yes
Electricity and gas reticulation	Yes
Firefighting services	Yes
Local tourism	Yes
Municipal airports	No
Municipal planning	Yes
Municipal health services	No
Municipal public transport	Yes
Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under this Constitution or any other law	No
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers, and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto	No
Stormwater management systems in built-up areas	Yes
Trading regulations	Yes

Municipal Function	Yes / No
Constitution Schedule 4, Part B functions:	
Water and sanitation services are limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewage disposal systems	Yes
Beaches and amusement facilities	Yes
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes
Cemeteries, funeral parlours, and crematoria	Yes
Cleansing	Yes
Control of public nuisances	Yes
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Yes from 2013
Facilities for the accommodation, care, and burial of animals	Yes
Fencing and fences	Yes
Licensing of dogs	No
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	No
Local amenities	Yes
Local sport facilities	Yes
Markets	Yes
Municipal abattoirs	No
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes
Municipal roads	Yes
Pounds	Yes
Public places	Yes
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes
Street trading	Yes
Street lighting	Yes
Traffic and parking	Yes

3.2.2 NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The following table indicates the municipality's performance in terms of the National Key Performance Indicators required in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and the Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and section 43 of the MSA. These key performance indicators are linked to the following two National Key Performance Areas: Basic Service Delivery and Local Economic Development.

Table 80: Basic Service Delivery

KPA and Indicators	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Basic Service National Indicators								
The percentage of households earning less than R7 000 per month with access to free basic services (In the case of Stellenbosch Municipality- several registered Indigent households are being reported)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Service for water, sanitation and refuse removal (Average)	6 453	6 813	6 666	7 283	4 681	4 744	5 584	6 732

Source: The data emanates from the Indigent Register of the Stellenbosch Municipality

3.2.3 WATER PROVISION

Water is the most fundamental and indispensable of all available natural resources—fundamental to life, the environment, food production, hygiene, and power generation.

Poverty reduction / alleviation and improved water management are closely linked. Schedule 4B of the Constitution lists water and sanitation services, limited to potable water supply systems and domestic wastewater and sewerage disposal systems, as a local government function.

Basic water is defined as 25 litres of potable water per day supplied within 200 metres of a household. Stellenbosch Municipality had no water restrictions in place during the year under review.

The municipality responded well to the rollout of further critical water and wastewater infrastructure and the expansion of supply for future storage and growth, as well as the upgrade and maintenance of existing systems. It was also required to successfully respond to emergency scenarios such as the flooding events in June 2023, which were the highest rainfall experienced in 43 years.

The municipality also successfully agreed with the Department of Water and Sanitation to participate in the Bergriver Voëlvlei Augmentation Scheme, which would essentially secure the municipality additional water once the scheme is completed. This would be fundamental for additional water security for the future of Stellenbosch in an increasingly water-scarce and climate-sensitive environment, sensitive to climate change and "El Nina-like" possible shocks to the system.

The municipality supplies water to the consumers in their area of jurisdiction through the following six water supply systems:

- Stellenbosch: Eerste River treated at Ida's Valley WTP (own source);
- Stellenbosch: DWS allocation from the Western Cape Water Supply Scheme (WCMSS) via the tunnel treated at Paradyskloof WTP (Theewaterskloof Dam);
- Franschhoek: Du Toits River treated at Franschhoek WTP (own source);
- Dwarsrivier and the rest of Franschhoek: potable water purchased from the City of Cape Town (Wemmershoek Line);
- Raithby, Klapmuts, Koelenhof, etc.: Potable water purchased from the City of Cape Town (Blackheath WTP, Faure WTP, and Wemmershoek Line); and
- Boreholes BH1: None of the Boreholes were used in the 2024/25 financial year to augment the water supply. The municipality is currently in the process of reviewing the water use licenses for groundwater use.

Water is also supplied to an extensive industrial area as well.

The municipality manages three water treatment works, namely Ida's Valley, Paradyskloof, and Franschhoek, which is a micro water treatment plant. The potable water supply from these works amounted to 24.12 Ml/d, and a further 10.88 Ml/d was obtained from the City of Cape Town during the 2024/25 financial year, ensuring a supply of 35.00 Ml/d to the municipality's area of responsibility.

Areas supplied by the Wemmershoek Dam and Water Treatment Works include half of Franschhoek town, La Motte, Wemmershoek, Pniël, Boschendal, Johannesdal, Kylemore, Lanquedoc, Klapmuts, Koelenhof, Elsenburg, Devon Valley, and Muldersvlei. Areas supplied by Blackheath Water Treatment Works include Polkadraai, Spier, and Vlottenburg.

Areas supplied by Faure Water Treatment Works (from Steenbras Dam – City of Cape Town) are Faure, Jamestown, De Zalze, Raithby, and Lynedoch. Although the City of Cape Town manages these treatment projects, the Stellenbosch Municipality must monitor and consider their effects on water quality and quantity.

Stellenbosch Municipality supplies potable water to the entire municipal area through a network and infrastructure consisting of six water treatment works, 55 reservoirs / holding tanks / sumps and a water tower, 33 water pump stations, 43 pressure-reducing valve installations, and 729 kilometres of pipeline. A telemetry system is in charge of fully operating and controlling the system.

The total bulk water input into the water network for the 2024/25 financial year was 12 775 Ml, with an annual average daily demand of 34 999 kl/day. 68.92% of the water supplied is purified from the municipality's water sources at the Ida's Valley, Franschhoek and Paradyskloof Water Treatment Plants. The balance is supplied by the City of Cape Town (31.08%). Potable water supplied by the City of Cape Town is analysed monthly.
Ida's Valley and Paradyskloof Water Treatment Works are equipped with some analytical capabilities, and routine plant analyses are performed in-house. A full water quality monitoring programme is further performed for the municipality by an accredited external laboratory / contractor. Maintenance of equipment for all three plants is outsourced to external contractors.

Based on the municipality's International Water Association (IWA) Water Balance sheet for the 2024/25 financial year under review, the municipality recorded 68.8% for "revenue" water, which is an increase of 0.8% from the previous financial year, and 31.2% for "non-revenue" water. Refer to the municipality's International Water Association (IWA) Water Balance Sheet extract below.

System input volume (SIV): kL *
01 Jul. 2024 to 30 Jun. 2025 — **12,774,943** **100%**
(Total water consumption in reticulation system)

Potable water system	Authorised consumption 72.0%	Revenue water 68.8%	Billed metered	8,789,256	68.8%
			Billed unmetered		0.0%
		Non-revenue water 31.2%	Un-billed metered	383,248	3.0%
			Un-billed unmetered	25,549	0.2%
	Water losses 28.0%		Commercial losses	536,533	4.2%
			Physical losses	3,040,356	23.8%
Revenue water (Sales) kl				**8,789,256**	**68.8%**
Non-revenue water (NRW) ; kl				**3,985,686**	**31.2%**
Real network losses ; kl				3,040,356	23.8%

The real physical network losses are at 23.8%.

The table above is the International Water Association's table to compute the water balance and is also accepted in the Department of Water and Sanitation's reporting structure. This table forms the basis of the information needed and what is currently used to calculate water losses. The above data is combined with monitoring systems installed on all bulk water supply points to determine and ensure accurate data on the water provided. The consumption data for all water users is drawn from the financial system with a regular data download to determine the total water sold. The figure above is used as far as possible to reflect the water balance and water losses in the water systems. The water readings of all areas are also sent to the Department of Water and Sanitation quarterly to monitor and control water usage and allocations of water.

The municipality has developed a comprehensive Water Conservation and Water Demand Management (WC&WDM) strategy, which includes a 10-year financial plan. The strategy has two goals: the municipality will prioritise the implementation of WC&WDM, and it will ensure ongoing planning, management, monitoring, and an enabling environment. The WC&WDM initiatives include a Waterpipe Replacement Programme, an indigent domestic leak repair and meter replacement programme, a Stellenbosch water meter audit, and Stellenbosch in-house water services operations and maintenance.

Stellenbosch Municipality is currently not implementing water restrictions. The current year has seen higher-than-average rainfall, and most bulk dams are full as at 30 June 2023. This, however, should not be considered an indication that the probability of a future drought is low, and **the public should always be aware of the need to conserve water**.

The following table reflects the status of the dam levels supplying the WCWSS with water and the status of Stellenbosch's dam levels.

Table 81: Western Cape Dams

Major dams	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023/24	2024/25
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Berg River	81.2	100.8	87.9	100.9	87.5	99.6
Steenbras Lower	49.9	89.9	78.6	99.8	71.5	97.6
Steenbras Upper	99.6	84.6	85.8	100.5	91.5	100.9
Theewaterskloof	55.8	101.9	76.1	100.4	63.6	86.2
Voëlvlei	54.5	88.1	63.2	95.9	59.9	99.7
Wemmershoek	43.3	97.7	65.5	100.2	100.05	89.9
Total Stored (Ml)	**540 023**	**879 173**	**679 794**	**895 018**	**614 677**	**824 582**
% Storage	**59.7**	**97.4**	**75.2**	**99.6**	**79.0**	**91.8**

The table below depicts the Stellenbosch dams and overall water usage trends in the region (from the City of Cape Town Dam Levels Report, 21 August 2023):

Stellenbosch's own Dams

Table 82: Stellenbosch dams

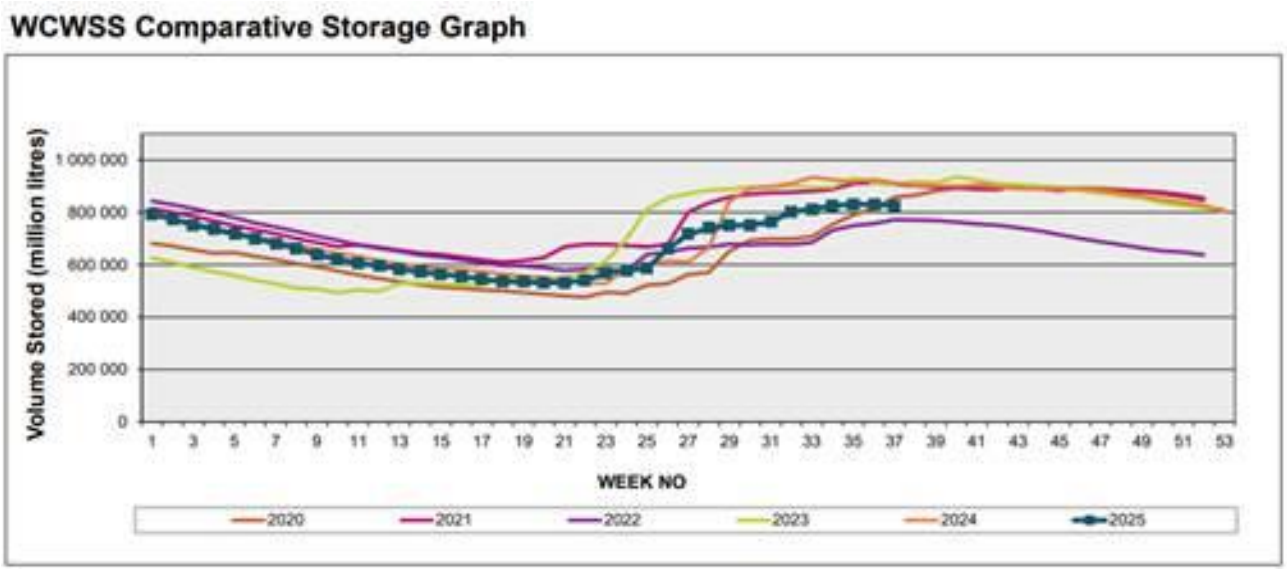
Ida's Valley 1	760 215
Ida's Valley 2	1 499 381

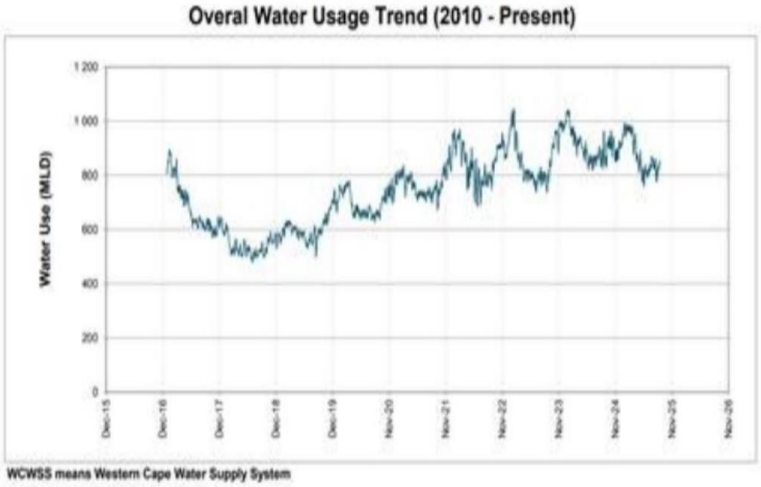
3.2.3.1 Service Statistics – Water Services

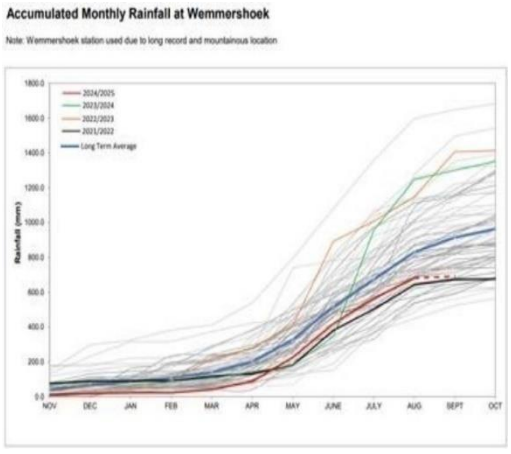
The table below outlines water usage totals per category:

Table 83: Total Use of Water

Total Use of Water (Mℓ)					
Year	Total Water into the System (Mℓ)	Total Water Sold (Mℓ)	Non-Revenue Water	% Non-Revenue Water	% Physical Water Loss
2020/21	10 003	7 701	1 815	18.1%	9.9%
2021/22	10 080	8 174	1 906	18.9%	9.7%
2022/23	10 827	7 858	2 968	27.4%	15%
2023/24	12 566	8 631	3 934	31.3%	17.2%
2024/25	12 775	8 789	3 986	31.2%	23.8%







WCWSS means Western Cape Water Supply System
MLD means million litres per day
More information on Water Saving and Restrictions is available on the City of Cape Town's 'ThinkWater' website

3.2.3.2 Water Service Delivery Levels

It is essential for Stellenbosch Municipality to prioritise and ensure that sufficient and suitable investments are made to facilitate the progressive realisation of the rights of all individuals within its jurisdiction to access at least a basic level of water and sanitation services. The provision of basic water services remains the foremost and immediate priority; however, water services authorities are anticipated to offer intermediate and advanced levels of services, such as on-site water, when feasible and financially sustainable.

All water services offered by Stellenbosch Municipality to consumers within its jurisdiction are governed by the municipality's Tariff Policy and Tariff Bylaws, with provisions for low-income households included in the municipality's Indigent Policy. A significant challenge for the municipality arises from residents in the lowest income groups residing in informal areas, as they require suitable housing solutions. Stellenbosch Municipality is committed to ensuring that every household in the towns has an indoor water connection and is linked to a waterborne sanitation system. All formal households within the urban regions of Stellenbosch Municipality's Management Area are equipped with water connections and waterborne sanitation facilities inside the residences, reflecting a higher level of service.

In the informal areas, communal standpipes and ablution facilities are established as a temporary emergency service. The municipality recognises that communal standpipes are likely the most vulnerable aspect of the water supply network and is committed to ongoing repairs and monitoring of the system's operation and maintenance.

The table below outlines the various levels of water service delivery for each household:

Table 84: Water Service Delivery Levels

Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Household				
***Water:* (above minimum level)**				
Piped water inside	38 120	49 420	51 110	53 630 (As per IWA)
Piped water inside the yard (but not in a dwelling)	3 596	1443 (479 standpipes on farms + 964-yard connections)	1 443 (479 standpipes + 964-yard connections farms)	1 443 (479 standpipes + 964-yard connections farms
Using a public tap (within 200m of the dwelling)	10 504	11 117 (11 242-125) informal areas with communal services,	11 382 (11452-70) informal areas with communal services	11 382 (11452-70) informal areas with communal services
Other water supply (within 200m)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-Total	**52 220**	**61 980**	**63 935**	**66 755**
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	**98%**	**99.5%**	**99.6%**	**99.6%**
***Water:* (below the minimum level)**				
Using a public tap (more than 200m from the dwelling)	N/A	125 (informal with no communal services)	70 (Informal with no communal services)	70 (Informal with no communal services)

Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Other water supply (more than 200m from dwelling)	N/A	120	120	120
No water supply	N/A	92	92	92
Below the Minimum Service Level Sub-Total	**1 263**	**337**	**282**	**283**
Below the Minimum Service Level Percentage	**2%**	**0.5%**	**0.4%**	**0.4%**
Total Number of Households (formal and informal)	**53 483**	**62 317**	**64 217**	**67 250**

The table below indicates the proportion of households that have access to water as at 30 June 2025.

Table 85: Access to Water

Access to water			
Year	**The proportion of households with access to water points***	**The proportion of households with access to piped water**	**The proportion of households receiving 6 kL free**
2022/23	20.16% (11 117- communal taps) + 479 (standpipe farms) + 964 (yard connection farms) = 12 560	79.30% (49 420 – formal house connections and backyard dwellers)	5 744
2023/24	19.97% (11 382 communal taps informal + 479 standpipes farms + 964-yard connections farms = 12 825)	79.59% (51 110 – formal house connections and backyard dwellers)	5 584
2024/25	18.26% (11 382 communal taps informal + 479 standpipes farms + 964-yard connections farms = 12 825)	79.74% (53 630 – formal house connections and backyard dwellers)	6 732

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Water Services as at 30 June 2025**.

Table 86: Capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Water Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	36 541	32 307	11.59%
Dwarsriver Bulk Supply Augmentation and Network Upgrades	9 558	8 746	8%
Waterpipe Replacement	10 916	8 589	21%
Bulk Water Supply Pipeline and Reservoir - Jamestown	6 731	6 611	2%
Upgrade and Replace Water Meters	6 536	6 551	0%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Water Services has spent **84%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

3.2.4 WASTEWATER (SANITATION) PROVISION

The main focus for the 2024/25 financial year was to implement the demands of the Stellenbosch Municipality's masterplan, fulfilling the development needs for the Stellenbosch Municipality's vision. Part of the demand was to start the phase 2 upgrade of the **Wemmershoek Wastewater Treatment Works**.

The table below specifies the different sanitation service delivery levels per household:

Table 87: Sanitation service delivery levels

Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
***Sanitation / sewerage*: (above the minimum level)**				
Household				
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	38 749	40 709	42 214	47 651
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	8 669	8 931	9 086	9 086
Chemical toilet	388	(279 farms + 322 informal households)	845 (279 farms + 566 informal households)	279
Pit toilet (ventilated)	165	165 (Farms)	165 (Farms)	165
Other toilet provisions (above the minimum service level)	11 144	10 876 (informal communal toilets)	10 661 (informal communal toilets)	10 661
Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-Total	**59 115**	**61 282**	**62 971**	**67 842**
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	**98%**	**98.34%**	**98.06%**	**90.78%**
***Sanitation / sewerage:* (below the minimum level)**				
Other toilet provisions (below the minimum service level)	210	358 (148 pit toilets) + 210 (other farms)	358 (148 pit toilets) + 210 (other farms)	426 (148 pit toilets) + 278 (buckets)
No toilet provisions	471	399 (44 informal areas + 355 no toilets)	610 (225 informal areas + 355 no toilets farms)	6 885
Below the Minimum Service Level Sub-Total	**1 107**	**1 035**	**1 246**	**7311**
Below the Minimum Service Level Percentage	**2%**	**1.66%**	**1.94%**	**9.73%**
Total Number of Households (formal and informal)	**61 351**	**60 222**	**64 217**	**75 153**

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Sanitation Services as at 30 June 2025.**

Table 88: Capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Sanitation Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	39 133	36 222	7.44%
Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	12 404	11 300	8.90%
Sewerpipe Replacement	6 746	5 898	12.57%
Franschhoek Sewer Network Upgrade (Langrug / Mooiwater)	2 800	2 770	1.07%
Upgrade of WWTW: Klapmuts	3 021	240	92.07%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Sanitation Services has spent **87%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Water and Wastewater Services as at 30 June 2025

Table 89: Number of employees in the Department: Water and Wastewater Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	9	5	4	44.4
9 – 13	38	28	10	26.3
4 – 8	63	52	11	17.5
3 – 0	97	92	5	5.1
Total	**208**	**178**	**30**	**14.4**

3.2.5 ELECTRICITY

The Electrical Services department continues to respond well to challenges facing the electricity industry. The extension of capital projects, as guided by the electricity meter policy, is aimed at strengthening the electricity network to ensure a viable provision of electricity services.

a) Alternative Energy

Following the amendment of the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act No. 4 of 2006) in October 2020, the municipality initiated and embarked on alternative energy generation initiatives to facilitate the purchasing of electricity from independent power producers as well as ensure business continuity in the event of extended loadshedding.

The municipality's application for self-load shedding was not approved by Eskom. Engagements with Eskom to understand the detailed reasons for the application to be rejected are underway.

The municipality continues with the implementation of the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) project to enable electricity network remote monitoring.

SCADA Phase 2, which was completed on 30 June 2025, entailed the following:

- Complete full SCADA implementation at Franschhoek substation;
- Complete remote monitoring of 66kV switchgear at Jan Marais substation;
- Complete plant to master station verification/testing of the 66 and 11kV switchgear at Golf, Jan Marais, Markotter and Suidwal, Cloetesville and Franschhoek substations;
- Implementation of 66 and 11kV remote switching functionality at Golf, Jan Marais, Markotter and Suidwal, Cloetesville and Franschhoek substations; and
- Implementation of remote monitoring at Watergang substation.

The implementation of 66kV remote monitoring as well as 66kV remote switching functionality at the Main and University substations, which was originally part of the Phase 2 scope, will be incorporated under Phase 3. This could not be implemented in Phase 2 due to 66kV switchgear upgrades, which were underway. Phase 2 implementation was valued at approximately R 6 million.

SCADA Phase 3, commencing in the financial year 2025/26, is a three-year contract ending June 2028. The scope for the financial year 2025/26 entails the following:

- Implementation of 66kV remote monitoring and switching functionality at the Main and University substation; and

- Implementation of remote monitoring and switching functionality at the following secondary substations: La Terra, Techno Park, Huguenot and Tennat.

The municipality will also commence the establishment of a control room in the 2025/26 financial year. This will entail finalising the location of the control room and procurement of the required hardware (desktops, monitors and radios) and furniture.

Following the **investigation of solar photovoltaic and battery storage to ensure business continuity at critical municipal buildings and water and wastewater treatment plants**, the following priority projects were initiated:

- Engineering, Procurement and Construction of a Hybrid Inverter and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at the Stellenbosch Fire Station – this project was started and completed in the financial year 2024/25;
- Installation of PV and battery backup at the NPK building – this project will commence in the financial year 2025/26 and will be completed in 2026/2027; and
- Main building precinct – Phase 1: Electrical, Mechanical and Fire Compliance project **-** This project will commence in the financial year 2025/26 and is estimated to be completed by the end of the financial year 2026/27.

The municipality identified **community buildings** to be equipped with hybrid inverters to provide backup electricity. This initiative was implemented through a turnkey approach: engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) and operations and maintenance of hybrid inverters with battery storage systems at fourteen Stellenbosch Municipality Community Buildings. Of the 14 identified buildings, the following 12 were completed in the financial year 2024/25: Community Development - 21 Simonsberg Road, Cloetesville Library - Long Street, Disaster Management - Banghoek Road, Environmental Management Main Offices - 123 Merriman Avenue, Franschhoek Library - 9 Reservoir Street, Groendal Library - Stiebeuel Street, Ida's Valley Library - 33 Sonnebloem Street, Jamestown Cemetery - School Rd, Kayamandi Library - Hani Rd, Nursery - Beltana Offices, Pniël Library - Main Rd, and Sports Offices - 7 Simonsberg Road.

The 2 remaining buildings, Jamestown Library – Pajaro Street and Law Enforcement and Events Offices- Hoffman Street, could not be completed due to ongoing construction projects which are currently underway at these sites. These buildings will be completed in the financial year 2025/26.

The Request for Proposals (RFP) for independent power producers (IPPs) was advertised on 2 February 2024 and closed on 28 March 2024. The tender has been conditionally awarded pending finalisation of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), which is estimated to be completed by 30 September 2025. If the PPA is successfully agreed to by all parties, Section 33 of the MFMA will commence.

The municipality's participation in the Western Cape Government Municipal Energy Resilience projects: One of the projects under this initiative is the 50MW Stellenbosch Municipality Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme Solar PV and BESS. The RFP was advertised on 29 March 2025 and is closing on 30 September 2025.

In line with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) regulations and SANS 1544:2014 requirements **for Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs),** the municipality identified all municipal buildings with a total floor area greater than 1 000 m² for certification. The assessment and certification process was completed, and EPCs were installed at all identified buildings during the 2024/25 financial year.

b) Electrification of Informal Settlements

In the 2024/25 financial year, the following electrification projects were implemented.

Table 90: Electrification of Informal Settlements

Electrification of Informal Settlements				
2024/25	Phase 1	Stellenbosch Longlands Low-Cost Housing	54	R 1 065 000
2024/25	Phase 1	Franschhoek Mooiwater Informal Housing	158	R3 081 000
2024/25	Infills	Langrug Informal Settlement	100	R243 924.64

c) Pniël take-over

The table below indicates the progress and value of the Pniël takeover project to date.

Table 91: Electricity network upgrades

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on Pniël upgrade
2020/21	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesdal 11kV and 400V networks. The work included the replacement of minisubs. Constructing the first 11 kV ring in Johannesdal.	R3 231 988
2021/22	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesdal 11kV and 400V networks. Work included the building of a new 1 km, 11 kV overhead line, the replacement of the mini-substation, and the installation of metering units.	R3 500 000
2022/23	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesdal 11kV and 400V networks. Work included the refurbishment of an 11 kV switching substation, the procurement of switchgear, and installation.	R3 491 923.98
2023/24	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesdal 11kV and 400V networks. Work included the installation of a new cable from Meerlust and RFG offices to the RMU at the newly refurbished 11kV switching station. This included the supply of material and labour associated with each work. Therefore, all feeders have been rerouted to the new switching substation.	R 3 539 780
2024/25	General upgrade of Pniël / Johannesdal 11kV and 400V networks. Work included the installation of a new cable from Meerlust and RFG offices to the RMU at the newly refurbished 11kV switching station. The contract included the supply of materials and labour associated with each work. Therefore, all feeders have been rerouted to the new switching substation.	R3 873 579.45

Each financial year, the municipality prioritises projects identified from the network assessment report by starting / addressing the critical infrastructure first.

As part of the network upgrades, an 11kV switching substation has been refurbished and commissioned as of the end of June 2024 and is fully operational. Therefore, feeder cables to Pniël / Johannesdal, Solms Delta, and RFF offices have been rerouted to the newly refurbished 11kV substation.

d) Network upgrade projects

The municipality implemented several small capital projects aimed at strengthening the network to support the alternative energy generation programme and to enhance overall stability. Upgrades were undertaken across the high-, medium-, and low-voltage networks at the following substations.

Table 92: HV Electricity network upgrades

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on HV network upgrade
2024/25	The project involves replacing oil circuit breakers at the Main Substation located in Golf Bay, University Bay, and Markotter Bay, along with control panels in Transformer 1, 2, and 3 bays.	R10 462 105.76

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on HV network upgrade
	Replacement of oil circuit breakers at University Substation on Transformer 2 bay, as well as control panels on Transformer 1, 2 and 3 bays.	
2024/25	66kV Oil Cable replacement feasibility study.	R696 729.22

Table 93: MV Electricity network upgrades

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on HV network upgrade
Mini-Substation and cable replacements in the following Substations		
2024/25	Bloekom Mini-Substation replacement	R2 161 590.58
2024/25	De Canha Mini-Substation replacement	R788 62.24
2024/25	MS Last Mini-Substation replacement	R2 166 243.54
2024/25	MS Curry Mini-Substation replacement	R434 351.43
2024/25	MS Nyasa Mini-Substation replacement	R51 647.33
2024/25	Protea Mini-Substation replacement	R2 175 769.52
2024/25	SS Rhode Transformers replacement	R912 335.33

Table 94: LV Electricity network upgrades

Financial Year	Project Description	Actual amounts spent on HV network upgrade
Overhead lines to underground cables project in the following areas / streets		
2024/25	Bloekom - Ardenhof	R535 115.28
2024/25	Cruise, Ackerman, School and Jean Street	R418 514.04
2024/25	Krigeville	R669 180.09
2024/25	Fairways Street Cable replacement	R44 057.67
2024/25	Le Seur Street Cable Replacement	R69 623
2024/25	Makoter Street Cable Replacement	R41 593.56

3.2.5.1 The Electricity Service Delivery Statistics

Stellenbosch Municipality has four intake points, as indicated in the table below.

Table 6: Stellenbosch Municipality notified demand per intake point

Major Towns	Notified Maximum Demand (NMD in MVA)	Maximum Demand Growth (NMG in MVA)	Maximum Demand Peak (MD in MVA)
Stellenbosch	60 MVA	5.39 MVA	60.37 MVA
Franschhoek	12 MVA	-0.073 MVA	11.529 MVA
Cloetesville	16 MVA	-2.93 MVA	12.24 MVA
Pniël	9 MVA	-0.83 MVA	6.13 MVA

3.2.5.2 Electricity Losses

The electricity losses as of 30 June 2025 were 5.613%.

The table below specifies the different electricity service delivery levels per household.

Table 95: Access to basic electricity

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Household					
***Energy:* (above the minimum level)**					
Electricity (at least the minimum service level) *(No. of conventional meters)*	4 429	4 326	4 701	4 111	4793
Electricity: prepaid (minimum service level) *(No. of prepaid meters)*	29 279	31 076	31 717	33 265	34 075
Above Service Level Sub-Total	33 708	35 402	36 418	37 376	38 868
Above Service Level Percentage	86.86	87.78	87.09	89	87.67
***Energy:* (below the minimum level)**					
Electricity (< minimum service level)	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity: prepaid (< min. service level)	0	0	0	0	0
Other energy sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Below the Minimum Service Level Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0
Below the Minimum Service Level Percentage	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Households	**33 708**	**35 402**	**36 418**	**37 376**	**38 868**

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Department: **Electricity Services at 30 June 2025**.

Table 96: Capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Department: Electricity Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Alternative Energy	14 373	14 373	0%
Kayamandi new substation 11kV switching station	12 800	12 746	0.42%
General Systems Improvements - Stellenbosch	6 697	6 672	0.37%
Bien don 66/11kV substation new	6 240	6 240	0%
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management	5 000	2 234	55.33%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Department: Electricity Services has spent **96%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Electricity Services as at 30 June 2025.

Table 97: Total number of employees in the Department: Electricity Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	3	2	1	33.3
9 – 13	36	26	10	27.7
4 – 8	55	48	7	12.7
3 – 0	8	6	2	25
Total	**103**	**83**	**20**	**19.4**

3.2.6 WASTE MANAGEMENT, REFUSE COLLECTIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

3.2.6.1 Waste Management

The Department: Waste Management's key responsibility is to keep the municipal area waste-free by removing illegal dumping and providing a refuse collection and waste disposal service for all residents. The department also encourages waste minimisation through waste treatment, recovery, and recycling solutions.

Stellenbosch Municipality's Waste Management Department achieved second place in the Municipal Recognition Programme for Waste Management hosted by the Western Cape Government's Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

a) Development of additional waste disposal cells project

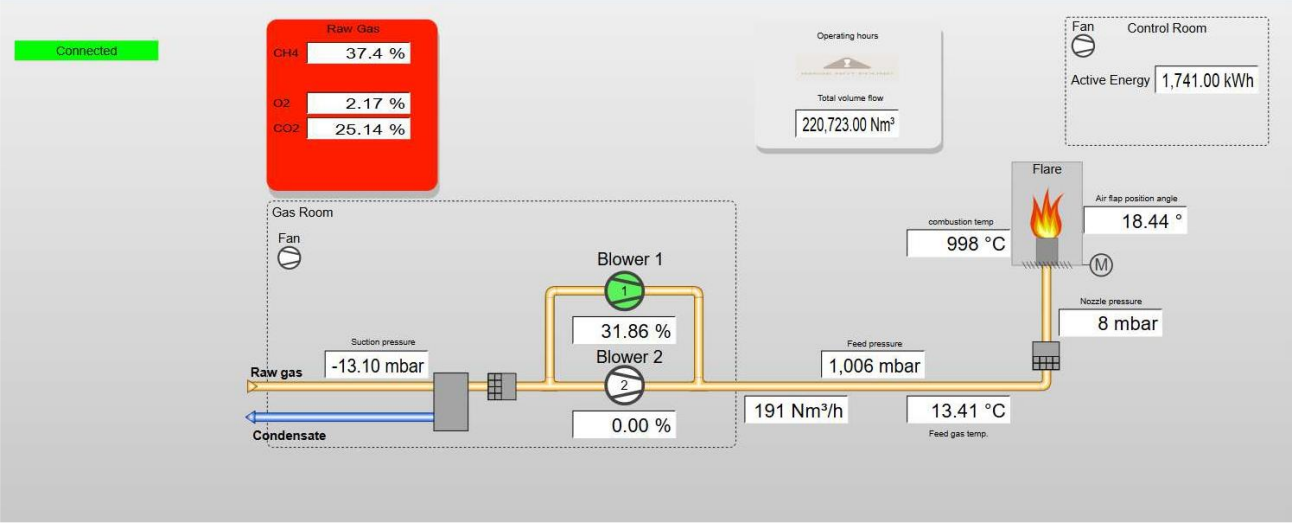
The Stellenbosch Landfill reached capacity in August 2019. All Stellenbosch waste was transferred to the private Vissershok Landfill. This represents a huge additional expense for the municipality.

In the 2024/25 financial year, the municipality commissioned Cell 4A at the landfill in November 2024, and the haulage of waste to Vissershok ceased. The last remaining cells (Cell 4B and 4C) will be completed and commissioned once Eskom has removed the infrastructure that traverses the property. Projects continued in the 2024/25 financial year but were initiated in the previous financial year(s):

Landfill gas extraction and flaring

During the financial year, the landfill gas extraction and flaring infrastructure was completed. The infrastructure was commissioned on 01 June 2025, a volume of 220 723 Nm^3 of biogas was flared, of which 37.2% was methane gas.

Figure 13: Landfill gas extraction and flaring



Compliance

For waste disposal facilities (landfills and transfer stations) that are required to operate in compliance with the relevant legislation, all landfills must be licensed. Internal audits form part of these legal requirements and are conducted quarterly by internal staff. Audits were conducted at the Stellenbosch Landfill Site, Klapmuts Transfer Station, and the Materials Recovery Facility in Stellenbosch.

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning conducted a compliance audit at the Stellenbosch Landfill on 19 February 2025. The Department found that the site was compliant and scored 92.42%.

External Audits

To be able to assess whether waste management practices are in accordance with all license conditions, landfill owners must regularly (at least once per annum) obtain the services of an external independent auditor to do an independent landfill compliance audit.

During the financial year, the external auditor found the site was compliant and scored 95.21%.

Monitoring Committee

All landfills are established and operated in terms of a Waste Management Licence (WML) issued by either the National or Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Planning. In terms of the waste management license, landfills are required to establish a monitoring committee. The objective of the Monitoring Committee is to provide a forum to enable the community to effectively participate in and monitor the operation, rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing monitoring of a landfill.

The Stellenbosch landfill has an active monitoring committee. Monitoring Committee meetings are attended by Department of Environmental Affairs and Department Planning officials, as well as officials of various municipal departments as and when required. The independent external auditor also attends the meeting as and when required to report on the findings of the annual external audit and the review audit. Meetings were held on 1 October 2024, 25 February 2025 and 27 May 2025 during the financial year.

Waste Managers Officers Forum

The Waste Management Officer (WMO) for the Stellenbosch Municipality is the Senior Manager: Waste Management. Quarterly meetings of the Provincial Waste Managers Officers Forum take place at various venues across the province. The Waste Management Officer attends the meeting and reports on activities within the municipality; this also provides a forum to receive information from provincial officials and further networking with Waste Management Officers from other municipalities within the province.

These forums are also held on a district level, where municipal representatives from the Cape Winelands discuss waste-related matters within the district.

Area Cleaning

Area cleaning within the municipal area is provided using a contractor that is responsible for cleaning the Stellenbosch CBD, and the use of EPWP personnel. Area cleaning is an essential service. This section employed temporary employees from local communities that were sourced from the municipal unemployment database to perform cleaning services in the streets, open spaces, and around waste removal skips.

Area cleaning service is provided using blue bags and black bags. Where the municipality faces severe illegal dumping, it provides its plant machinery (digger loaders and tipper trucks) to clean and clear such areas.

The area cleaning section has seen an increase in the illegal dumping of builders' rubble and green waste within the hotspot area.

The services rendered by the Section: Area Cleansing include, but are not limited to, street cleaning and emptying of litter bins.

3.2.6.2 Area Cleansing Functions

The images below illustrate how operational the municipality is with street sweeping in certain areas.

Image 1: Street sweeping and litter picking





Illegal Dumping Clearing

Image 2: Before and After of Illegal Dumping Clearing



No Dumping Signs

Image 3: Signage boards notifying the public not to dump in certain areas



EPWP employment opportunities were created in the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.

The table below indicates the EPWP employment opportunities created in the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.

Table 98: EPWP employment opportunities

Reporting month	2023/24	2024/25
July	372	219
August	394	258
September	394	304
October	418	328
November	426	330
December	431	304
January	208	303
February	250	228
March	283	233
April	282	196
May	366	287
June	406	298

Refuse Collection

Refuse collection is completed according to a weekly schedule for formal households, commercial properties, and industries. The municipality supplies 240 wheelie bins to 28 465 collection points, but that excludes informal settlements where communal skips are provided and collected. This is a service that is provided 7 days a week.

Wheelie 240-litre bins

The following information is drawn from the available data regarding wheelie bins issued for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years:

Table 99: Refuse bins issued

Bins	2023/24	2024/25
Broken bins	321	368
New bins	582	237
Total	**903**	605

3.2.6.3 Waste Disposal and Waste Minimisation

Recycling: Material Recovery Facility and the Landfill

The Stellenbosch Municipality Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF), located next to the landfill, commenced operations on 01 April 2021. The municipality's Material Recovery Facility (MRF) manages and processes an average of 123 tonnes of recyclable waste monthly.

Image 4: Recycling: MRF and the Landfill





Operations are underway inside the Material Recovery Facility (MRF)

The municipality also allows 40x waste pickers on the landfill to reclaim recyclable waste from the landfill. The waste pickers reclaimed 296 tons of waste from the landfill during the financial year. In total, 1 774 tons of waste were recycled in the financial year.

Disposal Facilities

Stellenbosch Landfill Site

The Stellenbosch Landfill consists of four cells (Cell 1 – 4). Cells 1, 2, and 3 have reached their maximum capacity and are no longer accepting waste, but they are in the process of being capped. Cell 4A was commissioned in November 2024; however, before the commissioning of the cell, 13 775 tons of waste were transferred to Vissershok Landfill Site during the financial year.

Image 5: Cell 4A at the landfill site



During the 2024/25 financial year, the landfill received 893 users, and 39 498 tons of waste were disposed of at Cell 4A, which was covered and compacted daily to ensure the site remains efficient and compliant with regulatory standards.

Green / Organic Waste

The municipality is currently implementing a waste diversion programme to reduce organic waste going to landfills. This programme involves shredding green waste and composting garden waste. Residents and businesses can drop off their garden waste at the landfill, while Franschhoek residents have the option to use the Franschhoek drop-off facility. The collected waste is then transported to the Stellenbosch Landfill Site for chipping and shredding.

The municipality managed to divert approximately 37% of organic / green waste from the landfill site during the financial year.

Table 100: Organic / green waste from the landfill site

Organic waste diversion	Tons
Waste generated	53 253.94
Estimated organic waste tonnages (13.5%)	7 189.282
Estimated Green Waste Tonnages (24%)	12 780.95
Total organic waste (37.5%)	19 970.23
Diverted Organic Waste	7 400.72
Total Diversion of organics %	37.05877

Image 6: Garden waste area where chipping takes place



Builder's rubble

The builder's rubble is crushed, stockpiled, and transported off-site once it is sold and collected by contractors. Crushing of materials is included in the contract awarded to the current contractor responsible for operating and overseeing the landfill site. Brick reclamation is closely monitored by the site supervisor, who regulates the process, maintains records, and ensures that all individuals entering the landfill wear protective gear and are registered in the site's database.

The following volumes were received, crushed, and sent for beneficiation:

- Incoming: 43 282 tons; and
- Outgoing (crushed): 18 702 tons.

Klapmuts Transfer Station (KTS)

The KTS, a general waste transfer station, was established in 2000. It serves as a hub for all general waste collected in the Stellenbosch Municipal Area. The facility includes an open-sided, roofed structure where waste is deposited, transferred, and stored before disposal.

Franschhoek Drop-Off Facility

The Franschhoek Drop-off Facility is dedicated to offering a complimentary service to the residents of Franschhoek and its neighbouring areas for the disposal of garden waste and bulky items. A contractor has been assigned to transport garden waste to the Stellenbosch Landfill and bulky items to Vissershok Private Landfill.

Education and Awareness

Numerous education and awareness campaigns were held during the financial year. Below are a few examples of the campaigns held:

On 05 June 2025, training was conducted by Aquila Environmental Pty (Ltd), a service provider, on office recycling with the municipal staff. All the municipal cleaners were invited to attend the training. A short training session was about the new recycling system at Stellenbosch municipality's offices.

On the 18th of June 2025, a door-to-door environmental awareness campaign was conducted in Ward 13, Kayamandi. The initiative was carried out by the Waste Management team, Area Cleaning (EPWP participants), and the Aquila Environmental team.

On 27 June 2025, waste pickers' training was conducted by Petco, and the competency certificates were issued by the MMC infrastructure, Cllr Pheiffer. Over 70 overalls, reflectors, gloves and safety boots were distributed to waste pickers.

The table below indicates the service levels of refuse removal as of 30 June 2025.

Table 101: Service levels of refuse removal

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Household					
Refuse Removal: (Minimum level)					
Removed at least once a week	37 926	49 300	50 792	50 792	50 792
Minimum Service Level and Above Sub-Total	37 926	49 300	50 792	50 792	50 792
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Removed less frequently than once a week	1 064	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Using a communal refuse collection	N/A	N/A	12 161	12 346	12 415
Using own refuse dump	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other rubbish disposal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
No rubbish disposal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Refuse Removal: (Below the minimum level)					
Below the Minimum Service Level Sub-Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Below the Minimum Service Level Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Number of Households	**38 990**	**49 300**	**62 953**	**63 138**	**63 207**

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Department: **Waste Management Services** as at **30 June 2025**.

Table 102: Capital expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Department: Waste Management Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Landfill Gas to Energy	16 165	13 324	17.57%
Expansion of the landfill site (new cells)	4 594	4 325	5.85%
Vehicles: Solid Waste	3 640	3 579	1.67%
Area Cleaning Depot: Franschhoek	457	457	0%
Major Drop-Offs: Construction - Franschhoek	1 000	450	54.95%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Department: Waste Management Services has spent **85%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Waste Management Services.

Table 103: Total number of employees in the Department: Waste Management Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	3	3	0	0
9 – 13	9	9	0	0
4 – 8	20	20	0	0
3 – 0	42	39	3	7.1
Total	**74**	**71**	**3**	**4.0**

3.2.7 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The municipality has an important responsibility to plan for integrated human settlements by ensuring that all its citizens reside in developable, formalised, safe, and sustainable human settlements. This is accomplished by providing dignified living through national and provincial funding within closer proximity to employment opportunities, thereby improving the quality of life for all citizens.

The Section: Housing Development secured a grant in cooperation with the Section: Project Management Unit (PMU) and municipal funding for Human Settlements, totalling R47 342 761. The Section: Housing Development managed an adjusted capital expenditure budget of R17 376 606 for the 2024/25 financial year, which includes grant funding by the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDoI) as well as municipal funds for future housing projects. The financial year under review saw the Section: Housing Development spend 92% of its allocated budget on projects. The tables below indicate the other projects managed by the Sections PMU, Informal Settlements, and Housing Administration.

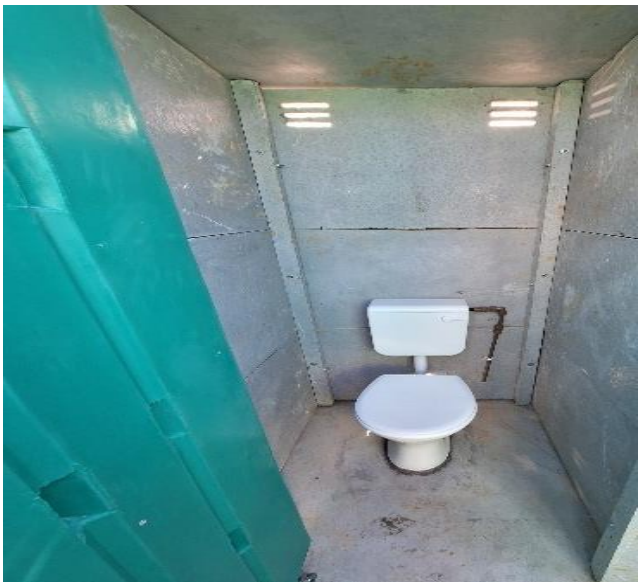
The overarching objective of the funds received was to provide basic services in the informal settlements, especially in Enkanini and Kayamandi (see images below), as well as to relocate families that reside in the Langrug dam. This could only be successfully achieved through extensive collaboration with all the various departments within the municipality. More than 200 families had to be relocated on Erf 3229, Mooiwater, Franschhoek.

Image 7: Construction of ablution facilities in Enkanini, Kayamandi





Image 8: Completion of ablution facilities





Furthermore, the grant funding was utilised to do forward planning to obtain development rights for Erf 7001, Cloetesville. Consultants were appointed to design internal services as well as top structures for the La Rochelle and Klapmuts housing projects. The Housing Development Agency (HDA) concluded all studies and could submit the Land Use Application for Erf 64, Kylemore, for public comment.

The list of projects, targets, and budgets for the Stellenbosch Municipality for the 2024/25 financial year is stipulated in the tables below, as extracted from the said letter.

3.2.7.1 Housing Development Capital Budget

Table 104: Section: Housing Development capital budget

Sites	2024/25 Adjustment Budget	
	Funding Source	Budget
Erf 64, Kylemore	HSDG	778 988
Erf 7001 Cloetesville (380) FLISP	CRR	292 396
Farms 81/2 and 82/9, Stellenbosch	CRR	270 942
ISSP Kayamandi	ISUPG	2 000 000
Housing Projects (Social housing planning)	CRR	10 518 992
Klapmuts La Rochelle	ISUPG	2 000 000
Housing projects	CRR	296 331
Jamestown: Housing	HSDG	900 857
Jamestown: Housing	CRR	318 100
Total		**17 376 606**

3.2.7.2 Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG)

Stellenbosch received an overall allocation on the Provincial Business Plan for human settlements, which includes planned projects, upgrading of informal settlements, and implementation of projects (services and top structures) that are depicted in the tables below:

Table 105: Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG)

Stellenbosch Municipality	2024/25 Planned		
	Sites	Units	Funding R'000
ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (managed by PMU)	0	50	3 150 000
Kylemore (IRDP)			1 946 000
Total	**0**	**50**	**12 446 000**

3.2.7.3 Informal Settlements Upgrade Partnership Grant (ISUPG)

Table 106: Informal Settlements Upgrade Partnership (ISUPG)

Stellenbosch Municipality	2024/25 Adjusted Budget		
	Sites	Units	Funding R'000
ISSP Kayamandi Zone O (711) UISP (managed by PMU)	60	0	1 750 000
Klapmuts La Rochelle			2 000 000
Langrug Franschhoek (Mooiwater) IBS			10 800 000
Langrug Dam (managed by Informal Settlements)			4 000 000
ISSP Kayamandi Enkanini (IBS)	0	0	2 000 000
Kayamandi Hostels (managed by Housing Administration)			2 650 000
Total	**60**	**0**	**23 200 000**

3.2.7.4 Housing Multi-Year Projects

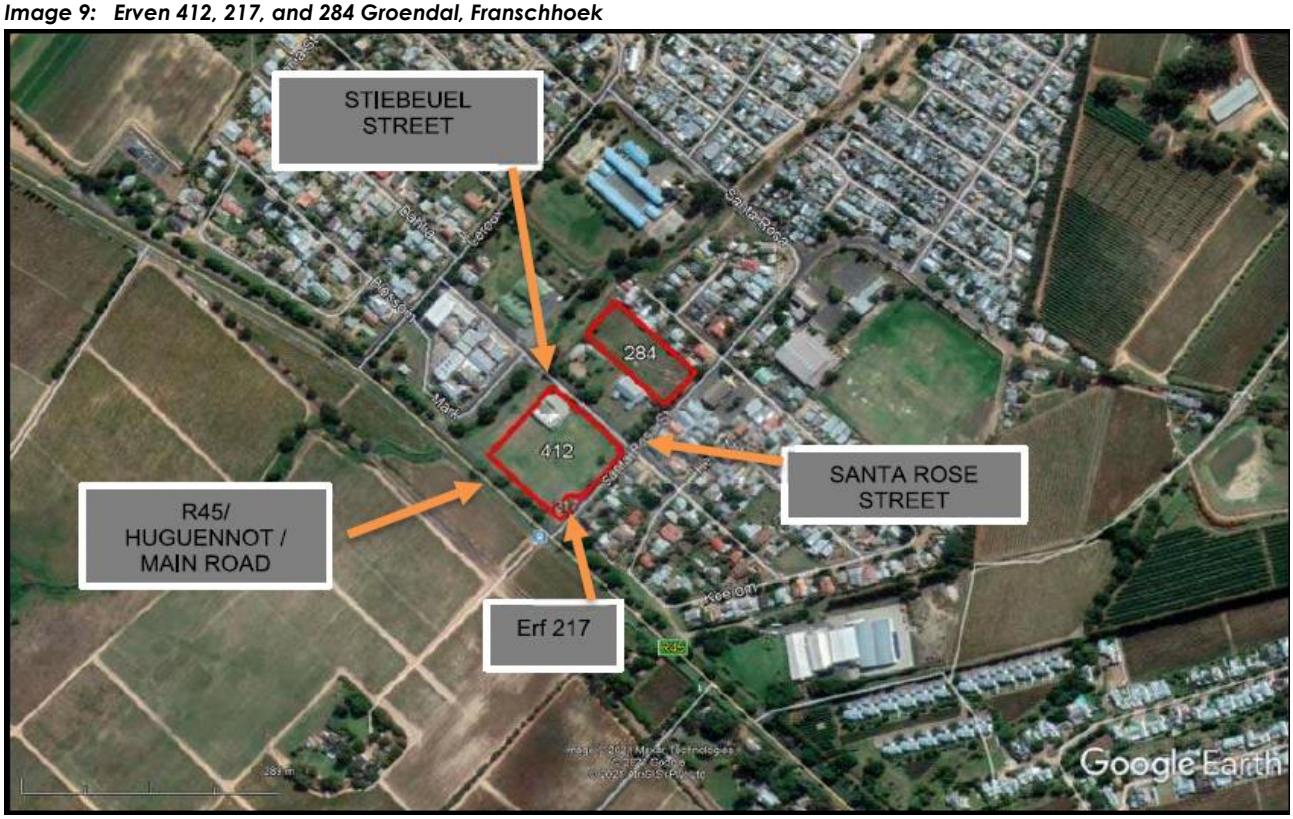
The South African Constitution of 1996 enshrines the right of everyone to have access to adequate housing and makes it incumbent upon the state to take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. This is accomplished by providing dignified living through national and provincial funding within closer proximity to employment opportunities, thereby improving the quality of life of all citizens.

The Section: Housing Development, whose main function is to apply for funding to initiate and obtain development rights for future housing developments, resorts to the Housing Pipeline, which, amongst other things, focuses on the following multi-year projects:

a) Erven 412, 217, and 284 Groendal, Franschhoek

Erven 412, 217, and 284 Groendal are located along Santa Rose Street in Groendal, a suburb of Franschhoek, next to the R45. The site falls within an area characterised by medium- to high-density residential, non-residential, and light industrial uses.

Image 9: Erven 412, 217, and 284 Groendal, Franschhoek



Various studies have been undertaken over the years regarding the development of Erf 412. Most of the studies included extensive public participation processes. The outcome of these studies was that the property should be developed for high-density residential units, but also include business (light industrial) opportunities. Erf 412 was rezoned to a subdivisional area in 2016, allowing for general residential, local authority and general business. The initial plans for Erf 284 were to develop an old-age home or retirement village; due to financial constraints, this never materialised.

The Section: Housing Development undertook a process to formulate a Call for Proposals in line with the approved Council agenda item.

The Section: Housing Development engaged with the Ward Councillors and Ward Committees and workshopped the different development options. Further consultations took place with professional input from different stakeholders on the architectural and aesthetical design parameters and guidelines for Franschhoek.

The preferred concept, as approved by Council, will be used in the tender Request for Proposals in the Supply Chain Management procurement process. In other words, the Council's preference will be used by all the bidders as the guiding / benchmark concept site development layout for the

submission of their costing.

Subsequently to awarding the tender, the item will be served before the Council for a final decision on the disposal of the erf. After the Council's final decision, the processes for obtaining development rights must be completed, which will involve further public participation/further specialist studies around the technical difficulties on Erven 412, 217 and 284, Groendal, Franschhoek.

Cloetesville Social Housing (Farms 81/2 and 81/9, Stellenbosch)

In terms of the implementation of social housing programmes, the Stellenbosch Municipality has identified Portions 2 and 9 of Farm No. 81, Stellenbosch. This site is located between the Cloetesville and Kayamandi settlements.

The R304 to the west and the railway line to the east serve as its boundaries. The Plankenburg River traverses the site along its eastern boundary. The southern boundary of the property includes portions of the Kayamandi Tourism Centre as well as a bridge over the railway line. The Mount Simon residential development frames the northern boundary.

Image 10: ***Cloetesville Social Housing (Farms 81/2 and 81/9, Stellenbosch)***



A feasibility study has been done to determine the development potential of the site. Council approved the feasibility report for social housing (rental stock) for further planning studies. A suitable, qualified, and experienced professional service provider conducted these studies. These projects included a geotechnical investigation, flood line studies and a traffic impact assessment on the site.

The geotechnical investigation indicates that the property is considered to have suitability ranging from favourable to poor for residential development. The factors that reduce the suitability of the land for development are the degree of uncontrolled fill, the existing topography and soil corrosivity.

The tender was awarded to the successful service provider in March 2024. The draft Land Availability Agreement (LAA) was served before the Council on 14 November 2024 to enter into an LAA with the Developer. A service provider has been appointed to obtain development rights for Portions 2 and 9 of the Farm No. 81, Stellenbosch. The Land Use application has been advertised for public comment, which closed on 12 May 2025.

b) Erf 7001, Cloetesville

A service provider conducted a study to explore potential development sites in Cloetesville. The recommendations presented to the Council led to the identification of Erf 7001 as a potential site for GAP / FLISP housing. A call for proposals for the mixed-use development of Erf 7001, Cloetesville, was advertised on two occasions.

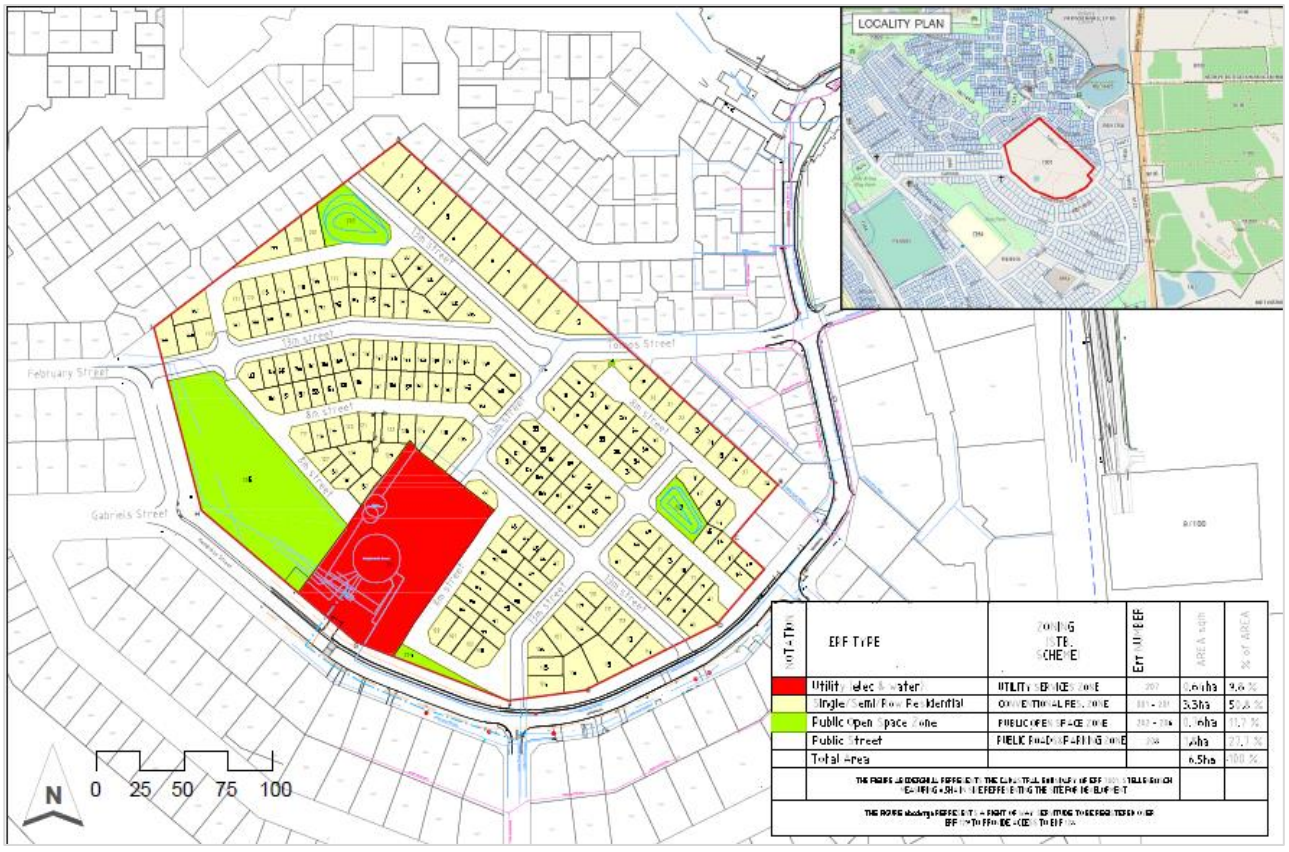
The goal of this development is the delivery of medium- to upper-GAP housing, which is not aimed at BNG-housing units (free houses). There is an urgent need for the property to be developed to create an integrated urban development (Cloetesville), providing housing.

Stellenbosch Municipality is essentially making the land available (via the ATR processes) to a developer to develop housing opportunities in the GAP market.

A team of professionals has been appointed to undertake a broad conceptual urban design framework for Erf 7001 and to obtain town planning and development rights. A public participation process was completed to obtain public comment. The Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) approved the land use application, and consequently, land development rights were obtained on 29 November 2024. An appeal period followed, after which the Appeal Authority approved the project.

A funding application to PDoI is in progress. The user section will advertise during the 2025/26 financial year a call for proposals from private developers to partner with Stellenbosch Municipality in the development of GAP housing on Erf 7001, Cloetesville.

Figure 14: Erf 700, Site Development Plan



c) Farm 527, Jamestown (Phases 2 and 3)

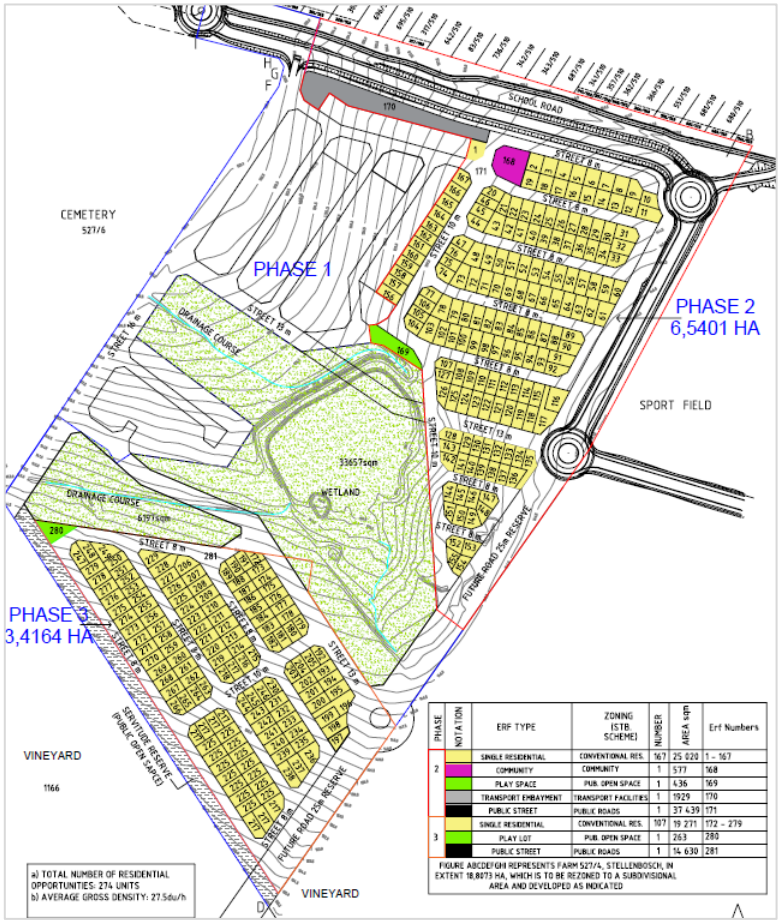
The subject property is located on the southern edge of the suburb of Jamestown, east of the R44 between Stellenbosch and Somerset West. It is flanked by an existing cemetery on its western boundary and a sports field located centrally on its northern edge.

The site falls within an area characterised by medium- to high-density residential as well as non-residential uses that serve the local community of Jamestown.

A professional team was appointed to undertake a broad conceptual urban design framework for a portion of Portion 7 of Farm 527 and the remainder of Farm 527, Stellenbosch, and to obtain town planning and development rights.

After the public participation process was concluded, the Land Use Application was submitted to the MPT for decision-making. Phases 2 and 3 on Portion 7 of Farm 527 (single residential erven and service sites) were approved, which will yield 274 housing opportunities. An appeal was lodged against the application. The final notice of appeal was issued on 8 August 2024, wherein the appeal was dismissed, and the application was approved.

Figure 15: Farm 527, Jamestown (Phases 2 and 3)



The section will advertise a tender to appoint an implementing agent for the development of BNG and GAP housing for Phases 2 and 3 on the remainder of Portion 7 of Farm 527, Jamestown, during the first quarter of the 2025/26 financial year.

d) Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 (Northern Extension), Stellenbosch

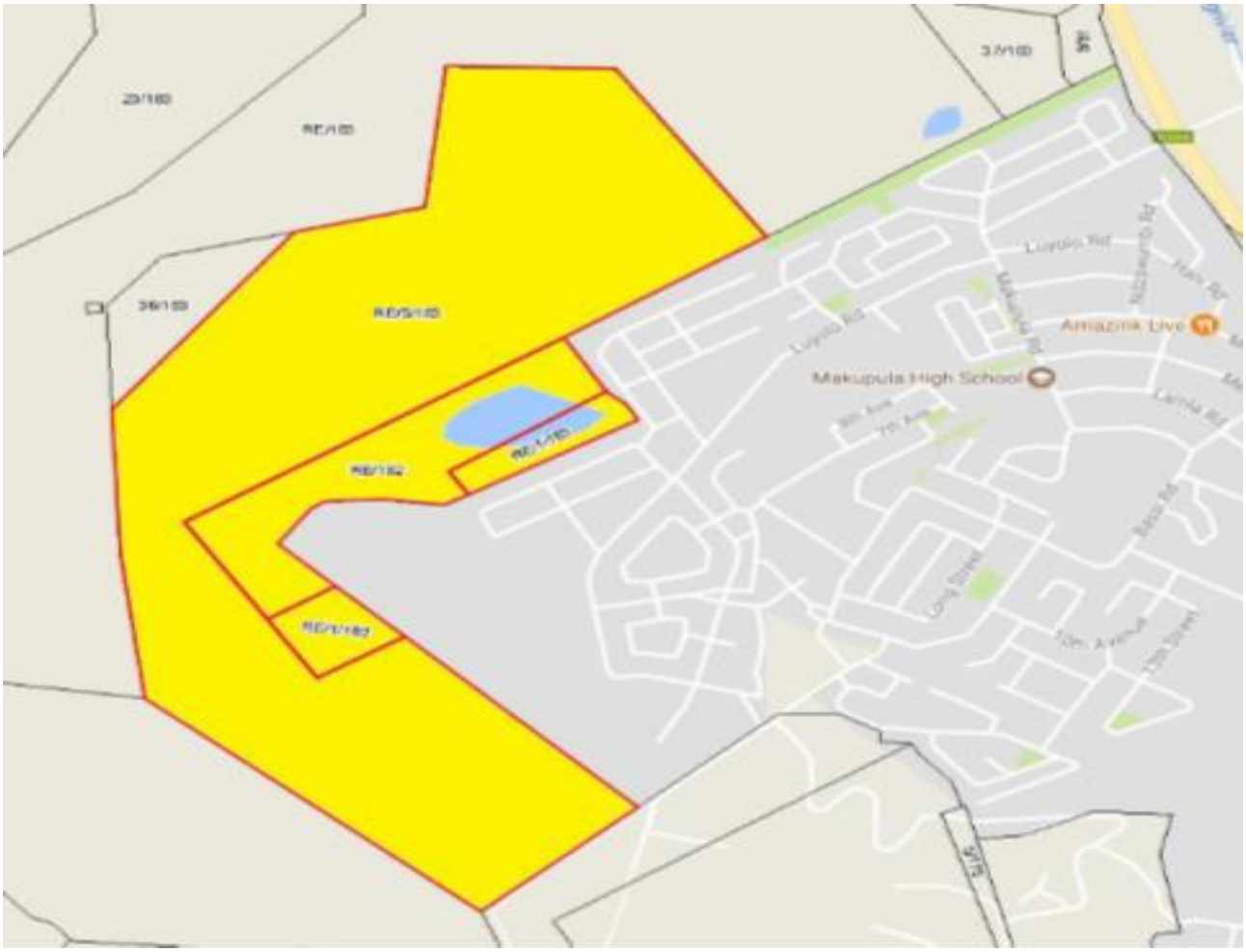
The project is situated north of Kayamandi, adjacent to Cloetesville and the Welgevonden Estate. The sites are located on the western side of the R304 (the main arterial from the north) to Stellenbosch.

The specific site has been earmarked to provide a mixed-use development that could yield ±3 500 – 4 000 residential opportunities to address the housing need experienced in Stellenbosch.

It should be noted that a portion of the development has been identified as a possible relocation area for the redevelopment of the Kayamandi Town Centre and other related projects.

A tender was advertised, and a service provider was appointed to undertake a Broad Conceptual Urban Design framework for the Adam Tas Corridor Precinct 10 (Northern Extension) and to obtain town planning and development rights. The project's timeframe to obtain development rights is the 2025/26 financial year.

Map 4: Location of the proposed development of the Northern Extension



The formal land use application was submitted to the Section: Land Use Management on 1 December 2023. A public participation process was conducted for public comment, and the closing date for comments was 25 February 2024. The application was circulated to the internal department for comment.

The conceptual design layout was amended by the service provider due to the planning and construction of the reservoir. The development plan and proposed subdivisional area layout for the proposed Northern Extension Development were submitted to Section: Land Use Planning on 11 December 2024. Negotiations with private developers are in process to register a servitude access over the property to the site. It is anticipated that the Land Use application will be served during the second quarter of the 2025/26 financial year at MPT for decision.

e) Erf 64, Kylemore

The identified property is 15.5 ha, of which the municipality requires ±8 ha for residential purposes. A special Power of Attorney was provided in November 2021 by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDoPW&I) to the Housing Development Agency (HDA).

It should be noted that pre-feasibility studies were conducted more than 10 years ago and need to be reviewed and amended where necessary.

The Housing Development Agency (HDA) has been appointed to assist with the transfer of land from the NDoPW&I to the Stellenbosch Municipality. Furthermore, the required applications to obtain land use rights, the registration of diagrams / general plans with the Surveyor General, and the relevant funding applications to the PDoI were attended to.

Image 11: Erf 64, Kylemore



The HDA appointed a service provider for detailed planning and design of the preferred development option.

A beneficiary committee was elected from a public meeting that was held on 13 March 2024. A formal meeting was held on 6 May 2024 with the newly elected beneficiary committee to discuss the signing of the social compact and the street naming process.

A memo with proposed street naming and numbers was submitted to the Section: Land Use Management for approval.

The HDA submitted the Land Use Application during the financial year under review, and it will be advertised for public comments / inputs during the first quarter of the 2025/26 financial year.

f) Cloetesville infill housing project

The Cloetesville Infill Housing Project was implemented to serve as a means to develop vacant and underdeveloped portions of land within Cloetesville to address the housing needs. A service provider was appointed to conduct a feasibility study on eight sites (8 erven), of which only two sites have been approved by the Council during the review of the 2025-2028 Housing Pipeline on 30 May 2025.

The objective was to identify the development potential of each site and to provide a conceptual site development layout for the identified sites. The following sites, as per the images below, were approved for further investigation:

1) **Erf 8915** is situated adjacent to and stretches behind Pieter Langeveldt Primary School. Moreover, it is situated behind one row of houses. A concern raised for this site is that the expense of servicing the land could potentially jeopardise the feasibility of providing facilities for the disadvantaged. Another concern is the number of trees on the site, especially behind the school, and their environmental and heritage impact. Currently, the site is being used as an illegal dump.

   The Council approved the feasibility study report to proceed with the planning processes to obtain development rights for the proposed housing project. Although it is expected that this site will be very costly to develop (due to the poor soil condition and subsequent required bulk earthworks), it is recommended that the Stellenbosch Municipality develop the site for housing opportunities, depending on the subsidy quantum.

Figure 16: Cloetesville infill housing project



The project has been approved in the business plan of the Provincial Department of Infrastructure for the current financial year. Only after PDoI approves the funding will a procurement process be followed to appoint a professional team to obtain development rights.

2) **Portion of Erf 6847** is relatively flat; however, the soil conditions and the permanent or perched water table, which is found less than 1.0m below the ground surface, are expected to impact the cost of construction since alternative construction methods are used to mitigate the risks. The site allows for possible infill opportunities, and therefore, funding will be applied for at the PDoI to undertake further investigation.

Map 5: Portion of ERf 6847



h) La Motte: Farms 1339, 1158 and 1158/1, Paarl

La Motte is a former Bosbou Hamlet situated approximately 3.5 km north-west of Franschhoek town, on the Robertsvallei Road, close to where it intersects the R45. Originally built to house forestry workers, the village is made up of the original dwellings and a range of community facilities. During the construction phase of the Berg River Water Scheme, new houses were built adjacent to the existing settlement to temporarily house the construction workers; these houses have been transferred to identified beneficiaries.

Portions of Farm 1653, Remainder Farm 1339, Remainder Farm 1158 and Portion 1 Farm 1158 Paarl have been identified for mixed-use housing development for the expansion of La Motte.

Feasibility studies and various development options have been completed for consideration. From the findings, the identified properties have sufficient capacity for the provision of an integrated housing development. Discussions with the owner of the land, the National Department of Transport and Public Works and Infrastructure, have occurred to initiate the transfer of land to the Stellenbosch Municipality for housing developments.

The La Motte properties are owned by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

Figure 17: La Motte properties owned by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure



During June 2024, the municipality extended the Implementation Protocol Agreement (IPA) with the Housing Development Agency (HDA) to assist and facilitate the process of ensuring the transfer of the above-mentioned properties for housing development.

Highlights within the department

Table 107: Highlights within Housing Development

Highlight	Description
All councillors present at the 32nd Council Meeting dated 30 May 2025, except for one abstention, adopted the review of the annual Housing Pipeline.	Annual review of Stellenbosch Municipality Housing Pipeline for the MTREF period of 2025 – 2028.
Securing the dam in Langrug, Franschhoek, where families resided, to prevent further invasions.	Provision of clearvu fencing at Langrug Dam.
The Council appointed a professional service provider to design the services, create the top structures, and manage the project until families occupy their new houses.	Informal settlement La Rochelle, Klapmuts.
Appointment of a contractor to construct 2 blocks of ablution facilities (20 toilets).	Installation of ablution facilities in the informal settlement (Enkanini, Kayamandi).
Investigation into vacant erven that could be utilised for housing opportunities in Ida's Valley by providing an infrastructure services report and cost analysis.	Erven 11554- 11570 and Erven 11452- 11463, Ida's Valley.
Submission of Land Use Application to be advertised for public comment.	Erf 64, Kylemore.
Land use rights have been obtained to develop medium- to high-GAP housing opportunities in Cloetesville.	Erf 7001, Cloetesville.
The first affordable rental housing project (social housing)—the Land Availability Agreement (LAA)—was concluded on 23 June 2025, between the municipality and Crowie Property Group.	Cloetesville Social Housing (Farms 81/2 and 81/9, Stellenbosch).
The Land Use Application was advertised for public comments during May 2025, and the report from the service provider was submitted in June 2025 to the Section: Land Use Management.	

Challenges within the department

Table 108: Challenges within Housing Development

Challenges	Description	Corrective Measures
Capacity constraints to timelessly execute and project manage projects in various stages of the project cycle.	Staff shortage	A Programme Manager was appointed in June 2025, which increased the capacity of the unit.
Coordination between various departments to fast-track infrastructure and planning approvals.	Interdepartmental coordination	Monthly meetings have been instituted to streamline workflow.
Provision of funding on a national and provincial level.	Budget constraints	Applications for emergency housing have been centralised and dealt with by the National Department of Human Settlements. These applications should be managed by the Provincial Department of Infrastructure, as funding approvals are laborious.
Community expectations compared to housing delivery.	Housing needs for low- to medium-income households	Acceleration of housing projects by streamlining the approval processes through SOPs.

3.2.8 INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

The Section: Informal Settlements plays a pivotal role within the Stellenbosch Municipality district (WC024), diligently managing twenty-nine informal settlements. Recent surveys and independent service providers highlighted a substantial challenge, with approximately 22 000 informal structures recorded in the "Section: Informal Settlements Matrix, 2025." This significant number underscores the ongoing struggle residents face, particularly concerning limited access to essential basic services.

In response, the Section: Informal Settlements is dedicated to addressing the critical demand for basic services in these areas. This involves robust collaboration with other municipal departments and sections to successfully implement upgrading projects and ensure the provision of vital services to residents. Furthermore, the section is actively involved in monitoring and reporting on the growth dynamics of informal settlements within Stellenbosch Municipality, striving to ensure the consistent delivery of adequate basic services.

The 2024/25 financial year saw significant progress across several crucial initiatives as follows:

3.2.8.1 Upgrading of Informal Settlements Project: Langrug and Erf 3229, Mooiwater, Franschhoek

A major focus during the financial year (FY) was the relocation of families from the Langrug dam area. This critical process commenced in the final quarter of the 2024/25 financial year, with an estimated total of 220 households planned for relocation to Erf 3229, Mooiwater. This project is a testament to the municipality's commitment to providing improved living conditions.

As part of ongoing maintenance and efforts to restore dignified living conditions, the Section: Informal Settlements successfully replaced approximately 20 dilapidated wendy houses during the 2024/25 financial year.

3.2.8.2 Provision of Basic Services

The Section: Informal Settlements is responsible for identifying and facilitating the provision of basic services in informal settlements. Collaborating with other departments, the municipality achieved the following:

Water and Sanitation: Twenty (20) waterborne toilets and 20 new taps were installed in Enkanini, Kayamandi. Additionally, taps and waterborne toilets were installed and replaced in various other areas throughout the municipality.

3.2.8.3 Survey of Backyard Dwellers in Franschhoek

A successful bidder has been appointed to undertake a comprehensive survey of backyard dwellings in the Franschhoek area.

3.2.8.4 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

In accordance with the Manager: Informal Settlements KPI linked to the SDBIP, Section: Informal Settlements has developed a verification response to backyarders for effective and efficient service delivery.

3.2.8.5 Strongyard, Kayamandi

All negotiated agreements with the community for the 2024/25 financial year under the Strongyard project were successfully concluded. Key deliverables provided by the municipality include:

- Fencing of the designated area;
- Provision of eight (8) new ablution facilities; and
- Supply of three (3) Wendy houses.

It was mutually agreed with the community that the development of the play park will be completed through collaborative efforts in the 2025/26 financial year.

3.2.8.6 Special Projects:

George Blake Avenue

In accordance with the MSDF, the Section: Informal Settlement has been actively liaising with other departments to address service delivery along the Adam Tas Corridor, particularly concerning George Blake Avenue. Updates on the upgrades include:

- Installation of benches for leisure and recreational purposes;
- Upgraded voltage of street lighting and improved angling for better visibility;
- Delivery of additional bins;
- Installation of sign/name boards;
- Adjustments for universal access at pedestrian crossings;
- Refreshing the road lines with new paint;
- Implementation of river rehabilitation and maintenance efforts; and
- Increased law enforcement visibility and safety through bicycle patrols.

The Section: Informal Settlement is also currently in communication with the Section Local Economic Development to implement upgrades for a market space focused on providing the community with opportunities for monetisation.

Normstorm Exhibition

In collaboration with the Office of the Municipal Manager, the Section: Informal Settlements successfully hosted a Normstorm Exhibition event on 6 June 2025, at the PJ Olivier Art Centre. Normstorm is a powerful campaign challenging harmful norms, particularly those fuelling bullying, gender-based violence, inequality, and silence. This initiative, born in Sweden and supported by the Swedish International Centre for Local Democracy (ICLD), has found a new purpose in Stellenbosch Municipality.

Contributors to this vital partnership include Stellenbosch Municipality, the Western Cape Government, Jönköping Municipality, and ICLD. The municipality's leadership extended to approaching the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) to form an innovative, multi-stakeholder partnership to ensure Normstorm effectively reaches learners. With the support of educators, artists, and young people, Stellenbosch transformed Normstorm from a campaign into a movement rooted in empathy, equality, and education. The exhibition showcased the powerful

responses of learners through photographs, each a declaration against bullying, racism, and abuse, and a celebration of friendship, hope, and unity.

Disasters and Emergencies

The Section: Informal Settlements provides crucial support to the Section: Disaster Management during emergencies. This involves verifying data collected from disaster victims, often in the aftermath of fire incidents in informal settlements and backyard dwellings, as well as flooding and intense winds. Reports are generated within 24 hours to facilitate an effective and efficient response.

The National Department of Human Settlements (NHoDS) also played an integral part in providing emergency relief assistance (building material) to destitute households in the Stellenbosch Municipality area. A notable instance was the Zone O, Kayamandi fire incident, which left 241 households destitute and received aid from NHoDS.

Table 109: Total number of structures impacted by incidents in all areas. All verifications completed within 48 hours

Incidents reported	Incidents: Fire, flood and wind	Number of people affected	Number of structures affected	Number of verified incidents
Formal settlements (Backyard structures)	Fire	22	8	5
	Flood	0	0	0
	Wind	0	0	0
Informal settlements	Fire	148	61	9
	Flood	0	0	0
	Wind	0	0	0
Total number of fires, floods, wind and structures impacted by incidents in all areas		170	69	14

Figure 3: Graphic representation of verified disaster incident at informal settlements.

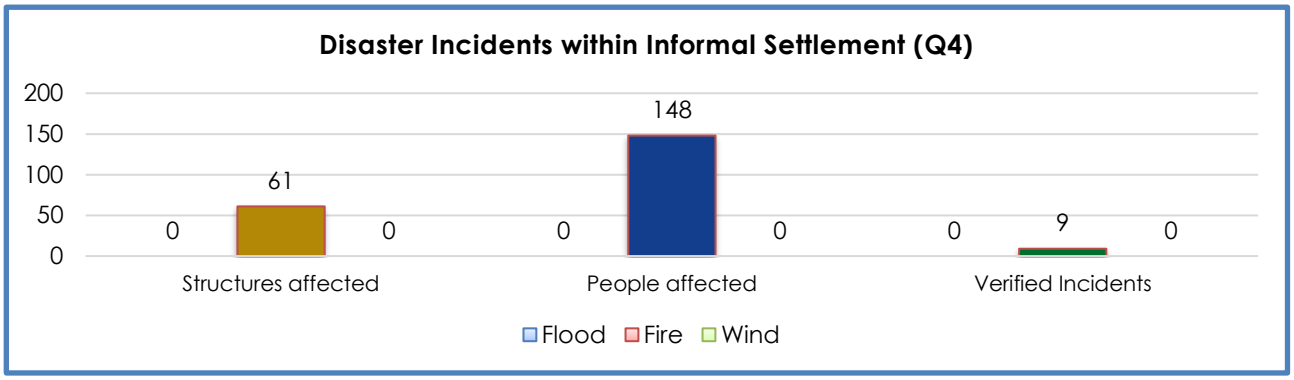
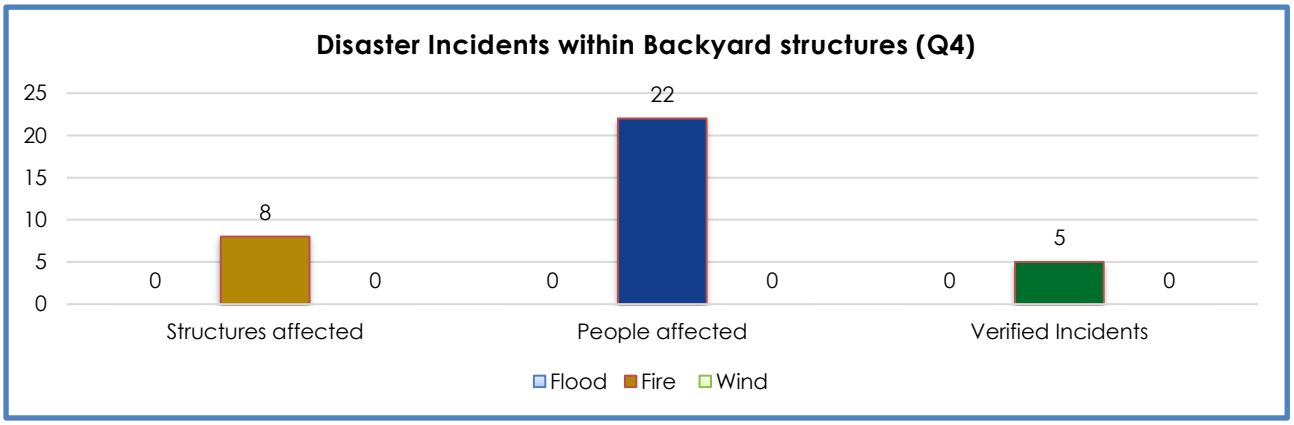


Figure 18: Disaster incidents within backyard structures



3.2.8.7 Evictions

The municipality conducts weekly meaningful engagements with families facing eviction through court proceedings. This process includes meetings with the applicant, respondent(s), the Chief Legal Advisor of the Municipality, the Manager: Informal Settlements, and the Administrative Officer of Emergency Housing. The primary goal is to find amicable solutions while upholding the municipality's constitutional obligations.

The table below indicates the number of eviction matters from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Table 110: Number of eviction matters

Site visits conducted	Number of meaningful engagements held	Departmental reports served and filed at the Court	Court orders issued	Settlement agreements	Evictions completed	Refused / Rejected alternative accommodation
74	67	45	32	7	20	0

3.2.8.8 Development Proposals / Strategy

The Section: Informal Settlements has meticulously outlined a comprehensive development strategy for each informal settlement within the municipal area. These strategies are categorised into Clusters 1 to 5 of the "Section: Informal Settlements Matrix, 2024" and are built upon three core pillars:

- A synopsis of existing basic services, including a thorough analysis of service provision shortfalls;
- Demographic information of household heads and a desktop risk analysis of each settlement; and
- Development proposals are meticulously aligned with three key strategic documents: the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), and the Stellenbosch Municipality Housing Pipeline.

These proposals are also carefully aligned with both the municipality's budget cycle and the provincial budget cycle.

Below are the highlights and challenges:

Table 111: Informal Settlements Highlights

Highlight	Description
GBA	Upgrading of the road infrastructure and furniture. Increase community engagement, safety and improved lighting. The aim was to increase gender-based awareness.
Normstorm Project	Collaboration between Stellenbosch municipality, a Swedish Municipality (Jönköping) and the Western Cape Department of Education.
Strongyard Project	Urban redesign of the area for improved recreational use. The latter included a play park (for young and old) and additional ablution facilities.
Langrug Dam / Erf 3229 Project	Relocating the dam inhabitants to a safer location and providing more than 95% of the relocatees with grid electricity for the first time.

Table 112: Informal Settlements Challenges

Challenge	Actions to address
Staff capacity	Vacant positions were advertised during the last quarter of the 2024/25 financial year. It is expected that these positions will be filled during the 2nd quarter of 25/26.
Lack of decanting sites for upgrading projects	The revision of existing policies, along with the housing projects that will be initiated during the 2025/26 financial year and subsequent years, is underway.
Slow progress with housing projects	Informal settlement densification and integration with the housing pipeline.
Rapid urbanisation	There will be increased and improved monitoring of informal settlements, along with the implementation of densification methods.
No space to provide basic services	Potential re-blocking projects.

3.2.9 HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

3.2.9.1 Transfer of housing stock

During the period under review, the municipality continued with the process of dealing with the historic backlog and transfer of properties to beneficiaries of state-subsidised houses. A process action plan was devised in terms of which administrative procedures would be streamlined. A panel of attorneys was appointed to assist with the transfer of the identified properties.

A total of 219 title deeds were transferred for the 2024/25 financial year. The transfers were completed in the following areas:

Table 113: Transfer of housing stock

Area	Total
Cloetesville	20
Kayamandi	173
Klapmuts	7
Franschhoek	1
Mooiwater	1
Pniël	1
Kylemore	9
Longlands	7
Total	**219**

Table 114: Total properties registered at the deeds office (during 2024/25)

Total properties registered at the deeds office (during 2024/25)	
Historical project title deeds registered	212
New project title deeds registered*	7
TOTAL ERVEN	**219**

* Funding for the title deeds was provided through the Title Deed Restoration Programme. It is only given for houses with approved subsidies.

The Section: Housing Administration is conducting continuous Housing Consumer Education (HCE) programmes with affected beneficiaries and addressing issues around title deeds. The Municipality also appointed temporary field workers to assist with beneficiary administration, which includes tracing beneficiaries and conducting occupation surveys to ensure that title deeds are registered correctly.

Stellenbosch Municipality has entered into a partnership with an NGO named Khaya Lam, which assists municipalities across the country to transfer houses still in municipal ownership but originally intended for transfer to the beneficiaries. They have assisted the municipality with 2 543 transfers to date. The NGO provides funding for the temporary appointment of staff to enhance capacity, and provides funding to the municipality per the title deed registered. The donation is used to appoint field workers to assist with the beneficiary's administration of the transfer processes.

3.2.9.2 Historic township establishment rectifications

The partnership with the NGO (Khaya Lam) has been extended, with the NGO providing support to finance the registration of the General Plans and the associated transfers concerning the township establishment rectifications implemented on the historic Kayamandi projects (Project 4B, Project 5A, and Project 8). This follows the acquisition of land use rights for these projects, which were developed between 1998 and 2008, as per the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) approval granted in February 2023.

The table below presents these projects, which collectively comprise 280 transferable properties. The process of signing Deeds of Sale for these properties began in April 2023, culminating in a total of 167 Deeds of Sale finalised with the beneficiaries of the transferable properties by 30 June 2025. By June 2025, 163 Deeds of Sale were registered concurrently with the registration of the general plans in the Deeds Office. The outstanding deeds of sale are prepared for submission. The remaining 116 transferable properties have yet to have their deed of sale finalised by the beneficiaries.

Table 115: Old Kayamandi Projects built between 1998 and 2008, which underwent rectifications (2024/25)

Project	Original Mother Erf	New Mother Erf	General Plan No	Land Use Right obtained	Total Transferable Properties	Total Deeds of Sale signed	Total Title Deeds registered
Project 4B Red Bricks (56 Erven)	Erf 1070, Kayamandi (GP3343/1993)	Erf 5107, Kayamandi	GP2720/23	To consolidate and subdivide into 56 erven and register the General Plan at the Office of the Surveyor General	51	24	23
Project 5A Snake Valley (184 Erven)	Erf 707 and Erf 5107, Kayamandi (GP7988/1991) and Erf 1070, Erf 5107, Kayamandi (GP3343/1993)	Erf 1980, Kayamandi – (SG 48/2024)	GP50/2024	Closure of public open space, consolidate and subdivide Erf 1980 into 130 erven (124 erven and 6 PPS) and registration of the General Plan at the Office of the Surveyor General	124	78	76
	Erf 707 and Erf 5107, Kayamandi (GP7988/1991) and Erf 1070 and Erf 5107, Kayamandi (GP3343/1993)	Erf 1981, Kayamandi – (SG 49/2024)	GP50/2024	Closure of public open space, consolidate and subdivide Erf 1981 to 54 erven (51 erven and 3 PPS) and registration of the General Plan at the Office of the Surveyor General	51	29	29
Project 8 - Mpelazwe (55 Erven)	Remainder of Erf 288, Kayamandi (GP149/1987)	Erf 5106, Kayamandi (SG39/2024)	GP40/2024	Formal rezoning and subdivision completed, closure of public roads and registration of the General Plan at the Office of the Surveyor General	54	36	35
Total					**280**	**167**	**163**

In addition to the above township establishment rectifications, the Section: Housing Administration had identified three additional housing projects, of which the subdivision approvals have lapsed in terms of Section 27(7) of LUPA, as no properties were transferred within the prescribed legal period of 5 years from approval. The projects all date to the early 2000s.

These projects are:

- Unregistered Erf 2046, Klapmuts – a portion of the remainder of Erf 812, Klapmuts (better known as Project 52, Klapmuts);
- Unregistered Erf 15095, Stellenbosch – Remainder of Erf 6846, Stellenbosch (better known as The Steps, Cloetesville); and

- Unregistered Erf 14599, Stellenbosch, comprising a portion of Erf 8937, Stellenbosch; Remainder Erf 6852, Stellenbosch; a portion of Erf 6851, Stellenbosch; and Erf 6667, Stellenbosch (better known as Orlean Lounge, Cloetesville).

The aforesaid NGO had extended further assistance through the appointment of a land use planner and professional team, funded by Khaya Lam, to reapply for the subdivision of these three properties. This is necessary to enable the municipality to finalise the formal registration of these properties with the Surveyor-General and the Deeds Office so that the title deeds can be transferred to the intended beneficiaries.

Land Use Applications (LUAs) were drafted and submitted to the Section: Land Use Management during April 2024. The Municipal Planning Tribunal approved the applications for unregistered Erf 15095 and unregistered Erf 14599, Stellenbosch (known as The Steps / Orlean Lounge, Cloetesville) on 29 November 2025, with the decision letter being issued on 2 December 2024 and the final notification dated 20 January 2025. The application for Erf 2046, Klapmuts, obtained exemption from advertising and was circulated to the Directorate: Infrastructure Services for comment(s). This application is currently being prepared for submission to the Municipal Planning Tribunal for a final decision. These three projects have a combined total of 211 transferable erven.

The NGO (Khaya Lam) is also extending their assistance to cover the costs of the registration of these general plans. The signing of Deeds of Sale in respect of The Steps / Orlean Lounge, Cloetesville transferable properties commenced in 2024, and a total of 74 Deeds of Sale had been concluded with the beneficiaries of the transferable properties by 30 June 2025. These transfers are ready for lodgement and will register simultaneously with the registration of the general plans in the Deeds Office.

Table 116: Three projects for which new Land Use Applications have been lodged (2024/25)

Project	Original Mother Erf	New Mother Erf	General Plan No	Land Use Application submitted	Total transferable properties	Total Deeds of Sale signed
Project 52 "red roofs" Klapmuts 52 erven)	Erf 812, Klapmuts (GP3685/1999) Farm 744 of Portion 3	Unregistered Erf 2046, Klapmuts	To be established	April 2024	49	10
The Steps Cloetesville (74 erven)	Unregistered Erf 5095, Stellenbosch (GP4720/2006) Remainder Erf 6846, Stellenbosch	Unregistered Erf 15095, Stellenbosch	To be established	April 2024	72	30
Orlean Lounge (91 Erven)	Unregistered Erf 14599, Stellenbosch (GP4717/2006) comprising a Portion of Erf 8937, Stellenbosch Remainder of Erf 6852, Stellenbosch, a portion of Erf 6851 SB and Erf 6667 SB	Unregistered Erf 14599 SB	To be established	April 2024	90	44
Total					**211**	**84**

In addition to the aforementioned historic township establishment matters, it came to the attention that anomalies occurred in certain of the developments within the Kayamandi township area, where more than one dwelling was constructed on properties that were not subsequently subdivided,

resulting in the inability to effect transfer to their beneficiaries. In collaboration with the Section: Housing Development, a Formal Quotation (FQ) process was followed to appoint a suitably qualified service provider to perform an investigative study in respect of the identified properties and to propose development applications to rectify the matters.

Properties identified in this regard are:

- **Erf 292, situated between Swentu and Sokuqala Streets, Kayamandi,** a portion of the re-layout of Erven 2, 23 and 25, Kayamandi, depicted on LG plan no. 72/1989 comprises four houses. This property is still reflected as a portion of the original Remainder Erf 288 KM (which was Farm 1259 Stellenbosch).

Figure 19: Erf 292



- **Erven 1072, 1073, 1076 and 1077 (situated at 11 and 13 Mjandana Street and 32 and 30 13th Close), Kayamandi,** are all portions of Erf 1070, Kayamandi, as depicted on General Plan 3443/1993 (Erf 1070 KM as per Diagram no. 11135/92). These four properties each have two houses constructed on them, resulting in four properties comprising eight houses.

Figure 20: Erven 1072, 1076, and 1077



The scope of works entailed an investigation into the stipulated properties located on two project sites, based on their geographic location and General Plans, in terms of the stipulated objective, being:

Table 117: Scope of works of Site A and B

Site A	Erf 292, Kayamandi, a portion of the re-layout of Erven 2, 23 and 25, Kayamandi
General Plan	LG plan no. 72/1989
Location	The property is situated between Swentu and Sokuqala Streets in Kayamandi.
Objective	Investigate subdividing the property into four portions with possible departures.
Site B	**Erven 1072, 1073, 1076 and 1077, Kayamandi, which are all portions of Erf 1070, Kayamandi**
General Plan	General Plan 3443/1993
Location	11 and 13 Mjandana Street and 32 and 30 13th Close, Kayamandi
Objective	Investigate subdividing each property into two portions with possible departures.

Plan4SA (Pty) Ltd were appointed and delivered their investigative report on 31 March 2025.

3.2.9.3 Title Deed handovers

A total of 127 title deeds were handed over in the 2024/25 financial year.

On 21 November 2024, the Executive Mayoral Committee members handed over 35 title deeds to the beneficiaries of Snake Valley Maisonettes at a formal event held at the Amazink facility in Kayamandi.

On 25 March 2025, the Executive Mayor, Cllr Jeremy Fasser, handed over 25 historic title deeds to their rightful beneficiaries residing in Cloetesville at a formal handover event held at the Eike Hall, Cloetesville.

The transfer of these title deeds is a testament to the municipality's commitment to improving the lives of its residents and fostering a community where everyone has the opportunity to own their home and participate fully in the economy.

Figure 21: Title deed handover in Kayamandi (Snake Valley Maisonettes) on 21 November 2024

EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS HANDOVER: KAYAMANDI: 21 NOVEMBER 2024

Executive Mayoral Committee members hand over 35 title deeds to the beneficiaries of the Snake Valley Maisonettes in Kayamandi.















Figure 22: Title deeds handed over in Cloetesville on 25 March 2025

EXECUTIVE MAYORAL TITLE DEED HANDOVER: CLOETESVILLE 25 MARCH 2025

Executive Mayor Jeremy Fasser handed over historic title deeds to recipients in Cloetesville.

















3.2.9.4 Housing Demand Database (housing waiting list) Administration

The Section: Housing Administration continues with the "data-cleaning" process of applications that appear on the housing waiting list, where vital information is outstanding. An area-based approach was used where staff members went out to the various areas and invited applicants to a workshop during which the applicants' information was updated. The entire Stellenbosch municipal area was covered during this programme.

The agreement with the Provincial Department of Infrastructure (PDoI) to assist with the data clean-up of the Stellenbosch municipal waiting list continues. The waiting list is updated and verified regularly by the PDoI to ensure that the number of people deemed to be on a "waiting status" is a true reflection of those persons who still require housing assistance within the greater Stellenbosch area.

The Western Cape Housing Demand Database has undergone an upgrade, allowing online applications, as well as the additional function of adding documentary proof. Stellenbosch Municipality has aligned itself with this software in the capturing of all housing demand data applications. The Housing Demand Database System is being updated regularly to ensure that the Council has credible data for planning future housing projects to be implemented.

The Section: Housing Administration also continues with its outreach programme to update the Housing Demand Database, reaching various areas within the Stellenbosch Municipal area. The outreach programme aims to bring services closer to the people, mainly the elderly, disabled, and unemployed community members who have limited resources to reach municipal offices. The programme reaches the communities in their respective areas to assist them with applying or updating their application on the Housing Demand Database.

Figure 22: Housing demand database updates: Jamestown



Figure 23: Housing demand database updates: Wemmershoek, Franschhoek



Figure 24: Housing demand database updates: Lanquedoc



Table 146: A total of 974 people were assisted during 2024/25 through the outreach programme

Housing Demand Database		
Areas	**Dates**	**Nr of People Assisted**
Jamestown	25 January 2025	**441**
Wemmershoek, Franschhoek	15 February 2025	**85**
Lanquedoc	15 and 22 March 2025	**448**
Total		**974**

3.2.9.5 Housing Consumer Education (HCE)

The Housing Consumer Education programme was held for beneficiaries of houses that were built between 1994 and 2014. These are houses that form part of the Title Deeds Restoration Programme. These beneficiaries are advised about the security of tenure, issues of inheritance, and the drafting of a will.

A total of four (4) HCE workshops were held during the 2024/25 financial year, inclusive of those held before formal title deed handovers, outreaches for the signing of deeds of sale, and anti-social behaviour for tenants. This total excludes those HCE sessions held with individual recipients of title deeds and the day-to-day walk-ins.

Table147: Consumer Education Events undertaken: 2024/25

Consumer Education Events Undertaken: 2024/25			
Date	**Area**	**Type of Consumer Education**	**Total Attended**
16 October 2024	Nooitgedacht	Housing consumer education was conducted with the Nooitgedacht beneficiaries in preparation for their title deed handover.	16 (Housing Consumer Education)
30 October 2024	Kayamandi (Amazink)	Housing consumer education was conducted with the Kayamandi (Snake Valley Maisonettes) beneficiaries in preparation for their title deed handover.	59 (Housing Consumer Education)
16 November 2024	Kayamandi (Corridor)	Housing consumer education was conducted with Kayamandi beneficiaries in preparation for their Title deed handover.	16 (Housing Consumer Education)
13 February 2025	Eikehall, Cloetesville	Consumer education was conducted with Cloetesville beneficiaries in preparation for their title deed handover.	41 (Housing Consumer Education)

3.2.9.6 Administration of Public Rental Stock

The Council adopted the Policy for the Administration of Public Rental Stock, developed through collaboration between various stakeholder departments within the municipality. The purpose of this policy is to ensure effective management of municipal assets and to improve the quality of life for residents.

The Staff Rental Housing Opportunity Policy (2024) has since been approved by Council and is already being implemented. In addition, the draft Housing Administration and Allocation Policy, which will include the allocation and management of public rental stock, is currently under review and will be submitted to Council for deliberation and adoption after the necessary public participation processes.

To strengthen community involvement and address challenges in rental areas, a caretaker programme was implemented across public rental stock. This initiative encourages communities to reclaim ownership of their neighbourhoods while improving communication between the municipality and tenants. A total of eleven (11) caretakers have been appointed to date.

Complaints regarding anti-social behaviour or breaches of lease agreements are referred to the Section: Legal Services for appropriate action. In certain cases, the Municipality has already obtained eviction orders, while in others, legal proceedings are currently underway to secure eviction orders for tenants involved in persistent anti-social behaviour.

Furthermore, the municipality conducted a comprehensive audit of all rental properties, encompassing both staff and public units, with an emphasis on occupancy status. Where discrepancies were identified, interviews were conducted with the affected households, and lease agreements were executed with the next of kin of the deceased tenants. The findings were verified against records from the Directorate: Financial Services to confirm their veracity. This process further allowed the municipality to assess whether unlawful occupants met the criteria for legalisation in accordance with the Housing Administration and Allocation Policy.

Evictions within municipal rental properties are undertaken only as a final measure, following the exhaustion of interventions such as warning notices, tenant consultations, and educational sessions. The procedure is both time-consuming and expensive, yet essential to guarantee adherence to established standards and policies. Cases submitted to the Section: Legal Services generally concern tenants who consistently violate rental agreements or participate in significant anti-social behaviour.

Between July 2024 and June 2025, a total of 8 public rental and 26 staff rental eviction cases were processed, with certain cases already finalised. These figures underscore the persistent challenges and resource considerations involved in enforcing tenancy compliance while ensuring the safety and orderliness of municipal rental communities.

3.2.9.7 Maintenance of Rental Stock

The Section: Housing Administration has integrated the Council's complaints system, enabling effective monitoring of all complaints related to municipal rental stock. The section is responsible for the maintenance of 750 rental units, 1 070 Temporary Residential Areas (TRAs), and 26 plywood hostels in Kayamandi (originally built in 1976 for migrant labourers).

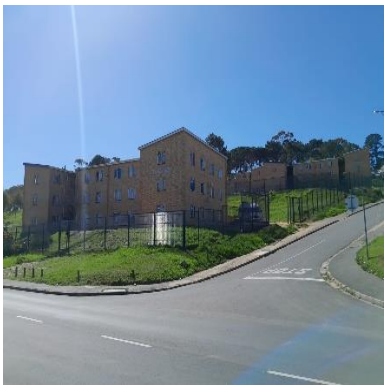
On an ongoing basis, the attendance to routine, urgent, and emergency maintenance requests, covering both minor and major repairs. Notably, over 150 new geysers, baths, tiles, and other improvements have been installed to enhance the condition of the municipality's rental units.

In addition to day-to-day maintenance, the section has also successfully implemented several major projects. These include:

- The construction of fencing at municipal flats in Rhode Street, Cloetesville, as well as the installation and replacement of vibracrete in Ida's Valley, to the value of R2.8 million;
- The eradication of asbestos roofs at the Kayamandi Hostels (Phase 1) is valued at R2.6 million. This project involved the safe removal and disposal of the asbestos material; and
- An additional R600 000 investment for the installation of new Kliplock roof sheets at Monterey and Melody flats. This was necessary, as the units were severely leaking during rainfall, and the old roofs had to be removed and replaced to ensure safe and durable housing conditions.

The municipality acknowledges that years of neglect have created significant challenges. However, the municipality remains committed to making continuous improvements and strives daily to provide safer, healthier, and more dignified living conditions for tenants.

Table 149: Projects concluded at municipal rental stocks.

Area	Description of Project	Photos
2ND Avenue, Kayamandi Hostels	The project to eradicate asbestos roofs, known as Phase 1, began with 10 hostels and completed 6 of them in the 2024/25 financial year. Phase 2 of the project will be completed during the next financial year with an additional eleven (11) hotels.	 
Rhode Street Cloetesville Flats	Construction of new fencing and gates to improve security along the boundaries and parking areas at Monterey, Melody, Monte Christo, and Mount View in Cloetesville. This project was conducted to protect tenants against crime.	 
Units 13 and 14 Monterey Flat, Rhode Street	The project involved the safe removal and disposal of the asbestos roof, followed by the installation of a new roof. The units were severely leaking when it rained, and the roof had to be removed and replaced with new roofing.	 

Area	Description of Project	Photos
10 burnt houses in Cloetesville	A consultant was appointed to undertake conditional assessments and provide a BOQ to appoint a contractor to work on the damaged houses. The process is at an advanced stage.	

Cleaning the rental stock

The rental stock is maintained with the support of Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) workers, who assist with cleaning services. In addition, grass-cutting teams are deployed monthly across public rental areas to revitalise and beautify the surroundings. Key focus areas include Lapland in Jan Cilliers Street (Lavanda, Aurora, and Phyllaria flats), Lang Street blocks F–J, Kloof Street blocks A–D, municipal flats in Rhode Street (Melody, Monteray, Mount View, and Monte Christo), as well as the maisonettes located in Eike, Primrose, Pine, and Jakaranda Streets.

Figure 23: Cleaning services rendered at Rental Stock



3.2.9.8 TRA Management

The municipality is required to manage all issues concerning informal settlement areas with efficiency and professionalism, as stipulated by various pieces of legislation. The municipality manages and oversees 1 433 Temporary Residential Area (TRA) units within the Stellenbosch municipal area, aiming to ensure that every informal settler has access to basic services and accommodation.

The Section: Informal Settlements within the municipality enables evictions, conducts household surveys, manages levies, and provides service-related assistance by directing complaints to the relevant user departments. Additionally, it offers assistance to households until their transition to a formal housing project is complete.

The table below illustrates the distribution of households across the TRAs:

Table 118: TRA Statistics

Area	Number of households
Mandela City, Klapmuts	243
La Rochelle, Klapmuts	35
Devon Valley	30
Longlands, Vlottenburg	81
Mountainview, Jamestown	196
Watergang TRA 1, Kayamandi	262
Watergang TRA 2, Kayamandi	325
Meerlust Bosbou, Franschhoek	33
Curry Street TRAs, Cloetesville	5
Kloof Street TRAs, Cloetesville	4
Erf 3229 Mooiwater, Franschhoek	219
TOTAL	**1 433**

3.2.9.9 Job Creation

A job creation programme was initiated via the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), and as a result, 41 job opportunities were created, listed below:

- Twenty (20) EPWP workers were appointed to assist with the cleaning of municipal rental stocks, and these efforts resulted in a decrease in complaints received from tenants as properties were in a neater state;
- Four (4) temporary field workers were also appointed to assist with the surveys of rental stock, temporary residential areas, and emergency housing. This was to ensure that the correct tenants occupied the flats and to identify issues like subletting or illegal activities;
- Eight (8) Title Deeds Restoration Programmes were also initiated to assist with the transfer of state-subsidised houses and to eradicate the historic backlog in terms of the transfer of these houses;
- Two (2) administrative assistants were appointed to deal with complaints and document management;
- Six (6) artisan assistants were appointed to assist the artisan carpenter and artisan plumber in the execution of their respective duties; and
- One (1) driver was appointed to deal with courier and transport services.

3.3 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

This department is responsible for the contract management (leasing) and maintenance of all council-owned administrative buildings and the construction / project management of all upgrading and / or new facilities.

Some of the highlights of the past financial year include the following:

- Various fencing projects were successfully implemented and completed on Tender B/SM 13/22 Supply and Erection of Fencing on an 'As and When Required' Basis: Term Tender for Period Ending 30 June 2025. The tender limit was reached; therefore, the tender was terminated. The tender ended on 30 June 2025, and a new tender, B/SM 06/24, was advertised and awarded, and new projects have commenced on this tender;
- Various installations of new air conditioners and repair and maintenance of air conditioners were done under Tender B/SM 20/22; the tender lapsed on 30 June 2025. New Tender B/SM 94/25 was advertised, and service providers will be appointed;
- The quantity surveyor for the renovation and structural maintenance of the Jamestown Ward Office and Library was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed (B/SM 22/24 – Professional Services). The construction tender was awarded under Tender B/SM 26/25 and was successfully completed;
- A professional architect to draft building plans on Erf RE 194 Hoffman Street, Stellenbosch, was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed (B/SM 36/24 – Professional Services). The contractor was appointed under tender B/SM 25/25, and the work is ongoing;
- The appointment of an architectural professional / principal agent for Millennium Hall on Farm 14/1674 Pniël–Stellenbosch was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed (BSM–40–24 – Professional Services). Work is ongoing; the contractor was appointed under tender B/SM 24/25, and the work is ongoing;
- Appointment of a structural engineer for the Makupula Hall renovations (professional services) was awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 50/23.SE.9; the contractor for the work will be appointed in the 2025/26 financial year;
- The appointment of a structural engineer for an assessment on the waterproofing and rainwater runoff at the NPK Building, Stellenbosch, was successfully awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 50/23.SE.5, the contractor for the construction work was awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 27/24; the work was successfully completed;
- The tender for Phase 1 Structural, Electrical, Fire, Compliance, and Roof Replacement for the upgrade of the Beltana Depot to appoint a Construction Contractor was successfully awarded and appointed under tender B/SM 113/24. Work will be completed in the first half of the 2025/26 financial year;
- FQ Replacement of flooring at the municipal manager's office and La Motte Fire Station was successfully awarded and completed under FQ 14/25;
- The appointment of a quantity surveyor who will also act as a principal agent for the NPK Building and Stellenbosch Townhall Complex refurbishments was successfully awarded and appointed under Tender B/SM 74/25. The construction contractor will be appointed in the 2025/26 financial year;
- Tender B/SM 115/24 Rental of Indoor Plants for the Period Ending 30 June 2027 was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed;
- Eerste River Flood Rehabilitation Structures Agricultural Hall (Tender B/SM 27/24) was successfully completed;
- Professional architect monitoring and overseeing heritage building works / alterations / upgrades (B/SM 31/23) was completed; and

- Drafting of 'as built' building plans for the Municipal Townhall Complex (FQ 130/24) was successfully completed.

The planning phase of the following projects started or was finalised:

- Appointment of the lift service providers under Tender B/SM 50/25;
- Appointment of the Air Conditioning Service Provider under Tender 94/25;
- Appointment of a structural engineer for the Makupula Hall renovations (professional services);
- Waterproofing Remedial Construction Work to the NPK Building (Construction Work);
- Renovation and Structural Maintenance of Jamestown Ward Office and Library (Construction Work);
- Phase 2: Appointment of a construction contractor for the Beltana Upgrade;
- Appointment of a construction contractor for the external renovation of the NPK Building and windows and doors at the Municipal Town Hall Complex;
- Appointment of a quantity surveyor that will also act as a principal agent for the renovation of the Franschhoek Admin Offices and Townhall;
- Appointment of the service provider for the hygienic services;
- Appointment of a service provider for the supply and delivery of plumbing equipment;
- Appointment of a service provider for pest control service;
- Lift service for the lift at the Klapmuts Multi-Purpose Centre (B/SM 76/23) was completed; and
- Lift Service for the Plein Street Lift (B/SM 28/22) was completed.

The following projects are in ongoing phases:

- Hygienic Services for the Municipal Buildings (B/SM 13/24);
- Office furniture acquisitions (B/SM 91/23);
- Plumbing materials and equipment acquisitions (B/SM 51/23);
- Installations of new air conditioners, repairs and maintenance (B/SM 20/22);
- Pest Control Services (B/SM 44/22);
- Indoor plants (115/24); and
- The Fencing Tender (B/SM 06/25).

Various projects / acquisitions were processed under the following term tenders:

- Furniture, tools, and equipment;
- Plumbing materials and equipment;
- Air conditioners;
- Indoor plants (monthly service);
- Municipal Lift (monthly service);
- Hygienic Services (monthly service); and
- Fencing.

The following term tenders / quotations were awarded:

- The supply, delivery, and fitting of office furniture for Stellenbosch Municipality ending 30 June 2026 was successfully awarded, and service providers were appointed (B/SM 95/23);
- The service provider for the installation of handrails at Lapland Flats Ramps was successfully appointed (FQ 122/24);
- Hygienic Services Provider for Municipal Buildings was successfully appointed (B/SM 13/24);
- Fencing Tender B/SM 06/24;

- The quantity surveyor for the renovation and structural maintenance of the Jamestown Ward Office and Library was successfully awarded, and a service provider was appointed (B/SM 22/24 – Professional Services);
- Construction Tender was awarded under Tender B/SM 26/25 for the renovation of the James Town Library and Ward Office;
- Supply, delivery, and offloading of plumbing materials, plumbing tools, and irrigation items. Service providers were appointed (BSM 51/23);
- A registered air conditioner service provider for call-out and diagnostic services was successfully appointed;
- Tender B/SM 06/24 Supply and Erection of Fencing on an 'As and When Required' Basis: Term Tender for Period Ending 30 June 2028;
- Tender B/SM 26/25 Renovation and structural maintenance of the Jamestown Ward Office and Library;
- Tender BSM 24.25 Maintenance and upgrades of the Millennium Hall on Farm 141674, Pniël.
- Tender B/SM 50/23 50/23.SE.9; Appointment of a Structural Engineer for the Makupula Hall Renovations (Professional Services);
- Tender B/SM 113/24 for Phase 1 Structural, Electrical, Fire, Compliance, and Roof Replacement for the Upgrade of the Beltana Depot;
- FQ Replacement of flooring at the municipal manager's office and La Motte Fire Station was successfully awarded and completed under FQ 14/25;
- Tender B/SM 70/25 Appointment of a Quantity Surveyor that will also act as a Principal Agent for the NPK Building and Stellenbosch Townhall Complex Refurbishments;
- Tender B/SM 115/24 Rental of Indoor Plants for the Period Ending 30 June 2027;
- Tender-BSM 114/24 Appointment of an architectural professional with heritage experience for the renovation of the municipal court;
- Tender B/SM 70/25 Renovations and alterations to the Municipal Court Building, Erf 528, 35 Mark Street, Stellenbosch; and
- Various small contractors were appointed under Tender B/SM 85/24.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Property Management and Building Maintenance** as at **30 June 2025**.

Table 119: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Property Management and Building Maintenance

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Structural Maintenance / Upgrade: Beltana	16 155	15 884	1.68%
Structural Upgrade: Jamestown Economic Hub	3 246	3 195	1.57%
Structural Improvement: General	8 524	2 925	65.69%
Structural Upgrade: Heritage Building	2 254	2 087	7.41%
Upgrade Millennium Hall Pniël	2 031	1 335	34.29%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Property Management and Building Maintenance has spent **80%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Section: Property Management and Building Maintenance.

Table 120: Total number of employees in the Section: Property Management and Building Maintenance

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	0	1	0
9 – 13	9	3	6	66.6
4 – 8	11	8	3	27.2
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**21**	**11**	**10**	**47.6**

3.4 COMPONENT B: ROADS, TRANSPORT, AND STORMWATER

3.4.1 ROADS

To enhance mobility within the municipality, various measures are implemented to alleviate congestion and increase accessibility for residents, marginalised groups, tourists, students, and the economic and industrial sectors. This component functions as a strategic mechanism for expedited economic growth; roads also facilitate safety measures, including access to fire, emergency and disaster services; mobility for public transport and goods; and a secure environment for individuals utilising non-motorised transport or walking. The Stellenbosch Municipal area is experiencing developmental transitions, and designated initiatives will facilitate residential living and transportation. Consequently, the municipality's transport plans include the development of a sustainable road network, which entails constructing new roads to link existing ones and enhancing intersections, among other initiatives.

The municipality effectively addressed the flood-affected areas and the damage to transport infrastructure during the floods in June and September 2023. The incurred losses include eroding riverbanks, exposed and jeopardised building foundations, damaged and washed-away bridges, undermined roadways and river protection structures, and compromised stormwater systems. The damage assessed in the flood-affected regions exceeds R100 million. Nevertheless, the municipality promptly acted to stabilise and repair immediate needs, with subsequent plans for long-term restoration and improvement of the stormwater systems.

3.4.2 STRATEGIC TRANSPORT PLANNING

3.4.2.1 Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP)

The CITP presents the municipality's long-term transport vision and objectives, as well as the annual action plans and projects that would enable the municipality to realise its transport vision. The CITP will be synchronised with the annual updating of the IDP.

A current review (2023-2028) of the CITP represents the 5-yearly overhaul of the plan and requires, inter alia, that:

- Every aspect of the previous CITP must be re-examined to see if it is still up-to-date;
- The previous CITP is revised and updated where necessary, and relevant new aspects are added;
- An update of the Transport Register should be prepared;
- It reflects revisions of the municipality's SDF, Roads Master Plan, and NMT Master Plan;
- It provides a revised Public Transport Plan dealing with the restructuring of the public transport network of services; and
- It provides an update on progress made with previously proposed action plans and projects and proposes additional plans and projects.

The 2023-2028 review of the CITP has been finalised and approved by the Council in 2023.

3.4.3 TRANSPORT STUDIES

Recently concluded the following transport studies:

A Freight Strategy Study has also been concluded. This study assesses routes typically utilised by freight vehicles in, around, and through the Stellenbosch Municipal Area to develop a strategic freight network.

The municipality has concluded studies regarding the development of a business model for an **Inclusive Public Transport Service** that would serve people with disabilities in Stellenbosch.

3.4.4 TRANSPORT STUDIES CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Concept planning studies have been undertaken for proposed **Park-and-Ride Facilities** located on the outskirts of the urban area; the following studies are earmarked for the near future:

- Feasibility, undertake further design processes; determine institutional and other required arrangements;
- Determine the most appropriate operational model that would be associated with the park and ride facilities; and
- Determine the possible long-term phased implementation programme.

ATC Transport Studies are currently underway to ascertain the required levels of accessibility within the corridor, as well as the mobility requirements surrounding main roads. The ATC Transport Studies align with the approved ATC MSDF and guidelines by, among other things, promoting public transport and non-motorised transport (NMT) within the corridor; the compilation of a Public Transport Plan that sets out the incremental measures required to improve public transport services within the municipal area is currently underway. In line with the municipality's Transport Strategy and council resolution previously taken.

The municipality's approved CITP had highlighted the need for a **Public Transport Plan**. The objective of the Public Transport Plan is the integration of the public transport network and the integration of services and models of transport.

The compilation of the **Transport Plan** is currently underway. It includes studies, assessments and investigations on policy, strategy, the public transport network and public transport services. The plan will be used as a basis for rationalising and restructuring the public transport system, designing contracts for contracted services and the awarding of operating licences. Ultimately, the plan will propose measures for the improvement of public transport services in Stellenbosch.

3.4.5 PLANNING

The municipality approved its Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) Master Plan and Policy in 2022. The NMT Master Plan and Policy is a review, consolidation, and update of the NMT policy and NMT network and cycle plans, which were compiled in 2015.

The NMT Master Plan and Policy strive to promote and encourage alternative modes of transport, such as walking and cycling. They also aim to analyse the capacity of the current network, identify

current and future NMT needs, and recommend improvements that will ensure an effective NMT network.

The NMT Master Plan and Policy further strive to position NMT as a consistent long-term municipal priority. The strategic objective of the NMT Master Plan is the implementation of a coherent, logical, and integrated NMT network for Stellenbosch.

The municipality has approved its Sidewalk Accessibility Policy (2023), which aims to improve sidewalk management and strive towards a safe environment for all users. The policy puts procedures in place that would improve safety and make sidewalks more accessible and user-friendly for pedestrians.

The main road networks through Stellenbosch currently operate at capacity and at times beyond capacity, resulting in traffic congestion. Analysis of the road networks and assessments of the public transport operations and facilities are periodically carried out to identify shortcomings and opportunities for improvements. The municipality has approved its Road Master Plan (RMP) in 2022, which analyses the capacity of the current network and current and future needs and recommends infrastructure improvements that will aid in establishing an effective road network.

The municipality has compiled its Road Transport Safety Master Plan (RTSMP). The Road Transport Safety Master Plan is a review, consolidation, and update of the Transport Safety Master Plan (TSMP), which was compiled in 2015. The TSMP includes an audit of traffic safety interventions and identifies priority projects with low- to medium-cost engineering measures such as traffic calming, speed monitoring, roundabouts, etc., for implementation.

Extensive investigations, assessments, and analyses are undertaken when compiling master plans. The outputs of master planning are used to inform strategic plans, such as the CITP. Outputs from master plans also aid other municipal decision-making processes.

3.4.6 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND INTERSECTION UPGRADES

To reduce the effects of congestion, improve traffic flow, and increase traffic safety at intersections within Stellenbosch, various intersections were upgraded by the municipality through the Intersection Improvement Programme that commenced about 10 years ago.

The following improvements have been completed in the 2024/25 financial year:

- Construction of R44 / Voliere Intersection; and
- Construction of Phase 1 of the R44 / Webersvallei Road Intersection.

The following intersection and road upgrades are currently in various stages of planning and design:

- Lower Dorp Street and its intersection with Strand Road (R44) and Adam Tas (R310);
- Adam Tas and R44 / Alexander;
- Adam Tas and R44 / Merriman;
- Phase 2: R44 / Helshoogte;
- Dualling Bird Street between R44 and Kayamandi;
- R45 / Le Roux Street Intersection;
- Extension of Wilderbosch Road to Trumali;
- Techno-Park and Adam Tas Link Road;
- Minor Road Improvement, Klapmuts; and
- Road development at the Jamestown Schools precinct.

3.4.7 Road Reseal

During the 2024/25 financial year, the municipality resealed portions of the following:

Table 121: Road Rehabilitation

	Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (m2)
Franschhoek	Akademie	50	6.5	325
	Dirkie Uys	50	6	300
	Fabriek	234	7	1 638
	Anna Marie	139.84	5	699.2
		473.84		**2 962.2**
Stellenbosch	Terentaal	80	6.7	536
	Jan Fiskaal	150	6.7	1005
	Fisant	350	6.7	2345
	Dagbreek	350	6.7	2345
	Hospital	120	6.7	804
	Roux	123	6.7	824.10
	Omega	380	6.7	2 546
	Reyger	170	6.7	1139
	Uitsig	105	6.7	703.5
	Thiery	140	6.7	938
	Meerlust	165	6.7	1105.5
	Blumberg Drive	57	6.4	364.80
		2 190		**14 656**
	Total L(m) =	**2 663.84m**		**17 618.20**

3.4.8 Non-Motorised Transport (NMT)

In line with the municipality's NMT Master Plan, NMT infrastructure was rolled out and implemented to ensure the continuous expansion of the NMT network.

During the 2024/25 financial year, sidewalks were constructed along portions of the following roads:

Stellenbosch CBD and Surrounding:

- Merriman Avenue 250m
- Andringa Street 120m
- Banghoek Road 200m
- Bird Street 100m
- Dennesig Street 900m
- Paul Kruger Road 100m
- Hofman Road 300m

Total of NMT Upgrades: 1970m

3.4.9 Parking

The municipality embarked upon several interventions to improve the provision of parking in Stellenbosch CBD and Franschhoek. These interventions comprise the following:

- Reviewing and improving the parking management model and the leasing of parking areas for improved management of these facilities;
- It was completed in December 2024, and a new parking facility has been constructed in the Franschhoek central area. The new parking facility offers free parking for approximately 80 vehicles;
- To support businesses and improve parking availability in the central area. The municipality has implemented paid parking along the Main Road of Franschhoek; and
- Feasibility studies and associated works for the establishment of a possible public-private partnership (PPP) project to implement and manage a bulk parking facility in Stellenbosch.

3.4.10 TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Stellenbosch Municipality, in collaboration with Stellenbosch University, continues with research and development to establish a real-time traffic signal control system for Stellenbosch. A pilot project was also launched with one of the local technology companies, namely QUEBIT (in collaboration with SYNTELL), to implement and monitor the impact of synchronising the R44 southbound from Trumali Road to Annandale Rd. This research will assist in addressing everyday congestion through the application of Smart Transportation Technology, namely Traffic-Adaptive-Signal-Control (TASC). TASC refers to the real-time control of signalised intersections and enables the real-time adjustment of traffic signal timing to increase vehicle flows through the intersection, thereby reducing congestion.

During the 2024/25 financial year, traffic signal systems were upgraded, and devices were installed that would improve vehicle detection and protect the municipality's traffic signal infrastructure via the installation of SMARTLOCK underground chambers at the following intersections:

- R310 Adam Tas Road and Vredenburg Road (Install SMARTLOCK Chambers);
- R310 Adam Tas Road and Devon Valley Road (install SMARTLOCK Chambers);
- R310 Adam Tas Road and Oude Libertas Road (installed SMARTLOCK Chambers);
- R310 Helshoogte and Cluver Street (install Ai Tricams);
- R44 and R304 (install Ai Traficams);
- R44 Strand Road and R310 Adam Tas Road (install Ai Traficams); and
- R44 and Technopark Road (install Ai Traficams).

During the 2024/25 financial year, the following traffic signal upgrades (traffic signal controllers were upgraded from Movac 4 to the latest MX technology, including signal head replacement and Traficams installations) were done at the following listed sites that were transferred from the Western Cape Government, Department of Infrastructure, to Stellenbosch Municipality:

- R44 and R101 (Klapmuts);
- R304 and Bottelary Road;
- R310 and Annandale; and
- R310 and Vlottenburg.

3.4.11 PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

During the 2024/25 financial year, pedestrian crossings were implemented.

- Tarentaal Road — 1x raised pedestrian crossing
- Mjanda Street (Ikhaya Primary) — 1x raised pedestrian crossing
- George Blake Road — 1x convert speedhump to raised pedestrian crossing
- Lang Street — 1x raised pedestrian crossing

3.4.12 TRAFFIC CALMING IMPLEMENTATION

During the 2024/25 financial year, traffic calming interventions were implemented along the following roads:

Franschhoek
- Dirkie Uys Street — 1x speedhump

Groendal
- Lavender Street — 1x speedhump
- Beau Coup De'leau Street — 1x speedhump

Kylemore
- Williams Street — 1x speedhump

Kayamandi
- Snake Valley — 1x speedhump
- Zone O — 2x speedhump

Onder Papegaaiberg
- Fisant Street — 1x speedhump

Klapmuts
- Cloete Street — 1x speedhump
- Cornelius Street — 1x speedhump
- Coronation Street — 3x speedhump

3.4.13 BRIDGES

The Distillery Road Bridge crosses the Plankenbrug River and is located on the western edge of Stellenbosch, near the point where Adam Tas Road / R310 crosses the railway line that was completed in 2023.

The construction of a new bridge on the Lanquedoc Access Road over the Dwars River would better serve the needs of the Lanquedoc community; included as part of the project is the upgrading of the bridge and access road and the implementation of improved NMT facilities.

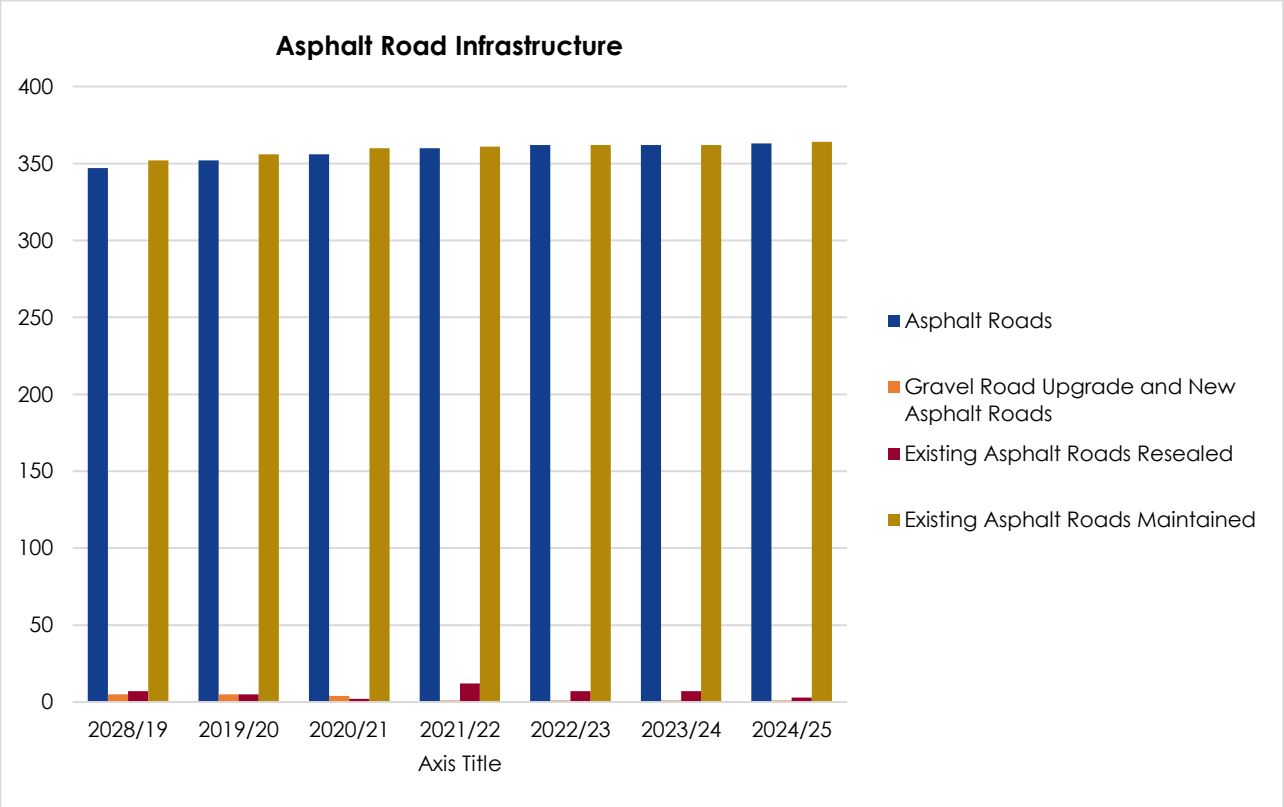
Two culvert bridges over the La Cotte River on Akademie and Dirkie Uys Streets, Franschhoek, that incurred damage during the September 2023 flood, have been reconstructed. Planning, designs and environmental processes are underway for the construction of three pedestrian bridges over the

Stiebeuel River in Mooiwater, Langrug, and Groendal that incurred damage during the September 2023 flood.

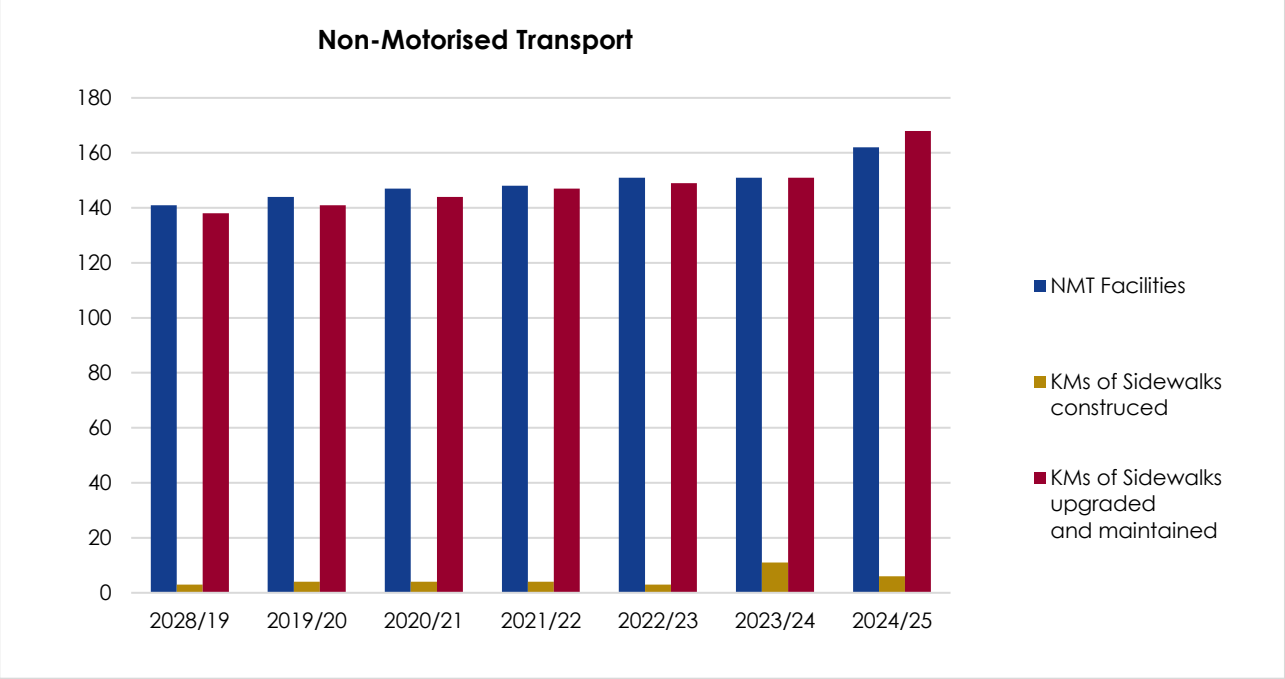
3.4.14 ROADS STATISTICS

The following graphs provide an overview of the total kilometres of road infrastructure and non-motorised transport from 2018/19 until 2024/25.

Graph 16: Asphalt Road Infrastructure



Graph 17: Non-Motorised Transport



Stellenbosch and Franschhoek were severely impacted by the June and September floods of 2023. A national disaster was declared for the September 2023 floods in the Franschhoek area, where the banks of the Steibeuel River were washed away, and the La Cotte River burst its banks, causing significant flooding and damage to roads, bridges, and private property in the central area.

The municipality had submitted applications and successfully received funding for twelve (12) short- and medium-term projects where municipal infrastructure had incurred flood damage. Extensive hydrological studies and assessments were carried out to investigate and propose interventions required to respond to flood damage and propose interventions that would increase future flood resilience. The short- and medium-term flood response projects comprise the reconstruction of damaged bridges, riverbanks, and roadways. Most short- and medium-term repair and rehabilitation projects, such as the Dirkie Uys and Akademie Street bridge reconstruction projects, are now complete.

The National Flood Disaster declared in September 2023 led to the commissioning of an extensive hydrological study and assessment. These assessments also proposed interventions that would increase future flood resilience in the Franschhoek area. Strategies for future flood resilience for the Franschhoek area have been defined and comprise the following:

- Upgrading infrastructure (municipal and private) to increase the capacity of the river system running through the centre of town; and
- Widening portions of the river, formalising berms to prevent overtopping / breaches.

Dennesig's Streets Undergo Major Transformation to Pedestrian-Friendly Zone

The streets of Dennesig are being reshaped by the municipality to prioritise pedestrians and cyclists over cars, transforming the area into a safer and more welcoming space for students and residents alike. The municipality has approved several transport projects for Dennesig, financed by development contributions, aimed at shifting the neighbourhood toward a more walkable, environmentally friendly model.

Image 12: Dennesig's Street Upgrade



These developments encompass the introduction of "woonerfs," a Dutch-inspired street design that prioritises communal spaces for all users. Rather than implementing dedicated lanes for motor vehicles, the woonerf model incorporates continuous paved surfaces, street furniture, and greenery that inherently prioritise pedestrian circulation and discourage high-speed driving. This design fosters a sense of community and advocates for non-motorised transportation as the principal mode of mobility.

Image 13: Transformation of Dennesig Street to a woonerf



The improvements extend beyond Dennesig's immediate area, enhancing connectivity throughout the town. New pedestrian sidewalks and cycle lanes are being constructed along Banhoek Road, Andringa Street, and Merriman Avenue, with a new raised pedestrian crossing planned for Bird Street. These projects will create a seamless link between Dennesig and Stellenbosch Central, enabling residents and students to walk or bike with ease and safety.

Image 14: External improvements to Bird Street and the implementation of pedestrian crossings



Construction for these transformative projects began in August 2024, and the municipality has scheduled their completion for the end of 2025, signalling a new era for Dennesig and a model for sustainable urban living.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Roads, Transport, and Stormwater Services** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 122: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Roads, Transport and Stormwater Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	33 974	34 755	-2.30%
Bridge Assessment and Design	12 286	11 990	2.41%
River Rehabilitation Implementation	6 142	5 593	8.93%
Adhoc Reconstruction of Roads (WC024)	4 665	4 656	0.18%
Public Transport Facilities (Taxi Ranks) Adhoc Upgrades	5 388	4 313	19.95%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Roads and Stormwater has spent 98% of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Roads, Stormwater, Transport, and Traffic Engineering as at 30 June 2025.

Table 123: Total number of employees in the Department: Roads, Stormwater, Transport and Traffic Engineering

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	3	2	1	33.3
9 – 13	21	19	2	9.5
4 – 8	41	32	9	21.9
3 – 0	40	37	3	7.5
Total	**106**	**91**	**15**	**14.1**

3.5 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, ASSET MANAGEMENT AND SYSTEMS AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

The Department: Asset Management and Wayleaves, Development Services and Project Management Unit (PMU) are responsible for technical information management, asset management, wayleave management, development services, and project / programme management in the Directorate: Infrastructure Services. The department continued to provide operational services in terms of wayleave applications, building plan assessments, land use applications, and project management.

The PMU Section spent R23 million of its capital budget in the 2024/25 financial year on various ongoing projects aimed at providing basic services to informal settlement areas and serviced sites to qualifying beneficiaries. This equated to an overall PMU department expenditure of 98.5%.

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Section: Development Services facilitated the approval of land use applications and building plans, which led to a development contribution revenue of R28 million excl. VAT (cash payments). This revenue can be used on bulk infrastructure engineering projects to create capacity to accommodate further development and broaden the municipal income base

in terms of property rates and taxes.

In the same financial year, the Wayleave Management Section generated a total revenue of R851 934 through the facilitation and management of over 316 standard wayleave applications and 104 emergency wayleave applications, respectively. The sub-section continues to monitor safety and ensure the protection of municipal infrastructure services.

3.5.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

Within the municipality, the Project Management Unit (PMU) dedicates itself to managing capital infrastructure projects. The unit is responsible for providing support to municipal departments to manage capital projects throughout the various stages of the project's life cycle, namely, initiation, planning, execution, monitoring, and closure. These projects included the construction of new services and houses, the provision of basic services to informal settlements, bulk infrastructure projects, and municipal facility projects.

In addition to the management of the above-mentioned function, the PMU is also responsible for functions that include:

- Development, maintenance, and improvement of project management systems, procedures, and processes for the life cycle of implementing infrastructure projects;
- Rendering specialised lifecycle project management services for all types of infrastructure projects;
- Management of cross-functional projects in conjunction with relevant departments;
- Engagement with departments in the medium- to long-term planning and budgeting of capital projects;
- Assisting with the compilation of the long-term budget for the Directorate;
- Management and reporting on infrastructure implementation projects; and
- Management of Grant Funding programmes (CAPEX / RSEP / ISUP / HSDG and IUDG).

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Project Management Unit managed capital projects with a combined budget of R116 100 000 excl. VAT. The department spent a total of R107 946 150 000 excluding VAT. Therefore, the PMU registered a total average expenditure of 93% across its total project **allocation within the 2024/25 financial year. This included a total IUDG expenditure of R62 301 000, including VAT**, which was 100% of the IUDG allocation. This excludes all the operational expenditure that the PMU managed and implemented during the 2024/25 financial year.

The PMU project managed the following projects for internal and external directorates during the 2024/25 financial year:

- Franschhoek Mooiwater 236;
- Housing Projects (Social housing planning);
- Kayamandi: Zone O (711), Housing Development;
- Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch;
- New Reservoir and Pipeline: Vlottenburg;
- Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe;
- Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land;
- Upgrade Stellenbosch Library;
- Calcutta Memorial Park;
- Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries;
- Fire Station – Jamestown;

- Ida's Valley Housing Project, Erf 9445 Oak Tree Village (Gap Housing Project);
- Special Pedestrian Routes; and
- The Consultant Roster BSM 50/23 and Container Tender BSM 60/25.

The project management unit provided numerous departments with project management assistance and engineering advice throughout the year, as it aims to assist all departments that request additional services or advice.

Herewith is a brief overview of the highlights of major multi-year projects that were managed by PMU during the 2024/25 financial year:

3.5.1.1 Erf 3229: Mooiwater – Dam Rehab and TRA Franschhoek

The project aimed to create a temporary relocation site for families impacted by the planned dam rehabilitation at Langrug Informal Settlement. The selected location, Erf 3229, a previous illegal dumping site, was rehabilitated through an identified capital project completed by the PMU department. According to municipal studies, the development of a decanting site was deemed feasible. The project involved servicing approximately 219 sites with essential utilities, including water, sanitation, electrification, and TRAs. The project has been completed, relocating 219 families from dire conditions within the Langrug Dam to the new enhanced service sites with top structures at ERF 3229. The total contract value of the project, including the TOP structures, was R30.5 million excluding VAT. The families from the dam were successfully relocated in July 2025.

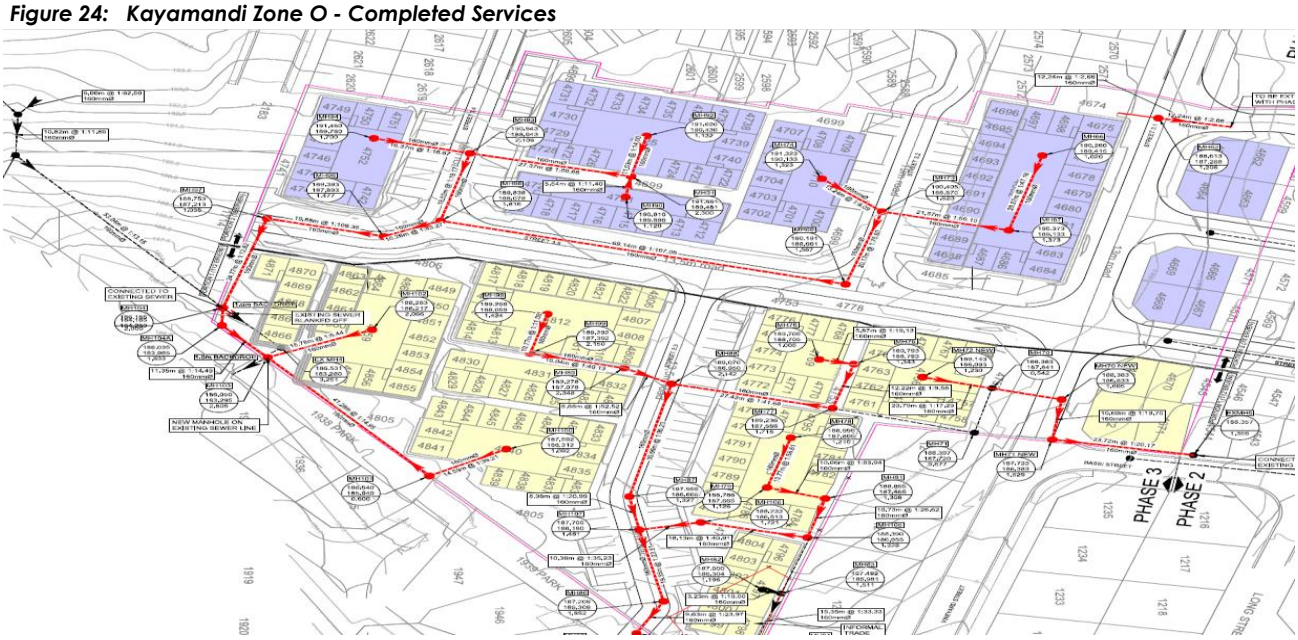
Image 15: Erf 3229: Mooiwater - Dam Rehabilitation and TRA Franschhoek




3.5.1.2 Kayamandi: Zone O

This project is designed to provide 711 service sites in Zone 0, Kayamandi. The project is divided into three phases of construction. The first phase of service sites, known as phase 3, was completed in October 2024. This included 178 service sites for future top structures. The work carried out included bulk earthworks for the preparation of the top structures; construction of urban roads and stormwater management; water and wastewater reticulation services; electrical services; ducts; and related ancillary services. The next phase of the project is for the construction of the top structures (house units), with procurement of the contractor scheduled to commence in September 2025, for 170 structures.

Figure 24: Kayamandi Zone O - Completed Services



3.5.1.3 Upgrades to municipal ECD facilities

The municipal manager has identified the upgrading of municipal facilities used by private Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres as a priority project, with funding allocated accordingly.

The project is financed through the Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR) and the Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG). Due to funding constraints, the initial estimate of R22 million for the improvement of five facilities led to a reduction in the scope of work.

This adjustment was made to focus on addressing high-priority risks identified during the condition assessment stage. The project is currently in the procurement stage for the appointment of a contractor.

Image 16: Upgrading of Municipal ECD Facilities





3.5.1.4 Calcutta Memorial Park

The project is in the implementation stage of phase 1. Upon completion of the 4 phases, the project will yield 40 000 gravesites. The cost to implement the entire project is estimated at R196 million, excluding VAT.

The contractor for phase 1 is Umzali Civils. They were appointed in January 2025 to implement the first phase of the project, with the project construction value of R59 649 667.15.

The consultant is currently busy with the draft tender document for the second phase, which will include buildings, fencing, landscaping and ICT infrastructure.

The images below present the Calcutta Memorial Park – Construction phase and the access road.

Image 17: Construction phase and access road of the Calcutta Memorial Park



3.5.1.5 Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Bulk Sewer and Associated Infrastructure

The municipality's objective with this project is to expand bulk sewer services to augment the capacity of the existing municipal infrastructure and accommodate both current and future development within Vlottenburg and surrounding areas.

Master planning studies undertaken by the municipality identified the need for new and expanded bulk sewer infrastructure to support the growing Digtebij/Vlottenburg community. In response, the

project was initiated, and it entails the construction of a 1.2 km, 315 mm diameter bulk sewer main, together with associated ancillary works. The scope comprised civil works, including the installation of new bulk sewer pipelines, micro-tunnelling, and integration of the new infrastructure into the existing Vlottenburg (sewer) Pump Station system. The works were scheduled for completion within an eight (8)-month construction programme during the 2024/25 financial year. The contractor was appointed in August 2024, and construction was completed in June 2025 with a total cost of R14 million, including design and construction supervision. The two figures below provide a locality and alignment overview of the project, along with selected photographs captured during the construction phase.

Figure 25: Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer



Image 18: Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer construction phase



3.5.1.6 Vlottenburg New Reservoir and Pipeline

Phase one of this project is now 100% complete. This phase involved the demolition of the existing 200-kilolitre Skoonheid circular reservoir and the construction of a new 3-megalitre (ML) reinforced concrete rectangular reservoir, complete with concrete chambers, pipework, and specialised fittings. Additionally, a new 200-kilolitre reinforced concrete sump with a pump station and pump rooms was constructed, along with two new water mains. The project also included the removal of

an existing asbestos cement pipeline along Polkadraai Road, the construction of a new 10-megalitre reinforced concrete reservoir, and the installation of renewable energy sources, electrical, and control cabling. Further works included the installation of stormwater management systems, as well as the construction of new access roads, parking areas, and high-security perimeter fences around the reservoirs.

Phase two of the project is currently in the design stage. This phase will involve connecting a new water main to the Phase 1 infrastructure and extending the network to a new pump station that will be built at Onder-Papegaaiberg, adjacent to the existing reservoir. The construction tender for Phase 2 is expected to be advertised within the current financial year.

Image 19: Vlottenburg New Reservoir and Pipeline



3.5.1.7 Construction of the Stellenbosch 10ml Reservoir, Bulk Water Supply, and Associated Works

The project was initiated as part of a master planning study in response to the significant growth experienced in the northern suburbs of Stellenbosch. To support this expansion, the municipality is investing in the upgrading of its bulk water supply network.

The scope of works includes the construction of a new 154 ℓ/s pump station, a 10 Mℓ reservoir, and a bulk water supply pipeline. This infrastructure will enable the transfer of water from the existing Papegaaiberg Reservoir to the new Stellenbosch Reservoir, which will be situated above the Kayamandi area, thereby strengthening water service delivery to the rapidly growing northern region of Stellenbosch. The overall project investment is R170 million from initiation to completion. The first figure below illustrates the project locality and provides an overview of the alignment, extending from the Onder Papegaaiberg area through to the northern side of Kayamandi.

The project is currently seven (7) months into the scheduled twenty (20) month construction programme and is anticipated to reach completion by September 2026. Although the total estimated project duration of construction is eighteen (18) months, it is classified as a multi-year project, with construction commencing in the 2024/25 financial year. The second figure below in this *section provides photographs of the construction works' progress thus far.*

Figure 26: Area of Construction of the Stellenbosch 10ml Reservoir, Bulk Water Supply, and Associated Works

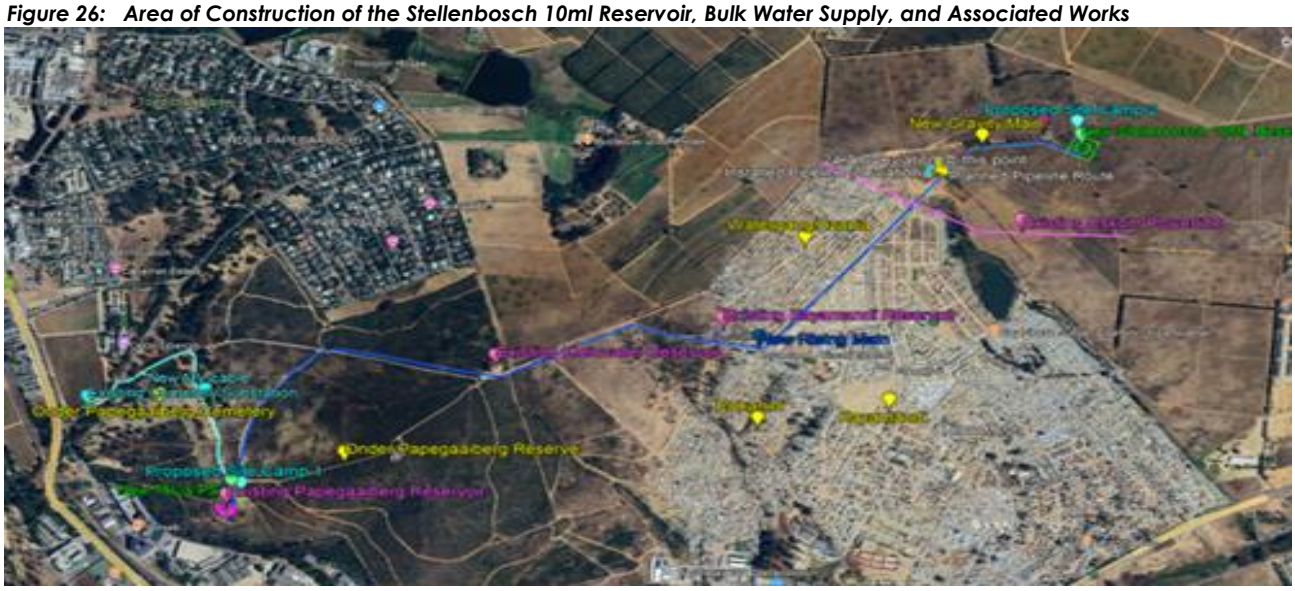


Image 20: Construction progress of the Stellenbosch 10ml Reservoir, Bulk Water Supply, and Associated Works





3.5.1.8 Construction of New Cells and Associated Infrastructure at Stellenbosch Landfill

The Stellenbosch Municipality owns and operates the Stellenbosch Landfill, which currently comprises three cells that have reached capacity (i.e., cells 1, 2 and 3). The Waste Management Department aims to deliver a new landfill cell (cell 4), including all related civil works and containment systems for the Stellenbosch Municipality. The project was divided into two phases, individually due to the existing Eskom transmission line crossing the site.

Phase 1:

Phase 1 comprises all the work required for the completion and handover of cells 4A and 4C, along with access roads, services, site security, the main office building, the weighbridge office, and the ablutions container. Phase 1 was completed during July 2024 and handed over to the Waste Management department. The completed work included a portion of the new landfill cell (4A and C), a shared office facility, access roads, a container staging area, a leachate management system, a contaminated water management system, a contaminated water dam, stormwater drainage, water and sewer reticulation, the relocation of the existing weighbridge, and the installation of an additional weighbridge along with its office.

Image 21: Stellenbosch Landfill - Construction of New Assets





Phase 2:

Phase 2 comprises the extension of Cell 4B, which is currently under the existing Eskom transmission lines. The procurement of a consultant to complete the remaining part of Cell 4 was accomplished during January 2025. The design stage, as well as the tender document for construction, was completed. Construction for this next phase is planned to commence during the 2025/26 financial year.

Image 22: Stellenbosch Landfill - Phase 2




Installation of Landfill Gas Extraction and Flaring Infrastructure at the Stellenbosch Landfill

The landfill gas extraction system was completed during May 2025 as part of the closure of the existing cells, as well as the operation of the new cell. The primary objective is to collect landfill gas and use it. For the initial phase, gas will be flared, and the second phase will be to use the gas to generate power, should this be viable.

The scope of this contract is for the civil works and the mechanical and electrical works for the installation of a landfill gas collection and flaring system, including landfill gas wells, a network of buried HDPE gas collection piping, the installation of condensate traps, and the installation of condensate pumping chambers and a flaring compound.

Image 23: Gas to energy project







Upgrades to the Plein Street Stellenbosch Public Library

The municipality embarked on the upgrade project of the Stellenbosch Public Library with a clear vision to transform the historic library into a modern, accessible, and dynamic hub that meets the evolving needs of the 21st-century community. Libraries are no longer merely collection spaces; they are vibrant learning centres, information hubs, and crucial spaces for resource sharing. This project is paramount to ensure the Stellenbosch Library remains a cornerstone of community engagement and lifelong learning for all residents within its extensive service area. The oldest library in Stellenbosch, housed within a significant heritage building and serving the entire Stellenbosch Central, Franschhoek, Groendal, and surrounding rural farming communities. Its modernisation is crucial for its continued relevance and accessibility. Various aspects of the upgrade have made significant progress, laying the groundwork for a truly transformative facility.

The initial phases have concentrated on obtaining compliance reports, which include structural assessments, universal access, partial electrical upgrades, and the finalisation of the design. ICT requirements. However, the unique nature of this project, specifically its location within a heritage building, has presented complexities that have impacted the initial budget and timeline.

Image 24: Stellenbosch Public Library Upgrade







The Establishment of a Fire Station in Jamestown, Stellenbosch

The Stellenbosch Municipality's fire department is experiencing significant pressure to respond promptly within designated travel times to ensure timely attendance at emergencies, in accordance with SANS 10090:2003. The designated location for the proposed fire station was identified at the Jamestown Sports Field, which is zoned as Private Open Space with permitted use for outdoor sports. The subdivision area designated for use must be rezoned to the Utility Services Zone, which, by definition, permits authority use, including a fire station. The appointment of a consultant for all phases of the project was completed in November 2024. The planning phase for rezoning the athletics pitch at Jamestown has been finalised, and the land-use planning application has been submitted to Stellenbosch Municipality for approval. During the planning phase, the municipality finalised the design and floor plan of the proposed fire station.

Image 25: Jamestown Fire Station



Despite only having three (3) project managers in the department, the PMU department has received numerous requests to assist directorates in managing various CAPEX projects. The current structure makes provision for assistant project managers, and the request was submitted to fill these vacancies in the new financial year. It is evident from the new CAPEX budget that the positions must be filled to spend the CAPEX budget, especially the IUDG allocated to the municipality.

Despite all the highlights, some challenges were identified in the department.

Table 124: PMU Challenges

Service Area	Challenge	Actions to address
PMU	Dependence on other departments to meet the CAPEX budget allocated to PMU.	The planning of projects must be aligned to meet final project objectives— community and external stakeholder engagement.
PMU	Criteria for grant reporting to provincial and national departments.	Appointment of additional staff to assist with grant reporting.
PMU	Response time of internal departments to meet project outputs that cause delays on active projects.	Internal departments are to remain the project owners of CAPEX projects.

3.5.2 ASSET MANAGEMENT AND WAYLEAVES

The Asset Management and Wayleave Unit is a dual-function unit within the Infrastructure Directorate, and its functions are concerned with the financial and physical accountability of all infrastructure assets (Asset Management). The other function (Wayleave Management) seeks to ensure protection (from damage, loss, etc.) of all existing infrastructure assets / services through regular inspections and monitoring of all works conducted on and around the municipality's assets. Additionally, this function aids in the documentation of internal (municipal-owned) and external services or assets that are located within the road reserve of the municipal land.

This unit seeks to optimise municipal infrastructure management to support the current Strategic Focus Area 5: Good Governance and Compliance. As one of the largest economies nationally, the greater Stellenbosch area and municipality are significant providers of services. The difficult task that infrastructure asset management addresses is deciding what to do, when, where, and for whose benefit. Enhanced infrastructure capabilities also augment the achievement of the other four Strategic Focus Areas, i.e., 1: Valley of Possibility, 2: Green and Sustainable Valley, 3: Safe Valley, and 4: Dignified Living.

Municipalities are not only responsible for the provision of essential engineering services that include potable water supply, sanitation, electricity reticulation, the provision of roads and stormwater, and solid waste collection and disposal, but also for housing and shared community assets like cemeteries, parks, sports grounds, libraries, etc. While municipalities also have obligations towards governance, community safety and health, and development services, the success or failure of a municipality is substantially measured by the availability and quality of infrastructure services. Therefore, a municipality operates as an asset-intensive business.

The unit strives to comply with the recently introduced Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) standard for local governments, which focuses attention on asset management. Additionally, this unit ensures compliance with the issued National Treasury asset management practices and reporting requirements. These requirements include identifying, componentising, valuing, and tracking the health of the municipal-owned assets; establishing programmes; providing resources to care for those assets; and reporting the status of existing and new assets for sustainable development.

During the 2024/25 financial year, condition assessments were done on the RTS (Roads, Transport and Stormwater) assets via a physical verification assessment of assets with an expected useful life of less than 5 years. The outcome of the report confirmed that the verified assets are generally in satisfactory condition. In the instance where assets were in poor condition, the municipality had already allocated funding to rehabilitate the infrastructure to increase their expected useful life and improve their conditions.

The department also obtained the information on 11 projects that were completed during the 2024/25 financial year for unbundling and inclusion in the Financial Asset Register. Unbundling allows municipalities to componentise assets, meaning each part of an infrastructure asset (e.g., pipes, valves, and pumps in a water system) is recorded separately. This ensures compliance with GRAP 17, which requires detailed asset identification, valuation, and depreciation tracking.

Below is the list of Infrastructure Services projects that were completed and unbundled during the 2024/25 financial year:

Table 125: List of Completed Unbundled Projects

List of Completed Unbundled Projects	
Department	**Projects**
Electrical Services	Electricity Network: Pniël
Electrical Services	Laterra Substation
Electrical Services	Replace Control Panels 66 kV and Circuit Breakers
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236
Water and Wastewater Services: Water	Bulk Water Supply Pipeline and Reservoir - Jamestown
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Franschhoek Sewer Network Upgrade (Langrug / Mooiwater)
Water and Wastewater Services: Sanitation	Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Calming Projects: Implementation
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Management Improvement Programme
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Control: Installation and Upgrading of Traffic Signals and Associated Components
Traffic Engineering	Traffic Signal Management System

The collective value of the municipality's infrastructure assets, installed mainly in the public road reserve and on other municipal land, amounts to a considerable value. The Wayleave department manages permissions for work within municipal land, especially in public road reserves, to protect infrastructure and ensure coordinated development.

This unit strives to continuously improve its functions and systems to provide better and more efficient support to the internal departments and the public. The Wayleave policy is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure compliance with all other relevant Council-approved policies. Through these continuous improvement goals, this unit has improved its overall efficiency in wayleave management to over 96% in the 2024/25 financial year.

The table below provides a summary of the functional statistics of the Wayleave applications.

Table 126: Wayleave Applications

Wayleaves (WL)Activity	2024/25 FY												FY Totals and Rates (%)	Averages per Month
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		
Number of **Standard** WL Applications **Received**	35	34	20	17	39	0	20	39	25	26	38	23	**316**	**26**
Number of **Emergency** WL Applications **Received**	16	8	4	19	10	0	6	11	8	9	8	5	**104**	**9**
Number of **Standard** Wayleave Applications **Finalised** (Approved/ Refused/ Cancelled)	34	30	19	17	35	0	20	38	25	26	38	23	**305**	**25**
Number of **Standard** Wayleave Applications	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	**6**	**1**

Wayleaves (WL)Activity	2024/25 FY												FY Totals and Rates (%)	Averages per Month
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		
Cancelled and Refused														
Number of Wayleave Finalised **Within 30 Days from Date of Application**	30	12	14	13	31	0	19	24	13	11	23	16	**206**	**17**
Number of Wayleave Finalised **Beyond 30 Days** from Date of Application	4	18	5	4	4	0	1	14	12	15	15	7	**99**	**8**
Number of **Standard** Wayleave Not **Finalised Yet**	1	4	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**11**	**1**
% Finalised Standard Wayleaves	*97%*	*88%*	*95%*	*100%*	*90%*	*0%*	*100%*	*97%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*97%*	*97%*
% Cancelled and Refused Wayleaves	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*10%*	*0%*	*4%*	*0%*	*5%*	*4%*	*2%*	*2%*
% Standard Wayleave Not Finalised (Target = 00%)	*3%*	*12%*	*5%*	*0%*	*10%*	*0%*	*0%*	*3%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*3%*	*3%*
% Standard Wayleave Finalised Within 30 Days of Application (Target = 80%)	*86%*	*35%*	*70%*	*76%*	*79%*	*0%*	*95%*	*62%*	*52%*	*42%*	*61%*	*70%*	*65%*	*65%*

The table below summarises the challenges of the department:

Table 3: Asset Management and Wayleave Challenges

Service Area	Challenge	Actions to address
Asset Management	Dependence on other departments to submit unbundling information	Regular engagements with project owners to obtain information on time
Asset Management	Regulatory requirements of the National Government that must be adhered to	Appointment of critical staff

3.5.3 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Section: Development Services is a section within the municipality that is responsible for managing the approval of engineering services and the implementation stages of all new developments in the municipality to ensure that the impact on municipal services and the environment is adequately and responsibly mitigated. Additionally, this section is required to facilitate development to promote economic growth, stimulate job creation, expand the municipal revenue stream (Development Contributions (DCs) and new property rates), and ensure development contributes to the achievement of the strategic goals of the municipality, using the following activities:

- The approval of new developments and the monitoring and control of engineering projects implemented by developers;
- Provides ongoing technical support and guidance to ensure responsible and successful development;
- Plan, organise, coordinate, and control the activities, procedures, and outcomes associated with the evaluation and approval of land use and building plan applications, as well as the calculation and coordination of bulk infrastructure development charges;
- Plan, organise, coordinate, and control the activities, procedures, and outcomes associated with the engineering side of the rate clearance applications;
- Manages the implementation of specific developments and development contribution-linked infrastructure projects to ensure capacity for new developments; and
- Develops and provides input into strategic documents, policies, and guidelines related to the engineering aspects of development.

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Section: Development facilitated the approval of land-use applications and building plans, which led to a DC revenue of R28 million excluding VAT (cash payments). This revenue can be used on bulk infrastructure engineering projects to create capacity to accommodate further development and broaden the municipal income base in terms of property rates and taxes.

Over and above the DCs generated in terms of cash payments, infrastructure upgrades in lieu of DCs to the value of R 27.4 million excluding VAT has been completed in 2024/25, and infrastructure upgrades in lieu of DCs to the value of R 15.7 million, excluding VAT, have been completed in 2024/25.
The images below depict some of the projects for the 2024/25 financial year, some of which are still ongoing. All amounts stated are excluding VAT:

Image 26: Upgrading of R44 / Hendrickse Street (Cloetesville)



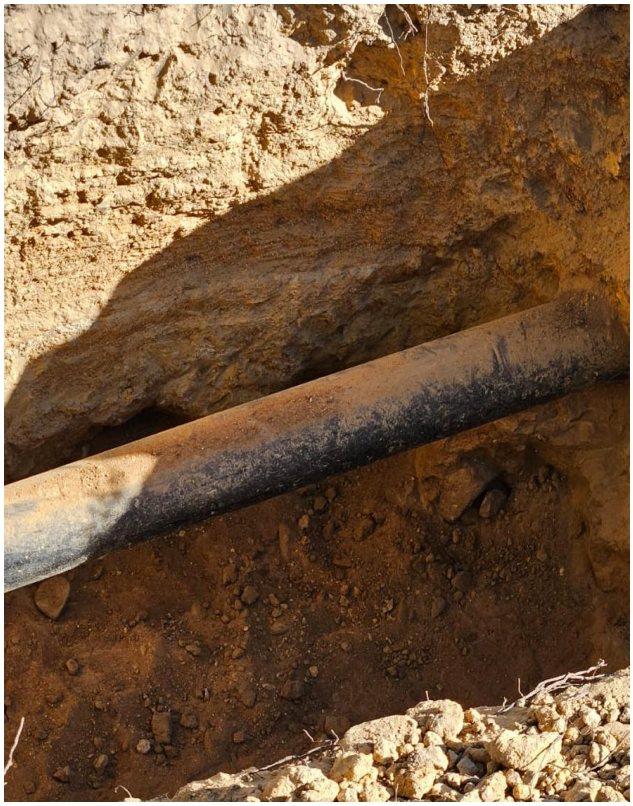
Image 27: Dennesig Transport and NMT Project (Stellenbosch CBD)



Image 28: R44 / Webersvallei Road Dedicated left turn lane (Jamestown)



Image 29: Kleinweide water upgrade (Die Weides, Stellenbosch)





To provide more perspective on the above, the monthly and annual applications are summarised in the table below:

Table 127: Building Plans and Land Use Applications

Activity	2024/25												Total
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Minor Building Plans: Received	93	129	92	99	86	85	27	187	116	102	85	117	1 217
Building Plans: Commented on within 10- days	83	114	80	83	86	71	27	144	108	94	72	111	1073
% within the deadline (target = 60%)	90%	87%	87%	84%	100%	84%	100%	77%	93%	92%	85%	95%	88%
Major Building Plans: Received	5	2	8	9	11	8	0	0	8	4	6	4	65
Building Plans: Commented on within 20 days	3	0	6	4	9	5	0	0	6	0	3	3	39
% within the deadline (target = 60%)	60%	0%	75%	44%	82%	63%	-	-	75%	0%	50%	75%	60%
Land-use Applications: Received	21	19	22	20	18	7	8	6	14	17	20	21	193
Land-use Applications: Commented on within 30 days	19	18	17	17	16	6	3	4	14	14	19	19	166
% within the deadline (target = 60%)	90%	95%	77%	85%	89%	86%	38%	67%	100%	82%	95%	90%	86%

Table 128: DC Challenges

Service Area	Challenge	Actions to address
Development	Dependence on other service departments to meet service delivery targets.	Vacancies and capacity constraints in other service departments have a negative effect on response times to development.
Development	Developers often face challenges in DC calculations, particularly when it comes to the use of DC on Provincial Roads.	Problematic areas in the DC Policy need to be addressed. Investigate the Provincial Roads DCs aspect in 2025-26. The consultant's tender expires in June 2026, and a new tender needs to be awarded.
Development	Shortfalls on DC projects funded by developers.	The mechanism of dealing with this scenario must be thoroughly investigated and formulated to ensure compliance with all relevant legislation. Appointed DC consultants to assist with this project in 2025/26. Engagement with other Municipalities on this topic will also provide valuable insight
Development	DCs payable by schools, ECDs, churches, and other social institutions are problematic for the developers of these facilities, frequently stating that they render the school, etc., unfeasible. This has a domino effect if the school / social facility is not built because the underlying social issue cannot be addressed.	The latest DC Policy provides relief on DCs for schools, based on the Quintile rating of the school. Other social institutions must still apply to the Council for a DC reduction.
Development	Opportunity: Compare road upgrades vs. NMT upgrades in terms of impact and return on investment.	The outcomes of the Dennesig NMT upgrade project need to be scientifically measured once the project is completed to ascertain the value created by spending DCs on NMT upgrades vs. traditional road upgrades.

3.6 COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.6.1 SPATIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Spatial planning is a high-level planning process that is inherently integrative and strategic; it considers a wide range of factors and concerns and addresses the uniquely spatial aspects of those concerns.

The actions of spatial planning aim to:

- Enable a vision and consistent direction for the future of the municipal area based on evidence, local distinctiveness, and community-derived objectives;
- Translate this vision and direction into a set of policies, priorities, programmes, and land allocations together with the public sector resources to deliver them;
- Create a framework for private investment and regeneration that promotes economic, environmental, and social well-being; and
- Coordinate and deliver the public-sector components of this vision with other agencies and processes to ensure implementation.

In essence, it entails more than land use management; it provides a key role in providing a long-term spatial framework for development and coordinating policies across sectors - referred to as the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) in the municipal context. By so doing, effective spatial planning helps to avoid duplication efforts by the government and can assist in the coordination of sectoral policies to ensure maximum positive impact from the investment of resources to achieve the spatial vision agreed to by all stakeholders.

3.6.1.1 Stellenbosch's Integrative Spatial – and Infrastructure Planning Approach

One of the contributing factors to the lack of spatial transformation is that strategic policy seldom leads the implementation agenda of municipalities. Ideally, the infrastructure and built environment programmes of municipalities should align with the spatial objectives of the MSDF, which is the 20-year plan for the management of the physical growth and development of the municipality. The MSDF, as the strategic and integrative spatial planning policy outlines the municipality's agenda to its service directorates, ensuring that their sector plans, programmes, and projects are grounded in a sound common spatial logic, whilst the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF), the Municipality's capital planning framework over the 10-year planning horizon, enables specific arrangements for prioritisation, mobilising, sequencing, and implementing public and private infrastructural and land development investment ensuring maximum positive impact from the investment of scarce resources as agreed to by all stakeholders are achieved, while ensuring financial sustainability.

The need for all municipalities to have SDFs and CEFs as core components of their IDPs has been a legislative requirement for the past 24 years, since the implementation of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA). Over the past 24 years, the understanding of the importance of MSDFs has improved. In this period three further pieces of legislation have been introduced, namely the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2014) (SPLUMA), the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act No. 3 of 2014) (LUPA), and the Stellenbosch Municipality Land Use Planning By-law (2023), which have further clarified the role and importance of MSDFs. Specifically, these legislations have provided further needed detail on the

content of the MSDFs and the administrative processes to be followed for review, amendment, and adoption of MSDFs.

Given that the MSA makes it clear that an MSDF (including CEF) is a core component of an IDP, it follows that the process requirements prescribed by the MSA in respect of an IDP must apply to an MSDF. In the case of the Stellenbosch Municipality, the Council approved the commencement of the proposed review and amendment process of the MSDF (2019) and the CEF (2021) to achieve strategic, spatial, and financial alignment and to enable the coordination of policies within the municipality. In doing so, an integrative strategic, spatial, and financial planning approach was followed to avoid the duplication of efforts and to ensure maximum positive impact from the investment of resources, with specific consideration to the adoption of the catalytic projects as approved in the Adam Tas Corridor Local Area Spatial Development Framework, 2022 (ATC LASDF). This resulted in a reviewed and amended MSDF and CEF, which was supported and adopted at a Council Meeting dated 27 June 2023.

The final adopted IDP/MSDF/CEF were incorporated and adopted within the 2022-2027 IDP on 30 October 2023 (further referred to as the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF), with confirmation from the Western Cape Provincial MEC for Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on compliance with the relevant legislative requirements received on 28 November 2023.

3.6.1.2 Legislative requirements and process for the second annual review of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF (2023) as part of the IDP process plan 2024/25

Section 34(a)(i) and (ii) of the MSA speaks directly to the need to "review" an MSDF annually in terms of the performance of the municipality with respect to the guidance provided in its MSDF, as well as at any time deemed necessary in response to changing circumstances[1]. The annual review allows for proactive monitoring of the implementation of the MSDF, while highlighting the need for actions that need to be taken to support the MSDF implementation on a sustainable basis. It is also important to note that an annual review of the MSDF does not necessarily lead to or require an amendment of the MSDF.

To support municipalities with unpacking the legislative requirements and administrative processes, the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) and the national Department of Cooperative Governance issued a practice note and revised IDP guidelines in 2020. For the annual review of the Amended IDP/MSDF/CEF (2023), the internal review was part of the IDP process plan 2024/25 and was undertaken based on the mentioned practice note and guidelines. Accordingly, and concerning this internal review of the MSDF, the following factors have been considered regarding the performance of a municipality concerning its MSDF, namely:

- Are the goals and objectives of the MSDF being reached by the municipality?
- Is the direction provided by the MSDF being brought into the compilation or amendments of relevant sector plans, e.g. Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP), Water Services

[1] Changing circumstances generally refers to circumstances that are out of the control of the Municipality that have a substantive impact on the MSDF policies and proposals and could include e.g. changes in legislation, policy, norms or standards; disasters; trigger points being reached in terms of certain parameters; significant proposal for development in the municipal area that will result in significantly changed human settlement needs, socio-economic needs or altered natural environments; change in population growth; change in political leadership; new information etc.

Development Plan, Integrated Waste Management Plan, Air Quality Management Plan, Engineering Services master plans, Human Settlements plan, etc?

- Is the municipal budget spent in line with the priority development areas identified in the MSDF?
- What substantive development permissions has the municipality given in the past financial year?
    - Are these development permissions aligned with the objectives, principles, and policies set out in the MSDF?
    - What site-specific deviations did the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) permit? What is the impact of these on the Municipal IDP/MSDF/Budget?
- Are implementation actions identified by the MSDF (including the CEF) being brought forward into the IDP, and SDBIPs and where relevant, budgeted for?
- Are implementation actions identified by the MSDF (including the CEF) included in the Strategic Plans and / or Annual Performance Plans and Budgets of relevant provincial and national government departments and state-owned entities?
- Do prior amendments suggest the municipality needs to commence with a compilation of a new MSDF?

The municipality has, over the last few years, made deliberate efforts to improve municipal policy coherence and the vertical alignment in its intra-municipal planning sphere, through a collaborative approach using the Capital Planning Forum (CPF) and the MSDF / CEF mechanisms. This approach enables the municipality's long-term strategic development vision to direct infrastructure implementation in the functional areas and priority development areas of the municipality, whilst remaining conscious of the municipality's financial position and infrastructure planning needs.

The second annual review for the 2024/25 IDP cycle focussed on the performance monitoring of the implementation programme of the Amended MSDF/CEF (2023) (refer to Chapters 6 and 7 of the document), specifically around the spatial imperatives (also referred to as principles) and associated development themes. The successful implementation of the spatial imperatives and guidelines is dependent on related spatial and non-spatial supportive policies, which have specific implications on intra-municipal sector planning. This implies policy alignment across municipal functional areas and services. The review aimed to demonstrate how each of the intra-municipal directorates assists with the implementation of the related development themes of the MSDF programme. In addition, the purpose of the review is to start highlighting and building up a list of what should inform the review of the Amended IDP in years 4 and 5 and what should be addressed in the next generation IDP to be adopted for the next 5-year term of office. Hence, the review needs to compile a list of issues to be dealt with when compiling the 5-year MSDF for the period 2028-2032.

Based on the performance monitoring of the implementation programme of the MSDF and associated development themes, the table below indicates the highlights experienced within the department as at 30 June 2025.

Table 129: Highlights of the Department: Development Planning

Highlight	Description
Inclusionary Zoning (Housing) Policy	The municipality co-authored Stellenbosch's Inclusionary Zoning Policy: Lessons and insights on policy development case study.
Internal Review and update of the spatial planning policies of the MSDF	Based on the review of the MSDF and various intra-municipal and inter-municipal sector planning flags highlighted in 2024/25. The update of the specialist study and plans has been initiated, and a draft has been produced for further refinement and intra-municipal collaboration.

Highlight	Description
Catalytic Initiative: Klapmuts and intergovernmental planning matters	The municipality is part of an Intergovernmental Steering Committee (ISC) for the development of the Greater Cape Town Regional Study initiated by the National Department of Land Reform and Rural Development, and WC: DEA&DP. The regional infrastructure systems study commenced in 2024/25 and will conclude at the end of 2026, and will focus on coordinating spatial planning and infrastructure around the N1 corridor based on spatial scenarios developed to accommodate growth, specifically focusing on the N1 and the regional node of Klapmuts.
Catalytic Initiative: Stellenbosch Bridge, Klapmuts	The "Innovation Precinct" or "Smart City District" (now referred to as Stellenbosch Bridge), directly west of and adjacent to Klapmuts South, was approved in 2024, with groundwork already underway for the establishment of the Industrial Park located next to the N1.
Local spatial development frameworks: Koelenhof	Ideally, each of the settlements in the municipality should have an LSDF, applying the principles of the MSDF in more detail. The emerging node of Koelenhof has been identified as a top priority for the development of an LSDF and overlay zone, which was commissioned in 2024 and led by the Koelenhof landowners and the municipality. The studies will inform the reclassification of the node to a priority development node and the appropriate infrastructure arrangements needed for its development within the next 10 years
2nd Review of the MSDF and CEF.	Review the Municipal Spatial Development Framework and CEF. Council adopted the review report on 30 October 2024.
Adam Tas Overlay Zone	Awarded with the WCG Service Excellence Awards 2024 in the category "Ease of Doing Business"
Adam Tas Overlay Zone	Approved as part of the Stellenbosch Municipality Zoning Scheme By-law 2024.
Inclusionary Zoning (Housing) Policy	The MSDF proposed that an Inclusionary Zoning (Housing) policy be drafted through which the delivery of more affordable housing within new developments and / or targeted areas can be achieved. The Inclusionary Zoning Policy was adopted by the Council on 27 June 2023. Stellenbosch Municipality is the first intermediate city to adopt a policy of this nature.
Review and amendments to the CEF	The department embarked on a process to ensure a better alignment of the strategic and higher-order plans of the municipality with the approved MSDF, which required the review and amendment of the MSDF (including the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF)). The Council approved the final amended MSDF and CEF on 27 June 2023.
Review and amendments to the MSDF	The department embarked on a process to ensure a better alignment of the strategic and higher-order plans of the municipality with the approved MSDF, which required the review and amendment of the MSDF (including the Capital Expenditure Framework, CEF). The Council approved the final amended MSDF and CEF on 27 June 2023.
Adam Tas Governance Structure	To assist with the implementation of the ATC LASDF, SM, and the ATC's collective landowners signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2022. The Council approved the MoU in August 2022 and appointed the Economic Development Partnership (EDP) to draft the terms of reference for the project manager to appoint a person in the municipality temporarily to facilitate the development of the ATC. The EDP was also tasked to facilitate and assist the municipality in appointing the Steering Committee for the ATC, consisting of senior municipal officials and an equal number of representatives of the landowners' collective. The development of the institutional arrangements for the governance structures is still in progress.
Local Spatial Development Framework for the Adam Tas Corridor	The local spatial development and development guidelines for the Adam Tas Corridor (ATC LSDF), which is a catalytic project listed in the MSDF, have been finalised and adopted by the Council in 2022.
A precinct plan for the Rhenish complex	An urban design study and precinct plan for the Rhenish Complex in Stellenbosch, setting out the potential measures to preserve, develop, and activate the Rhenish Complex, was adopted by Council on 29 November 2023.
Feasibility studies for land / building acquisition	Four studies for properties that could potentially be obtained by the Council, three of which are in the Adam Tas Corridor, were completed and submitted to management for consideration.
Intergovernmental relations	DEA&DP took the initiative to arrange for quarterly intergovernmental relations meetings for municipalities falling within the Greater Cape Metropole. The meetings are mandated to discuss common issues and cross-boundary matters. All the department's senior staff attend the meetings.

The table below indicates the challenges experienced within the department as at 30 June 2025.

Table 130: Challenges within the Department: Development Planning

Challenge	Actions to address
Capacity	The total staff component of the Section: Spatial Planning amounts to three (3) officials, consisting of a manager, a senior planner, and an administrative officer. A spatial planner position is currently vacant and in the process of being filled. With the increase in projects undertaken in-house, as well as the need to develop LSDFs for each smaller town, as well as for the "Bosdorpe," and to facilitate and lead the implementation of the MSDF. Catalytic projects and the LSDFs are currently placing the department under severe pressure. The Department: Development Planning notes that the organogram approved in 2017 does not meet the requirements to successfully fulfil the functions and mandate required by the Section and must be urgently reviewed and amended.

3.6.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM (LED)

Stellenbosch, one of South Africa's oldest and most renowned towns, is distinguished by its heritage architecture, world-class vineyards, and cultural diversity. Home to Stellenbosch University and South Africa's 13th largest economy, the town combines historical character with a dynamic entrepreneurial ecosystem, advanced research facilities, and the headquarters of major national and international companies. Its compact urban footprint and preserved natural landscapes further enhance its quality of life and visitor appeal.

The municipality's record of 6th consecutive clean audits reflects strong governance and financial stability, underpinned by continued investment in infrastructure and service delivery. This creates a reliable foundation for inclusive economic development and sustainable tourism growth.

Within this context, the municipality aims to position tourism as a driver of long-term value. Key priorities include:

- Coordinating and overseeing funded tourism entities to ensure accountability and impact;
- Partnering with the private sector and leveraging independent initiatives to strengthen tourism efforts;
- Developing sustainable events, brands, and off-peak tourism offerings to balance seasonal demand;
- Expanding opportunities for business tourism and enabling local businesses to participate in the value chain;
- Creating training, mentorship, and employment pathways to empower residents; and
- Measuring return on investment to ensure effective use of resources.

By integrating governance excellence with innovation and inclusivity, Stellenbosch is uniquely positioned to grow as a sustainable tourism destination while advancing economic empowerment and social well-being.

3.6.2.1 Agricultural Support and Rural Development

Stellenbosch Municipality Reaffirms Commitment to Emerging Farmers and Sustainable Agriculture. Stellenbosch Municipality has once again handed over three portions of land, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable agricultural practices, economic growth, and job creation in the region.

By leasing municipal agricultural land to local farmers, the Stellenbosch Municipality continues to create long-term opportunities and foster inclusivity within the community. This phased approach

demonstrates a forward-looking strategy empowering emerging farmers while ensuring that previously underutilised land is transformed into productive assets.

The Executive Mayor highlighted the municipality's strategic goal of fostering a business-friendly environment that drives job creation. The transparent selection process considered farming experience, business plans, and financial readiness, ensuring that deserving candidates benefit. Beyond land access, the municipality will also provide essential infrastructure such as electricity and water, while facilitating connections with agricultural networks and relevant government departments.

The Municipality's Policy on the Management of Agricultural Land provides a clear and transparent framework that enables small-scale farmers with the required knowledge, skills, and passion to lease municipal land and grow their enterprises into viable commercial ventures. In doing so, these farmers not only strengthen food security but also play a vital role in job creation within the local agricultural sector.

This initiative builds on the Stellenbosch Municipal Council's 2016 Policy on the Management of Municipal Agricultural Land, which seeks to unlock the potential of unused land while empowering emerging and historically disadvantaged farmers. As a caring and responsible government, Stellenbosch Municipality remains committed to pioneering practices that strengthen the agricultural economy and create sustainable opportunities for its residents.

The table below indicates the highlights within the Section: LED and Tourism.

Table 131: LED Achievements

Achievement / Highlight	Description	Financial years				
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Municipal Jobseekers Database Registrations	Municipal Jobseekers Database Registrations	181	1 767	7 903	11 244	14 255
Business Interventions	Business Licences	22	19	24	14	3
Informal Trading	The Section: Economic Development and Tourism has several informal trading sites which are operational: - Kayamandi; - Klapmuts; - Groendal - Franschhoek An item was tabled with the Council in the 2024/25 financial year for the outsourcing of two informal trading hubs. The item was approved in council, and it will be managed by independent NPOs. - Cloetesville; - Ida's Valley	n/a	3	4	4	6

Achievement / Highlight	Description	Financial years				
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Enterprise Development and Support	Training for Stellenbosch-based entrepreneurs did exceptionally well in the 2024/25 financial year. The types of training and mentoring workshops delivered during the financial year were as follows: • SEDA Business Skills • DEDaT LED Masterclass • SEDS Business Canvas Training • Supplier Development Training for Contractors • Supplier Open Day • SEDA Finance Training • SEDA Marketing Workshop • Start–up Tribe (7 online training sessions). The unit has also been very active with the processing of informal trading permits, ensuring active microbusiness trading in Stellenbosch.	3	11	22	27	14
Vacant Agricultural Property	Four portions of land were awarded in the 2023/24 financial year.	2	n/a	n/a	4	3

3.6.2.2 EPWP Job Creation 2024/25

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) met the expected target of **1 100** as planned for the year 2024/25, with an actual of **1 340** job opportunities created.

The table below illustrates job creation through the EPWP for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 132: Job Creation through EPWP Projects

EPWP Projects	Number of jobs created
External EPWP Projects Projects: 7	
Langrug Dam 2024/25	2
Newinbosch 2024/25	19
Cleaning of the CBD	30
MRF2024/25	32
Ibhunga Cleaning Kayamandi 2024/25	45
Ibhunga Cleaning Franschhoek 2024/25	19
George Blake 2024/25	2
IG-funded EPWP Projects Projects: 6	
EDT 2024/25	22
Community Development Office Assistant 2024/25	1
Urban Forestry 2024/25	15
Roads and Stormwater	26
Artisan Assistants 2024/25	6
EPWP Solid Waste Project 2024/25	9

EPWP Projects	Number of jobs created
Municipal Funded Projects: Total Projects: 25	
Cleaning of Rental Stock 2024/25	26
EPWP Machine Operators at Municipal Halls	4
Ward Office Management 2024 /25	22
EPWP Swimming Pool Pump Maintenance Operator	1
Stellenbosch Park Wardens	20
Ornamental Horticulture 2024/25	32
Complaints and documents administration 2024/25	2
Rental Stock and TRA Survey 2024/25	6
Title Deeds Restoration Programme 2024/25	9
IDPI Support Warriors 2024/25	2
Wastewater Treatment and Network Sites 2024/25	8
EPWP Fire Assistants 2024/25	10
EPWP Disaster Assistants 2024/25	6
EPWP Sport Facility Assistants 2024/25	3
EPWP Irrigationist 2024/25	4
Supply Chain 2024/25	4
Land and Asset Management, Integrated Human Settlement 2024/25	1
Cemeteries Clearing and Cleaning 2024/25	5
Parks FHK Maintenance and cleaning 2024/25	7
EPWP Sports Clerk 2024/25	1
Biodiversity	15
Eye on the Community 2024/25	3
Parking Project, Scholar Patrol / EPWP Assistants	309
EPWP Jonkershoek Picnic Site	9
Area Cleaning WC024 2024/25	603
Total Jobs	**1340**

Table 133: Jobs created per area

Jobs created per area					
Stellenbosch and Surrounds	**Kayamandi**	**Franschhoek and surrounds**	**Dwarsriver Valley**	**Klapmuts**	**Rural areas**
336	613	184	73	96	39
Gender Breakdown				Male	Female
				40%	60%

3.6.2.3 Job Seekers Database Outreach Programme

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Economic Development and Tourism Section conducted 41 Job Seeker Outreach Programmes, with the objective of expanding the municipal database through the registration of additional community members.

3.6.3 HERITAGE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Section: Heritage Resources Management is mandated to enable, facilitate, and manage cultural heritage development within the Stellenbosch municipal area through the formulation and implementation of long-term cultural heritage plans, strategies, policies, and guidelines that are

appropriately integrated with the applicable sectoral plans of the municipality and aligned with the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).

Part of this work was updating the Stellenbosch Municipality Heritage Inventory, which was done in partnership with the Stellenbosch Heritage Foundation. The municipality intends to expand on this partnership to ensure that the heritage inventory is continually updated.

The municipality has also undertaken a process to review and amend the Stellenbosch Municipality Outdoor Advertising and Signage Bylaw, and this bylaw is currently being advertised for public participation with the intention that it will be adopted and promulgated during the 2024/25 financial year.

3.6.4 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS)

The GIS Section is responsible for managing, coordinating, and controlling the professional and technical processes associated with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in respect of the municipality, Management of Information Systems (MIS) through research and evaluation of best practices and cost-effective approaches, and providing guidance and advice on the functionalities to internal departments to ensure that broader goals and service delivery objectives are accomplished and quality and professional standards are maintained per agreed timeframes, budgets, and appropriate legislation.

The Section has assisted the Directorate: Planning and Economic Development with the development of electronic and online submissions of building plans and land use applications. Through this process, the Section has developed the Building Plan Application Management System ("BPAMS") and the Town Planning Application Management System ("TPAMS"). These systems will allow residents and potential developers to submit their development applications online and monitor the progress of their respective applications.

Currently, BPAMS is fully operational and will be launched with TPAMS during the next financial year.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Department: **Planning and Development Services** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 134: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Department: Planning and Development

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Building Control	91	91	0.04%
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Spatial Planning	47	46	3.26%

The Departments: Planning and Development have spent **99%** of their capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Economic Development Tourism** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 135: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Economic Development and Tourism

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		

Installation of agricultural irrigation infrastructure on Farm 502BH (Emerging Farmers)	2 189	2 189	0%
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: LED	116	113	2.12%
Establishment of the Kayamandi Informal Trading Area	1 598	935	41.49%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Local Economic Development and Tourism has spent **83%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Development Planning as at 30 June 2025.

Table 136: Total number of employees in the Department: Development Planning (Entire department)

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 –17	9	9	0	0
9 – 13	22	21	1	4.5
4 – 8	19	16	3	15.7
3 – 0	9	6	3	33.3
Total	**60**	**53**	**7**	**11.6**

3.7 COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

3.7.1 LIBRARIES

Public libraries are facing unprecedented challenges, marked by consecutive years of financial austerity. This document outlines the trajectory of these cuts and explores the extensive range of services and functions that public libraries offer, arguing for their indispensable value to communities.

3.7.1.1 The Crisis in Public Libraries

Over the past two years, public libraries have experienced significant financial strain:

- **Four years ago:** Staff reductions and reduced service hours were implemented through a system of "rolling blackouts" across different branches, spreading the hardship.
- **Three years ago:** Book purchases were severely cut, directly impacting the availability of new resources for patrons.
- **This Year:** Libraries face further budget cuts, reaching a point where only essential services remain, described as "cutting bone." This continued erosion of funding threatens the core infrastructure and accessibility of library services.

It can be argued that, despite the rise of digital public libraries, physical public libraries remain irreplaceable due to their ability to provide a multifaceted, tangible, and human-centric space that digital platforms cannot fully replicate. It emphasises their continued importance as social, cultural, and informational anchors within communities.

Libraries are more than just books: libraries act as community hubs. Libraries have, over the last year, endeavoured to strengthen the existing public and private partnerships with the communities within the Stellenbosch Municipal area.

Table 137: Library services

Type of service	Annual statistics 2024/25
Book circulation	53 356
Exhibitions held for adults	36
Exhibitions held for children	60
Internet access points	28
Internet sessions granted to the library users	10 357
Children's programmes	184
Number of children attending programmes	6 749
Visits by school groups	71
Book group meetings for adults - old age home	1 556
Patron's visits to the library	119 158
Library hall usage	147
Total number of project and pamphlet files developed	94
Total number of books reviewed	137
In-house usage	4 520
Primary and secondary book education sessions	111

Kayamandi

During the 2024/25 financial year, Kayamandi Library removed a total of 389 books from its collection.

This process aimed to eliminate outdated, damaged, or unused materials from the shelves, thereby ensuring that the library continues to serve as a valuable resource for the community. Books that contained outdated or inaccurate information, especially in areas such as health, technology, and law, were removed and returned to the province.

The Kayamandi Library has been granted new books, valued at R34 800, by the Western Cape Provincial Government. The library is situated in an area with socioeconomic challenges, where the circulation of books is restricted, as the majority of patrons primarily use the facility for internet access, photocopying, and studying.

The municipality has observed an increasing demand for high school study materials, particularly among Grade 12 learners who frequently use the library to seek out up-to-date books that correspond with their syllabus. The municipality's upcoming book wish list will focus on prioritising study guides and prescribed literature, including poems, novels, dramas, and other educational resources that are currently utilised in schools to enhance support for learners.

Klapmuts

The weeding of 417 redundant, damaged, and outdated materials and non-circulating books was returned to Provincial Library Services.

21 new books were added to the collection, and 83 changes of location of books received from other libraries were issued to Klapmuts Library.

Pniël

In the 2024/25 financial year, a total of **575 print items** were weeded from the collection, representing a significant increase compared to **341 items** in 2023/24 — an increase of approximately **68.62%**.

Cloetesville

Stellenbosch Public Libraries is dedicated to expanding its collection of printed and electronic books to support integrated teaching and learning. In the 2024/25 financial year, the municipality weeded out **13 766** print items, acquired only prints, and added **31** e-books, reflecting an increase compared to the 2024/25 financial year.

Groendal

In the 2024/25 financial year, zero (0) print items were weeded, and 574 new books were received.

The table below illustrates the growth in print collections.

Table 138: Print collection growth

Books	2023/24	2024/25
Stellenbosch Library	44 589	46 823
Ida's Valley Library	20 654	21 540
Cloetesville Library	19 766	24 348

Books	2023/24	2024/25
Jamestown Library	11 423	11 992
Kayamandi Library	13 837	14 880
Pniël Library	10 021	11 470
Franschhoek Library	21 540	22 685
Groendal Library	16 566	16 972
Klapmuts Library	12 771	14 880

Outreaches: Marketing Events and Exhibitions

Cloetesville

The following activities were undertaken to raise awareness of materials in the general collections: Online marketing initiatives were implemented through Stellenbosch social media platforms, including the Stellenbosch Library Facebook page.

Collections were promoted online via digital marketing campaigns. Posts highlighting available resources and materials were shared on the Stellenbosch Municipality's social media platform and the Stellenbosch Library Facebook page to reach a broader audience.
Results – Impact and success: The online presence helped increase visibility and engagement with the library's collections. Social media likes, shares, and comments indicated growing interest, and there was a noticeable increase in user interaction with promoted collections.

Groendal

From July 2024 to June 2025, Groendal Library established itself as a vital hub for community empowerment, education, and cultural celebration. Adults benefited from computer training, CV workshops, and community events such as Women's Day, which uplifted and honoured women. The Elderly Club continued to thrive through knitting, cultural discussions, and CPR training, ensuring that older members of the community remained active, connected, and skilled.

A strong focus on literacy and child development saw hundreds of learners engaged through school visits, storytelling, reading support, and interactive activities. Highlights included Library Week, which hosted 290 children over three days, and regular partnerships with local crèches and schools that fostered vocabulary, comprehension, and confidence. Creative programmes such as miniature garden building, arts and crafts, and multilingual storytelling combined education with fun, while safety-focused sessions on water, road, hygiene, and anti-bullying gave children essential life skills beyond academics.

The library also strengthened community cohesion and cultural pride through events like Heritage Day, African Month storytelling, and the launch of the uQamata book series, which promoted inclusivity and dialogue. Recreational offerings such as movie days, play sessions, and intergenerational activities reinforced the library as a welcoming space for both learning and leisure. Collectively, these initiatives had a significant impact, empowering adults, nurturing children's literacy and confidence, celebrating cultural diversity, and uniting the community in a safe, vibrant environment for growth and connection.

Kayamandi

Back-to-school programmes: the aim of this programme was to support learners with resources, activities, and information to help them start the school year successfully.

Storytelling sessions: The purpose of a storytelling session is to spark children's imagination and encourage a love for reading and listening.

Senior citizens: They visit every Tuesday (building community relationships).

Spelling Bee: The purpose of Spelling Bee is to improve learners' vocabulary, spelling skills, and confidence in a fun and educational way.

Library Orientation Day: Children were hosted by a library assistant, who showed them how to look for books and how to search for information from the library computers.

Child Protection Week: The Library Section partnered with one of the municipal departments for the Child Protection Week campaign to show that libraries care, with all the crèches in Kayamandi marching to the stadium for informative presentations.

Human Rights Day Event: The purpose of a Human Rights Day event for children is to teach them about their rights and responsibilities while promoting respect, equality, and dignity for all.

Freedom Day event: The purpose of this event is to educate children about the country's journey to freedom, celebrate democracy, and inspire appreciation for human rights and equality.

Mandela Day event: The municipality's aim here is to inspire children to honour Nelson Mandela's legacy by promoting kindness, community service, and social responsibility.

Women's Day event: The purpose of a Women's Day event is to celebrate and honour the achievements of women while promoting gender equality and empowerment.

Heritage Day event: This event aims to celebrate and educate children about the diverse cultures, traditions, and history that shape the nation's identity.

Holiday Programmes: The holiday programmes for children aim to provide fun, educational activities that encourage reading, creativity, and learning during school breaks.

World Read Aloud Day: The purpose of World Read Aloud Day in our library is to encourage children to develop a love for reading, improve literacy skills, and share stories aloud to inspire learning and imagination.

Cancer Day: The purpose of this event is to raise awareness about cancer prevention, early detection, and support for those affected, while educating children and the community on healthy habits.

World Diabetes Day: The purpose of World Diabetes Day is to raise awareness about diabetes, promote healthy lifestyles, and educate children and the community on the prevention and management of the disease.

Lights after school event with Yeboneers: The purpose of a "Lights After School" event and the poster that was created by Yeboneers last year, is to provide children with a safe, engaging space after school for learning, reading, and recreational activities.

World AIDS Day: The municipality raises awareness about HIV/AIDS, promotes prevention and testing, and educates children and the community on living healthy and stigma-free lives.

Promoting Libraries to the ECD Workshop: A workshop was held at Amazink to present at the ECD teachers' workshop, where the importance and benefits of libraries were highlighted.

Soup kitchen: The aim here is to create a welcoming and caring environment that encourages people to visit the library; the municipality wants to strengthen community engagement and social support networks.

Highlighting of new collection through display: The purpose of displaying new books is to attract readers' attention, promote the latest additions to the library, and encourage borrowing and reading.

Pniël

Literacy Afterschool Programme:

- Improved reading, writing, and comprehension skills in children aged 7–12.
- Increased library attendance and borrowing among children.
- Created a safe and engaging learning space after school, fostering a love for books and learning.
- Notable improvement in reading confidence and classroom performance (as reported anecdotally by parents/teachers).

Book Discussion with Dr Eleanor Denise Damon

- Elevated the library's profile as a literary hub.
- Offered patrons a rare opportunity to engage directly with a local author.
- Inspired aspiring writers and readers in the community.

Reading Competition

- Encouraged a culture of reading among young library users.
- Boosted reading frequency and motivation in participants aged 7–13.
- Strengthened literacy and comprehension skills in a fun, competitive environment.
- Participants gained confidence and enthusiasm for books.

World Diabetes Day

- Promoted health and wellness through accessible services.
- Enhanced community trust in the library as a space for more than just books.
- Successfully partnered with health organisations to meet broader community needs.
- Encouraged health awareness among regular patrons.

67 Minutes for Mandela (Sanitary Pad Drive)

- Addressed a crucial need for sanitary products among high school girls.
- Promoted dignity, school attendance, and health.

- Strengthened community involvement through donations.
- Reinforced the library's role in supporting education and social equity.

Holiday Programme / Christmas Crafts

- Provided children with a creative and educational outlet during school holidays.
- Developed fine motor skills and artistic expression.
- Increased foot traffic and engagement at the library during festive periods.
- Built positive associations with the library environment.

Adam Small Festival – Storytelling in Schools

- Celebrated local literary heritage and cultural identity.
- Promoted oral storytelling traditions among youth.
- Fostered creativity, listening skills, and appreciation for local authors.

World Read Aloud Day

- Strengthened early literacy by exposing young children to the joy of storytelling.
- Improved language acquisition and listening skills.
- Created positive early literacy experiences for preschool-aged children.
- Built partnerships with local early childhood centres.

Book Reading with Dr Eleanor Damon – "The Mouse King" Launch

- Engaged 78 young learners with an interactive literacy event.
- Provided inspiration through exposure to a real author and media presence (KC Radio).
- Reinforced the excitement around reading and storytelling in schools.
- Strengthened author-library-school partnerships.

Human Rights Awareness and Library Week

- Educated children on their rights and responsibilities in a fun, memorable way.
- Enhanced awareness of the role of the library and the e-centre in promoting access to information.
- Encouraged critical thinking and civic awareness among Grade 7 learners.

World Book Day

- Celebrated books and authorship in a community-driven way.
- Promoted local literature and storytelling.
- Increased library attendance and engagement through event-based programming.

Book Care Information Talk

- Taught children how to respect and care for books, fostering responsibility.
- Promoted the sustainability of library resources.
- Strengthened children's sense of ownership and appreciation for reading materials.

Klapmuts

Mandela Day – July 2024

A Mandela Day event was held in the multipurpose centre for everyone in collaboration with Khula Development Group and Ranayka. The Fire Department, Disaster Management, and Area Cleaning presented a safety talk on how to keep your community clean.

Wills / Testaments Drive

Klapmuts Library, in collaboration with Sanlam, discussed Wills / Testaments for the community. This will be an ongoing drive for the community.

August 2024

On the 20th of August 2024, Klapmuts Library celebrated Women's Day with 20 patrons. Captain Martin from the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Sir Engela from The Right to Care were the guest speakers.

The Right to Care gave free blood sugar, high blood pressure and HIV tests to those patrons who wanted some of the above tests.

September 2024

On 16 September 2024, Klapmuts Library, in collaboration with the Environmental Department, planted 5 oak trees at the Klapmuts High School.

September is International Literacy Month; on 18 September 2024, the municipality had a poem competition for grades 4-7 from the Klapmuts Primary School in collaboration with stakeholders Ranyaka and Khula Development Group.

October 2024

On 31 October 2024, Klapmuts Library held a breast cancer awareness event in collaboration with Stellenbosch Hospice, Cansa and Ranyaka.

January 2025

Back to School: Child Protection Awareness at Klapmuts Primary Hill 2. Making the children aware of the dangers of child trafficking, gender-based violence, and bullying in collaboration with other stakeholders.

March 2025

Jeffery presented a Khoi San activity to the Grade 7c class, emphasising the way in which the Khoi San celebrate Human Rights Day.

April 2025

The municipality is excited to welcome the new Yeboneers, and they started with a bang, doing an activity and reading stories to the learners.

The author, Eleanor Denise Damon, did an activity with the Grade 2 learners from Klapmuts Primary School on the 25th of April 2025 and did a play with them.

May 2025

Mother's Day event in collaboration with Right to Care and emergency services.

June 2025

Child Protection Awareness and cleaning and activity with the Grade 4 learners from Klapmuts Primary School.

Library Week

Cloetesville

Library Week Collaboration: Cloetesville Library and Iziko Museums Outreach

The activities below were undertaken to create awareness of materials in general and special collections: During Library Week, Cloetesville Library and Iziko Museums partnered to host a large-scale outreach event for approximately 500 Grade 3–4 learners at Pieter Langeveldt Primary School in Cloetesville. The purpose was to create awareness of the library's collections by integrating engaging museum experiences with educational content.

The event involved Iziko's Mobile Museum Outreach Programme, which brings curated artefacts, exhibits, and learning materials directly to schools in communities that cannot visit the museum in person. Iziko provided CAPS-aligned school programmes tailored to the Foundation and Intermediate phases, covering areas such as visual art, natural history, and social history, along with educator workshops and resource materials.

Library Awareness**:** Following the event, there was increased interest in related library resources; for example, checkouts of history or nature-themed books rose noticeably.

Community Feedback: Parents, educators, and school leaders provided positive feedback, praising the unique event.

Groendal

Groendal Library's Library Week celebrations reached 290 children over three days**,** showcasing the library as a vibrant centre for literacy, play, and community connection. The programme combined storytelling, reading, singing, quizzes, sports, and board games, supported by schools, volunteers, and partners such as SCORE and Year Beyond. Learners from crèches, primary schools, and the Elderly Club all took part, creating a unique intergenerational experience that blended fun with education.

The impact was twofold**:** children strengthened their literacy, creativity, and teamwork skills**,** while the community saw the library as a dynamic, inclusive space for growth. By pairing reading with play and cultural activities, Library Week not only ignited excitement for books but also reinforced the idea that libraries can be fun, safe, and transformative spaces at the heart of community life.

Kayamandi

The theme of the 2025 library week was **Libraries for Sustainable Communities.**

The purpose of Library Week is to celebrate and promote the value of libraries, encourage reading, and raise awareness of the resources and services the municipality offers to the community. The municipality also takes this opportunity to encourage patrons to return overdue library books without a fine. This happens every year in March.

Partnerships

Table 139: Partnerships

Organisation	Current Activities
Zenzele Creche	Storytelling Programmes
Vision Africa	Storytelling Programmes
Kayamandi Senior Citizens	Making use of the library hall every Tuesday
Right to care	Assist with health care issues when required
Sizamile Creche	Storytelling sessions
E-centre	Always assist disadvantaged patrons who do not have money for printing to print there for free as part of the service they offer
The Right to Care	Programme for Scholars
Sea Resue	Programme for Scholars
Veronica Galant	Programme for Women
Khula Development	Programme for the Community
Ranyaka	Programme for the Community
Elenor Damos	Storytelling
Isabella	Storytelling
Stellenbosch Hospice	Programmes for women

Rural Libraries Connectivity Programme (RLCP) – Initiated by the minister's office

Cloetesville

Cloetesville Library offers a Digital Literacy Programme designed to equip unemployed youth and adults with essential skills. The programme covers basic computer skills, how to search and apply for jobs online, and how to create and manage email accounts. These practical skills empower participants to navigate the digital world confidently.

The programme strengthens the library's role in community empowerment by addressing critical skills gaps among local unemployed community members. It increases the library's relevance and accessibility, attracts new users, and fosters stronger community connections. It supports the library's mission to promote lifelong learning and equal access to digital resources.

The programme currently serves unemployed youth and adults.

Usage trends: There has been an increase in participation over the past year, showing growing demand for digital literacy skills in the community.

Groendal

The RLCP user increased from 412 users in 2023/24 to 548 users in 2024/25, showing a positive increase in the number of users utilising the facilities. Note that these figures may be under-/or over-reported due to staff shortages.

Kayamandi

The Rural Library Connectivity Programme (RCLP) is a government initiative aimed at bridging the digital divide in rural communities by providing free internet access through public libraries. Launched in partnership with the provincial Broadband Initiative, the programme connects over 228 rural libraries, enabling users to access online information and services at no cost. The municipality is privileged at the Kayamandi Library to be among the libraries benefiting from the programme. There are currently five public computers, which are not enough due to space constraints, especially as the library provided 2 290 internet sessions to users just this year.

Pniël

The RLCP is aimed at enhancing digital access in rural areas by equipping libraries with internet connectivity and digital infrastructure.

Benefits to the Library

The municipality has four digital access stations (computers): the library has been equipped with four computer stations under the RLCP, allowing patrons access to online services, educational resources, government portals, job search platforms, and communication tools.

Enhanced Community Services: These stations have enabled the library to serve as a digital hub for the community, supporting digital literacy training, online education, and access to e-government services.

Improved Learning and Resource Access: Students and job seekers have reliable internet access for research, online classes, and skill development.

Impact and Usage

Current User Count (2024/25): 961 users have accessed the computers this year. This represents a notable increase in usage compared to the previous year, indicating growing awareness and reliance on the library's digital services.

Klapmuts

The library has become an internet hub for the people of Klapmuts. The library saw a massive increase in ICT usage. Schoolchildren, young adults and senior citizens are using library computers.

Staff training and development

Table 140: Staff training and development statistics

Designation	Employment Type	Course Name	No. of attendee(s)	Training Type
Library Assistant	Permanent	Learner License / Driving Lessons	1	External
Library Assistant	Permanent	Learner License / Driving Lessons	1	External
Library Aid	Permanent	First Aid	1	Internal

Designation	Employment Type	Course Name	No. of attendee(s)	Training Type
Senior Library Assistant	Permanent	Learner License / Driving Lessons	1	External
Library Assistant	Permanent	Slims training	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Fixed term	Slims Training	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Permanent	ILL	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Fixed term	ILL	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Permanent	Linking	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Fixed term	Linking	3	Internal
Library Assistant	Permanent	Loading Memberships	1	Internal

Conferences and workshops

Gaillene Jonkers attended a workshop training hosted by the library for the blind.

Cherilene Jonkers-Eksteen was invited by Renyaka to the women's summit in Techno Park.

Staff achievements and awards

Vocational academic career achievements and awards

Table 141: Vocational academic career achievements and awards

Designation	Qualification
Klapmuts	Bachelor of Information Science Honours
Library Aid	Bachelor's degree in Information Science

Community engagement, social impact

Klapmuts Library has a partnership with the Khoi Khoi Language Programme. The municipality invited the children in the community and different schools in the Klapmuts area to be part of the programme.

21 February 2025 – International Mother Tongue Day: this event will take place in the library, and the Khoi Khoi team will teach the children more about the history and language.

In December, the Khoi Khoi will have the Film Festival, where we will invite all the surrounding communities to be part of this festival. The goal is to help teach people about the history and uplift these communities.

Activities - Promoting literacy and numeracy skills

Kayamandi

Due to the absence of a senior librarian, limited activities took place at Kayamandi Library, with displays being the primary form of outreach to the community.

Pniël

1. Literacy after-school programme

The library hosts an after-school literacy programme every Tuesday and Thursday for primary school children aged 7 to 12. The programme focuses on improving reading, writing, and comprehension

skills through fun and interactive activities, providing a supportive environment that encourages learning and a love for reading.

2. Book discussion

Dr Eleanor Denise Damon held a book discussion on one of her most recent publications. The municipality was honoured to be chosen as one of her library visits.

3. Reading competition

The library held a reading competition aimed at encouraging children aged 7 to 13 to read more. A total of 12 children participated in the programme, which promoted literacy, improved reading habits, and created a fun, motivating environment for young readers.

4. World Diabetes Day

In celebration of World Diabetes Day, the library collaborated with the Right to Care group to offer free diabetes testing to all patrons. This health initiative allowed visitors to conveniently check their blood sugar levels while using regular library services, such as borrowing books.

5. 67 minutes for Mandela

As part of the July 2024 Mandela Day outreach and the 67 Minutes for Mandela initiative, the library organised a sanitary pad drive to support young women in need. Two boxes of sanitary pads were collected through community donations and distributed to learners at Kylemore High School. This initiative aimed to promote dignity, health, and equal access to education for girls.

6. Holiday programme / Christmas crafts

To create crafts and play games to keep kids busy during the school holidays and teach them fine motor skills.

7. Adam Small Festival

As part of the Adam Small festival celebrations, the library was tasked to execute storytelling at the local schools.

8. World Read Aloud Day

World Read Aloud Day is a global initiative that encourages people of all ages to come together and share the magic of stories through reading aloud. The library staff went to the local crèche to read aloud to the children there.

9. Book reading with Dr Eleanor Damon

Dr Eleanor Damon recently published a children's story activity book called "The Mouse King". The book was launched at Pniël Primary for the Grade 2's; a total of 78 attended and were entertained by Dr Damon, and KC radio station was in attendance as well to cover the event.

10. Human Rights awareness and library week

Together with the Western Cape e-centre at Pniël, the library visited Pniël Primary Grade 7's to create awareness on Library Week, as well as host a programme on Human Rights. The children were entertained by two individuals on what human rights are and the dangers that children should always be aware of.

11. World Book Day

To celebrate World Book Day, the municipality invited a local author, Dr Eleanor Damon, to host a storytelling afternoon with her newly published storybook, "The Mouse King."

12. Book care information talk

The municipality had an engaging talk with the children of Pniël Primary on book care and appreciation to entice a love for reading and knowledge on how to take care of books.

While "digital public libraries of the future" will undoubtedly continue to expand and enhance access to information, the argument for the irreplaceable nature of physical public libraries is compelling. The unique combination of tangible space, diverse community-centric functions, and direct human interaction facilitated by physical libraries provides an essential and enduring foundation for community building, lifelong learning, and cultural enrichment that digital platforms, by their very nature, are inherently limited in fully recreating. Physical libraries are not just remnants of the past; they are vital, evolving institutions central to the well-being and development of communities in the present and for the foreseeable future.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Library Services** as at **30 June 2025**.

Table 142: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Library Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Vehicle Fleet: Library Services	548	547	0%
Ida's Valley: Furniture, Tools and Equipment	350	329	5.96%
Library Books	215	199	7.22%
Upgrade Stellenbosch Library	4 603	173	96.23%
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Pniël Library	167	167	0%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Libraries has spent 25% of its capital budget for the financial year.

3.7.2 CEMETERIES AND PARKS

Stellenbosch Municipality is responsible for the maintenance and management of six cemeteries in greater Stellenbosch. Pniël and Groendal have reached their capacity, while Franschhoek South and North are fully operational. Space has been created at Onder Pappegaai cemetery. A new cemetery in Kylemore is currently being established. The Jamestown cemetery suffered harm because of high underground water levels during this year's storms. It became practically impossible for new graves to be dug in the area. Simultaneously, the municipality could not do any reopening

of graves due to the underlying high-water levels. The municipality is in the process of investigating possibilities to reduce the amount of water after rain.

Consultants were appointed (3 years + project) to assist Stellenbosch Municipality with the planning and construction of a new cemetery. This will address the critical need for burial space within the municipality. This project is at an advanced stage of acquiring the required environmental, water, and land use approvals. All licenses have been received for the commencement of the new Stellenbosch Memorial Park, situated alongside the R304, planned at the site known as Calcutta.

The objective of the Section: Cemeteries and Parks is to provide adequate burial space and ensure a dignified burial.

The table below indicates the availability of burial space within the WC024 as at 30 June 2025:

Table 143: Cemetery space availability

Cemetery	Airspace	Status		
		Open	Full	Closed
Jamestown	Open	✓		
Onderpapegaaiberg	Open	✓		
Pniël	Reopening		✓	
Groendal	Reopening		✓	
Franschhoek South	Open	✓		
Kylemore	Not open yet			✓
Calcutta	Not open yet			✓

3.7.2.1 Income – Cemeteries

The table below indicates the income generated from the financial years of 2022/23 – 2024/25.

Table 144: Cemeteries Income

Gravesite locations	2022/23		2023/24		2024/25	
	Number of Burials	Income	Number of Burials	Income	Number of Burials	Income
Onder-Papegaaiberg	65	R612 431.84	452	R1 292 061.44	287	R584 965.81
Jamestown	554	R1 355 202.05	1	R2 139.90	154	R894 393.48
Pniël	22	R12 993.95	10	R4 972.94	6	R990.29
Wemmershoek	5	R7 728.48	0	R0	2	R0
Franschhoek North Groendal	71	R44 597.62	9	R0	24	R0
Franschhoek South	41	R78 505.95	65	R77 171.31	103	R120 103.35

3.7.2.2 Highlights within the department

Table 145: Highlights within the Department: Parks and Cemeteries

Highlight	Description
Capital expenditure in cemeteries	100%
Phase one of the New Memorial Park	Phase one completed
Phase two of the New Memorial Park	Phase two has commenced and is in progress.
Maintenance of all Cemeteries	Maintenance on a high standard.

Highlight	Description
Beautification and maintenance in Jamestown cemetery	Planting of flowerbeds and landscaping is ongoing
Jamestown cemetery	The cemetery is open for burials.
Reuse of existing graves	To save space in cemeteries.

3.7.2.3 Challenges within the department

Table 146: Challenges within the Department: Parks and Cemeteries

Challenges	Description	Corrective Measures
Staff shortages	Staff shortages in critical vacancies.	Vacancies in the cemeteries section need to be advertised. This is especially true for the foreperson, supervisors, a digger loader operator, and staff positions for the new cemetery outlined in the proposed organogram.
Vandalism	Groendal and Jamestown Vandalism of fencing shared with the Onderpapegaaiberg Nature Reserve when a motorist is driving through.	Improved security measures as well as integrated municipal and ratepayer / public involvement.
Niche Areas	Due to flooding in Jamestown Cemetery.	Regular cleaning of the stormwater channel. Probable involvement of families of the deceased in erecting a memorial wall of niche areas.
Buildings	Onderpapegaaiberg and Jamestown roofs are leaking.	Requires repairs.
Kylemore Cemetery	Underground rocks pose a huge challenge to continuing with the digging of graves at the cemetery.	Assistance is required from the PMU with the EIA, and a decision needs to be made, as the Calcutta Cemetery is being built at a significant cost to the Stellenbosch Municipality.
	Fencing and security cameras are needed – a high-risk area.	CCTV cameras to be installed if a tender is available. Cemeteries have cameras stored at law enforcement offices.
Illegal dumping	In areas where there is no fencing.	Improved security measures, as well as integrated municipal and ratepayer / public involvement.
No cameras or surveillance	Huge safety risk.	CCTV cameras should be installed if a tender is available.
Challenges between internal departments	Not assisting with building maintenance and technical repairs.	Communication should be improved by providing clear explanations of tender information and specifications.
Pine Trees	Maintenance of tree felling and pruning.	Regularly maintenance
Onder-Papegaaiberg Roads	Gravel roads require resealing and rehabilitation of surfaces.	Resealing of roads to take place. The thoroughfare from Enkanini is challenging. Control measures to be discussed among departments.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Cemetery and Parks** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 147: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Cemetery and Parks

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Calcatta Memorial Park	20 000	19 999	0%
Vehicle Fleet: Cemeteries	288	288	0%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Cemeteries has spent 100% of its capital budget for the financial year.

3.7.3 CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES–COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Department: Community Development continues to render services to the most vulnerable within communities. The statistics and description of services below depict the services rendered during the financial year.

Table 148: Service Statistics – Childcare, Aged Care, Social Programmes

Focus area	Description	Ward	Activity
Children	• Capacity building of ECD practitioners; • Initiatives in awareness programmes (ECD children); • ECD Registration Compliance; • Strengthening and establishing ECD forums; • Transversal committees / ad hoc committees; and Awareness Programmes.	2-4, 12-15, 18	• 48 ECD practitioners participated in health and safety training.
		All	• 534 ECD practitioners were assisted with information and access to officials relating to the registration of ECD facilities.
		2-4, 12-15, 18	• First aid training was provided to 48 ECD practitioners.
		ALL	• The registration status of 124 ECD facilities was plotted on the GIS system.
		12-15	• 180 young boys participated in a gender sensitisation programme.
		1-4	• 24 ECD practitioners received training from Working on Fire.
		6, 12-16	• 50 children participated in the WC Children's Commissioner's dialogue.
		4	• Awareness of child trafficking and GBV was completed with 704 children.
		23	• 14 children received life skills and GBV training.
		3-4	• Holiday programmes reached 246 children.
		4, 18	• The Back-to-School programme reached 1 674 children.
		6, 12-16, 18	• 32 foster parents and children participated in the parenting training session with DSD.
		All	• 732 children participated in the Child Protection Week activities.
People with Disabilities	Awareness and Wellness programmes	All	• 180 people with disabilities participated in the disability sports day.

Focus area	Description	Ward	Activity
	Universal Access	All	The municipality updated the published link to the local Disability Organisations Information Portal on the municipal website.
		All	389 people and various organisations participated in the Walk with Disability Awareness programme on World Disability Day.
		All	475 people attended general prevention and awareness sessions.
		All	40 volunteers were recognised and honoured during International Volunteer Day.
		All	10 stakeholders attended the Disability Empowerment Mainstreaming Workshop.
Older Persons	Special events, awareness programmes and capacity building	1-6, 10-18, 20	371 elderly people participated in the Golden Games programme.
		3-6, 10, 13, 14, 16-18, 20, 21	280 elderly persons participated in a cultural day.
		3, 18	96 elderly people were made aware of health matters that can affect them.
		12	61 elderly people received capacity-building training to form a club.
		1-3, 12, 18	578 elderly people were introduced to issues affecting them and the availability of services through an awareness programme.
		12-15	73 elderly people learnt more about electronic scams.
		1-3	7 elderly people representing elderly clubs were assisted with grant-in-aid applications.
		1-3	54 elderly people participated in the Elderly Abuse Awareness Day.
Gender	Special events and awareness programmes	3, 11, 19, 22	Women's Day with 160 women.
		4, 11-16, 18	674 persons were reached with general awareness programmes.
		6	80 women learnt about the Thuthuzela Centre through an outreach programme.
		2, 4-6, 12-16	40 women participated in gender equality training.
		All	80 women were shown appreciation during the GBV Activist Appreciation Day.
		All	Stellenbosch Municipality launched the 100 Days End GBVF Challenge for the first time and reached 344 persons through leadership training, refresher workshops, task team workshops and awareness.
		6, 12, 16, 18	Fatherhood Programme with 147 men.
		1-2, 12-15	29 widows participated in an empowerment programme.
		12	1 266 youth participated in the Community Resilience Programme to discover who they can turn to in their community regarding gender-related matters.

Focus area	Description	Ward	Activity
		12-15	198 girls were reached through the Help a Girl campaign.
		12, 13	178 persons were reached through the 16 Days of Activism launch.
		All	Officials attended Roses on the River, the World AIDS Day commemoration of @heart.
		12-15	28 unemployed youth were trained in the SSCF programme.
Youth	Youth empowerment programmes Youth Capacity Building Transversal committees / Ad hoc programmes	3-6, 16-18, 20, 21	98 youth were reached through a career expo.
		12_15	Youth participated in the Career Expo.
		1, 2, 5-6, 16-17	45 interested youth participated in the sign language training programme.
		All	16 youth made it through the different stages from recruitment and selection to elections of the first Junior Town Council of Stellenbosch Municipality.
		All	Accredited skills training was completed in the following fields: General Residential Repairer (14); Life Saving (2); and Food Handler (13).
		3, 18	59 youth participated in the Community Capacity Enhancement Programme of DSD.
		1-3, 12-15	149 youth participated in the job-readiness programme in partnership with DSD.
		1-2	24 youth received leadership training.
		1, 2, 12-15	210 youth participated in several awareness programmes.
		18	40 youth were trained in financial literacy.
		1, 13, 16, 19	30 youth participated in the Chrysalis and IEC awareness programme.
Grant in Aid	Donations to community organisations serving, among others, youth, gender, ECDs, old age homes, health organisations, and sports clubs	All	1 financial management workshop with 88 organisations. 3 compulsory clarification workshops with 162 organisations. 96 GiA applications were assessed. 52 organisations attended the MOA signing workshop. See the table below regarding the approved donations. GiA Policy and SOP reviewed. The GiA Food Garden Programme trained 720 persons in backyard gardening, 24 ECD gardens were established, and 12 community gardens were created. GiA Homeless Support paid for the provision of 10 651 lunches at Bergzicht Taxi Rank. 16 104 meals and 8 052 beds were provided with the GiA donation to the Stellenbosch Night Shelter.
People on the street	Development, awareness raising through	All	436 homeless persons were reached with general prevention and awareness information.

Focus area	Description	Ward	Activity
	collaboration and services rendered	All	▪ 600 persons were reached through the Winter Readiness Street Store.
		7-10	▪ An outreach in collaboration with the Visfabriek reached a further 300 persons during the winter.
		All	▪ Give Responsibly marketing via Facebook and during the festive season safety campaign. ▪ 1 795 first-year students were reached with the Give Responsibly Campaign during orientation week. ▪ 18 shops participate in the programmes through the sale of coupons. ▪ One mini-site on Give Responsibly was updated on the Visit Stellenbosch website to make the information on Give Responsibly available to tourists through a QR code. ▪ Give Responsibly Coupons sold: 6 127 ▪ Give Responsibly Coupons redeemed: 5 051
		All	▪ 611 work opportunities were provided to people on the street through the Animal Welfare Walk a Dog project and the Stellenbosch Night Shelter Cleaning project.
Social Relief of Distress	Provision of food parcels, blankets, mattresses, vanity packs and warm food according to the need due to disaster incidents	All	▪ 346 individuals were assisted.
Stellenbosch Local Drug Action Committee	Networking, development of a service directory, and collective programme implementation	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 20, 21	▪ The executive committee continued to meet monthly with quarterly, bigger engagements. ▪ 60 people participated in the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. ▪ General awareness programmes were implemented, reaching 512 people. ▪ 30 stakeholders attended the I Can Choose training tool.
Mobile Thusong Centre	Inter-governmental Cooperation, taking services to the communities	12-17	▪ The event served 850 people over the two days.
Department of Labour Outreach	Service delivery	12-15, 18	▪ The municipality mobilised communities and assisted with the outreach by the department, reaching 206 people.
Disaster Awareness	Creating stronger communities	20	▪ 50 community members of Coyden Farm participated in the awareness programme.
NPO Capacity Building	Governance and Financial Management Training, NPO compliance	1, 2, 4, 21	▪ 43 representatives of local organisations participated in the workshops provided.
Collaboration with Civil Society	Attending, supporting and leading network meetings	All	▪ 38 meetings of different sectors were engaged in: Stellenbosch Disability Network, Stellenbosch Homelessness Forum, Stellenbosch Elderly Forum, ECD Forums, Stellenbosch Civil Advocacy Network, and Social Cohesion Cluster of the Stellenbosch Safety Forum.

The table below indicates the number of Grant in Aid applications recommended and approved for the year under review:

Table 149: Number of Grant in Aid applications recommended and approved

Subcategory	Applications Recommended and approved	Recommended Amount R
2024/25		
General Soc Dev	4	160 000
Partial Care	11	440 000
Disability	3	120 000
Youth	2	80 000
Substance Abuse	1	40 000
Food Security	1	2 979 890
People who are homeless	2	2 568 331.18
Skills Development	2	80 000
Physical and Psychological Health	1	40 000
Sport Clubs	1	40 000
Art and Culture	2	80 000
Total	**30**	**6 628 222.18**

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: Community Development as at 30 June 2025

Table 150: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Community Development

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Comm Development	46	45	2.45%
Social Relief Distress Vehicle	572	572	0%
Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	5 675	84	99%
Only the 5 largest capital projects are listed			

The Section: Community Development has spent 11.15**%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Section: Community Development as at 30 June 2025.

Table 151: Total number of employees in the Section: Community Development

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	1	0	0
9 – 13	4	4	0	0
4 – 8	6	5	1	16.6
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**11**	**10**	**1**	**9.1**

3.8 COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

3.8.1 POLLUTION CONTROL, BIO-DIVERSITY, BEAUTIFICATION, OPEN SPACES AND PARKS

Stellenbosch Municipality is continuously developing its capacity to protect the environment within its boundaries and to strive towards a municipality and communities that recognise the vital importance of their rich natural capital and manage these in a manner that ensures sustainability and fulfils the needs of all concerned. Previously, it was recorded that Stellenbosch Municipality developed the Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework in 2018, administered by the Department: Community Services. This document, guiding environmental planning and management throughout the WC024 area, is currently under revision and being updated.

In addition, over the past 10 years, Stellenbosch Municipality has compiled dedicated Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for all its declared nature reserves as well as nature areas or old forestry areas. In this regard, the Council has adopted the Ida's Valley Dam / Botmaskop EMP in 2023 and the Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve EMP in 2022. Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve and Paradyskloof Nature Area have approved EMPs, both currently under review. Through the Department: Community Services, Stellenbosch Municipality manages approximately 3000 ha of vacant land. The municipality aims to have all these managed and maintained through dedicated management plans such as those mentioned above.

Stellenbosch Municipality has also completed an Invasive Alien Plant Management Plan, as required in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (10 of 2004), and an Integrated Fire Management Plan to assist in the management of large vacant nature areas under the management of the Council. Most notably, Stellenbosch Municipality drafted its first dedicated nature areas bylaw (the Stellenbosch Municipality Nature Areas By-Law), which was promulgated during July 2025.

An air quality control bylaw, as well as a noise control policy, has been developed and adopted by the Council. The latter is implemented by a dedicated Air Quality / Noise Control Officer appointed within the Department: Community Services. Air quality and noise complaints are captured in a central database and dealt with within required timeframes. The following statistics included both air quality-related matters and noise complaints. All noise complaints are investigated in terms of the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations PN200/2013.

Table 152: Air Quality Complaints 2023/24 and 2024/25

Complaints	2023/24				2024/25			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Fumes	20	11	17	12	19	9	15	10
Smoke	2	1	5	4	5	2	4	5
Dust	6	5	2	3	6	6	3	3
Burning of waste / tyres	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	3
Farmland burning	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Crop spraying	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	5
Offensive odors	3	3	4	2	4	2	5	3
Unlicensed facilities	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Noise	66	56	51	49	60	59	53	49
Other	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2
Total	**99**	**83**	**87**	**167**	**100**	**86**	**90**	**82**

Stellenbosch Municipality works closely with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning concerning local government compliance and adherence to legislation. Implementation of operational plans concerning management plans is executed within the area of responsibility.

3.8.1.1 Environmental Implementation

Stellenbosch Municipality works closely with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning concerning local government compliance and adherence to legislation. Implementation of operational plans concerning management plans is executed within the area of responsibility.

3.8.1.2 Urban Forestry

Maintenance of the urban forestry within the CBD is guided by the Tree Management Policy and applicable Standard Operating Procedures that facilitate the planting, protection, felling, maintenance, and long-term management of all trees located on municipal property through tree management (arboricultural) practices, thus promoting a sustainable development approach. This approach is geared towards making the areas within Stellenbosch Municipality green through advancing sustainable urban forestry practices, aiming to guide investors towards eco-development.

Below are the highlights and challenges:

Table 153: Environmental Management Highlights

Highlight	Description
Phase 2 of the Tree Application Management System is complete.	This is a three-year capital project that is focused on managing the maintenance of trees on a computerised application system.

Table 154: Environmental Management Challenges

Challenge	Actions to address
Load shedding	Noise nuisance and an increase in air pollution were also encountered as many businesses and households switched to backup generators, which run on fossil fuels such as diesel or petrol. The increased use of these generators leads to higher emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide, as well as particulate matter. These pollutants can contribute to climate change, harm human health, and need to be managed in accordance with relevant legislation. The Noise Control officer is mandated to investigate complaints and implement the necessary corrective measures, and at the same time, try to increase awareness and education among the public and help develop an environment that takes cognisance of everyone's rights.
Severe Weather Conditions	The adverse weather conditions caused destructive damage in nature reserves and areas that affected infrastructure and flora. These conditions have resulted in negative effects on both the natural and built environment. Repair work to the affected environments is gradually underway.

3.9 COMPONENT E: SECURITY AND SAFETY

3.9.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT

The primary role of Law Enforcement is the enforcement of municipal bylaws and the protection of municipal assets, infrastructure, and staff. Core functions include monitoring and preventing illegal land invasions, managing CCTV surveillance and the operational control room, and overseeing security service provider monitoring.

The department further renders operational support to other departments, including escort duties, which have increased significantly due to high-risk areas, damage to infrastructure, and gang-related activities. Law Enforcement also plays an active role in addressing issues of homelessness through enforcement and support initiatives.

Highlights:

- Operational Coordination: Weekly planning sessions with SAPS and other safety partners have strengthened inter-agency collaboration and response times;
- 24/7 Control Room: The operational control room remains active around the clock, enhancing service delivery and coordination with other role-players;
- Increased Enforcement Activity: Law Enforcement issued a total of 4,123 fines (Sections 56 and 341) in 2024/25, nearly doubling the previous year's total, reflecting intensified enforcement efforts;
- Liquor Compliance: A total of 122 liquor inspections were conducted, up from 95 in the previous year, contributing to safer public spaces;
- Scrap Metal and Bucket Shop Inspections: These rose to 91 inspections, targeting illegal trading and theft-related activities; and
- Public Engagement: 81 awareness sessions were held, focusing on community education.

Challenges:

- Staffing Constraints: The department continues to face insufficient personnel to implement a 24/7 service;
- Infrastructure Limitations: Lack of office space and the absence of a CCTV/LPR service provider have hindered surveillance and monitoring capabilities;
- Social Pressures: The rise in homelessness has led to increased bylaw violations and strain on enforcement resources; and
- Land Invasions: Ongoing efforts to prevent illegal land occupation remain resource-intensive and complex.

Law Enforcement attended to the following from 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2024/25:

Table 155: Law Enforcement highlights

Type of activity	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Fines issued Section 56's and 341's	5 196	2 078	4 123
Liquor Compliance Inspections	51	95	122
Scrap Metal / Bucket Shop Inspections	67	83	91
Law Enforcement Awareness sessions	33	64	81

3.9.2 TRAFFIC SERVICES

Traffic Services is performing its functions as guided by the National Road Safety Strategy, with its main objective being to achieve traffic safety on municipal roads, including the functions as defined in the municipality's IDP.

The National Road Safety Strategy provides all-year-round road safety initiatives. The municipality has increased its enforcement strategy in collaboration with stakeholders and affected parties. Operations like automatic number-plate recognition are conducted to improve compliance with and payment of traffic fines.

Ongoing objectives are to improve road user behaviour; reduce the incidence of traffic offences; speeding; drunk driving and driving under the influence of narcotics; dangerous overtaking; remove unfit road users from traffic; roadworthiness of vehicles; public transport compliance concerning vehicles and drivers; provide sufficient and coordinated regulation of traffic on strategic roads; provide pedestrian education and compliance; eradicate corruption; ensure administrative compliance; and overall improve enforcement systems. This includes additional hours and Saturday operations at the Admin Section and a new approach to law enforcement strategies.

Highlights:

Traffic Service strategies have managed to yield favourable results.

Traffic Services demonstrated a strong performance across various operational areas. A total of **2 622 driver's license tests and 2 564 learner's license tests were conducted**, showing a significant increase in testing capacity compared to the previous year. Enforcement efforts intensified, with **59 866 Section 56 notices and 43 552 Section 341 notices issued,** reflecting a continued commitment to road safety and compliance.

Public engagement also saw a boost, with 107 traffic awareness sessions held—an increase that underscores the department's dedication to education and preventative measures. Speed enforcement was notably robust, with **416 592 camera speeding fines issued**, marking a substantial rise from the previous year. The use of technology in enforcement remained strong, with **108 ANPR** (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) interventions carried out.

Operational activities included 285 public transport operations and 214 drunk driving operations, both contributing to safer roads and more regulated transport systems. These figures collectively highlight a year of enhanced enforcement, increased public engagement, and improved service delivery by Traffic Services.

Challenges:

- Inadequate Human Resources: Limited Staff;
- To render a 24/7 traffic service;
- The capacity of the Driver's Licence Testing Centre limits the number of tests that can be performed in a day; and
- Vehicle Testing Station infrastructure challenges and staff shortages.

Stellenbosch is continuing to be a preferred business and employment hub. The resources required to provide a quality service to the residents and business sector are inadequate and pose a significant challenge for the future. This limitation has a negative impact on service delivery.

Service Statistics – Traffic Services

Table 156: Service Data for Traffic Services

Details	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Drivers License Tests	2 2 11	2 095	1 189	2 622
Learner Driver License Tests	3 118	4 471	3 363	2 564
Number of Section 56 Notices Issued	34 400	43 504	55 506	59 866
Number of Section 341 Notices Issued	28 062	29 867	35 823	43 552
Traffic Awareness Sessions	86	54	82	107
Number of camera speeding fines issued	357 144	372 420	353 279	416 592
Number of ANPR interventions	97	100	118	108
Number of public transport operations	258	261	320	285
Number of drunken driving operations	275	223	208	214

3.9.3 FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Republic of South Africa's 1996 Constitution imposes legal obligations on the government to protect the health and safety of its citizens. Section 41(1)(b) determines that all spheres of government are required to "secure the well-being of the people of the Republic," while Section 152(1)(d) requires that local government "ensure a safe and healthy environment."

The fire service strives to be proactive in preventing fires and other risks rather than simply reacting to fires through –

a. Acting in support of the wider developmental agenda as outlined in the NDP;
b. Establishing sound institutional and administrative capabilities that support its roles and purpose;
c. Demonstrating good governance and administration;
d. Adopting community-based approaches;
e. Putting people and their concerns first; and
f. Professionalisation of the function.

Highlights:

- New rapid response vehicle to access fires in informal settlements; and
- Commenced planning for the building of a fire station in Jamestown.

Image 30: New rapid response vehicle



Shifting from disaster management to disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction is a new approach to how disasters and disaster risk are managed. It may be regarded as 'the systematic development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimise vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainable development' (ISDR, 2002:25).

Disaster risk reduction strategies include vulnerability and risk assessment, institutional capacities and operational abilities. The vulnerability of critical facilities, social and economic infrastructure, early warning systems and the application of many types of scientific, technical and other skilled abilities that are essential features of disaster risk reduction must be assessed. Disaster risk reduction is multidisciplinary in nature and does not assume that only one function of government has responsibility.

Table 157: Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster management (traditional)	Disaster risk reduction
Primary focus on hazards	Major focus on vulnerability
Single, event-based scenarios	Dynamic, multiple-risk issues
Basic responsibility to respond to an event	Fundamental need to assess and update
Often fixed, location-specific conditions	Often fixed, location-specific conditions
Responsibility in a single authority or agency	Extended, shared or regional locales
Established hierarchical relationships.	Multiple interests, actors and responsibilities.
Command-and-control directed operations	Situation-specific functions and free association
Urgent, immediate to short time frames in outlook, planning, attention and return	Shifting, fluid and tangential relationships and Comparative, moderate to long time frames in outlook, planning and return values

Challenges:

- Expanding and densifying of informal settlements
- The manifestation of climate change – seen in excessive rains and flooding, as well as in more frequent and ferocious veld fires.

a) Service Statistics – Fire and Disaster Management

Table 158: Service Data for Fire and Disaster Management

Details	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total fires attended in the year	944	1 022	893	1 209	1 030
Total of other incidents attended in the year	3416	2 515	1 948	1 615	1 582
Average turnout time - urban areas (minutes)	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Average turnout time - rural areas (minutes)	15	15	15	15	15
Firefighters in post at year-end	61	61	64	64	64
Total fire appliances at year-end	17	17	17	17	18
The average number of appliances off the road during the year	2	2	2	2	2
Total operational callouts	4 360	3 537	2 841	2 824	2 612
Immediate relief to victims	555	775	1 478	1 986	637
Emergency flood kits	37	0	82	1	54
Emergency housing kits	156	208	568	307	144
Meals (food parcels)	155	213	8 651 Meals / 328 Food Parcels	36 360 Meals / 534 Food Parcels	5653 Meals / 157 Food parcels
Blankets	497	601	984	1 512	420 Blankets / 420 Mattresses

The tables below indicate the capital expenditure for the Section: **Law Enforcement and Traffic Services** as at **30 June 2025**:

Table 159: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Traffic and Law Enforcement

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Vehicle Fleet: Law Enforcement	1 370	1 368	0.11%
Law Enforcement Tools and Equipment	1 008	922	8.52%
Install Computerised Access Security Systems and CCTV Cameras At Municipal Buildings	1 883	845	55.14%
Install and Upgrade CCTV / LPR Cameras In WC024	1 690	436	74.22%
Specialised Equipment: Traffic	700	97	86.15%
Only the five largest capital projects are listed.			

The Section: Traffic and Law Enforcement has spent **57%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Fire and Disaster Management** as at **30 June 2025**.

Table 160: Capital Expenditure as at 30 June 2025: Section: Fire and Disaster Management Services

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from Adjustment Budget
	R'000		
Rescue equipment	1 364	1 364	0.02%
Fire Station - Jamestown	366	365	0.21%
Furniture, Tools and Equipment: Fire	117	96	17.69%
Specialised Vehicles: Fire	2 932	–	100%
Only the 5 largest capital projects are listed			

The Section: Fire and Disaster Management has spent **38%** of its capital budget for the financial year.

The table below indicates the number of employees in the Section: Fire and Disaster Management as at 30 June 2025.

Table 161: Total number of employees in the Section: Fire and Disaster Management

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	4	4	0	0
9 – 13	35	34	1	2.8
4 – 8	26	25	1	3.8
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**66**	**64**	**2**	**3.03**

The tables below indicate the total number of employees in the Department: Protection Services as at 30 June 2025.

Table 162: Total number of employees in the office of the Senior Manager: Protection Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	0	0	0	0
9 – 13	0	0	0	0
4 – 8	2	1	1	50
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**2**	**1**	**33.3**

Table 163: Total number of employees in the office of the Manager: Traffic Law Enforcement

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	1	0	0
9 – 13	0	0	0	0
4 – 8	0	0	0	0
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**

Table 164: Total number of employees in the office of the Chief Traffic Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	1	0	0
9 – 13	1	1	0	0
4 – 8	1	1	0	0
3 – 0	1	1	0	0
Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**

Table 165: Total number of employees in Traffic Law Enforcement Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	2	2	0	0
9 – 13	31	28	3	9.6
4 – 8	13	13	0	0
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**46**	**43**	**3**	**6.5**

Table 166: Total number of employees in Traffic Admin Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	1	1	0	0
9 – 13	6	6	0	0
4 – 8	14	8	6	42.8
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**21**	**15**	**6**	**28.5**

Table 167: Total number of employees in Law Enforcement Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	0	0	0	0
14 – 17	3	3	0	0
9 – 13	72	24	48	66.6
4 – 8	26	26	0	0
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**101**	**53**	**48**	**47.5**

3.10 COMPONENT F: SPORT AND RECREATION

3.10.1 HOLIDAY RESORTS AND CAMPSITES

The Stellenbosch Municipality is responsible for the management and maintenance of one picnic site, the Jonkershoek Picnic Site. This site is situated in the Jonkershoek Valley on the banks of the Eerste River. The picnic site attracts up to 15 840 visitors per annum due to its natural beauty and tranquillity, set at the foothills of the Jonkershoek mountains, and provides outdoor leisure for visitors, catering for braais and picnics along the river course.

Table 168: Service Statistics – Holiday Resorts and Campsites

Type of service	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Number of resorts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
% Occupation for the year for Jonkershoek picnic site (open from 1 September to 30 April)	PAX:15840 CARS:3372 Income: R448 701	PAX:13636 CARS:2434 Income: R403 579.74	PAX:20690 CARS:5246 Income: R648 115	PAX:12993 CARS:2063 Income: R462 832.73	PAX:0 CARS:0 Income: R0	PAX:10 585 CARS: 1757 Income: R380 269	PAX:5710 CARS: 1309 Income: R205 134.50	PAX:0 CARS:0 Income: R0 Flood damage	PAX: 10386 CARS:1798 Income: R397 967

The Stellenbosch Municipality is responsible for the management and maintenance of seventeen (15) sports grounds in its municipal area. The picturesque beauty of the Stellenbosch Mountains surrounds these grounds. Ten (10) are in urban areas, and seven are in rural areas.

It is the municipality's goal to create active, healthy communities and to provide a sporting hub for all its residents and visitors by offering a wide range of well-maintained and well-managed sporting facilities.

Stellenbosch Municipality manages and maintains one swimming pool in the greater Stellenbosch area. The swimming pool is situated in Cloetesville and can accommodate two hundred and seventy-five (275) people at any time per day. The existing facility can host swimming galas and aims to further sports development and recreation.

3.10.1.1 Service Statistics Sport - Grounds And Swimming Pools

Table 169: Service Statistics Sports Grounds and Swimming Pool

Type of service	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Number of sport grounds / fields	17	17	17	17	17	14	15	15	15
Number of swimming pools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of stadiums	10	10	10	10	10	14	10	10	10

3.10.1.2 Community Halls and Facilities

Stellenbosch Municipality is the proud owner of two top-class town halls and nine community facilities that cater to residents and both national and international visitors.

The facilities are available throughout the year (365 days per annum) and can be booked for events such as meetings, weddings, training sessions, conferences, and community and social events.

Table 170: Total functions: Community Halls and Facilities

Type of service	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total functions at municipal halls						
Stellenbosch Town Hall	65	0	10	40	40	38
Klapmuts Centre	59	28	80	81	80	99
Eikestad Hall	142	17	74	80	68	47
Wemmershoek Hall	31	7	37	27	29	59
La Motte Community Hall	12	14	59	47	52	68
Franschhoek Town Hall	11	1	2	2	9	32
Groendal Community Hall	76	18	69	66	21	0
Kylemore Community Hall	20	19	36	35	38	52
Pniël Banquet Hall	44	15	34	50	50	52
Kayamandi Community Hall	N/A	N/A	27	152	147	154
Cloetesville Banquet Hall	N/A	N/A	5	65	51	49
Total	**460**	**119**	**433**	**645**	**585**	**650**

Highlights within the department

Table 171: Highlights within the Department: Sports, Halls and Recreation

Highlight	Description
Groendal Community Hall upgrades.	The Groendal Community Hall was devastated by the September 2023 floods internally and externally. The parking has been restored with the assistance of PMU, and a completely new fence has been installed.
Installation of new air-conditioning units in various halls.	New air-conditioning units were installed in the Groendal Community Hall. Furthermore, obsolete air-conditioning units have been replaced with new units at the Wemmershoek, Pniël and Kylemore Community Halls. New air-conditioning units were also installed in the Klapmuts MPC kitchen and the Stellenbosch Town Hall kitchen.
Events held during the past financial year.	Various events of all kinds at the various venues were successfully held without any major incidents. This is done in conjunction with Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue, Traffic Services, Disaster Management, Noise Control, Waste Management, Cape Winelands Health Services, Engineering Services and SAPS.
Fencing of sport facilities.	Wemmershoek - Lanquedoc and Klapmuts Sport Facility received perimeter fencing, which enables strict access control to these facilities and minimises theft and vandalism.
Netball courts resurfacing.	Kylemore Sport Facility's netball courts were received, allowing netball games to continue.
Upgrading of Cloetesville Community Swimming Pool.	New fencing was installed around the main pool. New paving and artificial grass were installed at the facility.

Challenges within the department

Table 172: Challenges within the Department: Sports, Halls and Recreation

Challenges	Description	Corrective Measures
Theft and vandalism at sport facilities	Unauthorised and illegal entry resulting in theft and vandalism of the sport facility's infrastructure.	Effective boundary fences were erected to allow for strict access control.
Poor lighting on sport fields	The sport facility's floodlights are outdated and cannot be replaced because the bulbs are discontinued.	Funding was availed in the financial year 2025/26 to appoint a consultant and service provider to upgrade all floodlights to the latest sustainable technology.

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Section: **Sport, Recreation and Halls** as at 30 June 2025.

Table 173: Capital Expenditure: Section: Sport, Recreation and Halls

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from Adjustment Budget (%)
	R'000		
Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	1 800	1 798	0.08%
Specialised equipment: Urban Forestry	1 461	1 457	0.25%
Specialised Vehicles	1 337	1 337	0%
Upgrade of Sport Facilities	5 890	1 140	80.65%
Fencing: Sport Grounds (WC024)	1 697	1 223	27.92%
Only the 5 largest capital projects are listed			

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Community Services as at 30 June 2025.

Table 174: Total number of employees in the Department: Community Services (Entire Department)

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	7	7	0	0
9 – 13	39	38	1	2.5
4 – 8	92	90	2	2.1
3 – 0	66	61	5	7.5
Total	**205**	**197**	**8**	**31.2**

3.11 COMPONENT G: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

This component includes corporate policy offices, financial services, human resource services, ICT services, and property services.

3.11.1 FINANCIAL SERVICES

3.11.1.1 Service Statistics

Table 175: Financial Service statistics

Details of the types of accounts raised and recovered	2024/25		
	Billed in Year	Actual for accounts billed in a year	The proportion of the value of accounts billed that were collected
	R		%
Property Rates	530 580 845	527 314 111	99.38%
Electricity	1 026 379 390	1 041 180 780	101.44%
Water	209 382 004	210 661 812	100.61%
Sanitation	127 606 156	128 365 529	100.60%
Refuse	101 436 645	98 067 813	96.68%

3.11.2 HUMAN RESOURCES SERVICES

The vision of the Department: Human Resources Management is undoubtedly to build partnerships with management at all levels of the organisation, to create a culture or working environment where employees are valued and appreciated, and to ensure a diverse, qualified, healthy, and highly motivated workforce focused on achieving critical outcomes through the development and administration of cost-effective and results-oriented human resources.

Accordingly, the mission of the Department: Human Resources Management is to address and achieve the goals and challenges of Stellenbosch Municipality by **providing services that promote a work environment that is characterised by fair treatment of staff, open communications, personal accountability, trust, and mutual respect**. The municipality will seek and provide solutions to workplace issues that support and optimise the operating principles of the organisation.

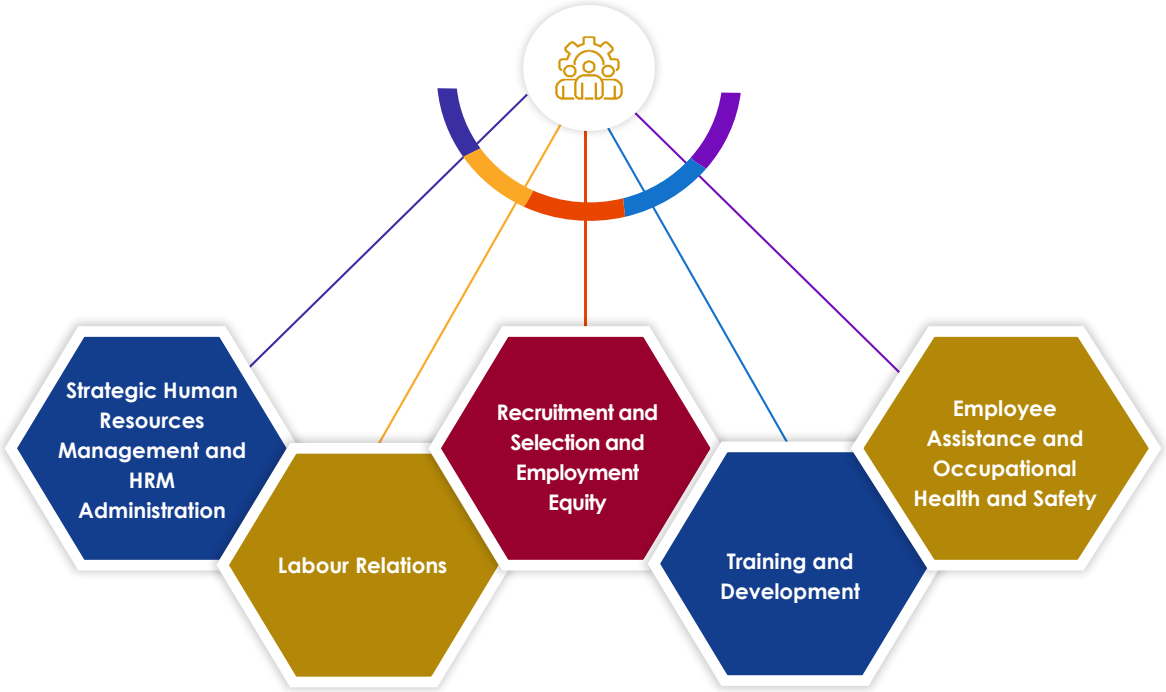
The Department: Human Resources Management objectives for Stellenbosch Municipality include, but are not limited to:

- Helping the organisation achieve its goals;
- Ensuring effective utilisation and maximum development of human resources;
- Ensuring respect for human beings;
- Identifying and satisfying the needs of individuals;
- Ensuring reconciliation of individual goals with those of the organisation;
- Achieving and maintaining high morale among employees;
- Providing the organisation with well-trained and well-motivated employees;
- Increasing employees' job satisfaction and self-actualisation;
- Developing and maintaining the quality of work-life;
- Being ethically and socially responsive to the needs of the community;
- Developing the overall personality of each employee in its multidimensional aspect;

- Enhancing employees' capabilities to perform the present job; and
- Ensuring service excellence for the Stellenbosch municipal area.

The figure below illustrates the services rendered by the Human Resource Management Department.

Figure 27: HRM elements



Each director, manager, departmental head, superintendent, assistant superintendent, and foreman is responsible for setting objectives, delegating responsibilities and tasks, motivating staff, disciplining staff, developing skills and career paths, measuring performance, and generally guiding their staff. In these endeavours, management and line management are assisted by the Department: Human Resources Management, which provides policies, guidelines, support, systems, and specialised inputs.

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Department: Human Resource Management as at 30 June 2025:

Table 176: Total number of employees in the Department: Human Resources Management

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	2	2	0	0
9 – 13	12	12	0	0
4 – 8	5	3	2	40
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**20**	**18**	**2**	**10**

3.11.3 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

The Department of ICT committed its time in the 2024/25 financial year to reviewing ICT contracts and the purchase and replacement of computer software and hardware to further enable the various municipal business units.

a) Highlights

i. High-site wireless hardware links were procured and delivered during this time, with the plan to upgrade the municipal network to the outer-lying areas under the WC024 area. A rate tender for WAN infrastructure was approved to assist in shortening the municipality's turnaround time in commissioning new sites and improving current location services.
ii. Enhanced security levels against malware attacks and the like by implementing and successfully commissioning the supply and installation of next-generation firewalls with unified threat management and licensing.
iii. Successfully extended the fibre rollout connectivity to an additional 4 office buildings to ensure solid / stable connectivity and increased capacity for needed communications to service ICT, CCTV, and electricity-specialisedservices.
iv. Successfully extended the services of the municipality's e-mail protection and injection system, Mimecast, by introducing DMARC (Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance), which is a standard that prevents spammers from using the municipality's domain to send email without its permission—also known as spoofing.
v. Introduced and successfully rolled out security awareness training using Mimecast for all computer-enabled staff by way of guided security video clips to help harden the municipality's security posture against malware attacks.
vi. The Global Information System ESRI GIS, in its 2nd year, developed a customer care module and revived the **Tree Application Management System** (TRAMS). ESRI GIS continued with the upgrade of the BPAMS and TPAMS and began the development of incorporating the SAMRAS electronic signature to improve turnaround times in approval across all stages with the submission of plans.
vii. ICT continued streamlining and securing the Microsoft Office 365 and Windows 10 migration to improve collaboration within and between directorates by introducing added functionality within Teams and OneDrive.
viii. Went out to the market to procure storage, which consisted of two hosts and one Tintri VMstore storage. This has been successfully installed and is currently online and will be the replacement for multiple hosts and Tintri VMstore storage that will reach End of Service Life (EOSL) in the 2025/26 financial year.
ix. ICT, in conjunction with the Collaborator service provider, successfully upgraded Collaborator to the latest version.
x. Assisted the Electrical Engineering Department and service provider with the SCADA project, which included the installation and implementation of 2 SCADA servers at the ITC DC server room on the ground floor.
xi. Successfully relocated the DR site from Teraco Rondebosch to Teraco Brackenfell with the new service provider.

3.11.3.1 Service Statistics – Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Table 177: Service Statistics – ICT

Details	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	%							
Ensure the availability of the network to ensure effective ICT systems for municipal processes.	99.9	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Provide ICT support to all municipal departments by attending to requests within 4 working days.	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Connecting all municipal sites to the ICT network.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table below indicates the capital expenditure for the Department: ICT as at 30 June 2025.

Table 178: Capital expenditure - ICT services as at 30 June 2025

Capital Projects	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from the Adjustment Budget %
	R'000		
Upgrade and Expansion of IT Infrastructure Platforms	5 250	5 241	0.18%
Fibre Optic Implementation	4 000	4 000	0.01%
Upgrading Communication Network	1 500	1 497	0.18%
Server Storage expansion and upgrades	1 000	663	33.71%
Purchase and Replacement of Computer / software and Peripheral devices	3 970	3 969	0.03%

The table below indicates the number of employees in the Department: ICT as at 30 June 2025.

Table 179: Total number of employees in the Department: ICT

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	2	1	1	50
9 – 13	8	7	1	12.5
4 – 8	0	0	0	0
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**11**	**9**	**2**	**18.2**

3.11.4 LEGAL SERVICES

The Section: Legal Services, in conjunction with user departments, ensures and manages the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of key service delivery objectives concerning Legal Services.

a) The main objectives are the following:

- Advise and manage litigations instituted by the municipality and against it;
- Provide legal advice, opinions, and input on policies, contracts, agreements, memorandums, legislation, bylaws, and regulations;
- Advising the Municipal Council, Mayco, and Portfolio Committees on items submitted to meetings;
- Ensuring bylaws are promulgated after consultation with user departments and approved by the Council; and
- Attend to new legislation and proclamations for comment as and when required.

b) Challenges:

- To deal with urgent requests for legal input to the Sections 79 and 80 committees;
- Lack of skilled administrative support for the Chief Legal Advisor; and
- Availability of a well-maintained legal library and reference resources.

- The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Section: Legal Services as at 30 June 2025.

Table 180: Total number of employees in the Section: Legal Services

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	0	0	0	0
9 – 13	0	0	0	0
4 – 8	1	0	1	100
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**50**

3.11.5 MUNICIPAL COURT – ADDITIONAL COURT - STELLENBOSCH

The Municipal Court is responsible for the following prosecutions:

- Traffic bylaws;
- Provincial traffic bylaws;
- SAPS bylaws;
- Law enforcement bylaws;
- Fire bylaws;
- Building and Land Use Regulations, and all other bylaw contraventions;
- Electrical Bylaws; and
- Noise pollution.

a) Mission Statement of the Municipal Court

The Municipal Court aims to: -

- promote justice and service delivery;
- enhance revenue to invest in the community;
- "*Let Justice be seen to be done*"; and
- minimise crime and have a safer Stellenbosch.

The Municipal Court was established to:

- Support and secure good governance;
- Ease the burden on regular courts;
- Increase the speed of services;
- Allow for more successful prosecutions by applying specialist knowledge;
- Improve communications between the bylaw prosecutors and enforcers;
- Support bylaw enforcement;
- Ensure a user-friendly court; and
- Keeps members of the public who committed a minor crime (such as a traffic offence) away from hardened criminals.

The municipality is also looking into having an ad hoc court in Franschhoek / Klapmuts in the near future. This could be another boost for the Municipal Court's service to the community. Prosecuting some of the cases in the Paarl Magistrate's Court is also currently being considered.

The introduction of the Municipal Court has been an essential, strategic implementation that will benefit the whole community of Stellenbosch.

3.11.5.1 Statistical Report – Case Load

Table 181: Statistical Report Caseload 2024/25

Months:	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Cases on the roll	245	271	160	52	305	283	325	283	271	76	202	118
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0
Struck off the role	253	180	200	116	961	29	97	89	153	125	14	174
Warrants authorised	2 436	2 377	2 444	2 782	452	1 536	3 757	3 413	3 254	1 775	598	1 578
Deferment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments	30	22	16	22	9	20	37	43	45	30	7	25
Postponed	30	19	22	24	25	16	25	24	21	13	6	21
Mediations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.11.5.2 Financial Report of the Municipal Court 2024/25

Table 182: Financial Report of the Municipal Court 2024/25

Months:	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Traffic Fines	R657 050	R647 500	R572 730	R706 850	R760 380	R683 475	R617 200	R655 600	R762 200	R694 550	R492 450	R665 275
SAPS Fines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R150	R750	R500	R1 150	R1 250
Law Enforcement Fines	R3 350	R3 450	R8 000	R1 800	R3 500	R1 300	R4 750	R5 350	R13 550	R8 790	R7 200	R3 750
Contempt of Court Fines	R98 400	R95 100	R95 400	R101 100	R107 700	R104 100	R83 700	R87 000	R118 500	R106 200	R73 800	R94 200
Provincial Fines	R1 550	R750	R13 900	R5 000	R2 000	R2 550	R2 400	R4 650	R3 000	R4 500	R1 500	R1 500
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	R2 000	0	0	0	0	0
Building	R15 220	R15 340	R5 420	R11 340	R15 920	R2 500	R10 000	R5 000	R3 000	R7 200	0	0
Total Amount	**R775 570**	**R762 140**	**R695 450**	**R826 090**	**R889 500**	**R793 925**	**R720 050**	**R757 750**	**R901 000**	**R821 740**	**R576 100**	**R765 975**

The table below indicates the total number of employees in the Section: Municipal Court as at 30 June 2025.

Table 183: Total number of employees in the Section: Municipal Court

Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	Number			
18 – 22	1	1	0	0
14 – 17	0	0	0	0
9 – 13	0	0	0	0
4 – 8	5	3	2	40
3 – 0	0	0	0	0
Total	**6**	**4**	**2**	**33.3**

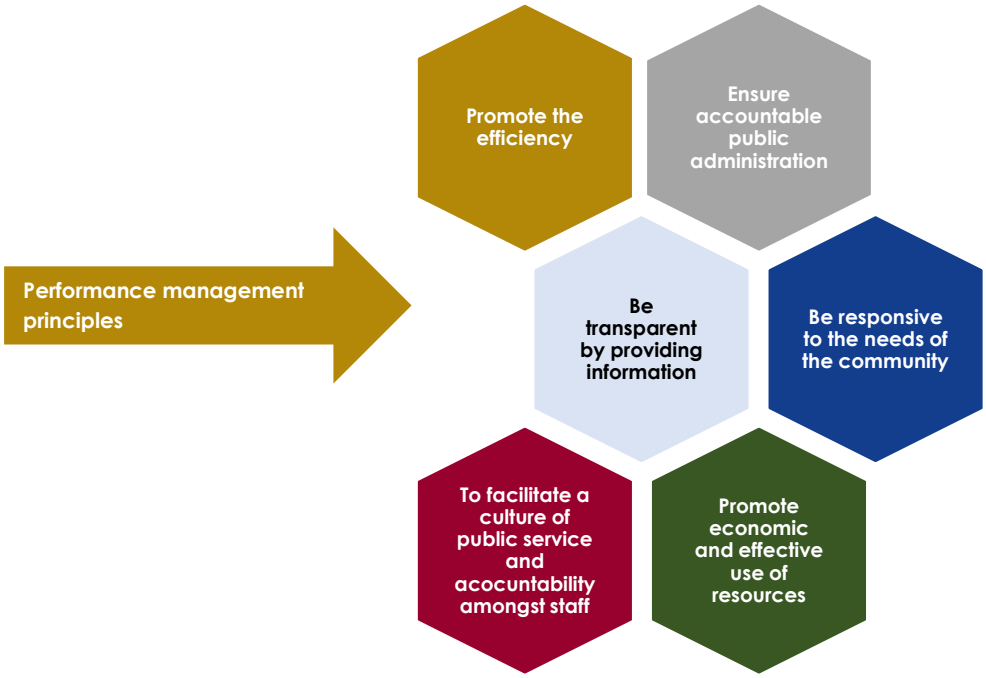
3.12 COMPONENT H: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD

3.12.1 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Performance management is defined as a management mechanism through which a municipality can plan, manage, monitor, and review the performance of the municipality and its employees to measure the progress made in achieving the objectives set out in the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and further measure the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of its service delivery.

Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, deals with the objectives of local government and paves the way for performance management. The idea of an accountable government is important to meet the needs of Stellenbosch. The democratic values and principles in terms of Section 195(1) of the Constitution are also linked with the concept of performance management, concerning the principles of the following, among others:

Figure 28: Performance Management Principles



It is a statutory requirement, according to the MSA, to establish a performance management system and an IDP that must be aligned with the municipal budget. The monitoring of the organisational performance of the budget must be done against the IDP every quarter via the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The report is made public after the council has been informed of the quarterly progress against set targets.

In addition, Regulation 7(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001 states that "A Municipality's Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting, and improvement will be conducted, organised, and managed, including determining the roles of the different role players." Performance management is not only relevant to the organisation but also to the individuals

employed in the organisation, as well as the external service providers and municipal entities. This framework, inter alia, reflects the linkage between the IDP, the Budget, and the SDBIP.

3.12.1.1 Legislative Requirements

In terms of Section 46(1)(a) of the MSA, a municipality must prepare a performance report for each financial year that reflects the municipality's and any service provider's performance during the financial year. The report must furthermore indicate the development and service delivery priorities, the performance targets set by the municipality for the following financial year, and measures that were or are to be taken to improve performance.

3.12.1.2 Organisational Performance

A strategic performance assessment indicates how well the municipality is meeting its objectives and which policies and processes are working. All government institutions must report on strategic performance to ensure that service delivery is efficient, effective, and economical. Municipalities must develop strategic plans and allocate resources for their implementation. The implementation must be monitored on an ongoing basis, and the results must be reported to various role players during the financial year to enable them to implement corrective measures when and where required.

This report highlights the strategic performance in terms of the municipality's Top-layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), high-level performance in terms of the strategic objectives of the municipality, and performance on the National Key Performance Indicators prescribed in terms of Section 43 of the MSA.

3.12.1.3 Governance Framework for the IDP, Budget, and Performance Management

The draft review of the 5th Generation IDP was tabled in March 2023 and advertised for public comment thereafter. Stellenbosch Municipal Council adopted the 5th Generation IDP (2022 / 2027) together with the 2024/25 MTREF Budget on 31 May 2024.

The IDP is the principal planning instrument that guides and informs the municipal budget. The MSA requires each municipality in South Africa to prepare a strategic plan to guide all development and management within the municipal area. The IDP sets out the development priorities of Stellenbosch Municipality over the next five years. The IDP must guide and determine municipal planning and project implementation. The 2024/25 budget was based on the IDP and other spheres of government and service providers.

The IDP is a strategic tool that guides all the activities of local government in consultation with residents and stakeholders. In keeping with the more evolved and strategic approach to this IDP, the implementation plan focuses on only the key strategic programmes, projects, and initiatives that will support the achievement of the priorities during the five-year term of office. Its focus is on development in a broader sense, and it is a structured plan that informs budget priorities, decision-making, and the allocation of resources.

The focus of the IDP is varied and includes the provision of basic municipal services, measures for building and transforming municipal capacity, measures to assist in expanded livelihood opportunities for citizens, enterprise development, building dignified and safe living environments, and, crucially, exploring new ways of working and living together. It directs and is informed by different aspects of

the municipality's work, including how the municipality is structured politically and administratively, the municipal budget, the sector plans and service delivery and budget implementation plans of different municipal services, and how the municipality manages its performance.

The three-year budget sets out the revenue-raising and expenditure plan of the municipality for approval by the Council under the MFMA. The allocation of funds needs to be aligned with the priorities in the IDP.

The IDP must be reflected in the performance agreements of the relevant staff and, through the budget, in the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP). The key performance management instrument of the municipality is the SDBIP. Linked to the IDP, the SDBIP forms the basis of the performance contracts of directors and quarterly, mid-year, and annual performance reviews of senior management, directorates, and the municipality.

3.12.1.4 Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

The organisational performance is evaluated using a municipal scorecard (Top-layer SDBIP). Performance objectives, as reflected in the municipal scorecard, are required to be practical, measurable, and based on the key performance indicators.

It also allocates responsibility to directorates to deliver the services in terms of the IDP and the budget.

The purpose of performance reporting is to report specifically on the implementation and achievement of IDP outcomes. This section should provide an overview of the achievements of a municipality in terms of the strategic intent and deliverables achieved as stated in the IDP. The Top-layer (strategic) SDBIP is the municipality's strategic plan and shows the strategic alignment between the different documents (IDP, budget, and performance agreements).

The organisational performance is evaluated using a Municipal Scorecard (TL SDBIP) at an organisational level and through the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) at departmental levels.

The SDBIP is a plan that converts the IDP and Budget into measurable indicators of how, where, and when the strategies, objectives, and normal business processes of the municipality are implemented. It also allocates responsibilities to directorates to deliver the services in terms of the IDP and the Budget.

MFMA Circular No. 13 is a clarification of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, Schedule A 1, GenN 393 in GG32141 of 2009, and prescribes that the:

- IDP and Budget must be aligned;
- The Budget must address the strategic priorities;
- SDBIP should indicate what the municipality is going to do during the next 12 months; and
- SDBIP should form the basis for measuring the performance against goals set during the budget / IDP processes.

3.12.1.5 The Municipal Scorecard (Top-Layer SDBIP)

The municipal scorecard (Top-layer SDBIP) consolidates service delivery targets set by the Council as advised by senior management and provides an overall picture of the performance of the municipality, reflecting performance in its strategic priorities for the 2024/25 financial year. The

scorecard is a performance evaluation tool and is used during informal and formal performance reviews.

A one-year detailed plan with the following components:

- Monthly projections of revenue to be collected from each source;
- Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote;
- Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote;
- Ward information for expenditure and service delivery; and
- A detailed capital works plan broken down by ward over three years.

Top-layer KPIs were prepared based on the following:

- Key performance indicators (KPIs) for the programmes / activities identified to address the strategic objectives as documented in the IDP in cooperation with the community, which identify developmental priorities;
- KPIs identified during the IDP and KPIs that need to be reported to key municipal stakeholders; and
- KPIs to address the required national minimum reporting requirements.

3.12.1.6 Amendment of the Top-Layer SDBIP

The TL SDBIP 2024/25 was reviewed once during the financial year under review and submitted to the Council for approval on 25 June 2024 and revised on 29 January 2025.

The municipality utilises a web-based, real-time, performance-based system on which KPI owners update actual performance monthly. KPI owners report on the results of the KPI by documenting the following information on the performance system:

- The actual result in terms of the target set;
- A performance comment; and
- Actions to improve performance include the submission of corrective measures to meet the set target for the reporting interval in question if the target is not achieved.

It is the responsibility of every KPI owner to maintain a portfolio of evidence to support actual performance results that are updated and provided to the internal auditor and AGSA upon request during the quarterly and annual audit testing.

3.12.1.7 Monitoring of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

Municipal performance is measured as follows:

In terms of section 72(1)(a) of the MFMA:

- The accounting officer must, by 25 January of each year, assess the performance of the municipality during the first half of the financial year;
- A report on such an assessment must, in terms of Section 72(1)(b) of the MFMA, be submitted to the Mayor, Provincial, and National Treasury; and
- Once the mayor has considered the report, it must be submitted to the Council by 31 January in terms of Section 54 of the MFMA.
- Assess the performance of the municipality during the first half of the financial year.

The Executive Mayor, who must provide general political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality, is required by Section 52(d) of the MFMA to submit a report on the implementation of the budget and the financial situation of the municipality to the Council within 30 days after the end of each quarter.

The actual performance was audited by the Department: Internal Audit (IA), and the results of their findings were submitted to the APAC:

- Quarter 1 (July to September);
- Quarter 2 (October to December);
- Quarter 3 (January to March); and
- Quarter 4 (April to June).

Other municipal personnel

The municipality has implemented individual performance management for employees at the three highest levels of management.

Municipal Manager and Managers Directly Accountable to the Municipal Manager

The MSA prescribes that the municipality must enter into performance-based agreements with the municipal manager and managers directly reporting to the municipal manager, i.e., MSA Section 56 managers. Performance agreements must be reviewed annually and published in the public interest. This process and the format are further regulated by Regulation 805 (August 2006), MSA.

The revised (latest) performance plans for the municipal manager and MSA Section 56 appointments for the 2024/25 financial year were concluded. They include performance agreements for the:

- Municipal Manager;
- Chief Financial Officer;
- Director: Corporate Services;
- Director: Planning and Local Economic Development;
- Director: Community and Protection Services; and
- Director: Infrastructure Services.

Table 184: Performance Management Governance

	Performance Management Policy	All MSA s57/56 performance contracts signed	Audit Committee	Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	Quarterly Performance Reporting to the Council	Annual Performance Reporting to the Council
In place?	√	√	√	√	√	√

In the paragraphs below, the performance achieved is illustrated against the Top-layer SDBIP according to the IDP strategic objectives. The following table explains the method by which the overall assessment of actual performance against targets set for the key performance indicators (KPIs) of the SDBIP is measured:

Table 185: Performance Assessment Criteria

Colour	Category	Explanation
	KPI Not Yet Measured	KPIs with no targets or actual results for the selected period
	KPI Not Met	Actual vs. target less than 75%
	KPI Almost Met	Actual vs. target between 75% and 100%
	KPI Met	Actual vs. target 100% achieved
	KPI Well Met	Actual vs. target, more than 100% and less than 150% achieved
	KPI Extremely Well Met	Actual vs. target of more than 150% achieved

The TL SDBIP (the Municipal Scorecard) consolidates service delivery targets set by the Council / Senior Management and provides an overall picture of performance for the municipality, reflecting performance on its strategic priorities.

3.12.1.8 Overall Performance per Municipal Strategic Focus Area

The following graph and table illustrate the municipality's overall performance per Municipal Strategic Focus Area (SFA).

Graph 18: Overall Performance per SFA's

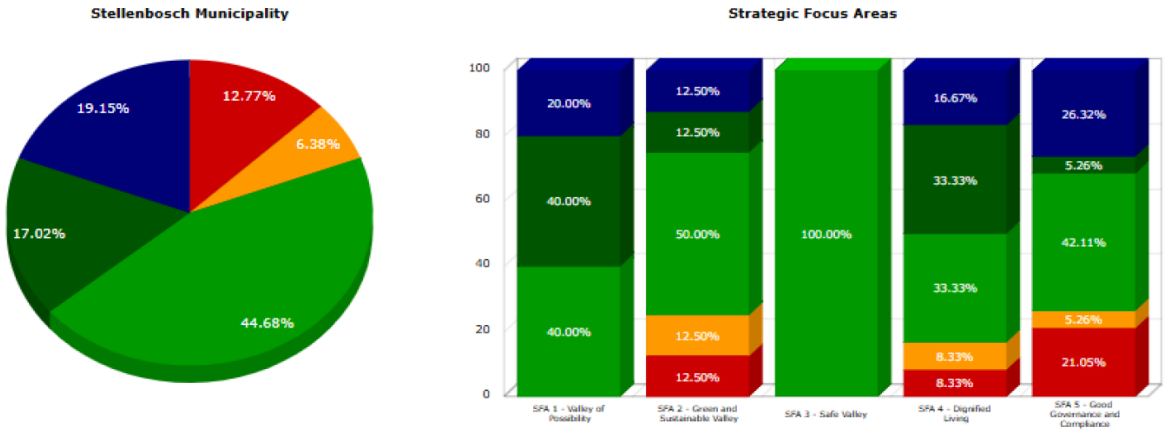


Table 186: Overall performance per SFA- 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

Stellenbosch Municipality		Municipal Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)				
		SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility	SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley	SFA 3 - Safe Valley	SFA 4 - Dignified Living	SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance
KPI Not Yet Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
KPI Not Met	6 (12.77%)	-	1 (12.50%)	-	1 (8.33%)	4 (21.05%)
KPI Almost Met	3 (6.38%)	-	1 (12.50%)	-	1 (8.33%)	1 (5.26%)
KPI Met	21 (44.68%)	2 (40%)	4 (50%)	3 (100%)	4 (33.33%)	8 (42.11%)
KPI Well Met	8 (17.02%)	2 (40%)	1 (12.50%)	-	4 (33.33%)	1 (5.26%)
KPI Extremely Well Met	9 (19.15%)	1 (20%)	1 (12.50%)	-	2 (16.67%)	5 (26.32%)
Total:	47	5	8	3	12	19
	100%	10.64%	17.02%	6.38%	25.53%	40.43%

CHAPTER 4: ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Stellenbosch Municipality, as of 30 June 2025, employed **1 168** officials (excluding councillors and non-permanent positions) who individually and collectively contributed to the achievement of the municipality's objectives. The primary objective of Human Resource Management is to render an innovative HR service that addresses both skills development and administrative functions.

4.1.1 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998), Chapter 3, Section 15(1), states that affirmative action measures are measures designed to ensure that suitably qualified people from designated groups have equal employment opportunities and are equitably represented in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce of a designated employer. The national performance indicator also refers to the "number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan." The following table provides clarity on the employment equity status.

Table 187: EE Targets / Actual by Racial Classification

Financial Year	African			Coloured			Indian			White		
	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached
2018/19	334	372	111.4%	497	651	131%	23	4	17%	75	94	125.3%
2019/20	334	383	111.4%	497	680	137%	23	4	17%	75	96	128%
2020/21	334	395	118.3%	497	660	132.8%	23	4	17%	75	83	110.67%
2021/22	334	387	115.9%	497	671	135.01%	23	4	17%	75	79	105.3%
2022/23	334	391	117%	497	674	135.6%	23	4	17.4%	75	78	104%
2023/24	334	409	122%	497	665	133%	23	5	21,7%	75	72	96%
2024/25	334	444	132%	497	649	130.5%	23	5	21.7%	705	70	93.3%

Table 188: Targets / Actual by Gender Classification

Financial Year	Male			Female			Disability		
	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached	Target June	Actual June	Target reached
2018/19	681	750	110.1%	670	371	55.3%	10	10	100%
2019/20	681	760	111.6%	670	398	59.4%	10	10	100%
2020/21	681	737	108.22%	670	405	60.45%	10	10	100%
2021/22	681	735	107.9%	670	406	60.6%	10	10	100%
2022/23	681	727	106.7%	670	420	62.5%	10	6	60%
2023/24	681	715	104.9%	670	437	65.2%	10	4	40%
2024/25	681	720	105.7%	670	448	66.8%	10	5	50%

4.1.2 OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES - RACE

The table below categorises the number of employees by race within the occupational levels.

Table 189: Occupational Categories – Race

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top Management and Councillors	10	17	1	4	7	3	0	8	**50**
Senior management	0	7	0	4	1	2	0	0	**14**
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	9	25	1	11	11	15	1	9	**82**
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	63	110	2	25	66	92	0	124	**372**
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	96	154	0	4	75	98	0	3	**430**
Unskilled and defined decision-making	94	112	0	0	29	31	0	0	**266**
Total permanent	**272**	**425**	**4**	**48**	**189**	**241**	**1**	**34**	**1 213**
Non-permanent employees (incl. EPWP, conditional grants, and provincial grants)	15	30	0	3	32	46	0	3	**129**
Total	**287**	**455**	**4**	**51**	**221**	**287**	**1**	**37**	**1 343**

4.1.3 DIRECTORATES BY RACE

The table below categorises the number of employees by race within the different Directorates:

Table 190: Directorates by Race

Directorate	Male				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Office of the Mayor	10	14	0	4	7	2	0	8	**45**
Office of the Municipal Manager	0	1	0	1	4	7	0	2	**15**
Financial Services	14	32	1	1	25	52	0	3	**130**
Planning and Economic Development	11	22	0	7	20	28	0	7	**95**
Corporate Services	6	21	0	1	16	21	0	4	**69**
Community and Protection Services	86	133	1	19	68	94	1	7	**409**
Infrastructure Services	145	199	2	15	49	37	0	3	**450**
Total permanent	**272**	**424**	**4**	**48**	**189**	**241**	**1**	**34**	**1 213**
Non-permanent employees (incl. EPWP, conditional grants, and provincial grants)	15	30	0	3	32	46	0	3	**129**
Grand total	**287**	**454**	**4**	**51**	**221**	**287**	**1**	**37**	**1 342**

4.1.4 VACANCY RATE

A total of **190** posts were vacant and funded at the end of the 2024/25 financial year, resulting in a vacancy rate of **14%**.

The table below indicates the vacancies within the municipality:

Table 191: Vacancy rate per post and functional level

Per Post Level		
Post Level	**Filled**	**Vacant**
Top Management (MM and MSA section 57 Managers)	5	1
Senior Management	14	0
Middle management	82	9
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	371	91
Semi-skilled	430	37
Unskilled and defined decision-making	266	52
Total	**1168**	**190**
Per Functional Level		
Functional area	**Filled**	**Vacant**
Office of the Mayor	45	0
Office of the Municipal Manager	15	1
Financial Services	130	10
Planning and Economic Development	95	12
Corporate	69	11
Community and Protection Services	409	79
Infrastructure Services	450	77
Total	**1213**	**190**

4.1.5 TURNOVER RATE

A high turnover rate may be costly to a municipality and might negatively affect productivity, service delivery, and institutional memory / organisational knowledge. Below is a table that shows the turnover rate in the municipality.

The table below indicates the turnover rate over the last four financial years.

Table 192: Turnover Rate

Financial year	Total number of appointments at the end of each Financial Year	New appointments	Number of terminations during the year	Turnover Rate
2018/19	1 121	55	39	3.47%
2019/20	1 158	60	51	4.40%
2020/21	1 142	48	61	5.34%
2021/22	1 140	82	82	7.19%
2022/23	1 137	96 (incl promotion)	71	6.2%
2023/24	1 148	72 (New) 39 (Promotions)	70	6.1%
2024/25	1 168	101 (New: 77 (Promotions: 24)	66	5.7%

4.1.6 MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Overseeing the municipal workforce involves analysing and coordinating employee behaviour.

An occupational injury refers to a personal injury, illness, or fatality that arises from an incident occurring in the workplace. Compensation claims for occupational injuries are determined based on the severity of the injury or disease and may incur significant costs for a municipality. An occupational injury will impact the loss of man-hours and, consequently, financial and productivity outcomes.

Table 193: Injuries per Directorate

Directorates	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Office of the Municipal Manager	0	0	0	1	4
Financial Services	4	0	0	6	5
Planning and Economic Development Services	10	12	10	2	6
Corporate Services	9	5	7	5	2
Community and Protection Services	21	35	64	59	60
Infrastructure Services	77	57	69	56	60
Total	**121**	**109**	**150**	**129**	**137**

Injuries in operational services are normally higher due to the nature of work and the constant handling of equipment and machinery.

4.1.7 SICK LEAVE

The number of sick days taken by employees has an impact on costs and service delivery. The monitoring of sick leave identifies certain patterns or trends. Once patterns of concern are identified, corrective actions are taken.

The total number of employees who have taken sick leave during the **2024/25** financial year shows a decrease of **1 579.43** working days when compared to the **2023/24** financial year.

The table below indicates the total number of sick leave days taken within the different directorates.

Table 194: Table 185: Sick Leave as at 30 June 2025

Directorate	2022/23	2022/23 (%)	2023/24	2023/24 (%)	2024/25	2024/25 (%)
Office of the Municipal Manager	83	19.45	106	28.39	107.73	26.93
Financial Services	667	21.75	660.62	19.98	800	28.86
Planning and Economic Development	449	21.59	391.22	16.30	404	15.95
Corporate Services	480.79	25.76	391.5	21.59	531	23.08
Community and Protection Services	1 915.93	19.21	1 792.28	17.10	2218	20.34
Infrastructure Services	2 181.51	19.20	2 093.68	16.99	2 562.5	21.31
Total	**5 777.23**	**21.16**	**5 043.80**	**20.06**	**6 623.23**	**22.75**

4.1.8 SUSPENSIONS AND CASES OF FINANCIAL MISCONDUCT

Table 195: Suspensions and Cases of Financial Misconduct

Number and Period of Suspensions				
Position	**Nature of Alleged Misconduct**	**Date of Suspension**	**Details of Disciplinary Action taken or Status of Case and Reasons why not Finalised**	**Date Finalised**
Superintendent Sport Ground Maintenance	Gross Dishonesty / Gross Negligence	23 August 2024	The disciplinary process involved external stakeholders who were not readily available to provide more detailed information. After receiving this information, there was an extensive investigative process which involved complex reports, such as jerrycan reports, petrol card reports, vehicle tracking reports, etc., that had to be perused, including applicable policies and legislation, as well as interviews with internal staff members to establish whether or not to pursue disciplinary action against the employee. The disciplinary notification of the hearing was issued, and the hearing is scheduled for 08 September 2025.	Pending
Foreman Sportground Maintenance	Gross Dishonesty / Gross Negligence	23 August 2024	The disciplinary process involved external stakeholders who were not readily available to provide more detailed information. After receiving this information, there was an extensive investigative process, which involved complex reports such as jerrycan reports, petrol card reports, vehicle tracking reports, etc., that had to be perused, including applicable policies and legislation, as well as interviews with internal staff members to establish whether or not to pursue disciplinary action against the employee. The disciplinary notification of the hearing was issued, and the hearing is scheduled for 11 September 2025.	Pending

4.1.9 DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN ON CASES OF FINANCIAL MISCONDUCT

No employees were charged with any financial misconduct-related matters during the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 196: Disciplinary action taken on cases of financial misconduct

Disciplinary Action Taken on Cases of Financial Misconduct			
Position	**Nature of Alleged Misconduct and the Rand value of any loss to the municipality**	**Disciplinary action taken**	**Date Finalised**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.1.10 PERFORMANCE REWARDS BY GENDER

The municipality does not have a Rewards and Recognition policy for the year under review.

Table 197: Performance Rewards by gender

Performance Rewards by Gender					
Designations	**Beneficiary profile**				
	Gender	**Total number of employees in the group**	**Number of beneficiaries**	**Expenditure on rewards, Year 1**	**Proportion of beneficiaries within the group**
				R' 000	**%**
Lower-skilled (Levels 1-2)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MM and S57	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total					
Has the statutory municipal calculator been used as part of the evaluation process?					Yes/No
Note: MSA 2000 S51(d) requires that … 'performance plans, on which rewards are based, should be aligned with the IDP'… (IDP objectives and targets are set out in Chapter 3) and that Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (developed under MFMA S69 and Circular 13) should be consistent with the higher level IDP targets and must be incorporated appropriately in personal performance agreements as the basis of performance rewards. Those with disabilities are shown in brackets (x) in the 'Number of beneficiaries' column as well as in the numbers at the right-hand side of the column (as illustrated above).					*T 4.4.1*

4.1.11 HUMAN RESOURCES POLICIES AND PLANS

Policies and plans guide fair and consistent staff treatment and a consistent approach to the management of staff.

The table below shows the status of the Human Resources policies and plans:

Table 198: Approved Policies for the year under review

Name of policy	Date approved / revised
Recruitment and Selection	25 June 2025
Revised Leave Policy	12 May 2025 (submitted to LLF for review)
Performance Management Policy	12 May 2025 (submitted to LLF for review)

The Department: Human Resources Management submits policies to the Local Labour Forum regularly for review purposes.

4.1.12 CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

The Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998) and the MSA require that employers supply employees with the necessary training to develop their human resource capacity. Section 55(1)(f) states that, as head of administration, the Municipal Manager is responsible for the management, utilisation, and training of staff.

4.1.13 SKILLS MATRIX

The table below indicates the number of employees who received training in the year under review.

Table 199: Number of employees who received training

Management level	Gender	Number of employees identified for training at the start of the year	Number of employees who received training
MM and S57	Female	0	0
	Male	0	0
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	Female	6	3
	Male	7	4
Professionals	Female	6	8
	Male	6	1
Associate professionals and Technicians	Female	20	13
	Male	19	13
Community and Personal Services	Female	0	0
	Male	0	0
Clerks	Female	36	25
	Male	14	11
Service and sales workers	Female	17	39
	Male	51	67
Skilled, Agricultural, Fishery, Craft, and Related Trades Workers	Female	9	7
	Male	32	34
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0
	Male	17	16
Elementary occupations	Female	18	21
	Male	109	91
Sub-total	**Female**	**112**	**116**
	Male	**255**	**237**
Total		**367**	**353**

4.1.14 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT – TRAINING PROVIDED AND BUDGET ALLOCATION

The information below is based on the Workplace Skills Plan for 2024/25.

Table 200: Skills Development Expenditure (Workplace Skills Plan)

Skills Development Expenditure (Workplace Skills Plan)										
Management level	Gender	Employees as of the beginning of the financial year	Original Budget and Actual Expenditure on skills development, Year 1							
			Learnerships		Skills programmes and other short courses		Other forms of training Work Integrated Learning (WIL) and Bursaries		Total	
		No.	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
MM and S57	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	22	0	0	R57 789	R57 789	R8 600.88	R8 600.88	R66 389.88	R66 389.88
	Male	44	0	0	R101 576	R101 576	R9 190	R9 190	R11 0766	R1 10766
Professionals	Female	42	0	0	R113 960	R113 960	R33 200	R33 200	R14 7160	R1 47 160
	Male	21	0	0	R580	R580	0	0	R580	R580
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	56	0	0	R392 365.77	R311 940	R12 430	R12 430	R404 795.77	R32 4370
	Male	122	0	0	R560 799	R560 799	R54 339.94	R54 339.94	R615 138.94	R615 138.94
Clerks	Female	156	0	0	R89 603.55	R89 603.55	R654 204.31	R654 204.31	R743 807.86	R743 807.86
	Male	45	0	0	R113 843.12	R33 417.35	R150 425.35	R150 425.35	R264 268.47	R183 842.70
Service and sales workers	Female	59	0	0	R385 565.62	R385 565.62	R62 640	R62 640	R448 205.62	R448 205.62
	Male	105	0	0	R655 098.72	R655 098.72	R178 112.92	R178 112.92	R833 211.64	R83 3211.64
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	39	0	0	R283 783	R283 783	0	0	R283 783	R283 783
Elementary occupations	Female	100	0	0	R202 835.77	R122 410	0	0	R202 835.77	R122 410
	Male	343	0	0	R725 157.05	R725 157.05	R29 260	R29 260	R754 417.05	R754 417.05
Sub total	Female	435	0	0	R1081 268.17	R1 081 268.17	R771 075.19	R771 075.19	R1 852 343.36	R1 852 343.36
	Male	719	0	0	R2 360 411.12	R2 360 411.12	R421 328.21	R421 328.21	R2 781 739.33	2 781 739.33
Total		**1 154**	**0**	**0**	**R3 682 956.60**	**R3 441 679.29**	**R1 192 403.40**	**R1 192 403.40**	**R4 875 360**	**R4 634 082.69**
**% and *R value of municipal salaries (original budget) allocated for workplace skills plan.*									**0.71%***	***R4 875 360.**
The above total includes training, bursaries and work-integrated learning as per the workplace skills plan										T4.5.3

The Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998), and the MSA require that employers supply employees with the necessary training to develop their human resource capacity. Section 55(1)(f) states that, as head of administration, the municipal manager is responsible for the management, utilisation, and training of staff.

4.1.15 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHOSE SALARIES WERE INCREASED DUE TO THEIR POSITIONS BEING UPGRADED

Due to an impasse between SALGA and municipalities regarding the payment for the Deloitte TASK licence, no posts were evaluated during the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 201: Number Of Employees Whose Salaries Were Increased Due To Their Positions Being Upgraded

Number Of Employees Whose Salaries Were Increased Due To Their Positions Being Upgraded		
Beneficiaries	**Gender**	**Total**
Lower-skilled (Levels 1-2)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
MM and S 57	Female	N/A
	Male	N/A
Total		**0**

Those with disabilities are shown in brackets '(x)' in the 'Number of beneficiaries' column as well as in the numbers at the right-hand side of the column (as illustrated above).

T 4.6.2

4.1.16 EMPLOYEES APPOINTED TO POSTS NOT APPROVED

All employees appointed during the 2024/25 financial year were appointed in posts as approved by the Council on the 2017 and 2019 structure and on reviewed structures approved during the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 202: Employees appointed to posts not approved

Employees appointed to posts not approved				
Department	**Level**	**Date of appointment**	**No. appointed**	**Reason for appointment when no established post exists**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.1.17 EMPLOYEE SALARIES EXCEEDED THE GRADE DETERMINED BY JOB EVALUATION

Due to an impasse between SALGA and municipalities regarding the payment for the Deloitte TASK licence, no posts were evaluated during the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 203: Employee salaries exceeded the grade determined by the job evaluation

Employees Whose Salary Levels Exceed the Grade Determined by Job Evaluation				
Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The table below indicates that a total of **R5 340 833** was spent on the workplace skills plan. This represents **105%** when compared to the total salary budget of the municipality in the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 204: Budget allocated and spent for skills development

Year	Total personnel budget	Total Allocated	Total Spend	% Spent
	R	R	R	
2020/21	R532 497 021	R532 497 021	R3 300 217	0.62%
2021/22	R598 305 199	R5 838 508	R3 267 622	0.55%
2022/23	R588 075 877	R4 500 000	R4 805 444	0.82%
2023/24	R622 332 797	R4 590 000	R5 186 870	1.13%
2024/25	R672 319 694	R5 100 000	R5 340 833	1.05%

4.1.18 MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

4.1.18.1 Personnel Expenditure

The percentage of personnel expenditure is essential in the budgeting process as it reflects current and future efficiency. The table below indicates the percentage of the municipal budget that was spent on salaries and allowances for the past five financial years, and the municipality is well below the national norm of between **35 to 40%.**

Table 205: Personnel Expenditure as % of Total Operating Expenditure

Financial year	Total expenditure, salary and allowances	Total operating expenditure	Percentage
	R		%
2020/21	544 391	1 809 977	30%
2021/22	550 719	1 925 898	29%
2022/23	542 779	1 947 880	28%
2023/24	632 279	2 241 474	28%
2024/25	667 940	2 498 215	27%

Below is a summary of the councillor and staff benefits for the year under review.

Table 206: Councillor and staff benefits

Financial year	2023/24	2024/25		2024/25
Description	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	R'000			
Councillors (Political Office Bearers Plus Other)				
Salary	18 816	19 884	19 884	19 125
Pension Contributions	518	525	525	506
Medical Aid Contributions	102	141	141	195
Motor Vehicle Allowance	961	809	809	1 082
Cell Phone and Other Allowances	2 223	2 063	2 063	2 081
Subtotal - Councillors	**22 620**	**23 422**	**23 422**	**22 989**
% Increase / (Decrease) on Actual	**12.40%**	**3.42%**	**3.42%**	**1.61%**
Other Municipal Staff				
Basic Salaries and Wages	369 705	380 411	379 302	395 540
Pension and UIF Contributions	63 117	72 236	72 236	67 336
Medical Aid Contributions	29 853	32 421	32 421	32 362
Overtime	44 954	43 266	43 266	48 736
Performance Bonus	1 088	1 758	1 758	795
Motor Vehicle Allowance	9 837	13 636	13 636	10 181
Cellphone Allowance	2 274	3 175	3 175	2 276
Housing Allowances	2 744	3 433	3 433	3 833
Other benefits and allowances	71 958	92 005	83 005	88 764
Payments instead of leave	5 751	7 989	7 989	4 627
Long service awards	5 375	2 551	2 551	5 462
Post-retirement benefit obligations	25 623	6 125	6 125	8 028
Subtotal - Other Municipal Staff	632 279	659 006	648 897	667 940
% Increase / (Decrease)	12.90%	99.90%	99.90%	5.34%
Total municipality	**654 899**	**682 428**	**672 320**	**690 928**
% Increase / (Decrease)	**12.88%**	**4.03%**	**2.59%**	**5.21%**

CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

5.1 COMPONENT A: STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Statement of Financial Performance provides an overview of the financial performance of the municipality and focuses on the financial health of the municipality.

5.1.1 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The table below indicates a summary of the financial performance for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 207: Financial Performance

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Financial Performance						
Property rates	484 454	509 116	509 116	530 581	-4.22%	-4.22%
Service charges	1 289 135	1 450 081	1 495 081	1 465 254	-1.05%	1.99%
Investment revenue	57 312	44 232	54 232	61 434	-38.89%	-13.28%
Transfers recognised - operational	219 260	245 638	244 433	234 414	4.57%	4.10%
Other own revenue	300 015	283 086	283 086	331 604	-17.14%	-17.14%
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**350 177**	**2 532 153**	**2 585 948**	**2 623 286**	**-3.60%**	**-1.44%**
Employee costs	632 279	656 455	646 346	667 075	-1.61%	-3.2%
Remuneration of councillors	22 620	23 422	23 422	22 989	1.85%	1.85%
Depreciation and asset impairment	206 151	247 591	219 703	205 977	16.8%	6.24%
Finance charges	63 411	69 558	81 780	72 867	-4.76%	10.90%
Materials and bulk purchases	658 227	756 451	801 690	798 046	-5.49%	0.45%
Transfers and grants	21 324	20 739	21 639	17 868	13.84%	17.43%
Other expenditure	637 462	737 518	728 262	714 561	3.11%	1.88%
Total Expenditure	**2 241 474**	**2 511 734**	**2 522 843**	**2 499 383**	**0.54%**	**0.98%**
Surplus / (Deficit)						
Transfers recognised - capital	154 301	99 123	135 215	130 639	-31.8%	3.4%
Contributions recognised - capital and contributed assets	5 136	0	0	0	0%	0%
Surplus / (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	**263 003**					
Capital expenditure and funding sources						
Capital expenditure						
Transfers recognised - capital	106 533	99 123	135 215	122 741	-23.83%	9.23%
Public contributions and donations	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Borrowing	137 739	200 000	118 846	9 300	95.35%	92.17%
Internally generated funds	182 886	300 222	270 452	340 640	-13.46%	-25.95%
Total sources of capital funds	**427 158**					

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Financial position						
Total current assets	1 086 271	894 865	987 061	1 050 251	-17.36%	-6.4%
Total non-current assets	6 315 811	6 680 375	6 635 247	6 614 233	0.99%	0.31%
Total current liabilities	552 725	486 366	545 385	564 386	-16.04%	-3.48%
Total non-current liabilities	827 907	1 076 572	986 417	824 107	23.45%	16.45%
Community wealth / equity	6 021 450	6 012 302	6 091 081	6 277 160	-4.41%	-3.05%
Net cash from (used) operating	380 210	461 634	604 922	502 158	-8.78%	16.99%
Net cash from (used) investing	(558 876)	(689 247)	(603 189)	(552 481)	19.84%	8.41%
Net cash from (used) financing	82	136 080	54 926	69 648	48.82%	-26.80%
Cash / cash equivalents at the year-end	**150 679**	**529 941**	**678 132**	**30709**	**-27.96**	**95.47**
Cash backing / surplus reconciliation						
Cash and investments available	606 395	529 941	678 132	549 503	-4%	19%
Application of cash and investments	393 482	329 621	336 275	392 139	-19%	-17%
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	212 914	200 319	341 857	157 364	21%	54%
Asset management						
Asset register summary (WDV)	5 884 571	6 238 418	6 192 977	6 182 928	0.89%	0.16%
Depreciation	206 151	249 408	219 703	204 457	18.02%	6.94%
Renewal of Existing Assets	3 250	40 420	44 954	41 358	-2.32%	8%
Repairs and Maintenance	92 311	83 280	88 236	74 410	10.65%	15.67%
Free Services						
Cost of free basic services provided	3 466	8 705	5 705	4 451	48.87%	21.98%
The revenue cost of free services provided	64 549	124 007	124 007	75 582	39.05%	39.05%
Households below the minimum service level						
Water:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation / sewerage:	1	-	-	-	-	-
Energy:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse:	12	-	-	-	-	-

Although Households receiving refuse removal below the minimum service level may seem high, it is important to note that households below the minimum service level still receive communal refuse collection.

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original / adjustments budget by the budget. This table is aligned.

The table below shows a summary of performance against budgets.

Table 208: Performance against Budgets

Financial Year	Revenue				Operating expenditure			
	Budget	Actual	Diff.	%	Budget	Actual	Diff.	%
	R'000				R'000			
2016/17	1 490 495	1 534 354	43 859	2.94%	1 450 845	1 316 387	134 458	9.27%
2017/18	1 778 647	1 609 729	-168 918	-9.50%	1 575 255	1 363 953	211 302	13.41%
2018/19	1 738 394	1 629 667	-108 727	-6.25%	1 719 105	1 508 629	210 476	12.24%
2019/20	1 834 539	1 742 596	-91 943	-5.01%	1 778 284	1 661 441	116 843	6.57%
2020/21	1 930 252	1 805 680	-124 572	-6.45%	1 830 891	1 812 392	18 499	1.01%
2021/22	2 116 591	2 042 353	-74 238	-3.51%	1 977 679	1 925 898	51 781	2.62%
2022/23	2 209 698	2 201 123	8 575	0.39%	2 119 665	1 947 880	171 785	8.10%
2023/24	2 456 089	2 464 726	-8.637	-0.35%	2 359 977	2 241 787	118 190	5.01%
2024/25	2 585 948	2 753 925	-167 977	-6.44%	2 522 843	2 499 383	23 460	0.92%

5.1.2 REVENUE COLLECTION BY VOTE

The table below indicates the Revenue collection performance by vote for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 209: Revenue collection performance by vote

Vote Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Municipal Manager	–	–	–	–	0%	0%
Planning and Development	23 002	33 903	40 244	34 700	-2.35%	13.78%
Infrastructure Services	1 634 943	1 748 089	1 817 349	1 798 462	-2.88%	1.04%
Community and Protection Services	184 153	199 917	204 053	200 832	-0.46%	1.58%
Corporate Services	12 196	12 642	12 792	13 996	-10.70%	-9.41%
Financial Services	650 183	636 725	646 725	705 935	-10.87%	-9.16%

5.1.3 REVENUE COLLECTION BY SOURCE

The table below indicates the Revenue collection performance by source for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 210: Revenue Collection by Source

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Property rates	484 454	509 116	509 116	530 581	-4.22%	-4.22%
Service Charges	1 289 135	1 450 081	1 495 081	1 465 254	-1.05%	2%
Rentals of facilities and equipment	11 056	13 649	13 649	11 733	14.04%	14%
Interest earned - external investments	57 312	44 232	54 232	61 434	-38.89%	-13%
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	23 505	18 173	18 173	26 447	-45.53%	-46%

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Interest	34 767	24 654	24 654	39 900	-61.84%	-62%
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	4 239	3 359	3 359	39 900	0%	0%
Interest	166 868	163 380	163 380	4 522	-14.62%	-15%
Licences and permits	8 149	8 386	8 386	7 896	5.84%	6%
Agency services	3 697	3 794	3 794	3 817	-0.59%	-1%
Transfers recognised - operational	219 260	245 638	244 433	234 414	4.57%	4%
Transfers recognised - capital	154 301	99 123	135 215	130 639	-31.79%	3%
Other revenue	47 734	47 692	47 692	50 025	-4.89%	-5%
Gains on the disposal of PPE	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**2 504 478**	**2 631 276**	**2 721 163**	**2 753 925**	**-4.66%**	**-1.20%**

5.1.4 OPERATIONAL SERVICES PERFORMANCE

The table below indicates the operational services performance for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 211: Operational Services Performance

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000					%
Operating Cost						
Water	184 225	184 225	167 452	186 449	1.2%	11.34%
Wastewater (Sanitation)	162 910	162 910	201 020	165 378	21.8%	17.73%
Electricity	958 343	958 343	829 400	854 527	10.83%	-3.02%
Waste Management	123 558	123 558	146 105	143 310	15.98%	-1.91%
Housing	17 358	17 358	39 018	50 791	192%	30.17%
Component A: subtotal	**1 446 394**	**1 446 394**	**1 382 995**	**1 400 455**	**48.36%**	**12.83%**
Roads and Stormwater	22 530	131 575	119 272	106 445	19.10%	10.75%
Component B: subtotal	**22 530**	**131 575**	**119 272**	**106 445**	**19.10%**	**10.75%**
Town Planning and Spatial Planning	58	11 160	11 678	14 657	-31.33%	-25.51%
Local Economic Development	2 563	16 815	18 222	18 074	-7.49%	0.81%
Component C: subtotal	**2 621**	**27 976**	**29 900**	**32 731**	**-17%**	**-9.47%**
Libraries	10 277	13 520	13 393	12 588	6.89%	6.01%
Cemeteries	1 271	6 264	6 244	5 077	18.95%	18.69%
Community development	800	21 028	21 347	15 448	26.54%	27.63%
Component D: subtotal	**12 348**	**40 812**	**40 984**	**33 113**	**18.86%**	**19.20%**

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Environmental Protection	0	-	-	-	0%	0%
Component E: subtotal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0%**
Traffic services	175 649	272 765	287 005	278 192	-1.99%	3.07%
Fire Services and Disaster Management	1 132	51 431	52 955	60 124	-16.90%	-13.54%
Component F: subtotal	**176 781**	**324 196**	**339 960**	**338 315**	**-4.36%**	**0.48%**
Holiday Resorts and Campsites	12	932	889	620	33.51%	30.29%
Sports grounds, parks, and swimming pools	1 819	85 541	87 982	80 432	5.97%	8.58%
Community Halls, Facilities, and Thusong Centres	819	6 302	6 809	6 347	-0.71%	6.79%
Component G: subtotal	**2 650**	**92 775**	**95 680**	**87 398**	**5.80%**	**8.66%**
Office of the MM	5	16 901	17 679	16 831	0.42%	4.80%
Financial Services	648 642	129 737	140 243	147 359	-13.58%	-5.07%
Administration	95 795	98 299	99 452	105 160	-6.98%	-5.74%
Property and contract management	7 136	36 439	37 232	29 976	17.74%	19.49%
HR	1 939	73 284	65 729	48 828	33.37%	25.71%
IT	0	50 360	50 560	41 567	17.46%	17.79%
Internal Audit	0	4 068	4 082	3 957	2.73%	3.05%
Legal Services	23	7 344	16 344	14 183	-93.13%	13.22%
Component H: subtotal	**753 541**	**416 432**	**431 321**	**407 861**	**2.06%**	**5.75%**
Total Expenditure	**2 416 865**	**2 416 760**	**2 457 572**	**2 449 802**	**-1.37%**	**0.32%**

In this table, operational income is offset against operational expenditure, leaving a net operational expenditure total for each service. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original / adjustments budget by the budget.

5.1.5 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE PER MUNICIPAL FUNCTION

The tables below indicate the financial performance per municipal function for the 2024/25 financial year.

5.1.5.1 Water Services

Table 212: Financial Performance: Water Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(219 898)	(215 225)	(215 225)	(240 966)	-12%
Expenditure:					
Employees	41 525	39 932	39 932	35 637	11%
Repairs and Maintenance	5 639	7 323	4 361	4 146	5%
Other	137 061	120 197	142 156	138 238	3%
Total Operational Expenditure	184 225	**167 452**	**186 449**	**178 021**	**5%**
Net Operational (Service)	**(35 673)**	**(47 773)**	**(28 776)**	**62 945**	**-43%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.2 Sanitation Services

Table 213: Financial Performance: Sanitation Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'00/0				%
Total Operational Revenue	(169 300)	(157 737)	(169 037)	(170 621)	-1%
Expenditure:					
Employees	39 825	51 286	51 286	40 841	20%
Repairs and Maintenance	36 550	18 570	17 434	14 551	17%
Other	86 535	131 163	96 657	120 968	-25%
Total Operational Expenditure	162 910	201 020	165 378	176 359	-7%
Net Operational (Service)	**(6 390)**	**43 283**	**(3 659)**	**5 738**	**257%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.3 Electricity Services

Table 214: Financial Performance: Electricity Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(957 392)	(1 122 237)	(1 176 737)	(1 135 576)	3%
Expenditure:					
Employees	35 288	31 549	31 549	35 887	-14%
Repairs and Maintenance	10 623	10 076	7 127	6 921	3%
Other	912 433	787 775	815 850	850 032	-4%
Total Operational Expenditure	958 343	829 400	854 527	892 840	-4%
Net Operational (Service)	**951**	**(292 837)**	**(322 210)**	**(242 736)**	**25%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.4 Waste Management Services (Refuse Collections, Waste Disposal and Recycling)

Table 215: Financial Performance: Waste Management Services (Refuse Collections, Waste Disposal, and Recycling)

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(142 012)	(143 514)	(138 514)	(130 758)	6%
Expenditure:					
Employees	49 759	31 277	31 277	53 724	-72%
Repairs and Maintenance	5 902	6 224	8 001	5 881	27%
Other	67 897	108 604	104 031	92 910	11%
Total Operational Expenditure	123 558	146 105	143 310	152 515	-6%
Net Operational (Service)	**(18 453)**	**2 591**	**4 796**	**21 757**	**-354%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.5 Integrated Human Development

Table 216: Financial Performance: Integrated Human Settlement

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(19 033)	(26 534)	(32 875)	(30 663)	7%
Expenditure:					
Employees	18 624	22 626	22 475	19 551	13%
Repairs and Maintenance	1 137	5 034	8 534	7 745	9%
Other	(2 404)	11 357	19 781	16 906	15%
Total Operational Expenditure	17 358	39 018	50 791	44 202	13%
Net Operational (Service)	**(1 675)**	**12 483**	**17 915**	**13 538**	**24%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original adjustment by the actual.					

5.1.5.6 Roads and Stormwater

Table 217: Financial Performance: Roads and Stormwater

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(22 466)	(15 172)	(29 320)	(26 633)	9%
Expenditure:					
Employees	34 909	41 575	41 575	34 972	16%
Repairs and Maintenance	17 420	19 803	19 754	19 520	1%
Other	(29 799)	70 196	57 943	51 953	10%
Total Operational Expenditure	22 530	131 575	119 272	106 445	11%
Net Operational (Service)	**64**	**116 403**	**89 953**	**79 812**	**11%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.7 Town and Spatial Planning

Table 218: Financial Performance: Town and Spatial Planning

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	-	–	–	–	0%
Expenditure:					
Employees	11 431	10 377	10 377	12 421	-20%
Repairs and Maintenance	12	15	15	2	89%
Other	(11 385)	769	1 286	2 234	-74%
Total Operational Expenditure	58	11 160	11 678	14 657	-26%
Net Operational (Service)	**58**	**11 160**	**11 678**	**14 657**	**-26%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.8 Economic Development and Tourism (EDT)

Table 219: Financial Performance: Economic Development and Tourism (EDT)

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(2 272)	(2 687)	(2 687)	(2 042)	24%
Expenditure:					
Employees	4 467	3 400	3 400	4 104	-21%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	100	600	289	52%
Other	(1 904)	13 315	14 222	13 682	4%
Total Operational Expenditure	2 563	16 815	18 222	18 074	1%
Net Operational (Service)	**291**	**14 128**	**15 535**	**16 032**	**-3%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.9 Libraries

Table 220: Financial Performance: Libraries

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(81)	(11 439)	(15 575)	(305)	98%
Expenditure:					
Employees	5 395	11 824	10 491	11 717	-12%
Repairs and Maintenance	49	6	1 279	293	77%
Other	(4 644)	1 689	1 622	578	64%
Total Operational Expenditure	800	13 520	13 393	12 588	6%
Net Operational (Service)	**719**	**2 081**	**(2 182)**	**12 283**	**663%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.10 Community Development

Table 221: Financial Performance: Community Development

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(81)	(81)	(81)	(82)	-2%
Expenditure:					
Employees	5 395	6 095	6 095	5 415	11%
Repairs and Maintenance	49	40	440	246	44%
Other	(4 644)	14 893	14 812	9 787	34%
Total Operational Expenditure	800	21 028	21 347	15 448	28%
Net Operational (Service)	**719**	**20 947**	**21 266**	**15 366**	**28%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.11 Cemeteries

Table 222: Financial Performance: Cemeteries

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(1 271)	(1 220)	(1 220)	(1 314)	-8%
Expenditure:					
Employees	3 737	4 431	4 431	3 544	20%
Repairs and Maintenance	280	197	197	124	37%
Other	(2 747)	1 636	1 617	1 410	13%
Total Operational Expenditure	1 271	6 264	6 244	5 077	19%
Net Operational (Service)	**–**	**5 044**	**5 025**	**3 763**	**25%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.12 Traffic Services and Law Enforcement

Table 223: Financial Performance: Traffic Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(160 461)	(180 092)	(180 092)	(185 736)	-3%
Expenditure:					
Employees	73 217	79 457	79 457	82 067	-3%
Repairs and Maintenance	1 921	2 172	2 772	2 483	10%
Other	117 997	191 137	204 776	193 642	5%
Total Operational Expenditure	193 135	272 765	287 005	278 192	3%
Net Operational (Service)	**32 674**	**92 673**	**106 913**	**92 456**	**14%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.13 Fire Services and Disaster Management

Table 224: Financial Performance: Fire Services and Disaster Management Personnel Expenditure

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(1 100)	(201)	(201)	(121)	40%
Expenditure:					
Employees	47 670	38 493	38 493	48 393	-26%
Repairs and Maintenance	3 732	1 999	3 459	3 149	9%
Other	(50 269)	10 939	11 003	8 583	22%
Total Operational Expenditure	1 132	51 431	52 955	60 124	-14%
Net Operational (Service)	**32**	**51 230**	**52 754**	**60 003**	**-14%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.14 Holiday Resorts and Campsites

Table 225: Financial Performance: Holiday Resorts and Campsites

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(12)	(69)	(69)	(365)	-426%
Expenditure:					
Employees	101	549	480	309	36%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	81	81	78	3%
Other	(89)	301	328	232	29%
Total Operational Expenditure	12	932	889	620	30%
Net Operational (Service)	**–**	**863**	**819**	**254**	**69%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.15 Sports Grounds, Parks, and Swimming Pools

Table 226: Financial Performance: Sport Grounds, Parks, and Swimming Pools

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(1 656)	(1 675)	(1 675)	(715)	57%
Expenditure:					
Employees	43 184	52 678	53 470	53 435	0%
Repairs and Maintenance	1 655	4 962	5 922	3 827	35%
Other	(43 019)	27 901	28 590	23 170	19%
Total Operational Expenditure	1 819	85 541	87 982	80 432	9%
Net Operational (Service)	**163**	**83 866**	**86 307**	**79 717**	**8%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.16

5.1.5.17 Office of the Municipal Manager

Table 227: Financial Performance: Office of the Municipal Manager

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	-	0	0	0	0%
Expenditure:					
Employees	9 631	14 082	14 082	14 446	-3%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	26	26	20	25%
Other	(9 626)	2 793	3 570	2 365	34%
Total Operational Expenditure	5	16 901	17 679	16 831	5%
Net Operational (Service)	**5**	**16 901**	**17 679**	**16 831**	**5%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.18 Human Resource Services

Table 228: Financial Performance: Human Resource Services

Description	2022/23	2023/24			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	-1 278	(625)	(1 250)	(1 265)	-1%
Expenditure:					
Employees	11 008	47 510	48 320	27 108	44%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	53	–	–	0%
Other	(9 730)	23 089	20 329	(25 169)	224%
Total Operational Expenditure	1 278	70 652	68 649	1 939	97%
Net Operational (Service)	**(0)**	**70 027**	**67 399**	**674**	**99%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.19 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Services

Table 229: Financial Performance: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	–	–	–	–	0%
Expenditure:					
Employees	9 072	11 246	11 246	7 674	32%
Repairs and Maintenance	621	724	1 125	752	33%
Other	(9 693)	38 390	38 188	33 142	13%
Total Operational Expenditure	–	50 360	50 560	41 567	18%
Net Operational (Service)	**–**	**50 360**	**50 560**	**41 567**	**18%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.20 Legal Services

Table 230: Financial Performance: Legal Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(23)	(30)	(30)	(4)	86%
Expenditure:					
Employees	1 705	2 028	2 028	2 199	-8%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	–	–	–	-
Other	(1 682)	5 315	14 315	11 984	16%
Total Operational Expenditure	23	7 344	16 344	14 183	13%
Net Operational (Service)	**0**	**7 314**	**16 314**	**14 179**	**13%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.21 Property Management

Table 231: Financial Performance: Property and Contract Management

Description	2022/23	2023/24			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	-9 570	(8 320)	(10 238)	(10 062)	2%
Expenditure:					
Employees	7 470	9 431	10 418	6 453	38%
Repairs and Maintenance	7 146	16 273	9 274	6 830	26%
Other	(5 724)	22 306	21 048	(6 147)	129%
Total Operational Expenditure	8 892	48 010	40 740	7 136	82%
Net Operational (Service)	**(678)**	**39 689**	**30 502**	**(2 926)**	**110%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.22 Financial Services

Table 232: Financial Performance: Financial Services

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(652 046)	(636 725)	(646 725)	(705 935)	-9%
Expenditure:					
Employees	81 886	68 892	68 892	86 666	-26%
Repairs and Maintenance	196	173	252	177	30%
Other	566 560	60 672	71 099	60 516	15%
Total Operational Expenditure	648 642	129 737	140 243	147 359	-5%
Net Operational (Service)	**(3 404)**	**(506 988)**	**(506 481)**	**(558 577)**	**-10%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.23 Internal Audit

Table 233: Financial Performance: Internal Audit

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	–	–	–	–	0%
Expenditure:					
Employees	4 368	3 417	3 417	3 690	-8%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	–	–	–	0%
Other	(4 368)	651	665	267	60%
Total Operational Expenditure	–	4 068	4 082	3 957	3%
Net Operational (Service)	**–**	**4 068**	**4 082**	**3 957**	**3%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.1.5.24 Financial Performance: Administration

Table 234: Financial Performance: Administration

Description	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
	R'000				%
Total Operational Revenue	(95 490)	(104 304)	(98 616)	(108 178)	-10%
Expenditure:					
Employees	54 403	46 413	46 066	57 353	-25%
Repairs and Maintenance	46	105	105	57	46%
Other	41 347	51 781	53 281	47 749	10%
Total Operational Expenditure	95 795	98 299	99 452	105 160	-6%
Net Operational (Service)	**306**	**(6 005)**	**836**	**(3 017)**	**461%**
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and the adjusted budget by the actual.					

5.2 GRANTS

5.2.1 GRANT PERFORMANCE

The municipality had a total amount of **R234 million** for operational expenditure available that was received in the form of grants from the national and provincial governments during the 2024/25 financial year. The performance in the spending of these grants is summarised as follows:

Table 235: Grant Performance

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
National Government:	**221 325**	**293 776**	**321 495**	**318 691**	**-30%**	**55%**
Equitable Share	200 488	215 604	215 604	215 604	0%	0%
Local Government Financial Management Grant	1 448	1 600	1 600	1 600	0%	0%
EPWP	5 699	2 021	2 021	2 021	0%	0%
Integrated Urban Development Grant	2 971	64 495	62 301	62 301	3%	0%
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant	0	5 056	9 556	9 556	-89%	0%
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side	0	5 000	5 000	2 234	55%	55%
Municipal Disaster Response Grant	10 719	-	25 413	25 375	0%	0%
Provincial Government:	**14 314**	**50 335**	**57 503**	**40 444**	**20%**	**30%**
Community Development Workers Operational Support Grant	38	38	38	38	0%	0%
Library Services: Conditional Grant	12 704	11 333	15 469	12 899	-14%	17%
Library Services: Replacement Funding for the most vulnerable B3 Municipalities	180	0	0	0	0%	0%
Municipal Accreditation and Capacity Building Grant	245	249	249	170	32%	32%
Financial Management Capability Building Grant	241	0	150	150	0%	0%

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance	
	Actual	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget
	R'000				%	
Human Settlements Development Grant	0	16 889	4 830	2 278	87%	53%
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	0	18 550	27 056	22 335	-20%	17%
Maintenance and Construction of Transport Infrastructure	345	345	380	380	-10%	0%
Integrated Transport Planning	0	628	628	628	0%	0%
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	317	803	803	364	55%	55%
RSEP / VPUU	0	1 500	1 500	963	36%	36%
Western Cape Municipal Energy Resilience Grant (WC MER Grant)	244	0	0	0	0%	0%
Provincial Acceleration Grant	0	0	6 400	239	0%	96%
District Municipality:	**120**	**650**	**650**	**92**	**0%**	**86%**
Cape Winelands District Grant Long-Term Financial Plan	0	500	500	92	82%	82%
Cape Winelands Disaster Grant COMMUNITY SAFETY	120	150	150	0	100%	100%
Other Grant Providers:	**18**	**0**	**378**	**67**	**0%**	**81%**
Kaya Lam Free Market Foundation	0	0	360	67	0%	81%
DBSA Grant	18	0	18	0	0%	0%
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	**235 777**	**344 761**	**380 026**	**359 294**	**-4.22%**	**5.46%**

5.2.2 LEVEL OF RELIANCE ON GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

Table 236: Reliance on Grants

Financial year	Total grants and subsidies received	Total Operating Revenue	Percentage
	R'000		%
2016/17	227 752	1 534 354	14.84
2017/18	211 190	1 609 728	13.12
2018/19	233 433	1 541 685	15.14
2019/20	285 026	1 742 596	16.36
2020/21	264 637	1 805 680	14.66
2021/22	289 061	2 028 289	14.25
2022/23	311 629	2 201 123	14.16
2023/24	342 323	2 464 726	13.89
2024/25	349 955	2 753 925	12.71

Developers' contributions have been excluded from the grant item to express only allocations and not policy-related revenue, which NT allocates to capital revenue. It would distort the reliance on the grant calculation if excluded from the above ratio.

5.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT

Asset management is practised within the organisation based on a comprehensive Asset Management Policy. The Asset Management Policy provides direction for the management, accounting, and control of property, plant, and equipment (assets) owned or controlled by the municipality to ensure the following:

- Implementation of the approved Asset Management Policy as required in terms of section 63 of MFMA;
- Verify assets in the possession of the Council annually, during the financial year;
- Keep a complete and balanced record of all assets in the possession of the Council;
- Report in writing all asset losses, where applicable, to the Council; and
- Those assets are valued and accounted for under a statement of GRAP.

Table 237: Treatment of the Three Largest Assets Acquired in the Financial Year 2024/25

Treatment of the Three Largest Assets Acquired in the Financial Year 2024/25		
Asset 1		
Name	Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	
Description	Phase 2: Capacity increase and refurbishment of existing SBRs	
Asset Type	Wastewater treatment works	
Key Staff Involved	Paul Joubert	
Staff Responsibilities	Design and Project Manager	
Asset Value	**2023/24**	**2024/25**
		R 37 947 631.60
Capital Implications	Construction Value = R67 620 030.20	
Future Purpose of Asset	Treatment of Wastewater of Franschhoek and Wemmershoek Area	
Describe Key Issues	Capacity and Quality before upgrade	
Policies in Place to Manage Assets	NEMA, the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), etc.	
Asset 2		
Name	Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	
Description	New access road and bridge	
Asset Type	Road Structures	
Key Staff Involved	Roads and Stormwater Manager and Principal Technician: Roads	
Staff Responsibilities	oversee implementation	
Asset Value	**2023/24**	**2024/25**
		R 27 293 639.20
Capital Implications		
Future Purpose of Asset	Access road to residential area	
Describe Key Issues		
Policies in Place to Manage Assets	Streets Bylaw	
Asset 3		
Name	Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	
Description	Installation of civil infrastructure to provide access to basic services for the families in Mooiwater, Franschhoek	
Asset Type	Infrastructure Services	
Key Staff Involved	Informal Settlement Department, Housing Administration Department and Project Management Unit (PMU)	
Staff Responsibilities	Informal Settlement Department – identified the relocation site, namely Erf 3229; responsible for the enumeration of informal structures and verification of potential beneficiaries in line with the Council-approved policies; assisted with the allocation and completion of beneficiary administrative documentation; responsible for the relocation process Housing Administration – Facilitated the process and was responsible for consumer education, assisted with the relocation process Project Management Unit – implement the project as per the scope of work received and ensure that the project is completed within the specified timeframe.	
Asset Value	**2023/24**	**2024/25**

Treatment of the Three Largest Assets Acquired in the Financial Year 2024/25		
	-	R18 987 085.67
Capital Implications	Infrastructure services were handed over to the respective departments within the infrastructure directorate for inclusion in future maintenance plans.	
Future Purpose of Asset	Provides basic services to 219 households.	
Describe Key Issues	N/A	
Policies in Place to Manage Assets	Standard infrastructure services operating procedures; bylaws and operational policies; water, sewer, stormwater, roads, electrical, and solid waste.	

5.4 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Table 238: Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure

Description	2023/24	2024/25			2024/25 Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Budget variance
	R'000				%
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	55 115	113 859	122 953	74 490	39.41%

5.5 FINANCIAL RATIOS BASED ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 239: Liquidity Ratio

Description	Basis of calculation	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Current Ratio	Current assets / current liabilities	2.09	1.82	1.48	1.68	1.90	2.03	1.86

5.6 IDP REGULATION FINANCIAL VIABILITY INDICATORS

Table 240: IDP Regulation Financial Viability of Indicators

Description	Basis of calculation	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Cost Coverage	(Available cash + investments) / monthly fixed operational expenditure	4.59	4.70	2.21	1.83	2.26	3.10	2.98	3.07
Total Outstanding Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors / annual revenue received for services	18.09	28.05	22.02	21.64	30.47	25.95	28.51	34.3
Debt Coverage	(Total operating revenue - operating grants) / debt service payments due within the financial year)	46.81	43.81	-0.64	29.27	26.86	22.65	22.64	35.2

5.7 BORROWING MANAGEMENT

Table 241: Borrowing Management

Description	Basis of calculation	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest and Principal Paid / Operating Expenditure	2.09%	3.44%	3.04%	3.37%	4.76%	4.65%	5.08%

5.8 EMPLOYEE COSTS

Table 242: Employee Costs

Description	Basis of calculation	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Employee costs	Employee costs / (total revenue - capital revenue)	29.09%	29.99%	32.45%	28.70	25.84%	27.21%	25.42%

5.9 COMPONENT B: SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

5.9.1 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

5.9.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY ASSETS PROGRAMME

Table 243: Capital Expenditure by Asset Programme (Appendix M1)

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000		
Capital Expenditure by Asset Class				
Infrastructure	**348 574**	**451 606**	**384 687**	**316 465**
Road Infrastructure	**61 932**	**77 908**	**81 139**	**80 975**
Roads	44 763	40 808	24 762	28 663
Road Structures	9 169	31 100	44 745	47 335
Road Furniture	3 014	1 950	4 798	(2 171)
Stormwater Infrastructure – Drainage Collection	300	3 550		6 584
Stormwater Conveyance	1 177	500	6 769	564
Attenuation	2 373	–	64	5
Electrical Infrastructure	**97 906**	**83 793**	**76 096**	**72 086**
Power Plants	27 945	20 000	14 000	(1 479)
HV Substations	37 533	21 253	24 206	16 779
MV Switching Stations	–	–	–	12 746
MV Networks	3 355	29 855	26 737	7 256
MV Substations	20 745	4 186	4 186	–
LV Networks	2 500	8 250	6 957	2 176
Capital Spares	5 829	250	10	34 608
Water Supply Infrastructure	**89 431**	**185 202**	**127 150**	**67 031**
Dams and Weirs	1 992	–	–	–
Boreholes	–	–	–	–
Reservoirs	56 833	123 911	47 552	(22 693)
Water Treatment Works	3 549	500		91 911
Bulk Mains	13 615	11 739	16 121	(435)
Distribution	13 443	47 551	62 178	(1 752)
Pump Stations	–	1 500	1 300	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–
Sanitation Infrastructure	**16 032**	**68 104**	**66 112**	**58 404**
Pump Station	–	1 500	450	–
Reticulation	–	300	300	6 212
Wastewater Treatment Works	28 168	40 500	41 552	52 192
Outfall Sewers	(12 136)	25 804	23 810	–
Toilet Facilities	–	–	–	–
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–
Solid Waste Infrastructure	**70 506**	**30 100**	**27 691**	**28 832**
Landfill Sites	65 366	3 000	4 601	9 213
Waste Transfer Stations	374	2 500	3 410	–
Waste Drop-off Points	470	5 800	1 766	297
Waste Processing Facilities	4 297	–	–	457

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
			R'000	
Waste Separation Facilities	–	2 800	1 750	765
Electricity Generation Facilities	–	16 000	16 165	18 100
Capital Spares	–	–	–	–
Information and Communication Infrastructure	**14 081**	**6 500**	**6 500**	**9 136**
Data Centres	4 645	1 000	1 000	8 255
Distribution Layers	4 203	–	–	–
Capital Spares	5 233	–	–	–
Distribution Layers	–	5 500	5 500	881
Rails Infrastructure				**24 042**
Capital spares	–	–	–	24 042
Rail structures	–	–	–	–
Community Assets	**29 611**	**54 129**	**51 524**	**29 399**
Community Facilities	**24 780**	**49 229**	**42 521**	**26 276**
Halls	115	3 850	4 235	1 038
Centres	–	–	80	183
Fire / Ambulance Stations	–	–	–	365
Markets	225	–	–	935
Abattoirs	95	–	–	
Libraries	149	4 350	8 581	542
Cemeteries / Crematoria	9 389	30 000	20 000	20 059
Crèches	–	6 329	5 575	–
Police	7	–	–	–
Public Open Space	8 068	900	1 900	946
Nature Reserves	1 343	–	–	454
Public Ablution Facilities	143	–	–	23
Stalls	-	1 500	1 500	–
Taxi Ranks / Bus Terminals	2 324	–	–	–
Parks	2 921	2 300	650	1 731
Capital Spares	-	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation Facilities	**4 831**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Outdoor Facilities	4 831	4 900	9 003	3 076
Indoor Facilities	-	-	-	48
Heritage assets				
Heritage assets	**–**	**–**	**2 472**	**–**
Historic Buildings			2 472	–
Conservation Areas	-	-	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-	-	-
Revenue Generating	-	-	-	-
Improved Property	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property	-	-	-	-
Non-revenue Generating	-	-	-	-
Improved Property	-	-	-	-
Unimproved Property	-	-	-	-
Other assets	**12 971**	**40 300**	**25 944**	**26 896**
Municipal Offices	4 158	13 500	9 423	1 184

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
		R'000		
Yards	3 503	650	16 155	64
Stores	-	25 000	-	-
Training Centres	-	-	-	
Building Plans	-	-	-	25 648
Depots	-	1 150	366	-
Capital Spares	5 310	-	-	-
Housing	**1 016**	**3 650**	**8 093**	**27 286**
Social Housing	1 016	3 650	8 093	27 238
Staff Housing	-	-	-	47
Biological or Cultivated Assets	**–**	**250**	**384**	**–**
Intangible Assets	**–**	**–**	**–**	**371**
Licences and Rights – Computer Software		–	–	**371**
Computer Software and Applications	-	_	22 262	-
Computer Equipment	**2 476**	**4 770**	**11 720**	**7 312**
Furniture and Office Equipment	**1 624**	**1 910**	**2 086**	**3 975**
Machinery and Equipment	**2 533**	**22 730**	**22 262**	**12 333**
Transport Assets	**23 291**	**20 000**	**15 340**	**20 286**
Land	**47 363**	**-**	**-**	**4 682**
Total Capital Expenditure	**470 774**	**599 345**	**524 513**	**473 047**

5.9.3 Capital Expenditure Capital Expenditure – Upgrade / Renewal Programme

Table 244: Capital Expenditure: Upgrade / Renewal Programme (Appendix M2)

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
Capital expenditure by asset class				
Infrastructure - Total	**43 733**	**38 858**	**24 598**	**22 060**
Infrastructure: Road transport – Total	41 791	28 000	21 116	19 191
Roads, Pavements and Bridges	1 662	10 808	3 477	2 865
Stormwater	100	50	5	5
Infrastructure: Electricity - Total	**26 409**	**28 280**	**26 193**	**26 149**
Generation	9 537	9 046	6 002	5 998
Transmission and Reticulation	16 872	18 234	19 191	19 151
Street Lighting	0	1 000	1 000	1 000
Infrastructure: Water - Total	**14 271**	**105 618**	**68 815**	**57 031**
Dams and Reservoirs	1 393	75 298	36 541	32 307
Water purification	0	10 000	5 000	878
Reticulation	12 879	20 320	27 274	23 846
Infrastructure: Sanitation - Total	**16 032**	**68 104**	**65 755**	**57 236**
Reticulation	300	**6 250**	**7 246**	**6 398**
Sewage purification	15 372	61 854	58 509	50 838
Infrastructure: Other - Total	**7 198**	**2 500**	**857**	**811**
Waste Management	1253	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0
Gas	0	0	0	0

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
Other	5 945	2 500	857	811
Community	**17 479**			
Parks and gardens	2 559	0	0	0
Sport fields and stadia	4 259	0	0	0
Swimming pools	0	0	0	0
Community halls	115	0	0	0
Libraries	404	0	0	0
Recreational facilities	685	0	0	0
Fire, safety and emergency	0	0	0	0
Security and policing	0	0	0	0
Buses	0	0	0	0
Clinics	0	0	0	0
Museums and Art Galleries	0	0	0	0
Cemeteries	1 9386	0	0	0
Social rental housing	0	0	0	0
Other	69	0	0	0
Heritage assets	**4 070**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Buildings	4 070	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Investment properties	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Housing development	**0**	0	0	0
Other	**0**	0	0	0
Other assets	**9 734**	**6 593**	**8 304**	**6 434**
General vehicles	0	0	0	0
Specialised vehicles	0	0	0	0
Plant and equipment	0	2 343	1 690	436
Computers – hardware / equipment	0	2 500	2 500	2 160
Furniture and other office equipment	0	0	0	0
Abattoirs	0	0	0	0
Markets	0	0	0	0
Civic Land and Buildings	9 014	0	0	0
Other Buildings	0	0	0	0
Other Land	0	0	0	0
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)	0	0	0	0
Other	720	1 750	4 114	3 838
Agricultural assets	0	0	0	0
List subclass	0	0	0	0
Biological assets	0	**0**	**0**	**0**
List subclass	0	0	0	0
Intangibles	**216**	**250**	**384**	**371**
Computers – software and programming	216	250	384	371
Other *(list subclass)*	0	0	0	0

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual Expenditure	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets	**139 142**	**250 203**	**194 907**	**170 093**
Specialised vehicles				
Refuse	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0
Conservancy	0	0	0	0
Ambulances	0	0	0	0
* Note: Information for this table may be sourced from MBRR (2009: Table SA34b)				

5.9.4 SOURCES OF FINANCE

The table below indicates the capital expenditure by funding source for the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 245: Capital Expenditure by Funding Source

Details	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual	Original Budget (OB)	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Adjustment Budget Variance (%)
	R'000				
Source of finance					
External Loans	137 739	9 300	9 300	9 300	0%
Public Contributions and Donations	–	–	–	–	0%
Grants and Subsidies	106 533	99 123	135 215	122 741	9.23%
Other	182 886	490 922	379 997	341 011	10.26%
Total	**427 158**	**599 345**	**524 513**	**473 053**	9.81%
Percentage of finance					%
External Loans	32%	2%	2%	2%	-11%
Public Contributions and Donations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grants and Subsidies	25%	17%	26%	26%	-1%
Own Funding	43%	82%	72%	72%	0%
Capital Expenditure					
Water and Sanitation	94 140	156 882	86 798	73 254	15.60%
Electricity	98 375	87 035	76 903	73 910	3.89%
Housing	3 262	16 619	25 543	22 797	10.75%
Roads and Stormwater	73 507	81 658	86 962	85 398	1.80%
Other	158 091	257 152	248 307	217 693	12.33%
Total	**427 374**	**599 345**	**524 513**	**473 053**	**9.81%**
Percentage of expenditure					
Water and Sanitation	22%	26%	17%	15%	6%
Electricity	23%	15%	15%	16%	-7%
Housing	1%	3%	5%	5%	1%
Roads and Stormwater	17%	14%	17%	18%	-9%
Other	37%	43%	47%	46%	3%

5.9.5 CAPITAL SPENDING ON 5 LARGEST PROJECTS

Projects with the highest capital expenditure in 2024/25.

Table 246: Capital Expenditure on the 5 Largest Projects

Name of Project	2024/25			Variance 2024/25	
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Original Variance	Adjustment Variance
				%	
Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	75 298	36 541	32 307	57.09%	11.59%
Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	30 000	39 133	36 222	-20.74%	7.44%
Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	24 500	33 974	34 755	-41.86%	-2.30%
Franschhoek Mooiwater 236	13 881	18 812	18 781	-35.30%	0.17%
Calcatta Memorial Park	30 000	20 000	19 999	33.34%	0%

5.10 INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT GRANT (IUDG)

Table 247: Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG)

Details	2023/24	2024/25			
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance Budgets
	R'000				%
Fencing: Parks and Gardens	700 000	1 000 000	0	0	0'%
Upgrading Ad hoc Housing Projects	550 096	0	0	0	0'%
Beautification of Parks and Cemeteries	300 000	800 000	1 800 000	1 800 000	0%
Calcatta Memorial Park	9 500 000	25 200 000	15 200 000	15 199 999	0%
Non-Motorised Transport Implementation	3 450 135	0	0	0	0'%
Ad hoc Reconstruction of Roads (WC024)	3 904 372	3 000 000	0	0	0'%
Kayamandi Pedestrian Bridge (R304, River and Railway Line)	549 865	0	0	0	0'%
Lanquedoc Access Road and Bridge	1 595 628	0	0	0	0'%
Expansion of the landfill site (new cells)	2 189 569	0	0	0	0'%
New Reservoir and Pipeline: Vlottenburg	33 699 835	22 000 000	861 068	861 068	0%
Bulk Water Supply Pipe and Reservoir: Stellenbosch	0	5 000 000	19 246 400	19 246 400	0%
Upgrading: Early Childhood Development Centres on Municipal Land	0	5 000 000	0	0	0'%
Vlottenburg Outfall Sewer: Construction of Digteby Sewerpipe	0	0	10 000 000	9 999 998	0%
Upgrade of WWTW Wemmershoek	0	0	13 138 932	13 138 932	0%
Basic Salary and Wages	2 970 500	2 495 000	2 054 600	2 054 600	0%
Total	**59 410 000**	**64 495 000**	**62 301 000**	**62 300 996**	**0%**

5.11 CASH FLOW

Table 248: Cash flow

Description	2023/24	2024/25		
	Actual (Audited Outcome)	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	R'000			
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Receipts				
Ratepayers and Other	1 786 340	2 307 232	2 447 126	2 076 255
Government Grants	330 874	344 761	353 625	350 409
Interest	84 282	44 232	54 232	91 539
Employee Costs	0	0	0	0
Suppliers	(1 754 484)	(2 156 820)	(2 159 319)	(1 939 490)
Finance Costs	(49 186)	(57 032)	(69 254)	(57 029)
Transfers and Grants	(21 324)	(20 739)	(21 489)	(15 421)
Taxes	3 708	–	–	(4 105)
Net Cash from / (Used) Operating Activities	**380 210**	**461 634**	**604 922**	**502 158**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Receipts				
Proceeds on Disposal of PPE	723	0	0	0
Proceeds on Disposal of Biological Assets	0	0	0	0
Movement in Non-Current Receivables	0	0	0	0
Payments				
Purchase of PPE	–	–	–	–
Movement in Non-Current Receivables	–	–	–	–
Movement in Investments	(123 949)	–	–	(63 078)
Capital assets	(434 927)	(689 247)	(603 189)	(489 403)
Net Cash from / (Used) Investing Activities	**(558 876)**	**(689 247)**	**(603 189)**	**(552 481)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Receipts				
Proceeds from other Financial Liabilities	137 446	200 000	118 846	–
Increase in consumer deposits	–	–	–	–
Payments				
Repayment of Borrowing	(55 047)	(63 920)	(63 920)	(69 648)
Prior period error	–	–	–	–
Net Cash from / (Used) Financing Activities	82 399	**136 080**	**54 926**	**(69 648)**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash Held	**(96 267)**	**(91 533)**	**56 658**	**(119 970)**
Cash / Cash Equivalents at the Year-Begin:	**246 945**	**621 473**	**621 473**	**150 679**
Cash / Cash Equivalents at the Year-End:	**150 679**	**529 941**	**678 132**	**30 709**

5.12 GROSS OUTSTANDING DEBTORS PER SERVICE

Table 249: Gross Outstanding Debtors per Service

Financial year	Rates	Trading services (Electricity and Water)	Trading services (Sanitation and Refuse)	Housing rentals	Other	Total
	(R'000)					
2022/23	56 526	323 873	86 820	31 363	252 067	750 649
2023/24	66 235	395 050	110 550	33 114	252 711	857 660
Difference	9 709	71 177	23 730	1751	644	107 011
% growth year on year	**15%**	**18%**	**21%**	**5%**	**0%**	**12%**
2024/25	69 502	378 969	113 159	33 110	280 317	875 058
Difference	3 267	-16 081	2 609	-4	27 606	17 398
% growth year on year	5%	-4%	2%	0%	10%	2%
2024/25	**69 502**	**378 969**	**113 159**	**33 110**	**280 317**	**875 058**

Note: Figures exclude provision for bad debt.

5.13 DEBTORS AGE ANALYSIS

Table 250: Debtors Age Analysis

Financial year	Less than 30 days	Between 30-60 days	Between 60-90 days	Between 90-120 days	More than 120 days	Total
	(R'000)					
2022/23	278 937	14 865	16 267	13 531	427 049	750 649
2023/24	235 655	20 202	20 517	10 759	570 527	857 660
Difference	-43 282	5 337	4 250	-2772	143 478	107 011
% growth year on year	**-18%**	**26%**	**21%**	**-26%**	**25%**	**12%**
2024/25	267 635	29 855	26 907	27 081	523 580	875 058
Difference	31 980	9 653	6 390	16 322	-46 947	17 398
% growth year on year	12%	32%	24%	60%	-9%	2%
% growth year on year	**12%**	**32%**	**24%**	**60%**	**-9%**	**2%**

Note: Figures exclude provision for bad debt.

5.14 BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

The municipality's cash position is monitored daily, and any cash not required immediately to meet cash flow requirements is invested every month at approved institutions, strictly in accordance with the Council's approved Cash and Investment Policy.

5.15 ACTUAL BORROWINGS

Table 251: Actual Borrowings

Instrument	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	R'000								
Long-Term Loans	186 386	173 302	318 800	292 930	368 997	478 736	501 950	584 049	514 702

5.16 MUNICIPAL INVESTMENTS

Table 252: Municipal Investments

Investment type	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	R'000								
Deposits - Bank	575 418	505 618	398 164	306 637	222 434	305 522	331 767	455 717	518 795

CHAPTER 6: AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA AUDIT FINDINGS

6.1 COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL of South Africa OPINION 2023/24

6.1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides details on the audit outcomes for the past two financial years, with the corrective steps implemented.

6.1.2 AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA REPORT 2023/24

Table 253: Auditor General of South Africa Report 2023/24

2023/24	
Audit Report Status:	
2023/24	
Issue raised	**Corrective step implemented**
Emphasis of matter:	
Restatement of corresponding figures	
As disclosed in note 62 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2023 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2024	None Required
Material Impairments	
As disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions of R268,7 million (2022-23: R208 million).	None Required
As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions of R217,9 million (2022-23: R225,8 million).	None Required
Material losses	
None	
Material Non-Compliance	
None	
Annual financial statements	
I have audited the financial statements of the Stellenbosch Municipality set out on pages 7 to 135, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.	None Required
In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Stellenbosch Municipality as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year that ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act 5 of 2023 (Dora).	None Required

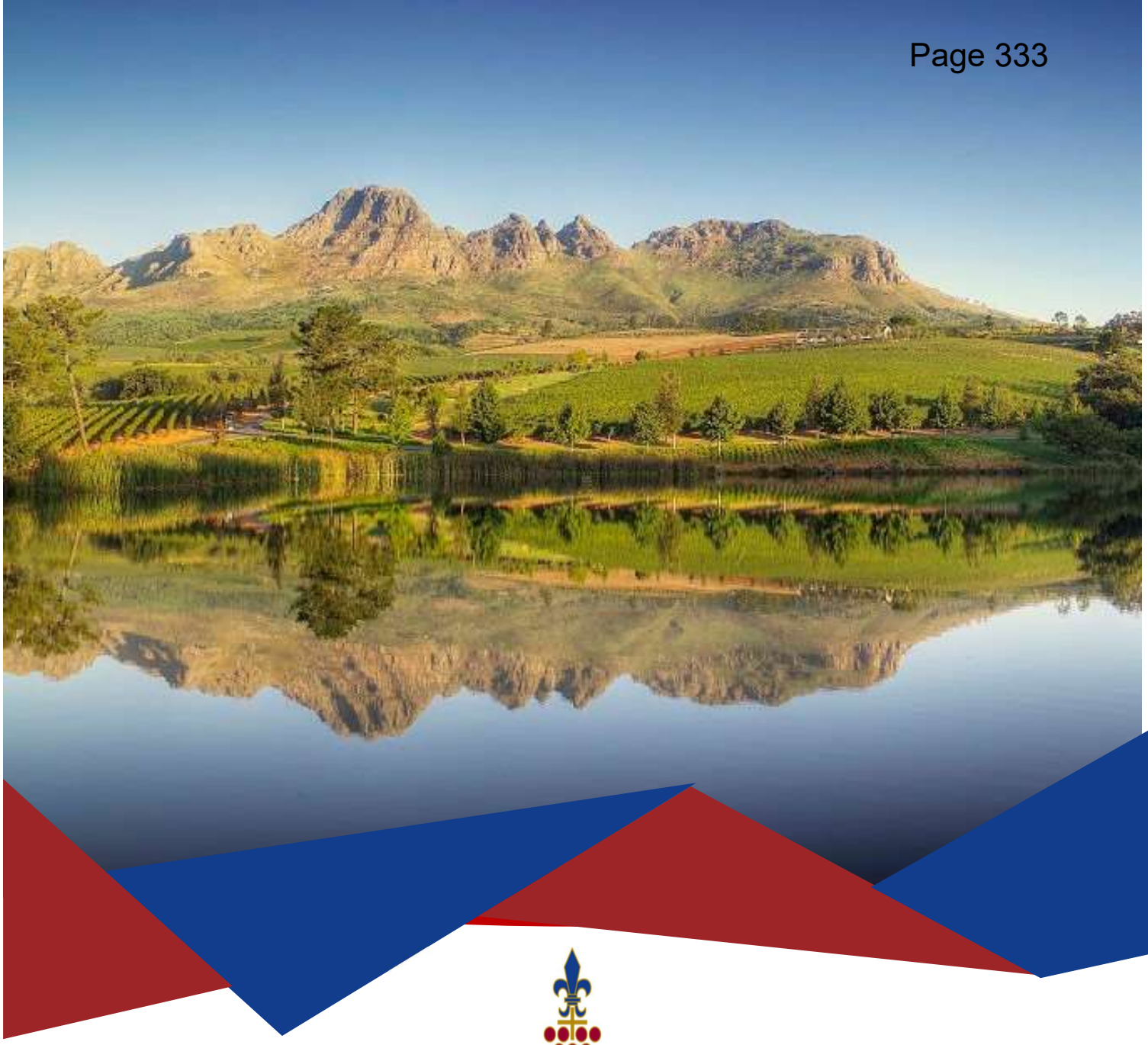
6.2 COMPONENT B: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION 2024/25

6.2.1 AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA REPORT 2024/25

Table 254: Auditor General of South Africa Report 2024/25

2024/25	
Audit Report Status:	
2024/25	
Issue raised	**Corrective step implemented**
Emphasis of matter:	
Restatement of corresponding figures	
As disclosed in note 61 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2024 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2025.	None Required
Material Impairments	
As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions for consumer receivables of R263,2 million (2023-24: R268,7 million) and other receivables from exchange transactions for property rental debtors of R32,4 million (2023-24: R32,4 million).	None Required
As disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions of R246,7 million (2023-24: R217,9 million).	None Required
Material losses	
None	
Material Non-Compliance	
None	
Annual financial statements	
I have audited the financial statements of Stellenbosch Municipality set out on pages 7 to 144, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, the cash flow statement and comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.	None Required
In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Stellenbosch Municipality as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024 (Dora).	None Required

ANNEXURE A: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024/25



STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 JUNE 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

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AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA
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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Legal form of entity	Municipality in terms of section 1 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) read with section 155 (1) of the Constitution of the republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)
Legislation governing the municipality's operations	Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) Municipal Property Rates Act (act of 6 2004) Division of Revenue Act (Act 1 of 2007)

Mayoral commitee

Portfolio	**Councillor**
Executive mayor and chairperson of mayoral committee	J Fasser [elected as Executive Mayor on 29/11/2024 after resignation of GMM van Deventer
Deputy Executive Mayor	M Slabbert [elected as Deputy Mayor on 29/11/2024]
Speaker	Q Smit
Council Whip	P Crawley
MMC Human settlements	R Du Toit
MMC Youth, sport and culture	T Kumm [replaced J Fasser who was acting MMC for Youth, Sport and Culture from 05/09/2024 until 29/11/2024]
MMC Planning, Local Economic Development and Tourism	M Slabbert [replaced C van Wyk on 3/9/2024, who resigned on 20/08/2024]
MMC Environmental Management and Rural Management	C Manuel [replaced J Williams on 29/11/2024]
MMC Community development	X Kalipa
MMC Corporate services	L Nkamisa
MMC Financial services	JC Anthony
MMC Protection services	J Williams [replaced J Fasser on 29/11/2024]
MMC Infrastructure	R Pheiffer [replaced P Johnson who resigned on 12/06/2024]
MMC Parks, Open Spaces, Cemeteries	N Olayi

AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA
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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Council members

Nr	Surname	Initials	Nr	Surname	Initials
1	Cupido	R	24	Williams	J
2	Smit	Q	25	Joon	J
3	Crawley	P	26	Slabbert	M
4	Heneke	S	27	Groenewald	E
5	Hanekom	A	28	Nkamisa	L
6	Schäfer	S	29	Davids	J
7	Olayi	Z	30	Ntsunguzi	N
8	Mdemka	X	31	Rataza	M
9	Olayi	N	32	Mananga-Gugushe	N
10	Pheiffer	R	33	Tomose	A
11	Petersen	W	34	Nkopane	M
12	Manuel	C	35	Danana	M
13	Adams	R	36	Masimini	E
14	Van Rooyen	R	37	Petersen	G
15	Mcombring	N	38	Hendrikse	R
16	Ferns	A	39	Van Stade	M
17	Kumm	T	40	Ndalasi	Z
18	De Taillefer	I	41	Mkhontwana	N
19	Du Toit	R	42	Jooste	O
20	Serdyn	J	43	Pietersen	W
21	Vermeulen	E	44	Andrews	J
22	Fasser	J	45	Macfarlane	J
23	Anthony	JC	.		

Executive management

Position	Name
Municipal Manager	Geraldine Mettler
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Kevin Carolus
Director: Infrastructure	Preshane Chandaka
Director: Corporate Services	Annalene de Beer (Contract Termination: 31 May 2025)
Director: Planning and Economic Development	Anthony Barnes
Director: Community and Protection Services	Gary Boshoff

AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA
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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

General Information

Members of the Audit and Performance Commitee	
Chairperson	Linda Cecil Nene
Members:	Reyhana Gani
	Ruthaleen Lucinda Colette Strydom (Resigned 28 November 2024)
	Nimrod Llewellyn Mortimer
	Mervin Burton (Appointed: 1 March 2025)
Registered head office	Plein Street Stellenbosch 7600
Physical address	Plein Street Stellenbosch 7600
Postal address	P O Box 17 Stellenbosch 7600
Bankers	First National Bank
Auditors	Auditor- General of South Africa (AGSA)

AUDITOR-GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA
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Abbreviations

ASB	Accounting Standards Board
CIGFARO	Chartered Institute of Government, Finance, Audit and Risk Officers
COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DSACR	Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
LGSETA	Local Government Services Sector Education and Training Authority
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MMC	Member of Mayoral Committee
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
MPRA	Municipal Property Rates Act
MSIG	Municipal System Improvement Grant
mSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAPS	South African Police Services
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SRAC	Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture

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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Officer's Statement

The Accounting Officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) as well as relevant interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

I, as the Accounting Officer (accounting authority) acknowledges that I am ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable me to meet these responsibilities, I have set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

I am of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

Although, I am primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, this is supported by the municipality's external auditors.

I would like to bring the following material matters to your attention:

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of councillors as disclosed in note **34** to these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, Act 20 of 1998 and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with the Act.

The external auditors, being the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's audited annual financial statements.

The audited annual financial statements set out in terms of Section 126(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), which have been prepared on the going concern basis, I have signed on behalf of the municipality on 31 August 2025:

Geraldine Mettler
Accounting officer

Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	30 708 541	150 678 874
Short term investments	4	518 794 766	455 716 603
Receivables from exchange transactions	5	241 149 571	251 987 495
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	6	91 604 344	86 667 444
Inventory	7	44 244 113	40 772 263
VAT Control	8	12 376 086	8 270 606
Other receivables from exchange transactions	9	111 374 191	92 177 903
Total Current Assets		**1 050 251 612**	**1 086 271 188**
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	10	415 993 471	416 395 670
Property, plant and equipment	11	6 181 407 433	5 884 571 057
Biological assets	12	2 799 918	2 925 054
Heritage assets	13	1 312 810	1 312 810
Intangible assets	14	4 398 314	4 097 725
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	15	8 321 218	6 508 597
Total Non-Current Assets		**6 614 233 164**	**6 315 810 913**
Total Assets		**7 664 484 776**	**7 402 082 101**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Consumer deposits	16	25 397 225	24 190 439
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	364 025 814	356 271 508
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions	18	27 248 692	37 210 255
Borrowings	19	71 570 709	69 853 210
Employee benefits	20	71 029 698	65 199 915
Provisions	21	5 113 974	-
Total Current Liabilities		**564 386 112**	**552 725 327**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	19	443 130 954	514 496 032
Employee benefits	20	231 665 001	206 670 001
Provisions	21	149 311 189	106 740 477
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**824 107 144**	**827 906 510**
Total Liabilities		**1 388 493 256**	**1 380 631 837**
Net Assets		**6 275 991 520**	**6 021 450 264**
Community Wealth / Equity			
Accumulated surplus		5 940 271 155	5 749 770 027
Reserves and funds		335 720 493	271 680 259
Total Community Wealth / Equity		**6 275 991 648**	**6 021 450 286**

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Stellenbosch Municipality

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Statement of Financial Performance

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Revenue			
Exchange Revenue			
Services charges – Electricity	22	1 026 379 390	874 585 643
Services charges – Waste management	22	101 436 645	96 326 521
Services charges – Waste water management	22	127 606 156	114 951 742
Services charges – Water management	22	209 832 004	203 270 709
Rent from fixed assets	23	11 733 059	11 055 806
Interest earned from receivables	24	26 446 509	23 504 654
Interests on current and non-current assets	25	61 433 850	57 311 807
Licence and permits	26	7 896 024	8 149 482
Agency services	27	3 816 817	3 697 082
Operational revenue	28	50 025 352	47 733 781
Sales of goods and rendering of services	29	39 900 097	34 767 325
Total Exchange Revenue		**1 666 505 903**	**1 475 354 552**
Non-Exchange Revenue			
Property rates	30	530 580 845	484 454 441
Fines, penalties and forfeits	31	187 263 479	166 867 895
Transfers and subsidies	32	365 052 350	373 561 314
Interest earned from receivables	24	4 522 479	4 239 407
Total Non-Exchange Revenue		**1 087 419 153**	**1 029 123 057**
Total Revenue		**2 753 925 056**	**2 504 477 609**
Expenditure			
Employee related cost	33	667 075 326	632 279 257
Remuneration of councillors	34	22 988 651	22 619 919
Bulk purchases	35	798 046 148	658 227 496
Inventory consumed	36	58 712 775	66 371 383
Contribution to/(from) debt impairment	37	24 479 099	49 123 660
Depreciation and amortisation	38	205 977 715	206 150 540
Impairment losses / (reversal) of impairment	39	771 721	2 756 436
Finance costs	40	72 867 237	63 411 228
Contracted services	41	284 539 132	276 087 503
Transfers and subsidies	42	17 868 001	21 324 136
Irrecoverable debts written off	43	176 954 586	101 629 854
Operating leases	45	7 961 624	6 145 742
Operational cost	46	148 117 898	132 050 928
Gain/(Loss) on disposals and fair value adjustments	47	4 822 884	3 002 579
Inventory adjustments to/(from) net realisable value	48	2 394 876	(290 008)
Contribution to/(from) Landfill provision	44	5 806 163	583 529
Total Expenditure		**2 499 383 836**	**2 241 474 182**
Surplus for the year		**254 541 220**	**263 003 427**

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Self insurance reserve	Capital replacement reserve	Total reserves	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
	R	R	R	R	R
Opening balance as previously reported	9 885 492	176 826 279	186 711 771	5 580 128 911	5 766 840 682
Adjustments					
Correction of errors	-	-	-	9 659 284	9 659 284
Balance at 01 July 2023 as restated*	**9 885 492**	**176 826 279**	**186 711 771**	**5 589 788 195**	**5 776 499 966**
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	263 003 427	263 003 427
Transfers to / from accumulated surplus for the year	-	262 985 070	262 985 070	(262 985 070)	-
Property, plant and equipment purchased	-	(178 016 582)	(178 016 582)	178 016 582	-
Total changes	-	84 968 488	84 968 488	178 034 939	263 003 427
Opening balance as previously reported	9 885 492	261 794 767	271 680 259	5 767 823 274	6 039 503 533
Adjustments					
Correction of errors	-	-	-	(18 053 104)	(18 053 104)
Balance at 01 July 2024 as restated*	**9 885 492**	**261 794 767**	**271 680 259**	**5 749 770 170**	**6 021 450 429**
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	254 541 220	254 541 220
Transfers to / from accumulated surplus for the year	-	365 578 376	365 578 376	(365 578 376)	-
Property, plant and equipment purchased	-	(301 538 142)	(301 538 142)	301 538 142	-
Total changes	-	64 040 234	64 040 234	190 500 986	254 541 220
Balance at 30 June 2025	**9 885 492**	**325 835 001**	**335 720 493**	**5 940 271 155**	**6 275 991 648**

We draw to your attention amounts restated for net assets as depicted in note 61.

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Stellenbosch Municipality
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Cash Flow Statement

	Note(s)	2025 R	2024 R
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		2 076 255 324	1 786 339 842
Transfers and Subsidies Received		350 408 787	330 874 091
Interest		61 433 850	57 311 807
Interest on service debtors		30 104 953	26 970 001
Payments			
Suppliers and employees		(1 939 489 797)	(1 754 483 883)
Finance charges		(57 028 892)	(49 186 011)
Transfers and subsidies		(15 420 541)	(21 324 136)
Taxes		(4 105 481)	3 708 446
Net cash from(used) operating activities	49	**502 158 203**	**380 210 157**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts			
Proceeds on disposal of fixed and intangible assets		-	723 740
Payments			
Capital assets		(489 402 790)	(435 650 342)
Investments		(63 078 163)	(123 949 356)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(552 480 953)**	**(558 875 958)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts			
Receipts of long term loans		-	137 446 093
Payments			
Payment of Long term loans		(69 647 579)	(55 046 811)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(69 647 579)**	**82 399 282**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash		**(119 970 329)**	**(96 266 519)**
Cash and cash equivalents at year begin		150 678 874	246 945 413
		30 708 545	**150 678 894**

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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
2025							
Financial performance							
Revenue							
Exchange revenue							
Service charges - Electricity	1 079 705 173	-	1 079 705 173	1 026 379 390	(53 325 783)	95.06 %	The under performance is due to consumers making use of alternative energy sources.
Service charges - Water	182 522 220	-	182 522 220	209 832 004	27 309 784	114.96 %	The municipality has billed more water charges then initially anticipated due to an increase in water consumption.
Service charges - Waste Water Management	122 771 630	-	122 771 630	127 606 156	4 834 526	103.94 %	
Service charges - Waste Management	110 081 671	-	110 081 671	101 436 645	(8 645 026)	92.15 %	
Sale of goods and rendering of services	24 653 963	-	24 653 963	39 900 097	15 246 134	161.84 %	
Agency services	3 794 352	-	3 794 352	3 816 817	22 465	100.59 %	
Interest earned from receivables	18 172 580	-	18 172 580	26 446 509	8 273 929	145.53 %	
Interest earned from current and non current assets	54 232 144	-	54 232 144	61 433 850	7 201 706	113.28 %	
Rental from fixed assets	13 648 887	-	13 648 887	11 733 059	(1 915 828)	85.96 %	
Licence and permits	8 385 504	-	8 385 504	7 896 024	(489 480)	94.16 %	
Operational revenue	47 692 457	-	47 692 457	50 025 352	2 332 895	104.89 %	
	1 665 660 581	**-**	**1 665 660 581**	**1 666 505 903**	**845 322**	**100.05 %**	

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Non-exchange revenue							
Property rates	509 116 169	-	509 116 169	530 580 845	21 464 676	104.22 %	
Fines, penalties and forfeits	163 379 995	-	163 379 995	187 263 479	23 883 484	114.62 %	
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	244 432 599	-	244 432 599	234 413 694	(10 018 905)	95.90 %	
Interest	3 358 652	-	3 358 652	4 522 479	1 163 827	134.65 %	
	920 287 415	**-**	**920 287 415**	**956 780 497**	**36 493 082**	**103.97 %**	
Total Revenue (excl. capital transfers and contributions)	**2 585 947 996**	**-**	**2 585 947 996**	**2 623 286 400**	**37 338 404**	**101.44 %**	

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Expenditure							
Employee costs	(655 857 193)	9 510 964	(646 346 229)	(667 075 327)	(20 729 098)	103.21 %	
Remuneration of councillors	(23 422 305)	-	(23 422 305)	(22 988 651)	433 654	98.15 %	
Bulk purchases - Electricity	(714 397 202)	(48 942 597)	(763 339 799)	(763 604 402)	(264 603)	100.03 %	
Inventory consumed	(109 511 524)	7 227 519	(102 284 005)	(93 154 521)	9 129 484	91.07 %	
Debt impairment	(74 031 467)	30 000 000	(44 031 467)	(24 479 099)	19 552 368	55.59 %	
Depreciation and amortisation	(219 703 322)	-	(219 703 322)	(205 977 715)	13 725 607	93.75 %	
Interest	(83 481 356)	-	(83 481 356)	(72 867 237)	10 614 119	87.29 %	
Contracted services	(321 654 586)	3 355 735	(318 298 851)	(284 539 132)	33 759 719	89.39 %	
Transfers and subsidies	(21 638 889)	-	(21 638 889)	(17 868 001)	3 770 888	82.57 %	
Irrecoverable debts written off	(121 382 915)	-	(121 382 915)	(176 954 586)	(55 571 671)	145.78 %	Traffic fines were written off due to an NPA directive that cancels fines not converted to summons within 18 months under the CPA. Indigent debt were written off in terms of council approved Credit and Debt collection policy.
Operational costs	(177 082 172)	(1 151 621)	(178 233 793)	(161 885 685)	16 348 108	90.83 %	
Losses on disposal of Assets	-	-	-	1 968 336	1 968 336	- %	
Other Losses	(680 000)	-	(680 000)	(9 957 817)	(9 277 817)	1 464.38 %	
Total Expenditure	**(2 522 842 931)**	**-**	**(2 522 842 931)**	**(2 499 383 837)**	**23 459 094**	**99.07 %**	
Surplus	**63 105 065**	**-**	**63 105 065**	**123 902 563**	**60 797 498**	**196.34 %**	
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	135 215 319	-	135 215 319	125 956 656	(9 258 663)	93.15 %	
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	-	-	-	4 682 000	4 682 000	- %	
Surplus for the year	**198 320 384**	**-**	**198 320 384**	**254 541 219**	**56 220 835**	**128.35 %**	

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Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Reconciliation of total revenue							
Reconciliation items							
Revenue as per Budget statement - before capital transfers and subsidies							2 623 286 400
Transfers and subsidies - Capital (Monetary allocations)							130 638 656
Total Revenue							**2 753 925 056**

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Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Financial position							
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	678 131 634	-	678 131 634	549 503 307	(128 628 327)	81.03 %	The variance is due to the external loan not being taken up, with projects funded from internal sources instead.
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	193 737 280	30 000 000	223 737 280	241 149 571	17 412 291	107.78 %	
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	27 565 128	-	27 565 128	91 604 344	64 039 216	332.32 %	The variance is mainly due to the traffic fines issued.
Inventory	39 708 227	7 227 519	46 935 746	44 244 113	(2 691 633)	94.27 %	
VAT	4 730 204	-	4 730 204	12 376 086	7 645 882	261.64 %	
Other current assets	5 961 272	-	5 961 272	111 374 191	105 412 919	1 868.30 %	A change in accounting interpretation led to revised VAT disclosure.
Total current assets	**949 833 745**	**37 227 519**	**987 061 264**	**1 050 251 612**	**63 190 348**	**106.40 %**	

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Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Non-current assets							
Investment property	426 240 116	-	426 240 116	415 993 471	(10 246 645)	97.60 %	
Property, plant and equipment	6 192 977 072	12 683	6 192 989 755	6 182 928 211	(10 061 544)	99.84 %	
Biological assets	5 876 776	(12 683)	5 864 093	2 799 918	(3 064 175)	47.75 %	
Heritage assets	1 312 677	-	1 312 677	1 312 810	133	100.01 %	
Intangible assets	4 241 247	-	4 241 247	4 398 314	157 067	103.70 %	
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	4 581 571	-	4 581 571	8 321 218	3 739 647	181.62 %	
Non-current receivables from non-exchange transactions	17 161	-	17 161	-	(17 161)	- %	
Total non-current assets	**6 635 246 620**	**-**	**6 635 246 620**	**6 615 753 942**	**(19 492 678)**	**99.71 %**	
Total assets	**7 585 080 365**	**37 227 519**	**7 622 307 884**	**7 666 005 554**	**(44 210 007)**	**100.57 %**	

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Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Liabilities							
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities	62 456 896	-	62 456 896	71 570 709	9 113 813	114.59 %	Variance is higher than budgeted due to a combination of unforeseen costs and unexpected changes in capital projects
Consumer deposits	23 688 825	-	23 688 825	25 397 225	1 708 400	107.21 %	
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	340 912 960	46 802 479	387 715 439	364 890 337	(22 825 102)	94.11 %	A change in accounting interpretation led to revised VAT disclosure.
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions	(4 638 338)	-	(4 638 338)	27 248 692	31 887 030	(587.47)%	The variance is due to unspent conditional grants.
Provision	59 899 365	-	59 899 365	76 143 672	16 244 307	127.12 %	Cell 4 came into use in the current financial year increasing the provision
VAT	16 262 972	-	16 262 972	-	(16 262 972)	- %	A change in accounting interpretation led to revised VAT disclosure.
Total current liabilities	**498 582 680**	**46 802 479**	**545 385 159**	**565 250 635**	**19 865 476**	**103.64 %**	

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Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities	639 480 943	-	639 480 943	443 130 954	(196 349 989)	69.30 %	No external loan were taken up during the 2024/2025 financial year.
Provision	-	-	-	(5 113 974)	(5 113 974)	- %	
Provisions	355 936 231	(9 000 000)	346 936 231	380 976 190	34 039 959	109.81 %	Variance is attributed to the change in estimated Post Employment Medical Aid liability.
Total non-current liabilities	**995 417 174**	**(9 000 000)**	**986 417 174**	**818 993 170**	**(167 424 004)**	**83.03 %**	
Total liabilities	**1 493 999 854**	**37 802 479**	**1 531 802 333**	**1 384 243 805**	**142 444 554**	**90.37 %**	
Net assets	**6 091 080 511**	**(574 960)**	**6 090 505 551**	**6 281 761 749**	**(186 654 561)**	**103.14 %**	
Community wealth/ Equity							
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	6 046 373 475	-	6 046 373 475	5 940 271 156	(106 102 319)	98.25 %	The variance is due to the external loan not being taken up, with projects funded from internal sources instead.
Reserves	44 707 036	-	44 707 036	335 720 493	291 013 457	750.93 %	The variance is due to cash backing the Capital Replacement Reserve to fund capital projects.
Total current community wealth/ equity	**6 091 080 511**	**-**	**6 091 080 511**	**6 275 991 649**	**184 911 138**	**103.04 %**	

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Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Cash flow							
Cash flow from operating activities							
Receipts							
Property rates	488 754 805	-	488 754 805	530 580 845	41 826 040	108.56 %	The municipality over collected in the current financial year.
Service charges	1 748 294 862	-	1 748 294 862	1 483 916 064	(264 378 798)	84.88 %	The municipality under collected in terms of the service charges
Other revenue	210 076 753	-	210 076 753	61 758 411	(148 318 342)	29.40 %	Over estimation during the forecasting of other revenue.
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	244 432 599	-	244 432 599	224 452 131	(19 980 468)	91.83 %	
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	109 192 400	-	109 192 400	125 956 656	16 764 256	115.35 %	
Interest	54 232 144	-	54 232 144	91 538 803	37 306 659	168.79 %	Excess funds was invested to earn interest income
	2 854 983 563	**-**	**2 854 983 563**	**2 518 202 910**	**(336 780 653)**	**88.20 %**	
Payments							
Suppliers and employees	(2 159 319 072)	-	(2 159 319 072)	(1 939 489 797)	219 829 275	89.82 %	The municipality paid suppliers less than anticipated.
Finance charges	(69 253 782)	-	(69 253 782)	(57 028 892)	12 224 890	82.35 %	
Transfers and subsidies	(21 488 889)	-	(21 488 889)	(19 526 022)	1 962 867	90.87 %	
	(2 250 061 743)	**-**	**(2 250 061 743)**	**(2 016 044 711)**	**234 017 032**	**89.60 %**	
Net cash from/(used) operating activities	**604 921 820**	**-**	**604 921 820**	**502 158 199**	**(102 763 621)**	**83.01 %**	

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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Cash flow from investing activities							
Payments							
Capital assets	(603 189 443)	-	(603 189 443)	(489 402 790)	113 786 653	81.14 %	The municipality had slight under spending on its capital expenditure budget.
Short term investments	-	-	-	(63 078 163)	(63 078 163)	- %	The municipality had excess funds to generate interest income by investments.
Net cash from/(used) investing activities	**(603 189 443)**	**-**	**(603 189 443)**	**(552 480 953)**	**50 708 490**	**91.59 %**	

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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Approved Budget	*Budget adjustments	Final budget	Actual outcome	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Reason for the material variance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Cash flow from financing activities							
Receipts							
Borrowing long term/refinancing	118 845 659	-	118 845 659	-	(118 845 659)	- %	The municipality did not take up a loan as budgeted in the current financial year.
	118 845 659	**-**	**118 845 659**	**-**	**(118 845 659)**	**- %**	
Payments							
Repayment of borrowing	(63 919 845)	-	(63 919 845)	(69 647 579)	(5 727 734)	108.96 %	
	(63 919 845)	**-**	**(63 919 845)**	**(69 647 579)**	**(5 727 734)**	**108.96 %**	
Net cash from/(used) financing activities	**54 925 814**	**-**	**54 925 814**	**(69 647 579)**	**(124 573 393)**	**(126.80)%**	
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash held	**56 658 191**	**-**	**56 658 191**	**(119 970 333)**	**(176 628 524)**	**(211.74)%**	
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	621 473 443	-	621 473 443	150 678 874	(470 794 569)	24.25 %	Short term investments are budgeted including cash and cash equivalents, whereas the actuals are split seperately.
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	678 131 634	-	678 131 634	30 708 541	(647 423 093)	4.53 %	Short term investments are budgeted including cash and cash equivalents, whereas the actuals are split seperately.

Commentary

*Budget adjustments done in terms of section 28 and section 31 of the MFMA. All budget adjustments relate to virements, virements are done in terms of the council approved policy

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Accounting Policies

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations, guidelines and directives, issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand. All figures are rounded to the nearest Rand.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Management Act (MFMA) and effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No 56 of 2003)

In the absence of an issued and effective Standard of GRAP, accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions were developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3 as read with Directive 5.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Going concern assumption

The unaudited annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the municipality will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.2 Capital replacement reserve (CRR)

In order to finance the acquisition of infrastructure and other items of property, plant and equipment from internal sources, amounts are transferred from the accumulated surplus/(deficit) to the CRR in terms of the Annual Budget. The cash in the designated CRR bank account can only be utilised to finance items of property, plant and equipment. The CRR is reduced and the accumulated surplus/(deficit) is credited by a corresponding amount when the amounts in the CRR are utilised.

1.3 Self-insurance reserve

The municipality has a Self-insurance reserve to set aside amounts to offset potential losses or claims that cannot be insured externally. The balance of the self-insurance fund is invested in short-term investments. Claims are settled by transferring a corresponding amount from the self-insurance reserve to the accumulated surplus.

1.4 Accumulated surplus

The accumulated surplus/deficit represent the net difference between the total assets and the total liabilities of the municipality. Any surpluses and deficits realised during a specific financial year are credited/debited against accumulated surplus/deficit. Prior year adjustments, relating to income and expenditure, are debited/credited against accumulated surplus when retrospective adjustments are made.

1.5 Materiality

Material omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the information item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.

Assessing whether an omission or misstatement could influence decisions of users, and so be material, requires consideration of the characteristics of those users. The Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements states that users are assumed to have a reasonable knowledge of government, its activities, accounting and a willingness to study the information with reasonable diligence. Therefore, the assessment takes into account how users with such attributes could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making and evaluating decisions.

Materiality utilised for the statement of budget comparison (GRAP 24) comprises of the following components:

Statement of financial Performance

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Materiality (continued)

Revenue: 1% of Total Revenue
Expenditure: 2% of Total expenditure

Statement of financial position

Assets: 1% of total assets
Liabilities: 2% of total liabilities
Net assets: 5% of accumulated surplus

Cash flow statement

The receipt items follow a revenue base as per the statement of financial performance and the payments follow an expenditure base as per the statement of financial performance.

1.6 Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the municipality's accounting policies, which are described below, management is required to make judgement, estimates and assumption that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered too reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

Accounting Policy 1.18 on Revenue from Exchange Transactions and Accounting Policy 1.19 on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality.

In concluding judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions and whether the municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when services are rendered, whether the service has been rendered. The management of the municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Impairment of financial assets

Accounting Policy 1.13 Financial Instruments, referring to the paragraph on impairment of financial assets, describes the process followed to determine the value with which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104: Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. The management of the municipality is satisfied that impairment of financial assets recorded during the year is appropriate. Details of the impairment loss calculation are provided in the applicable notes to the annual financial statements.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As described in Accounting Policy 1.10 and 1.11 the municipality depreciates its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets, considering the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful life, which is determined when the assets are brought into use. The review of useful life and residual values of assets are only reviewed if one of the indicators of potential review is triggered.

Employee benefit obligations

The municipality obtains actuarial valuations of its employee benefit obligations. The employee benefit obligations of the municipality that were identified are post-retirement health benefit obligations and long-service awards. The estimated liabilities are recorded in accordance with the requirements of GRAP 25. Details of the liabilities and the key assumptions made by the actuaries in estimating the liabilities are provided in the applicable notes to the annual financial statements.

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1.6 Significant judgements and estimates (continued)

The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amounts of cashgenerating units have been determined based on the higher of value in use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

The recoverable amounts of individual assets have been determined based on the higher of valueinuse calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

Value in use of cash generating assets

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by several factors including economic factors such as inflation and interest.

Value in use of non-cash generating assets.

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there are indications that the impairment may have occurred, the remaining service potential of the asset is determined. The most appropriate approach selected to determine the remaining service potential is dependent on the availability of data and the nature of the impairment.

Provisions

Provisions are raised and management determines an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosures of these estimates of provisions are included in note 22 - Provisions.

A qualified environmental engineer calculates the provision. The provision represents the best estimate or net present value of the expected future cash flows to rehabilitate the landfill site at yearend. The professional engineer determines the cost of rehabilitation and the remaining useful life of each site. Interest rates linked to prime were used to calculate the effect of the time value of money.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

An allowance for inventory to write inventory down to the lower of cost or net realisable value. Management has made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the surplus/deficit.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the municipality is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The municipality uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Significant judgements and estimates (continued)

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the municipality for similar financial instruments.

Allowance for doubtful debts

On debtors an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

Impairment of statutory receivables

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, may be impaired, the municipality measures the impairment loss. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, are reduced, either directly or using an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

In estimating the future cash flows, the municipality considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, the municipality discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk-free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable are revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Pre-paid electricity

Pre-paid electricity is only recognised as income once the electricity is consumed. The pre-paid electricity balance (included under payables) represents the best estimate of electricity sold at year-end, which is still unused.

1.7 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

The municipality recognises biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity or agricultural produce when and only when:

- the municipality controls the asset as a result of past events;
- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably

Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity are measured at their fair value less costs to sell.

A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity or agricultural produce at fair value less costs to sell and from a change in fair value less costs to sell of a biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity, is included in surplus or deficit for the period in which it arises.

Where market determined prices or values are not available, the present value of the expected net cash inflows from the asset, discounted at a current market-determined pre-tax rate where applicable, is used to determine fair value.t

Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, biological assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The municipality classifies biological assets as consumables which consist of timber in the form of pine trees. All biological assets are held for sale.

Agricultural produce harvested from an entity's biological assets shall be measured at its fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest. Such measurement is the cost at that date when applying GRAP 12 or another applicable Standard of GRAP.

Item	Useful life
Trees in plantation forest	Indefinite

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1.8 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services; or for
- Administrative purposes, or
- Sale in ordinary course of operations.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that is associated with the investment property will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment property is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Subsequent measurement – cost model

Investment property is, subsequent to initial measurement, carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost, less estimated residual value by equal installments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property-Land	Indefinite
Property-buildings	30-99 years

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of retirement or disposal.

Compensation from third parties for investment property that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

The nature OR type of properties classified as held for strategic purposes are as follows:

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain investment property in the notes to the annual financial statements (see note 10).

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the annual financial statements (see note 10).

When classification is difficult, the criteria used to distinguish investment property from owner -occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations, are as follows:

All properties held to earn market-related rentals or for capital appreciation or both and that are not used for administrative purposes, and that will not be sold within the next 12 months are classified as Investment Properties

A building owned by the municipality (or held by the municipality under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases

Transfers to, or from, investment property shall be made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by:

(a) commencement of owner-occupation, for a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property;

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1.8 Investment property (continued)

(b) commencement of development with a view to sale, for a transfer from investment property to inventories;

(c) end of owner-occupation, for a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property; or

(d) commencement of an operating lease (on a commercial basis) to another party, for a transfer from inventories to investment property.

1.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period. The municipality elected the cost model for Property, plant and equipment.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and
- the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Initial recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it’s deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components} of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the municipality is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Major spare parts and standby equipment which are expected to be used for more than one period are included in property,plant and equipment. In addition, spare parts and standby equipment which can only be used in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.Subsequent to initial measurement property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

After initial measurement property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Incomplete construction work

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical cost. Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment

Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable service amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable service amount and an impairment loss is charged to the statement of financial performance.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

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1.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straightline basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight-line	indefinite
Machinery and equipment	Straight-line	1-66
Furniture and office equipment	Straight-line	2-24
Transport assets	Straight-line	4-21
Computer equipment	Straight-line	5-23
Community assets	Straight-line	4-50
Other property, plant and equipment	Straight-line	6-99
Capital restoration asset	Straight-line	5-30
Electrical infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Water supply infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Solid waste infrastructure	Straight-line	10-50
Roads infrastructure	Straight-line	10-100
Information and communication infrastructure	Straight-line	3-15
Waste water network	Straight-line	10-100
Stormwater infrastructure	Straight-line	10-50

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the municipality expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the municipality revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

The municipality separately discloses expenditure to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment in the notes to the financial statements (see note 11).

The municipality discloses relevant information relating to assets under construction or development, in the notes to the financial statements (see note 11).

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1.10 Intangible assets

Initial recognition and measurement

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the municipality and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the municipality or from other rights and obligations. A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

An intangible asset is recognised when:
- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably

The municipality assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortisation period shall be changed accordingly. If there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the amortisation method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with GRAP 3.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.

- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.

- there is an ability to use or sell it.

- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.

- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and

- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

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1.10 Intangible assets (continued)

Internally generated goodwill, brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortisation period shall be changed accordingly. If there has been a change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the amortisation method shall be changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with GRAP 3.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Internally generated: Capital development	Straight-line	5 - 7 years
Computer software	Straight-line	3 - 30 years
Service operating and land rights	Straight-line	5 - 30 years

Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset shall be included in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

1.11 Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

Initial recognition and measurement

The municipality recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Where the municipality holds a heritage asset, but on initial recognition it does not meet the recognition criteria because it cannot be reliably measured, information on such a heritage asset is disclosed in note 13 Heritage assets.

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement classes of heritage assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset.

Reference to impairment paragraphs can be made to note , 1.16 and 1.17.

Compensation from third parties for heritage assets that have been impaired, lost or given up, shall be included in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

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1.11 Heritage assets (continued)

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised (unless the Standard of GRAP on leases requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback).

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets are only made when the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Transfers to heritage assets are only made when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

1.12 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity. Financial instruments are classified into three categories namely, financial instruments at fair value, financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost. The municipality determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

1.12.1 Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets

A financial asset is any asset that is a cash or contractual right to receive cash. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Financial Assets of the municipality are classified as follows into the three categories allowed by this standard:

Financial asset at amortised cost being a non-derivative financial asset with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months, which are classified as non-current assets.

A financial asset is:

- cash.

- a residual interest of another municipality; or

- a contractual right to:

  - receive cash or another financial asset from another municipality; or

  - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another municipality under conditions that are potentially favorable to the municipality.

Financial assets measured at fair value being financial assets that meet either of the following conditions:

- Derivatives;
- Combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- Instruments held for trading;
- Non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; or
- Financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Financial assets measured at cost being investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

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1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

The municipality has the following types of financial assets as reflected on the face of the Statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Type of financial asset	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Long-term receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost
Consumer debtors	Financial assets at amortised cost
Other debtors	Financial assets at amortised cost
Short-term investment deposit - Call	Financial assets at amortised cost
Bank balances and cash	Financial assets at amortised cost

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the Cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets at amortised cost.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another municipality; or

- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the municipality.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by a municipality in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the municipality had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed

or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:

- the municipality designates at fair value at initial recognition; or

- are held for trading.

Financial instruments at cost are investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

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1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

- derivatives.

- combined instruments that are designated at fair value.

- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:

- it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near- term; or

- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking

- non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and

- financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity.

The following main categories of financial liabilities and the classification determining how they are measured exist:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost; or
- Financial liabilities measured at fair value.

The municipality has the following types of financial liabilities as reflected on the face of the Statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Type of financial liability	**Classification in terms of GRAP 104**
Long-term liabilities	Financial liability at amortised cost
Current portion of long-term liabilities	Financial liability at amortised cost
Other creditors	Financial liability at amortised cost

1.12.2 Initial and subsequent measurement

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is recognised, when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are initially measured at fair value. In the case of a financial instruments not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments are added or deducted from the fair value, as appropriate on initial recognition.

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1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement – Financial assets

Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, deposits, receivables and investments.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. Changes in the carrying amount of the provision is recognised in the Statement of financial performance. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the provision. Any gains or losses arising from the change in fair value of investments measured at fair value are recognised in the Statement of financial performance.

Trade and other receivables (excluding Value Added Taxation, prepayments and operating lease receivables), loans to municipal entities and loans that have fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at fair value are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in equity until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss recorded in equity is recognised in the Statement of financial performance, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss recorded in equity is recognised in the Statement of financial performance.

Subsequent measurement – Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities consist of payables, interest bearing loans and bank overdrafts. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Finance costs are expensed in the Statement of financial performance in the period in which they are incurred except where stated otherwise (see accounting policy on borrowing costs).

Bank borrowings, consisting of interest-bearing short-term bank loans, repayable on demand and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance costs are accounted for using the accrual basis and are added to the carrying amount of the bank borrowing to the extent that they are not settled in the period that they arise.

Prepayments are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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1.12 Financial instruments (continued)

1.12.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

The municipality derecognises financial assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, except when Council approves the write-off of financial assets due to non-recoverability.

If the municipality neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the municipality recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the municipality retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial assets, the municipality continues to recognise the financial assets and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The municipality derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the municipality's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms shall be accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability, and a new financial liability recognised. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) shall be accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and having recognised a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a nonexchange transaction, are accounted for in accordance with GRAP 23.

1.12.4 Fair value measurement considerations

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instruments is not active, the municipality establishes fair value using a valuation technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on municipality-specific inputs.

1.13 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the municipality assesses the classification of each element separately

Entity as lessee - operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight- line basis.

Any contingent rent is expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Entity as lessor - operating leases

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

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1.13 Leases (continued)

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

1.14 Inventory

Initial measurement:

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:
(a) it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential
associated with the item will flow to the entity;
(b) and the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably.

Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for:

- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the municipality incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs. The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipality.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

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1.15 Landfill site

Site restoration and dismantling cost - The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities'. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes:

- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located;
- changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liability that result from change in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential required to settle the obligation, or a change in discount rate; and
- the obligation the municipality incurs for having used the items during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

(a) subject to (b), changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;

(b) if a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and

(c) if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/or impairment of non-cash-generating assets

1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity

Cash generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Useful life is either:

- the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.

Management has judged all assets as non cash generating assets.

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1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the municipality determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable);
- its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

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1.16 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the municipality will consider, as a minimum, the following indications:

External sources:
(a) During the period, an asset's market value has declined significantly more than would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use.
(b) Significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates or in the market to which an asset is dedicated.
(c) Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially

Internal sources:
(d) Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.
(e) Significant changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date, and reassessing the useful life of an asset as finite rather than indefinite.
(f) A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition.
(g) Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected.

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1.17 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Non cash generating assets are assets other than cash generating assets

Identification

When the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the entity also tests a non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, an entity shall consider, as a minimum, the following indications:

External sources of information
(a) Cessation, or near cessation, of the demand or need for services provided by the asset.
(b) Significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period or will take place in the near future, in the technological, legal or government policy environment in which the entity operates.

Internal sources of information
(c) Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.
(d) Significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the entity have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date and reassessing the useful life of an asset as finite rather than indefinite.
(e) A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition.
(f) Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of an asset is, or will be, significantly worse than expected.

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating assets is determined using the following approach:

Depreciated replacement cost approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost of an asset is the cost to replace the asset's gross service potential. This cost is depreciated to reflect the asset in its used condition. An asset may be replaced either through reproduction (replication) of the existing asset or through replacement of its gross service potential. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the current reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

The replacement cost and reproduction cost of an asset is determined on an "optimised" basis. The rationale is that the municipality would not replace or reproduce the asset with a like asset if the asset to be replaced or reproduced is an overdesigned or overcapacity asset. Overdesigned assets contain features which are unnecessary for the goods or services the asset provides. Overcapacity assets are assets that have a greater capacity than is necessary to meet the demand for goods or services the asset provides. The determination of the replacement cost or reproduction cost of an asset on an optimised basis thus reflects the service potential required of the asset.

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1.17 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement

If the recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

1.18 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by a municipality in exchange for service rendered by employees.

A qualifying insurance policy is an insurance policy issued by an insurer that is not a related party of the reporting municipality, if the proceeds of the policy can be used only to pay or fund employee benefits under a defined benefit plan and are not available to the reporting municipality's own creditors (even in liquidation) and cannot be paid to the reporting municipality, unless either:

the proceeds represent surplus assets that are not needed for the policy to meet all the related employee benefit obligations; or

the proceeds are returned to the reporting municipality to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:

a municipality's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or

an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

Composite social security programmes are established by legislation and operate as multi-employer plans to provide postemployment benefits as well as to provide benefits that are not consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees.

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1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from a municipality's actions where by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the municipality has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and as a result, the municipality has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

wages, salaries and social security contributions;

short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service;

bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and

non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cellphones) for current employees.

When an employee has rendered service to the municipality during a reporting period, the entity recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the municipality recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and

as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The municipality measure the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The municipality recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Liabilities for staff bonuses are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability at year-end is based on the bonus accrued at year-end for each employee.

A provision, in respect of the liability relating to the anticipated costs of performance bonuses payable to Section 57 employees, is recognised as it accrues to Section 57 employees. Municipal entities' performance bonus provisions are based on the employment contract stipulations as well as previous performance bonus payment trends.

Leave pay

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. Liability is based on the total accrued leave days owing to employees and is reviewed annually.

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1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The municipality has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to service in the current or prior periods.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognises the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the reporting date, an entity recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset.

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. In this aspect defined contribution plans can be considered as the pension fund.

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Interest cost is the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognises past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

The entity account not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices. Informal practices give rise to a constructive obligation where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits. An example of a constructive obligation is where a change in the entity's informal practices would cause unacceptable damage to its relationship with employees.

The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly;
- plus any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirement

The amount determined as a defined benefit liability may be negative (an asset). The entity measures the resulting asset at the lower of:

- the amount determined above; and
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above is recognised in surplus or deficit

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

The entity determines the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the audited annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement rights;
- actuarial gains and losses
- past service cost;
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements; and
- the effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability)

The entity uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The Projected Unit Credit Method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service or as the benefit/years of service method) sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost, a entity shall attribute benefit to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, a entity shall attribute benefit on a straight-line basis from:

- the date when service by the employee first leads to benefits under the plan (whether or not the benefits are conditional on further service); until
- the date when further service by the employee will lead to no material amount of further benefits under the plan, other than from further salary increases.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

The entity recognises gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a curtailment or settlement comprises:

- any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and
- any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets.

Before determining the effect of a curtailment or settlement, the entity re-measure the obligation (and the related plan assets, if any) using current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices).

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The entity offsets an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan when the entity has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan and intends either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflect the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
- Those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
- past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

Other long term employee benefit

The municipality provides post-retirement health care benefits, housing subsidies and gratuities upon retirement to some retirees.

Long term service awards is payable after 10 years of continuous service and after every 5 years thereafter to employees. Additional to this employees shall be entitled to a 14th cheque for continuous employment on their 30th and every 5th year onward. Furthermore a retirement gift is payable on retirement to employees with 10 years or more service. The provision is an estimate of the long service award based on historical staff turnover based on historical staff turnover. No other long service benefits are provided to employees.

The entitlement to post-retirement health care benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Independent qualified actuaries carry out valuations of these obligations. The municipality also provides a gratuity and housing subsidy on retirement to certain employees. An annual charge to income is made to cover both these liabilities.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the Statement of financial performance in the period that it occurs.Interestcost on employee benefit obligation is recognised as part of employee related cost.

The amount recognised as a liability for other long-term employee benefits is the net total of the following amounts:

the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;

minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The municipality shall recognise the net total of the following amounts as expense or revenue, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;

- interest cost;

- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;

- actuarial gains and losses, which shall all be recognised immediately;

- past service cost; and

- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

Termination benefits

The municipality recognises termination benefits as a liability and an expense when the entity is demonstrably committed to either:

- terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or

- provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Employee benefits (continued)

The municipality is demonstrably committed to a termination when the entity has a detailed formal plan for the termination and is without realistic possibility of withdrawal. The detailed plan includes [as a minimum]:

- the location, function, and approximate number of employees whose services are to be terminated;

- the termination benefits for each job classification or function; and

- the time at which the plan will be implemented.

Implementation begins as soon as possible and the period of time to complete implementation is such that material changes to the plan are not likely.

Where termination benefits fall due more than twelve months after the reporting date, they are discounted using an appropriate discount rate. The rate used to discount the benefit reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the benefit.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits shall be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

1.19 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when:
- the municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

If the municipality has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

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1.19 Provisions (continued)

Environmental rehabilitation provisions

At year end a provision is raised for the rehabilitation of landfill sites. The provision is the net present value of the future cash flows to rehabilitate damaged land at year end.

As the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability is added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;

- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed it carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit;

- if the adjustments results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the municipality tests the asset for the impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and accounts for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/ or impairment of non-cash generating assets.

The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is depreciated over its useful life. Therefore, once the related asset has reached the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit as they occur.

Provision for constructive obligation

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when the municipality:

- Has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:

  - the activity/operating unit or part of a activity/operating unit concerned;

  - the principal locations affected;

  - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated;

  - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and

  - when the plan will be implemented; and

- Has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:

- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and

- not associated with the ongoing activities of the municipality.

No obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the municipality is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding arrangement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and

- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

1.20 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

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1.20 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities (continued)

A contingent liability is a:

- possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

- present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: it is not probable than an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in the notes to the municipality.

1.21 Revenue

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction

Recognition and measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

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Accounting Policies

1.21 Revenue (continued)

1.21.1 Revenue from exchange transactions

Service charges

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption, based on the consumption history, are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced, except at year-end when estimates of consumption up to year-end are recorded as revenue without being invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. In respect of estimates of consumption between the last reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the billings done during July and August. The billing and invoiced amounts done in July are recognized in total as an accrual as all billing in July pertains to services rendered prior 30 June. An estimate is then made based on August billing pertaining to services rendered up until 30 June.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied monthly based on the number of refuse containers on each property, regardless of whether or not all containers are emptied during the month.

Service charges from sewerage and sanitation are based on the number of sewerage connections on each developed property using the tariffs approved from Council and are levied monthly.

The municipality accounts for availability charges as an exchange transaction.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:
(a) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
(b) it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity
(c) the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
(d) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

interest is levied on outstanding debtors using the effective interest rate method.

Rentals on facilities and equipment are recognised on the straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality.

- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by surveys of work performed.

Pre-paid electricity

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid units is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

The municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

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1.21 Revenue (continued)

The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.

The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality.

The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measure reliably.

Interest earned and rentals received

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investment.

Traffic charges

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant authorised tariff. This includes the issuing of licences and permits.

Income from agency services

Income for agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the income collected on behalf of agents has been quantified. The income recognised is in terms of the agency agreement.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue recognition of unclaimed deposits

Unclaimed deposits older than three (3) years are recognised as revenue.

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1.21 Revenue (continued)

1.21.2 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Rates and taxes

Other than services in-kind not recognised in terms of paragraph .99, an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction that meets the definition of an asset shall be recognised as an asset when, and only when:
(a) it is probable that the future economic benefits or service
potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
(b) the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the municipality controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur and their fair value can be reliably measured.

The municipality analyses the taxation laws to determine what the taxable events are for the various taxes levied.

The taxable event for property tax is the passing of the date on which the tax is levied, or the period for which the tax is levied, if the tax is levied on a periodic basis.

Taxation revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the tax system.

Rebates and discounts are offset against the revenue. As per iGRAP 1, there is no intention to collect this revenue

Fines

Fines constitute both spot fines and camera fines. Fines are recognised when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset. It is measured at the best estimate, based on past experience, of the amount of revenue the municipality is entitled to collect.

Subsequent to initial recognition and measurement, the municipality assess the collectability of the revenue and recognises a separate impairment loss where appropriate.

Donations and contributions

Donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Transfers and subsidies

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Unconditional grants

Equitable share allocations are recognised in revenue at the start of the financial year.

Conditional grants

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1.21 Revenue (continued)

Conditional grants recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Interest earned on grants received and invested is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of financial performance.

Interest earned on unspent grants and receipts

Interest earned on unspent grants and receipts is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality’s interest it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of financial performance in accordance with GRAP 9.

Services received in-kind

Services in-kind that are significant to the municipality's operations and/or service delivery objectives are recognised as assets or expenditure and the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the municipality’s operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the municipality discloses the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

1.22 Statutory receivables

1.22.1 Identification

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means, and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset.

The cost method is the method used to account for statutory receivables that requires such receivables to be measured at their transaction amount, plus any accrued interest or other charges (where applicable) and, less any accumulated impairment losses and any amounts derecognised.

Nominal interest rate is the interest rate and/or basis specified in legislation, supporting regulations or similar means.

The transaction amount for a statutory receivable means the amount specified in, or calculated, levied or charged in accordance with, legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means.

In estimating the future cash flows, an entity considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, an entity discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk free rate and, if applicable, any risks specific to the statutory receivable or group of statutory receivables, for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

1.22.2 Recognition

The municipality recognises statutory receivables as follows:

- if the transaction is an exchange transaction, using the policy on Revenue from exchange transactions;
- if the transaction is a non-exchange transaction, using the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers); or
- if the transaction is not within the scope of the policies listed in the above or another Standard of GRAP, the receivable is recognised when the definition of an asset is met and, when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the transaction amount can be measured reliably.

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1.22 Statutory receivables (continued)

1.22.3 Measurement

The municipality initially measures statutory receivables at their transaction amount.

The municipality measures statutory receivables after initial recognition using the cost method. Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:

- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable);
- impairment losses; and
- amounts derecognised.

Where the municipality levies interest on the outstanding balance of statutory receivables, it adjusts the transaction amount after initial recognition to reflect any accrued interest. Accrued interest is calculated using the nominal interest rate.

Interest on statutory receivables is recognised as revenue in accordance with the accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the accounting policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers), whichever is applicable.

Other charges

Where the municipality is required or entitled to levy additional charges in terms of legislation, supporting regulations, by-laws or similar means on overdue or unpaid amounts, these charges are accounted for in terms of the municipality's accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers).

1.22.4 Impairment

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired.

In assessing whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

significant financial difficulty of the receivable, which may be evidenced by an application for debt counselling, business rescue or an equivalent.

it is probable that the receivable will enter sequestration, liquidation or other financial re-organisation.

a breach of the terms of the transaction, such as default or delinquency in principal or interest payments (where levied).

adverse changes in international, national or local economic conditions, such as a decline in growth, an increase in debt levels and unemployment, or changes in migration rates and patterns.

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality measures the impairment loss as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the losses is recognised in surplus or deficit.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable is revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Any previously recognised impairment loss is adjusted by adjusting the allowance account. The adjustment does not result in the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables exceeding what the carrying amount of the receivable(s) would have been had the impairment loss not been recognised at the date the impairment is revised. The amount of any adjustment is recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.22.5 Derecognition

The municipality derecognises a statutory receivable, or a part thereof, when:

- the rights to the cash flows from the receivable are settled, expire or are waived;

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1.22 Statutory receivables (continued)

- the municipality transfers control of the statutory receivable and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity; or
- the municipality, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable, has transferred control of the receivable to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the receivable in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the entity:
  - derecognise the receivable; and
  - recognise separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of any statutory receivables transferred are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. The entity considers whether any newly created rights and obligations are within the scope of the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments or another Standard of GRAP. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts derecognised and, those amounts recognised, are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

1.23 Principal-agent arrangements

Identification

An agent is an entity that has been directed by another entity (a principal), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on behalf of the principal and for the benefit of the principal.

A principal is an entity that directs another entity (an agent), through a binding arrangement, to undertake transactions with third parties on its behalf and for its own benefit.

A principal-agent arrangement results from a binding arrangement in which one entity (an agent), undertakes transactions with third parties on behalf, and for the benefit of, another entity (the principal).

Identifying whether an entity is a principal or an agent

When the municipality is party to a principal-agent arrangement, it assesses whether it is the principal or the agent in accounting for revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities that result from transactions with third parties undertaken in terms of the arrangement.

The assessment of whether a municipality is a principal or an agent requires the municipality to assess whether the transactions it undertakes with third parties are for the benefit of another entity or for its own benefit.

Binding arrangement

The municipality assesses whether it is an agent or a principal by assessing the rights and obligations of the various parties established in the binding arrangement.

Where the terms of a binding arrangement are modified, the parties to the arrangement re-assess whether they act as a principal or an agent.

Assessing which entity benefits from the transactions with third parties

When the municipality in a principal-agent arrangement concludes that it undertakes transactions with third parties for the benefit of another entity, then it is the agent. If the municipality concludes that it is not the agent, then it is the principal in the transactions.

The municipality is an agent when, in relation to transactions with third parties, all three of the following criteria are present:

- It does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction.
- It does not have the ability to use all, or substantially all, of the resources that result from the transaction for its own benefit.
- It is not exposed to variability in the results of the transaction.

Where the municipality has been granted specific powers in terms of legislation to direct the terms and conditions of particular transactions, it is not required to consider the criteria of whether it does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction, to conclude that is an agent. The municipality applies judgement in determining whether such powers exist and whether they are relevant in assessing whether the municipality is an agent.

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1.23 Principal-agent arrangements (continued)

Recognition

The municipality, as a principal, recognises revenue and expenses that arise from transactions with third parties in a principal-agent arrangement in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The municipality, as an agent, recognises only that portion of the revenue and expenses it receives or incurs in executing the transactions on behalf of the principal in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

The municipality recognises assets and liabilities arising from principal-agent arrangements in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

1.24 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other expenses incurred by an municipality in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of financial performance in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised to the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is disclosed in the notes below.

1.25 Comparative of actual information to budgeted information

The annual budget figures have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, 2009. A comparative of actual to budged amounts are reported in a separate additional financial statement, called the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comment is provided in the notes to the statement giving motivations for over- or under spending on line items where it is found to be material. The budgeted figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan. The budget is prepared and approved on an accrual basis by nature classification. The approved budget covers the period from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

In general, a difference of 10% or more is considered material, although the surrounding circumstances are taken into account if it could influence the decisions or assessments of the users of the annual financial statements in determining whether a difference between the budgeted and actual amount is material.

1.26 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:
- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.27 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the Statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of financial performance

1.28 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure.

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1.28 Irregular expenditure (continued)

All expenditure relating to irregular expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.29 Related parties and related party transactions

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

An entity is related to the Municipality if any of the following conditions apply:
- the entity is a member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity and fellow controlled entity is related to the others).
- one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member).
- both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- one entity is a joint venture of a third entity, and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Municipality or an entity related to the Municipality. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity.
- the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- a person identified in (a) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity).

A person is considered to be a close member of the family of another person if they:
- are married or live together in a relationship similar to a marriage or are separated by no more than two degrees of natural or legal consanguinity or affinity.

Management (formerly known as “Key Management”) includes all persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality, including:
- all members of the governing body of the Municipality;
- a member of the governing body of an economic entity who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality;
- any key advisors of a member, or sub-committees, of the governing body who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality; and
- the senior management team of the Municipality, including the chief executive officer or permanent head of the Municipality, unless already included in (a).

Management personnel include:
- All directors or members of the governing body of the Municipality, being the Executive Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker and members of the Mayoral Committee. Other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting Municipality being the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer, and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

Key management as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality including those charged with the governance of the municipality in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

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1.29 Related parties and related party transactions (continued)

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the municipality.

The municipality is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the municipality to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the municipality is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the municipality discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its annual financial statements.

1.30 Change in accounting policies, estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Details of changes in accounting policies, changes in estimates and correction of errors are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements where applicable.

1.31 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability, but are included in the disclosure notes in the following cases:

- approved and contracted commitments;
- where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date; and
- where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP.

1.32 Value Added Tax

The municipality accounts for Value Added Tax on the cash (receipt) basis.

1.33 Budget information

The approved budget is prepared on a accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2022/07/01 to 2023/06/30.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

Material variances are determined in accordance with the municipalities materiality framework. These material differences will be explained in the financial statements under note for budget differences referenced to the statement of budget comparison.

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1.34 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the annual financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

The municipality will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The municipality will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

1.35 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the municipality and all values are rounded to the nearest hundred.

1.36 Construction contracts and receivables

Construction contract is a contract, or a similar binding arrangement, specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use.

Contractor is an entity that performs construction work pursuant to a construction contract.

A contractor is an entity that enters into a contract to build structures, construct facilities, produce goods, or render services to the specifications of another entity either itself or through the use of subcontractors. The term “contractor” thus includes a general or prime contractor, a subcontractor to a general contractor, or a construction manager.

1.37 Segment information

A segment is an activity of an entity:

- that generates economic benefits or service potential (including economic benefits or service potential relating to transactions between activities of the same entity);
- whose results are regularly reviewed by management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to that activity and in assessing its performance; and
- for which separate financial information is available.

Reportable segments are the actual segments which are reported on in the segment report. They are the segments identified above or alternatively an aggregation of two or more of those segments where the aggregation criteria are met.

Segmental information was based and identified on the MFMA S71 monthly budget statement/reports that are reviewed by senior management and council to make strategic decisions and in monitoring segment performance. The disclosure of information about segments in these reports is organised around the type of service delivered, in a standardised format, namely the C2 schedule.

The municipality manages its assets and liability as a whole and is not reviewed on a segregated basis for each town. Segment reporting per geographical area is not deemed relevant.

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1.37 Segment information (continued)

Measurement

The amount of each segment item reported is the measure reported to management for the purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. Adjustments and eliminations made in preparing the entity's financial statements and allocations of revenues and expenses are included in determining reported segment surplus or deficit only if they are included in the measure of the segment's surplus or deficit that is used by management. Similarly, only those assets and liabilities that are included in the measures of the segment's assets and segment's liabilities that are used by management are reported for that segment. If amounts are allocated to reported segment surplus or deficit, assets or liabilities, those amounts are allocated on a reasonable basis.

If management uses only one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources, segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities are reported in terms of that measure. If management uses more than one measure of a segment's surplus or deficit, the segment's assets or the segment's liabilities, the reported measures are those that management believes are determined in accordance with the measurement principles most consistent with those used in measuring the corresponding amounts in the entity's financial statements.

1.38 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the Statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.39 Current year comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are also reclassified and restated, unless such comparative reclassification and / or restatement is not required by a Standard of GRAP. The nature and reason for such reclassifications and restatements are also disclosed.

Where material accounting errors, which relate to prior periods, have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

The presentation and classification of items in the current year is consistent with prior periods.

1.40 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost. Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdraft are expensed as incurred. Amounts owing in respect of bank overdrafts are carried at amortised cost.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts.

1.41 Housing arrangements

The Accounting Standards Board issued the guideline on Accounting for Arrangements Undertaken in terms of the National Housing Programme.

Where the municipality acts as a project manager in a housing arrangement, it is regarded as an agent in terms of the principles of GRAP 109 - Accounting by Principals and Agents.

Where the municipality is regarded as an agent, costs related to the construction of top structures and the related recovery thereof (revenue) is not be recognised in the Statement of financial performance of the municipality.

Where the municipality is identified as a project developer, the construction of the houses is performed by the municipality or by the appointment of a sub-contractor to undertake the construction on the municipality's behalf. The municipality applies the GRAP 11, Construction Contracts to account for these construction activities.

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1.41 Housing arrangements (continued)

Where the municipality is regarded as the project developer and if the outcome of the construction contract can be estimated reliably, then contract revenue is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion is assessed with reference to surveys of work performed. Otherwise, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. Contract revenue will be in the form of a grant from the Department of Human settlements and presented and disclosed under transfers and subsidies in the Statement of financial performance.

Contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Contract revenue shall comprise: (a) the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract; and (b) variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that: (i) it is probable that they will result in revenue; and (ii) they are capable of being reliably measured.

Contract costs shall comprise: (a) costs that relate directly to the specific contract; (b) costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract on a systematic and rational basis; and (c) such other costs as are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract.

An expected deficit on a construction contract to which paragraph .49 applies shall be recognised as an expense immediately in accordance with paragraph .49.

1.42 Grants-in-aid

The municipality transfers money to individuals, organizations and other sectors of government from time to time. When making these transfers, the municipality does not:

- Receive any goods or services directly in return, as would be expected in a purchase or sale transaction;
- Expect to be repaid in future; or
- Expect a financial return, as would be expected from an investment.

These transfers are recognised in the annual financial statements as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

1.43 Consumer deposits

The municipality recognises consumer deposits as a current liability when the municipality becomes a party to the contract i.e. when the deposit is made. The consumer deposit is recognised as a liability as the municipality has an obligation to pay the money back to the consumer once the consumer account is closed. As the timing of when a consumer will close their account is unknown, the consumer deposits are classified as a current liability.

1.44 Unspent conditional grants

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent where the obligations have not been met, a liability is recognised.

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	2025 R	2024 R

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
• GRAP 2023: Improvements to the Standards of GRAP 2023	01 April 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 1 (amended): Presentation of Financial Statements (Going Concern)	01 April 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 103 (amended): Heritage Assets	01 April 2099	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• iGRAP 22: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	01 April 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact
• GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments	01 April 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact

The National Minister of Finance announced in Regulation Gazette no 11129 (dated 4 June 2020) the effective dates as indicated next to each standard above. In the event that the minister has not set an effective date, the year 2099 is utilised.

The Accounting Standards Board Directive 5 sets out the principles for the application of the GRAP 3 guidelines in the determination of the GRAP Reporting Framework hierarchy, as set out in the standard of GRAP 3 on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Where a standard of GRAP is approved as effective, it replaces the equivalent Standard that was effective (prior to the adoption of the new/ replacement Standard) at the date that such new Standard is either adopted or becomes effective. Where a standard of GRAP has been issued, but is not yet in effect, an entity may select to apply the principles established in that standard in developing an appropriate accounting policy dealing with a particular section or event before applying the Standard of GRAP on Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
3. Cash and cash equivalents		
3.1 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash flow statement consist of the following:		
Call deposits and investments		
Deposit taking institutions (Call account)	11 271 312	56 294 377
Cash at bank		
Bank account	19 422 510	94 369 778
Cash on hand	14 719	14 719
Total cash and cash equivalents	**30 708 541**	**150 678 874**
The municipality had the following bank statement account balances		
FNB - Primary (62869253684)	12 889 874	85 135 796
FNB - Lamotte Trust (62869255169)	5 712 317	3 868 587
FNB - Charitable Trust (62869253733)	25 109	189 850
FNB - Longlands Trust (63010520062)	950 760	2 203 995
	19 578 060	**91 398 228**
Cash book reconciliation		
Grand cash book total	19 422 510	94 369 773
Less Lamotte trust cash book	(4 913 744)	(3 048 030)
Less Charitable trust cash book	(19 108)	(166 225)
Less Longlands cash book	(950 759)	(2 040 770)
	13 538 899	**89 114 748**
Reconciling the bank accounts to the cash book		
Primary Bank statement balance at the end of the year	12 889 874	85 135 796
Net movement/reconciling items	649 025	3 978 952
Cash book balance at the end of the year	**13 538 899**	**89 114 748**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R
4. Short term investments		
Short term investments	518 794 766	455 716 603
FNB Investments		
Opening Balance	-	-
Deposits	-	120 000 000
Interest accrued	-	2 663 014
Withdrawals	-	(122 663 014)
	-	**-**
Nedbank Investments		
Opening balance	188 007 062	209 268 026
Deposits	350 611 464	175 481 647
Interest accrued	13 757 109	21 847 389
Withdrawals	(347 420 676)	(218 590 000)
	204 954 959	**188 007 062**
Standard Bank Investments		
Opening balance	100 426 164	-
Deposits	290 846 521	200 000 000
Interest accrued	10 872 493	1 967 671
Withdrawals	(257 650 342)	(101 541 507)
	144 494 836	**100 426 164**
ABSA Investments		
Opening balance	167 283 375	122 499 219
Deposits	259 153 479	354 518 353
Interest accrued	18 819 212	15 383 731
Withdrawals	(275 911 096)	(325 117 928)
	169 344 970	**167 283 375**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
5. Receivables from exchange transactions			
	5.1		
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions			
Electricity		166 503 714	181 083 506
Waste management		10 491 623	8 849 764
Waste water management		11 410 191	12 164 769
Water		51 069 030	48 080 590
Service charges		939 532	1 063 430
		240 414 090	**251 242 059**
	5.2		
Other consumer receivables from exchange transactions			
Property rental debtors		735 481	745 436
Total receivables from exchange transactions		**241 149 571**	**251 987 495**

The amount disclosed in this note is net of impairment. Refer to note 5.1 & 5.2 for the amount before the provision (gross) and the actual value of the provision.

5.1 Consumer receivables

The average credit period for consumer receivables is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged at the prime rate per annum on the outstanding balance. The municipality strictly enforces its approved credit control policy to ensure the recovery of consumer receivables.

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of consumer receivables approximate their fair values.

The fair value of consumer receivables was determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and consumer receivables as well as the current payment ratio's of the municipality's consumer receivables.

	2025			2024		
	Gross	**Impairment**	**Total**	**Gross**	**Impairment**	**Total**
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions						
Electricity	179 052 128	(12 548 414)	**166 503 714**	193 853 518	(12 770 012)	**181 083 506**
Waste management	63 099 795	(52 608 172)	**10 491 623**	59 730 963	(50 881 199)	**8 849 764**
Waste water management	50 059 451	(38 649 260)	**11 410 191**	50 818 824	(38 654 055)	**12 164 769**
Water	199 917 048	(148 848 018)	**51 069 030**	201 196 856	(153 116 266)	**48 080 590**
Service charges	11 481 354	(10 541 822)	**939 532**	14 333 531	(13 270 101)	**1 063 430**
Total consumer receivables from exchange transactions	**503 609 776**	**(263 195 686)**	**240 414 090**	**519 933 692**	**(268 691 633)**	**251 242 059**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.1.1 Ageing of consumer receivables

2025

		Not due	Past due				
	Total	**Current (0-30 days)**	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions							
Total by debt type							
Electricity	179 052 128	154 934 011	4 450 575	3 204 730	344 839	1 902 883	14 215 090
Waste management	63 099 795	7 299 187	901 207	927 215	949 798	10 149 587	42 872 801
Waste water management	50 059 451	10 280 976	597 566	621 053	615 554	6 585 929	31 358 373
Water	199 917 048	47 744 573	3 957 186	3 765 386	3 771 682	17 554 920	123 123 301
Service charges	11 481 354	801 236	106 840	183 741	91 446	951 616	9 346 475
Total by debt type	**503 609 776**	**221 059 983**	**10 013 374**	**8 702 125**	**5 773 319**	**37 144 935**	**220 916 040**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

2024

		Not due		Past due			
	Total	**Current (0-30 days)**	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions							
Total by debt type							
Electricity	193 853 518	134 687 886	3 441 006	3 105 393	3 228 342	29 343 905	20 046 986
Waste management	59 730 963	7 187 615	943 191	844 837	859 804	7 979 630	41 915 886
Waste water management	50 818 824	11 184 061	756 999	641 734	689 836	5 345 409	32 200 785
Water	201 196 856	45 399 921	3 350 002	3 798 016	5 102 933	20 818 138	122 727 846
Service charges	14 333 531	919 970	65 931	49 620	32 793	491 660	12 773 557
Total by debt type	**519 933 692**	**199 379 453**	**8 557 129**	**8 439 600**	**9 913 708**	**63 978 742**	**229 665 060**

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5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.1.2 Impairment reconciliation of consumer receivables

	2025				2024			
	Opening balance	**Impairment raised**	**Impairment reversed**	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**	**Impairment raised**	**Impairment reversed**	**Closing balance**
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions								
Electricity	12 770 012	-	(221 598)	12 548 414	13 668 729	-	(898 717)	12 770 012
Waste management	50 881 199	1 726 973	-	52 608 172	39 267 074	11 614 125	-	50 881 199
Waste water management	38 654 055	-	(4 795)	38 649 260	30 804 743	7 849 312	-	38 654 055
Water	153 116 266	-	(4 268 248)	148 848 018	111 910 588	41 205 678	-	153 116 266
Service charges	13 270 101	-	(2 728 279)	10 541 822	12 387 955	882 146	-	13 270 101
Total consumer receivables	**268 691 633**	**1 726 973**	**(7 222 920)**	**263 195 686**	**208 039 089**	**61 551 261**	**(898 717)**	**268 691 633**

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	2025 R	2024 R

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.1.3 Consumer debt past due not impaired

2025

	Total	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions						
Electricity	5 762 562	3 229 920	2 367 043	27 302	90 895	47 402
Waste management	879 589	128 969	87 407	72 036	378 955	212 222
Waste water management	670 479	84 371	51 713	36 936	324 036	173 423
Water	2 436 080	519 572	309 152	274 862	578 995	753 499
Service charges	124 999	22 390	18 060	8 378	51 659	24 512
Total consumer receivables	**9 873 709**	**3 985 222**	**2 833 375**	**419 514**	**1 424 540**	**1 211 058**

2024

	Total	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	91 - 120 days	121 - 365 days	365+ days
Consumer receivables from exchange transactions						
Electricity	41 986 563	3 028 791	2 786 197	3 018 528	26 753 214	6 399 833
Waste management	768 667	102 162	69 752	51 212	253 488	292 053
Waste water management	702 334	96 321	73 851	86 332	175 210	270 620
Water	2 136 338	348 266	378 724	301 836	459 261	648 251
Service charges	159 359	9 943	11 728	9 448	63 438	64 802
Total consumer receivables	**45 753 261**	**3 585 483**	**3 320 252**	**3 467 356**	**27 704 611**	**7 675 559**

The Council regards receivables from exchange transactions to be due for outstanding amounts more than 30 days to be past due.

The water and electricity accrual is in respect of consumption between the last meter reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the average monthly consumption of consumers. The estimate of the consumption are being recorded as revenue without being invoiced.

5.2 Other receivables from exchange transactions

	2025			2024		
	Gross	**Impairment**	**Total**	**Gross**	**Impairment**	**Total**
Property rental debtors	33 110 231	(32 374 750)	735 481	33 113 954	(32 368 518)	745 436

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5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.2.1 Ageing of other receivables from exchange transactions

2025

		Not due	Past due				
	Total	**Current (0 - 30 days)**	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**120 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Property rental debtors	33 110 231	578 915	193 077	412 867	210 389	2 596 236	29 118 747

2024

		Not due	Past due				
	Total	**Current (0 - 30 days)**	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Property rental debtors	33 113 954	587 569	179 982	398 518	183 873	1 584 409	30 179 603

5.2.2 Impairment reconciliation of other receivables from exchange transactions

	2025				2024			
	Opening balance	**Impairment raised**	**Impairment reversed / debt written off**	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**	**Impairment raised**	**Impairment reversed / debt written off**	**Closing balance**
Property rental debtors	32 368 518	6 232	-	32 374 750	30 716 300	1 652 218	-	32 368 518

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

5. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

5.2.3 Other receivables from exchange transactions past due not impaired

2025

	Past due				
	Total	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Property rental debtors	158 757	13 667	41 298	5 448	72 603	25 741

2024

	Past due				
	Total	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Property rental debtors	158 724	7 671	55 029	4 324	29 259	62 441

The impairment provision calculation is calculated by assessing each individual debtor and assessing the probability of future payment using a formula considering historical trends in relation to the individual debtors payment history.

	Rates	Services	Interest	Sundry	Total
Government debt as at 30 June 2025					
Nat. dept of Public Works	1 120 778	10 074 117	1 752 329	13 025	12 960 249
Prov. dept of Transport and Public Works	156 953	397 177	75 436	1 792	631 358
Western Cape Education department	4 350	2 103 309	16 961	584	2 125 204
Department of Health	-	477 242	38	70	477 350
Dept of local government and housing	179 833	479 926	128 721	4 660	793 140
	1 461 914	**13 531 771**	**1 973 485**	**20 131**	**16 987 301**

	Rates	Services	Interest	Sundry	Total
Government debt as at 30 June 2024					
Nat. dept of Public Works	807 082	6 647 761	1 064 193	13 123	8 532 159
Prov. dept of Transport and Public Works	152 865	109 226	23 166	-	285 257
Western Cape Education department	1 024	2 414 221	16 529	52	2 431 826
Department of Health	-	669 869	-	-	669 869
Dept of local government and housing	157 950	453 161	61 248	3 662	676 021
Other government departments	832	170	147	1 007	2 156
	1 119 753	**10 294 408**	**1 165 283**	**17 844**	**12 597 288**

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		2025 R	2024 R
6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions			
	6.1		
Consumer receivables			
Property rates		30 966 570	29 072 921
Other receivables			
Accrued income		7 736 359	5 298 358
Fines		52 901 415	52 296 165
		60 637 774	**57 594 523**
Total receivables		**91 604 344**	**86 667 444**

6.1 Receivables from non-exchange transactions

	2025			2024		
	Gross	**Impairment**	**Total**	**Gross**	**Impairment**	**Total**
Consumer receivables						
Property rates	69 501 843	(38 535 273)	30 966 570	66 235 109	(37 162 188)	29 072 921
Other receivables						
Accrued income	7 736 359	-	7 736 359	5 298 358	-	5 298 358
Fines	261 099 733	(208 198 318)	52 901 415	233 078 454	(180 782 289)	52 296 165
	268 836 092	**(208 198 318)**	**60 637 774**	**238 376 812**	**(180 782 289)**	**57 594 523**
Total	**338 337 935**	**(246 733 591)**	**91 604 344**	**304 611 921**	**(217 944 477)**	**86 667 444**

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6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

6.1.1 Ageing of receivables from non-exchange transactions

2025

		Not due	Past due				
	Total	**Current (0-30 days)**	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Consumer receivables							
Property rates	69 501 843	27 527 095	1 451 626	1 119 213	1 022 868	8 280 257	30 100 784
Other receivables							
Accrued income	7 736 359	3 350 285	-	-	-	-	4 386 074
Fines	261 099 733	15 118 250	18 197 250	16 672 500	15 688 800	128 699 100	66 723 833
	268 836 092	**18 468 535**	**18 197 250**	**16 672 500**	**15 688 800**	**128 699 100**	**71 109 907**
	338 337 935	**45 995 630**	**19 648 876**	**17 791 713**	**16 711 668**	**136 979 357**	**101 210 691**

2024

		Not due	Past due				
	Total	**Current (0-30 days)**	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Consumer receivables							
Property rates	66 235 109	24 692 898	1 118 891	1 233 366	844 862	9 234 885	29 110 207
Other receivables							
Accrued income	5 298 358	912 284	-	-	-	-	4 386 074
Fines	233 078 454	10 082 954	10 345 650	10 445 974	12 562 199	67 658 106	121 983 571
	238 376 812	**10 995 238**	**10 345 650**	**10 445 974**	**12 562 199**	**67 658 106**	**126 369 645**
	304 611 921	**35 688 136**	**11 464 541**	**11 679 340**	**13 407 061**	**76 892 991**	**155 479 852**

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	2025 R	2024 R

6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

No debtors were pledged as security.

Statutory receivables included in receivables from non-exchange transactions above are as follows:		
Property rates	30 966 570	29 072 921
Fines	52 901 415	52 296 165
	83 867 985	**81 369 086**
Financial asset receivables included in receivables from non-exchange transactions above		
Acrrued Income	7 736 359	5 298 358

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6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

6.1.2 Impairment reconciliation of receivables from non-exchange transactions

	2025				2024			
	Opening balance	**Impairment Increase /(Reversal)**	**Impairment reversed / debt written off**	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**	**Impairment Increase /(Reversal)**	**Impairment reversed / debt written off**	**Closing balance**
Consumer receivables								
Property rates	37 162 188	1 373 085	-	38 535 273	29 697 191	7 464 997	-	37 162 188
Other receivables								
Fines	180 782 289	27 416 029	-	208 198 318	196 036 531	(15 254 242)	-	180 782 289
Total	**217 944 477**	**28 789 114**	**-**	**246 733 591**	**225 733 722**	**(7 789 245)**	**-**	**217 944 477**

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	2025 R	2024 R

6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

6.1.3 Ageing of receivables from non-exchange transactions past due not impaired

2025

		Past due				
	Total	**31-60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121 - 365 days**	**365+ days**
Consumer receivables						
Property rates	1 834 121	496 601	233 256	163 957	613 263	327 044
Other receivables						
Fines	49 183 507	3 637 173	3 350 402	3 135 797	25 723 717	13 336 418
	51 017 628	**4 133 774**	**3 583 658**	**3 299 754**	**26 336 980**	**13 663 462**

2024

		Past due				
	Total	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**91 - 120 days**	**121- 365 days**	**365+ days**
Consumer receivables						
Property rates	3 121 467	399 541	281 084	210 465	1 732 941	497 436
Other receivables						
Fines	42 213 208	1 873 717	1 891 887	2 275 159	12 253 667	23 918 778
	45 334 675	**2 273 258**	**2 172 971**	**2 485 624**	**13 986 608**	**24 416 214**

Statutory receivables general information

Transaction(s) arising from statute

Property rates related transactions arise in terms of the Municpal Property Rates Act, 6 of 2004, Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003, as well as the Property Rates Policy of the municipality approved by Council as part of the Budget Process.

Traffic fines arise from the National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996, National Road Traffic Regulations 2000, National Land Transport Act 5 of 2009 and Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1971. Prosecutor performs prosecutorial functions in terms of a general delegation awarded by the National Prosecuting Authority and is subject to the control of the Control Prosecutor at the Magistrate's Court in Stellenbosch.

VAT transactions arise from the Value Added Tax Act 89 of 1991. VAT is an indirect tax on the consumption of goods and services in the economy. VAT is levied on all goods and services subject to certain exemptions, exceptions, deductions and adjustments provided for in the Value Added Tax Act 89 of 1991.

Determination of transaction amount

Property rates transaction amounts are determined in line with the Annual Tariff List of the municipality approved by Council as part of the Budget Process in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003.

The municipality makes use of estimates to determine the amount of revenue that it is entitled to collect. Where settlement discounts or reductions in the amount payable are offered, the municipality considers past history in assessing the likelihood of
these discounts or reductions being taken up by receivables.

VAT transactions amounts are determined in line with the Value Added Tax Act 89 of 1991. VAT increased from 14% to 15% from 1 April 2018.

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	2025 R	2024 R

6. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Interest or other charges levied/charged

Interest or other charges levied on Property rates balances are in line with the Annual Tariff List of the municipality approved by council as part of the Budget Process in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003. "Interest" means a charge levied, on all arear accounts calculated at an interest rate which is one percent higher than the prime interest rate.

Traffic fines: Additional charges includes contempt of court fees / warrant of arrest fee determined in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The rates and interest charges are determined by the Value Added Tax Act 89 of 1991.

Basis used to assess and test whether a statutory receivable is impaired

The basis used to assess Property Rates receivables is to look at the extent to which debtors on an individual basis defaulted on payments already due and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their historical collection trend.

The basis used to assess Traffic fine receivables is to look at the extent to which debtors per group of fines (Municipal fines, Provincial fines) defaulted on payments already due and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their historical collection trend.

No impairment on VAT Receivable, balance expected to be fully recoverable

Discount rate applied to the estimated future cash flows

Interest is calculated using the nominal interest rate as stipulated in the municipal by-laws (Prime plus 1%). This rate is also considered an appropriate discount rate.

Main events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of impairment losses on statutory receivables

Significant impairment losses recognised or reversed

Traffic Fines: Impairment Recognised: Annually the outstanding receivables are assessed in terms of the value of fines issued in comparison to the receipts generated from such fines. The remaining balance is considered recoverable based on this payment percentage.

7. Inventory

Consumables	11 305 470	2 241 648
Materials and supplies	7 677 193	10 110 873
Water	1 457 427	2 865 719
Housing stock	6 300 000	8 050 000
Land	17 504 023	17 504 023
Total Inventories	**44 244 113**	**40 772 263**

8. VAT Control

VAT Control - Receivable / (Payable)	12 376 086	8 270 606

The municipality is registered for VAT on the payment/ cash basis.

VAT meets the definition of a statutory receivable as per the accounting policy. For statutory receivable information regarding VAT refer to note 5. The statutory receivable amounts are as follows R12 376 086 (2024:R8 270 605)

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		2025 R	2024 R
9. Other receivables from exchange transactions			
Deposits		52 178 116	13 882 018
Input VAT: Accrual		29 714 635	37 788 796
Other receivable		4 080 355	6 039 523
Licensing and registration		3 652 467	3 673 272
Prepayments and advances		21 748 618	30 794 294
Total		**111 374 191**	**92 177 903**
10. Investment property			
10.1 Reconciliation of carrying value			
Opening carrying value			
Cost		432 051 232	432 051 232
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		(15 655 563)	(13 509 744)
		416 395 669	**418 541 488**
Depreciation	38	(402 198)	(420 818)
Impairment loss / reversal of impairment loss	38	-	(1 725 000)
Closing carrying value		**415 993 471**	**416 395 670**
Cost		432 051 232	432 051 232
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		(16 057 761)	(15 655 562)

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

There were no restrictions placed on any investment properties.

Maintenance of investment property

There were no repairs and maintenance expensed on rental properties. This is mainly due to the fact that rental agreements as entered into with the lessee states maintenance of these properties will be for the lessee's expense.

Amounts recognised in surplus or deficit

Rental revenue from Investment Property	11 733 059	11 055 806

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	2025 R	2024 R

11. Property, plant and equipment

11.1 Reconciliation summary

	2025			2024		
	Cost / Valuation	**Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**	**Cost / Valuation**	**Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**
Land	528 707 475	(27 052 477)	**501 654 998**	524 290 475	(27 052 477)	**497 237 998**
Transport Assets	216 601 222	(91 686 838)	**124 914 384**	199 942 772	(90 320 940)	**109 621 832**
Electrical Infrastructure	1 673 559 124	(576 104 442)	**1 097 454 682**	1 598 646 075	(539 244 122)	**1 059 401 953**
Water Supply Infrastructure	2 089 346 519	(624 692 892)	**1 464 653 627**	2 022 387 311	(574 080 677)	**1 448 306 634**
Sanitation Infrastructure	1 390 203 554	(327 348 074)	**1 062 855 480**	1 331 799 108	(296 860 182)	**1 034 938 926**
Solid Waste Infrastructure	197 403 320	(17 929 977)	**179 473 343**	139 240 913	(16 091 310)	**123 149 603**
Other Infrastructure	57 827 828	-	**57 827 828**	33 785 570	-	**33 785 570**
Machinery and Equipment	95 131 481	(66 910 830)	**28 220 651**	84 583 321	(64 620 604)	**19 962 717**
Furniture and Office Equipment	59 647 143	(45 624 504)	**14 022 639**	56 931 514	(43 762 582)	**13 168 932**
Computer Equipment	85 301 812	(58 657 342)	**26 644 470**	79 895 167	(55 271 350)	**24 623 817**
Information and Communication Infrastructure	27 372 235	(4 471 481)	**22 900 754**	18 254 543	(3 328 374)	**14 926 169**
Roads Infrastructure	1 515 057 388	(617 291 501)	**897 765 887**	1 441 230 692	(573 118 428)	**868 112 264**
Storm water Infrastructure	94 713 519	(50 693 276)	**44 020 243**	87 559 967	(49 644 581)	**37 915 386**
Community Assets	230 183 021	(52 138 691)	**178 044 330**	201 082 252	(38 630 582)	**162 451 670**
Other assets						
Operational Buildings	392 672 917	(92 199 749)	**300 473 168**	365 224 673	(83 629 513)	**281 595 160**
Housing Selling Schemes	221 158 272	(40 677 323)	**180 480 949**	193 956 286	(38 583 860)	**155 372 426**
Total	**8 874 886 830**	**(2 693 479 397)**	**6 181 407 433**	**8 378 810 639**	**(2 494 239 582)**	**5 884 571 057**

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11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

11.2 Reconciliation of carrying value

2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers made	Other changes, movements	Depreciation	Impairment loss/ reversal	Total
Land	497 237 998	4 682 000	(265 000)	-	-	-	-	-	**501 654 998**
Transport Assets	109 621 828	20 285 614	(1 285 935)	-	-	-	(3 707 123)	-	**124 914 384**
Electrical Infrastructure	1 059 401 959	72 085 995	-	2 827 054	-	-	(36 860 326)	-	**1 097 454 682**
Water Supply Infrastructure	1 448 291 427	67 031 396	-	-	(56 980)	-	(50 612 216)	-	**1 464 653 627**
Sanitation Infrastructure	1 034 938 923	58 404 446	-	-	-	-	(30 487 889)	-	**1 062 855 480**
Solid Waste Infrastructure	123 143 110	28 832 382	-	-	-	29 336 517	(1 838 666)	-	**179 473 343**
Other Infrastructure	33 785 570	24 042 257	-	-	-	-	-	-	**57 827 827**
Machinery and Equipment	19 970 208	12 332 515	-	-	-	-	(3 836 674)	(245 397)	**28 220 651**
Furniture and Office Equipment	13 209 377	3 974 993	-	-	-	-	(2 999 910)	(161 821)	**14 022 639**
Computer Equipment	24 914 141	7 312 854	(123 968)	-	-	-	(5 157 140)	(301 417)	**26 644 470**
Information and Communication Infrastructure	14 908 221	9 135 639	-	-	-	-	(1 142 894)	(212)	**22 900 754**
Roads Infrastructure	868 112 235	73 826 730	-	-	-	-	(44 173 078)	-	**897 765 887**
Storm water Infrastructure	37 915 385	7 153 552	-	-	-	-	(1 048 694)	-	**44 020 243**
Community Assets	162 153 088	29 399 351	-	-	-	-	(13 508 109)	-	**178 044 330**
Other assets									
Operational Buildings	281 595 157	26 895 745	-	-	-	-	(8 017 734)	-	**300 473 168**
Housing Selling Schemes	155 372 426	27 285 733	-	-	-	-	(2 114 337)	(62 873)	**180 480 949**
Total	**5 884 571 053**	**472 681 202**	**(1 674 903)**	**2 827 054**	**(56 980)**	**29 336 517**	**(205 504 790)**	**(771 720)**	**6 181 407 432**

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11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers made	Depreciation	Impairment loss/ reversal	Total
Land	450 624 998	47 363 000	(750 000)	-	-	-	-	**497 237 998**
Transport Assets	92 813 533	23 290 517	(344 380)	-	-	(6 137 838)	-	**109 621 832**
Electrical Infrastructure	993 264 216	97 906 401	-	-	8 844 418	(40 613 082)	-	**1 059 401 953**
Water Supply Infrastructure	1 407 862 485	89 431 389	-	(261 552)	-	(48 725 688)	-	**1 448 306 634**
Sanitation Infrastructure	1 047 729 288	16 032 063	-	-	-	(28 822 425)	-	**1 034 938 926**
Solid Waste Infrastructure	54 629 819	70 506 448	-	-	-	(1 986 664)	-	**123 149 603**
Other Infrastructure	33 785 570	-	-	-	-	-	-	**33 785 570**
Machinery and Equipment	21 837 300	2 506 158	(128 404)	-	-	(4 252 337)	-	**19 962 717**
Furniture and Office Equipment	15 521 781	1 650 402	(87 203)	-	-	(3 916 048)	-	**13 168 932**
Computer Equipment	28 634 713	2 475 540	(207 429)	-	-	(6 279 007)	-	**24 623 817**
Information and Communication Infrastructure	1 128 844	14 080 929	-	-	-	(283 604)	-	**14 926 169**
Roads Infrastructure	855 920 165	58 082 479	-	-	-	(45 890 380)	-	**868 112 264**
Storm water Infrastructure	35 113 847	3 850 003	-	-	-	(1 048 464)	-	**37 915 386**
Community Assets	140 206 912	29 610 536	-	-	-	(7 365 778)	-	**162 451 670**
Other assets								
Operational Buildings	283 299 748	7 660 930	-	-	-	(8 334 082)	(1 031 436)	**281 595 160**
Housing Selling Schemes	151 209 658	6 326 784	(468 753)	-	-	(1 695 263)	-	**155 372 426**
Total	**5 613 582 877**	**470 773 579**	**(1 986 169)**	**(261 552)**	**8 844 418**	**(205 350 660)**	**(1 031 436)**	**5 884 571 057**

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	2025 R	2024 R
11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
11.3 Construction work-in-progress		
Accumulated expenditure included in carrying value of property, plant and equipment		
Community Assets	44 319 445	21 623 075
Electrical Infrastructure	286 853 894	255 238 988
Other infrastructure	57 827 828	33 785 571
Information and Communication Infrastructure	12 780 605	12 780 606
Roads Infrastructure	176 141 509	115 639 922
Sanitation Infrastructure	226 646 379	182 498 512
Solid Waste Infrastructure	109 569 863	81 437 349
Storm Water Infrastructure	14 371 300	7 217 748
Water Supply Infrastructure	204 595 442	169 366 173
Other assets		
Operational Buildings	32 241 531	16 135 481
Housing	24 847 765	18 164 752
Total	**1 190 195 561**	**913 888 177**

There were no projects that were significantly delayed or halted during the current financial year. Significant delays are regarded as projects which has not seen any progress for a period exceeding 12 months.

11.4 Restrictions on property, plant and equipment

No assets have been pledged as security during the current financial year.

11.5 Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

No assets have been pledged as security during the current financial year.

11.6 Maintenance of property, plant and equipment

11.6.1 Maintenance Expenditure

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment included in the Statement of Financial Performance		
Property, plant and equipment	74 490 709	92 310 830

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	2025 R	2024 R

12. Biological assets

12.1 Reconciliation of carrying value

	2025		2024	
	Biological assets measured at fair value	**Total**	**Biological assets measured at fair value**	**Total**
Opening carrying value	2 925 054	2 925 054	5 142 777	5 142 777
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	-	-
Disposals through sales	-	-	-	-
Gains / Losses on disposals	-	-	-	-
Harvests	(76 793)	(76 793)	(723 740)	(723 740)
	2 848 261	**2 848 261**	**4 419 037**	**4 419 037**
Fair value less costs to sell adjustments				
Consumable assets	(48 343)	(48 343)	(1 493 983)	(1 493 983)
Closing carrying value	**2 799 918**	**2 799 918**	**2 925 054**	**2 925 054**

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	2025 R	2024 R

12. Biological assets (continued)

2025 - Nature and quantities of each biological asset	Opening Balance	Decrease due to harvest	Fair value movement	Total
Botmanskop Plantation	127 980	(38 394)	(12 797)	76 789
Paradyskloof Plantation	2 797 074	(38 398)	(35 545)	2 723 131
	2 925 054	**(76 792)**	**(48 342)**	**2 799 920**

2024 - Nature and quantities of each biological asset	Opening Balance	Decrease due to harvest	Fair value movement	Total
Botmanskop plantation	293 463	(109 324)	(56 159)	127 980
Paradyskloof Plantation	4 849 313	(614 416)	(1 437 823)	2 797 074
	5 142 776	**(723 740)**	**(1 493 982)**	**2 925 054**

The determination of fair value was as follows:

Principle:

Price determination was done on the basis of current sale value of the tender for the current year i.e. R602.10/m3 excluding 15% VAT . This value was given to all trees as the estimated yield takes into consideration the age of the trees. The harvestable age starts from 20 years old where the minimum estimated yield would be 100m3/ha.

It must also be noted that this yield is based on optimum growing conditions and the existing microclimates, and thus the yield might vary per compartment. Refer to the Forestry Handbook p204 which can be obtained at the municipal offices.

Description of the Biological Assets

Botmanskop plantation (Block E)

Some compartments remain which can be harvested at a later stage due to the age of the trees.

Paradyskloof plantation (Block G)

Some compartments remain which can be harvested at a later stage due to the age of the trees.

Strategy to mitigate risks

The strategy to mitigate risks attached to this category of assets is to prevent the spread of runaway veld fires by maintaining fire breaks.

Pledged as security

There were no items of biological assets pleadged as security in the current financial year.

Non-Financial Information

Quantities of each biological asset (In hectors)		
Botmanskop Plantation	2.4	4
Paradyskloof Plantation	15.6	16
	18	**20**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

13. Heritage assets

13.1 Reconciliation of carrying value

2025

	Land and buildings	Monuments and parks	Other assets	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2024				
Cost	275 982	892 883	143 945	1 312 810

2024

	Land and buildings	Monuments and parks	Other assets	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2023				
Cost	275 982	892 883	143 945	1 312 810

There were no heritage assets pledged as security during the current financial year.

Heritage assets used for more than one purpose

A significant portion of the following heritage assets are used for office accomodation and is therfore included in the balance of property, plant and equipment:

Neethlingshuis and De Withuis	61 624 136	61 981 836
58 - 60 Andringa Street	1 838 321	1 848 421
35B Mark Street	3 102 872	3 112 063
127 Dorp Street, Transvalia, Alma & Bosmanshuis flats	12 556 879	12 587 685
116 - 118 Dorp Street, Voorgelegen - Offices	5 476 642	5 496 842
4 Reservoir West, Mooiwater	2 040 657	2 048 737
34 Mark Street, Rynse Komplex; Toy Museum, Tourism	8 056 879	8 087 685
PMU Building, Alexander Street, Burger Huis	1 544 909	1 551 474
Merriman, Bergzicht Training Centre, Oude Libertas Theatre & Restaurant	61 268 397	61 460 908
Die Laan, Landbou Saal	4 315 867	4 322 684
	161 825 559	**162 498 335**

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain heritage assets

The expenditure relating to repairs and maintenance of these buildings is included in the statement of financial performance and disclosed under note 11 to the financial statements.

There was no repairs and maintenance expenditure incurred on other remaining heritage assets.

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		2025 R	2024 R

14. Intangible assets

14.1 Reconciliation of carrying value

2025

		Computer software	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2024			
Cost		16 621 112	16 621 112
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(12 152 072)	(12 152 072)
		4 469 040	**4 469 040**
Amortisation	38	(70 726)	(70 726)
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2025		**4 398 314**	**4 398 314**
Cost		16 621 112	16 621 112
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(12 222 798)	(12 222 798)
		4 398 314	**4 398 314**

2024

		Computer software	Total
Opening carrying value as at 01 July 2023			
Cost		16 249 796	16 249 796
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(11 773 018)	(11 773 018)
		4 476 778	**4 476 778**
Amortisation	38	(379 053)	(379 053)
Closing carrying value as at 30 June 2024		**4 097 725**	**4 097 725**
Cost		16 249 796	16 249 796
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(12 152 071)	(12 152 071)
		4 097 725	**4 097 725**
Construction work in progress			
Internally generated intangible assets		2 113 767	1 742 452

14.2 Intangible assets pledged as security

There were no items of intangible assets that were pledged as security in the current financial year.

Restricted title

There were no items of intangible assets that have a restricted title in the current financial year.

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		2025 R	2024 R
15. Non-current receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions			
Trading services debtors	5.1		
Electricity		828 729	493 864
Waste management		1 093 228	847 721
Waste water management		843 962	685 293
Water		4 207 406	3 344 996
Property rental debtors		462 895	503 839
Service charges		867 837	615 723
Total		**8 304 057**	**6 491 436**
Other receivables			
Public organisation		17 161	17 161
16. Consumer deposits			
Electricity		15 067 111	13 509 055
Sundry		169 611	171 511
Rental properties		710 874	752 824
Water		9 332 616	9 198 636
Wayleave		117 013	558 413
Total		**25 397 225**	**24 190 439**

Deposits are released on termination of the contract or when the contractual services are delivered.

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		2025 R	2024 R
17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions			
Affiliates, related parties and associated companies		265 587	-
Bulk purchases	17.1	104 360 494	91 950 423
Contractors	17.2	26 950 991	36 413 520
Control and clearing accounts	17.3	9 073 449	10 764 601
Other payables	17.4	223 375 290	217 142 961
Total		**364 025 811**	**356 271 505**
17.1 Bulk purchases			
Bulk water		2 038 931	8 742 225
Bulk electricity		102 321 563	83 208 198
Total		**104 360 494**	**91 950 423**
17.2 Contractors			
Retentions		26 950 991	36 413 520
17.3 Control and clearing accounts			
Cash and bank		2 772 723	2 471 629
Goods received/invoice received		10 192	108 488
Group life control		607 060	807 652
Salary Control - Employee Related Costs		5 664 042	7 376 832
Salary Control - Remuneration of Councillors		19 432	-
Total		**9 073 449**	**10 764 601**
17.4 Other payables			
Payables and accruals		140 824 980	137 546 991
Unallocated deposits		12 211 199	10 844 971
Advance payments		30 497 795	28 681 494
Output VAT: Accrual		65 135 594	66 556 152
Output VAT: Provision for doubtful debt impairment		(25 294 278)	(26 486 647)
Total		**223 375 290**	**217 142 961**

Payables are being paid within 30 days as prescribed by the MFMA. This credit period granted is considered to be consistent with the terms used in the public sector, through established practices and legislation. Discounting of trade and other payables on initial recognition is not deemed necessary.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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18. Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions – Transfers and subsidies Unspent

		2025					2024				
		Opening balance	**Funds received**	**Transfer to revenue**	**Repayment unspent grants**	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**	**Funds received**	**Transfer to revenue**	**Repayment unspent grants**	**Closing balance**
Capital											
Monetary Allocations	18.1	27 314 154	105 033 229	(123 190 196)	-	**9 157 187**	18 842 462	120 455 201	(106 296 778)	(8 030 315)	**24 970 570**
Operational											
Monetary Allocations	18.2	9 087 924	18 441 025	(7 798 412)	(1 639 032)	**18 091 505**	13 618 203	22 924 987	(20 156 336)	(4 147 169)	**12 239 685**
Total		**36 402 078**	**123 474 254**	**(130 988 608)**	**(1 639 032)**	**27 248 692**	**32 460 665**	**143 380 188**	**(126 453 114)**	**(12 177 484)**	**37 210 255**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

18. Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions – Transfers and subsidies Unspent (continued)

18.1 Unspent capital monetary allocations

	2025				2024				
	Opening balance	**Funds received**	**Transfer to revenue**	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**	**Funds received**	**Transfer to revenue**	**Repayment unspent grants**	**Closing balance**
District Municipalities									
Western Cape	146 959	-	-	**146 959**	146 959	-	-	-	**146 959**
National Government									
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	-	5 000 000	(2 233 533)	**2 766 467**	-	-	-	-	**-**
Integrated National Electrification Programme Gran	(1)	9 556 000	(9 556 000)	**(1)**	8 030 315	20 000 000	(20 000 000)	(8 030 315)	**-**
Integrated Urban Development Grant	-	60 246 400	(60 246 400)	**-**	-	56 439 500	(56 439 500)	-	**-**
Municipal Disaster Relief Grant	19 413 122	6 000 000	(25 374 781)	**38 341**	-	30 132 000	(10 718 878)	-	**19 413 122**
Total	**19 413 121**	**80 802 400**	**(97 410 714)**	**2 804 807**	**8 030 315**	**106 571 500**	**(87 158 378)**	**(8 030 315)**	**19 413 122**
Private Enterprises									
Other transfers private enterprises	440 392	-	-	**440 392**	440 392	-	-	-	**440 392**
Provincial Government									
Western Cape	7 313 682	24 230 829	(25 779 482)	**5 765 029**	10 224 796	13 883 701	(19 138 400)	-	**4 970 097**
Total unspent capital monetary allocations	**27 314 154**	**105 033 229**	**(123 190 196)**	**9 157 187**	**18 842 462**	**120 455 201**	**(106 296 778)**	**(8 030 315)**	**24 970 570**

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18. Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions – Transfers and subsidies Unspent (continued)

18.2 Unspent operational monetary allocations

	2025					2024				
	Opening balance	**Funds received**	**Transfer to revenue**	**Repayment unspent grants**	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**	**Funds received**	**Transfer to revenue**	**Repayment unspent grants**	**Closing balance**
District Municipalities										
Western Cape	518 300	1 319 000	(92 000)	-	**1 745 300**	500 000	378 000	(119 700)	-	**758 300**
Households										
Other transfers (cash)	40 000	-	-	-	**40 000**	340 000	-	-	-	**340 000**
National Government										
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant	1	2 021 000	(2 021 000)	-	**1**	1 180 159	4 519 000	(4 518 999)	(1 180 158)	**2**
Integrated Urban Development Grant	-	2 054 600	(2 054 600)	-	**-**	-	2 970 500	(2 970 500)	-	**-**
Local Government Financial Management Grant	101 588	1 600 000	(1 508 523)	(102 000)	**91 065**	-	1 550 000	(1 448 412)	-	**101 588**
Total	**101 589**	**5 675 600**	**(5 584 123)**	**(102 000)**	**91 066**	**1 180 159**	**9 039 500**	**(8 937 911)**	**(1 180 158)**	**101 590**
Non-profit Institutions										
National Research Foundation	360 000	-	(66 729)	-	**293 271**	102 000	258 000	-	-	**360 000**
Private Enterprises										
Other transfers private enterprises	7 140 540	2 132 909	(115 252)	-	**9 158 197**	6 264 108	973 424	(96 991)	-	**7 140 541**

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Figures in Rand

18. Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions – Transfers and subsidies Unspent (continued)

Provincial Government										
Western Cape	688 920	9 313 516	(1 940 308)	(1 537 032)	**6 525 096**	4 993 361	12 276 063	(11 001 734)	(2 967 011)	**3 300 679**
Public Corporations										
Other transfers public corporations	238 575	-	-	-	**238 575**	238 575	-	-	-	**238 575**
Total unspent operational monetary allocations	**9 087 924**	**18 441 025**	**(7 798 412)**	**(1 639 032)**	**18 091 505**	**13 618 203**	**22 924 987**	**(20 156 336)**	**(4 147 169)**	**12 239 685**

The nature and extent of government grants recognised in the annual financial statements and an indication of other forms of government assistance from which the municipality has directly benefited and unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised.

These amounts are invested in a ring-fenced investment until utilised.

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19. Borrowings

Annuity loans from the Development Bank of South Africa have settlement periods of 14 to 15 years with fixed interest varying from 9.25% to 11.10% per annum.

Annuity loans from Nedbank Limited have settlement periods of 10 years with interest rates varying from 10.71% to 8.8% per annum.

Annuity loan from Standard Bank has a settlement period of 10 years with fixed interest rate of 11% per annum.

Total borrowings

Annuity and bullet loans	514 701 663	584 349 242
Less: Current portion transferred to current liabilities	(71 570 709)	(69 853 210)
Total non-current borrowings	**443 130 954**	**514 496 032**

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		2025 R	2024 R
20. Employee benefits			
Current employee benefits			
Post employment health care benefits	20.1	11 406 000	11 259 000
Long-service awards benefits	20.2	4 136 021	3 974 021
Bonus	20.3	16 787 332	15 545 103
Provision for gazetted upper limits		1 711 527	-
Staff leave	20.4	36 988 818	34 421 791
		71 029 698	**65 199 915**
Non-current employee benefits			
Post employment health care benefits	20.1	204 754 001	180 536 001
Long-service awards benefits	20.2	26 911 000	26 134 000
		231 665 001	**206 670 001**
Total		**302 694 699**	**271 869 916**
Split between current and non-current			
Current liabilities		71 029 698	65 199 915
Non-current liabilities		231 665 001	206 670 001
Total		**302 694 699**	**271 869 916**

20.1 Post employment health care benefits

The municipality provides certain post-retirement health care benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of qualifying retired members of the municipality. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds, with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service) is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for these qualifying employees. The plan is treated as a defined benefit plan under GRAP 25. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2025 by C Weiss of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The members of the Post-employment Health Care Benefit Plan are made up as follows:

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	2025 R	2024 R

20. Employee benefits (continued)

	Number	Number
In-service members (eligible employees on medical aid)	739	723
In-service non-members (eligible employees w/o medical aid)	429	427
Continuation members (retirees and surviving dependants)	175	174
Total members	**1 343**	**1 324**

Characteristics and risks of defined benefit plans [GRAP 25.143(a)]

The Municipality administers a defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible employees. The plan is funded by both the entity and the employees through mandatory contributions based on a percentage of the employees' salaries.

Eligible employees appointed before 1 July 2003 will receive a post-employment subsidy of 70% of the contribution payable should they be a member of a medical scheme at retirement, and provided that they have not been promoted since then and do not receive a promotion in future. Promotions result in new employment contracts, and new contracts contain a 60% post-employment subsidy benefit. Hence, all other eligible employees will receive a 60% post-employment subsidy, should they be a member of a medical scheme at retirement.

The eligible employees' post-employment subsidy rates were provided, and it was assumed that all employees appointed before 1 July 2003 and who have not been promoted since then, will not receive a promotion in future.

Continuation members and their eligible dependants receive either a 60% or 70% subsidy, as described above. However, there are three members with special arrangements, whereby they are in receipt of a 50% subsidy.

Risks associated with the defined benefit plan [GRAP 25.143(a)]

Longevity Risk: There is a risk that eligible individuals live longer than expected, potentially increasing the liability of the plan as their benefits are payable for longer than expected.
Inflation Risk: There is a risk that future CPI inflation and medical aid contribution inflation are higher than assumed and present in an uncontrolled manner.

Volatility of open ended Defined Benefit Obligation:

The risk that the DBO may be volatile which is exacerbated by its long-term nature.

Regulatory Risk

The risk that changes in post-employment medical aid benefit may increase the defined benefit obligation for Stellenbosch Municipality.

Plan amendments, curtailments, and settlements [GRAP 25.147(c)]

During the reporting period, there were no amendments, curtailments, or settlements that had a significant effect on the plan's obligations Stellenbosch municipality.

The liability in respect of past service has been estimated as follows:

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	2025 R	2024 R

20. Employee benefits (continued)

In-service members (eligible employees on medical aid)	85 532 000	67 805 000
In-service non-members (eligible employees w/o medical aid)	9 278 000	7 341 000
Continuation members (retirees and surviving dependants)	121 350 001	116 649 001
Total liability	**216 160 001**	**191 795 001**

Maturity Profile

The defined benefit obligation of the municipality's health care plan has a weighted average duration of approximately 14 years. This duration reflects the estimated time period over which the accrued benefits are expected to be settled.

Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation [GRAP 25.154(c)]

The following table provides a maturity analysis of the present value of the defined benefit obligations, showing the undiscounted cash flows to be paid in respect of benefits to be provided under the plan:

Future year intervals	Projected Benefit Payments
Within 1 year	12 039 000
Between 1 - 2 years	13 347 000
Between 2 - 3 years	14 540 000
Between 3 - 4 years	15 837 000
Between 4 - 5 years	17 246 000
6 to 10 years	109 538 000
11 to 15 years	163 174 000
16 to 20 years	227 906 000
21 to 25 years	302 529 000
26 to 30 years	377 222 000
31 to 40 years	918 425 000
41 to 50 years	905 716 000
51 to 60 years	647 629 000
61 to 70 years	304 184 000
71 to 80 years	76 394 000
	4 105 726 000

The benefits payments are scheduled based on the expected retirement ages of current employees and the provisions of the plan that determine the timing of benefits payments. The distribution of these payments is subject to changes in demographic factors such as retirements, mortality rates, and changes in employment within the Municipality.

The estimated current service cost for the upcoming year has been determined to be R 5 603 000, while the interest cost for the same period is projected to be R 22 676 000. For comparison, in 2023/2024, the current service cost and interest cost were R 5 165 000 and R 21 118 000, respectively.

Non-current	204 754 001	180 536 001
Current	11 406 000	11 259 000
Total liability	**216 160 001**	**191 795 001**

The municipality contributes to the following medical aids:

- Bonitas
- Key Health
- LA Health
- Samwumed
- Sizwe-Hosmed

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follow:

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	2025 R	2024 R

20. Employee benefits (continued)

Rates of interest

Discount rate	11%	12.2%
CPI inflation rate	5%	6.2%
Medical aid contribution inflation rate	6.8%	7.7%

General:
It is assumed that the municipality's health care arrangements and subsidy policy would remain as outlined in the accounting policy, and that the level of benefits receivable and the contributions payable would remain unchanged, with the exception of allowing for inflationary adjustments. Implicit in this approach is the assumption that current levels of cross-subsidy from in-service members to continuation members within the medical scheme are sustainable, and will continue.

Basis for determining the discount rate [GRAP 25.147(d)]

The discount rate used to calculate the defined benefit obligation was determined based on the yield curve of current market rates of appropriate term that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have maturities approximating the terms of the plan's obligations. The corresponding index-linked yield at this term is 5.18%. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deduced from the interest rate data obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 30 June 2025.

Actuarial assumptions of defined benefit obligation [GRAP 25.151]

The following are the significant actuarial assumptions used to calculate the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Municipality's pension plan as of 30 June 2025. The assumptions are expressed in absolute terms to provide clarity on their impact:

Mortality rate

Assumption: SA 85 - 90
This mortality table is used to estimate the life expectancy of plan participants, based on current trends and historical data within the sector.

Discount rate:

Assumption: 11%
The discount rate is based on the yield curve of current market rates available and expected to be available during the estimated period of the obligations.

Medical aid contribution inflation rate

Assumption: 6.8%
This assumption is required to reflect estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs

CPI Inflation rate:

Assumption: 5%
Inflation is considered in the projection of salary increases and the adjustment of retirement benefits.

Proportion of Eligible In-Service Non-Members Joining a Scheme by Retirement

It has been assumed that 15% of eligible in-service non-members will be on a medical scheme by retirement (should they not exit employment before then) and continue with the subsidy at and after retirement.

Family Profile

It has been assumed that female spouses will be five years younger than their male counterparts. Furthermore, we've assumed that 60% of eligible employees on a health care arrangement at retirement will have a subsidised spouse dependant. For current retiree members, actual subsidised spouse dependants were used and the potential for remarriage was ignored.

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		2025 R	2024 R

20. Employee benefits (continued)

Continuation of Membership:

It has been assumed that 75% of in-service members will remain on the Municipality's health care arrangement should they stay until retirement.

Normal retirement age

The average retirement age for all active employees was assumed to be 62 years.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

Present value of unfunded obligations		216 160 001	191 795 001

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance is as follows:

Service cost: Current service cost		5 603 000	5 165 000
Net interest expense: Interest cost		22 676 000	21 118 000
Remeasurements: Actuarial (gains)/ losses		7 071 117	(660 010)
Total post-retirement benefit included in employee related costs	33	**35 350 117**	**25 622 990**

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Opening balance	191 795 001	176 156 001
Current service cost	5 603 000	5 165 000
Interest cost	22 676 000	21 118 000
Actual employer benefit payments	(10 985 117)	(9 983 990)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) recognised in the year	7 071 117	(660 010)
Present value of fund obligation at the end of the year	**216 160 001**	**191 795 001**

Sensitivity analysis on the defined benefit obligation (R Millions)

	Change	In-service	Continuation	Total	% change
Assumption					
Central assumptions		94.810	121.350	216.160	
Health care inflation	1%	112.987	132.358	245.345	14%
	-1%	80.259	111.751	192.010	-11%
Discount rate	1%	80.868	112.169	193.037	-11%
	-1%	112.396	132.014	244.410	13%
Post-employment mortality	1 yr	92.511	117.364	209.875	-3%
	- 1 yr	97.00	125.00	222.00	3%
Average retirement age	- 1 yr	103.206	121.350	224.556	4%
Continuation of membership at retirement	-10%	82.923	121.350	204.273	-5%

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		2025 R	2024 R

20. Employee benefits (continued)

Sensitivity analysis on Current-service and Interest Costs

Assumption	Change	Current-service cost	Interest cost	Total	% Change
Central assumptions		5 603 000	22 676 000	28 279 000	
Health care inflation	1%	6 830 000	25 723 000	32 553 000	15%
	-1%	4 637 000	20 143 000	24 780 000	-12%
Discount rate	1%	4 719 000	21 919 000	26 638 000	-6%
	-1%	6 728 000	23 514 000	30 242 000	7%
Post-retirement mortality	+1 yr	5 470 000	22 006 000	27 476 000	-3%
	-1 yr	5 729 000	23 342 000	29 071 000	3%
Average retirement age	-1 yr	5 941 000	23 573 000	29 514 000	5%
Membership continuation	-10%	4 920 000	21 477 000	26 397 000	-7%

Methods and assumptions used in sensitivity analysis [GRAP 25.152(b)]

The sensitivity analyses were prepared using the projected unit credit method, which is consistent with the method used to value the DBO in the financial statements. The analyses assume a parallel shift in the respective actuarial assumptions while holding all other assumptions constant. It is important to recognize that the use of this method does not imply that the impact of changes in actuarial assumptions is linear or follows any predictable pattern.

Expected contributions for the next reporting period [GRAP 25.154(b)]

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025, Stellenbosch Municipality expects to contribute approximately R 5 603 000 (2024: R 5 165 000) to the defined benefit plan. This estimated contribution takes into account current salary levels, the number of participating employees, and actuarial assumptions regarding demographic and financial factors. These contributions are designed to secure sufficient assets to meet the plan's future benefits obligations as they become due.

20.2 Long-service awards benefits

Provision for long-service awards	20.2.1	31 047 021	30 108 021
Less: Transfer to current portion		(4 136 021)	(3 974 021)
Total non-current benefit		**26 911 000**	**26 134 000**
Non-current		26 911 000	26 134 000
Current		4 136 021	3 974 021
Total liability		**31 047 021**	**30 108 021**

	2025 R	2024 R

20. Employee benefits (continued)

Long-service awards

The municipality operates a funded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Under the plan, a Long Service Award is payable after 10 years of continuous service and every 5 years thereafter to employees. The provision is an estimate of the long-service based on historical staff turnover. No other long-service benefits are provided to employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2025 by Arch consulting. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

At year end 1168 (2024: 1142) employees were eligible for Long Services Awards.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Discount rate	10%	11.2%
CPI Inflation rate	4%	5.4%
General earnings inflation rate	5%	6.4%

Characteristics and risks of defined benefit plans

The Municipality offers employees LSA for every five years of service completed, from ten years of service to 45 years of service, inclusive.In the month that each “completed service” milestone is reached, the employee is granted an LSA. Working days are valued at 1/249th of annual earnings per day.

Risks associated with the defined benefit plan

Termination of service risk: There is a risk that fewer eligible employees terminate their service at the Municipality i.e. more long service awards vest than expected

Inflation Risk: There is a risk that future CPI inflation and earnings inflation are higher than assumed and present in an uncontrolled manner.

Regulatory Risk

There is a risk that changes to legislation with respecct to long service awards may increase the defined benefit obligation for Stellenbosch Municipality.

Enforcement of eligibility criteria and rules

The risk that eligibility criteria and rules are not strictly or consistently enforced, to the detriment of the Municipality.

GRAP 25 defines the determination of the Discount Rate Assumption to be used as follows:

The discount rate that reflects the time value of money is best approximated by reference to market yields at the reporting date on government bonds. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, an entity uses current market rates of the appropriate term to discount shorter term payments, and estimates the discount rate for longer maturities by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

Volatility of open ended Defined Benefit Obligation:

The risk that the long service award DBO may be volatile which is exacerbated by its long-term nature.

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follow:

Present value of unfunded obligations	31 047 021	30 108 021

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		2025 R	2024 R
20. Employee benefits (continued)			
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance			
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follow:			
Current service cost		2 304 000	2 185 000
Interest cost		3 158 000	3 008 000
Actuarial losses / (gains) recognised		(405 033)	182 442
Total expense included in employee related costs	33	**5 056 967**	**5 375 442**
20.2.1 Provision for long service awards			
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation			
Opening Balance		30 108 021	27 958 021
Increases		5 056 967	5 150 000
Reductions (Payments, remeasurement etc.)		(4 117 967)	(3 000 000)
Closing balance		**31 047 021**	**30 108 021**

The following table provides a maturity analysis of the present value of the defined benefit obligations, showing the undiscounted cash flows to be paid in respect of benefits to be provided under the plan: (up to 40 years, R millions)

Future year intervals	Projected Benefit Payments
Within 1 year	4 419 000
Between 1 - 2 years	4 492 000
Between 2 - 3 years	3 588 000
Between 3 - 4 years	4 363 000
Between 4 - 5 years	4 965 000
6 to 10 years	27 717 000
11 to 15 years	30 087 000
16 to 20 years	25 266 000
21 to 30 years	34 443 000
31 to 40 years	3 436 000
	142 776 000

The benefits payments are scheduled based on the expected long service terms of current employees and the provisions of the plan that determine the timing of benefits payments. The distribution of these payments is subject to changes in demographic factors such as normal salary cost inflation and withdrawal rates.

The estimated current service cost for the upcoming year has been determined to be R 2 357 000, while the interest cost for the same period is projected to be R2 889 000 . For comparison, in 2023/2024, the current service cost and interest cost were R 2 304 000 and R 3 158 000, respectively.

Sensitivity Analysis

Methods and assumptions used in sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses were prepared using the projected unit credit method, which is consistent with the method used to value the DBO in the financial statements. The analyses assume a parallel shift in the respective actuarial assumptions while holding all other assumptions constant. It is important to recognize that the use of this method does not imply that the impact of changes in actuarial assumptions is linear or follows any predictable pattern.

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	2025 R	2024 R

20. Employee benefits (continued)

Expected contributions for the next reporting period

For the financial year ended 30 June 2024, Stellenbosch Municipality expects to contribute approximately R 2 304 000 (2024: R 2 185 000) to the defined benefit plan. This estimated contribution takes into account current salary levels, the number of participating employees, and actuarial assumptions regarding demographic and financial factors. These contributions are designed to secure sufficient assets to meet the plan's future benefits obligations as they become due.

Sensitivity analysis on Current-service and Interest Costs

Assumption	Change	Current service cost	Interest cost	Total	% change
Central assumptions		2304000	3158000	5462000	
General earnings inflation rate	1%	2483000	3354000	5837000	7%
	-1%	2144000	2980000	5124000	-6%
Discount rate	1%	2162000	3242000	5404000	-1%
	-1%	2465000	3060000	5525000	1%
Average retirement age	2 yr	2538000	3545000	6083000	12%
	-2 yr	1993000	2609000	4602000	-16%
Rates of termination of service	x2	1741000	2604000	4345000	-20%
	x0.5	2714000	3528000	6242000	14%

Sensitivity analysis on the defined benefit obligation

Assumption	Change	DBO	% Change
Central assumptions		31 047 000	
General earnings inflation	1%	32 856 000	6%
	-1%	29 396 000	-5%
Discount rate	1%	29 364 000	-5%
	-1%	32 920 000	6%
Average retirement age	+2 yr	34 793 000	12%
	-2 yr	25 856 000	-17%
Rates of termination of service	x2	25 998 000	-16%
	-x0.5	34 401 000	11%

20.3 Bonus

Provision for bonus	20.3.1	16 787 332	15 545 103
Less: Transfer to current portion		(16 787 332)	(15 545 103)
Total non-current benefit		-	-
Current		16 787 332	15 545 103

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follow:

Present value of unfunded obligations	16 787 332	15 545 103

Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance are as follow:

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		2025 R	2024 R
20. Employee benefits (continued)			
20.3.1 Provision for bonus			
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation			
Opening Balance		15 545 103	14 629 565
Increases		1 242 229	915 538
Closing balance		**16 787 332**	**15 545 103**
20.4 Staff leave			
Provision for staff leave	20.4.1	36 988 818	34 421 791
Less: Transfer to current portion		(36 988 818)	(34 421 791)
Total non-current benefit		**-**	**-**
Current		36 988 818	34 421 791
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position			
The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follow:			
Present value of unfunded obligations		36 988 818	34 421 791
20.4.1 Provision for staff leave			
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation			
Opening Balance		34 421 791	30 740 330
Increases/(Decreases)		4 626 966	5 751 360
Reductions (Payments, remeasurement etc.)		(2 059 939)	(2 069 899)
Closing balance		**36 988 818**	**34 421 791**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
21. Provisions			
Landfill Sites	21.1	154 425 163	106 740 477
Split between current and non-current			
Current		5 113 974	-
Non-current		149 311 189	106 740 477
Total		**154 425 163**	**106 740 477**
21.1 Landfill Sites			
Opening Balance		106 740 477	95 421 976
Additional provisions raised		35 142 680	583 529
Increases (Passage of Time/Discounted Rate)		12 542 006	10 734 972
Closing balance		**154 425 163**	**106 740 477**
Split between current and non-current			
Current		5 113 974	-
Non-current		149 311 189	106 740 477
Total		**154 425 163**	**106 740 477**

Landfill site provision

The municipality has a present obligation to rehabilitate the landfill site which stems from licensing agreements 19/2/5/1/B4/45/WL0182/22 issued in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989)

In terms of the licensing of the landfill refuse sites, the municipality will incur licensing and rehabilitation costs of R154 425 163 (2024: R106 740 477) to restore the site at the end of its useful life.

The unwinding of the provision for landfill site for the current year was R12 542 006 (2024: R10 734 972) was included in the finance cost in the statement of financial performance.

Cells 1 and 2 have reached full capacity and must be rehabilitated. The expected future cash outflows for cells 1 and 2 should commence in the 2025/2026 financial year. Cell 3 has come into use at the end of 30 June 2013 financial year and is the current landfill site in use. The expected future cash outflows is between July 2044 and July 2048 for cell 3. Cell 4 has come into use in November 2024 and cash outflows are expected in July 2044 and July 2048.

The provision has been determined based on an independent valuation performed by a firm of consulting engineers as at 30 June 2025

Key cost parametres:

- Inflation rate 7.65% (2024: 5.4%)
- Discount rate 11% (2024: 11.75%)

Refer to note **44** for contribution to the provision.

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		2025 R	2024 R
22. Services charges			
Electricity			
Consumption – Electricity		1 025 531 703	873 683 777
Availability charges – Electricity		847 687	901 866
Sub-total		**1 026 379 390**	**874 585 643**
Waste management			
Consumption – Waste management		100 206 223	95 164 675
Availability charges – Waste management		1 230 422	1 161 846
Sub-total		**101 436 645**	**96 326 521**
Waste water management			
Consumption – Waste water management		125 464 823	113 260 387
Availability charges – Waste water management		2 141 333	1 691 355
Sub-total		**127 606 156**	**114 951 742**
Water management			
Consumption – Water management		209 188 283	202 611 935
Availability charges – Water management		643 721	658 774
Sub-total		**209 832 004**	**203 270 709**
Total		**1 465 254 195**	**1 289 134 615**

The amounts disclosed above for service charges are in respect of services rendered which are billed to the consumers on a monthly basis according to approved tariffs.

23. Rent from fixed assets			
Market related		7 023 004	6 359 726
Non-market related		4 710 055	4 696 080
Total		**11 733 059**	**11 055 806**
23.1 Rental by asset class			
Market related			
Investment property		7 023 004	6 359 726
Non-market related			
Property, plant and equipment		827 023	824 671
Investment property		3 883 032	3 871 409
		4 710 055	**4 696 080**
Total		**11 733 059**	**11 055 806**
24. Interest earned from receivables			
Exchange receivables	24.1	26 446 509	23 504 654
Non-exchange receivables	24.2	4 522 479	4 239 407
Total		**30 968 988**	**27 744 061**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R
24. Interest earned from receivables (continued)			
24.1 Interest earned from exchange receivables			
Consumer receivables			
Electricity		4 361 506	3 776 833
Water		13 155 533	11 555 709
Waste water management		3 390 854	3 027 593
Waste management		4 573 612	3 992 025
Service charges		965 004	1 152 494
		26 446 509	**23 504 654**
24.2 Interest earned from non-exchange receivables			
Consumer receivables			
Property rates		4 522 479	4 239 407
25. Interests on current and non-current assets			
Bank accounts		9 770 573	8 848 063
Short-term investments and call accounts		51 663 277	48 463 744
Total		**61 433 850**	**57 311 807**
26. Licence and permits			
Exchange revenue	26.1	7 896 024	8 149 482
26.1 Licenses and permits – Exchange revenue			
Market porters		199 282	206 910
Road and transport		7 696 516	7 942 115
Trading		226	457
Total		**7 896 024**	**8 149 482**
27. Agency services			
Provincial		3 816 817	3 697 082

The municipality collects license fees on behalf of the Provincial Government Western Cape and receives a 12% agency fee.

The municipality, as an agent, recognises only the portion of the revenue and expenses it receives or incurs in executing the transactions on behalf of the principal in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Standards of GRAP.

No resources are held by the municipality on behalf of the principle.

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	2025 R	2024 R
28. Operational revenue		
Exchange revenue		
Administrative Handling Fees	246 596	256 661
Breakages and Losses Recovered	36 818	3 011
Collection Charges	658 622	55 573
Incidental Cash Surpluses	1 547	1 982
Inspection fees	191	8 309
Insurance Refund	3 673 342	2 818 340
Merchandising, Jobbing and Contracts	1 872 411	4 917 486
Recovery Maintenance	879 057	534 756
Request for information	50 093	60 470
Sale of Property	-	1 618 109
Skills Development Levy Refund	926 187	931 782
Staff and Councillors Recoveries	578 537	420 158
Development Charges	41 101 951	36 107 144
Total	**50 025 352**	**47 733 781**
29. Sales of goods and rendering of services		
Application Fees for Land Usage	2 166 855	1 188 087
Building Plan Approval	10 782 152	8 719 636
Cemetery and Burial	1 314 183	1 270 896
Clearance Certificates	783 379	589 505
Encroachment Fees	8 229 278	6 487 688
Entrance Fees	650 001	261 922
Fire Services	121 315	246 318
Library Fees	9 634 369	9 507 954
Parking Fees	5 028 539	5 722 596
Photo copies, Faxes and Telephone charges	75 979	79 116
Removal of Restrictions	142 073	58 391
Sale of Goods	629 068	604 146
Scrap, Waste & Other Goods	341 706	29 970
Squatter Re-allocation	1 200	1 100
Total	**39 900 097**	**34 767 325**

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	2025 R	2024 R
30. Property rates by usage		
Agricultural property	21 963 083	20 789 622
Business and commercial properties	182 248 284	169 353 450
Public benefit organisations	44 316	41 684
Public service purposes properties	10 908 663	10 225 108
Residential properties	290 092 834	267 044 169
Vacant land	25 323 665	17 000 408
Total	**530 580 845**	**484 454 441**

Financial Note: Assessment Rates

Assessment Rates are levied on the value of land and improvements, which valuation is performed every four years. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to consider any changes in individual property values, due to amendments. The current Valuation Roll came into effect on 01 July 2021. With reference to Section 78 of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, No. 6, 2004, two review have been finalised and two supplementary valuations has been performed during the financial year and implemented accordingly.

The following assessment rates were charged for the period ending June 2025:

Residential Property	R 0.005387
Business and Commercial Property	R 0.011313
Agricultural Property	R 0.001347
Public Service Purposes	R 0.011313
Public Service Infrastructure	R 0.001347
Public Benefit Organization	R 0.001347
Vacant Residential	R 0.010775
Vacant other	R 0.021550

Property Rates are levied monthly on property owners' accounts and are payable the 7th of each month. Property owners may request to pay their Rates annually, which amount will be levied in July and must be paid by the 7th of October annually. Interest on outstanding accounts for Property Rates is levied as per Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

Relief Measures

The relief measures on property rates are generally described in paragraph 8 of the approved Property Rates Policy of the Municipality. This includes the specific under mentioned relief measures:

Rebate and Gross Monthly Household Income for Qualifying Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons:

Gross Monthly Household Income %

Up to R8 000 - 100%

From R8 001 to R 11 000 - 75%

From R11 001 to R13 000 - 50%

From R13 001 to R17 000 - 25%

Municipal Valuation Threshold Value

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		2025 R	2024 R

30. Property rates by usage (continued)

On qualifying residential properties, property owners will receive a rebate up to a maximum value of R250 000, which amount includes a value of R15 000 as per Section 17(1)(h) of the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, No. 6, 2004, and an additional value of R235 000 reduction granted as per paragraph 8.2.1(ii) of the approved Property Rates Policy.

Paragraph 8.2.1 (ii) is only applicable on properties with valuations up to R5 000 000.

Stellenbosch Special Rebate

A rebate of 20% may be granted as per paragraph 8.6 of the approved Rates Policy of the Municipality.

Other Rebates

Rebates have also been granted to qualifying non-profit organizations and to organizations who qualified for any other rebate as defined in the Property Rates Policy. Any other exclusions or exemptions have been granted in accordance with the Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, No. 6, 2004.

31. Fines, penalties and forfeits

Fines	31.1	169 422 441	143 331 671
Forfeits	31.2	17 841 038	23 536 224
Total		**187 263 479**	**166 867 895**

31.1 Fines

Traffic fines		
Municipal fines	169 181 492	143 096 788
Other fines		
Building fines	79 513	79 652
Law enforcement	95 036	22 720
Overdue books	40 835	26 028
Pound fees	25 565	106 483
	240 949	**234 883**
Total	**169 422 441**	**143 331 671**

31.2 Forfeits

Unclaimed money	17 841 038	23 536 224

32. Transfers and subsidies

Operational			
Allocations in-kind	32.1	10 686 317	9 338 292
Monetary allocations	32.2	223 727 377	209 922 147
Total transfers and subsidies: Operational		**234 413 694**	**219 260 439**
Capital			
Allocations in-kind	32.3	4 682 000	47 436 813
Monetary allocations	32.4	125 956 656	106 864 062
Total transfers and subsidies: Capital		**130 638 656**	**154 300 875**
Total		**365 052 350**	**373 561 314**

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	2025 R	2024 R

32. Transfers and subsidies (continued)

32.1 Allocations in-kind: Operational

Provincial government	10 686 317	9 338 292

The municipality received services in the form of consultancy fees to the value of R10 686 317 (2024: R9 338 292) from the western cape provincial government.

32.2 Monetary allocations: Operational

District municipalities	92 000	119 700
Households	1 500	-
National governments	5 584 123	8 937 911
National revenue fund	215 604 000	200 488 473
Non-profit institutions	66 729	-
Provincial government	2 379 025	376 063
Total	**223 727 377**	**209 922 147**

32.3 Allocations in-kind: Capital

Departmental agencies and accounts	-	42 300 000
District municipalities	-	5 055 000
Households	4 682 000	-
Private enterprises	-	81 813
Total	**4 682 000**	**47 436 813**

32.4 Monetary allocations: Capital

National government	97 410 714	87 158 378
Private enterprises	(41 000)	-
Provincial governments	28 586 942	19 705 684
Total	**125 956 656**	**106 864 062**

Included in above are the following transfers and subsidies received:		
Conditional grants received	134 351 229	143 397 369
Unconditional grants received	215 603 999	200 488 473
	349 955 228	**343 885 842**

Grant revenue is recognised when all the conditions of the grant has been met.

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Figures in Rand

33. Employee related cost

Senior management	33.1	13 881 056	11 246 668
Municipal staff	33.2	653 194 270	621 032 589
Total		**667 075 326**	**632 279 257**

33.1 Senior management costs

2025

	Municipal Manager	Chief Financial Officer	Director: Community and Protection Services	Director: Corporate Services	Director: Infrastructure	Director: Planning and Economic Development	Total
Basic salary	1 539 565	1 458 503	1 881 908	2 952 623	1 850 754	1 568 387	11 251 740
Bonuses	270 464	215 822	138 743	-	-	169 574	794 603
Allowances	225 336	304 171	100 800	37 400	40 800	140 800	849 307
Bargaining council	143	143	143	131	143	143	846
Group life insurance	26 428	21 089	21 089	19 332	21 089	21 089	130 116
Medical	37 575	35 341	-	-	-	51 066	123 982
Pension	292 371	190 063	-	-	13 000	222 455	717 889
Unemployment insurance	2 125	2 125	2 125	1 948	2 125	2 125	12 573
	2 394 007	**2 227 257**	**2 144 808**	**3 011 434**	**1 927 911**	**2 175 639**	**13 881 056**

Included in the Director: Corporate Services Basic Salary, is an amount in terms of a settlement agreement to the value of R1 541 584. The Director's contract termination was 31 May 2025.

Included in the directors basic salary is an amount of R1 711 527 in relation to a provision made according to the draft government notice on the upper limits of total remuneration packages of municipal managers and managers directly accountable to municipal managers.

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Figures in Rand

33. Employee related cost (continued)

2024

	Geraldine Mettler	Kevin Carolus	Director: Community and Protection Services	Director: Corporate Services	Director: Infrastructure	Director: Planning and Economic Development	Total
Basic salary	1 428 140	1 078 401	1 499 662	1 559 662	1 586 329	1 267 310	8 419 504
Bonuses	248 608	208 927	134 310	164 157	123 118	208 927	1 088 047
Allowances	225 904	301 543	101 925	40 800	41 485	40 800	752 457
Bargaining council	137	137	137	137	137	137	822
Group life insurance	24 471	20 471	20 471	20 471	20 471	20 471	126 826
Medical	43 973	32 810	-	-	-	54 068	130 851
Pension	272 953	197 081	-	-	-	245 377	715 411
Unemployment insurance	2 125	2 125	2 125	2 125	2 125	2 125	12 750
	2 246 311	**1 841 495**	**1 758 630**	**1 787 352**	**1 773 665**	**1 839 215**	**11 246 668**

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Stellenbosch Municipality

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		2025 R	2024 R

33. Employee related cost (continued)

33.2 Municipal staff costs

Basic salary		385 854 578	360 808 704
Service-related benefits		111 058 269	113 208 875
Allowances		16 693 733	15 108 668
Bargaining council		260 522	249 820
Group life insurance		8 015 782	7 511 641
Medical		31 551 353	29 722 149
Pension		64 042 978	59 651 027
Post-retirement benefit: Medical		28 279 000	26 283 000
Leave Gratuity		4 626 966	5 751 360
Unemployment insurance		2 811 089	2 737 345
Total		**653 194 270**	**621 032 589**

Please refer to note **20** for detailed breakdown of the employee benefit items contained with the employee related costs note as disclosed above in note 33.2. These include: Post retirement benefit: medical, long service awards, leave gratuity and bonus provision.

34. Remuneration of councillors

Executive Mayor	34.1	1 121 376	1 040 254
Chief whip	34.2	823 412	792 276
Speaker	34.3	877 080	842 114
Deputy executive mayor	34.4	877 080	846 402
Executive committee	34.5	7 670 137	7 846 941
All other councillors	34.6	11 619 566	11 251 932
Total		**22 988 651**	**22 619 919**

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	2025 R	2024 R

34. Remuneration of councillors (continued)

34.1 Executive Mayor

Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	848 947	810 646
Cell phone allowance	47 004	49 608
Travelling allowance	180 347	180 000
	1 076 298	**1 040 254**
Social contributions		
Medical aid benefits	45 078	-
Total	**1 121 376**	**1 040 254**

During the current financial year a new Executive Mayor was elected on the 29th of November 2024. The split between the two Executive Mayors earnings are depicted below:

Executive Mayor: J Fasser	
Basic Salary	474 895
Cell Phone Allowance	27 419
Travelling allowance	105 347
Medical aid	45 078
	652 739

Executive Mayor: G Van Deventer	
Basic Salary	374 052
Cell Phone Allowance	19 585
Travelling Allowance	75 000
	468 637

34.2 Chief whip

Allowances and service related benefits		
Travelling allowance	167 957	167 957
Basic salary	566 001	534 615
Cell phone allowance	47 004	49 608
	780 962	**752 180**
Social contributions		
Pension fund contributions	42 450	40 096
Total	**823 412**	**792 276**

34.3 Speaker

Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	650 076	612 506
Cell phone allowance	47 004	49 608
Travelling allowance	180 000	180 000
	877 080	**842 114**

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	2025 R	2024 R
34. Remuneration of councillors (continued)		
34.4 Deputy executive mayor		
Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	809 076	792 506
Cell phone allowance	47 004	49 608
Travelling allowance	21 000	4 288
	877 080	**846 402**
34.5 Executive committee		
Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	6 754 971	6 959 809
Cell phone allowance	442 119	493 730
Travelling allowance	255 717	151 830
	7 452 807	**7 605 369**
Social contributions		
Medial aid benefits	37 517	34 560
Pension fund contributions	179 813	207 012
	217 330	**241 572**
Total	**7 670 137**	**7 846 941**
34.6 All other councillors		
Allowances and service related benefits		
Basic salary	9 495 770	9 104 592
Cell phone allowance	1 450 885	1 532 079
Travelling allowance	276 695	276 660
	11 223 350	**10 913 331**
Social contributions		
Medial aid benefits	112 297	67 680
Pension fund contributions	283 919	270 921
	396 216	**338 601**
Total	**11 619 566**	**11 251 932**
35. Bulk purchases		
Electricity	763 604 402	626 175 769
Water	34 441 746	32 051 727
Total	**798 046 148**	**658 227 496**
36. Inventory consumed		
Consumables	27 463 968	35 032 652
Housing stock	1 550 000	1 060 000
Materials and supplies	29 698 807	30 278 731
Total	**58 712 775**	**66 371 383**

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		2025 R	2024 R
37. Contribution to/(from) debt impairment			
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	5	(4 289 159)	56 912 905
Property Rates	6	1 352 229	7 464 997
Traffic Fines		27 416 029	(15 254 242)
Total		**24 479 099**	**49 123 660**
38. Depreciation and amortisation			
Amortisation			
Intangible assets	14.1	192 560	379 052
Depreciation			
Investment property	10.1	402 989	420 819
Property, plant and equipment		205 382 166	205 350 669
		205 785 155	**205 771 488**
Total		**205 977 715**	**206 150 540**
39. Impairment losses / (reversal) of impairment			
Impairment loss / Reversal of impairment			
Investment property	10.1	-	1 725 000
Property, plant and equipment		771 721	1 031 436
Total		**771 721**	**2 756 436**
40. Finance costs			
40.1 Interest cost			
Borrowings			
• Annuity loans		57 028 893	49 186 011
Discounting of financial instruments	15&17	3 296 338	3 490 245
Interest costs non-current provisions	21	12 542 006	10 734 972
Total		**72 867 237**	**63 411 228**
41. Contracted services			
Consultants and professional services	41.1	35 045 288	23 809 802
Contractors	41.2	110 402 402	121 922 771
Outsourced services	41.3	139 091 442	130 354 930
Total		**284 539 132**	**276 087 503**
41.1 Consultants and professional services			
Business advisory services			
Audit committee		350 250	507 191
Business and financial management		3 433 375	2 864 992
Forensic investigators		44 000	228 993
Human resources		45 243	10 250
Organisational		26 290	33 150
Project management		2 406 093	704 822
Research and advisory		12 505 117	11 315 735
Valuer and assessors		2 492 280	2 153 994
Total business advisory services		**21 302 648**	**17 819 127**

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	2025 R	2024 R
41. Contracted services (continued)		
Laboratory services		
Water	1 518 354	822 851
Legal services		
Issue of summons	18 484	73 082
Legal advice and litigation	12 205 802	5 094 742
Total legal services	**12 224 286**	**5 167 824**
Total consultants and professional services	**35 045 288**	**23 809 802**
41.2 Contractors		
General services		
Artists and performers	-	373
Bore waterhole drilling	8 322	7 614
Catering services	1 585 937	1 954 395
Employee wellness	69 820	5 706
Event promoters	2 161 125	1 920 000
Forestry	2 558 763	4 164 442
Gardening services	184 571	216 658
Gas	4 165	1 304
Graphic designers	8 500	-
Interior decorator	-	79 364
Management of informal settlements	5 173 025	6 749 988
Medical services	580 666	84 624
Pest control and fumigation	86 214	85 311
Plants, flowers and other decorations	987 340	824 264
Preservation/Restoration/Dismantling/Cleaning services	-	121 589
Sewerage services	6 215 177	6 789 331
Stage and sound crew	243 720	240 185
Tracing agents and debt collectors	1 727	2 460 755
Transportation	10 938 687	2 067 693
Total general services	**30 807 759**	**27 773 596**
Maintenance services		
Maintenance of buildings and facilities	15 309 787	7 952 663
Maintenance of equipment	12 102 339	12 015 858
Maintenance of unspecified assets	46 370 538	68 635 839
Total maintenance service	**73 782 664**	**88 604 360**
Trading services		
Prepaid electricity vendors	5 811 979	5 544 815
Total contractor	**110 402 402**	**121 922 771**
41.3 Outsourced services		
Business and advisory services		
Accounting and Auditing	72 800	274 828
Project Management	15 192 638	3 035 986
Total business and advisory services	**15 265 438**	**3 310 814**

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		2025 R	2024 R
41. Contracted services (continued)			
General services			
Animal Care		-	700
Cleaning Services		1 184 094	2 060 890
Clearing and Grass Cutting Services		2 281 222	1 238 332
Drivers Licence Cards		772 462	929 040
Internal Auditors		99 144	1 800
Litter Picking and Street Cleaning		3 531 481	3 319 619
Personnel and Labour		-	29 400
Professional Staff		657 445	331 308
Refuse Removal		41 035 965	54 625 143
Traffic Fines Management		14 785 281	13 065 594
Transport Services		442 226	252 584
Total general services		**64 789 320**	**75 854 410**
Trading services			
Security Services		59 036 684	51 189 706
Total outsourced services		**139 091 442**	**130 354 930**
42. Transfers and subsidies			
Operational			
Allocations in-kind	42.1	2 447 460	5 757 678
Monetary allocations	42.2	15 420 541	15 566 458
Total transfers and subsidies: Operational		**17 868 001**	**21 324 136**
42.1 Allocations in-kind: Operational			
Households		2 447 460	5 757 678
42.2 Monetary allocations: Operational			
Households		6 199 286	7 146 603
Non-profit institutions		9 221 255	8 419 855
Total		**15 420 541**	**15 566 458**
43. Irrecoverable debts written off			
Electricity		12 322 419	17 146
Service Charges		6 437 756	-
Waste management		8 964 766	6 074
Waste water management		7 117 259	6 198
Water		37 674 138	54 046
Traffic Fines		102 206 318	101 264 460
Property rates		2 231 930	281 930
Total		**176 954 586**	**101 629 854**
44. Contribution to/(from) Landfill provision			
Landfill site		5 806 163	583 529

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	2025 R	2024 R
45. Operating leases		
Furniture and Office Equipment	1 623 232	1 363 775
Investment Properties	5 335 924	4 267 101
Machinery and Equipment	1 002 468	514 866
Total	**7 961 624**	**6 145 742**
46. Operational cost		
Achievements and Awards	67 351	24 559
Advertising, Publicity and Marketing	2 571 864	2 216 581
Bank Charges, Facility and Card Fees	1 862 000	1 727 211
Bargaining Council	6 338 112	6 071 063
Bursaries (Employees)	556 851	546 312
Cleaning Services	11 826	4 407
Commission	2 328 012	2 100 418
Communication	10 203 406	10 538 542
Drivers Licences and Permits	13 141	32 764
Entertainment	5 770	34 435
External Audit Fees	9 378 374	8 318 351
External Computer Service	25 103 323	21 633 340
Fines and Penalties	-	220 513
Full Time Union Representative	142 227	141 602
Hire Charges	10 594 250	9 584 861
Honoraria (Voluntarily Workers)	34 000	48 000
Indigent Relief	4 450 676	3 466 400
Insurance Underwriting	9 500 404	6 570 415
Learnerships and Internships	579 478	292 118
Licences	2 149 107	1 563 688
Management Fee	11 924 624	9 226 281
Municipal Services	22 549 331	19 736 269
Office Decorations	3 191	4 188
Printing, Publications and Books	418 079	408 542
Professional Bodies, Membership and Subscription	210 485	182 973
Registration Fees	4 946 101	5 172 781
Remuneration to Ward Committees	815 950	701 019
Resettlement Cost	21 668	25 877
Samples and Specimens	1 204 750	1 324 381
Search Fees	97 486	95 813
Skills Development Fund Levy	5 340 833	5 186 870
Storage of Files (Archiving)	80 655	76 657
System Access and Information Fees	84 431	44 984
Travel Agency and Visa's	24 549	6 395
Travel and Subsistence	982 350	896 822
Uniform and Protective Clothing	8 746 096	9 445 734
Vehicle Tracking	674 709	638 116
Workmen's Compensation Fund	4 102 438	3 741 646
Total	**148 117 898**	**132 050 928**

The following principle agent arrangements were in place in relation to the expenditure as contained in note 41 and note 46 to the annual financial statements:

EasyPay (Agent) is a payment platform used to collect municipal service payments from third parties. These payments are accepted by EasyPay on behalf of the Municipality (Principal), from third parties. A service charge is levied by EasyPay for collection of the payments. This fee is recognised as commisions paid.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

		2025 R	2024 R

46. Operational cost (continued)

Ontec (Agent) sells and collects money from the sale of prepaid electricity on behalf of the Municipality. Ontec pays over the monies collected to the Municipality, minus the collection fee levied, determined at a rate specific in the Service Level Agreement. The municipality recognises 100% of the money's collected as revenue from exchange transactions and the collection fee paid to Ontec (which includes costs incurred on debit or credit card electricity sales and cash handling fees incurred),is recognized as an expense. This same service was also performed by Syntell during the current financial year, however the contract came to an end to which Ontec then took over the respective duties.

TMT (Agent) manages the collection of traffic fines (both legacy fines issue before 1 July 2017 and fines issued after this date), on behalf of the Municipality. TMT pays over the monies collected to the Municipality. The municipality recognises 100% of the money's collected as revenue from non - exchange transactions and the fee incurred to TMT is recognized as an expense.

These arrangements are subject to standard terms and conditions upon termination.

None of the municipalities assets are under the custodianship of the agents.

47. Gain/(Loss) on disposals and fair value adjustments

Gains/(losses) on disposals	47.1	1 968 336	(1 986 164)
Fair value adjustment	47.2	(6 791 220)	(1 016 415)
Total		**(4 822 884)**	**(3 002 579)**

47.1 Gains/(losses) on disposals

Property, plant and equipment	1 968 336	(1 986 164)

47.2 Fair value adjustment

Biological assets	(125 136)	(1 493 983)
Actuarial Assessments - Contribution to/(from) provision	(6 666 084)	477 568
Total	**(6 791 220)**	**(1 016 415)**

48. Inventory adjustments to net realisable value

Inventory	2 394 876	(290 008)

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	2025 R	2024 R
49. Net cash from/(used) operating activities		
Surplus for the year	254 541 220	263 003 427
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	205 977 715	206 150 540
Bad debts written off	176 954 586	101 629 854
Impairment Losses	771 720	2 756 436
(Gains) / Losses on disposal of assets	-	1 986 169
Fair value adjustment	4 822 884	1 493 983
Finance Cost	15 838 344	14 225 217
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	5 806 163	583 529
Increase / (Decrease) employee benefit	24 158 699	22 386 000
Increase / (Decrease) operating Lease - Straight Lining	-	(694 514)
Inventory losses	2 394 876	(290 008)
Ohter changes, movements in PPE	21 905 482	3 514 734
Interest on service debtors	(864 035)	(774 058)
Debtors impairment	24 479 099	49 123 660
Prior period non-cash movement	-	(18 053 135)
Allocations in kind	(4 682 000)	-
Non-exchange assets received	2 447 460	(51 017 427)
Movement in working capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables from non-exchange transactions	(138 017 229)	(110 204 454)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventory	(5 866 726)	(826 465)
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables from exchange transactions	(59 098 857)	(91 216 748)
(Increase) / Decrease in other receivables from exchange	(19 196 288)	(53 525 674)
(Increase) / Decrease in VAT Receivable	(4 105 480)	3 708 446
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables from exchange	7 754 306	31 477 739
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables from non-exchange	(9 961 563)	8 330 204
Increase / (Decrease) in consumer deposits	1 206 786	1 842 813
Increase / (Decrease) in long term receivables	(5 108 959)	(5 400 111)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**502 158 203**	**380 210 157**

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

50. Financial instruments

50.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The management of the municipality is of the opinion that the carrying value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities recorded at amortised cost in the annual financial statements approximate their fair values, except for the listed Government stock. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the Statement of financial position, are as follow:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	241 149 571	241 149 571	251 987 495	251 987 495
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions (Non-current)	8 321 218	8 321 218	6 508 597	6 508 597
Cash and cash equivalents	30 708 541	30 708 541	150 678 874	150 678 874
Short term investments	518 794 766	518 794 766	455 716 603	455 716 603
Trade receivables from non-exchange transactions	7 736 359	7 736 359	5 298 358	5 298 358
Other receivables from exchnage transactions	89 625 573	89 625 573	61 383 609	61 383 609
	896 336 028	**896 336 028**	**931 573 536**	**931 573 536**
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Trade and other payables:				
Consumer deposits	25 397 225	25 397 225	24 190 439	24 190 439
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	327 237 482	327 237 482	319 405 527	319 405 527
Borrowings	514 701 663	514 701 663	584 349 242	584 349 242
	867 336 370	**867 336 370**	**927 945 208**	**927 945 208**
Total financial instruments	**28 999 658**	**28 999 658**	**3 628 328**	**3 628 328**

The Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are determined as follow:

The Fair Value of Long term liabilities is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

The fair value of Other Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities were determined after considering the standard terms and conditions of agreements entered into between the municipality and other parties as well as the current payment ratio's of the municipality's debtors.

50.2 Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Council. The municipality manages liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure, external borrowings and cash flows. Standby credit facilities are available with the municipality’s main banker to cater for any unexpected temporary shortfall in operating funds.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

50. Financial instruments (continued)

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Council, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the municipality's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The municipality manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below analyses the municipality's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

30 June 2025

	Within 1 year	2 to 4 years	5 years +	Total
Maturity analysis				
Consumer deposits	25 397 541	-	-	25 397 541
Borrowings	120 351 256	399 911 272	202 167 952	722 430 480
Payables from exchange transactions	327 237 482	-	-	327 237 482
	472 986 279	**399 911 272**	**202 167 952**	**1 075 065 503**

30 June 2024

	Within 1 year	2 to 4 years	5 years +	Total
Maturity analysis				
Consumer deposits	24 190 439	-	-	24 190 439
Borrowings	126 676 235	444 558 392	277 872 087	849 106 714
Payables from exchange transactions	319 405 527	-	-	319 405 527
	470 272 201	**444 558 392**	**277 872 087**	**1 192 702 680**

Risk from biological assets

The municipality is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in wood prices. The municipality does not anticipate that wood prices will decline significantly in the foreseeable future. The municipality has not entered into derivative contracts to manage the risk of a decline in wood prices. The municipality reviews its outlook for wood prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

Interest rate risk management

Interest Rate Risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes.

Potential concentrations of interest rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations by only dealing with well established financial institutions of high credit standing. No investment with a tenure exceeding twelve months shall be made without consultation with the councillor responsible for financial matters.

In the case of receivables whose accounts become in arrears, it is endeavoured to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

Long-term receivables and other debtors are individually evaluated annually at the reporting date for impairment or discounting. A report on the various categories of receivables are drafted to substantiate such evaluation and subsequent impairment / discounting, where applicable.

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	2025 R	2024 R

50. Financial instruments (continued)

The municipality is not exposed to interest rate risk as the municipality borrows funds at fixed interest rates.

The municipality's exposures to interest rates on Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are detailed in the Credit Risk Management section of this note.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The municipality had no variable rate long-term financial instruments at year-end requiring an Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis.

50.3 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality.

Potential concentrations of credit risk consist mainly of fixed deposit investments, long-term debtors, consumer debtors, other debtors, short-term investment deposits and bank and cash balances.

The municipality manages credit risk in its borrowing and investing activities by only dealing with wellestablished financial institutions of high credit standing, and by spreading its exposure over a range of such institutions in accordance with its approved investment policies. Credit risk relating to consumer debtors is managed in accordance with the municipality's credit control and debt collection policy. The municipality's credit exposure is spread over a large number and wide variety of consumers and is not concentrated in any particular sector or geographical area. Adequate provision has been made for anticipated bad and doubtful debts. Additional information relating to the analysis of consumer debtors is given in the accounting policies and Note 6 to the annual financial statements.

The municipality does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The municipality defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the annual financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the municipality's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality. The municipality has a sound credit control and debt collection policy and obtains sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The municipality uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to assess its major customers. The municipality's exposure of its counterparties are monitored regularly.

Potential concentrations of credit rate risk consist mainly of long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its investment operations (financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired) by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of high credit standing. The credit exposure to any single counterparty is managed by setting transaction / exposure limits, which are included in the municipality's Investment Policy. These limits are reviewed annually by the Chief Financial Officer and authorised by the Council.

Receivables from exchange transactions comprise of a large number of ratepayers, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas within the jurisdiction of the municipality. Ongoing credit evaluations are performed on the financial condition of these receivables. Receivables from exchange transactions are presented net of the allowance for impairment. Receivables from non-exchange transactions comprise of a large number of ratepayers, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas within the jurisdiction of the municipality. Ongoing credit evaluations are performed on the financial condition of these receivables. Receivables from non - exchange transactions are presented net of the allowance for impairment.

The municipality establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of anticipated losses in respect of receivables. Receivables are provided for based on estimated irrecoverable amounts, determined by reference to a non payment rate.

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	2025 R	2024 R

50. Financial instruments (continued)

In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, it is endeavoured to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

Long-term Receivables and Other Debtors are individually evaluated annually at reporting date for impairment or discounting. A report on the various categories of debtors is drafted to substantiate such evaluation and subsequent impairment / discounting, where applicable.

Payment to accounts of consumer debtors who are unable to pay, are renegotiated as an ongoing customer relationship in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the customer.

The municipality does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The municipality defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings.

There is no collateral held for security in respect of consumer debtors.

The maximum credit and interest risk exposure in respect of the relevant financial instruments is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	30 708 541	150 678 874
Short term investments	518 794 766	455 716 603
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	241 149 571	251 987 495
Other receivables from exchange	89 625 573	61 383 609
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	8 544 534	5 298 358
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions (Non-current)	8 321 218	6 508 597
Maximum credit and interest risk exposure	**897 144 203**	**931 573 536**

50.4 Other price risks

The municipality is not exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments as the municipality does not trade these investments.

50.5 Foreign currency risk management

The municipality’s activities do not expose it to the financial risks of foreign currency and therefore has no formal policy to hedge volatilities in the interest rate market.

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	2025 R	2024 R

51. Capital commitments

Commitments in respect of capital expenditure:

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment - Infrastructure Assets	360 624 780	313 132 111
• Property, plant and equipment - Community Assets	53 118 044	4 593 068
• Property, plant and equipment - Computer Equipment	134 189	333 575
• Property, plant and equipment - Furniture and Equipment	247 409	9 635
• Property, plant and equipment - Housing Selling Schemes	107 900	-
• Property, plant and equipment - Machinery and Equipment	3 451 068	1 690 519
• Property, plant and equipment - Operational Buildings	1 381 610	4 113 409
• Property, plant and equipment - Other assets	14 825 843	-
• Property, plant and equipment - Transport Assets	13 037 843	3 656 443
• Heritage Assets	9 758	40 017
	446 938 444	**327 568 777**

Total capital commitments

Already contracted for but not provided for	446 938 444	327 568 777

Total commitments

Total commitments

Authorised capital expenditure	446 938 444	327 568 777

This committed expenditure relates to property, plant and equipment and will be financed by available bank facilities, retained surpluses, existing cash resources and funds internally generated

The amounts as disclosed are VAT inclusive.

The asset classes as stipulated is depicted as per the classes of Property, plant and equipment in note 11. The infrastructure items have been grouped together due to the fact that these items will only be unbundled once the projects are completed.

52. Related party disclosures

Loans granted to related parties

In terms of the MFMA, the municipality may not grant loans to its councillors, management, staff and public with effect from 01 July 2004.There is currently no loans granted to any councillors, management, staff and public.

Remuneration of management, key personel and councillors

Compensation of key management and personnel is set out in notes **33** and **34** respectively in the annual financial statements.

All Councillors and Employees have disclosed their interest in related parties and no one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over Council in making financial and operating decisions.

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53. Awards to close family members - SCM Regulation 45

Awards to close family members of persons in the service of Stellenbosch Municipality

Supplier name - Award Number	Employee name	Relationship	State Institution & Capacity	Award details		
AECOM - B/SM 50/23	FA Lubbe	Spouse	NECSA, Cost Estimator	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
	R De Kock	Spouse	City Of Cape Town, Projects And Design, Electrical		-	-
	E Bekker	Spouse	Gauteng department of Education		-	-
	L Burger	Spouse	Western Cape Education, Teacher		-	-
	A Peinke	Spouse	Ethenkwini Municipality, Senior Professional Engineer		-	-
	MB Wessels	Parent	Western Cape Education, Teacher		-	-
	R van der Walt	Spouse	Western Cape Education, Teacher		-	-
Bigen Africa B/SM 50/23	R Aartsma	Child	Dws Pretoria, Junior Engineer	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
JPCE - B/SM 50/23 & SWM 1	JA Minnie	Spouse	City Of Cape Town, Head: Operations Centre And Systems Integration	Amount approved	-	103 318
NCC Environmental service - B/SM 50/23	C Rhoda	Spouse	City Of Cape Town, Environmental Programme Manager	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
Neil Lyners and associates - B/SM 50/23 & ESH 2	A Potgieter	Child	City Of Cape Town, Professional Officer-Urban Mobility	Approved amount	-	3 459 930
Royal Mndawe Holdings (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 50/23	A Xuwuka	Spouse	Coega Development Corporation, Executive Manager	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
Zutari - B/SM 50/23	HC Ahlschlager	Spouse	Special Investigating Unit, Legal Representative	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
	K Nadasen	Spouse	National Department Of Public Works, Director: Key Account Management		-	-
	MR Marques	Spouse	Department Of Internal Affairs, Director		-	-
	TJ Ndaka	Spouse	Education Department, School Principal		-	-
Zana Manzi Services (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 101/23	Gloria Luthuli	Child	Desmond Tutu Child & Youth Care Centre, Head Of Institution	Award value	-	7 719 007

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53. Awards to close family members - SCM Regulation 45 (continued)

Alprene Plastic Products (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 61/23 & B/SM 62/23	Jean Glazer	Spouse	Department Of Forestry, Fisheries, And The Environment, Production Scientist	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
Red Ant Security Relocation and Eviction services (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 27/23 & B/SM 84/23	Noxolo Lesiela	Spouse	Mogale City Local Municipality, Organisational Design And Development Practitioner	Rates, actual order amount	-	8 564 998
Tridentchem (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 69/23 & B/SM 71/24 & B/SM 82/25	George February	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, Teacher	Actual expenditure	640 972	825 298
Jvz construction (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 92/23	RE Matthee	Spouse	Correctional Services, Security Guard	Approved amount	-	11 138 326
Ducharme asset management B/SM 108/23 & FQ 21/24	Lamahlubi Mbekeni	Spouse	Department Of Rural Development And Land Reform, Senior Legal Admin Officer	Rates, actual order amount	-	187 335
Resource innovations africa (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 64/23	Kaveeth Ramdeo	Spouse	Ethekweni Municipality, Electrical Engineer	Rates, actual order amount	-	1 619 358
Kemanzi (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 11/24 & B/SM 14/25	JN Du Toit	Spouse	City of Cape Town	Actual expenditure	400 410	2 031 400
Growie property group B/SM 07/23	Amanda Growie	Spouse	Gauteng Department Of Roads & Transport, Director	Rates, no actual spending	-	-
FG Transport CC B/SM 38/23 & FQ 07/24	H Pool	Spouse	Western Cape Education Department, Teacher	Rates, actual order amount	-	933 807
	Kaylyn Flagg	Child	Western Cape Education Department, Teacher		-	-
Immex (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 38/23	A Dorfling	Spouse	Western Cape Education Department, Speech And Language Therapist	rates, no actual spending	-	-
Ian Dickie and Company (Pty) Ltd - FQ/69/24 & B/SM 18/25	Deon Samuels	Spouse	South African Police Deparment, Warrant Officer	Rates, actual order amount	5 969	11 213
Rhode Security & Fire CC - BSM 45/24; FQ 111/24	Patricia Barbara Rhode	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, Temporary Worker	Actual expenditure	832 445	247 595
Akhile Management and Consulting - B/SM 64/24 & FQ 124/25	M Hadebe	Spouse	Ehuruleni Municipality, Town Planner	Approved amount	172 500	527 598
Cigicell (Pty) Ltd - B/SM 52/24	T Nyawane	Spouse	Department Of Education, Deputy Principal	Estimate	-	5 100 000
Nedbank B/SM 78/24	MR Subramoney	Spouse	Department Of Education, Teacher	Total loan amount	-	267 180 084
Kemp & Associates - B/SM 61/24	M Williams	Spouse	Stellenbosch Municipality, Chief Legal Advisor	rates, no actual spending	-	-

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53. Awards to close family members - SCM Regulation 45 (continued)

	D October	Spouse	Cape Agulhas Municipality, Town & Regional Planner		-	-
	Daniel Lubbe	Spouse	Department of Education		-	-
TMT Services And Supplies - BSM 67/24; D/SM 19/24	Monique du Toit	Spouse	Protea Valley Association and City Of Cape Town, Member and Sub Council	Actual expenditure	7 345 587	7 032 203
Leago Environmental Solutions - FQ 36/25	Phaswa Wilson Magoro	Father	Limpopo Education Department,Teacher	Approved amount	249 000	-
	Chueme Solome Magoro	Mother	Limpopo Education Department,Teacher		-	-
Actom Electrical Products - FQ 116/25; D/SM 2/24	Tanya Lubbe	Spouse	Gauteng Education Department, Teacher	Approved amount	30 621	204 028
	CR Makamu	Spouse	Department Of Higher Education and Training, Lecturer		-	-
	Sybrand Nel	Child	City Of Cape Town, PPO/Head: Transmission System Development		-	-
Wec-Consult (Pty) Ltd - BSM 08/25	Enaas Richards	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, School Finance and Records Officer	Actual Expenditure	420 000	-
Adapt It Holdings - DSM 4/25	Dudley Muziwanadoda Siyothozoza Mbmabo	Spouse	Sanral, Operation & Maintenance, Manager	Amount approved	915 842	-
Stellemploy NPC - BSM 29/25	Portia Jansen	Child	Stellenbosch Municipality, Community Development Co-Ordinator	Rates, No actual spending	-	-
Steven Happie - BSM 38/25	Franciska Happie	Spouse	City Of Cape Town, Clerk	Actual Expenditure	262 300	-
Cape Petroleum cc - BSM 18/25	Lydia Buyiswa Mdyologolo	Spouse	Western Cape Government Education Department, Teacher	Rates, No actual spending	-	-
Ikapa Reticulation and flow - BSM 105/25	Cindy Davids	Child	Western Cape Government Education Department, Teacher	Rates award, no actual expenditure	-	-
Bergstan South Africa - B/SM 50/23	C Christians	Child	Western Cape Education, Learning Support Teacher	Rates, No Actual Spending	-	-
	J Beukes	Spouse	Department Of Social Development, Senior Social Worker		-	-
					11 275 646	**316 885 498**

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	2025 R	2024 R

54. Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

54.1 Unauthorised expenditure

The municipality incured no unathorised expenditure in both the current and previous financial year.

54.2 Irregular expenditure

Opening balance as previously reported	12 431 861	30 129 574
Correction of prior period error	(340 000)	(2 869 426)
Opening balance as restated	**12 091 861**	**27 260 148**
Add: Irregular expenditure - current	9 917 424	12 420 386
Add: Irregular expenditure – prior period	256 576	-
Less: Amounts written-off – current	(19 395 257)	(27 248 674)
Closing balance	**2 870 604**	**12 431 860**

Incidents/cases identified in the current year include those listed below:

Irregular expenditure was identified as it breached the procurement process in terms of the Supply Chain Management Policy	10 174 000	12 420 386

54.3 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The municipality incured no fruitless and wasteful expenditure in both the current and previous financial year.

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	2025 R	2024 R
55. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act		
SALGA Contributions		
Current year subscription / fee	6 847 149	6 612 659
Early settlement discount	(342 357)	(330 633)
Current year expenditure	(1 626 199)	(1 570 507)
Prepaid expenditure	(4 878 593)	(4 711 519)
Amount approved by the director and noted by council	**-**	**-**
Audit fees		
Opening balance	-	16 509
Current year subscription / fee	10 767 700	8 623 801
Amount paid - current year	(10 747 808)	(8 623 801)
Amount paid - previous period	-	(16 509)
Amount approved by the director and noted by council	**19 892**	**-**
PAYE, UIF and SDL		
Current year subscription / fee	110 862 773	102 010 888
Amount paid - current year	(110 862 773)	(102 010 888)
Amount approved by the director and noted by council	**-**	**-**
Pension and medical aid deductions		
Current year subscription / fee	148 953 154	139 092 944
Amount paid - current year	(148 953 154)	(139 092 944)
Amount approved by the director and noted by council	**-**	**-**

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

There were no councillor arear accounts more than 90 days as per the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

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	2025 R	2024 R

55. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

Distribution losses

In terms of section 125(2)(d)(i) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), the municipality experienced the following distribution losses for the year under review.

Electrical distribution losses (KW)		
System input	384 906 552	357 647 395
Sales	(363 301 265)	(337 518 453)
	21 605 287	**20 128 942**

Electricity losses are calculated as 5.63% (2024: 5.63%). Electricity losses are within the industry norm.

Water distribution losses (KL)		
System input	12 774 943	12 563 518
Sales	(8 789 256)	(8 631 963)
	3 985 687	**3 931 555**

Water losses are calculated as 31.20% (2024: 31.30%). Water losses are above the industry norm. The high losses are mostly attributed to an ever-aging water network of asbestos cement pipes. The heavy rain events and wetter than normal winter periods of recent years have permanently caused the old pipework to become more fragile it otherwise would've been. These increases in pipe bursts during the wet periods haven't reverted back to the pre-wet period levels. This could be expected of old asbestos pipe networks if there is movement of the ground around or near these pipes.

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	2025 R	2024 R

56. Retirement benefit information

The municipality makes provision for post-retirement benefits to eligible Councillors and employees who belong to different pension schemes. These funds are governed by the Pension Funds Act and include both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes.

The only obligation of the municipality with respect to the retirement benefit plans is to make the specified contributions. Where councillors / employees leave the plans prior to full vesting of the contributions, the contributions payable by the municipality are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

These schemes are subject to a tri-annual, bi-annual or annual actuarial valuation as set out hereunder.

SALA Pension fund

The SALA Pension Fund operates both as a defined benefit and defined contribution scheme.

The statutory valuation performed as at September 2023 stated that the net assets of the fund amounted to R12 076 570 425 (July 2021: R12 238 000 000), with funding levels of 100% (July 2021: 85.5%). The actuary recommended that employers continue to contribute at the current rate of 19.18% of pensionable salary.

The actuaries are satisfied with the investment strategy of the fund. The nature of the assets is, in their opinion, suitable for the nature of the liabilities of the Fund as defined in the rules of the fund.The matching of assets with the liabilities of the Fund is adequate; and the insurance arrangements are appropriate compared to the cover provided can be regarded as financially sound at the valuation date.

LA retirement Fund (Previously Cape Joint Pension Fund)

The LA RETIREMENT FUND operates both as a defined benefit and defined contribution scheme.

Defined benefit scheme

The contribution rate of the defined benefit scheme is 27%; 9% by the members and 18% by their councils.
The actuarial valuation report at 30 June 2024 disclosed an actuarial valuation amounting to R1 302 163 000 (30 June 2023: R1 338 791 000), with a surplus of R202 952 000 (2023: R226 285 000), with a funding level of 118.5% (30 June 2023: 120.3%).

Defined contribution scheme

The actuarial valuation report at 30 June 2024 indicated that the defined contribution scheme of the fund is in a sound financial position, with net assets amounting to R2 213 314 000 (30 June 2023: R2 163 627 000), net investment reserve of Rnil (30 June 2023: Rnil) and with a funding level of 100% (2023: 100%).

Cape Joint Retirement Fund (CRF)

The most recent statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2024 revealed that the assets of the fund amounted to R47 307 646 000 (30 June 2023: R42 710 035 000), with funding levels of 117.3% (2023:120.1%). The contribution rate paid by the members (7,50%/9%) and the municipalities (19,50%/18%) is sufficient to fund the benefits accruing from the fund in the future. The actuary certified that the structure of the assets is appropriate relative to the nature of the liabilities, given normal circumstances and that the Fund is in a sound financial condition as at the valuation date.

Municipal Councillors Pension Fund

The Municipal Councillors Pension Fund operates as a defined contribution scheme. The statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2018 stated that the net assets of the fund amounted to R1 798 030 000 (30 June 2017: R1 480 549 000), with funding levels of 103.26% (30 June 2017: 101.31%). The contribution rate paid by the members (13,75 %) and council (15 %) is sufficient to fund the benefits accruing from the fund in the future. The Actuary certified that the Fund was in a sound financial condition as at 30 June 2018, in that the assets of the fund were sufficient to cover the accrued service liabilities including the recommended Contingency Reserves in full.

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	2025 R	2024 R

56. Retirement benefit information (continued)

The Municipal Workers Retirement Fund (Previously South African Municipal Workers Union National Provident Fund)

The Municipal Workers Retirement Fund is a defined contribution scheme. Members contribute at a rate of not less than 7.5% of salaries, as required by the Rules. The employers contribute at a total rate of not less than 18%. From 1 July 2017, members and employers that fall under other bargaining councils or forums are not bound by the above minimum contribution rates. The statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2021 stated that the assets of the fund amounted to R10 866 257 000 (30 June 2017: R7 720 948 000), with funding levels of 100.0% (30 June 2017: 102.0%). The Fund's assets exceeded the member liabilities as at 30 June 2021, by a margin of R 130.4 million or 1.2%. In the valuation report the actuaries have chosen to allocate R 100.3 million to the Risk Reserve, to allow for projected excess salary-multiple death and disability claims in the year following the valuation date (in excess of the contributions allocated toward these risk benefits over this period), while also leaving a reasonable margin against future claims variability. Accordingly there is a small positive balance in the Investment Reserve. The value of the assets is more than sufficient to cover the accrued liabilities (Members' Shares), and the required level of risk reserve in respect of the self-insured risk benefits, and the Fund is therefore financially sound.

National Fund for Municipal Workers

The fund operates as a defined contribution fund and in terms of the rules of the fund category A and category C members contribute at a rate as agreed upon by the Local Authority and the member, subject to an absolute minimum contribution of 2% and 5% of their remuneration respectively. Category C-Members, appointed after 1 July 2012, who are not part of the Schedule shall make monthly contributions to the Fund equal to 7.5% of their pensionable salary.

The most recent statutory valuation performed as at 30 June 2024 stated that the net assets of the fund amounted to R31 228 359 (30 June 2023: R27 542 846), with funding levels of 101% (30 June 2024: 101%). The actuary certified that the assets of the fund are sufficient to cover 100.40% of the members' liabilities, also that it can be expected that the funding level of a fund of this nature will fluctuate around 100%, for example due to timing differences in investment and receipt of monies, slight mismatching of assets and liabilities and processing errors.

The Local Authority must contribute in respect of category A and category C members such an amount as agreed between the Local Authority and the fund, subject to a minimum contribution rate of 2% and 5% of their remuneration respectively. Category B members are members who belong to both category A and C and the Local Authority must, on behalf of such members, not contribute less than 7% of their remuneration. The contribution rates stipulated above include the amount payable towards the insured risk benefits policy.

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57. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2025, the municipality had an accumalated surplus of R 5 941 439 748.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

58. Deviations from SCM regulations - SCM Regulation 36

In terms of section 36 of the municipality SCM regulations, any deviations from SCM policy needs to be approved by the accounting officer and noted by Council. The awards listed below have been approved by the accounting officer and noted by Council.

All deviations considered by the accounting officer are processed in terms of the SCM regulations and the municipality's SCM policy. This process entails being assessed by the SCM Bid Adjudication Committee in terms of the stipulated criteria for emergency procurements and circumstances where it is impractical or not possible to follow the official procedure.

Deviation from, and ratification of minor breaches of, the procurement processes

In terms of section 36(2) of the Supply Chain Management Policy approved by Council it is stipulated that bids where the formal procurement processes could not be followed, must be noted in the annual financial statements.

SCM paragraph reverence			
36 (1)(a) i	Dispense with the official procurement processes in an emergency	1 681 858	24 771 246
36 (1)(a) ii	Dispense with official procurement processes if such goods or services are produced or available from a single source or sole provider.	603 352	15 680 919
36 (1)(a) v	Dispense with official procurement processes in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes.	5 350 276	18 275 924
Total deviations		**7 635 486**	**58 728 089**

The deviations rand value disclosed is representative of the award value. In the event of a rates based award, an estimate is utilised based on certain projected provisions. In the event that an award value in not present, nor an estimate due to certain conditions, the actual expenditure incurred will be disclosed.

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59. Contingent liabilities		
Contingency arising out of litigation	23 690 372	18 469 072
Litigation is the process of taking a civil law suit (legal dispute) to Court. A civil case refers to a legal dispute between two or more parties seeking resolution through the civil court system. Civil litigation refers to the legal process of resolving disputes between parties seeking monetary damages, specific performance, or other remedies instead of criminal sanctions. These cases arise from a wide range of issues, including contract disputes, personal injury claims, property disputes, employment grievances, and more.		
Contingency arising out of arbitration	1 000 000	1 000 000
Arbitration is a procedure in which a dispute is submitted, by agreement of the parties, to one or more arbitrators who make a binding decision on the dispute. In choosing arbitration, the parties opt for a private dispute resolution procedure instead of going to court.		
Contingency arising out of adjudication	1 413 689	-
Adjudication is the legal process of formally settling a dispute, typically by an arbiter, who makes a decision based on presented evidence and legal arguments. It's a formal and decisive way to resolve conflicts.		
Municipal landfill site	-	-
The municipality has a present obligation to rehabilitate the landfill site which stems from licensing agreements 19/2/5/1/B4/45/WL0182/22 issued in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73of 1989). The obligation is immediately enforceable upon closure of the landfill site. As part of these licensing obligations, the municipality is responsible for post-closure obligations namely, ground water monitoring, decommissioning, monitoring committee and gas monitoring. The duration of the time for the cost to be incurred is contingent on the decision making of the regional director as stipulated in the licence conditions. At 30 June 2024, a decision has not been made by the regional director on the post-closure obligations for the municipality as per the licence agreements, as a result thereof, a reliable estimate of the costs to be incurred cannot be reliable estimated due to the uncertainty of the key events contained within the licencing conditions.		
VAT on library grants	3 226 905	2 487 695
The municipality will pay back the VAT on library grants and has subsequently realised this as a liability in the records of the municipality. The municipality will enter into negotiations with SARS on the penalties and interest on these VAT amounts. The amount of interest and penalties has been calculated over the last 5 years and is disclosed according as a contingent liability.The amount and timing of this payment of the penalties and interest in contingent on the outcome of the negotiations with SARS.		
	29 330 966	**21 956 767**

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60. Segment information

General information

Identification of segments

The municipality is organised and reports to management on the basis of three major functional areas: primary, secondary and tertiary educational services. The segments were organised around the type of service delivered and the target market. Management uses these same segments for determining strategic objectives. Segments were aggregated for reporting purposes.

Information reported about these segments is used by management as a basis for evaluating the segments' performances and for making decisions about the allocation of resources. The disclosure of information about these segments is also considered appropriate for external reporting purposes.

Reportable segments are identified based on activities performed of the municipality that generates economic benefits or service potential including internal services that contribute to achieving the municipality's objectives without necessarily generating net cash inflows.

Management has only identified segment information for which data is reported on and reviewed during the decision making process of the municipality. Aspects relating to GRAP 18 paragraph 21 (a) - (j) which does not form part of the review process of the management reports will not form part of the segment information.

Segmental reporting was based and identified on the MFMA S71 monthly budget statements/reports that are reviewed by senior management and council to make strategic decisions and in monitoring segment performance. The disclosure of information about segments in these reports are organised around the type of service delivered, in a standardised format namely the C2 schedule. This is considered appropriate for external reporting purposes to achieve the objectives of GRAP 18.

Types of goods and/or services by segment

These reportable segments as well as the goods and/or services for each segment are set out below:

Reportable segment	Goods and/or services
Community and public safety	Primary services providing community safety,crime prevention and law enforcement.
Governance and administration	Primary services in relation to financial management, financial and governance decision making.
Economic and environmental services	Urban and developmental planning in accordance with the relevent laws and regulations. Environmental planning and protection for long term sustainibility.
Trading services	Primary basic service provision including water, electricity, sanitation and refuse.

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60. Segment information (continued)

Segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities

By function

	Community and Public Safety R	Economic and environmental services R	Trading services R	Governance and admin R	Total R
2025					
Segment revenue					
External revenue from non-exchange transactions	12 327 191	279 705 465	166 804 663	624 059 354	1 082 896 673
External revenue from exchange transactions	21 623 237	37 154 557	1 490 897 722	28 950 023	1 578 625 539
Interest income	-	-	25 481 504	66 921 340	92 402 844
	33 950 428	**316 860 022**	**1 683 183 889**	**719 930 717**	**2 753 925 056**
Segment expenses					
Total segment expenses	287 591 785	313 180 259	1 235 010 873	350 618 611	2 186 401 528
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	20 253 461	46 409 048	125 180 853	13 269 828	205 113 190
Interest Expense	-	-	69 570 898	3 296 338	72 867 236
Contribution to provisions	-	-	5 806 162	-	5 806 162
Debt impairment	(2 609 710)	27 416 029	(1 679 447)	1 352 229	24 479 101
Impairment loss/(reversal)	-	62 872	-	708 847	771 719
Inventory losses	200 000	-	1 408 292	786 608	2 394 900
Cost of housing sold	1 550 000	-	-	-	1 550 000
	306 985 536	**387 068 208**	**1 435 297 631**	**370 032 461**	**2 499 383 836**
Surplus for the year	**(273 035 108)**	**(70 208 186)**	**247 886 258**	**349 898 256**	**254 541 220**
Other information					
Additions to non-current assets	69 497 239	114 731 630	242 626 748	45 825 585	472 681 202

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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

				2025 R	2024 R

60. Segment information (continued)

2024

Segment revenue					
External revenue from non-exchange transactions	4 564 035	223 396 995	212 666 231	584 256 388	1 024 883 649
External revenue from exchange transactions	17 804 445	41 722 331	1 308 644 422	26 366 895	1 394 538 093
Interest income	-	-	22 352 160	62 703 708	85 055 868
	22 368 480	**265 119 326**	**1 543 662 813**	**673 326 991**	**2 504 477 610**
Segment expenses					
Total segment expenses	268 481 525	289 392 987	1 072 386 123	288 417 789	1 918 678 424
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	11 832 592	56 079 421	128 832 692	9 405 833	206 150 538
Debt Impairment	2 571 325	(15 254 242)	54 341 579	7 464 997	49 123 659
Impairment losses on financial assets	-	-	1 031 435	1 725 000	2 756 435
Interest expense	-	-	59 920 983	3 490 245	63 411 228
Contribution to provisions	-	-	583 528	-	583 528
Inventory Losses	(10 000)	-	(302 936)	22 928	(290 008)
Cost of housing sold	1 060 000	-	-	-	1 060 000
	283 935 442	**330 218 166**	**1 316 793 404**	**310 526 792**	**2 241 473 804**
Surplus for the year	**(261 566 962)**	**(65 098 840)**	**226 869 409**	**362 800 199**	**263 003 806**
Other information					
Additions to non-current assets	30 806 470	91 425 710	268 935 146	79 606 250	470 773 576

Measurement of segment surplus or deficit, assets and liabilities

Basis of accounting for transactions between reportable segments

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

Information about geographical areas

All the municipality's operations are located in the Republic of South Africa in the Cape Winelands area. Information to report on different geographical areas is not available would be expensive and impractical to develop

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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

61. GRAP 3 Adjustments

The following restatements and adjustments occurred which are set out below:

61.1 Adjustments of Statement of financial position items

2024

	Note	Previously reported	Correction of error	Change in accounting policy	Re-classification	Restated
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3	150 678 874	-	-	-	**150 678 874**
Receivables from exchange transactions	5	251 987 494	-	-	-	**251 987 494**
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	6	86 667 444	-	-	-	**86 667 444**
Inventory	7	23 268 240	17 504 023	-	-	**40 772 263**
VAT Control	8	30 829 208	(22 558 602)	-	-	**8 270 606**
Other receivables from exchange transactions	9	54 389 107	37 788 796	-	-	**92 177 903**
Short term investments	4	455 716 603	-	-	-	**455 716 603**
		1 053 536 970	**32 734 217**	**-**	**-**	**1 086 271 187**
Non-current assets						
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	15	6 508 597	-	-	-	**6 508 597**
Investment property	10	422 930 670	(6 535 000)	-	-	**416 395 670**
Property, plant and equipment	11	5 853 784 635	30 786 422	-	-	**5 884 571 057**
Biological assets	12	2 925 054	-	-	-	**2 925 054**
Heritage assets	13	1 312 810	-	-	-	**1 312 810**
Intangible assets	14	4 097 725	-	-	-	**4 097 725**
		6 291 559 491	**24 251 422**	**-**	**-**	**6 315 810 913**
Total assets		**7 345 096 461**	**56 985 639**	**-**	**-**	**7 402 082 100**
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Borrowings	19	69 853 210	-	-	-	**69 853 210**
Employee benefits	20	65 195 966	3 949	-	-	**65 199 915**
Consumer deposits	16	24 190 439	-	-	-	**24 190 439**
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	320 683 581	35 587 927	-	-	**356 271 508**
Trade and other payables from non-exchange transactions	18	37 827 435	(617 180)	-	-	**37 210 255**
		517 750 631	**34 974 696**	**-**	**-**	**552 725 327**
Non-current liabilities						
Borrowings	19	514 496 032	-	-	-	**514 496 032**
Employee benefits	20	206 670 001	-	-	-	**206 670 001**
Provisions	21	106 740 477	-	-	-	**106 740 477**
		827 906 510	**-**	**-**	**-**	**827 906 510**
Total liabilities		**1 345 657 141**	**34 974 696**	**-**	**-**	**1 380 631 837**
Community Wealth / Equity						
Reserves and funds		271 680 259	-	-	-	**271 680 259**
Accumulated surplus		5 727 759 087	22 010 940	-	-	**5 749 770 027**
Total Community Wealth / Equity		**5 999 439 346**	**22 010 940**	**-**	**-**	**6 021 450 286**

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Stellenbosch Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

61. GRAP 3 Adjustments (continued)

61.2 Adjustments of Statement of financial performance items

2024

	Note	As previously reported	Correction of error	Change in accounting policy	Re-classification	Restated
Revenue						
Exchange revenue						
Services charges – Electricity	22	874 585 643	-	-	-	**874 585 643**
Services charges – Waste management	22	96 326 521	-	-	-	**96 326 521**
Services charges – Waste water management	22	114 951 742	-	-	-	**114 951 742**
Services charges – Water management	22	203 270 709	-	-	-	**203 270 709**
Sales of goods and rendering of services	29	25 260 049	9 507 276	-	-	**34 767 325**
Agency services	27	3 697 082	-	-	-	**3 697 082**
Interest earned from receivables	24	23 504 654	-	-	-	**23 504 654**
Interests on current and non-current assets	25	57 311 807	-	-	-	**57 311 807**
Licence and permits	26	8 149 482	-	-	-	**8 149 482**
Rent from fixed assets	23	11 055 806	-	-	-	**11 055 806**
Operational revenue	28	48 819 185	(1 085 404)	-	-	**47 733 781**
		1 466 932 680	**8 421 872**	**-**	**-**	**1 475 354 552**
Non-exchange revenue						
Property rates	30	484 454 441	-	-	-	**484 454 441**
Fines, penalties and forfeits	31	166 867 895	-	-	-	**166 867 895**
Transfers and subsidies	32	342 231 985	31 329 329	-	-	**373 561 314**
Interest earned from receivables	24	4 239 407	-	-	-	**4 239 407**
		997 793 728	**31 329 329**	**-**	**-**	**1 029 123 057**
Total revenue		**2 464 726 408**	**39 751 201**	**-**	**-**	**2 504 477 609**
Expenditure						
Employee related cost	33	631 801 689	477 568	-	-	**632 279 257**
Remuneration of councillors	34	22 619 919	-	-	-	**22 619 919**
Bulk purchases	35	658 227 496	-	-	-	**658 227 496**
Inventory consumed	36	66 371 383	-	-	-	**66 371 383**
Contribution to/(from) debt impairment	37	49 123 660	-	-	-	**49 123 660**
Depreciation and amortisation	38	204 290 393	1 860 147	-	-	**206 150 540**
Impairment losses / (reversal) of impairment	39	2 756 436	-	-	-	**2 756 436**
Finance costs	40	63 411 228	-	-	-	**63 411 228**
Contracted services	41	278 249 405	(2 161 902)	-	-	**276 087 503**
Transfers and subsidies	42	21 324 136	-	-	-	**21 324 136**
Irrecoverable debts written off	43	101 629 854	-	-	-	**101 629 854**
Operating leases	45	6 145 742	-	-	-	**6 145 742**
Operational cost	46	132 062 028	(11 100)	-	-	**132 050 928**
Gain/(Loss) on disposals and fair value adjustments	47	3 480 147	(477 568)	-	-	**3 002 579**
Inventory adjustments to/(from) net realisable value	48	(290 008)	-	-	-	**(290 008)**
Contribution to/(from) Landfill provision	44	583 529	-	-	-	**583 529**
Total expenditure		**2 241 787 037**	**(312 855)**	**-**	**-**	**2 241 474 182**
Surplus for the year		**222 939 371**	**40 064 056**	**-**	**-**	**263 003 427**

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Stellenbosch Municipality
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

61. GRAP 3 Adjustments (continued)

61.3 Correction of errors

The following material prior period errors adjustments occurred with respective reasonings:

Revenue from non - exchange transactions - Transfers and subsidies

An inspection was performed on the entire population of non-exchange revenue. Consequently it was found that Land was transfered in the municipaity's name that was not previously recognised. The municipality had also idenitified that the VAT portion of the library grant had not been recognised as goods and services. Consequently, the municipality corrected the revenue from non-exchange to revenue from exchange transactions. The municipality also received land that was transferred to the municipality in the prior year. The breakdown of the items are depicted below:-

Nature of error	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions previously reported	342 231 985
Library fees revenue correction to sale of goods and rendering of services	(9 507 275)
Library fees VAT portion correction to Output VAT accrual	(1 463 395)
Land recognition related to prior years from provincial government	42 300 000
	373 561 315

Property plant and equipment

An in depth review was done on the entire fixed asset register to identify corrections that are required. The municipality was also informed of land that was transferred in the municipality's name in the prior year. This land has also affected the land inventory line item on the statement of financial position with a contra total of R17 504 023 (Including Investment Property transfer). The required corrections are depicted below:

Nature of error	
Property, plant and equipment previously reported	5 853 784 635
Retention payment recognised in relation to prior years	1 315 601
Decreased in depreciation due to a change in useful live of assets	(1 860 147)
Recognition of land to property, plant and equipment	42 300 000
Transfer of land to land inventory according to council resolution	(10 969 023)
	5 884 571 066

Accumalated surplus

The accumalated surplus was restated due to multiple reasons. In the prior year the municipaplity performed various corrections due to items that presented itself out of the review of the components. These are all depicted below:

Nature of error	
Accumalated surplus previously reported	5 727 759 087
Supplier VAT correction	3 629 757
Correction of unallocated deposits older than 3 years.	4 621 665
VAT correction of library grant, now recognised as goods and services for prior years	(22 872 073)
VAT accrual on library grant for prior years now recognised.	(5 319 808)
Prior year accruals, previosuly recognised but not cleared.	1 270 264
Prior year property plant and equipment correctio for changes in asset categories	40 198 672
Other changes	482 463
	5 749 770 027

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2025 R	2024 R

61. GRAP 3 Adjustments (continued)

Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Various corrections were performed on trade and other payables line items. These changes come as a result of investigation of control accounts as well as changes in the interpretation of the VAT accounting standards. The consequent corrections are depicted below:

Nature of error	
Trade and other payables previously reported	320 683 581
Correction of prior year retention of supplier not previously recognised	1 512 941
Correction of incorrect leave payout control account utilised	(3 949)
Payables and accruals prior year correction for accounts not previously cleared	(2 509 116)
Correction of unallocated deposits which were older than 3 years and not previously cleared	(3 481 453)
Output VAT accrual not previously recognised as other payables	66 556 152
Output VAT provision for doubtful debt not previously recognised as other payables	(26 486 647)
	356 271 509

Other receivables from exchange transactions

This error relates to a change in interpretation of accounting standards in the current year. VAT was previously recognised on a net basis on the statement of financial position including all accruals. Subsequently this net line item for VAT has now be segregated. The contra account also affected with these correcting journals is the VAT control account.

Nature of error	
Other receivables from exchange previously reported	54 389 107
VAT input accrual recognised to other receivables	37 788 796
	92 177 903

62. Additional disclosure in terms of the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act

Information on compliance with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (B-BBEE) is included in the Annual Report under the section titled Employment Equity.

63. Change in estimate

Property, plant and equipment

The useful lives of all asset classes were adjusted during the 2024/2025 financial year to more accurately reflect the period of economic benefits or service potential derived from these assets. Refer to note 11. The effect of changing the remaining useful life of assets for the municipality during 2024/2025 has decreased the depreciation charge for the current year by R 13 821 745 (2023/2024: R402 000). It is impracticable to estimate the effect of these changes on future periods.

Provisions: Landfill site rehabilitation

The reference interest rate of the inflation rate to calculate the landfill site provision was changed from the Western Cape CPI rate to an inflation rate specific to construction cost and adjusted for risks.This is due to this rate being more relevant this year due to changes in circumstances. This rate also best represents current considerations for the specific construction industry.The financial effect of the change in the current period is R31 210 954.83. It is impractical to estimate the effect on future periods as the financial markets are unpredictable in the future years and this plays the most important role in determining these interest rates.

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ANNEXURE B: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2024/25

STELLENBOSCH

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MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

Annual Performance Report

2024/25

(01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025)

Updated: 28 November 2025

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1. PURPOSE

The Annual Performance Report 2024/25 is hereby submitted to the Stellenbosch Municipal Council in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (MSA), Sections 46(1) and (2). The report covers the municipality's performance information from 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 and focuses on the implementation of the Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) 2024/25, concerning the objectives as encapsulated in the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the year under review.

The format of the report will reflect the Stellenbosch Municipality's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) per Strategic Focus Area (SFA).

This report will also endeavour to report to the Council on the municipality's performance in terms of the five (5) National Government's Key Performance Areas for local government, which are (1) Basic Service Delivery; (2) Local Economic Development; (3) Municipal Institutional Transformation and Development; (4) Municipal Financial Viability and Management; and (5) Good Governance and Public Participation.

2. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

This Annual Performance Report has been compiled in compliance with the requirements of Section 46(1) of the MSA, which stipulates that:

(1) A municipality must prepare for each financial year a performance report reflecting—
- (a) the performance of the municipality and each external service provider during that financial year;
- (b) a comparison of the performance referred to in paragraph (a) with targets set for performance in the previous financial year; and
- (c) measures taken to improve performance.

In addition, regulation 7(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, states that "a municipality's performance management system entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting, and improvement will be conducted, organised, and managed, including determining the roles of the different role players." Performance management is not only relevant to the organisation but also applicable to the individuals employed within the organisation, as well as to external service providers.

3. MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW

Stellenbosch is the second-oldest town in South Africa, dating back to 1679 when the island in the Eerste River was named Stellenbosch by the then-Governor of the Cape, Simon van der Stel. The first farming activities in the area started that year. Today, the area is primarily known for its extraordinary wines, fruit, world-renowned cultural landscapes, and exceptional scenic beauty. The towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek are renowned for their diverse architectural styles, including Dutch, Georgian, and Victorian, which reflect their rich heritage and traditions, as well as the divisions of the past.

The area houses excellent educational institutions, including the University of Stellenbosch, Boland College, sports and culinary institutions, and several prestigious schools. It has a strong business sector, ranging from major South African businesses and corporations to smaller enterprises and home industries. The tourism industry alone is responsible for the creation of about 18 000 jobs in the area. The area's numerous wine farms and cellars are very popular, and the area is the home of the very first wine route in South Africa.

The town boasts various sports facilities. Coetzenburg, with its athletics and rugby stadiums, has hosted star performances over many generations, while the Danie Craven Stadium is the home of Maties Rugby, the largest rugby club in the world. The municipal area has several theatres, which include the university's HB Thom Theatre, Spier Amphitheatre, Dorpstraat Theatre, Aan de Braak Theatre, and Oude Libertas Amphitheatre, all well-known for their summer seasons of music, theatre, and dance.

Limited municipal resources require an increase in multi-sectoral partnerships to address the broad spectrum of needs in the community. The municipality cannot address the challenges of Stellenbosch on its own, not only because of limited resources but also because it does not control all the variables impacting the growth and development of the town. Welfare and community organisations play a leading role in helping to meet the needs of previously neglected communities. The business sector also plays a key role in shaping the economic development of the municipal area.

Figure 3:1 Location of the Stellenbosch Municipality



3.1 Vision

"An Integrated Valley of Opportunity and Innovation"

3.2 Socio-economic status

Table 1: Key Socio-economic Statistics[1]

Name	2011	2022
Total population	155 728	175 411
Young children (0-14 years)	22.8%	20.6%
Working age population (15-64 years)	72.3%	73.1%
Elderly (65+ years)	4.9%	6.3%
Dependency ratio	38.4	36.8
Sex ratio	95.7	94.2
No schooling (20+ years)	3.1%	2.3%
Higher education (20+ years)	17.1%	24.7%
Number of households	43 417	59 626
Average household size	3.6	2.9
Formal dwellings	75.1%	87.3%
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	91.0%	96.8%
Weekly refuse disposal service	87.0%	87.3%
Access to piped water in the dwelling	72.4%	86.4%
Electricity for lighting	92.9%	96.9%

[1] Statistics South Africa. Census 2022.

4. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

To improve planning, implementation, measurement, and reporting, the municipality implemented the following actions:

- Departmental operational plans were developed for monitoring and reporting operational programmes;
- An electronic performance management system is operational within the municipality. The same system forms the basis of the performance evaluations of the Directors and the Municipal Manager; and
- The municipality endeavoured during the development of the TL SDBIP, as well as with the development of the Departmental SDBIP, that the "SMART" principle be adhered to in the setting of indicators and targets. Emphasis was placed on ensuring that indicators and targets were specific and time-bound, thus making them measurable.

Table 2: Performance Management System Checklist

	Approved Performance Management Policy	All MSA s57/56 Performance contracts signed	Functional Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)	Functional Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	Quarterly Performance Reporting to the Council	Annual Performance Reporting to the Council
In place?	√	√	√	√	√	√

4.1 Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

The organisational performance is evaluated using a Municipal Scorecard (the TL SDBIP) at the organisational level and through the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) at the directorate and departmental levels.

The SDBIP is a plan that converts the IDP and Budget into measurable indicators of how, where, and when the municipality's strategies, objectives, and normal business processes are implemented. It also allocates responsibilities to directorates to deliver the services in terms of the IDP and the Budget.

The MFMA Circular No. 13 prescribes that:

- The IDP and budget must be aligned;
- The budget must address the strategic priorities;
- The SDBIP should indicate what the municipality is going to do during the next 12 months; and
- The SDBIP should form the basis for measuring performance against goals set during the budget / IDP processes.

The TL SDBIP 2024/25 was prepared as described in the paragraphs below and approved by the Executive Mayor on 25 June 2024.

The approved TL SDBIP 2024/25 was revised in January 2025. These revisions were made in line with the adjustment budget, internal audit findings, and (if any) recommendations made by the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA).

The overall assessment of actual performance against targets set for the Key Performance Indicators, as documented in the SDBIP, is illustrated in terms of the following assessment methodology:

Table 3: Performance Assessment Criteria

Colour	Category	Explanation
N/A	KPI Not Yet Measured	KPIs with no targets or actual results for the selected period
R	KPI Not Met	Actual vs. target less than 75%
O	KPI Almost Met	Actual vs. target between 75% and 100%
G	KPI Met	Actual vs. target 100% achieved
G2	KPI Well Met	Actual vs. target more than 100% and less than 150% achieved
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	Actual vs. target of more than 150% achieved

The TL SDBIP (the Municipal Scorecard) consolidates service delivery targets set by Council / Senior Management and provides an overall picture of performance for the municipality as a whole, reflecting performance on its strategic priorities. The TL SDBIP is a detailed one-year plan, and the necessary components should include:

- Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source;
- Expected revenue to be collected, not billed;
- Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote;
- Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote;
- Non-financial, measurable performance objectives in the form of targets and indicators; and
- A detailed capital project plan broken down by ward over three years.

4.2 Departmental Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan

The Departmental Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (the detailed SDBIP) captures each Directorate's performance. Unlike the TL SDBIP, which reflects the strategic performance of the municipality, the Departmental SDBIP 2024/25 provides a comprehensive picture of the performance per directorate, department, and section. It was compiled by the directors and senior managers for their respective departments and sections and consists of objectives, indicators, and targets derived from the approved TL SDBIP 2024/25.

5. PLANNED TARGETS VS ACTUAL RESULTS FOR THE 2024/25 FINANCIAL YEAR

This section of the Annual Performance Report 2024/25 will report on the municipality's actual performance against the planned targets as derived from the municipality's IDP. Because the municipality has developed five (5) Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs), the performance reporting will follow these themes.

5.1 Municipal Performance per National Key Performance Indicator

5.1.1 Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

Table 4: NKPA- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25
The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan	**4**	**6**
The percentage of a municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan	**0.97%** (R6 263 077 / R645 932 311 = 0.97%)	**0.82%** (R5 340 533.45 / R652 041 454.98) x 100 = 0.82%

5.1.2 Basic Service Delivery

Table 5: NKPA- Basic Service Delivery

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24*	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25*
The percentage of households earning less than R7 000 per month with access to free basic services (In the case of Stellenbosch Municipality- the percentage of registered Indigent households is being reported)	**100%**	**100%**
The percentage of households with access to basic level of water	**100%**	**100%**
The percentage of households with access to basic level of sanitation	**100%**	**100%**
The percentage of households with access to basic level of electricity	**100%**	**100%**
The percentage of households with access to basic level of solid waste removal	**100%**	**100%**

** The percentage of households with access to a basic level of water, sanitation, electricity, and solid waste services is based on formal households only. The information on informal households and backyard dwellings was not taken into account.*

5.1.3 Local Economic Development

Table 6: NKPA- Local Economic Development

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25
The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects	**1 695**	**1 341**

5.1.4 Municipal Financial Viability and Management

Table 7: NKPA- Municipal Financial Viability and Management

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25
Debt coverage ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / Debt service payments due within the year)	**32.26%**	**36.22%**
Service debtors to revenue (Total outstanding service debtors / Annual revenue received for services)	**30.55%**	**24.59%**
Cost coverage ((Available cash + investments) / Monthly fixed operating expenditure)	**3.66**	**3.02**

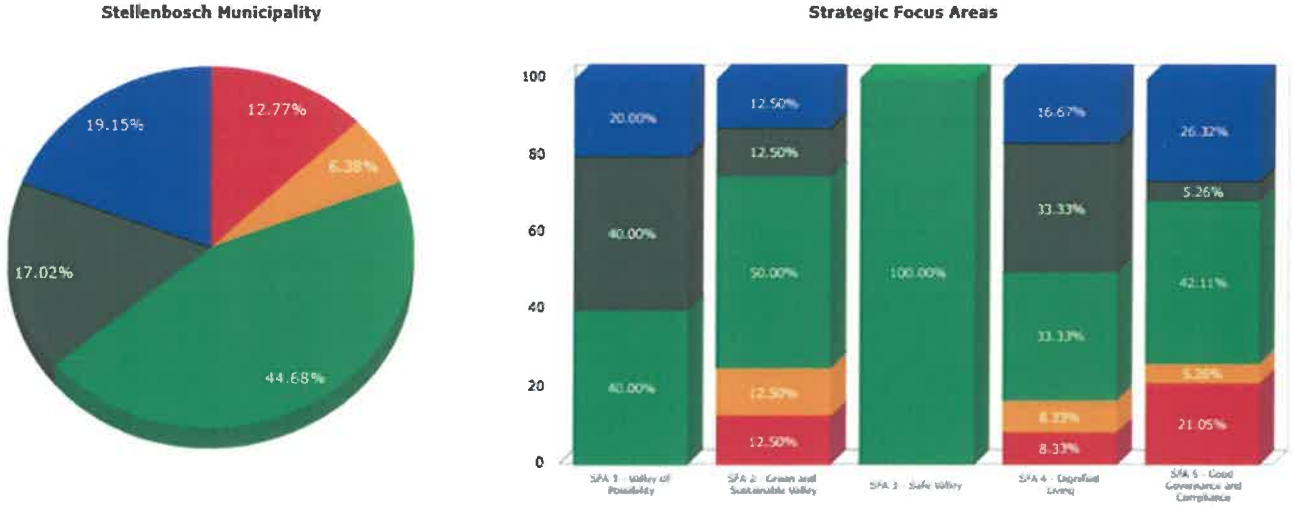
5.1.5 Good Governance and Public Participation

Table 8: NKPA- Good Governance and Public Participation

INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2023/24	MUNICIPAL ACHIEVEMENT 2024/25
The percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipality's integrated development plan	**85.88%**	**89.29%**

5.2 Overall Performance per Municipal Strategic Focus Area

The following graph and table illustrate the Municipality's overall performance per Municipal Strategic Focus Area (SFA).



Stellenbosch Municipality		Municipal Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs)				
		SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility	SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley	SFA 3 - Safe Valley	SFA 4 - Dignified Living	SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance
KPI Not Yet Measured	-	-	-	-	-	-
KPI Not Met	6 (12.77%)	-	1 (12.50%)	-	1 (8.33%)	4 (21.05%)
KPI Almost Met	3 (6.38%)	-	1 (12.50%)	-	1 (8.33%)	1 (5.26%)
KPI Met	21 (44.68%)	2 (40%)	4 (50%)	3 (100%)	4 (33.33%)	8 (42.11%)
KPI Well Met	8 (17.02%)	2 (40%)	1 (12.50%)	-	4 (33.33%)	1 (5.26%)
KPI Extremely Well Met	9 (19.15%)	1 (20%)	1 (12.50%)	-	2 (16.67%)	5 (26.32%)
Total:	47	5	8	3	12	19
	100%	10.64%	17.02%	6.38%	25.53%	40.43%

Table and Graph 9: Overall performance per SFA- 01 July 2024 – 30 June 2025

5.2.1 SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility

SFA 1 - VALLEY OF POSSIBILITY										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL101	KPI002	Submission of the revised Economic Development Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of the revised Economic Development Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	**1**	**1**	G		
TL102	KPI003	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Number of job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects by 30 June	**1 695**	1 100	1 100	**1 100**	**1 341**	G2		
TL103	KPI004	Submission of Land-use applications to the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Percentage of Land-use applications submitted to the MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	90.90%	75%	75%	**75%**	**87.50%**	G2	14 / 16 x 100 = 87.50% The land use applications submitted for decision-making at the MPT are significantly fewer than those directed to authorised officials. Consequently, it is more efficient to oversee and prioritise the processing of applications referred to the MPT to facilitate their completion within the designated timeframes.	
TL104	KPI005	Provide training opportunities to entrepreneurs and Small,	Number of quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs	27	4	4	**4**	**14**	B	The Council approved a strategic partnership with the Start Up Tribe organisation to	

SFA 1 - VALLEY OF POSSIBILITY											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
		Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)								provide online training modules for local SMMEs.	
TL106	KPI007	Submission of the revised Housing Pipeline (document) to the MayCo	Number of revised Housing Pipelines (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	1	1	1	1	1	G		

Summary of Results: SFA 1 - Valley of Possibility

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	0
O	KPI Almost Met	0
G	KPI Met	2
G2	KPI Well Met	2
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	1
Total KPIs		5

5.2.2 SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley

SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL109	KPI020	Conduct an external audit of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities	Number of external audits of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities conducted by 30 June	1	1	1	**1**	**1**	G		
TL110	KPI021	Implementation of identified waste minimisation projects	Number of identified waste minimisation projects implemented by 30 June	2	2	2	**2**	**2**	G		
TL111	KPI014	Process building plan applications of <500sqm within 30 days after the date of receipt	Percentage of building plan applications of <500sqm processed within 30 days after the date of receipt	62.92%	60%	60%	**60%**	**87.41%**	G2	1 813 / 2 074 x 100 = 87.41% Improved outcomes were realised through the careful management of intrinsic vulnerabilities within the service delivery process linked to staff capacity, as well as by addressing challenges in operational procedures. This included the implementation of a new back-office management system designed to oversee and monitor applications, leading to a marked improvement in the efficiency of processing building plan applications.	

SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
										Continuous measures are being undertaken to ensure that the standards of service delivery are upheld and enhanced further.	
TL112	KP022	Wastewater quality measured ito the Department of Water and Sanitation's License Conditions for physical and micro parameters	Percentage of wastewater quality compliance as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	48.65%	70%	70%	**70%**	**58.74%**		Pre-audited results: = (Q1 + Q2 + Q3 + Q4) / 4 = (68.33% + 59.17% + 57.89% + 57.75%) / 4 = 58.74% The municipality is experiencing a loss of critical staff to larger municipalities that are providing more competitive salary packages. Currently, a selection process is underway for certain critical posts. The Department of Water and Sanitation has established the thresholds for specific indicators at a level that may be considered insufficient. The upgrade of the Wemmershoek Wastewater Treatment Work (WWTW) Phase 2 is	The Wemershoek WWTW Phase 2 upgrade is currently under construction and proceeding well. A specialist service provider was deployed to Stellenbosch and Wemmershoek WWTWs. Budget allocated for equipment repairs and upgrades. The process of filling vacancies is currently underway. Staff disciplinary matters are yielding positive results.

SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
										necessary to improve the performance of this indicator.	
TL113	KPI016	Reduce organic waste	Percentage of organic waste reduced by 30 June	19.88%	20%	20%	**20%**	**37.06%**	B	Total organic waste for the year: 19 970.23 tonnes. Diverted organic waste = 7 400.72 tonnes. Percentage Total Diversion of Organics = 7 400.72 tonnes / 19 970.23 tonnes x 100 = 37.06% The total organic waste generated by residents and businesses during the financial year surpassed the municipality's projections.	
TL141	KPI018	Submission of a Waste Reclaimers Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of Waste Reclaimers Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	**1**	**0**	R	The finalisation of the Waste Reclaimer Strategy experienced delays, attributed to several necessary inputs that needed to be worked into it, as well as existing vacancies within the relevant department.	The Waste Reclaimer Strategy has been completed and will be presented to the Municipal Manager by 31 July 2025. Critical vacancies are being filled to mitigate potential delays.

SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL145	KPI013	Submission of a revised Friends Group Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Friends Group MOUs submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	**1**	**1**	G		
TL146	KPI063	Installation of a SCADA telemetry system at the Jan Marais electrical substation	Number of SCADA telemetry systems installed at the Jan Marais electrical substation by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	**1**	**1**	G		

Summary of Results: SFA 2 - Green and Sustainable Valley

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	1
O	KPI Almost Met	1
G	KPI Met	4
G2	KPI Well Met	1
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	1
Total KPIs		**8**

5.2.3 SFA 3 - Safe Valley

SFA 3 - SAFE VALLEY											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL114	KPI024	Submission of the revised Disaster Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Disaster Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL115	KPI025	Submission of the revised Safety and Security Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Safety and Security Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 April	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL116	KPI026	Submission of the revised Traffic Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Traffic Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	1	1	1	1	1	G		

Summary of Results: SFA 3 - Safe Valley

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	0
O	KPI Almost Met	0
G	KPI Met	3
G2	KPI Well Met	0
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	0
Total KPIs		3

5.2.4 SFA 4 - Dignified Living

SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL117	KPI028	Provision of waterborne toilet facilities in informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements	Number of waterborne toilet facilities provided in Informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	20	25	25	**25**	**46**	B	The ERF 3229, the Mooiwater Relocation Project, had to cater for 218 structures (temporary relocation areas). For the municipality to be compliant with the 1:5 household-to-toilet ratio, the municipality had to ensure adequate ablution installations were installed to meet the national legislation norms requirement.	
TL118	KPI032	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	**100%**	**100%**	G	6 732 / 6 732 x 100 = 100%	
TL119	KPI029	Limit unaccounted electricity to less than 9% annually {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold (incl. Free basic electricity)) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated) x 100}	Percentage of average electricity losses, measured by 30 June	5.65%	<9%	<9%	**<9%**	**5.61%**	B	(384 906 552kWh - 363 301 265kWh) / 384 906 552kWh x 100 = 5.61%	

SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL120	KPI030	Water quality measured quarterly ito the SANS 241 physical and micro parameters	Percentage of water quality level as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	95.26%	95%	95%	**95%**	**93.57%**		Total samples: 13 506; Failures: 868. Compliance: (13 506 – 868) / 13 506 x 100 = 93.57% The annual target for municipalities, as well as the national target, is 90%. The Stellenbosch Municipality set itself a higher target for the 2024/25 financial year of 95%. The municipality's water quality does surpass the national standards. The Water Quality leg is 80% vacant, and only the Assistant Superintendent: Water Quality is currently filled. Filling the remaining posts will result in an improvement in test results. Some test failures occur due to sampling methods, disinfection improvements, and additional personnel required.	The municipality will prioritise filling of the remaining Water Quality Controller post. The recruitment processes have started. The Department: Human Resources is busy with the longlisting compilation, and the vacancy is aimed to be filled by 31 December 2025.

SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL121	KPI031	Limit unaccounted water to less than 25%	Percentage of average unaccounted water, measured by 30 June	31.29%	<25%	<25%	**<25%**	**31.20%**	R	3 985 686kL / 12 774 943kL x 100 = 31.20% The municipality is deploying water management devices to curb water losses as well as focusing on the removal of illegal connections, which is an ongoing issue. Furthermore, the municipality is engaged in the permanent replacement of flood-damaged pipelines (previous repairs were temporary) and repairing and maintaining ageing pipes.	The municipality now has a pipe replacement consultant tender, as well as a construction tender in place, and it is dealing with critical pipe repairs or replacements. Efforts will continue with the installation of water management devices and the removal of illegal connections in households.
TL122	KPI033	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	**100%**	**100%**	G	6 732 / 6 732 x 100 = 100%	
TL123	KPI034	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	**100%**	**100%**	G	6 732 / 6 732 x 100 = 100%	

SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL124	KPI035	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	**100%**	**100%**	G	6 732 / 6 732 x 100 = 100%	
TL125	KPI036	Formal households with access to water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to water, measured quarterly	27 310	27 000	27 000	**27 000**	**27 486**	G2		
TL126	KPI037	Formal households with access to electricity (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to electricity, measured quarterly	27 310	27 000	27 000	**27 000**	**27 486**	G2		
TL127	KPI038	Formal households with access to refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to refuse removal, measured quarterly	27 310	27 000	27 000	**27 000**	**27 486**	G2		
TL128	KPI039	Formal households with access to sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to sanitation, measured quarterly	27 310	27 000	27 000	**27 000**	**27 486**	G2		

Summary of Results: SFA 4 - Dignified Living

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	1
O	KPI Almost Met	1
G	KPI Met	4
G2	KPI Well Met	4
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	2
Total KPIs		**12**

5.2.5 SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE											
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL97	KPI059	Submission of the revised Communication Policy to the MayCo	Number of revised Communication Policies submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	1	1	1	**1**	**0**	R	The Section: Communication reviewed the Communication Policy and solicited input from the various user departments. The item was unable to serve at the MayCo meeting during the 2024/25 financial year since there are still numerous inputs that need to be processed for inclusion in the draft revised Communication Policy.	The draft revised Communication Policy will be submitted to the MayCo by 30 November 2025.
TL98	KPI044	Employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management	Percentage of employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management, measured by 30 June	66%	50%	50%	**50%**	**75%**	B	6 / 8 x 100 = 75% The municipality managed to receive good applications from candidates who fell within its employment equity targets. Furthermore, the appointed candidates demonstrated strong performance throughout the recruitment and selection process.	
TL99	KPI049	Submission of the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) Audit Action Plan (AAP) to the APAC	Number of AGSA Audit Action Plans submitted to the APAC by 31 March	1	1	1	**1**	**1**	G		

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL100	KPI053	Submission of the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to the Council	Number of draft IDPs submitted to the Council by 31 March	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL107	KPI055	Submission of the revised Sewer Master Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Sewer Master Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	1	1	1	1	0	R	The completion of the Sewer Master Plan was delayed due to several inputs required as well as several vacancies within the relevant department. One of these critical vacancies is the Manager: Planning and Design, which is currently being filled.	The municipality has advertised its critical vacancies and is presently in the shortlisting phase for the positions of Manager: Planning and Design, Chief, Principal, and Engineering Technicians. It is anticipated that the municipality will fill these positions by 31 December 2025.
TL108	KPI060	Submission of the updated Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP) 2023 - 2028 to the Municipal Manager	Number of updated CITPs 2023 - 2028 submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 May	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL129	KPI042	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(iii))	Cost coverage as at 30 June annually [(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation)	3.66	2	2	2	3.02	B	(R555 564 984 - R44 933 699) / (R2 070 967 286.74 / 12) = 3.02 months	
TL130	KPI043	Achieve an average payment percentage of 96% by 30 June (Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	(Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	94.53%	96%	96%	96%	97.21%	G2	(R534 673 082 + R1 995 822 040 - R523 094 992 - R 67 310 512) / R1 995 822 040 x 100 = 97.21%	

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
TL131	KPI040	Actual expenditure of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MSA, Reg. S10(c))	Percentage of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	85.88%	90%	90%	**90%**	**89.29%**	O	(R468 338 320 / R524 512 559) x 100 = 89.29%	
TL132	KPI045	The percentage of the payroll budget spent on implementing the Municipal Workplace Skills Plan (NKPI Proxy- MSA, Reg. S10(f))	Percentage of the municipality's payroll budget actually spent on implementing its Workplace Skills Plan ((Total Actual Training Expenditure / Total Annual payroll Budget) x 100), measured by 30 June	0.97%	0.20%	0.20%	**0.20%**	**0.82%**	B	(R5 340 533.45 / R652 041 454.98) x 100 = 0.82%	
TL133	KPI046	Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(i))	Debt coverage ratio ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / (Debt service payments due within the year)) measured by 30 June	32.26%	15%	15%	**15%**	**36.22%**	B	(R2 754 225 048 - R224 153 143) / R69 853 219 = 36.22%	
TL134	KPI047	Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(ii))	Service debtors to revenue ratio - (Total outstanding service debtors / revenue received for services) measured by 30 June	30.55%	27%	27%	**27%**	**24.59%**	B	(R490 855 207.11 / R1 995 822 040) x 100 = 24.59%	
TL135	KPI054	Submission of the IDP / Budget / SDF time schedule (process plan) to the Council	Number of IDP / Budget / SDF time schedules (process plan) submitted to the Council by 31 August	1	1	1	**1**	**1**	G		
TL136	KPI051	Submission of the revised Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Backup Disaster Recovery Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised ICT Backup Disaster Recovery Plans submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	1	1	1	**1**	**1**	G		
TL137	KPI052	Submission of the revised Strategic ICT Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised Strategic ICT Plans submitted to the ICT	1	1	1	**1**	**1**	G		

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
			Steering Committee by 31 March								
TL138	KPI048	Submission of the revised Risk-Based Audit Plan (RBAP) to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)	Number of revised RBAPs submitted to the APAC by 30 June	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL139	KPI050	Submission of the revised Strategic Risk Register (SRR) to the Risk Management Committee	Number of revised SRRs submitted to the Risk Management Committee by 30 June	1	1	1	1	1	G		
TL140	KPI056	Submission of the revised Electrical Master Plan to the Council	Number of revised Electrical Master Plans submitted to the Council by 30 June	1	1	1	1	0	R	The Electrical Master Plan was revised and approved in the 2023/24 financial year and requires revisions every five years. The indicator was incorrectly incorporated into the 2024/25 financial year.	Enhanced supervision of the key performance indicator (KPI) and target-setting procedure will be implemented during the annual adjustment process.
TL144	KPI057	Submission of a draft Smart City Framework to the Municipal Manager	Number of draft Smart City Frameworks submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	New KPI	1	1	1	0	R	The target could not be achieved due to the resignation of the Director: Corporate Services in May 2025.	The Director: Corporate Services position was advertised, and it is expected that an appointment will be made by 30 September 2025. Consequently, the draft Smart City Framework key performance indicator will be integrated into the performance agreement of the

SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE										
Ref	IDP Ref	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Past Year Performance	Original Annual Target	Revised Annual Target	Overall Performance 01 July 2024 to 30 June 2025			Performance comments / Reason(s) for deviation from the target (under or over-performance)	Improvement Plan(s) to correct deviation from target (underperformance)
							Target	Actual	R		
											new Director: Corporate Services and submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June 2026.

Summary of Results: SFA 5 - Good Governance and Compliance

N/A	KPIs with no targets or actuals in the selected period	0
R	KPI Not Met	2
O	KPI Almost Met	1
G	KPI Met	10
G2	KPI Well Met	1
B	KPI Extremely Well Met	5
Total KPIs		**19**

GERALDINE METTLER
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Date: 2/12/25

ANNEXURE C: AUDIT AND PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNICIPALITY • UMASIPALA • MUNISIPALITEIT

1. Report of the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)

This report of the APAC of Stellenbosch Municipality (SBM) is in respect of the 2024/2025 financial year. The APAC has complied with its responsibilities in terms of Section 166 of the MFMA and applicable National Treasury Regulations. The Committee has also regulated its affairs and discharged its responsibilities concordant to the approved Charter. The Committee's operation is guided by the MFMA, the King IV report on Corporate Governance and Global Internal Audit Standards.

2. Membership and Attendance

2.1. The APAC composed of four (4) independent members not in the employ of the Municipality appointed by Council. The Committee met four times during 2024/25 financial year.

2.2. The list of Committee members, their qualifications, and a record of their attendance of meetings is as follows:

Member Details	Qualifications	Capacity	Date Appointed	Number of Meetings Attended
Mr. LC Nene	• Master of International Business • B Com Accounting • Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Corp Gov) • Certification in Control Self-Assessment, Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa (IIASA) • General Internal Auditor – GIA (SA) IIA SA • Certification in Risk Management Assurance, IIA SA • Fellow of the Institute of Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa , FIIA (SA)	Chairperson	01 June 2022	4
Dr. L Mortimer	• National Diploma in Public Health • Diploma in Local Government Administration • Diploma in Personnel Management • Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management • MBA • Doctorate in Administration	Member	01 May 2024	4
Ms. R Gani	• Bachelor of Commerce	Member	27 September 2023	4

Member Details	Qualifications	Capacity	Date Appointed	Number of Meetings Attended
	(BComm Accounting Science) • Bachelor of Commerce (Hon Accounting Science) • Chartered Accountant South Africa, CA (SA) • Certified Director, Institute of Directors South Africa (IoDSA)			
Ms. R Strydom	• Bachelor of Commerce (BCom Management Accounting) • Bachelor of Commence (Hon Financial Accounting)	Member	27 September 2023	1*
Mr. M Burton	• Bachelor of Accounting Science • Honours Bachelor of Accounting Science • Financing and Valuing Commercial Property (60 hours – 93% Average for completed assignments) • CA (SA)	Member	01 March 2025	2**

* *Ms. R Strydom resigned on 28 November 2024 thus she only attended one meeting.*

** *Mr. M. Burton was appointed on 01 March 2025 thus he attended two meetings.*

2.3. The Municipal Manager (MM), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Directors, Chief Audit Executive (CAE), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) Chairperson, and Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) are permanent invitees to the Committee meetings.

3. Execution of Functions

The APAC has executed its duties and responsibilities during the financial year in accordance with its terms of reference as they relate to the Council's accounting, external and internal auditing processes, internal control, governance, predetermined objectives and performance monitoring, compliance with laws and regulations, risk management, combined assurance and information technology governance and financial reporting practices.

During the year under review, the Committee, amongst other matters,

3.1. In respect of the Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) [External Auditors and the External Audit]

3.1.1. Approved the AGSA terms of engagement and strategy, the audit plan and budgeted audit fees payable.

3.1.2. The Committee advised all the role players in Combined Assurance to work together to ensure that the audit fees are reduced going.

3.1.3. Considered the audit outcome of the Municipality extensively and communicated the APAC's satisfaction and congratulated the MM and Management on the Clean Audit Outcome for the sixth consecutive time.

3.1.4. Based on the audit outcome, recommendations were made by the APAC on the other

important matters as well as control deficiencies identified in the Auditor-Generals' management report.

3.1.5. Management has been requested by the APAC to improve business processes impacting the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) compilation and reconciliations of transactions, to avoid repeat findings relating to misstatements on the AFS.

3.1.6. Management is urged to strengthen controls to adequately monitor non-compliance with laws and regulations on a timely basis.

3.1.7. The supervision and review process needs to be interrogated to prevent, detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis and the controls designed to monitor compliance with regulations that are not always able to prevent or report the instances of non-compliance in a timely manner to allow for corrective action.

3.1.8. The quality of submitted financial statements can still be improved; thus, management is encouraged to timely develop action plans with detailed root causes to allow for improvement in the next reporting cycle.

3.1.9. Recommended that management should continue with preparation of the Interim Financial Statements to ensure we mitigate material misstatements on AFS.

3.2. In respect of the Annual Financial Statements (AFS)

3.2.1. Confirmed the going concern as the basis of preparation of the AFS.

3.2.2. Examined, reviewed and interrogated the AFS, performance report as well as financial information disclosed to the public prior to submission and approval by Council.

3.2.3. Reviewed reports on the adequacy of the portfolio and specific impairments and impairment of other assets.

3.2.4. Ensured that the AFS fairly represented the financial position of the Stellenbosch Municipality as at the end of the financial year in accordance with South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and in the manner required by the MFMA and DORA.

3.2.5. Considered the appropriateness of accounting treatments, significant unusual transactions and management accounting judgements.

3.2.6. Considered the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by Management and changes thereto.

3.2.7. Reviewed any significant legal and tax matters that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

3.2.8. Noted that there were no material reports or complaints received concerning accounting practices, internal financial controls, content of AFS, internal controls and related matters.

3.3. In respect of Internal Control and Internal Audit

3.3.1 Reviewed and approved the internal audit mandate, annual and three-year rolling audit plans and evaluated the independence, effectiveness and performance of the Internal Audit Function (IAF) and compliance with its mandate.

3.3.2 Considered reports of the IAF on Council's system of internal control, including internal financial controls and maintenance of effective internal control systems.

3.3.3 Reviewed significant issues raised by the IAF and the adequacy of corrective action in response to such findings.

3.3.4 Reviewed significant differences of opinion between the IAF and Management and noted that there was no material issues of difference raised, and all matters were addressed and resolved.

3.3.5 Assessed the adequacy of the performance of the IAF and found it to be effective in providing assurance.

3.3.6 Reviewed and monitored the quality assurance and improvement plan submitted by IAF as required by the Global Internal Audit Standards.

3.3.7 Assessed the adequacy and sufficiency of available internal audit resources and found these to be limited, as more resources would be required to evaluate the control weaknesses and high-risk areas identified in both the corporate strategic risk, external audit and the audit universe. The IAF operated without the permanent CAE for the six (6) months period during the financial year. However, this did not have material impact on the operations of IAF, as the Internal Audit Plan was successfully completed except for one project that was deferred to the following financial year.

3.3.8 Through the Chairperson, the Committee met separately over the course of the year with the CAE and the MM.

3.3.9 Based on the above, the Committee's opinion at the date of this report is that there were some breakdowns in internal control, including internal financial controls, for the year under review in the following areas (it is noted that management are in the process of addressing these concerns):

3.3.9.1. Pre-determined objectives.

3.3.9.2. Pre-review of Municipal Manager and Directors performance evaluations (2023/ 2024: annual assessments).

3.3.9.3. Traffic Services and Administration.

3.3.9.4. Municipal Staff Regulations.

3.3.9.5. Follow-up on implementation of the AGSA audit action plan.

3.3.9.6. Risk Management.

3.3.9.7. Follow-up on Internal Audit Reports:

a) Disaster and Climate Change Readiness Assessment.

b) Housing Administration.

3.4. In respect of Legal and Compliance with Laws and Regulations

3.4.1. Reviewed with management matters that could have a material impact on Council.

3.4.2. Monitored compliance with the MFMA and other key legislation applicable to the Municipality, requirements of National and Provincial Treasury, Council's policies, and all other applicable legislation and codes of good governance.

3.4.3. Reviewed reports from the IAF and AGSA detailing the extent of compliance.

3.5. In respect of Risk Management, Combined Assurance and Information Technology

3.5.1. During the period under review, Management presented Strategic and Operational Risk profiles for the Municipality to the Committee which:

a) Considered and reviewed reports from Management on risk management, including fraud risks and information technology risks as they pertain to financial reporting and the going concern assessment.

b) In respect of the coordination of assurance activities, the Committee reviewed the plans and work outcomes of the external and internal auditors and concluded that these were adequate to address all significant financial, operational and compliance risks facing the Municipality.

c) Noted the progress made in terms of Combined Assurance and the co-ordination between assurance providers to mitigate the top ten (10) strategic risks facing the Municipality as well as the emerging risks.

d) Considered the Quarterly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) reports.

3.6. In respect of Pre-Determined Objectives (PDO's)

3.6.1. The Committee considered the:

a) The quality of submitted performance information in the Management report is indicated as satisfactory. There was no material findings reported on performance information by the IAF and AGSA, respectively.

b) IAF has also provided the APAC with reports on performance on a quarterly basis and no critical findings have been raised.

3.7. In respect of the Finance Function

3.7.1. The Committed considered the existing expertise, resources and experience of the organisation-wide finance functional capacity and has noted that the improvement year on year on the quality of the AFS submitted to the Committee and the AGSA.

3.7.2. The CFO should continue to ensure appropriate measures are in place for the accurate and timeous submission of information to the Office of the AGSA.

3.8. Independence of the External Auditors

The Committee is satisfied that the AGSA were independent of the Council. This conclusion was arrived at, inter alia, after considering the following factors:

a) The presentations made by the AGSA to the APAC.

b) The Auditors' independence was not impaired by any consultancy, advisory or other work undertaken by the auditors.

3.9. General

3.9.1. The APAC has monitored quarterly the Municipality's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year and are satisfied that the matters have been adequately addressed and resolved except for one finding addressed in 2025/26 financial year. Of all the matters raised in the 2024/2025 audit outcome, there were no repeat findings.

3.9.2. The APAC concurs and accepts the conclusions of the AGSA on the AFS and Annual Performance Report (APR) and is of the opinion that the Audited AFS and APR be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

Stellenbosch Municipality has increasingly been stable in the areas of second and third levels of assurance and governance over a three-year period. There has also been stability in the leadership over the past five financial years. The areas for concern, and where attention is required are highlighted above. The APAC has made recommendations in these areas which management have committed to.

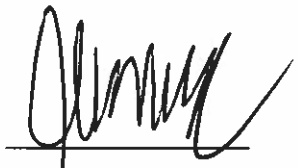
4. Conclusion

On behalf of the APAC, I am extremely indebted to the members of the Committee for their dedication and high levels of professionalism and diligence in their duties, as well as their

flexibility in accommodating last-minute calls to duty. To the members that served their term and to one member that resigned, I am grateful for the time and dedication you have offered to the strengthening of Stellenbosch Municipality Governance. We are fortunate to have the diversity of skills and expertise available to the Municipality. It would be amiss not to convey on behalf of the Committee our appreciation to the Executive Mayor, the entire Council and its Committees for the leadership, support and oversight they have provided during the year.

Finally, the APAC would like to express its appreciation to Management of the Municipality led by the MM, the IAF, Risk Management and the AGSA for the support and co-operation extended during the financial year and for providing the relevant information to enable the APAC to compile this report. This past year was again challenging; however, Stellenbosch Municipality should be proud of its elected and appointed leaders for taking control and driving an agenda of sustainability and service delivery and improving its audit results in the process, during a time of great fluidity.

On behalf of the APAC.



Mr. Linda C. Nene FIIA (SA), CPrac (SA), CCSA, CRMA

Chairperson of the APAC

December 2025

ANNEXURE D: REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA 2024/25

Report of the auditor-general to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament and the council on the Stellenbosch Municipality

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of Stellenbosch Municipality set out on pages 7 to 144, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, the cash flow statement and comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Stellenbosch Municipality as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024 (Dora).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

4. I am independent of the municipality in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.

5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matters

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Restatement of corresponding figures

7. As disclosed in note 61 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2024 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2025.

Material impairments

8. As disclosed in note 5 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions for consumer receivables of R263,2 million (2023-24: R268,7 million) and other receivables from exchange transactions for property rental debtors of R32,4 million (2023-24: R32,4 million).

9. As disclosed in note 6 to the financial statements, the municipality provided for the impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions of R246,7 million (2023-24: R217,9 million).

Other matter

10. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Unaudited disclosure notes

11. In terms of section 125(2)(e) of the MFMA, the particulars of non-compliance with the MFMA should be disclosed in the financial statements. This disclosure requirement did not form part of the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on it.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

12. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the standards of GRAP and the requirements of the MFMA and the Dora and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

13. In preparing the financial statements the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the municipality's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the municipality or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

14. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

15. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 6, forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

16. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.

17. I selected the following strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 30 June 2025 for auditing. I selected a strategic focus area that measures the municipality's performance on its primary mandated functions and that is of significant national, community or public interest.

Strategic focus area	Page numbers	Purpose
SFA4 - dignified living	16 to 19	To provide basic services to all citizens in the greater Stellenbosch area to ensure that everyone has access to a dignified life and sustainable human settlements and to develop and implement social infrastructure.

18. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected strategic focus area against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the municipality's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

19. I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the municipality's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the municipality's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
- the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the measures taken to improve performance.

20. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

21. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected strategic focus area.

Other matter

22. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

23. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides measures taken to improve performance.

24. The table that follows provides information on the achievement of planned targets and lists the key service delivery indicators that were not achieved as reported in the annual performance report. The measures taken to improve performance are included in the annual performance report on pages 16 to19.

Strategic focus area 4: Dignified living

Targets achieved: 83% Budget spent: 100%		
Key service delivery indicator not achieved	**Planned target**	**Reported achievement**
Limit unaccounted water to less than 25%	<25%	31,20%
Water quality measured quarterly in terms of the SANS 241 physical and micro parameters	95%	93,57%

Report on compliance with legislation

25. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the municipality's compliance with legislation.

26. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

27. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the municipality, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

28. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Other information in the annual report

29. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.

30. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

31. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected strategic focus area presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

32. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report on that fact.

33. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

34. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

35. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Auditor – General

Cape Town

28 November 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected strategic focus area and on the municipality's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the municipality's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the municipality to cease operating as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003	Sections 1, 11(1), 13(2), 14(1), 14(2)(a), 14(2)(b), 15, 24(2)(c)(iv), 28(1), 29(1), 29(2)(b), 32(2), 32(2)(a), 32(2)(a)(i), 32(2)(a)(ii) Sections 32(2)(b), 32(6)(a), 32(7), 33(1)(c)(ii), 53(1)(c)(ii), 53(1)(c)(iii)(bb), 54(1)(c), 62(1)(d), 63(2)(a), 63(2)(c), 64(2)(b), 64(2)(c), 64(2)(e), 64(2)(f), 64(2)(g), 65(2)(a), 65(2)(b), 65(2)(e), 72(1)(a)(ii), 112(1)(j), 116(2)(b), 116(2)(c)(ii), 117, 122(1), 122(2), 126(1)(a), 126(1)(b), 127(2), 127(5)(a)(i), 127(5)(a)(ii), 129(1), 129(3), 133(1)(a), 133(1)(c)(i), 133(1)(c)(ii), 165(1), 165(2)(a), 165(2)(b)(ii), 165(2)(b)(iv), 165(2)(b)(v), 165(2)(b)(vii), 166(2)(b), 166(2)(a)(iv), 166(5), 170, 171(4)(a), 171(4)(b)
MFMA: Municipal budget and reporting regulations, 2009	Regulations 71(1)(a), 71(1)(a)(b), 71(2)(a), 71(2)(b), 71(2)(d), 72(a), 72(b), 72(c)
MFMA: Municipal Investment Regulations, 2005	Regulations 3(1)(a), 3(3), 6, 7, 12(2), 12(3)
MFMA: Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings, 2014	Regulations 5(4), 6(8)(a), 6(8)(b), 10(1)
MFMA: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2017	Regulations 5, 12(1)(c), 12(3), 13(b), 13(c), 16(a), 17(1)(a), 17(1)(b), 17(1)(c), 19(a), 21(b), 22(1)(b)(i), 22(2), 27(2)(a), 27(2)(e), 28(1)(a)(i), 29(1)(a), 29(1)(b), 29(5)(a)(ii), 29(5)(b)(i), 32, 36(1), 36(1)(a), 38(1)(c), 38(1)(d)(ii), 38(1)(e), 38(1)(g)(i), 38(1)(g)(ii), 38(1)(g)(iii), 43, 44, 46(2)(e), 46(2)(f)
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulations 17, 25(7A)
Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024	Sections 11(6)(b), 12(5), 16(1); 16(3)
Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004	Section 3(1)
Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000	Sections 25(1), 26(a), 26(c), 26(h), 26(i), 29(1)(b)(ii), 34(a), 34(b), 38(a), 41(1)(a), 41(1)(b), 41(1)(c)(ii), 42, 43(2), 45(a), 54A(1)(a), 56(1)(a), 57(2)(a), 57(4B), 57(6)(a), 57A, 66(1)(a), 66(1)(b), 67(1)(d), 74(1), 96(b)
MSA: Disciplinary Regulations for Senior Managers, 2011	Regulations 5(2), 5(3), 5(6), 8(4)
MSA: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001	Regulations 2(1)(e), 2(3)(a), 3(3), 3(4)(b), 7(1), 8, 9(1)(a), 10(a), 12(1), 14(1)(b)(iii), 14(1)(c)(ii), 14(4)(a)(i), 14(4)(a)(iii), 15(1)(a)(i), 15(1)(a)(ii)
MSA: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006	Regulations 2(3)(a), 4(4)(b), 8(1), 8(2), 8(3), 26(5), 27(4)(a)(i)
MSA: Regulations on Appointment and Conditions of Employment of Senior Managers, 2014	Regulations 17(2), 36(1)(a)

Legislation	Sections or regulations
MSA: Municipal Staff Regulations, 2021	Regulations 7(1), 19, 31, 35(1)
MSA: Municipal Systems Regulations, 2001	Regulation 43
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Sections 2(1)(a), 2(1)(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulations 4(1), 4(2), 5(1), 5(3), 5(6), 5(7), 6(1), 6(2), 6(3), 6(6), 6(8), 7(1), 7(2), 7(3), 7(6), 7(8), 8(2), 8(5), 9(1), 10(1), 10(2),11(1), 11(2)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulations: 4(1), 4(2), 4(3), 4(4), 5(1), 5(2), 5(3), 5(4)

ANNEXURE B

STELLENBOSCH
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MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

DRAFT MPAC MEETING SCHEDULE TO REVIEW THE DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

Date:	4, 5, 11, 23 February and 04 March 2026
Time:	09:00
Venue:	To be confirmed

Objectives

1. To discuss and evaluate the content of the Draft Annual Report 2024/25; and
2. To ensure a credible annual and oversight report is recommended to the Council for consideration and approval.

Date	Time	Activity	Responsible Officials
04 February 2026	09:00 – 10:00	Orientation	To be confirmed
	10:00 – 13:00	Review of Chapters 1 and 2	MPAC and Municipal Manager
05 February 2026	10:00 – 13:00	Review of Chapters 3 and 4	MPAC and Municipal Manager
06 February 2026	09:00 – 13:00	Review of chapters 5 and 6	MPAC and Municipal Manager
17 February 2026	**10:00 - 11:00**	**Public Hearing**	**MPAC / Public / Council**
	11:15 – 15:00	**Site Visit**	**MPAC**
23 February 2026	09:00 – 09:30	Feedback discussion on Chapters	**MPAC** **Municipal Manager** **Directorate: Corporate Services** Director: Corporate Services and Snr Managers
	09:30 – 10:30		
	10:30 – 11:30		**MPAC** **Municipal Manager** **Directorate: Financial Services** CFO and Snr Managers
	11:30 – 12:30		**MPAC** **Municipal Manager** **Directorate: Infrastructure Services** Director: Infrastructure Services and Snr Managers
	12:30 – 13:30		**MPAC** **Municipal Manager** **Directorate: Planning and Economic Development** Director: Planning and Economic Development and Snr Managers
	13:30 – 14:30		**MPAC** **Municipal Manager** **Directorate: Community and Protection Services** Director: Community and Protection Services and Snr Managers
04 March 2026	10:00 -11:00	Signing off on Oversight Report 2024/25	MPAC and the Municipal Manager

.....
Cllr W Pietersen
MPAC Chairperson

.....
G METTLER
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

6.2	REVISED TOP LAYER SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2025/26

Collaborator No: **799773**
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **21 January 2026**

1. SUBJECT: REVISED TOP LAYER SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2025/26

2. PURPOSE

To obtain the Council's approval for the revisions made to the Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) 2025/26.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The TL SDBIP 2025/26 was approved by the Executive Mayor on 20 June 2025. It is common practice for a municipality, as provided for in the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA), to review its performance indicators and targets after approving the adjustments budget.

A strikethrough and an underline, respectively, indicate all necessary changes that need deletion or amendment (for ease of reference). It should be noted that the TL SDBIP 2025/26 is the in-year plan of the municipality, and amendments made to the TL SDBIP 2025/26 must be read in conjunction with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Therefore, changes made in the Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 are considered to be made in the IDP as well.

The reasons for the amendments to the following KPIs are as follows:

a) KPI002: The target date of the deliverable was revised from 31 May to 30 June. The target date was revised in line with available resources to realistically achieve the planned target.

b) KPI003: The targets were adjusted upwards in quarters 1 and 2 due to an overachievement in quarters 1 and 2. The overall target will remain at 1 100, as this is in line with the planned projects and available budgets.

c) KPI005: The target for quarter 1 was adjusted upwards to accommodate the overachievement of the target. The target must be realistic, and any dramatic changes in actual results should be considered when revising the target.

d) KPI009: The indicator wording was revised to indicate the specific deliverable.

e) KPI028: The target was revised in line with available resources to realistically achieve the planned target. The construction of the waterborne toilet facilities is scheduled to commence in May 2026.

f) KPI045: The word "actual" was removed as it is part of the KPI wording.

g) KPI050: The indicator wording was revised to be in line with the correct committee's name.

h) KPI056: The KPI has been removed as it was achieved in the previous year. The Electrical Master Plan is revised once every five years.

Any detected spelling, grammatical, and / or alignment errors in the document were also corrected where needed.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) that the Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 be approved;

(b) that the Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 be published on the Municipal Website; and

(c) that the Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 be submitted to:
   i. Internal Audit Unit (for notification);
   ii. Department of Local Government: Western Cape;
   iii. Provincial Treasury: Western Cape;
   iv. Auditor General of South Africa; and
   v. National Treasury.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Background

In terms of the MFMA, the mayor must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality's TL SDBIP is approved within 28 days after the municipal budget is approved.

The Draft Top Layer SDBIP 2025/26 was made public for public participation in April 2024 as part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Budget consultative process.

The municipal manager, CFO, and Directors as well as all the managers, participated in the setting of key performance indicators (KPIs) and targets.

The TL SDBIP 2025/26 was approved by the Executive Mayor on 20 June 2025, after the approval of the IDP and Budget in May 2025. The Council should note that the provisions of the MFMA allow the Executive Mayor to approve the TL SDBIP within 28 days after the approval of the Budget.

6.2 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications beyond those that were approved in the 2025/26 MTRF Budget and Adjustments Budget.

6.3 Legal Implications

In terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA), section 54(1)(c) "*On receipt of a statement or report submitted by the accounting officer of the municipality in terms of section 71 or 72 the mayor must- the mayor must, consider and, if necessary, make any revisions to the service delivery and budget implementation plan, provided that revisions to the service delivery*

targets and performance indicators in the plan may only be made with the approval of the council following approval of an adjustments budget."

6.4 Staff Implications

This report has no staff implications for the municipality.

6.5 Risk Implication

None.

6.6 Previous Council Decisions

None.

6.7 Comments from Senior Management

6.7.1 Director: Community and Protection Services
Supported.

6.7.2 Chief Financial Officer
Supported.

6.7.3 Director: Infrastructure Services
Supported.

6.7.4 Director: Corporate Services
Supported.

6.7.5 Director: Planning and Economic Development
Supported.

6.7.6 Comments from the Municipal Manager
Supported.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Revised Top Layer Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan 2025/26

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Geraldine Mettler
POSITION	Municipal Manager
DIRECTORATE	Office of the Municipal Manager
CONTACT NUMBERS	021 – 808 8025
E-MAIL ADDRESS	municipal.manager@stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	13 January 2026

ANNEXURE A

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REVISED TOP LAYER SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2025/26

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1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S QUALITY CERTIFICATE

I, Geraldine Mettler, the Municipal Manager of the Stellenbosch Municipality, hereby submit the Revised Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) for the 2025/26 financial year for consideration by the Executive Mayor. This Revised TL SDBIP 2025/26 has been prepared in terms of the stipulated requirements as documented in the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) and regulations made under this Act.

_____

GERALDINE METTLER
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Date: _____

2. EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

I, Jeremy Fasser, in my capacity as the Executive Mayor of the Stellenbosch Municipality, hereby submit the Revised Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) for the 2025/26 financial year to the Council for consideration and approval, as required in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) and the regulations made under this Act.

_____

CLLR JEREMY FASSER
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

Date: _____

3. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW – ONE YEAR

The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) requires that municipalities prepare a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) as a strategic financial management tool to ensure that budgetary decisions that are adopted by municipalities for the financial year are aligned with their strategic planning tool, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The SDBIP is a contract between the Council, the administration and the community. It gives effect to the IDP and the budget of the municipality.

The municipal budget shall give effect to the Strategic Focus Areas (SFAs) as contained in the IDP. The Top Layer (TL) Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) shall contain details on the execution of the budget and information on programmes and projects. Quarterly, half-yearly, and annual performance reports must also be submitted to the Council as a means to monitor the implementation of the predetermined objectives as contained in the IDP.

The SDBIP is a one–year detailed implementation plan which gives effect to the IDP and the Budget of the Municipality. It is a contract between the administration, Council and community expressing the goals and objectives set by Council as quantifiable outcomes that can be implemented by the administration over the next twelve months. This provides the basis for measuring the performance in service delivery against end-of-year targets and implementing the budget.
Indicators developed for the Stellenbosch Municipality address the SFAs of the municipality. The municipality utilises the one-year TL SDBIP to ensure that it delivers on its service delivery mandate by indicating clear indicators and targets. These indicators also form the basis of the performance plans of the Municipal Manager, CFO, and Directors, hence, the Municipal Manager and Directors are being evaluated on the approved TL SDBIP indicators.

The **five** necessary components are:

1. Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each month;
2. Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote;
3. Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators;
4. Ward information for expenditure and service delivery; and
5. Detailed capital works plan broken down by ward over three years.

4. REVISED TOP LAYER SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) 2025/26: PER STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA (SFA)

4.1 SFA 1 - VALLEY OF POSSIBILITY

SFA 1 – Valley of Possibility													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI002	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Economic Development Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Economic Development Strategies submitted to the MayCo by 30 June ~~31 May~~	Programme	All	1 per annum	New KPI	1 revised Economic Development Strategy submitted to the MayCo by 30 June ~~31 May~~	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI003	Planning and Economic Development	The number of jobs created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(d))	Number of job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects by 30 June	Programme	ALL	1 100 per annum	1 449	1 100 job opportunities created through the municipality's local economic development initiatives, including capital projects by 30 June	664 ~~330~~ (664)	800 ~~660~~ (800)	950 ~~990~~ (950)	1 100 (1 100)	Output
KPI004	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of Land-use applications to the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Percentage of Land-use applications submitted to the MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	Programme	ALL	80% per annum	90.90%	80% of land-use applications submitted to the MPT within 120 days from the conclusion of the administrative processing of the application	80%	80%	80%	80%	Output
KPI005	Planning and Economic Development	Provide training opportunities to entrepreneurs and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs)	Number of quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs	Programme	All	21 4 per annum	22	21 ~~4~~-quarterly training opportunities provided to entrepreneurs and SMMEs	18 ~~1~~ (18)	1 (19)	1 (20)	1 (21)	Output
KPI007	Planning and Economic Development	Submission of the revised Housing Pipeline (document) to the MayCo	Number of revised Housing Pipelines (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	Programme	ALL	1 per annum	1	1 revised Housing Pipeline (document) submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output

4.2 SFA 2 - GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE VALLEY

SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI009	Infrastructure Services	Upgrading of the telemetry SCADA at the Franschhoek intake substation ~~Construction of a new intake substation in the Dwarsriver Valley~~	Number of telemetry SCADAs upgraded at the Franschhoek intake substation by 30 June ~~Number of new intake substations constructed in the Dwarsriver Valley by 30 June~~	Project	All	1 per annum	New KPI	1 ~~new~~ telemetry SCADA upgraded at the Franschhoek intake substation by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI014	Planning and Economic Development	Process building plan applications of <500sqm within 30 days after the date of receipt	Percentage of building plan applications of <500sqm processed within 30 days after the date of receipt	Programme	All	70% per annum	62.92%	75% of building plan applications of <500sqm processed within 30 days after the date of receipt	75%	75%	75%	75%	Outcome
KPI016	Infrastructure Services	Reduce organic waste	Percentage of organic waste reduced by 30 June	Programme	All	20% per annum	19.88%	20% of organic waste reduced by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	20%	Output
KPI019	Infrastructure Services	Conduct an external audit of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities	Number of external audits of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities conducted by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 external audit of the Stellenbosch Municipal Waste Disposal Facilities conducted by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI021	Infrastructure Services	Implementation of identified waste minimisation projects	Number of identified waste minimisation projects implemented by 30 June	Programme	All	2 per annum	2	2 identified waste minimisation projects implemented by 30 June	n/a	n/a	1 (1)	1 (2)	Output

SFA 2 – Green and Sustainable Valley													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI022	Infrastructure Services	Wastewater quality measured ito the Department of Water and Sanitation's License Conditions for physical and micro parameters	Percentage of wastewater quality compliance as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	Programme	All	70% per annum	48.65%	70% of wastewater quality compliance as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	70%	70%	70%	70%	Outcome

4.3 SFA 3 - SAFE VALLEY

SFA 3 – Safe Valley													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI024	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Disaster Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Disaster Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Disaster Management Plan submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output
KPI025	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Safety and Security Strategy to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Safety and Security Strategies submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 April	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Safety and Security Strategy submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 April	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI026	Community and Protection Services	Submission of the revised Traffic Management Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Traffic Management Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Traffic Management Plan submitted to the Municipal Manager by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output

4.4 SFA 4 - DIGNIFIED LIVING

SFA 4 – Dignified Living													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI028	Infrastructure Services	Provision of waterborne toilet facilities in informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements	Number of waterborne toilet facilities provided in Informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	Programme	All	20 ~~30~~ per annum	20	20 ~~30~~ waterborne toilet facilities provided in Informal settlements as identified by the Department: Integrated Human Settlements by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	20 ~~30~~	Output
KPI029	Infrastructure Services	Limit unaccounted electricity to less than 9% annually {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased and / or Generated - Number of Electricity Units Sold (incl. Free basic electricity)) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased and/or Generated) x 100}	Percentage of average electricity losses, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	<9% per annum	5.65%	<9% of average electricity losses, measured by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	<9%	Outcome
KPI030	Infrastructure Services	Water quality measured quarterly ito the SANS 241 physical and micro parameters	Percentage of water quality level as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	Programme	All	90% per annum	95.26	90% of water quality level as per the analysis certificate, measured quarterly	90%	90%	90%	90%	Outcome
KPI031	Infrastructure Services	Limit unaccounted water to less than 25%	Percentage of average unaccounted water, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	<25% per annum	31.29%	<25% of average unaccounted water, measured by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	<25%	Outcome
KPI032	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100% per annum	100%	100% of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic water, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	Outcome

SFA 4 – Dignified Living													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI033	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100% per annum	100%	100% of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic electricity provided by the municipality, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	Outcome
KPI034	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100% per annum	100%	100% of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic refuse removal, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	Outcome
KPI035	Financial Services	Registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a), (b)	Percentage of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation, measured quarterly	Programme	All	100% per annum	100%	100% of registered indigent formal households with access to free basic sanitation, measured quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	Outcome
KPI036	Financial Services	Formal households with access to water (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to water, measured quarterly	Programme	All	27 000 per annum	27 310	27 000 formal households with access to water, measured quarterly	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	Outcome
KPI037	Financial Services	Formal households with access to electricity (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to electricity, measured quarterly	Programme	All	27 000 per annum	27 310	27 000 formal households with access to electricity, measured quarterly	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	Outcome
KPI038	Financial Services	Formal households with access to refuse removal (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to refuse removal, measured quarterly	Programme	All	27 000 per annum	27 310	27 000 formal households with access to refuse removal, measured quarterly	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	Outcome

SFA 4 – Dignified Living													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result (2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI039	Financial Services	Formal households with access to sanitation (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(a))	Number of formal households with access to sanitation, measured quarterly	Programme	All	27 000 per annum	27 310	27 000 formal households with access to sanitation, measured quarterly	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	27 000 (27 000)	Outcome

4.5 SFA 5 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE

SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI040	Financial Services	Actual expenditure of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality by 30 June (NKPI - MSA, Reg. S10(c))	Percentage of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	Programme	All	90% per annum	85.88%	90% of the approved Capital Budget for the municipality actually spent by 30 June	10%	30%	60%	90%	Input
KPI042	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(iii))	Cost coverage as at 30 June annually [(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation)	Programme	All	2 per annum	3.66	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2 (months)	Input
KPI043	Financial Services	Achieve an average payment percentage of 96% by 30 June (Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	(Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100	Programme	All	96% per annum	94.93%	96%	n/a	n/a	n/a	96%	Input
KPI044	Office of the Municipal Manager	Employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management	Percentage of employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management, measured by 30 June	Programme	All	50% per annum	66%	50% of employment equity appointments made within the financial year in the three highest levels of management, measured by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%	Output

SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI045	Corporate Services	The percentage of the payroll budget spent on implementing the Municipal Workplace Skills Plan (NKPI Proxy- MSA, Reg. S10(f))	Percentage of the municipality's payroll budget actually spent on implementing its Workplace Skills Plan (Total Actual Training Expenditure / Total Annual payroll Budget x 100), measured by 30 June	Programme	All	0.20% per annum	0.97%	0.20% of the municipality's payroll budget ~~actually~~ spent on implementing its Workplace Skills Plan (Total Actual Training Expenditure / Total Annual payroll Budget x 100), measured by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.20%	Input
KPI046	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(i))	Debt coverage ratio ((Total operating revenue - operating grants received) / (Debt service payments due within the year)) measured by 30 June	Programme	All	15% per annum	33.26%	15%	n/a	n/a	n/a	15%	Input
KPI047	Financial Services	Financial viability measured in terms of the outstanding service debtors (NKPI Proxy - MSA, Reg. S10(g)(ii))	Service debtors to revenue ratio – (Total outstanding service debtors / revenue received for services) measured by 30 June	Programme	All	27% per annum	30.55%	27%	n/a	n/a	n/a	27%	Input
KPI048	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Risk-Based Audit Plan (RBAP) to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee (APAC)	Number of revised RBAPs submitted to the APAC by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised RBAP submitted to the APAC by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI049	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) Audit Action Plan (AAP) to the APAC	Number of AGSA Audit Action Plans submitted to the APAC by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 AGSA Audit Action Plan submitted to the APAC by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output

SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
KPI050	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Strategic Risk Register (SRR) to the Ethics, Risk, and Fraud Management Committee ~~Risk Management Committee~~	Number of revised SRRs submitted to the Ethics, Risk, and Fraud Management Committee ~~Risk Management Committee~~ by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised SRR submitted to the Ethics, Risk, and Fraud Management Committee ~~Risk Management Committee~~ by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI051	Corporate Services	Submission of the revised Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Backup Disaster Recovery Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised ICT Backup Disaster Recovery Plans submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised ICT Backup Disaster Recovery Plan submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output
KPI052	Corporate Services	Submission of the revised Strategic ICT Plan to the ICT Steering Committee	Number of revised Strategic ICT Plans submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Strategic ICT Plan submitted to the ICT Steering Committee by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output
KPI053	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to the Council	Number of draft IDPs submitted to the Council by 31 March	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 draft IDP submitted to the Council by 31 March	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	Output
KPI054	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the IDP / Budget / SDF time schedule (process plan) to the Council	Number of IDP / Budget / SDF time schedules (process plan) submitted to the Council by 31 August	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 IDP / Budget / SDF time schedule (process plan) submitted to the Council by 31 August	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	Output
KPI055	Infrastructure Services	Submission of the revised Sewer Master Plan to the Municipal Manager	Number of revised Sewer Master Plans submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Sewer Master Plan submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output

SFA 5 – Good Governance and Compliance													
IDP Ref No	Directorate	Indicator (Activity / Project / Programme / Key Initiative)	Unit of Measurement	Indicator Type	Wards	5-year target	Baseline (Actual result 2023/24)	Annual Target 2025/26	TOP LAYER: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP 2025/26)				Delivery Indicator
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
~~KPI056~~	~~Infrastructure Services~~	~~Submission of the revised Electrical Master Plan to the Council~~	~~Number of revised Electrical Master Plans submitted to the Council by 30 June~~	~~Programme~~	~~All~~	~~1 per annum~~	~~1~~	~~1 revised Electrical Master Plans submitted to the Council by 30 June~~	~~n/a~~	~~n/a~~	~~n/a~~	~~1~~	~~Output~~
KPI059	Office of the Municipal Manager	Submission of the revised Communication Policy to the MayCo	Number of revised Communication Policies submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 revised Communication Policy submitted to the MayCo by 31 May	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output
KPI060	Infrastructure Services	Submission of the updated Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP) 2023 - 2028 to the Municipal Manager	Number of updated CITPs 2023 - 2028 submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	Programme	All	1 per annum	1	1 updated CITP 2023 - 2028 submitted to the Municipal Manager by 30 June	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	Output

Annexure A:
Revenue by source projections for the 2025/26 financial year

Annexure B:
Expenditure by type projections for the 2025/26 financial year

Annexure C:
Projections for the 2025/26 Financial Year

Annexure D:
Capital Budget 2025/26

6.3	**MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUTORY REPORTING: DEVIATIONS FOR 16 NOVEMBER 2025 TO 12 JANUARY 2026**

Collaborator No:
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **21 January 2026**

1. SUBJECT: MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATUTORY REPORTING: DEVIATIONS FOR 16 NOVEMBER 2025 TO 12 JANUARY 2026

2. PURPOSE

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

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

For noting.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regulation 36(2) of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations and Section 36 of the Supply Chain Management Policy (2025/2026) stipulate that SCM deviations be reported to the Council. In compliance thereto, this report presents to the Council the SCM deviations that occurred during 16 November 2025 to 12 January 2026.

5. RECOMMENDATION

that Council notes with the deviations approved for the month of 16 November 2025 to 12 January 2026.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1. Background/Legislative Framework

The regulation applicable is as follows:

GNR.868 of 30 May 2005: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations

Deviation from and ratification of minor breaches of, procurement processes

36. (1) A supply chain management policy may **allow the accounting officer**.
(*a*) To **dispense with the official procurement processes** established by the policy and to procure any required goods or services through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only
(i) in an emergency.
(ii) if such goods or services are produced or available from a single provider only.
(iii) for the acquisition of special works of art or historical objects where specifications are difficult to compile.
(iv) acquisition of animals for zoos; or

(v) in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes; and
(*b*) to ratify any minor breaches of the procurement processes by an official or committee acting in terms of delegated powers or duties which are purely of a technical nature.

(2) The accounting officer must record the reasons for any deviations in terms of sub regulation (1) (*a*) and (*b*) and **report them to the next meeting of the council**, or board of directors in the case of a municipal entity and include as a note to the annual financial statements.

6.2. Discussion

Reporting the deviations as approved by the Accounting Officer for 16 November 2025 to 12 January 2026:

The following deviations were approved as indicated below:

DEVIATION NUMBER	CONTRACT DATE	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT DESCRIPTION	REASON	SUBSTANTIATION WHY SCM PROCESS COULD NOT BE FOLLOWED	TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE R
DSM 09/26	2025/12/22	Neil Lyners and Associates (PTY) LTD	Bien Donne: Neil Lyners & Associated Appointment beyond the three-year period (July 2025 - June 2027)	Exceptional case and it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes	On the 3rd of February 2023 the accounting officer approved a memo for additional costs and extending the appointment period beyond the three-year period to five years, on condition that the user department compiles a deviation for the fourth and fifth outer years. It is impractical or impossible to complete a project of this nature within a three-year period due to the nature of the project. The scope being the design, procure, construction and commissioning of a 66/11kV substation and 3 km of 66kV overhead line to feed the substation from an Eskom point of supply Safariland 66/11kV substation. The amount includes Eskom quotation fees, the acquisition of land and registration of servitude costs.	Professional Fees R 10 390 475,83 Eskom Quote R 4 680 500 (Incl VAT) **Total** R15 070 975,83 (Incl VAT)

DSM 10/26	2025/12/24	ACTOM Power Transformers	Jan Marais SS Transformer upgrades: Extension of Transformer Storage & Associated Costs (January 2026 - June 2026)	Exceptional case and it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes	Various performance matters were encountered with consultants and contractors which resulted in the storage of the transformers at ACTOM. The transformers are currently stored at ACTOM. A tender was advertised and subsequently cancelled and a new tender for the installation is currently in process. It is anticipated that the installation will be in June 2026 and therefore the transformers must be stored for an additional 6 months.	R173 880,00 (Incl VAT)
DSM 11/26	2026/01/06	Levendal Attorneys	Procurement-Legal Service-Solidarity obo Paul Joubert, Adriaan Kurtz and James Beukes / Stellenbosch Municipality	Exceptional case and it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes	Levendal Attorneys was appointed to defend the constructive dismissal dispute instituted by Adriaan Kurtz and the arbitration hearing set down between AA Kurtz and Stellenbosch Municipality. Levendal Attorneys was also appointed to review both decisions of Commissioner Melwyn Nash in his interim award of 8 May 2024 including the institution of interdict proceedings; to stay arbitration proceedings should Commissioner Nash find against the Municipality. Levendal Attorneys is only appointed on the legal panel for conveyancing and none of the other categories The allegations of constructive dismissal of Adriaan Kurtz as well as he and Paul Joubert referrals to the CCMA were based on the same/similar facts and allegations made by Solidarity obo Paul Joubert and two Others in this matter. They alleged exposed conduct of Alexander Kannemeyer, which constitutes unfair discrimination. Levendal Attorneys has the relevant background and institutional	R150 000,00 (Incl VAT)

					knowledge pertaining to this matter and is best placed to attend to this matter on behalf of the Municipality.	

6.4 Legal Implications

The regulation applicable is:

GNR.868 of 30 May 2005: Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations: Deviations from and ratification of minor breaches of, procurement processes.

6.5 Staff Implications:

No staff implications.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

None.

6.7 Risk Implications

That the market may not be tested.

The measures in place to deal with deviations mitigate the risk to an acceptable level. The auditor general also audit the deviations during the yearly audit.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management:

The item was not circulated for comment except to Municipal Manager.

6.8.1 Municipal Manager

Supports the recommendations.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	*Bentley Louw*
POSITION	***Acting Senior Manager SCM***
DIRECTORATE	***Finance***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***021 808 8177***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Bentley.Louw@stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	***02 January 2026***

6.4	MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE AS AT 01 JULY 2025 – 31 DECEMBER 2025 MFMA S116(2)(d) REPORT

Collaborator No:
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **21 January 2026**

1. SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE AS AT 01 JULY 2025 – 31 DECEMBER 2025 MFMA S116(2)(d) REPORT

2. PURPOSE

To report in accordance with MFMA, Section 116(2)(d) on the management of contracts or agreements and the performance of contractors.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

(FOR DECISION BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, EXECUTIVE MAYOR AND MAYORAL COMMITTEE, PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE, EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT, ETCETERA)

None.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report indicates the performance of service providers who were active on contracts secured by means of a competitive bidding process for the period 01 July 2025 to 31 December 2025.

5. RECOMMENDATION

that the Annual MFMA S116(2)(d) report: Management of contracts or agreements and contractor performance from 01 July 2025 to 31 December 2025 be noted.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 Background

6.1.1 Oversight role of council

The Council must maintain oversight over the implementation of the SCM Policy and Chapter 11 of the MFMA. For the purpose of such oversight the accounting officer must regularly submit a report on the management of contracts or agreements and the performance of contractors to the Council of the municipality in terms of MFMA S116(2)(d).

6.1.2 Legislative Requirement

MFMA S116(2)(d):

"The accounting officer of a municipality or municipal entity must-

(d) regularly report to the council of the municipality or the board of directors of the entity, as may be appropriate, on the management of the contract or agreement and the performance of the contract."

6.2 Discussion

Contract Management Performance Monitoring has been institutionalized within the Supply Chain Management unit for active contracts as per the contract register. Mentoring of contracts includes the monitoring of contracts awarded in previous financial years which are still active. The total active contracts amount to 453.

Active contracts - does not include service providers appointed on a panel tender not used yet or not used in the period under review. Additionally, it does not include service providers appointed for if and when the preferred service provider cannot deliver.

To note: This is a month-to-month monitoring tool, and the totals below refer to the number of contracts which fell in the rating category from 01 July 2025 until 31 December 2025. This does not mean that the contract remained in the category for the entire period.

Based on the contract monitoring tool the table below depicts the details of a satisfactory, average and poor performance rating:

#	Description of Performance Rating	Total
3	**Satisfactory:** The quality of service or goods delivery is in compliance with the agreement. Where needed, corrective or preventative action has been taken or agreed upon.	**433**
2	**Average:** The quality of the service is fair but needs monitoring and improvement to move to satisfactory standard	**15**
1	**Unsatisfactory:** Quality of service or goods delivery is unacceptable. Council either has or must consider termination of the agreement and all services if not improved urgently.	**5**

All contracts in the contract register (available upon request) up to 31 December 2025 were monitored in terms of the contractor's performance.

When user departments fail to find amicable solutions for contract management issues, it will be referred to our legal services department for assistance and resolution. Comments of Contract Management underneath relating to the unsatisfactory contracts:

#	Contract description	Actions being taken
BSM 080 24	MOVING/GRASS CUTTING OF DEVELOP/UNDEVELOPED PUBLIC OPEN SPACES, PARKS, ROAD RESERVES, CEMETERIES, FACILITIES AND REQUIRED FROM 01 JULY 2024-30 JUNE 2027	Bidder shows improvement, with constant monitoring.
BSM 018 25 . 8	PURCHASING OF SMALL PLANT EQUIPMENT UNTIL 30 JUNE 2027	Bidder withdrew
BSM 035 25 . 1	DEBUSHING OF INVASIVE SPECIES IN WCO24 UNTIL 30 JUNE 2027	At legal department
BSM 013 21 ESP . 6	PROFESSIONAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SERVICES FOR THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY SELF LOADSHEDDING IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT	Bidder shows improvement, with constant monitoring.
BSM 083 25 . 2	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF STATIONERY FOR A CONTRACT PERIOD FROM 1 JULT 2025 TO 30 JUNE 2026	Bidder withdrew

6.3 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications should the recommendations as set out in the report be accepted.

6.4 Legal Implications

The recommendations in this report comply with Council's policies and all applicable legislation.

6.5 Staff Implications

This report has no staff implications to the Municipality.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions:

None.

6.7 Risk Implications

This report has no risk implications for the Municipality.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management:

6.8.1 Director: Infrastructure Services

No comments requested.

6.8.2 *Director: Planning and Economic Development*

No comments requested.

6.8.3 Director: Community and Protection Services:

No comments requested.

6.8.4 Director: Strategic and Corporate Services:

No comments requested.

6.8.5 *Director Human Settlements and Property Management*

No comments requested.

6.8.6 Chief Financial Officer:

Agree with the recommendations / No comments received.

6.8.7 *Municipal Manager:*

Agree with the recommendations / No comments received.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	Kevin Carolus
POSITION	***Chief Financial Officer***
DIRECTORATE	***Financial services***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***021 808 8528***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	***Kevin.carolus@stellenbosch .gov.za***
REPORT DATE	***02 January 2026***

6.5	**OVERSIGHT ROLE OF COUNCIL: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY-REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY: QUARTER 2 (01 OCTOBER 2025 – 31 DECEMBER 2025)**

Collaborator No:
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance and Compliance**
Meeting Date: **21 January 2026**

1. SUBJECT:OVERSIGHT ROLE OF COUNCIL: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY-REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY OF STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY: QUARTER 2 (01 OCTOBER 2025 – 31 DECEMBER 2025)

2. PURPOSE

To submit to Management a report for the period 01 October 2025 – 31 December 2025 on the implementation of Council's Supply Chain Management Policy. The report covers the performance of the various delegated functions and the implementation thereof.

3. FOR DECISION BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Section 6 (3) & 4 of the SCM Policy 2025/2026 determines that the Accounting Officer must within 10 days at the end of each quarter; submit a report on the implementation of the SCM Policy to the Executive Mayor. This report must be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000).

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On a quarterly basis the Accounting Officer must submit a report on the implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy to the Executive Mayor. In terms of the SCM Regulations and Council's SCM Policy the SCM unit has been delegated to perform powers and functions that related to the procurement of goods and services, disposal of goods no longer needed, the selection of contractors to aid in the provision of municipal services.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) that Council approves this report and **ANNEXURE A** attached to the report, and

(b) that the report be made public in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act.

6 DISCUSSION/CONTENTS

6.1 Background

SCM must report within 10 days before the end of each quarter on the implementation of the SCM System.

6.2 Constitutional and Policy Implications

Paragraph 2(1) of Council's SCM Policy determines that all officials and other role players in the supply chain management system of the Stellenbosch Municipality must implement the SCM Policy in a way that gives effect to section 217 of the Constitution and Part 1 of Chapter 11 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003) and other applicable provisions of the Act; is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective; complies with the Regulations and any norms and standards that may be prescribed in terms of section 168 of the MFMA; is consistent with other applicable legislation; does not undermine the objective for uniformity in supply chain management systems between organs of state in all spheres; and is consistent with national economic policy concerning the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector.

Paragraph 6(1) of the Supply Chain Management Policy of Council determines that the Council of Stellenbosch municipality reserves the right to maintain oversight over the implementation of the SCM Policy as approved and amended from time to time. Paragraph 6(3) of the above stated Policy determines that the Accounting Officer must within 10 days of the end of each quarter; submit a report on the implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy to the Executive Mayor.

6.3 Environmental implications

None.

6.4 Financial Implications

The financial implications are the transactions for the procurement of goods and services that were processed during the 01 October 2025 – 31 December 2025 and the payments that will derive from these commitments.

6.5 Legal Implications

The Municipal Finance Management Act (section 112) stipulates that the SCM Policy should comply with a prescribed framework as set out in section 112(1) and section 112(2) that stipulates that the regulatory framework for the municipal supply chain management must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, and cost-effective. Reporting back in terms of paragraph 6(3) of the SCM Policy 2025/2026 to the Executive Mayor and Council on the implementation of the supply chain management system and processes enables the Executive Mayor and Council to maintain the oversight role over the implementation of the SCM Policy as approved by Council.

6.6 Staff Implications

None.

6.7 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

None.

APPENDICES

ANNEXURE A: Report for the period 01 October 2025 – 31 December 2025 on the Implementation of Council's Supply Chain Management Policy

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	*Bentley Louw*
CONTACT NUMBERS	*8177*
E-MAIL ADDRESS	*Bentley.Louw@stellenbosch.gov.za*
DIRECTORATE	*Supply Chain Management*
REPORT DATE	*02 January 2026*

ANNEXURE A

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEM – SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

SECTION 6 (3) OF SCM REGULATIONS:
OVERSIGHT ROLE OF COUNCIL OVER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCM POLICY

PERIOD: 01 OCTOBER 2025 – 31 DECEMBER 2025

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
3(1)(a)	Prepare and submit a draft supply chain management policy complying with regulation 2 to the council of the municipality for adoption.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Done
3(1)(b)	Review at least annually the implementation of the policy.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Done
3(1)(c)	Submit, when considered necessary, proposals for amendment of the policy by the Council.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	The SCM Policy is part of the budget related policies that are annually reviewed, and we implemented the new Preferential Point system.
3(2)(a)	Make use of any Treasury guidelines determining standards for municipal supply chain management policies and submit to the council that guidelines standard or modified version therefore, as a draft policy.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	All NT guidelines are included in standard documents and the municipalities SCM policy is aligned with the Model SCM policy of NT.
3(2)(b)	Ensure that a draft policy submitted to council that differs from the guideline standard complies with Regulation 2.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Not Applicable
3(1)(c)	Report any deviation from the guideline standard to the National Treasury and relevant provincial treasury	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Not Applicable
3(4)	Must, in terms of section 62(1) (f) ((iv) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and implements a supply chain management policy as set out in Regulation 2	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Done

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
5(2)(a)	Make a final award above R10 million (VAT included).	Accounting Officer (after considering recommendation of Bid Adjudication Committee)		YES	In the second quarter, there were five (5) final awards above R10 million.
5(2)(b)	Make a final award above R 300 000.00 (VAT included) but not exceeding R10 million (VAT included).	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee	YES	In the second quarter, there were eight (8) final awards above R300 000.00 but not exceeding R10 million.
5(2)(c)	Make a final award not exceeding R300 000.00(VAT included) including the appointment of consultants	Accounting Officer	CFO and Senior Manager - SCM and Senior Accountants	YES	Operational Delegations are in place with clear segregation of duties as stipulated in MFMA section 115 (b)
5(3)	Submit to the officials referred to in regulation 5(4) within five days of the end of each month a written report containing particulars of each final award, except procurements made out of petty cash, made during that month, including – (a) the amount of the award. (b) The name of the person to whom the award was made. (c) The reason why the award was made to that person; and (d) the BEE/HDI status of that entity/person.	Bid Adjudication Committee (refer regulation 5(4)(a) Chief Financial Officer – 5(4)(b)	Chief Financial Officer Senior Manager SCM	YES	**The awards made were submitted on the following dates within this quarter:** 03 November 2025 03 December 2025 02 January 2026
6(1)	Maintain oversight over the implementation of the supply chain management policy	Municipal Council		YES	The Supply Chain Management policy was submitted to council in the last quarter of the previous financial year as part of the Budget Related policies as well as during the first quarter.

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
6(2)(a)(i)	Submit a report to the council within 30 days of the end of each financial year on the implementation of the supply chain management policy of the municipality.	Accounting Officer		YES	Done
6(2)(a)	Immediately submit a report to the council whenever there are serious and material problems in the implementation of the supply chain management policy, including such a report from any municipal entity as envisaged by this Regulation 6(2)(a)(iii)	Accounting Officer		N/A	To date no serious or material problems occurred in implementing the SCM policy.
6(3)	Submit a report to the mayor of the municipality within ten days of each quarter on the implementation of the supply chain management policy.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Done.
7(1)	Establish a supply chain management unit.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Unit operates under the direct supervision of CFO
12(1)	Direct that: a) cash purchases up to transaction value as defined in Council's Petty Cash policy b) one verbal quotation be obtained for any specified procurement of a transaction value lower than R2,000 (VAT included) c) Formal written price quotations for procurement of goods and/or services of a transaction value between R 2, 000.00 and R 300 000.00 (VAT included) d) A competitive bidding process be followed for any specific procurement of a transaction value higher than R300 000.00	Accounting Officer	Operational delegations in place	YES	The SCM unit is responsible for procurement within these thresholds. Delegations approved and signed by the relevant officials.
12(2)(a)	Allow the Accounting Officer to lower, but not to increase, the different threshold values specified in sub regulation (1).	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Delegated officials act within delegated thresholds.

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
14(1)(a)(ii)	Invite prospective providers of goods and services at least once a year through newspapers commonly circulating locally, the website of the municipality	Accounting Officer	Senior: Manager SCM	YES	Done
14(1)(b)	Specify the listing criteria for accredited prospective providers.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Listing criteria are contained within the registration form.
14(1)(c)	Disallow the listing of any prospective provider whose name appears on the National Treasury's database as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector.	Accounting Officer		YES	SCM consult National Treasury's database of defaulters before awarding tenders and quotations.
14(2)	Update the list of prospective providers at least quarterly to include any additional prospective providers and any new commodities or types of services.	Municipal Council	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Done
15	Requesting reconciliations on petty cash purchases on a monthly basis.	Chief Financial Officer	Manager: Expenditure section	YES	Done
16(c)	If it is not possible to obtain at least three written quotations, record and report quarterly to the accounting officer, or another official designated by the accounting officer, the reasons for this.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	This section has been repealed.
16(e)	Record the name of potential providers requested to provide written quotation with their quoted prices.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	This section has been repealed
17(1)(c)	Approve the recorded reasons for not obtaining at least three written price quotations.	Chief Financial Officer	Senior Manager SCM & CFO: below R200,000 Accountants: Acquisitions, Contracts and SCM: Accountant Demand and Chief Buyer**:** below R200,000	YES	Reports were submitted on the following dates within this quarter: 03 November 2025 03 December 2025 02 January 2026

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
17(1)(d)	Record the names of the potential formal written price quotation providers and their written quotations.	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	
17(2)	Report to the CFO within three days at the end of the month on any approvals given during that month by that the designed official referred to in sub-regulation (1) (c).	Chief Financial Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	
18 (a)	All requirements in excess of R30,000 (VAT included) by means of formal written price quotations should be advertised for at least 7 days on the website and municipal official website.	Chief Financial Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Done
18 (b)	When using the list of accredited prospective providers, it should promote ongoing competition amongst providers by inviting providers to submit quotations on a rotational basis.	Chief Financial Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Done
18(c)	We must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the procurement of goods and services through written quotations or formal written price quotations is not abused.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Quotations and Formal written quotations are placed on the website and only opened on the closing date and time and mitigate the risks during the call for quotations.
18(d)	Notify the Accounting Officer or CFO in writing on a monthly basis of all written quotations and formal written price quotations accepted by the official acting in terms of a sub-delegation	Chief Financial Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Reports were submitted on the following dates within this quarter: 03 November 2025 03 December 2025 02 January 2026
22 (b) (i)	The publication notice must contain the closure date for the submission of bids, which may not be less than 3 weeks in case of transactions over R10m (VAT included), or which are of long-term nature, or 14 days in any other case, from date on which the advertisement is placed in a newspaper.	Accounting Officer	Bid Specifications Committee	YES	For the second quarter, thirty-three (33) tenders specifications served before the Bid Specifications committee.

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
22(2)	The Accounting Officer may determine the closure date for the submission of bids which is less than the 30 days or 14 days requirement, but only if such shorter period can be justified on the grounds of urgency or emergency or any exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement process.	Accounting Officer		YES	None
23(a) (i)(ii)	The handling, opening and recording of bids should be (i) be opened in public (ii) must be opened at the same time and as soon as possible after the period for the submission of bids has expired;	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Done
23 (c)	(ii) make the register available for public inspection (iii) publish the entries in the register and the bid results on the website of the municipality	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Done
24(1)	Negotiate the final terms of a contract with bidders identified through a competitive bidding process as preferred bidders, provided that such negotiation – (a) does not allow any preferred bidder a second or unfair opportunity. (b) is not to the detriment of any other bidder; and (c) does not lead to a higher price than the bid submitted. Minutes of such negotiations must be kept.	Accounting Officer	Relevant user department Head of Department or Director	YES	Provision for the signing of a Form of Tender/Service Level Agreement with successful vendors is being made in the tender documents.
26(1)(b)	Appoint the members of the bid specification, evaluation and adjudication committees, taking into account Section 117 of the MFMA.	Accounting Officer		YES	Done

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
26(1)(c)	Appoint a neutral or independent observer to a bid specification, evaluation or adjudication committee for an attendance and oversight process when this is appropriate for ensuring fairness and promoting transparency.	Accounting Officer		N/A	Not Applicable
26(3)	Apply the committee system to formal written price quotations.	Accounting Officer		N/A	Committee system is applied for goods/services above R300 000.00
27(1)	Compile specifications for the procurement of goods and services by the municipality.	Accounting Officer	Bid Specifications Committee, upon the advice of the relevant user department	YES	The Director signs for items to serve on the Specification committee.
27(2)(g)	Approve specifications compiled by the bid specification committee prior to publication of the invitation for bids.	Accounting Officer	Bid Specifications Committee, upon the advice of the relevant user department	YES	The specifications are accompanied by a questionnaire that the relevant department must complete. Meetings are held according to pre-determined schedule.
28(1)(a)	Evaluate bids in accordance with – (i) the specifications for a specific procurement; and (ii) The points system as must be set out in the supply chain management policy of the municipality in terms of Regulation 27(2)(f) and prescribed in terms of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act. (iii)	Accounting Officer	Bid Evaluation Committee upon advice of the relevant user department.	YES	Have regular BEC meetings.
28(1)(b)	Evaluate each bidder's ability to execute the contract.	Accounting Officer	Bid Evaluation Committee, upon advice from SCM	YES	Currently part of the Standard Evaluation Report
28(1)(c)	Check in respect of the recommended bidder whether municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears.	Accounting Officer	Bid Evaluation Committee	YES	It has a screening list that must be completed.
28(1)(d)	Submit to the adjudication committee a report and recommendations regarding the award of the bid or any other related matter.	Bid Evaluation Committee		YES	Currently part of the Standard Evaluation Report

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
29(1)(a)	Consider the report and recommendations of the bid evaluation committee.	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee	YES	In the second quarter there were twelve (12) BAC meetings
29(1)(b)(i)	For bids above R10 million, SCM BAC will make recommendation to the Municipal Manager to make the final award.	Accounting Officer		YES	In the second quarter there were five (5) final awards above R10 million.
29(1)(b)(ii)	Make another recommendation to the accounting officer on how to proceed with the relevant procurement.	Accounting Officer		YES	None.
29(3)	Appoint the chairperson of the bid adjudication committee.	Accounting Officer		YES	Done
29(5)(a)	If a bid adjudication committee decides to award a bid other than the one recommended by the bid evaluation committee, the bid adjudication committee must prior to awarding the bid – (i) check in respect of the preferred bidder whether that bidder's municipal rates and taxes and municipal service charges are not in arrears; and (ii) notify the accounting officer.	Bid Adjudication Committee		YES	None
29(5)(b)	(i) After due consideration of the reasons for the deviation, ratify or reject the decision of the bid adjudication committee referred to in Regulation 29(5)(a); and (ii) If the decision of the bid adjudication committee is rejected, refer the decision of the adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration.	Accounting Officer		YES	None

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
29(6)	Refer to any recommendation made by the evaluation committee or adjudication committee back to that committee for reconsideration of the recommendation.	Accounting Officer		YES	Five (5) tender was referred back to the BEC in the second quarter
29(7)	Comply with Section 114 of the MFMA within ten working days.	Accounting Officer		YES	Not applicable
31(1)	Request the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) to assist the municipality with the acquisition of IT-related goods or services through a competitive bidding process.	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee	YES	Not Applicable
31(2)	Enter into a written agreement to regulate the services rendered by, and the payments made to, SITA.	Accounting Officer		YES	Not Applicable
31(3)	Notify SITA together with a motivation of the IT needs of the municipality if – (a) the transaction value of IT related goods or services required by the municipality in any financial year will exceed R50 million (VAT incl); or (b) the transaction value of a contract to be procured by the municipality whether for one or more years exceeds R50 million.	Accounting Officer		YES	Not Applicable
31(4)	Submit to the Council, the National Treasury, the relevant provincial treasury and the Auditor General the SITA comments and the reasons for rejecting or not following such comments if the municipality disagrees with SITA's comments.	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Not Applicable
32(1)	To procure goods or services for the municipality under a contract secured by another organ of state, but only if – (a) The contract has been secured by that organ of state by means of a competitive bidding process	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee	YES	None

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
	applicable to that organ of state. (b) The municipality has no reason to believe that such contract was not validly procured. (c) there are demonstrable discounts or benefits for the municipality; and that other organ of state and the provider have consented to such procurement in writing.				
35(1)	Procure consulting services above the value of R 300 000.00 (VAT incl.) provided that any Treasury guidelines in respect of consulting services or CIDB guidelines in respect of services related to the build environment and construction works are taken into account when such procurements are made.	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee	YES	Done
35(4)	Ensure that copyright in any document produced, and the patent rights or ownership in any plant, machinery, thing, system or process designed or devised, by a consultant in the course of the consultancy service is vested in the municipality.	Municipal Council	Relevant user Department	YES	Not Applicable
36(1)(a)	Dispense with the official procurement processes established by the policy and to procure any required goods or services through any convenient process, which may include direct negotiations, but only – (i) in an emergency. (ii) if such goods or services are produced or available from a single provider only. (iii) for the acquisition of special worker of art or historical objects where specifications are	Accounting Officer	BAC considers deviations and recommends it to the Accounting Officer.	YES	Delegations are in place for BAC to recommend deviations to the Accounting Officer. Records and recordings are kept of all meetings. Departments draft memorandums and table items at BEC for consideration and recommendation to the BAC. The BAC upon approval will recommend deviation to the Accounting –Officer.

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
	difficult to compile. (iv) acquisition of animals or zoos; or (v) in any other exceptional case where it is impractical or impossible to follow the official procurement processes (vi) any contract relating to the publication of notices and advertisements by or on behalf of the municipality (vii) any purchase on behalf of the municipality at a public auction (viii) any contract with an organ of state, local authority or a public utility corporation or company (ix) any contract in respect of which compliance therein would not be in the public interest or interest of Council (x) ad-hoc repairs to plant and equipment where it is not possible to ascertain the nature or extent of the work required in order to call for bids (xi) workshop strip & quote				
36(1)(b)	Ratify any minor breaches of the procurement processes by an official or committee acting in terms of delegated powers or duties which are purely of a technical nature.	Accounting Officer		YES	Done
36(2)	Record the reasons for any deviations in terms of Regulations 36(1)(a) and (b); and Report them to the next meeting of the Council and include as a note to the annual financial statements.	Municipal Council	Accounting Officer	YES	Done
37(2)	Decide to consider an unsolicited bid but only if – (a) The product or service offered is a demonstrably or proven unique innovative concept. (b) The product or service will be exceptionally	Accounting Officer		NO	None

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
	beneficially to, or have exceptional cost advantages for, the municipality. (c) The person who made the bid is the sole provider of the product or service; and (d) The reasons for not going through the normal bidding processes are found to be sound by the accounting officer.				
37(4)	Submit written comments received pursuant to Regulation 37(3), including any responses from the unsolicited bidder to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury for comment.	Accounting Officer		NO	None
37(5)	Consider and may award the bid or make recommendations to the accounting officer depending on the delegations to the adjudication committee.	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee	YES	None
37(7)	When considering an unsolicited bid, take into account where considering an unsolicited bid – (i) any comments submitted by the public; and any written comments and recommendations of the National Treasury or the relevant provincial treasury.	Accounting Officer		NO	None
37(8)	Submit to the Auditor General, the relevant provincial treasury and the National Treasury the reasons for rejecting or not following any recommendations of the National Treasury or provincial treasury in regard to the unsolicited bid.	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	NO	None
38(1)(a)	Take all reasonable steps to prevent abuse of the supply chain management system.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	The National Treasury Code of Conduct has been circulated and communicated to municipal staff at various formal and informal meetings.

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
38(1)(b)	Investigate any allegations against an official or other role player of fraud, corruption, favoritism, unfair or irregular practices or failure to comply with the supply chain management policy, and when justified – (i) take appropriate steps against such an official or other role player; or (ii) report any alleged criminal conduct to the South African Police Service.	Accounting Officer	Internal Audit	YES	None
38(1)(c)	Check the National Treasury's database prior to awarding any contract to ensure that no recommended bidder, or any of its directors, is listed as a person prohibited from doing business with the public sector.	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	The National Treasury website information of the List of Defaulters is currently used to verify.
38(1)(d)	Reject any bid from a bidder – (i) if any municipal rates and taxes or municipal service charges owed by that bidder or any directors to the municipality are in arrears for more than three months. (ii) during the last five years has failed to perform satisfactorily on a previous contract with the municipality or any other organ of state after written notice was given to that bidder that performance was unsatisfactory.	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Bid Evaluation checklist is in place
38(1)(e)	Reject a recommendation for the award of a contract if the recommended bidder, or any of its directors, has committed a corrupt or fraudulent act in competing for the particular contract.	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Bid Evaluation checklist is in place
38(1)(f)	Cancel a contract awarded to a person if – the person committed any corrupt or fraudulent act during the bidding process or the execution of the contract; or	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Bid Evaluation checklist is in place

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
	(i) An official or other role player committed any corrupt or fraudulent act during the bidding process or the execution of the contract that benefited that person.				
38(1)(g)	Reject the bid of any bidder if that bidder or any of its directors – (i) has abused the supply chain management system of the municipality or has committed any improper conduct in relation to such system. (ii) has been convicted of fraud or corruption during the last five years; (iii) has willfully neglected or reneged on or failed to comply with any government, municipal or other public sector contract during the past five years; or (iv) has been listed in the Register for Tender Defaulters in terms of Section 29 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (No 12 of 2004).	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Bid Evaluation checklist is in place
38(2)	Inform the National Treasury and relevant provincial treasury in writing of any actions taken in terms of Regulation 38(1)(b)(ii), (e)	Accounting Officer	Bid Adjudication Committee Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Bid Evaluation checklist is in place
40(1)	The Supply chain policy must provide for an effective system of disposal management for the disposal or letting of assets, including unserviceable, redundant or obsolete assets, subject to sections 14&90 of MFMA	Municipal Council	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Delegations are in place

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
40(2) a	A Supply Chain management policy must specify the ways in which assets may be disposed of, including by – (i) Transferring the asset to another organ of state in terms of a provision of the MFMA enabling the transfer of assets (ii) Transferring the asset to another organ of state at market related value or, when appropriate, free of charge (iii) Selling the asset (iv) Destroying the asset	Municipal Council	Chief Financial Officer	YES	As per delegations
40(2) (b)	Stipulate that – Immoveable property may be sold only at market related prices except when public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise	Municipal Council		YES	Not Applicable
40(2)(b)(ii)	Movable assets may be sold either by way of written price quotations, a competitive bidding process, auction or at market related prices, whichever is the most advantageous to the municipality	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	As per delegations
40(2)(b)(iii)	In the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the Provincial Department of Education must first be approached to indicate within 30 days whether any of the local schools are interested in the equipment.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	N/A	Not Applicable

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
40(2)(b)(iv)	In the case of the disposal of firearms, the National Conventional Arms Control Committee has approved any sale or donation of firearms to any person or institution within or outside the Republic	Accounting Officer		N/A	Not Applicable
40(2)(c)(ii)	All fees, charges, rates, tariffs, scales of fees or other charges relating to the letting of immovable property are annually reviewed	Municipal Council		YES	Not Applicable
40(2)(d)	Ensure that where assets are traded in for other assets, the highest possible trade-in is negotiated	Municipal Council		N/A	None
40(2)(b)(iii)	In the case of the free disposal of computer equipment, the provincial department of education is first approached to indicate within 30 days whether any of the local schools are interested in the equipment.			N/A	Not Applicable
41(1)	A Supply chain management policy must provide for an effective system of risk management for the identification, consideration and avoidance of potential risks in the supply chain management system	Accounting Officer	Internal Audit	YES	Busy implementing a system for risk management
42	Establish and implement an internal monitoring system in order to determine, on a retrospective analysis, whether the authorized supply chain management processes were followed and whether the objectives of this policy were achieved.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Implemented a system for performance management in SCM
43(2)	Check with SARS whether a person's tax matters are in order before making an award to such a person.	Municipal Council	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	The Tax Clearance of vendors registered on the Central Supplier Database is checked before awards are made.
45	Disclose in the notes to the annual financial statements of the municipality particulars of any award of more than R2,000.00 to a person who is a spouse, child or parent of a person in the service of the state, or has been in the service of the state in the previous twelve months,	Municipal Council	Chief Financial Officer	YES	This information was disclosed within financial statements of the municipality.

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
	including – (a) the name of that person. (b) the capacity in which that person is in the service of the state; and (c) the amount of the award.				
46(3)(a)	Keep a register of all declarations in terms of Regulation 46(2)(d) and (e).	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	SCM keeps records of it.
46(3)(b)	Declarations must be made to the mayor of the municipality who must ensure that such declarations are recorded in the register.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Declarations are kept in the SCM section and hard copy on file.
46(4)	Adopt the National Treasury's code of conduct and Schedule 2 of the Systems Act for supply chain management practitioners and other role players involved in supply chain management.	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management Council's Speaker	YES	Code of conduct is circulated annually to all officials
47(2)	Report any alleged contravention of Regulation 47(1) to the National Treasury for considering whether the offending person, and any representative or intermediate through which such person is alleged to have acted, should be listed in the National Treasury's database of persons prohibited from doing business with the public sector.	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Not Applicable
48	Disclose to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury any sponsorship promised, offered or granted to the municipality whether directly or through a representative or intermediate, by any person who is – (a) a provider or prospective provider of goods or services to the municipality; or	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	None.

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
	(b) a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed of by the municipality.				
49	Persons aggrieved by decisions or actions taken in the implementation of this supply chain management system, may lodge within 14 days of the decision or action, a written objection or compliant against the decision or action.	Accounting Officer		YES	Done
50(1)	Appoint an independent and impartial person to assist in the resolution of disputes between the municipality and other persons and to deal with objections, complaints or queries as described more fully in Regulation 49.	Accounting Officer		YES	Done.
50(1)(a)	Responsible for assisting the person appointed in terms of Regulation 50(1) to perform his or her functions effectively.	Accounting Officer		YES	Done
50(4)(b)	Appointed must submit monthly reports to the Accounting Officer on all disputes, objections, complaints or queries received, attended to or resolved.	Accounting Officer		YES	The appointed official is responsible for the submission of the monthly report to the Municipal Manager.
51	Service provider that acts on behalf of municipality to provide any service or act as a collector of fees, service charges or taxes and the compensation payable to service provider, contract must stipulate a cap on compensation payable to the service provider; that such compensation must be performance based.	Accounting Officer		YES	Done
52	Stellenbosch Municipality may not enter any contract that will impose financial obligations beyond the three years covered in the annual budget for that financial year, unless the requirements of Section 33 of the Act have been fully complied with	Accounting Officer		YES	Done
53	Any increase and / or extension in the approved contract sum that may become necessary because of exceptional circumstances during the contract period must be approved by the appropriate bid committees prior to implementation	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer	YES	Done

REG. NO.	CRYPTIC DESCRIPTION OF POWER OR DUTY	POWER CURRENTLY RESIDING	DELEGATED	IMPLE-MENTED	COMMENTS
54	In terms of Section 62 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000 as amended), a person whose rights are affected by a decision taken by the Municipality, in terms of a delegated authority, in the implementation of its supply chain management system, may appeal against that decision by giving written notice of the appeal and reasons to the Municipal Manager within 21 days of the date of the notification of the decision	Accounting Officer	Corporate Services	YES	Done
55	The successful and unsuccessful bidders shall be notified in writing by the Supply Chain Management once a bid has been accepted	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Done
56	The Municipality will offer an unsuccessful bidder a debriefing upon request	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Done
57	Any failure to fulfil the deliverables in line with the contract or service levels constitutes a material breach or poor performance which will result in the termination of the contract and/or sanctions will be imposed in the form of suspension from the database	Accounting Officer	All Contract Owners	YES	Done
58	The municipality may, prior to the award of a tender, cancel the tender as per the prescribed circumstances	Accounting Officer	Senior Manager: Supply Chain Management	YES	Done
59	Tender documents must include a condition stating clearly that the award of the tender may be subject to price negotiation with the preferred tenderers	Accounting Officer		YES	Done

7.	**CONSIDERATION OF ITEMS BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR: [CLLR J FASSER]**

7.1	**COMMUNITY&PROTECTION SERVICES: (PC: CLLR S HENEKE)**

NONE

7.2	**SPORTS, YOUTH AND CULTURE: [PC: CLLR N OLAYI]**

NONE

7.3	**CORPORATE SERVICES: (PC: CLLR L NKAMISA)**

7.3.1	**LANQUEDOC HOUSING PROJECT: PROPOSED TRANSFER OF UNALLOCATED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND COMMUNAL PROPERTIES TO STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY**

Collaborator No:
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance**
Meeting Date: **21 January 2026**

1. SUBJECT: LANQUEDOC HOUSING PROJECT: PROPOSED TRANSFER OF UNALLOCATED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND COMMUNAL PROPERTIES TO STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

2. PURPOSE

To obtain Council's guidance on the way forward in respect of the proposed transfer of unallocated residential and communal properties in Lanquedoc to the Stellenbosch Municipality.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the 1990's the Lanquedoc Housing Project was initiated by the then Anglo-American Farms Limited (AAF) with the view of providing housing opportunities to their employees and ex-employees who left the company in good standing. For this purpose, the Lanquedoc Housing Association (LHA) was duly established for the development of the housing project on land donated by the AAF to the LHA.

On 23 April 2014 an item was before Council in relation to five communal properties to be transferred from the LHA to the Stellenbosch Municipality. It was resolved that the five properties donated to the Municipality be accepted, subject to certain conditions (i.e. that the outstanding debt in the amount of R379 215.12 be written off).

On 28 October 2015 the item returned to Council to rectify two of the property descriptions which was indicated incorrectly in the first item. The correct property descriptions were included in the resolution to accept the donation and accept transfer. By then the debt that was written off had accumulated to R582 331.50, which was also written off by Council.

Until date these properties have not been registered in the name of the Stellenbosch Municipality.

On 25 May 2016 an item was before Council in relation to the proposed transfer of unallocated residential properties to the Stellenbosch Municipality. It was resolved, *inter alia*, that the offer from LHA to donate the 23 improved residential units and eight unimproved sites be accepted, on condition that transfer only occur once vacant occupation has been obtained. This was also on condition that the Municipality waives any outstanding Municipal rates and taxes and outstanding payments for Municipal services or any other debt that may exist regarding the erven. The

Stellenbosch Municipality can utilise the properties as they deem fit but with the condition that any proceeds associated with the sale of the erven and or the overall utilisation of the erven be for the benefit of the Lanquedoc community.

To date the transfer of these 31 properties has not taken place.

The LHA is no longer in existence and can therefore not sign any agreements or transfer documentation. The Stellenbosch Municipality does however have the necessary *locus standi* to approach the court to appoint someone who can sign on behalf of the Association.

Council should consider whether it wants to proceed with the donation and transfer of properties as per the 2015 and 2016 resolutions. It is important to note that in terms of the 2016 resolution Council would only accept the donation if it was vacant properties. However, since the Lanquedoc Housing Association does no longer exist no one will attend to the evictions.

A task team will also have to investigate the current state and status of all these properties and provide a report to Council after the investigation is completed.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) that Council takes note of the fact that the two Council resolutions to accept transfer of the five communal properties and the 31 residential properties have not been implemented and that the properties are still registered in the name of the Lanquedoc Housing Association;

(b) that Council confirms the acceptance of the donation of all 36 properties in Lanquedoc and that the administration be tasked with:

i) Investigating the current state and status of the properties; and

ii) Appointing attorneys to approach court for an appointment of a suitable person to sign the transfer documents on behalf of the Lanquedoc Housing Association to have the properties transferred to the Municipality.

(c) that after the investigation as to the current state and status of the property is concluded, a report be brought back to Council; and

(d) that a report be brought back to Council every six months on the progress on the appointment of a suitable person to sign on behalf of the Lanquedoc Housing Association as well as the progress on the transfer of the properties.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENT

6.1 Background

During 2010 the LHA and AAF requested Stellenbosch Municipality to take transfer of the 31 residential plots as well as the communal properties, subject to certain conditions (writing off all outstanding monies).

Although we do not have a specific date the records indicate that after this request the Executive Mayoral Committee approved the request in principle, subject thereto that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) be entered. A draft MOU was prepared; however, it was never signed by the parties.

As a result of the lack of progress and the fact that AAF continued to received letters of demand for arrears on various properties, they decided to approach the High Court to assist in the matter through liquidating the LHA. During this time the Department of Land Affairs intervened, and the parties agreed to get an elected LHA in place. In September 2012 the election of the new LHA took place and during 2016 the association was still established. Several engagements happened between the Municipality and the LHA which led to the Council items in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

COMMUNAL PROPERTIES:

The following communal properties were donated and accepted in terms of the 2015 Council resolution:

1. Erf 32: Business;
2. Erf 46: Sport;
3. Erf 47: Institutional (Church);
4. Erf 120: Business; and
5. Erf 521: Institutional (Multi-purpose centre).

The donation was subject to the following conditions:

a) That individuals enter into a debt repayment agreement, in terms whereof they undertake to pay the outstanding debt;

b) That the outstanding debt (at that stage amounting to R582 331.50) be written off as at the date of transfer;

c) All the POS' and public roads be transferred to the Stellenbosch Municipality; and

d) That the Municipality takes responsibility for the transfer costs in relation to the properties.

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES:

23 of the residential properties were developed and have been vandalised or is currently illegally occupied. A further eight residential properties were never developed. The improved residential erven are:

Erf No.	Zoning Description:	House size (sqm)	Municipal Valuation
135	Residential	28	R 326 000*
136	Residential	51	R 0 - Valued with 135*
137	Residential	66	R 274 000
138	Residential	71	R 274 000
190	Residential	51	R 113 000
203	Residential	51	R 58 000
216	Residential	51	R 63 000
244	Residential	51	R 56 000
246	Residential	66	R 56 000
285	Residential	51	R 269 000
287	Residential	51	R 267 000
322	Residential	51	R 64 000
356	Residential	51	R 130 000
360	Residential	51	R 296 000
369	Residential	66	R 77 000
373	Residential	66	R 66 000
377	Residential	51	R 177 000
379	Residential	66	R 57 000
444	Residential	66	R 56 000
470	Residential	66	R 55 000
487	Residential	28	R 248 000
593	Residential	66	R 62 000
594	Residential	66	R 58 000

The Unimproved residential erven are:

Erf No.	Zoning Description:	Municipal Valuation:
127	Residential	R 83 000
128	Residential	R 85 000
522	Residential	R 54 000
523	Residential	R 53 000
524	Residential	R 62 000

525	Residential	R 63 000
526	Residential	R 62 000
527	Residential	R 53 000

6.2. DISCUSSION

6.2.1 Location and context

The properties are located over the entire Lanquedoc.



Fig 1: Location and context

6.2.3 Ownership

The Lanquedoc Housing Association is the registered owner; however the association no longer exists.

6.3 Financial Implications

The financial implications will only be available after the investigation into the state and status of the properties has been determined. Should Council take ownership Council will have to attend to the maintenance of the vandalised properties or consider selling same as is. Council will also have to consider whether to evict the illegal occupiers.

Council will be responsible to pay the attorneys who will bring an application to appoint someone to sign on behalf of the LHA as well as be responsible for the transfer fees of the properties.

6.4 Legal Implications

The item meets all the legal requirements.

6.5 Staff Implications

A task team will have to be established between Property Management and the Law Enforcement Department to attend to the investigation on the current state and status of the properties.

The Legal Department will have to attend to the appointment of attorneys to approach the court for the necessary order.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

19TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2014-04-23: ITEM 7.1

RESOLVED

(a) That approval be granted for the transfer of the erven referred to in paragraph 3.1.1 above, on condition that individuals enter into a debt repayment agreement, in terms whereof they undertake to pay the outstanding debt;

(b) That the offer from the Lanquedoc Housing Association to donate the following erven to Stellenbosch Municipality, free of charge, be accepted:

Erf 23: Business

Erf 46: Sport

Erf 47: Institutional (Church)

Erf 120: Business

Erf 784: Institutional (multi-purpose centre)

(c) That the outstanding debt, as set out in paragraph 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 (*supra*), amounting to R379 215.12, be written off as a once of concession;

(d) That the concession referred to in (c) (*supra*) be conditional upon all the POS' and public roads referred to in paragraph 3.2 (*supra*) be transferred (vesting transfers) to Stellenbosch Municipality;

(e) That the Municipality further takes responsibility for the transfer costs in relation to the properties referred to in (b) and (d), above; and

(f) That the Municipal Manager be authorised to sign all documents necessary to effect such transfers.

35TH COUNCIL MEETING: 2015-10-28: ITEM 7.8

RESOLVED

That the Council resolution of 2014-04-23 (19th Council meeting, item 7.1) as set out in paragraph 2.1 (supra) be rescinded, and be replaced with the following:

(a) That approval be granted for the transfer of the erven referred to in paragraph 3.1.1 above, on condition that individuals enter into a debt repayment agreement, in terms whereof they undertake to pay the outstanding debt;

(b) That the offer from the Lanquedoc Housing Association to donate the following erven to Stellenbosch Municipality, free of charge, be accepted:

Erf 32: Business

Erf 46: Sport

Erf 47: Institutional (Church)

Erf 120: Business

Erf 521: Institutional (multi-purpose centre)

(c) That the outstanding debt, as set out in paragraph 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 , currently amounting to R582 331.50, be written off as at date of transfer;

(d) That the concession referred to in (c) (supra) be conditional upon all the POS' and public roads referred to in paragraph 3.2 (supra) be transferred (vesting transfers) to Stellenbosch Municipality;

(e) That the Municipality further takes responsibility for the transfer costs in relation to the properties referred to in (b) and (d), above; and

(f) That the Municipal Manager be authorised to sign all documents necessary to effect such transfers.

41ST COUNCIL MEETING: 2016-05-25: ITEM 8.2

RESOLVED

(a) That the offer from Lanquedoc Housing Association (LHA) to donate the 23 improved residential units and 8 unimproved sites as listed in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.3 (*supra*) be accepted, on condition that transfer only occur once vacant occupation can be obtained;

(b) That the Municipality takes responsibility for the payment of all costs incidental to the transfer of the properties;

(c) That Council accept the conditions as set out in paragraph 3.1 (a) – (g) (*supra*); i.e.

(i) That the Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) waives any outstanding municipal rates and taxes and or outstanding payments for municipal services and or any other debt that may exist with regards to the erven. The SM agrees to provide the necessary clearance certificate in order for the transfer of the erven to take place;

(ii) That the Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) is responsible for payment of all the costs incidental to the transfer of erven to the SM as well as the costs associated with the drafting of an "Agreement of Donation";

(iii) That the Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) and/or new owners complies with the Lanquedoc Architectural and Development Guidelines and that this be included as a suspensive condition of sale in the event that SM sells any of the erven;

(iv) That the Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) complies with the existing building plans for renovation of or building of any residential buildings on any of the erven and that this be included as a suspensive condition of donation in the event that the SM sells any of the erven;

(v) That the Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) utilises the erven as it deems fit but with the condition that any proceeds associated with the sale of the erven and or the overall utilisation of the erven be for the benefit of the Lanquedoc community;

(vi) That the Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) accepts that the erven are donated on a voetstoots basis, as they stand, and the LHA shall not be held responsible for any defects in the erven, either patent or latent nor for any occupation, illegal or otherwise, of the erven; and

(vii) That the Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) accepts that the LHA is not obliged to show to the SM the beacons, boundaries or corner pegs of the erven and is not responsible for any deficit and will not benefit from any surplus.

(d) That prior to any transfer taking place, the Lanquedoc Housing Association (LHA) provide the Municipality with the necessary *locus standi*.

6.7 Risk Implications

Further use of the properties without payment of rates and taxes and other Municipal services.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management

6.8.1 Director: Infrastructure

No objections to the item.

6.8.2 CFO

The financial implications associated with the proposed transfer of the properties cannot be quantified at this stage and will only be determined once the investigation into the current state and status of the properties has been finalised.

Any costs related to legal processes, transfer, repairs, maintenance and other related expenditure must be accommodated within the Municipality's approved budget.

Financial Services has no objection to the recommendations in the item.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	**Yolande van den Berg**
POSITION	***Head: Contract Management***
DIRECTORATE	***Corporate Services***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***021-8088073***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	yolande.vandenberg@stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	***2025/11/26***

7.3.2	POSSIBLE DISPOSAL OF A PORTION OF ERF 342 KLAPMUTS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Collaborator No:
IDP KPA Ref No: **Good Governance**
Meeting Date: **21 January 2026**

1. SUBJECT: POSSIBLE DISPOSAL OF A PORTION OF ERF 342 KLAPMUTS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

2. PURPOSE

To obtain Council's in-principle approval for the disposal of a portion Erf 342 Klapmuts for Educational purposes.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

For decision by Municipal Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is a well-known fact that there is an urgent need for more schools in the Stellenbosch Municipal area. In the Klapmuts area there is currently a crisis in primary school education due to the number of students far outweighing the capacity of the schools in the area and the availability of land to construct new schools. The Municipality has been approached by several non-profit organisations who have indicated their willingness to assist in the establishment of new schools in several areas. One of the areas which is mentioned is Klapmuts and the area which has been identified as a possible solution is a portion of Erf 342 Klapmuts measuring 1.5 hectares.

Council needs to consider giving its in-principle approval for the disposal of this portion of land by following a competitive process if the land is to be sold or leased to a private entity or non-profit organisation. Council further needs to approve the public participation process.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) that Council takes note of the need for schools in the Klapmuts area;

(b) that Council confirms that the portion of Erf 342 Klapmuts (next to the multi-purpose centre) is not needed to provide the basic minimum municipal services;

(c) that Council approves, in-principle, the disposal of a portion of Erf 342 Klapmuts for educational purposes;

(d) that a valuator be appointed to determine the fair market related rental alternatively sales price and that the land be made available at a percentage of the market related price to a Non-Profit Organisation; and

(e) that Council authorises the administration to attend to the public participation process whereafter the item will return to Council for a final decision.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENT

6.1 Background

It is a well-known fact that there is an urgent need for more schools in the Stellenbosch Municipal area. In the Klapmuts area there is currently a crisis in primary school education due to the number of students far outweighing the capacity of the schools in the area and the availability of land to construct new schools. The Municipality has been approached by several non-profit organisations who have indicated their willingness to assist in the establishment of new schools in several areas. An example of one of the entities who have indicated their willingness to build and operate a new school is the Christel House South Africa NPC. A copy of their application is attached hereto as **APPENDIX 1**.

Erf 342 Klapmuts is a large property that includes the Multi-purpose centre and the area interested in will be next to the centre. There is also an Early Childhood Development centre on the property as well as a clinic and taxi rank.

Council needs to consider giving its in-principle approval for the disposal of these two portions of land by following a competitive process if the land is to be sold or leased to a private entity or non-profit organisation. Council further needs to consider approving that the land can be sold or leased at a percentage of the market related rental due to the economic and community benefit of the disposal of the land, the public interest as well as the plight of the poor.

6.2. DISCUSSION

6.2.1 Location and context

The portion of land is indicated on **APPENDIX 1** attached to the item. Several services are located throughout the property, and a diagram has been provided by the Infrastructure Department to indicate the services currently on site, as per Fig. 2. Any possible future developments should take into consideration these services and servitudes will have to be registered over these services in order to ensure that the necessary maintenance can be attended to if and when necessary.



Fig 1: Location and context



Fig 2: Municipal services on Property

6.2.3 Ownership

The ownership of Erf 342 Klapmuts vests with the Stellenbosch Municipality.

6.2.4 Legal Requirements

6.2.4.1 MFMA

In terms of Section 14 of the MFMFA a Municipality may not transfer ownership as a result of a sale or other transaction, or otherwise permanently dispose of a capital asset needed to provide the minimum level of basic services.

Further, in terms of Subsection (2), a Municipality may dispose of land not needed to provide the main level of basic municipal services, but only if the Council, in a meeting open to the public, (a) has decided on reasonable grounds that the asset is not needed to provide the minimum level of basic municipal services; and (b) has considered the fair market value of the asset and the economic and community value to be received in exchange for the asset.

6.2.4.2 Asset Transfer Regulation (ATR)

6.2.4.2.1 Transfer or disposal of non-exempted capital assets

In terms of Regulation 5(1)(b) a Municipal Council may transfer or dispose of a non-exempted capital asset only after-

a) the accounting officer has in terms of regulation 6 conducted a public participation* process to facilitate the determinations a municipal council must make in terms of Section 14(2)(a) and (b) of the Act; and
b) the municipal council-

   i) has made determinations required by section 14(2) (a) and (b)* and

   ii) has, as a consequence of those determinations approved in principle that the capital asset may be transferred or disposed of.

*Only applicable to high value properties, i.e. in excess of R50M

6.2.4.2.2 Consideration of proposals to transfer or dispose of non-exempted capital assets

In terms of Regulation 7 the municipal council must, when considering any proposed transfer or disposal of a non-exempted capital asset in terms of regulation 5(1)(b)(i) and (ii), take into account—

(a) whether the capital asset may be required for the municipality's own use at a later date;

(b) the expected loss or gain that is expected to result from the proposed transfer or disposal;

(c) the extent to which any compensation to be received in respect of the proposed transfer or disposal will result in a significant economic or financial cost or benefit to the municipality;

(d) the risks and rewards associated with the operation or control of the capital asset that is to be transferred or disposed of in relation to the municipality's interests;

(e) the effect that the proposed transfer or disposal will have on the credit rating of the municipality, its ability to raise long-term or short-term borrowings in the future and its financial position and cash flow;

(f) any limitations or conditions attached to the capital asset or the transfer or disposal of the asset, and the consequences of any potential non-compliance with those conditions;

(g) the estimated cost of the proposed transfer or disposal;

(h) the transfer of any liabilities and reserve funds associated with the capital asset;

(i) any comments or representations on the proposed transfer or disposal received from the local community and other interested persons; (if applicable)

(j) any written views and recommendations on the proposed transfer or disposal by the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury; (if applicable)

(k) the interests of any affected organ of state, the municipality's own strategic, legal and economic interests and the interests of the local community; and

(l) compliance with the legislative regime applicable to the proposed transfer or disposal.

6.2.4.2.3 Conditional approval of transfer or disposal of non-exempted capital assets

Further, in terms of Regulation 11, an **approval in principle** in terms of regulation 5(1)(b)(ii) or 8(1)(b)(ii) that a non-exempted capital asset may be transferred or disposed of, **may be given subject to any conditions**, including conditions specifying—

(a) the way in which the capital asset is to be sold or disposed of;

(b) a floor price or minimum compensation for the capital asset;

(c) whether the capital asset may be transferred or disposed of for less than its fair market value, in which case the municipal council must first consider the criteria set out in regulation 13(2); and

(d) a framework within which direct negotiations for the transfer or disposal of the capital asset must be conducted with another person, if transfer or disposal is subject to direct negotiations.

6.2.5.2.4 Transfer or disposal of non-exempted capital assets to be in accordance with disposal management system

In terms of Regulation 12(1); if approval has been given in terms of regulation 5(1)(b)(ii) that a non-exempted capital asset may be transferred or disposed of, the relevant municipality may transfer or dispose of the asset only in accordance with its disposal management system, irrespective of—

(a) the value of the capital asset; or

(b) whether the capital asset is to be transferred to a private sector party or an organ of state.

6.2.5.2.5 Compensation for transfer of non-exempted municipal capital assets

In terms of Regulation 13 –

(1) The compensation payable to a municipality or municipal entity for the transfer of a non-exempted capital asset must, subject to subregulation (2)-

(a) Be consistent with criteria applicable to compensation set out in the disposal management system of the municipality or municipal entity; and

(b) If regulation 12(2)(b) applies to the transfer, reflect fair market value.

(2) If a municipality or municipal entity on account of the public interest, in particular in relation to the plight of the poor, intends to transfer a non-exempted capital asset for less than its fair market value, the municipality or entity must, when considering the proposed transfer, take into account –

(a) The interests of –

(i) The State; and

(ii) The local community;

(b) The strategic and economic interests of the municipality or municipal entity, including the long-term effect of the decision on the municipality or entity;

(c) The constitutional rights and legal interests of all affected parties;

(d) Whether the interests of the parties to the transfer should carry more weight than the interest of the local community, and how the individual interest is weighed against the collective interest; and

(e) Whether the local community would be better served if the capital asset is transferred at less than its fair market value, as opposed to a transfer of the asset at fair market value.

6.2.5.2.6 Transfer agreements

In terms of Regulation 17, a municipality may transfer assets approved for transfer to a private sector party or organ of state, only by way of a written transfer agreement concluded between the transferring municipality and the receiving private sector party or organ of state.

A transfer agreement must set out the terms and conditions of the transfer, including, as a minimum—

(a) a sufficient description of the capital asset being transferred in order to identify the asset;

(b) particulars of any subsidiary assets that are transferred with the capital asset;

(c) particulars of any liabilities transferred with the asset;

(d) the amount of compensation payable to the municipality or municipal entity for the transfer of the asset or assets, and the terms and conditions of payment; and

(e) the effective date from which the risk and accountability for the asset or assets is transferred to the receiving private sector party or organ of state.

6.2.5.7 Policy on the management of Council-owned property

6.2.5.7.1 General principles

In terms of paragraph 7.2.1, unless otherwise provided for in the policy, the disposal of viable immovable property shall be effected-

a) by means of a process of public competition; and

b) at market value except when the public interest or the plight of the poor demands otherwise.

6.2.5.7.2 Methods of disposal

In terms of paragraph 9 the type of tender may vary, depending on the nature of the transaction. The following options may be considered:

a) outright tender, e.g. residential erven;

b) Call for proposals, e.g. social care erven.

6.2.5.7.4 Non-viable immovable property

In terms of par. 9.2.1, in respect of Non-viable Immovable Property which can be utilised by one adjacent land owner, a Property Transaction(s) may be approved without any competitive process having been followed, including in response to an unsolicited application, on the basis that no purpose would be served by a

competitive process but subject to the determination of the fair market value and public notice of the intent to dispose of the property.

6.2.5.7.8 Fair market value

In terms of par.2 immovable property may be disposed of only at market related prices, except when the plight of the poor or the public intend demands otherwise.

6.3 Financial Implications

The financial implications will only be available after the valuation report has been obtained indicating the fair market value of the property.

6.4 Legal Implications

See par. 6.2.5 above.

6.5 Staff Implications

No additional staff implications.

6.6 Previous / Relevant Council Resolutions

None.

6.7 Risk Implications

Risks are addressed through the content of the report.

6.8 Comments from Senior Management

6.8.1 Director: Infrastructure

The final extent of the area is to be finalized, and should exclude existing water courses and/or wetland areas.

Adequate allowance must be made for the required servitudes to accommodate existing and future Municipal and public services.

ANNEXURES: Appendix 1: Application

Appendix 2: Area

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

NAME	**Yolande van den Berg**
POSITION	***Head: Contract Management***
DIRECTORATE	***Corporate Services***
CONTACT NUMBERS	***021-8088073***
E-MAIL ADDRESS	yolande.vandenberg@stellenbosch.gov.za
REPORT DATE	***2025/11/11***

APPENDIX 1

Attachment A:

Diagram: Erf 342





APPENDIX 2

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APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF MUNICIPAL LAND APPLICATION FORM

A: APPLICANT'S DETAILS

Name: CHRISTEL HOUSE SOUTH AFRICA NPC

Physical address: SWALLOWCLIFFE DRIVE
OTTERY
7806
CAPE TOWN

Mailing address: As Above
……
……
……
Postal code: ……..

E-mail address: amarais@sa.christelhouse.org

Telephone: 021 704 9410

Cell phone: 082 774 3237

B: PROPERTY DETAILS OF APPLICANT

Erf/farm number: Erf 2877
Leased at R189.20 per year from City of Cape Town

Suburb: Ottery

Town: Cape Town

C: PROPERTY DETAILS OF LEASE AREA APPLYING FOR

Erf/farm number: Erf 342, Klapmuts

Suburb: Klapmuts

Town: Klapmuts

Area applying for : 4ha of land behind the Klapmuts Multipurpose Centre and the railway line - per Attachment A

***** To be supplemented with a sketch-plan with dimension in m² (see Attachment A)

D: TYPE OF APPLICATION:

Please mark the appropriate block

For commercial purposes, other than for parking	☐
For commercial parking purposes	☐
For residential parking purposes	☐
For non-commercial purposes	X
For projecting structures onto street reserves	☐
For projecting structures onto other council-owned land	☐
Other: please provide description:	☐

Brief description of application:

Request:

Christel House South Africa is requesting the Municipality of Stellenbosch to favourably consider our application to utilize the approx. 4ha (40,000m^2) land per attachment A to build a no-fee RR-12 independent school specifically for impoverished children.

Motivation:

Christel House South Africa (CHSA) offers no-fee scholarships to students from some of the poorest neighbourhoods in Cape Town. We support students for 19 years with holistic, character-based, career-focused education. They start with us in Grade RR at the age of 4 right through to Grade 12, where we continue our support for five years post school until age 23.

We operate nine schools worldwide, of which the Christel House South Africa, established in 2001, is the only one in Africa. Our school currently serves 26 underserved communities in Cape Town.

Our holistic education model is designed to transform the lives of impoverished children. In addition to providing top-quality CAPS-aligned education, critical aspects of our model include poverty mitigation services in the form of daily transport to school and back, professional health care, nutritious meals, psychosocial counselling, family assistance and college and career planning and support.

Our track record is outstanding. To date, our matric pass rate averages 99%, over 70% can go to university and 84% report having escaped multidimensional poverty.

This model works, serves the most marginalized in our communities and we believe that the opportunity to offer this tried and tested 25 year model to Klapmuts will significantly impact the positive trajectory of the community and enable learners to become self-sustaining, employed adults who can build and contribute to their community and our country.

E: LIST OF ATTACHMENTS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Please mark the appropriate box

Special Power of Attorney, where Applicant is not the owner	☐
Diagram of proposed area of the lease area (**Attachment A**)	X
Letters of consent (affected neighbours)	☐
Application fee (non-refundable)	X

Additional relevant information in motivation of the ask

Attachment B –Christel House – what we do	X
Attachment C – CIPC certificate	X
Attachment D – NPO certificate	X
Attachment E – Annual Report	

I hereby certify that the information supplied in this application form is correct and that I am properly authorized to make this application.



Applicant's signature: ……

Date: 4 September 2025

Full name: Adrienne Marais

Designation: CEO

7.4	FINANCIAL SERVICES: (PC: CLLR JC ANTHONY)

NONE

7.5	HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: (PC: CLLR R DU TOIT)

NONE

7.6	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES : (PC : R PHEIFFER)

NONE

7.7	PARKS,OPEN SPACES AND ENVIRONMENT: (PC: CLLR J WILLIAMS)

7.7.1	PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – REVIEW

Collaborator No: 799756
IDP KPA Ref No: Good Governance and Compliance
Meeting Date: 21 January 2026

1. SUBJECT: PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN – REVIEW

2. PURPOSE

The Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was drafted and approved prior to the area's declaration in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003) in 2016. As required by the existing EMP the document has been reviewed (**ANNEXURE A**). The EMP was advertised for public input from 5 September to 8 October 2025. Comment received during this period was considered and the EMP finalized. The purpose of this Item is to acquire Council's adoption of the EMP (June 2025) for the next 5-year cycle.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

For decision by the Council of Stellenbosch Municipality.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A portion of Stellenbosch Municipality owned property located on Papegaaiberg, Stellenbosch, was declared a nature reserve (NR) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEM:PA) in June 2016.

As part of the declaration an EMP was adopted by Council. This EMP has now been reviewed with the assistance of Cape Nature.

The purpose of the Papegaaiberg NR EMP is to provide a strategic tool for management of Papegaaiberg NR, informing the need for specific programs and operational procedures. It provides for capacity building, future thinking and continuity of management of Papegaaiberg NR and enables Stellenbosch Municipality to manage Papegaaiberg NR in such a way that its values and the purpose for which it has been established are protected.

5. RECOMMENDATION

that Council approves the Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Environmental Management Plan (June 2025) as guiding document for the management of the area.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 BACKGROUND

The primary purpose of this declaration of Papegaaiberg NR was the protection of remnants of the endangered Swartland Shale Renosterveld and Swartland Granite Renosterveld that occurs on the property.

The principles of adaptive management formed the basis of the preparation of the above EMP. Adaptive management is a structured, iterative process in which decisions are made using the best available information, with the aim of obtaining better information through monitoring of performance. In this way, decision making is aimed at achieving the best outcome based on current understanding, whilst accruing the information needed to improve future management.

In the interest of adaptive management, the Papegaaiberg NR EMP has now been reviewed.

6.2 DISCUSSION

The Papegaaiberg NR EMP has been reviewed and updated consisting of management strategies and guidelines for the management of the area under the following themes:

- Administration
- Environmental Protection
- Land Use Management
- Environmental Auditing

6.3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The purpose of this Item is to acquire Council's adoption of the EMP (June 2025) for the next 5-year cycle. The management actions included in the EMP is included in the operational budget of the Department: Community Services (Environmental Management).

6.4 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The recommendations in this report comply with Council's policies and applicable legislation.

6.5 STAFF IMPLICATIONS

This report has no staff implications to the Municipality.

6.6 PREVIOUS / RELEVANT COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The 34th Council Meeting (2025-08-25): Item 10.7.1, resolved (nem con):

(a) that Council approves the advertisement of reviewed Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Environmental Management Plan (June 2025) as Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve's 2nd generation environmental management plan for public input; and

(b) that the inputs received during the above public participation process be worked into a final Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Environmental Management Plan to be presented to Council for approval.

6.7 RISK IMPLICATIONS

This report has no risk implications for the Municipality.

6.8 INTERNAL COMMENT

This item was circulated to all directorates from 14 to 21 November 2025. No comment was received.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Environmental Management Plan (June 2025)

Annexure B: Advertisements placed

Annexure C: Comments and response report

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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POSITION	**Environmental Planner**
DIRECTORATE	**Community and Protection Services**
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E-MAIL ADDRESS	**schalk.vandermerwe@stellenbosch.gov.za**
REPORT DATE	**24 November 2025**

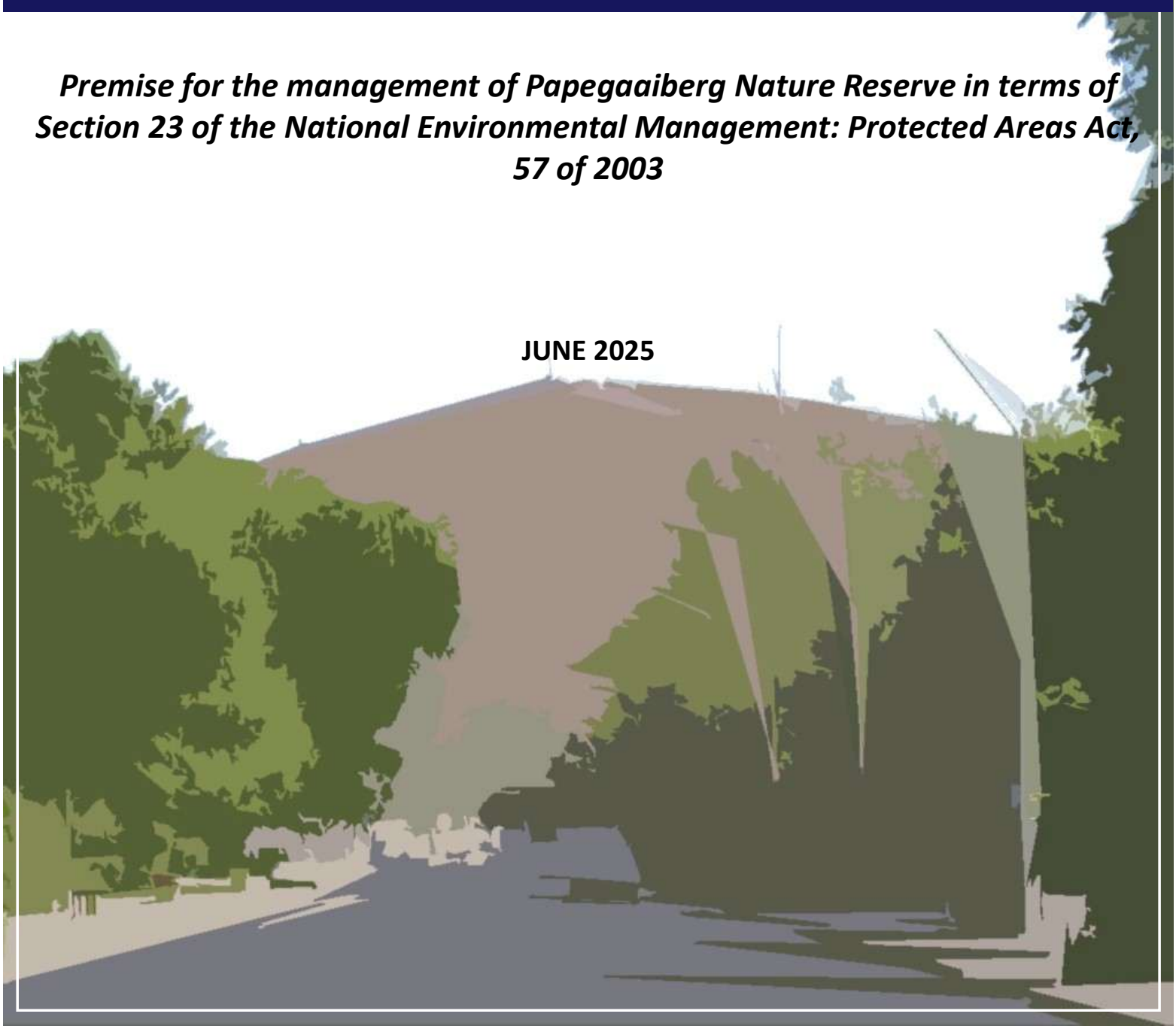
ANNEXURE A

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PAPEGAAIBERG
NATURE RESERVE
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Premise for the management of Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve in terms of Section 23 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 57 of 2003

JUNE 2025



AUTHORISATION 30 June 2025

The Environmental Management Plan for the Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve is a review of the 2011 Environmental Management Plan submitted and adopted as part of the process of declaring Papegaaiberg a Nature Reserve in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003).

Recommended and adopted by:

Name and Title	Signature and Date
Management Authority	Stellenbosch Municipality Geraldine Mettler Municipal Manager: Stellenbosch Municipality
Cape Nature Landscape Manager	

Approved by:

Name and Title	Signature and Date
Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	

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1. BACKGROUND

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a review of the 2011 Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve EMP submitted and adopted as part of the process of declaring Papegaaiberg a Nature Reserve (NR) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003).

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Papegaaiberg NR EMP is to:

- Provide a strategic tool for management of Papegaaiberg NR, informing the need for specific programs and operational procedures.
- Provide for capacity building, future thinking and continuity of management of Papegaaiberg NR.
- Enable Stellenbosch Municipality to manage Papegaaiberg NR in such a way that its values and the purpose for which it has been established are protected.

1.2 STRUCTURE

Section 1:	Introduction and background to Papegaaiberg NR and the EMP.
Section 2:	Vision and objectives for the management of Papegaaiberg NR.
Section 3:	Context and description of the biodiversity of Papegaaiberg NR.
Section 4:	Zonation of Papegaaiberg NR.
Section 5:	Description of the administrative structure established for the management of Papegaaiberg NR.
Section 6:	Operational Management Framework.
Section 7:	Annual Plan of Operation.

1.3 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The principles of adaptive management form the basis of the preparation of this EMP. Adaptive management is a structured, iterative process in which decisions are made using the best available information, with the aim of obtaining better information through monitoring of performance (Figure 1). In this way, decision making is aimed at achieving the best outcome based on current understanding, whilst accruing the information needed to improve future management. Adaptive management can lead to revision of a part or, if necessary, the whole management plan.

Adaptive management enables landowners and managers to:

i) Learn through experience.
ii) Take account of, and respond to, changing factors that affect the biodiversity stewardship site.
iii) Develop or refine management processes.
iv) Adopt best practices and new innovations in biodiversity conservation management.
v) Demonstrate that management is appropriate and effective.

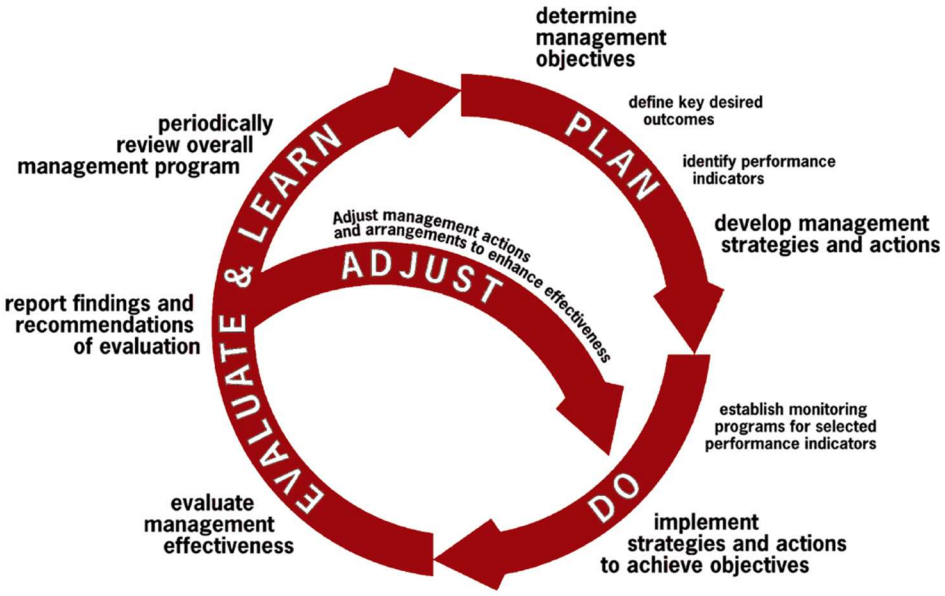


Figure 1: Adaptive Management Cycle (Management Strategy Evaluation, 2009).

1.4 INTRODUCTION

Papegaaiberg NR falls within the Stellenbosch Municipality, located within the town of Stellenbosch (Figure 2).

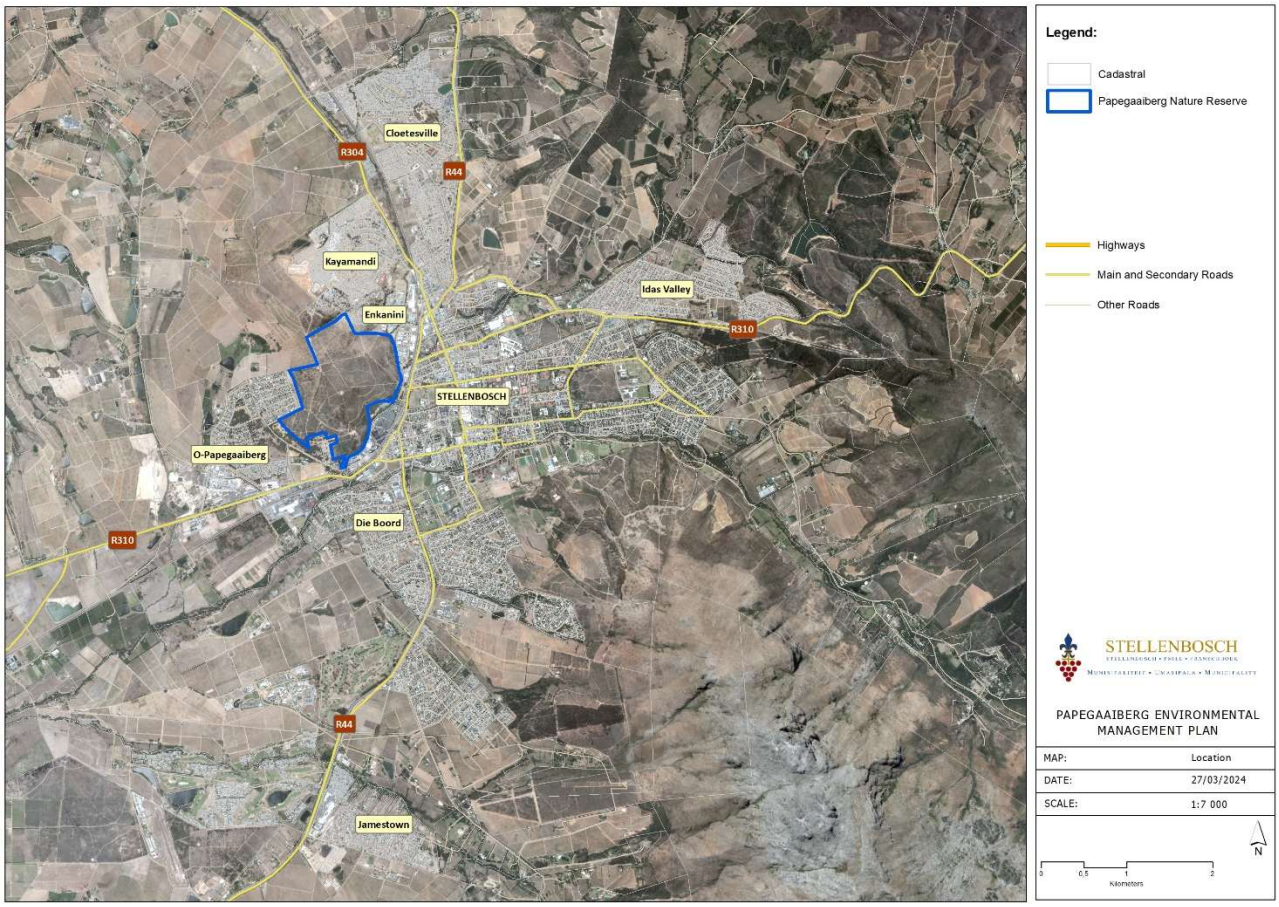


Figure 2: Local context of Papegaaiberg NR.

Papegaaiberg NR is bordered in the west by the Onder-Papegaaiberg residential area and the farm Middelvlei. Kayamandi and Enkanini forms the northern boundary while the industrial areas of Plankenbrug, Distell cellars, the Bergkelder, Bosman's Crossing and Oudemolen collectively form the eastern boundary of the NR. The Stellenbosch cemetery and Oude Libertas forms the southern boundary.

Papegaaiberg NR forms part of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve (Figure 3) which was approved by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) and included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserve. The NR is located in the designated buffer area of the biosphere reserve forming vital linkages with *bona fide* conservation areas and, as is the case with Papegaaiberg NR, as stand-alone habitats and places of cultural value.

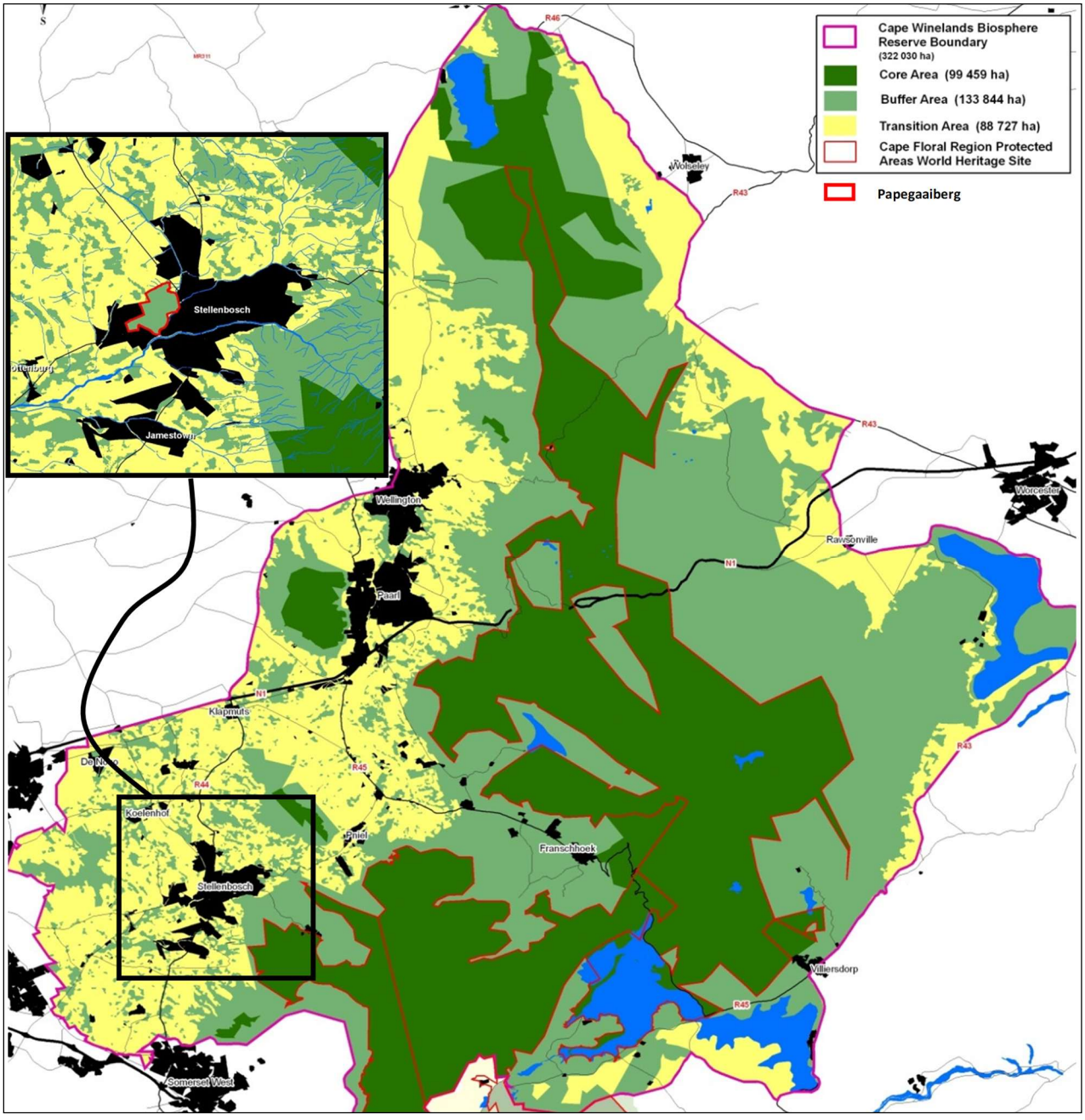


Figure 3: Papegaaiberg NR in context of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve.

Papegaaiberg NR consists of an area of approximately 140 ha which comprises portions of four cadastral units indicated in Table 1 below and depicted by Figure 4. Papegaaiberg NR is partially fenced off, contains an ESKOM servitude, reservoir, water supply pipelines, telecommunication infrastructure and a system of internal roads.

Table 1: Papegaaiberg NR cadastral details.

Cadastral Unit	Zoning	Owner	Title Deed Nr
175/5	Local Authority	Municipality	
175/33	Local Authority	Municipality	
181	Agriculture Zone I	Municipality	T7723/940
183	Agriculture Zone I	Municipality	T10519/1927

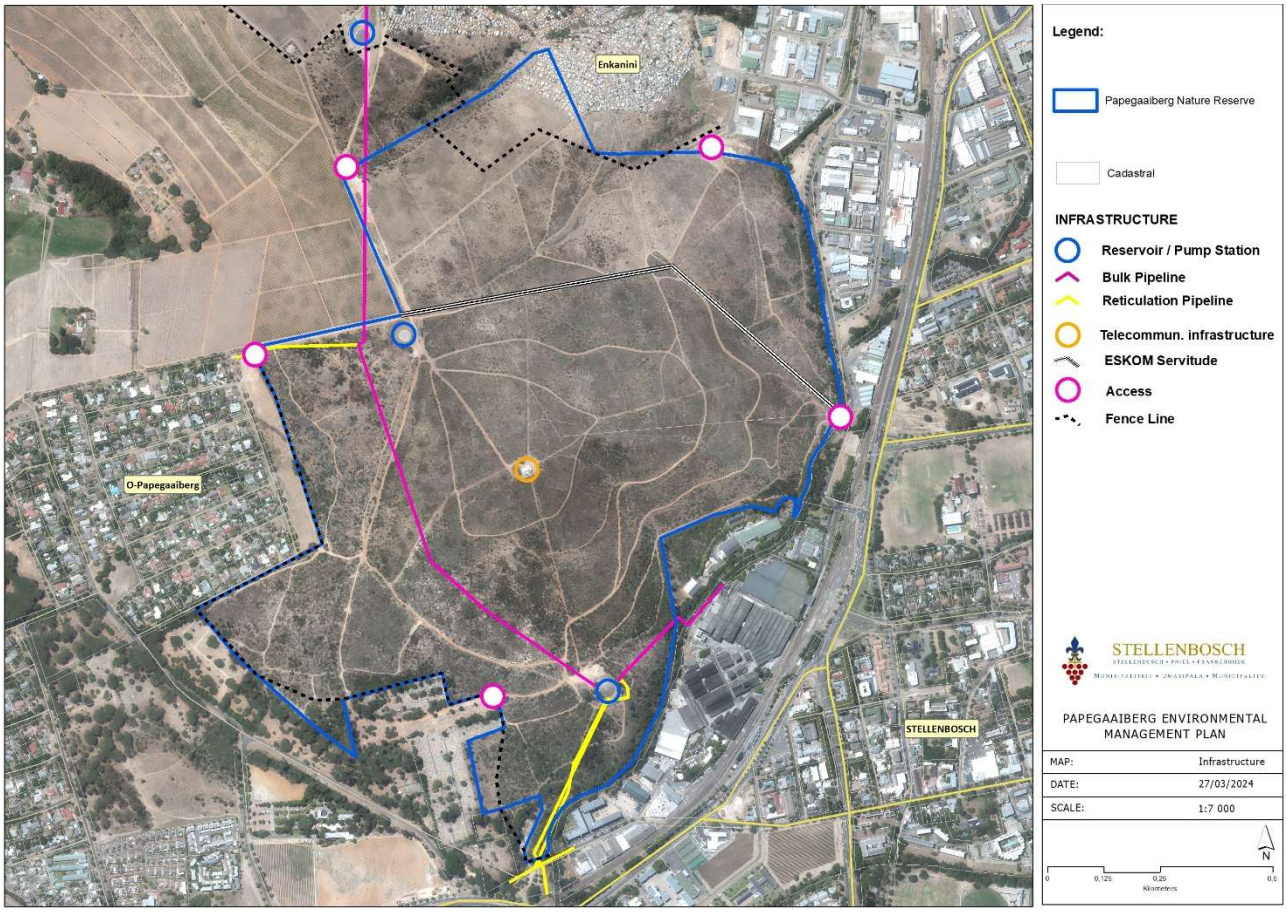


Figure 4: Cadastral boundaries and infrastructure of Papegaaiberg NR.

Papegaaiberg NR forms part of a system of *de jure* and *de facto* protected nature areas that collectively form the core and buffer areas of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve. This system is based upon the principle that a system of protected areas is a key element of any strategy to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem functions on a larger regional scale. It is imperative that such a system be designed and managed to represent and protect the diversity of ecological processes, communities, species and gene pools (Global Biodiversity Strategy, 1992).

Various protected areas are found in the proximity of Papegaaiberg NR, include the Koopmanskloof Private NR, Jan Marais NR, Jonkershoek Conservancy, Bottelary Hills Renosterveld Conservancy, Hottentots-Holland NR and Simonsberg NR.

Rivers are of immense importance as part of the system of protected nature areas. This is largely due to their function as ecological corridors that link the various core conservation areas (refer to Figure 5). The Plankenbrug River forms the eastern boundary of Papegaaiberg NR.

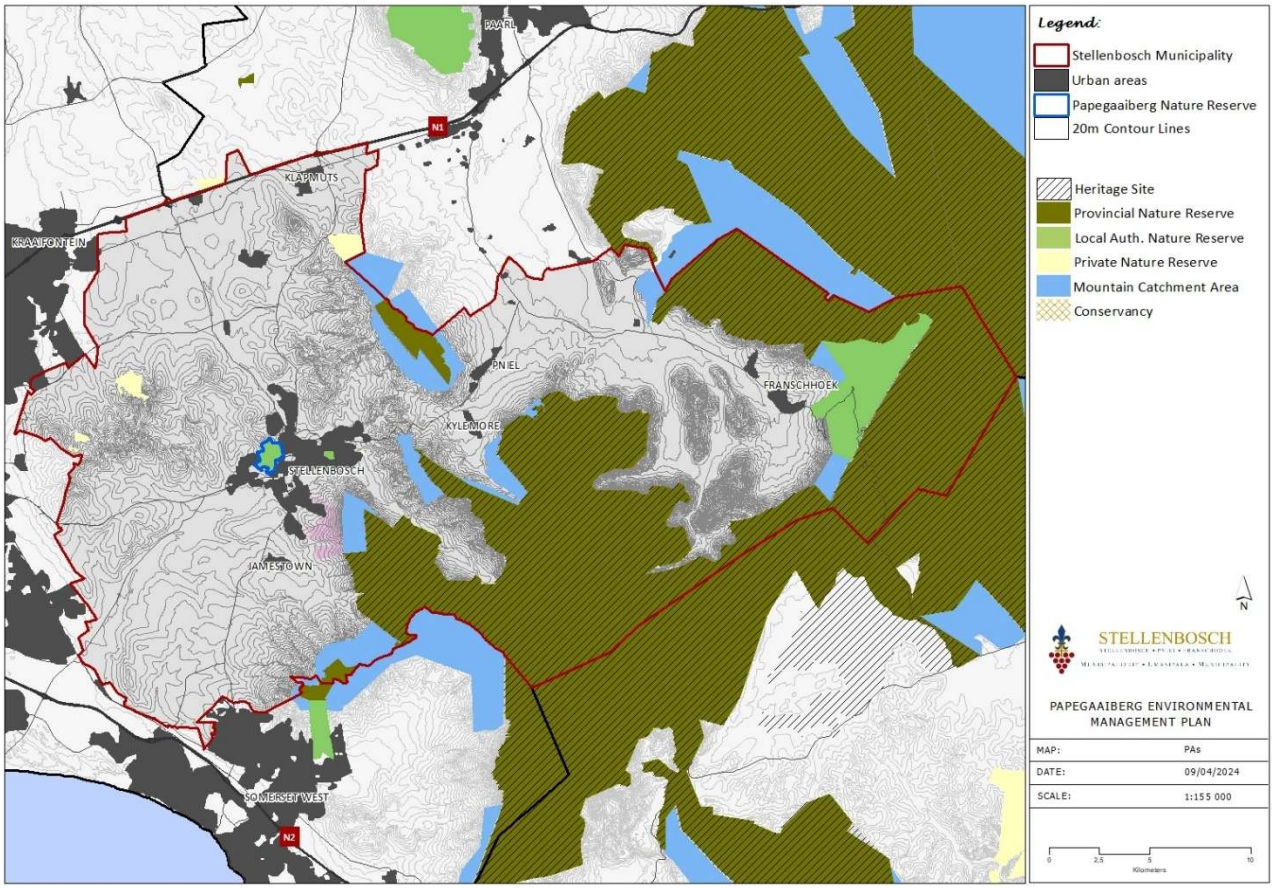


Figure 5: Papegaaiberg NR in context of surrounding protected areas.

1.5 PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE VALUES

The values of a site are those attributes that has led to it being identified for formal conservation. The values are important in planning and management, as they are the aspects of the place that must be protected. The values of Papegaaiberg NR are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Values of Papegaaiberg NR.

Natural	The area contains remnants of critically endangered Swartland Shale- and Swartland Granite Renosterveld.
Ecosystem Services	Papegaaiberg NR drains surface water towards the Plankenbrug River. As a long portion of the Plankenbrug River runs along the eastern boundary of the NR, it plays an important role in the dilution of pollutants in the Plankenbrug River.
Eco-Tourism	The area serves a recreational space for the surrounding areas.
Cultural / Historic	Papegaaiberg NR is of historical significance and forms an important part of Stellenbosch town's landscape and local psyche.

1.6 MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Papegaaiberg NR have been severely impacted upon by historic land-uses and current peripheral developments, with particular reference to the former forestry activities that have been phased out and informal settlements along its northern boundary. These activities resulted in:

(i) A number of security related challenges in the area.
(ii) Encroachment of informal residential structures into the NR.
(iii) Illegal farming within the boundaries of the NR.
(iv) Habitat fragmentation and degradation.
(v) Local extinction of species.
(vi) General loss of biodiversity.
(vii) Increased sheet erosion.

These, and other threats to the NR, are listed below.

Table 3: Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Management Challenges.

Key Performance Area	Challenges
Urban Sprawl / Expansion	Papegaaiberg NR is located within the urban area of Stellenbosch. Urban sprawl, especially from the informal residential area of Enkanini, is a constant threat to the boundary and security of the NR.
Illegal Land Use	Illegal land use, in the form of informal structures and farming, is a risk to the NR.
Fire	Fire is a risk to the area. This is mainly due to its location within an urban area, its accessibility and location bordering an informal area.
Crime / Security (uncontrolled access)	Uncontrolled access and the occurrence of crime on Papegaaiberg have left the surrounding community with the perception that Papegaaiberg is not safe for recreational use. This is arguable the main threat to the NR becoming the recreational and educational asset it is intended to become.
Pollution	The Plankenbrug River flows along the foothill of Papegaaiberg and below Kayamandi. It flows through the Plankenbrug Industrial Park and into the Eerste River at the Adam Tas railway bridge. This river is heavily polluted and is regarded as a potential hazard to human health and negatively influences the Eerste River. The Plankenbrug River is one of the important ecological corridors of Stellenbosch and adds to the biodiversity of the bioregion as a whole and visual quality of the landscape.
Invasive Vegetation	The infestation of alien plant species poses a significant threat to the ecology and visual quality of Papegaaiberg. The alien vegetation has resulted in a modified floral composition which is conducive to high-intensity fires. In turn, these are immensely disruptive to the ecology of fynbos and ecosystem processes.
Erosion	Papegaaiberg NR's topography makes the area prone to erosion.
Legal Compliance	The constant pressure (noted above) on Papegaaiberg NR's boundary poses challenges for Stellenbosch Municipality, as Management Authority of the NR, to maintain legal compliance in the management thereof.
Infrastructure / Development of tourism opportunities	Uncontrolled access to the area, vandalism and crime makes the provision and maintenance of infrastructure in Papegaaiberg NR a challenge.

2. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Through the EMP, the vision, goals and objectives of the Municipality for Papegaaiberg NR are given effect in context of the relevant legislation and associated regulations. Accordingly, the primary aims of the EMP include the following:

a) Facilitating the rehabilitation and long-term conservation of Papegaaiberg NR in a manner which is consistent with the objectives of NEM:PA.
b) Rehabilitation and long-term protection of the NR as a valuable cultural- and natural heritage site.
c) Promotion of a conservation ethos in the minds of the people of the area and the general public with the objective to create a shared responsibility to maintain the health, diversity and productivity of the NR in a spirit of stewardship and caring.
d) Implementation of management practices that will benefit current and future generations and will honour applicable obligations and undertakings at all levels of society.
e) Provision of sustainable outdoor recreational opportunities in the NR.
f) Ensuring that future growth and development proposals for Stellenbosch are compatible with the vision, goals and objectives for the NR and its associated ecological corridors.

The EMP assigns responsibility for management intervention within the NR, schedules such intervention and quantifies the cost associated with such intervention. In so doing, this document aims to be a mechanism whereby management intervention can be monitored and audited.

2.1 PURPOSE, VISION AND GOALS

2.1.1 Purpose

The purpose declaring areas as protected areas, as per Chapter 3, Section 17 of NEM:PA, are to:

(a) Protect ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes in a system of protected areas;
(b) Preserve the ecological integrity of those areas;
(c) Conserve biodiversity in those areas;
(d) Protect areas representative of all ecosystems, habitats and species naturally occurring in South Africa;
(e) Protect South Africa's threatened or rare species;
(f) Protect an area which is vulnerable or ecologically sensitive;
(g) Assist in ensuring the sustained supply of environmental goods and services;
(h) Provide for the sustainable use of natural and biological resources;
(i) Create or augment destinations for nature-based tourism;
(j) Manage the interrelationship between natural environmental biodiversity, human settlement and economic development;
(k) Contribute to human, social, cultural, spiritual and economic development; or
(l) Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of endangered and vulnerable species.

Papegaaiberg is located in the Cape Floral Region, an area of global biodiversity significance. The NR will conserve a unique combination of habitats, ecosystems and species. In conserving this unique biodiversity secondary objectives will include the conservation of Critically Endangered Swartland Shale Renosterveld and Swartland Granite Renosterveld.

2.1.2 Vision

The overriding mission of the IUCN[1] was adopted as a fundamental guideline in the formulation of the vision, goals and objectives for the nature reserve, namely:

a) *'The maintenance of essential ecological processes, the preservation of genetic diversity and the insurance of the sustainable utilisation of species and ecosystems that can only be achieved by the conservation of essential habitats and not individual species'.*

b) '*The management of human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations*' (IUCN, 1980).

In order to balance the conservation requirements of Papegaaiberg NR with the aspirations of the stakeholders and the identified place-specific environmental, social and economic constraints, the following vision was set for the nature reserve:

To restore and protect Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve as a safe and functional natural and cultural heritage that is supported by all concerned for its community-supporting functions.

2.1.3 Over-Arching Goal

The over-arching goal of the NR is to contribute towards environmental sustainability and the conservation of biodiversity as a prerequisite for the latter. The EMP builds on the recognition that for biodiversity conservation to succeed, the maintenance of environmental integrity (as defined by ecological, economic and social criteria) must be one of the primary determinants of land-use planning and the management.

The EMP supports the notion that sustainability, under present circumstances, cannot be achieved without any form of management intervention and that such investment has to be financed to a significant extent. Accordingly, sustainable development projects undertaken in the proximity of the nature reserve should ideally contribute towards the required financing of management activities in a spirit of partnership.

The CSIR (2002) states that sustainable development should *improve the state of any given situation.* Sustainable development requires a long-term, integrated, systems approach pertaining to economic, environmental, and social issues. Fostering a strong sense of community and building partnerships and consensus among key stakeholders are important elements of sustainable development (CSIR, 2002). The IUCN[2] defined sustainable development as '*development that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*'.

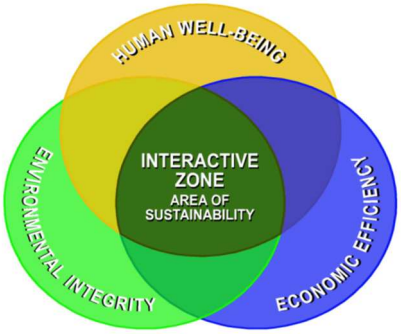


Figure 6: The interactive model of sustainability (Adapted from Mebratu, 1998).

[1] International Union for Conservation of Nature.

[2] International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) (1995) states that sustainable development occurs at the intersection of three global imperatives, namely *human well-being, environmental integrity* and *economic efficiency*. The interactive model of sustainability illustrates that sustainable development occurs where the three imperatives interact within an 'interactive zone' (refer to Figure 6). Development outside this 'interactive zone' will not be sustainable. Mebratu (1998).[3] The EMP builds on the following understanding of the three global imperatives:

2.1.3.1 Human Well-Being

Human well-being[4] refers to both *material* and *spiritual* well-being. Material well-being refers to the absence of poverty. Spiritual well-being *inter alia* refers to the absence of inequality and being in a position to obtain new powers, emotionally, intellectually and physically and to be able to play a meaningful role in promoting and achieving sustainable development. It is recognised that Papegaaiberg NR has a significant and impact on the well-being of the people of Stellenbosch in terms of a number of important aspects.

2.1.3.2 Environmental Integrity

Environmental integrity refers to the relative '*wholeness'* of the environment. 'Environment' is defined as the aggregate of all external conditions and influences affecting the life of an organism. In particular, 'environment' refers to the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of:

a) the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;
b) micro-organisms, plant and animal life;
c) any part or combination of (a) and (b) and the interrelationships among and between them; and
d) the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being.

Environmental integrity is determined by the *value* of the environment or place (natural or human-made), with specific reference to its intrinsic, systemic, and/or instrumental value. The EMP builds on the recognition that the human-made environment is located within and 'contained' by the natural environment. The manner in which human settlements are developed, therefore, has an immense impact on the quality and integrity of the environment as a totality. It is therefore imperative that the human-made environment be planned, designed and developed in a manner that will ensure the maintenance of the values referred to above (i.e. intrinsic, systemic, and/or instrumental value). From a natural environmental perspective, ecological integrity is a key factor in the sustainable development equation. Ecological integrity *inter alia* requires that biodiversity is protected and essential ecological processes and services (e.g. water yield and quality, soil conservation, decomposition, etc.) are maintained. *Environmental health* is the key to sustainable development. The primary threat to environmental health is fragmentation of community-

[3] Mebratu, D. 1998: Sustainability and sustainable development: Historical and conceptual overview. *Environmental Impact Assessment and Review*, 18:493-520.

[4] Human wellbeing encompasses the overall state of a person's physical, mental, emotional and social health, including their sense of happiness, life satisfaction and ability to function well in daily life. It's a holistic concept that considers both subjective experiences like happiness and objective factors like physical health and social connections.

supporting ecosystems. Fragmentation generally leads to a cycle of environmental degradation, which subsequently influences the well-being of the dependent communities.

2.2.3.3 Economic Efficiency

Economic efficiency is understood as *the optimisation of benefit at the lowest cost*. It includes the innovative and efficient use of available resources. The nature reserve is an important public resource that has to be protected for the benefit of all concerned and in terms of best-practice.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives that follow are intended to provide the basis for the achievement of the vision. Table 4 sets out the key performance areas, the objective for each key performance area and the key deliverables required to realise the objectives.

Table 4: Objectives and deliverables for the management of Papegaaiberg NR.

Key Performance Area	Objective	Key Deliverable
Biodiversity Management		
Fire management	Ensure conservation of species and natural processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. Allow for natural fire processes to occur without impacting on safety and infrastructure. Implement effective Integrated catchment management.	Reduce/prevent the spread of fire. Maintain partnerships to improve fire management. Reduce wildfires due to human negligence and implement an ecological burn programme.
Invasive vegetation management	Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. Ensure conservation of species and natural processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.	Eradicate alien and invasive species. Prevent further introduction of aliens.
Wildlife management	Ensure effective conservation of species and natural processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.	Prevent the introduction of alien fauna species. Control invasive alien fauna. Manage the introduction of fauna on the reserve. Evaluate and monitor impact of fauna on the reserve.
Erosion prevention and control	Ensure implementation of effective conservation management interventions.	Prevent and mitigate soil erosion.

	Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.	
Biodiversity security	Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. Ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.	Improved security and safety of the biodiversity assets on the NR.
Water Management	Ensure the implementation of effective conservation management interventions. Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.	Remove all forms of pollution and invasive vegetation.
Development		
Development of tourism opportunities	Evaluate potential tourism opportunities. Implement effective management systems. Ensure legal compliance and implementation of authorised development plans.	
Operational Management		
Legal compliance	Ensure legal compliance to all relevant legislation and policies.	Ensure that all legal requirements are met.
Access control	Ensure legal use of the NR.	Control access to the NR.
Security	Ensure legal use of the NR. Prevent all forms of illegal encroachment into the NR.	
Management effectiveness	Implement effective management systems.	Conduct annual audits. Auditing systems inform management and management plan revision.
Infrastructure	Ensure the implementation of effective conservation management interventions. Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. Ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.	All infrastructure on the reserve is adequately maintained.

3. DESCRIPTION OF PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE AND ITS CONTEXT

3.1 THE LEGISLATIVE BASIS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE

There is a large body of legislation that is relevant to the management of Papegaaiberg NR, but the primary legislation guiding the management of protected areas is the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003) (NEM:PA). NEM:PA establishes the legal basis for the creation and administration of protected areas in South Africa, as its objectives include provisions "for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes". NEM:PA sets out the mechanisms for the declaration of protected areas and the requirements for their management.

3.1.1 Proclamation status

Papegaaiberg NR is proclaimed (June 2016) under Section 23(1) of the Act (Annexure 1).

3.1.2 Invasive Species Control

In terms of Section 76 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004), the management authority of a protected area must incorporate an invasive species control plan in the protected area management plan. This is addressed in Section 6.1.2 below.

3.2 REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING CONTEXT OF PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE

The EMP is based upon and gives effect to a dedicated environmental management policy which is defined as *'a statement by the organisation* (i.e. the Management Authority) *of its intentions and principles in relation to its overall environmental performance, which provides a framework for action and for the setting of objectives and targets'* (SABS ISO 14004:1996{E}). This section documents the environmental management policy that will guide all management activities to be undertaken on the NR. The primary policy statements are as follows:

a) Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve inter-governmental agreements: The NR, as part of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve, will be managed in compliance with the applicable inter-governmental agreements upon which the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve is based.
b) Planning and management context: Management of the NR will be undertaken in context of all applicable levels of planning.
c) Biodiversity conservation: Biodiversity is an imperative for environmental sustainability. A key objective in the management of the NR is to ensure that biodiversity in the study area is protected and enhanced.
d) Papegaaiberg NR is an important part of a system of protected areas: The NR is to be managed as part of a system of protected areas.
e) Papegaaiberg NR is a public resource: The NR is a public resource and should be available for the sustainable use of the entire community.
f) The concept of adaptive management forms the basis of all management activities: Management strategies are to comply with international best practice and must embody the concept of adaptive management and continual improvement.

In the chapters below the above primary policy statements are addressed more comprehensively and guidelines are provided as to how to comply with these.

3.3 PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

The Municipality has directed that the bioregional planning approach advocated by the Provincial Government of the Western Cape through its Bioregional Planning Policy and comprehensively described in the *Manual for application of Bioregional Planning in the Western Cape* (PGWC, 2003) be adopted in municipal planning projects.

The Municipality recognises that one of the critical determinants of the success of an EMP planned in term of the bioregional planning approach is the extent to which all spheres of government co-operate and co-ordinate their activities as it relates to the subject area (in this case, the Papegaaiberg NR). This EMP therefore gives effect to the requirement that the planning and management of land units such as the nature reserve should be undertaken within the context of distinct levels, namely the *international level, national level, provincial level, regional level* and the *local level.* Figure 7 indicates the various planning levels and the aspects addressed under each level in this EMP.

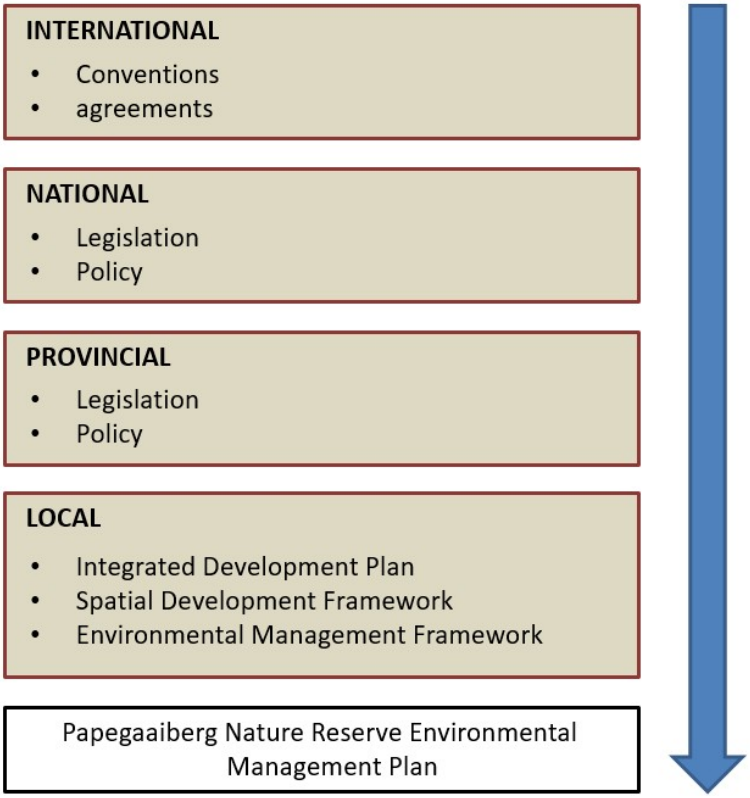


Figure 7: Planning levels applicable to the Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve EMP.

Effective integrated planning at these levels requires innovative forms of institutional integration and social co-operation. Dialogue amongst all stakeholders, participatory planning and institutional flexibility are, therefore, essential to plan and manage effectively.

The NR responds to the international protocols and conventions of which South Africa and, consequently, all lower spheres government are a signatory to, and the relevant legislation, policy and regulations, the most important of which are summarised below.

3.3.1 International Level

3.3.1.1 UNESCO's MAB Program and Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve Inter-Governmental Agreements

Stellenbosch Municipality has played a leading role in the establishment of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve, which aims to give practical effect to UNESCO's MaB (Man and the Biosphere) Program. This program was launched in 1971 by UNESCO, as a global initiative of international scientific co-operation dealing with people-environment interactions over the entire realm of bioclimatic and geographic situations of the biosphere. The MaB Program was designed to solve practical problems of resource management, and aims to fill gaps in the understanding of the structure and function of ecosystems, and of the impact of different types of human interaction. Key ingredients in the program are the involvement of decision-makers and local people in research projects, training and demonstration at the field level, and the bringing together of disciplines from the social, biological and physical sciences in addressing complex environmental problems. Stellenbosch Municipality is a signature to the inter-governmental agreement upon which the biosphere reserve is based and is consequently under the obligation to comply with and give effect to the terms of agreement, which are as follows:

a) Agreement pertaining to 'conservation' (Contribute to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation)

The establishment of the biosphere reserve has played an important role in facilitating the conservation of the region's natural and cultural landscapes of international importance. The agency tasked with the conservation of the Western Cape, namely Cape Nature, is in need of support and conservation activities need to be co-ordinated and integrated. The biosphere reserve strives to fulfil this function.

b) Agreement pertaining to 'development' (Foster economic and human development, which is socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable)

A primary over-arching function of the biosphere reserve is to facilitate the development and management of the region as an *'area of excellence and good practice*'. The biosphere reserve builds on the premise that development can serve as a primary economic driver that unlocks funds to support, in a meaningful and sustainable manner, economic growth, social development and environmental rehabilitation. The biosphere reserve provides a coherent framework for the sustainable use of natural resources in order to enhance the key economic sectors of the district, in particular, agriculture, development and tourism, and as such promoting the comparative and the competitive economic advantages of the area. The objective will be to ensure that the principles of 'critical regionalism' be adhered to, which implies that all development in the biosphere reserve reflects a particular:

- sense of place;
- sense of history;
- sense of craft;
- sense of nature; and
- sense of limits.

c) Agreement pertaining to 'logistic support' (support for demonstration projects, environmental education and training, research and monitoring related to local, regional, national and global issues of conservation and sustainable development)

The biosphere reserve will provide a co-ordination framework and support for *inter alia* the:

- Land-Care Program advocated by the Department of Agriculture;
- Stewardship Program promoted by CapeNature;
- Biodiversity and Wine Initiative supported by, amongst others, the IUCN, CAPE (Cape Action for People and the Environment), Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund, WWF-SA, Botanical Society of South Africa, Conservation International, and the South African Biodiversity Institute.
- Conservancy program implemented by private land-owners in collaboration with Cape Nature, for example in the Bottelary Hills, Franschhoek, Klapmuts-Delheim, Voëlvlei/Elandsberg, etc.

d) Agreement pertaining to 'bioregional planning and management'

Although various agencies and forums have been established to co-ordinate and reconcile the diverse land-uses in some areas within the Biosphere Reserve, land-use has, over the years, been largely un-coordinated, leading to degradation of the environment. It is, therefore, imperative for all development initiatives to be effectively integrated with existing land uses and with the aspirations of all the people of the area. The Biosphere Reserve is to provide *'the ecological and social framework within which government, community, corporate and other private interests, share responsibility for coordinating land-use planning, for both public and private land and for defining and implementing development options that would ensure that human needs are met in a sustainable way'* (WRI, 1992).

e) Agreement pertaining to 'promotion of UNESCO'S MaB Program' (Fostering sustainable economic and human development)

The Municipality is under obligation to promote UNESCO's MaB program. The Municipality will, in all respects, adhere to the goals and objectives of the biosphere reserve and the terms of agreement between all spheres of government and other stakeholders as described in the *Application for Nomination of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve* (Cape Winelands District Municipality 2007)[5] and the *Cape Winelands Spatial Development Framework Plan* (Cape Winelands District Municipality 2009)[6].

3.3.1.2 Agenda 21

The Agenda 21[7] agreements reflect global consensus and political commitment on developmental and environmental co-operation. Underlying the above agreements is the realisation that the international world cannot continue with present policies, which increase poverty, hunger, sickness

[5] Cape Winelands District Municipality 2007. *Application for Nomination of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve. Dennis Moss Partnership.*

[6] Cape Winelands District Municipality 2007. *Cape Winelands Spatial Development Plan. Dennis Moss Partnership.*

[7] Agenda 21 is an international program, adopted by some 178 governments, to put sustainable development into practice around the world. It emerged from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

and illiteracy and cause continuing deterioration of ecosystems on which life on earth depends. Agenda 21 provides a broad overview of issues pertaining to sustainable development, including statements on the basis for action, objectives, recommended activities and the means of implementation. Of particular relevance for the EMP are the following principles of Agenda 21:

a) Integrated approach to the planning and management of land resources.
b) Promoting sustainable human settlement development.
c) Integrating environment and development in decision-making.
d) Establishing systems for integrated environmental management and auditing.

3.3.1.3 Convention on Biological Diversity

The EMP builds on and gives practical effect to the stipulations of the Convention on Biological Diversity the main objectives of which are the:

a) Conservation of biodiversity.
b) Sustainable use of biological resources.
c) Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

In meeting its international obligations the South African Government, together with the lower spheres of government, is required to develop strategies, plans or programs, or adapt existing ones, to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies.

3.3.2 National Level

3.3.2.1 South African Constitution

The South African Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) places an obligation on all to ensure that sustainable development is promoted and that the integrity of the environment is respected. In Section 24(b)(iii) of the Bill of Rights chapter of the Constitution, it is stated that 'everyone has the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources, whilst promoting justifiable economic and social development'. Of particular relevance to the EMP is that central to the objectives of the Constitution and the enabling legislation is the promotion of sustainable development, which requires that the three imperatives for achieving sustainable development, namely, *environmental integrity, human well-being* and *economic efficiency,* be promoted in a balanced manner.

3.3.2.2 National Environmental Management Act

Section 28 of NEMA creates a general duty of care on every person to *take reasonable measures to prevent significant pollution or degradation of the environment from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment*. The Act provides for the preparation of environmental management plans by the relevant national departments involved in the management of the environment. The purpose of such plans is to co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programs and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment or are entrusted with

powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government.

3.3.2.3 National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act

As stated previously, Act 57 of 2003 provides the legislative premise for the declaration and management of a Section 23 Nature Reserve. It makes provision for the *protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biodiversity and its natural landscapes.* It makes provision for the *establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas; for the management of those areas in accordance with national norms and standards* and *for intergovernmental co-operation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas.*

3.3.2.4 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act

The Protected Areas Act, 57 of 2003 must, in relation to a protected area, be read, interpreted an applied in conjunction with the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) which has the following objectives:

a) To provide for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).
b) To provide for the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection.
c) To provide for the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources.
d) To provide for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources.
e) To provide for the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute.

3.3.2.5 National Water Act

The purpose of the National Water Act, 36 of 1998 is to ensure that South Africa's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved and controlled in a manner that takes into account, amongst others, basic human needs, equitable access thereto, the promotion of efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water, facilitation of social and economic development, and protection of aquatic and associated ecosystems.

3.3.2.6 National Veld and Forest Fire Act

Veld fires in South Africa are dealt with under the National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 101 of 1998. The purpose of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act is *to prevent and combat veld, forest and mountain fires throughout the Republic*. The Act places the duty on land owners to make provision for the management of veld fires on their own land. Failure to do so may result in penalties being enforced (refer to Section 24 and 25 of the above Act) and claims lodged against a landowner if the above Act's requirements were not met. In terms of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act the following responsibilities apply to landowners:

a) The landowner on whose land a fire may start, or from whose land it may spread across boundaries, must have in place:

- *Such equipment, protective clothing and trained personnel required to extinguishing such fire as may occur as prescribed in the FPA* (Fire Protection Association) *regulations.*
- *If there are no regulations applicable, then as reasonably required in the circumstances.*
- *Take all reasonable steps to notify the Fire Protection Officer (FPO) of the local FPA should a fire break out.*
- *Do everything in their reasonable power to stop the spread of the fire.*

3.3.2.7 National Heritage Resources Act

South Africa' heritage is dealt with under the National Heritage Resources Act, 25 of 1999 which aims to *promote good management of the national estate, and to enable and encourage communities to nurture and conserve their legacy so that it may be bequeathed to future generations.*

3.3.2.8 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), includes the following stipulations:

Land use planning principles and objectives
Section 59 (4): To promote environmental integration in land use planning, a competent authority must—

a) strive towards ecologically, socially and economically sustainable development, taking into account —
  (i) the economic potential of the relevant area or region;
  (ii) biodiversity;
  (iii) social needs;
  (iv) cultural heritage resources;
  (v) agricultural resources
b) ensure that development heeds the natural processes that control the relevant area;
c) strive to achieve development that is harmonised with the ecological characteristics of the environment;
d) promote the conservation and management of biodiversity;
e) discourage development in unsuitable environments such as —
  (i) areas with a high water table;
  (ii) swamps;
  (iii) flood plains;
  (iv) steep slopes;
  (v) areas sensitive to drift-sands and sea-level rise;
  (vi) areas with high biodiversity importance;
  (vii) areas with important cultural and scenic landscapes –
f) minimise the fragmentation of natural habitat in ecological corridors and areas with high biodiversity importance;
g) facilitate soil conservation and the control of pollution;
h) address the land use implications of —
  (i) the provision and conservation of energy;
  (ii) the management of the demand for energy;

(iii) climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation strategies;

i) protect the cultural heritage and tourism resources of the Municipality.

3.3.3 Provincial Level

3.3.3.1 Constitution of The Western Cape Province

The EMP supports and gives effect to the Constitution of the Western Cape (Act 1 of 1998). In terms of Chapter 10 of the Constitution, this province has to adopt and implement strategies to actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people and the environment of the Western Cape, including policies aimed at achieving inter alia the following:

a) Safety and security.
b) The protection or advancement of persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.
c) The promotion of a market-orientated economy.
d) The development of rural communities and the promotion of the welfare of rural workers.
e) The protection of the environment of the Western Cape, including its unique fauna and flora, for the benefit of present and future generations.
f) The protection and conservation of the natural historical, cultural historical, archaeological and architectural heritage of the Western Cape for the benefit of present and future generations.

3.3.3.2 Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework

The Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (generally referred to as the PSDF) is aligned with the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and other national policy frameworks, and endorses the vision of the Western Cape Provincial Government to create *'A Home for All'.* The PSDF is purported to support the development growth path paved by the iKapa Elihlumayo Strategy and the other lead strategies.

3.3.3.3 Provincial Bioregional Planning Policy

As stated above, the PGWC is advocating a bioregional planning approach as described in the *Manual for application of Bioregional Planning in the Western Cape* (PGWC, 2003). The Stellenbosch Municipality has adopted the said approach for the planning, development, and management of its area of jurisdiction.

3.3.3.4 Land Use Planning Act

The Land Use Planning Act (LUPA), 3 of 2014, regulates land use in the Western Cape.

3.3.4 District Level

3.3.4.1 Cape Winelands District Municipality Integrated Development Plan

The Cape Winelands District Municipality set itself the broader goal of ensuring sustainable development through strategic management objectives. This will be achieved by adhering to the vision of the Municipality, namely to have *'a safe, prosperous and united Cape Winelands where all*

it's people enjoy high standards of living'. The Municipal IDP states that there is a dis-equilibrium between development initiatives and environmental sustainability. In order to address this problem the Municipality identified several strategies. One such strategy is '*to have data-driven sustainable livelihoods, premised on bioregional planning and in line with Agenda 21 that seeks to build and preserve the five forms of community capital (social, physical, natural, financial and institutional)'*.

3.3.4.2 Cape Winelands District Municipality Spatial Development Framework

The Cape Winelands District Municipality Spatial Development Framework conforms, to *inter alia, the provincially-endorsed bioregional planning principles, but adds the principles of consistency and vertical equity. The latter assumes that the disadvantaged should be favoured above more advantaged people and refers to the distribution of impacts (who receives benefits or bears costs).* The SDF classifies the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve as *a scale-informed value-adding management entity, operational within a sustainable paradigm, to support existing roles and responsibilities through structured participation and (scientific and local) knowledgeable input that responds to local conditions, needs and perceptions*. The SDF states that *on the regional and local level, the biosphere reserve is to facilitate coherent planning and land-use management in terms of the principles of sustainable development.*

3.3.4.3 Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve Spatial Development Framework Plan

The Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve Spatial Development Framework Plan includes plans, guidelines and strategies that give effect to the three functions of the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve namely, *development*, *conservation* and *logistical support*. As such this Spatial Development Framework Plan indicates which type of land-use should be undertaken in the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve, where it should take place, and how such land-use should be undertaken in order to be sustainable.

3.3.5 Local Level

3.3.5.1 Stellenbosch Integrated Development Plan

The Stellenbosch IDP (2022-'27) includes a needs-analysis, which puts forward a number of needs for Ward 11 and 12 (within which Papegaaiberg NR is located). Needs included, related to Papegaaiberg NR, are the:

- *Installation of a fence around Papegaaiberg NR*
- *Installation and monitoring of cameras in Papegaaiberg NR*
- *Repair and maintenance of the vandalized fence panels within Papegaaiberg NR*
- *Establishment of a "The Friends of Reserves" group*
- *Combatting of health risk and illegal structures in Papegaaiberg NR*
- *Removal of alien species in Papegaaiberg NR, Plankenburg and Eerste River*
- *Revision of the maintenance plan of the Papegaaiberg NR*
- *Deploy rangers to patrol the reserve in Papegaaiberg NR*

3.3.5.2 Stellenbosch Spatial Development Framework

The primary goal of the Stellenbosch SDF is to give practical effect to the mission statement of the people of the local municipal area, as expressed in the SDF of the Stellenbosch Municipality, namely:

'The spatial development framework of the Stellenbosch Municipality should be measured by the 'triple bottom line' of economic efficiency, environmental sustainability and social justice with an emphasis on the issues facing the rural and urban poor.'

3.3.5.3 Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework

The Stellenbosch Environmental Management Framework (SEMF) is Stellenbosch Municipality's strategic environmental management policy that responds to and complies with the relevant statutes and directives. As such, the SEMF serves as a:

a) Spatial and strategic supplement to the SSDF.
b) Policy for ensuring environmental sustainability and for the aligning/integrating land-use activities in accordance with defined sustainability objectives.
c) Strategy towards enhancing the well-being of the people and the environment of the Municipality by providing for:
    (i) A uniform, effective and comprehensive system of environmental planning and management throughout the Municipality.
    (ii) Environmental and sustainability principles, norms and standards.
    (iii) Sustainable and efficient use of land and other forms of environmental capital.
    (iv) Providing for cooperative governance and intergovernmental relations within the sphere of the Municipality and between the latter and all other institutional spheres and the private sector.
d) A compilation of and alignment directive for the strategies and plans of the various sectoral departments and directorates of the Municipality.

3.3.5.4 Stellenbosch Municipality: By-Law Relating to Plantations, Parks, Gardens, Recreational Facilities and Nature Reserves (P.N. 373/1988)

The above by-law sets out the rules and conduct as it pertains to *premises, buildings, land, plantations, a commonage, enclosures, nature reserves, parks, gardens, open erven and spaces, picnic areas, nurseries, trees, sport and recreation facilities vested in or under control of the Council.*

3.3.6 Human Resources / Administration Legislation

Furthermore, human resources and administration legislation include the following:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act 3 of 1997
- Labour Relations Amendment Act, 66 of 1995
- Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
- Promotion of Equality/Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000
- Criminals Procedures Act
- Civil Aviation Act 13 of 2009
- Hazardous Substances Act 15 of 1973
- Land Survey Act 8 of 1997
- Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000
- Skills Development Act 97 of 1998
- State Land Disposal Act 48 of 1961
- Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970

3.4 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.4.1 Climate

Stellenbosch has a typically Mediterranean climate. Summers are dry and warm to hot. Daytime temperatures range from 24°C to 35°C, with some February and March days rising to over 40°C. A south easterly wind often blows in summer bringing cooler air from the nearby coast. Winter is typically wet, windy and cold with daytime temperatures range from 10°C to 20°C. Rains are brought with north westerly winds. Stellenbosch normally receives about 673mm of rain per year. Snow is usually seen a couple of times in winter on the surrounding mountains. Spring and autumn daytime temperatures hover in the 20°C's.

3.4.2 Topography and Terrain Morphology

Papegaaiberg rises approximately a 159 m above Stellenbosch and can at best be described as a hill at 250m above sea level sheltered in a valley flanked on the east by mountains such as Stellenbosch and Simonsberg Mountain, the Jonkershoek Mountains, the Great Drakenstein Mountains and Die Tweeling Pieke, of which the highest peak is estimated to be 1590 m above sea level. Papegaaiberg rises gradually from all sides towards its highest point more or less at the centre of Papegaaiberg (Figure 8).

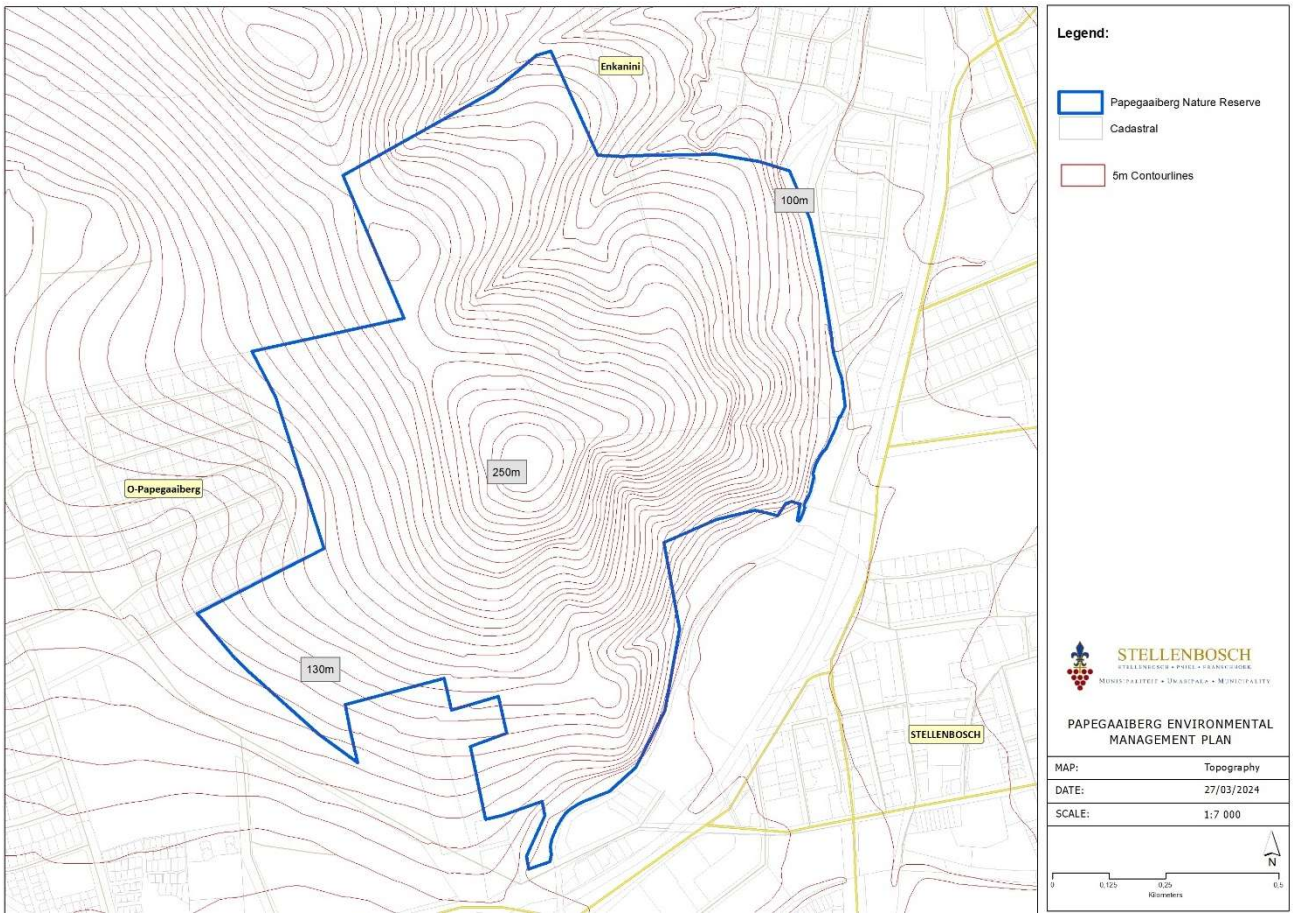


Figure 8: Topography of Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve.

3.4.3 Hydrology

The NR forms part of quarternary catchment[8] No. G22G and G22H (refer to Figure 9). The catchment functions of the NR may seem insignificant. However, it performs an important function as part of an integrated group of ecosystems that collectively determine the health of the entire catchment. A primary threat to environmental health is fragmentation of the community-supporting ecosystems. Fragmentation generally leads to a cycle of environmental degradation, which consequently influences the well-being of the dependent communities.

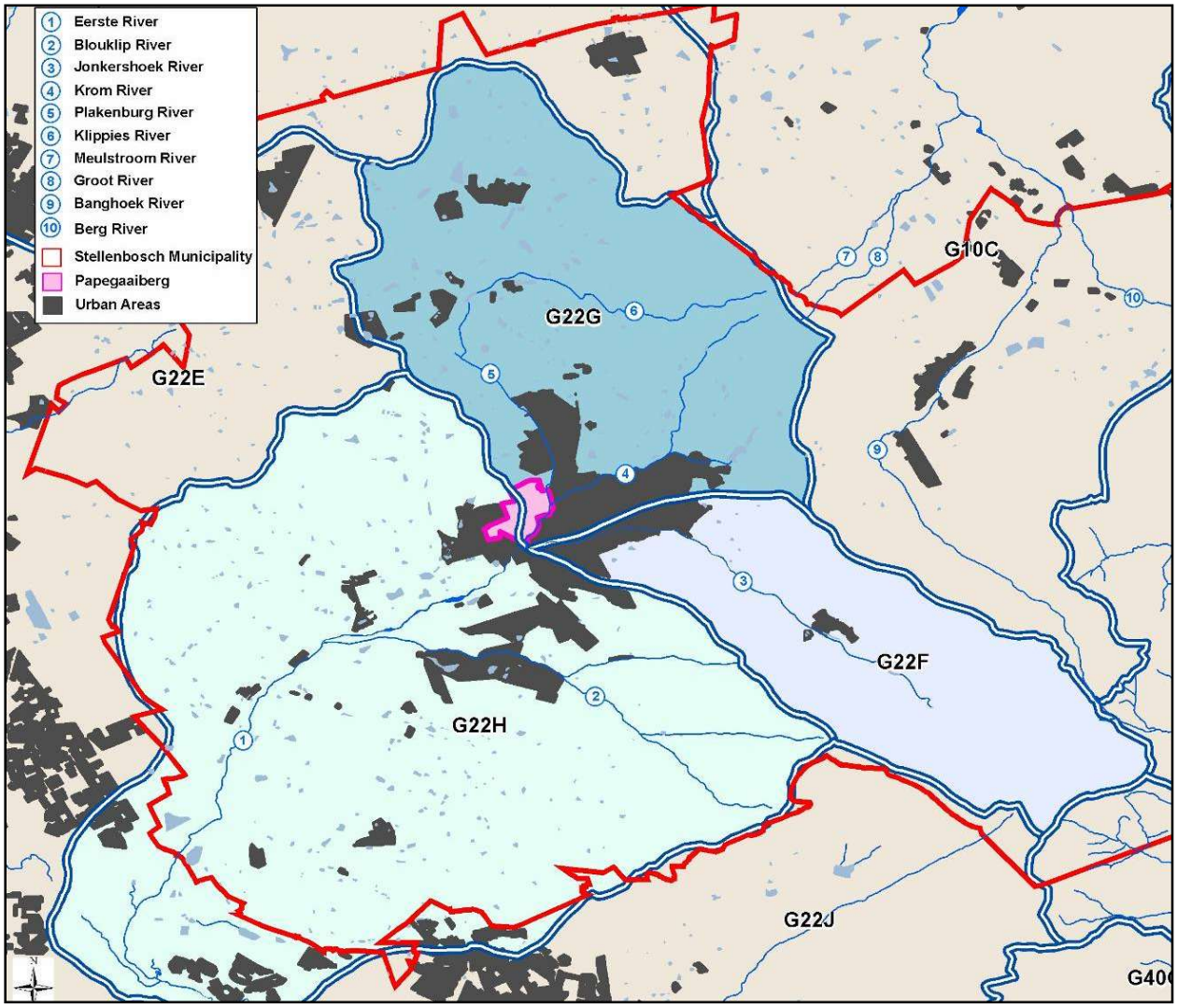


Figure 9: Papegaaiberg NR in catchment area context.

Ecosystems and/or catchments are mutually dependent on every natural component for their existence. The loss, or degradation, of one component thus affects all others, potentially leading to the collapse of the total system on which communities may depend for their livelihood. Hence the importance of conserving every natural part, or life form, of a system that forms part of the natural

[8] Catchment (or catchment area) is defined as the entire land area from which water flows into a river; catchments can be divided into smaller 'sub-catchments' which are usually the area which drains a tributary to the main river or a part of the main river.

water cycle[9]. Government policy, which forms the basis of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), states that *'since many land-uses have a significant effect on the water cycle, the regulation of land-use should, where appropriate, be used as an instrument to manage water resources'*.

The Plankenbrug River, which flows along the foot of Papegaaiberg, and which is fed by the latter, has its origin near Koelenhof approximately 9 km north-east of Stellenbosch and is approximately 10 km in length. The river flows through agricultural lands containing vineyards and orchards and then past Cloetesville and Kayamandi. Below Kayamandi, the river flows through the Papegaaiberg Industrial Park. The Plankenbrug Industrial area and Die Bergkelder are located on the east bank. The river joins the Eerste River at the Lower Eerste River Irrigation Board weir below Adam Tas Street (SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists, 1999).

3.4.4 Soil

Papegaaiberg's soil are well-drained dark alluvial to clay soils (Figure 10).

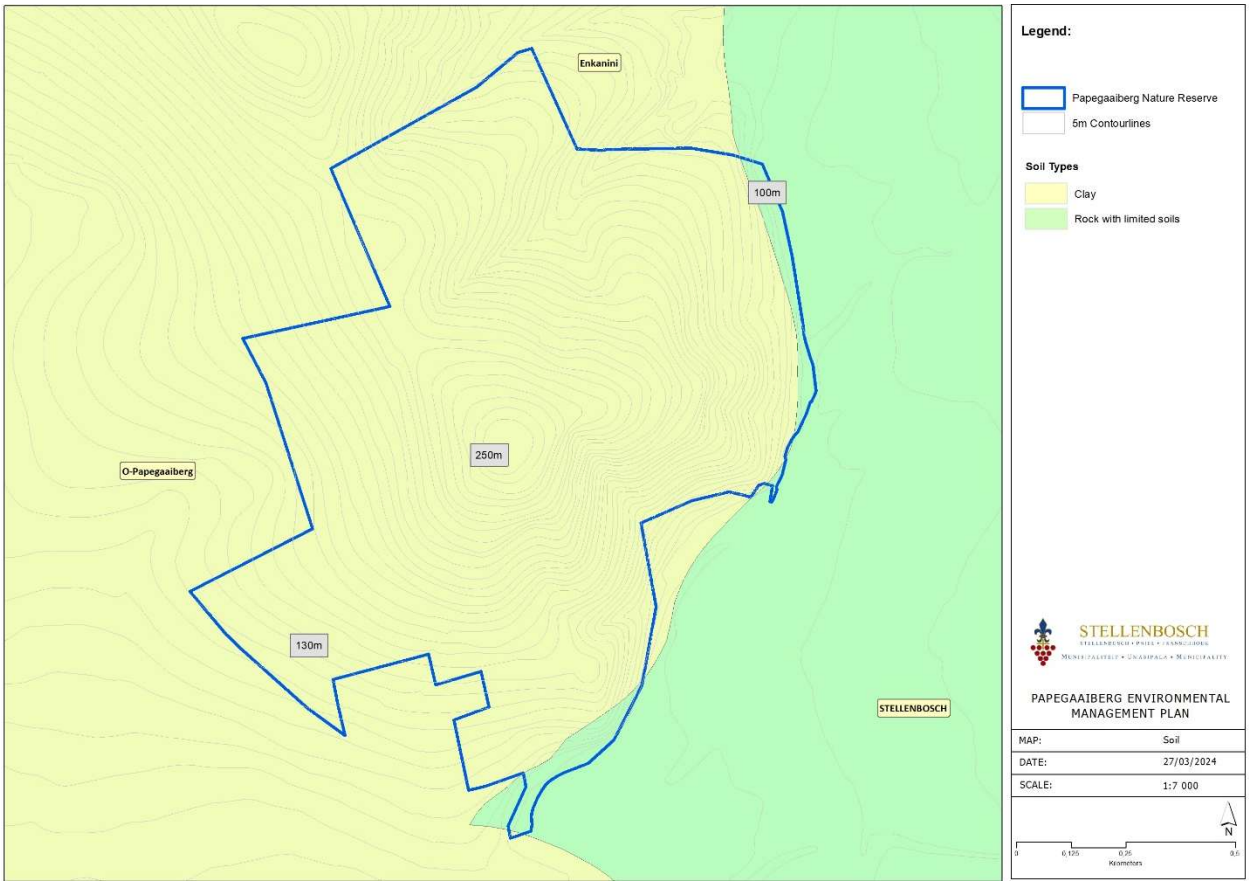


Figure 10: Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve soil.

[9] The water (hydrological) cycle describes the natural process of moving water out of the oceans, into the atmosphere, and back to the land and oceans.

3.5 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.5.1 Flora

The primary reason for the conservation of the NR, and its inclusion into the Cape Winelands Biosphere Reserve, is that it forms part of the world-renowned Cape Floral Region. The latter is internationally recognised as one of the six Floral Region s of the world. The Cape Floral Region is the smallest, covering a mere 0,06% of the earth's surface, and is the only Floral Region contained in its entirety within a single country. The Cape Floral Region is characterised by its exceptional richness in plant species and its high endemicity. More than 8 700 species are known to occur, with more than 68% being endemic[10]. The Cape Floral Region, thus, compares with some of the richest floras world-wide, surpassing many tropical forest regions in its floral diversity. The Cape Floral Region is of immense scientific importance, both nationally and internationally. It covers only 4% of South Africa but contains 45% of all plant species of Southern Africa. Approximately 75% of all plants in the South African Red Data Book are found in the Cape Floral Region. Of these species, 1 700 are threatened. Many Fynbos species are extremely localised in their distribution, with sets of such localised species organised into 'centres of endemism' (Low and Rebelo, 1996).

The information provided by CAPE (Cape Action for People and the Environment) with regard to the irreplaceability[11] of habitats indicates that Papegaaiberg NR is of significant conservation importance (refer to Figure 11). This is mainly due to the area containing remnants of almost extinct Renosterveld types. It is of global importance and it is also an over-arching conservation objective to ensure formal protection of all remnants of such vegetation types. The Renosterveld types in the NR are summarised below. A distribution map will be drafted once the vegetation has recovered to the extent that distinction can be made between the various types that occur.

3.5.1.1 Swartland Shale Renosterveld

Swartland Shale Renosterveld is a Critically Endangered vegetation unit (National Biodiversity Assessment, 2017). It is estimated that as much as 90% of the area in which this vegetation type occurs have been transformed. Remnants are found in isolated pockets, usually on steeper ground, such as Papegaaiberg. The nature reserve would serve as one of a handful of areas where patches of Swartland Shale Renosterveld have been included in a formal conservation scheme.

3.5.1.2 Swartland Granite Renosterveld

As is the case with Swartland Shale Renosterveld, Swartland Granite Renosterveld is an Endangered vegetation unit. Approximately 80% of the area in which this vegetation type occurs have been transformed due to agricultural expansion and urban sprawl. Only 0,5% of Swartland Granite Renosterveld enjoys statutory protection.

[10] Confined, or exclusive, to a particular specified area.

[11] The potential contribution of a site to a preservation or representation goal. It is a fundamental way of measuring the conservation value of any site. An irreplaceable site will appear in every analysis of alternative combinations of sites. In other words, it is one which must be included in a conservation area because significant options for preservation are lost if the site is excluded.

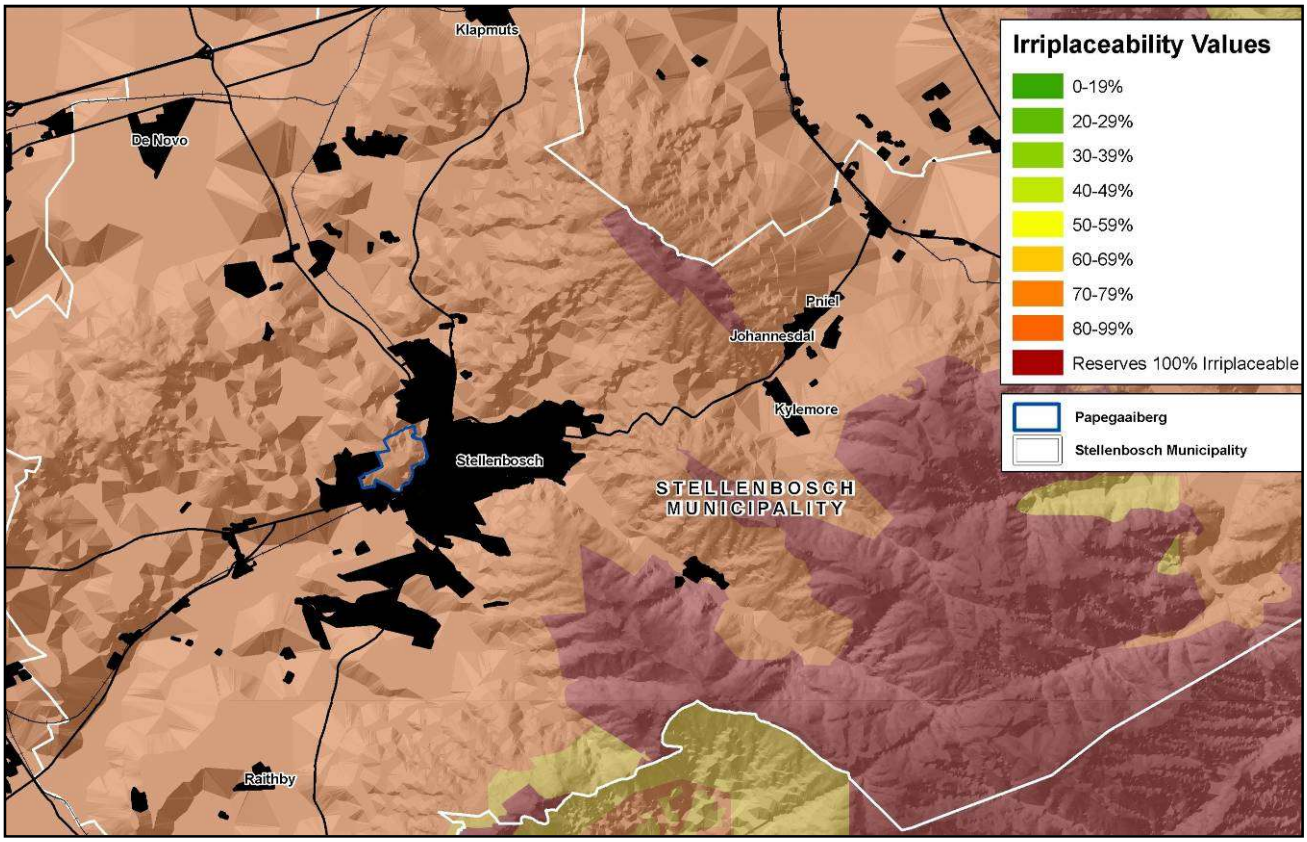


Figure 11: Irreplaceability status of habitats in the Stellenbosch area (Source: C.A.P.E.).

3.5.1.3 Riparian and Riverine Vegetation

The Plankenbrug River along the boundary of the NR is of conservation importance, being an ecological corridor that helps to link the Hottentots Holland Mountains with natural areas in the Cape Flats and the coast. In addition, these rivers provide habitats for a number of organisms that form part of the biodiversity of the area.

Remnants of indigenous vegetation persist in and along the river. These include trees such as the Cape Willow (*Salix mucronata*), Spoonwood (*Hartogiella schinoides*), Wild Peach (*Kiggelaria africana*), Rock Candlewood (*Maytenus oleoides*), and Breede River Yellowwood (*Podocarpus elongatus*). Some attractive indigenous shrubs also occur, including the Honey Bell Bush (*Freylinia lanceolata*) and Wild Sage (*Salvia africana-caerulea*).

The health of the river is largely dependent on the status of the riparian vegetation. The river is largely degraded due to the infestation of plants such as Grey Poplar (*P canescens*), Oak (*Quercus robur*), Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*), Stinkbean (*Paraserianthes lophantha*), Port Jackson (*Acacia saligna*), *Acacia implexa*, Black Wattle (*A. mearnsii*), Long-leaved Wattle (*A. longifolia*), Poplar (*Populus deltoides*), *Pittosporum* spp and Elephants Ear (*Colocasia esculenta*). Additional factors that have caused degradation of the river include pollution and eutrophication of the water due to over-fertilization of surrounding areas and upstream human activities.

The following key issues regarding the Plankenburg River were noted by SRK Consultants in the Stellenbosch River Management Plan (1999):

a) Water Quality
- *(i) Poor to very poor.*
- *(ii) Elevated nutrient levels due to agricultural run off, stormwater from Cloetesville and Kayamandi and illegal dumping within the river channel and riparian zones.*
- *(iii) Potential health hazard due to high E.coli counts, particularly where the river is utilised for recreational and domestic purposes.*
- *(iv) Low water flow during summer months and lack of flushing flows.*

b) Vegetation
- *(i) River channel is choked with Typha capensis and Phragmites australis in upper reaches due to poor water quality and lack of flushing flows.*
- *(ii) Aquatic invasive species noted, including Azolla filiculoides.*
- *(iii) Large numbers of alien trees including poplar, oak, black wattle and blue-gums along the entire length of the river.*

c) Erosion
- *(i) Erosion associated with alien vegetation and access paths in the upper reaches.*

d) Pollution
- *(i) Illegal dumping and littering in riparian zones and in river channel.*
- *(ii) Use of river areas as a latrine, which is a potential health hazard particularly where the river is utilised by residents for recreational purposes.*
- *(iii) Non-point and point sources of pollution from adjacent residential and industrial areas.*

e) Recreational / Amenity
- *(i) Access potential good for much of the river, with broad zones of open space in the upper reaches.*
- *(ii) Very low amenity value.*
- *(iii) No existing facilities.*
- *(iv) Lack of adequate security.*

3.5.2 Fauna

Historically, species such as mountain zebra (*Equus zebra*), rhinoceros (*Rhinocerotidae*), lion (*Panthera leo*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), elephant (*Loxodonta*), red hartebeest (*Alcelaphus caama*), hippopotamus, eland (*Taurotragus*), vaal ribbok (*Pelea capreolus*), steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*), duiker (*Cephalophinae*), klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*) occurred in the district of Stellenbosch (Smuts, 1979).

Today, only species such as the Cape Grysbok (*Raphirus melanotis*), Grey Mongoose (*Galerella pulverulenta)*, Striped Polecat (*Ictonyx straitus),* Porcupine (*Hystrix africaeaustralis*), and Water Mongoose (*Atilax paludinosus)* are known to occur in the area. These animals are however under serious threat due to illegal human activities (including hunting) and the continuous presence of dogs and feral cats.

Various bird species have been noted, including Hamerkop (*Scopus umbretta*), Barn Owl (*Typo alba*), Cape Eagle Owl (*Bubo capensis*), Cape Sugarbird (*Promerops cafer*), and the Malachite Sunbird (*Nectarinia famosa*).

3.6 SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT

3.6.1 Archaeology, History and Culture

Primitive man occupied the Stellenbosch Valley in prehistoric times. Dr. L. Peringuey, the then Head of the South African Museum in Cape Town, in 1911 discovered stone implements of stone age people under a layer of clay on the southern shoulder of Papegaaiberg, near Bosman's Crossing. These important archaeological discoveries demonstrated the high antiquity of the beginnings of the Stone Age in South Africa (Oberholster, 1972). An extensive investigation by Prof. A. J. H. Goodwin of the University of Cape Town led to the publication of a full description of the Stellenbosch I-V Cultures of the Acheulian Stone Age. These studies indicated that Acheulian occurrences, attributed to the Earlier Stone Age, are common in the area. Acheulian artefacts are associated with the coarse alluvium fan associated with the area. Such artefacts are dated to the earlier part of the Middle Pleistocene between 700 000 to 300 000 years ago.

For some time the particular Stone Age culture to which these implements belong was known to scientists as the 'Stellenbosch Culture' since artefacts of this kind occur in abundance in the vicinity of Stellenbosch. This term was afterwards abandoned when it was found to be inadequate in the light of comparative studies and correlations between South Africa and other archaeological material. In 1962 the Historical Monuments Council proclaimed the site on the southern shoulder of Papegaaiberg, near Bosman's Crossing, as an archaeological reserve to honour Dr. Peringuey's work and to preserve the deposits for future scientific research (Oberholster, 1972).

Papegaaiberg (initially called Hagelsberg[12]) is a cultural landmark with a rich history dating back more than three centuries to the era of Simon van der Stel. Papegaaiberg was probably named after the 'parrot' shooting that was initiated by Simon van der Stel in 1686. The apparent objective was to encourage the burghers to become proficient in the handling of firearms so as to become better soldiers. 'Parrot' shooting was not unique to the village of Stellenbosch - it was apparently an old custom which had already existed in the Middle Ages in Europe. The target shooting at a wooden parrot took place at the foot of Papegaaiberg as part of the festivities commemorating Simon van der Stel's birthday on October 14 and also coincided with the annual military exercise of the burgher militia. For the duration of the fair (*kermis*), which lasted from 1 to 14 October, the entire burgher militia had to be present in the village to train for the final parade and 'revue', which was also called the 'mobilisation day' (*optrekdag*). There were attractive prizes which varied according to which part of the wooden parrot was shot down. The marksmen who shot down the rump and so destroyed the target received a significant amount of money. As 'King of the Marksmen' the winner was escorted by the whole burgher force in festive manner to his house. If the parrot was not shot down by the 14th of October, the competition was resumed the next year with double the prize money.

In later years Papegaaiberg was the gathering place for the debating societies during the 1880's. Debating societies received enthusiastic support due to the fact that the student community has to arrange their own diversions and entertainments. The friendly rivalry between the College Debating Society and the Union Debating Society marked the great annual watermelon festival. The two societies gathered on Papegaaiberg and at the Eerste River respectively, to drink and pelt each other

[12] *Hagel* is the Dutch word for hail. The name, *Hagelsberg*, was given when Simon van der Stel first arrived in the Stellenbosch Valley under a heavy thunderstorm and he noticed the storm over the hill.

with the peels, eat fruit, and deliver speeches and recitations. They then met at the Steenebrug and raced each other to serenade the professors and girl's residences (Smuts, 1979).

The Plankenbrug River also has a rich history. Originally it was simply and descriptively denominated the 'diagonal river' (Dwars River) due to the fact that it flow at virtual right angles into the Eerste River, the one important river of Stellenbosch (Three Centuries, 1979). The Dwars River became the Plankenbrug River because of the wooden bridge ('plankenbrug') that formerly crossed it roughly at the site of the present road bridge over the river (Bridge Road off George Blake Drive).

In the early days rivers were (as far as transport was concerned) more of an obstacle than an asset for the pioneers of the Cape of Good Hope. Initially bridges were seldom erected except over small rivers or streams. In the winter fords became impassable. The Council of Landdrost and Heemraden very early became aware of this fact and, with the approval of the Governor, established a contract with the two master builders, Simon Janssen and Matthijs Diederick, to erect a '*vaulted stoned bridge including the dressing of the stones*'. Stellenbosch in 1691 thus, received its first officially erected bridge over the Plankenbrug River at the foot of Papegaaiberg, known as the *Steenebrug.* For a substantial period of time this was the most important bridge as the highway to Cape Town crossed over it. The *Steenebrug* was later replaced by a more permanent structure which today is known as the Adam Tas Bridge. The real 'Plankenbrug' was probably the second bridge erected by the Landdrost and Heemraden at a stage between 1707 and 1729. Both these bridges were, however, susceptible to flooding and collapse and required constant attention.

In addition to the above, the intrinsic value of Papegaaiberg is largely vested in its phenomenological[13] significance which is primarily determined by its unique aesthetic qualities and its subtle contribution to the Stellenbosch landscape. Papegaaiberg is an attractive natural feature in the landscape, the integrity of which could be construed as an indication of the general state of the communities that are the custodian of the site.

3.6.2 Socio-Economic Context

Papegaaiberg is located in an area with diverse values, needs and aspirations. As was described above, Papegaaiberg is bordered to the west by the Onder-Papegaaiberg residential area and the farm Middelvlei. Kayamandi and Enkanini form the northern boundary while an industrial area forms the eastern boundary of the NR. The Stellenbosch cemetery and Oude Libertas forms the southern boundary. The main aspiration of the residents of the Onder-Papegaaiberg Residential area is to have the value of their properties protected. Security on Papegaaiberg is considered a concern in this regard. The main aspiration of the landowner of the farm Middelvlei is to continue the current land use practice. The same applies for the industrial area to the east of Papegaaiberg. These too requires improved security on Papegaaiberg. Residents of Kayamandi have the need to conduct certain cultural and/or traditional practices on a portion of Pagegaaiberg. They also need to traverse Papegaaiberg as many of the residents of Papegaaiberg are employed in areas to the west and south of Papegaaiberg.

[13] Phenomenology refers to *how we experience ourselves and how we experience **things** outside ourselves, that is, 'all that is not self'*. It is based on the fact that all interrelated ecosystems and other phenomena are nested within one place, namely the biosphere. Thinking about a whole bioregion as part of the biosphere helps us to understand the interdependency and links between settlement and countryside, natural and cultural processes, water and land, communities and their surroundings. It also helps us to understand that in order to **dwell** in the biosphere in a sustainable manner, we need to understand the vital relationships that determine the ability of the biosphere to sustain life (Wagner, 1983).

4. ZONATION PLAN

The purpose of the zonation of Papegaaiberg NR is to control the intensity and type of use within it in an effort to ensure the main goal of biodiversity conservation is met. In terms of Cape Nature's zoning classification of protected areas Papegaaiberg will entirely be zoned as *Nature Access* (refer to Figure 12). This zonation implies the following:

- To manage and direct visitor use and plan infrastructure to minimise impact on sensitive environments.
- To actively manage users and visitor impacts.
- Allows for minimal or more intensive biodiversity management intervention.
- Provide additional protection to sensitive or threatened habitats, species or other features by Special Management Overlays.

In terms of the designated zonation, visitor activities permissible are:

- Guided or unguided nature observation.
- Running, hiking and cycling on dedicated trails.
- No accommodation or camping.



Figure 12: Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Zonation.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The long-term sustainability of the area largely depends on its effective administration. Of key importance in this regard is that the principle of economic efficiency be given effect through the general administration of the area and that its positive role and functions in respect of the promotion of environmental integrity and human well-being be understood and supported at all levels. Institutional commitment to achieving effective administration of the NR through, *inter alia*, the allocation of adequate budgets is of paramount importance.

Stellenbosch Municipality is acting in the capacity as Management Authority for Papegaaiberg NR. The functions of the Management Authority include the following:

(i) Implementation of the EMP.
(ii) Monitoring and auditing of management actions and environmental impact and facilitation of continual improvement of the EMP.
(iii) Ensuring that the strategies and implementation projects listed in the EMP are listed in the IDP.

In terms of the principle of *inclusivity* the management of the NR is an ongoing process that considers the changing and dynamic interests, needs and values of the people of Stellenbosch and those that have an interest in ensuring a prosperous future for the area. Accordingly, the Municipality is to facilitate the establishment of a representative body, such as a Protected Area Advisory Forum, that has the capacity to give effect to the above requirements in an inclusive and participative manner.

Cape Nature, who have been facilitating the process of establishing the NR in terms of the NEM:PA, will act in an advisory capacity to the Management Authority. Whilst the Management Authority is responsible for the general maintenance of the area and the implementation of this EMP it will rely on the Protected Area Advisory Forum for specific management activities as required (Figure 13) or where the municipality is limited through capacity constraints.

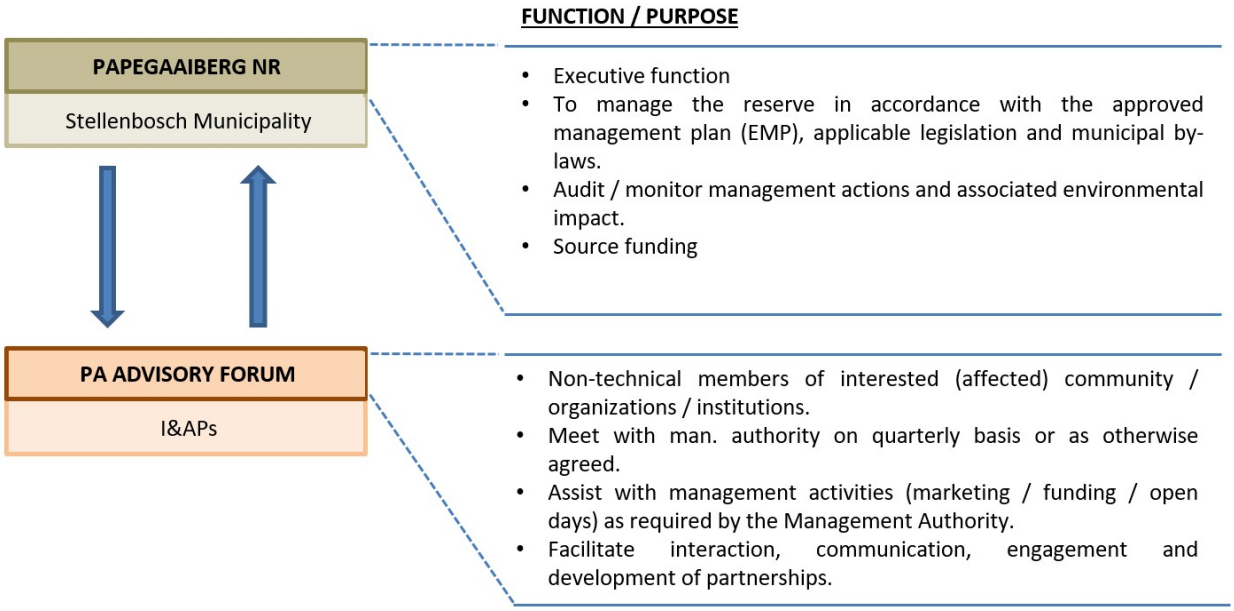


Figure 13: Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve management structure.

6. OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

This section translates the strategic framework described in Section 2 above into key deliverables and management activities, which will be used to inform annual plans of operation and the resources required to implement them. The management targets will form the basis for monitoring of performance in implementing the plan and are thus measurable.

6.1 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

The EMP recognises that biodiversity is an imperative for environmental sustainability. Ecological functions of the natural systems are directly related to biodiversity. Biodiversity is the primary element in the maintenance of the resilience of ecological systems to external shocks and, thus, the ability of these systems to sustain the dependent communities. Accordingly, the key objective in the management of the NR is to ensure that biodiversity is protected and enhanced.

6.1.1 Fire Management

Papegaaiberg is susceptible to wild fires due to land uses on adjoining properties and its ecological characteristics. The applicable fire management regime must therefore provide innovative measures to combat the occurrence and spread of wild fires. The overarching fire management goals as it pertains to the Papegaaiberg NR are to:

a) Protect people and property.
b) Protect natural and cultural resources from undesirable effects of fire.
c) Suppress unwanted fire.
d) Allow fire to assume its natural role in the ecosystem.
e) Use prescribed fire for resource management purposes.

The fire management regime of the nature reserve is premised upon the risk management strategies listed below.

Table 5: Risk Management Strategies

Management Strategies	Guidelines
a) Avoiding risk	Prohibiting high-risk human activities in close proximity to the NR.
b) Reducing hazards	Prescribed burning, preparation of firebreaks or manual clearing of fire hazards as well as regular inspections.
c) Reducing ignitions	Education and awareness programs, fire bans, reduction in activities during high-risk season or periods, efficient ignition investigation.
d) Reducing consequences	Contingency plans, community education programs for self-protection (lives and property), and building restrictions and standards for areas prone to veld fires.
e) Implementing an innovative artificial burning regime	Such regime and associated practices are to reduce the risk of wild fires spreading and causing extensive ecological and financial damage. Such artificial regime implies the creation of a mosaic of veld ages that will enhance the capacity of the area to and maintain its ecological functioning.

The EMP builds on the recognition that the threat of fires to the NR and the relevant reasons for such threat are unique. Due to surrounding land uses and human behaviour wild fires will probably not be prevented through any measures taken. The solution lies in a combination of options (a), (b) and (c) above.

6.1.1.1 Firebreaks

In accordance with the Stellenbosch Municipality Integrated Fire Management Plan (2024) Stellenbosch Municipality has been managing a system of firebreaks in and around Papegaaiberg NR. This system of firebreaks (Figure 14) must be maintained on an annual basis, completed by October each year. Along with the depicted firebreaks internal roads and road verges must be maintained to act as internal breaks and access to emergency vehicles. The need for additional firebreaks must be considered annually in consultation with the Fire Protection Association (FPA). Such firebreaks may include that along the northern boundary fence as well as along the Eerste River.

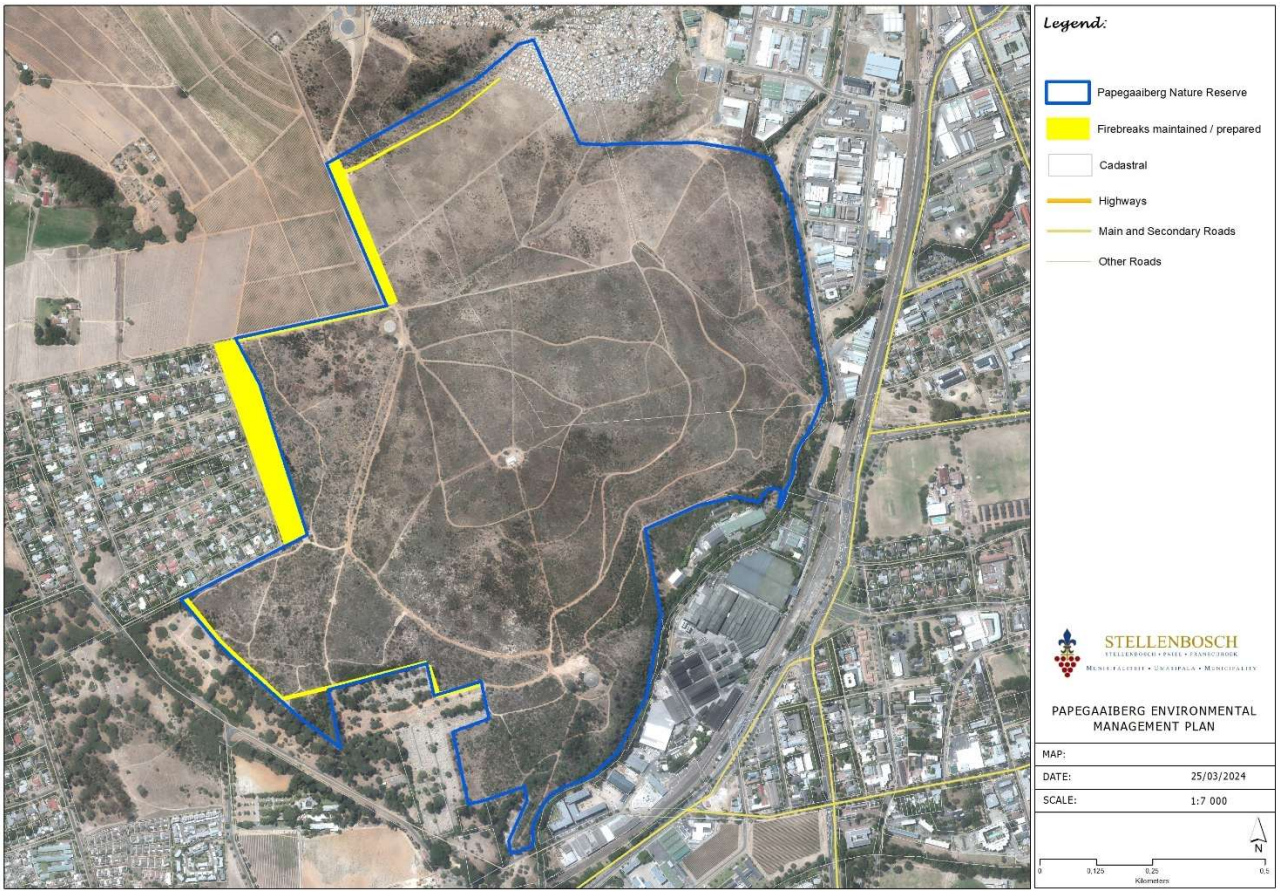


Figure 14: Papegaaiberg NR system of firebreaks.

6.1.1.2 Artificial Burning Regime

Implementing a combined solution of risk management strategy options (a), (b) and (c) implies the on-going modification of the NR in terms of an innovative artificial burning regime. The primary importance of natural or controlled fires is to help reinstate and maintain a viable population of Renosterveld by breaking up large tracts of old vegetation into a mosaic of different ages. This also contributes to the reduction of fuel load to prevent unmanageable wildfires, the control of invasive

alien plants and the safeguarding of infrastructure. Uncontrolled wildfires are one of the main threats to the protection of biodiversity in the NR and to the general integrity thereof.

The artificial fire regime for Papegaaiberg NR is based on the following key criteria and the associated guidelines:

a) Frequency:
It is generally accepted that Renosterveld should burn at a frequency of 12 to 15 years.

b) Intensity:
The intensity of a fire is a factor of fuel load, fuel moisture, relative humidity and wind speed. The intensity can be manipulated by either reducing the fuel load (i.e. burning more often) or by selecting conditions that will lead to the desired type of fire. Renosterveld generally requires higher intensity fires. Alien plants impact significantly on intensity (and consequently frequency) due to their flammable oils and the greater biomass created by the density of invasion. Pristine Renosterveld generally has a relatively low biomass and a low combustible fuel load. This factor should therefore not have a significant influence on the burning program.

a) Season:
Controlled fires must be undertaken during the optimum ecological period of March to early April. This period is generally the most suited in that it supports the ecology of all biodiversity components.

Accordingly, a scheduled block-burning approach is adopted with the objective to create a mosaic of veld ages ranging between 0 and 12 years. In order to implement the scheduled mosaic burning approach the NR is divided into three concentric rings roughly following existing contour roads. These are referred to as an *outer*, *middle* and *inner* zone. Each zone is further divided into blocks. The burning program will be undertaken in accordance with the sequence depicted in Figure 15 and 16 below. The mosaic of veld ages will ensure that there is always a source area to feed re-colonisation in burnt areas. The alien clearing program must correspond with the above burning sequence.

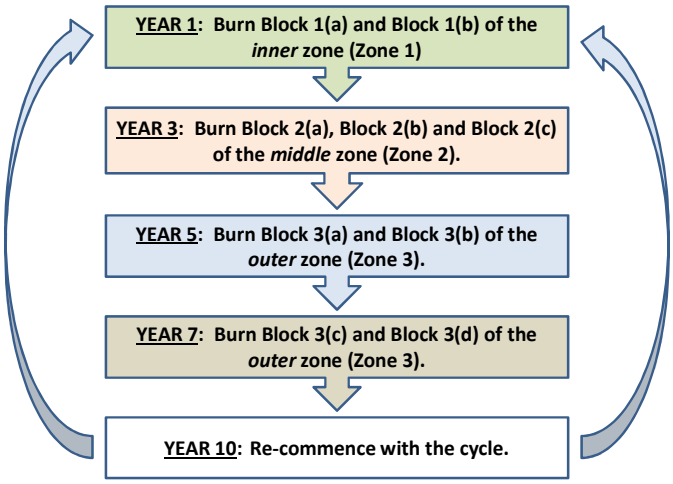


Figure 15: Burning program for Papegaaiberg NR.

It is important to note that the proposed burning regime could be upset by incidental wildfires. This will necessitate rescheduling – flexibility is therefore a key requirement of the burning program. Due to a number of such incidental fires and alien clearing undertaken within Papegaaiberg NR during the last two years (2022-'23) controlled fires have not been implemented.

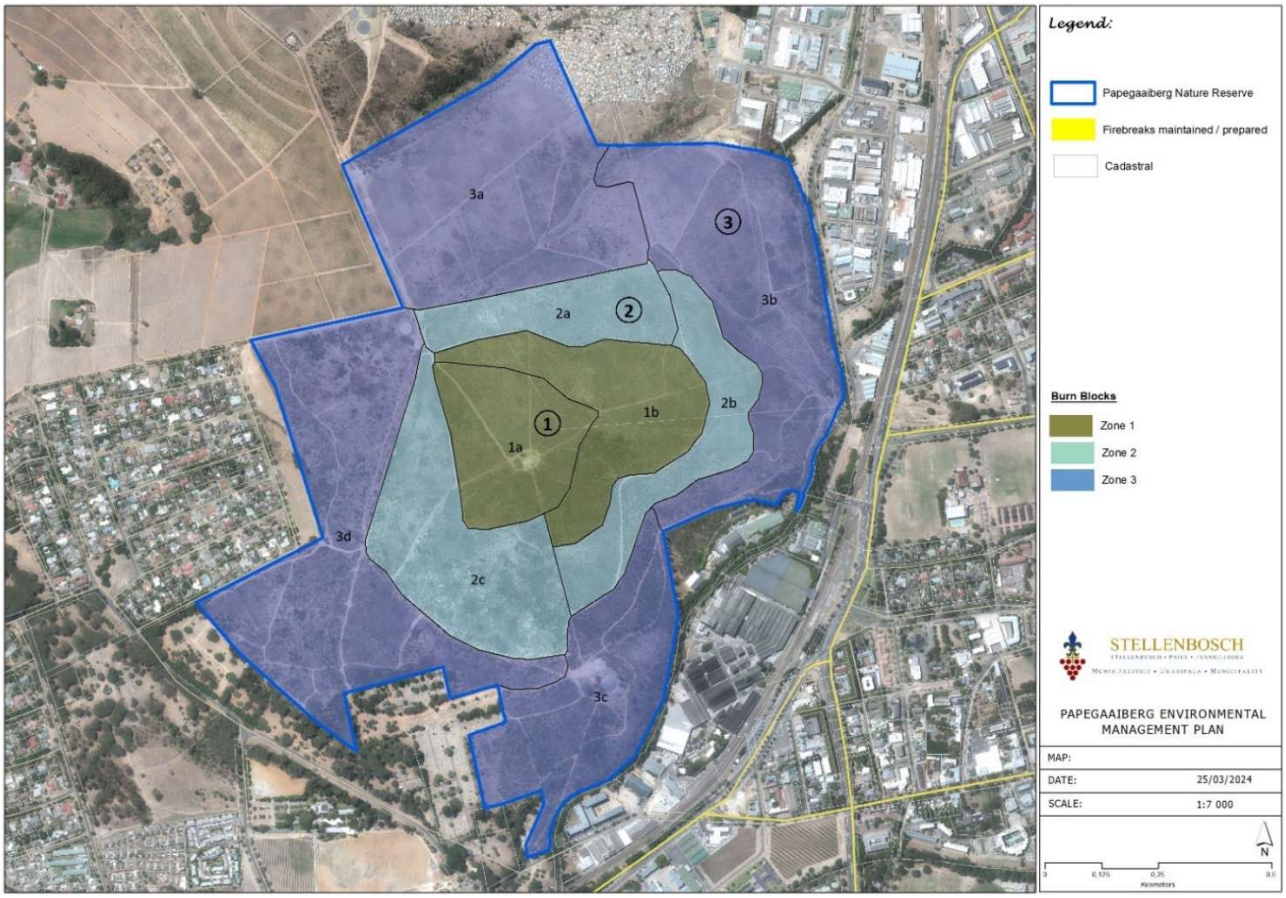


Figure 16: Block burning system for Papegaaiberg NR.

Table 6: Fire Management.

FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Objectives		• Ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining ecosystem functioning. • Allow for natural fire processes to occur without impacting on safety and infrastructure.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
1 2 3 4	Reduce / Prevent the spread of fire	• Maintain the existing system of firebreaks. • Evaluate the need for additional firebreaks in consultation with the FPA. • Undertake prescribed burning. • Mapping of all fires and capture on GIS (prepare and maintain a register of veld fires including the extent and date).	Management Authority	Annually by October
5	Maintain partnerships	• Maintain FPA membership.	Management Authority	Annually

6.1.2 Invasive Vegetation Management

Invasive alien plants (IAPs) are plant species that have been introduced, either intentionally or unintentionally, to South Africa. They can reproduce rapidly in their new environments and, as mentioned above, tend to out-compete indigenous plants. The result usually includes a variety of negative ecological, social, and economic impacts. Invasive alien species pose the biggest threat to biodiversity after direct habitat destruction.

IAPs located within Papegaaiberg NR include *Acacia implexa, Acacia saligna, Acacia mearnsii*, *Pinus pinea* and *Eucalyptus grobulus*. Of these *Acacia saligna* and *Acacia mearnsii* has the highest densities. Though invasion density on Papegaaiberg itself is less than 50%, there is a high invasion density at the foot of the mountain. This has largely been addressed with recent alien clearing work that has focused on the southern slopes of Papegaaiberg (Table 7 and Figure 17).

Table 7: Areas cleared during the previous (2020/'21 and 2021/'22) financial years.

	Blocks	Type / Implementer	Area cleared (ha)
Papegaaiberg NR	3	Focus on acacia implexa / SANBI	13.4

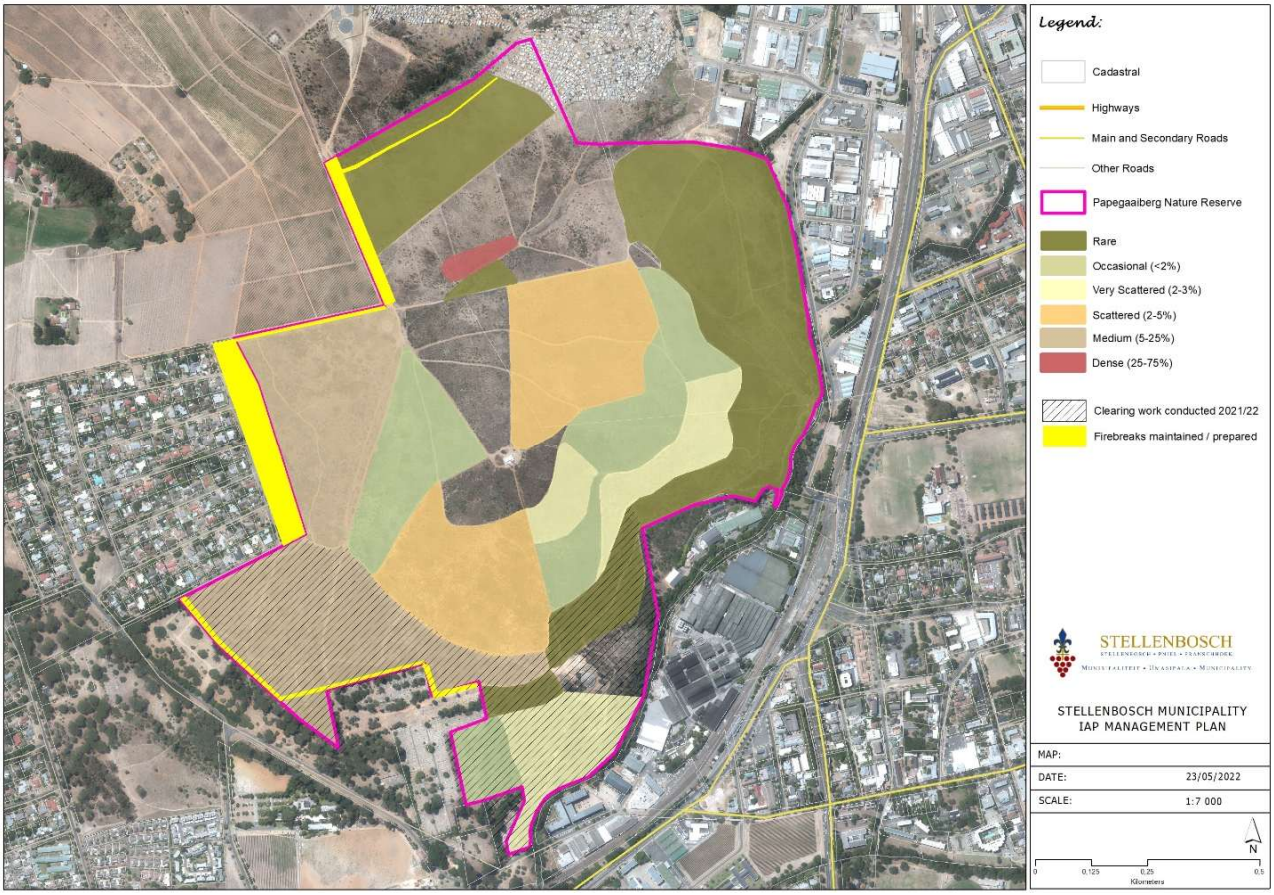


Figure 17: Alien invasive plant density (%) on Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve.

The western slope of Papegaaiberg contains both *Acacia saligna* and *Acacia mearsnii*. *Eucalyptus grobulus* is mostly contained along the southern slope. *E. grobulus* also occurs on the previously burnt western slope. *P. pinea* densities are relatively low, with several large pine trees located along

the foot of Papegaaiberg. The zonation map included as Figure 18 (Stellenbosch Municipality IAP Management Plan [2022]) is to aid clearing IAPs on Papegaaiberg NR. Roads on the property are used for zone boundaries. The property is divided into 5 large zones (A-E) and divided into smaller zones to assist clearing strategies. To prevent spread of alien invasive plants down the slope into cleared areas during clearing and follow-up efforts, clearing and maintenance should start at the summit of Papegaaiberg marked as zone A. When zones A1-A5 are cleared, continue downward to zones B, followed by C. Zones E1-E3 should be cleared last. Given the occurrence of unplanned fire in the NR the timing of prescribed burn will be assessed annually, depending on veldt age.

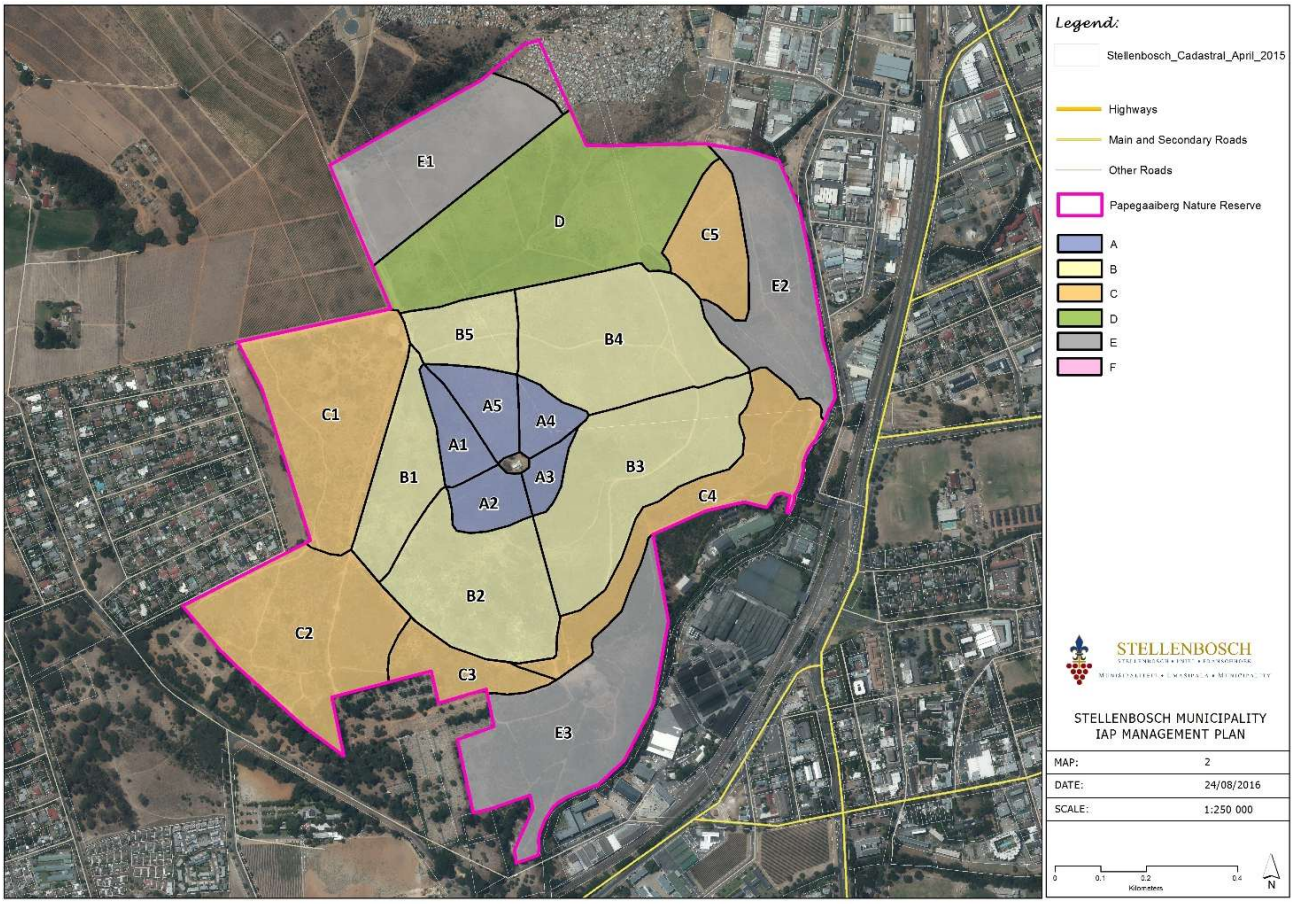


Figure 18: Zonation of Papegaaiberg as an aid for IAP clearing.

In terms of the Stellenbosch Municipality Invasive Alien Plant Management Plan (2022) all alien species on Papegaaiberg must be removed mechanically by uprooting young plants and tree felling of larger trees followed by the application of chemical herbicides to the cut surface to prevent resprouting. Biomass accumulated from clearing work should be chipped and/or burned (subject to a burn-permit acquired).

Table 8: Invasive Vegetation Management

INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT MANAGEMENT				
Objectives		• Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. • Ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. • Implement effective integrated catchment management.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
6 7	Eradicate alien and invasive species	• Implement follow-up action in areas cleared during previous year. • Initiate clearing within identified areas.	Management Authority	Annually

6.1.3 Wildlife Management

Biodiversity conservation essentially means conserving all the elements ('parts') of the natural environment. The mix of species in an ecosystem enables that system both to *provide* a flow of ecosystem services under given environmental conditions, and to *maintain* that flow if environmental conditions change. The loss of biodiversity, therefore, limits the resilience of the affected ecosystem, which in turn, may have direct negative economic implications. Therefore, in order to promote biodiversity conservation in the NR it is imperative that the conservation of the faunal component receives appropriate attention. The table below provides strategies and management guidelines for the conservation of the fauna that occur on Papegaaiberg.

Table 9: Wildlife Management

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT				
Objectives		• Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. • Ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. • Implement effective integrated catchment management.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
8 9 10	Prevent the introduction of alien species	• Monitor and record occurrence of wildlife. • Remove alien animal species and feral domestic animals in terms of applicable municipal policy. • Prevent unnatural predation through ongoing law-enforcement.	Management Authority	Ongoing
11 12 13	Control alien and invasive species	• Identify the occurrence of alien fauna on the NR. • Monitor populations of alien fauna on the NR. • Implement control measures where appropriate.	Management Authority	Ongoing

6.1.4 Biodiversity Security

'Natural vegetation is the visual expression of the environment; it is a product of the action of environmental factors over time and hence can be a valuable indicator of potential productivity of ecosystems' (Bayer, 1970). As stated previously the natural vegetation in the reserve has been severely impacted upon by former land-uses land-uses (e.g. forestry) and the infestation of alien plants, such as *Pinus*, *Eucalyptus* and exotic *Acacia*. The most important focal point of the NR is the restoration and long-term protection of the near-extinct and irreplaceable Renosterveld types that occur on the site.

Rehabilitation will be achieved through natural succession. Management intervention will be limited to the implementation of management strategies aimed at enhancing natural succession. Guidelines in this regard are listed in the table below.

Table 10: Biodiversity Security

BIODIVERSITY SECURITY				
Objectives		• Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. • Ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
14 15	Research	• Institute research to verify existing botanical reports. • Scheduled research and monitoring to determine recurrence of species.	Management Authority	Annually by October
16 17 18	Biodiversity Protection	• Undertake scheduled burning in accordance with Section 6.1.1 above. • Remove and control all infestations of alien plants in accordance with Section 6.1.2 above. • Map the areas cleared of alien plants indicating the date of operations, species removed and current status.	Management Authority	Ongoing

6.1.5 Erosion Control

Appropriate measures must be taken to protect areas susceptible to erosion by installing all the necessary temporary and permanent drainage works. Steep slopes and other areas prone to erosion must be maintained or restored according to the following guidelines:

a) Warning signage displaying NO ENTRY, must be installed on all roads, trails or walkways that are permanently or temporarily closed. Physical barriers, using local natural material, may be constructed were NO ENTRY signs are not respected to prevent users from accessing such roads, trails or walkways.
b) Existing erosion areas must be back-filled (using on-site material), compacted and restored to a proper condition.
c) Roads, trails or walkways, permanently closed for use, must be:
    i) ploughed,
    ii) the top soil scarified (to make sure that no downhill trenches or drainage lines are created),

iii) water diversion walls created by hand at a distance of 10m apart (depending on the slope) leading 5m into the natural vegetation,

iv) and revegetated by either soughing or transplanting appropriate material.

d) Areas, where the above measures are not sufficient, must be logged, parallel to the contour in order to prevent further soil erosion. Logs must be laid in lines 15m apart, depending on the slope (the steeper the slope the closer the barriers must be laid to each other). Logs must be secured by means of steel pegs hammered through a drilled hole on each end of the log (logs longer than 2m must be secured by an additional steel peg through the middle of the log). Where logs are laid across a road, the log must be laid up to a minimum of 1m past the edge of the road.

e) Roads (to stay in use) must be graded to have a slight gradient to the inside (up-hill) (refer to Figure 19). A drainage ditch must be created on the inside of the road. Gravel humps must be created at an angle across roads to drain water from the road surface into to the drainage ditch. At selected locations (depending on the slope) furrows must be created across the roads surface to discharge the water collected in the drainage ditch. The guiding principle behind the creation of a drainage ditch and discharge furrows is to not allow water to reach a speed at which it will create erosion. After a rain event all roads must be inspected to determine if any maintenance is required.

f) Erosion sites on bicycle tracks and walking trails must be logged following the contours and spaced vertically 0.8-1.2m apart, depending on the steepness of the slope.

g) Logs must be untreated pine (or gum) poles of not less than 150mm with a taper of not more than 75mm over its length.

h) Cut and fill slopes will be shaped and trimmed to approximate the natural condition and contours as closely as possible and be undulating. Levels, incongruous to the surrounding landscape, will be reshaped using a grader and other earthmoving equipment.

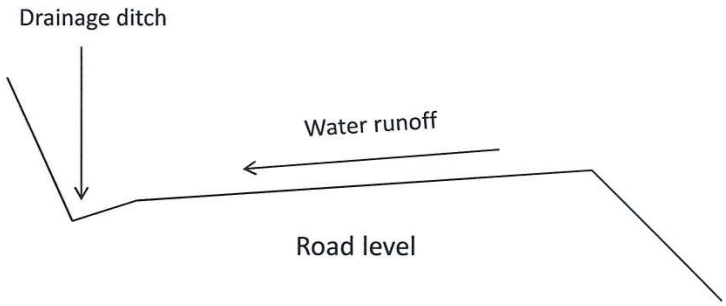


Figure 19: Road surface slope with a drainage ditch

Table 11: Erosion Control

EROSION CONTROL				
Objectives		• Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. • Implement effective Integrated Catchment Management.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
19 20 21 22	Prevent and mitigate soil erosion	• Conduct a soil erosion assessment. • Restore erosion sites in accordance with the guidelines above. • Monitor site recovery. • Inspect drainage ditches on all roads after exceptional rain events to	Management Authority	Annually

23		determine whether maintenance is required • Prevent overuse of routes and sites susceptible to erosion through appropriate signage.		

6.1.6 Water Management

The Plankenbrug River is in a degraded state primarily due to run-off from industrial-, informal- and urban areas, pollution and inappropriate human uses of the river and its riparian areas. The role and potential impact of Papegaaiberg NR seems negligible when considered against the scale of the catchment as a whole. However, in terms of the environmental policy the NR is recognized as one of the vital components of the catchment and should therefore be managed accordingly. The table below provides objectives and strategies in respect of water management and river rehabilitation on and in the periphery of the nature reserve.

Table 12: Water Management

WATER MANAGEMENT				
Objectives		• Ensure the implementation of effective conservation management interventions. • Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
24 25	Maintain ecological corridors	• Remove all forms of pollution. • Remove all invasive weeds from the Plankenbrug River.	Management Authority	Ongoing

6.2 DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Due to a number of security concerns (addressed under Section 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 below) development, with specific reference to amenities, is not possible. Once security of the NR has been effectively established and all forms of vandalism contained such opportunities can again be considered. Even so, the following guiding principles for the consideration of tourism related development within Papegaaiberg NR remains applicable:

- Tourism products must be appropriate to the site's values and must not threaten its biodiversity or ecological function.
- Tourism products should be designed to capitalise on the unique beauty and biodiversity features of the site.
- Tourism products should be developed in response to tourism market demands and opportunities within the site and should be carefully assessed to determine their viability.

Table 13: Infrastructure Development and Management

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT				
Objectives		• Evaluate potential tourism opportunities. • Implement effective management systems. • Ensure legal compliance and implementation of authorised development plans.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
26	Ensure that all infrastructures on the NR is adequately maintained.	• Implement a scheduled maintenance programme to maintain facilities and infrastructure in a condition that meet relevant environmental, health and safety requirements.	Management Authority	Ongoing
27	Development of tourism opportunities that generate revenue for the NR.	• Plan and develop hiking routes and mountain bike trails.	Management Authority	As required

6.3 OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

6.3.1 Access Control

Uncontrolled/open access is one aspect that have left local communities with the perception that Papegaaiberg is generally not safe. This is arguable the main threat to the NR becoming the recreational and educational asset it is intended to become.

Uncontrolled/open access and the occurrence of crime on Papegaaiberg is a challenge. As described under the socio-economic context section above, whilst a portion of surrounding residence have a need to use the NR for recreational purposes, it is traversed on a daily basis by community members from Kayamandi and Enkanini employed in areas to the west and south of Papegaaiberg. This aspect can, to a large degree, be addressed with the implementation of the measures listed in the table below.

Table 14: Access Control

BOUNDARY SECURITY				
Objectives		• Ensure legal use of the NR. • Ensure the safety of all users of the NR.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
28 29 30 31	Improved security and user safety	• Establish appropriate entry points. • Erect notice boards and signs to ensure that recreational users only use dedicated routes. • Monitor existing fence lines. • Identify the need for the construction of additional fence lines.	Management Authority	Ongoing

32		• React to any form of illegal or unauthorised use within the NR.		

6.3.2 Securing the boundaries of Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve

Papegaaiberg NR borders the informal residential area of Enkanini. Since the formal declaration of Papegaaiberg as NR in 2016 there has been a number of challenges with securing the boundary in the area towards the north of the NR. Illegal residential structures have encroached upon the NR along with farming activities. Having considered all possible options in addressing this matter Stellenbosch Municipality are in the process of withdrawing a section of the original NR most affected by these activities, securing and amended boundary. The area to be withdrawn constitute an area of approximately 3ha of highly transformed land, following the delineation of the 2023 constructed fence to the north of the NR (Figure 20).

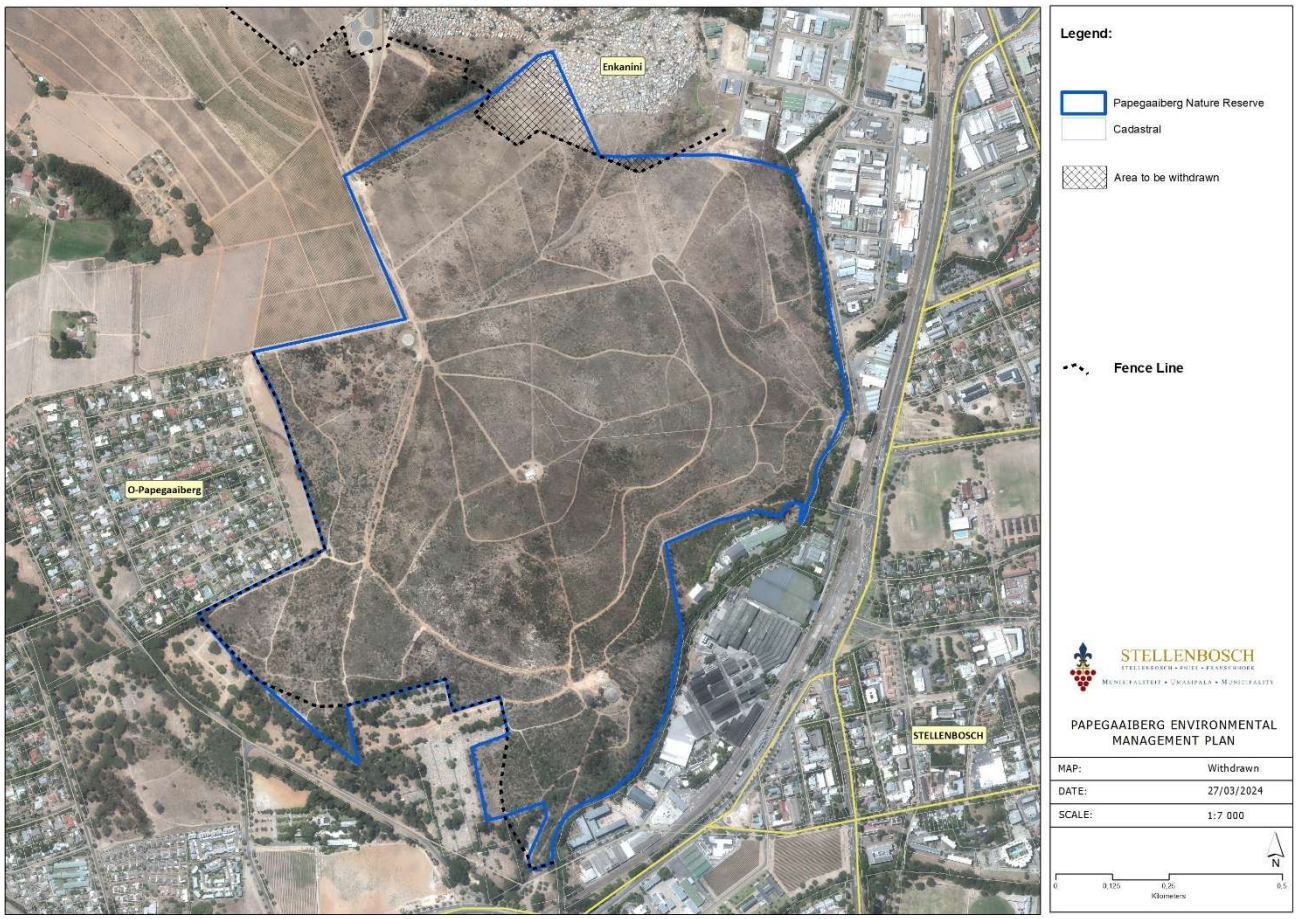


Figure 20: Portion of Papegaaiberg NR being withdrawn.

An integrated security strategy for the NR are being finalized with appointed contractors assisting Municipal Law Enforcement with monitoring the NR fence line and reacting to any form of further encroachment. Access to the NR needs to be controlled and conditions of entry clearly stipulated on signboards at access points.

Table 15: Security

SECURITY				
Objectives		• Prevent all forms of illegal encroachment into the NR. • Enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. • Ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
33 34 35	Security	• Initiate the withdrawal of the relevant transformed sections with the establishment of the amended boundary. • Monitor existing fence lines. • React to any form of illegal encroachment within the NR.	Management Authority	Ongoing

6.3.3 Legal Compliance

As Management Authority, Stellenbosch Municipality is mandated to enforce laws related to the conservation of Papegaaiberg NR. The following guiding principles must be adhered to at all times:

- Law enforcement efforts should be coordinated with the relevant authorities including Cape Nature and the South African Police Service in addressing offences and breaches of the law.
- Law enforcement at the site will be undertaken through surveillance, monitoring and appropriate reaction in the event of an offence.

Table 16: Legal Compliance

LEGAL COMPLIANCE				
Objectives		• Ensure legal compliance to relevant legislation and policies.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
36 37	Ensure that all legal requirements are met	• All development needs to be done according to the NEMA principles and follow the applicable legislation and procedures of all relevant stakeholders. • Water management within the Reserve must comply with the National Water Act (No 36 of 1998).	Management Authority	Ongoing

6.3.4 Management Effectiveness

As stated above, the long-term sustainability of the area largely depends on its effective administration and management. Stellenbosch Municipality, as Management Authority, must measure- and hold itself accountable for the effective implementation of the EMP and strive for continual improvement through adaptive management described under Section 1.3 above

Table 17: Management Effectiveness

MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS				
Objectives		• Implement effective management systems.		
Ref.	**Key Deliverables**	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
38	Annual audit completed	• Conduct annual audits.	Management Authority Cape Nature	Annually
39	Auditing systems inform management	• Update the EMP following annual audit results.	Management Authority Cape Nature	Annually

7. COSTING PLAN

The following represents an in principle costing plan to guide the preperation of annual budgets for the management of Papegaaiberg NR:

Management Action	**Estimated cost 2026**	**Estimated cost 2027**	**Estimated cost 2028**	**Estimated cost 2029**	**Estimated cost 2030**
Appoint a reserve manager.	From appointed staff.	-	-	-	-
Provide adequate logistical and administrative support for the reserve manager.	From existing fleet	-	-	-	-
Remove and control alien plants.	R150 000	R100 000	R100 000	R100 000	R100 000
Restore defined erosion sites.	R15 000	R15 000	R15 000	R15 000	R15 000
Implement preventative measures on potential erosion sites.	R15 000	R15 000	R15 000	R15 000	R15 000
Prepare a 15 meter firebreak along the boundaries of the nature reserve.	R150 000	R100 000	R80 000	R60 000	R60 000
Maintain firebreaks.	R60 000	R60 000	R60 000	R60 000	R60 000
Erect notice/entrance boards and signs.	R25 000	R25 000	R10 000	-	-
Subtotal	R415 000	R315 000	R280 000	R250 000	R250 000
Total					**R1 510 000**

8. ANNUAL PLAN OF OPERATION REVIEW

Monitoring and reporting enables the effective assessment of management interventions. If necessary it can be used to direct modifications of management in an effort to achieve the outcomes required.

8.1 ANNUAL PLAN OF OPERATION

The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) gives life to the Operational Management Framework on an annual basis and allows for progress to be tracked. The APO is attached as Annexure 2.

8.2 MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW

The purpose of undertaking an annual review of implementation of the EMP will be to:

- Determine how effectively the management plan has been implemented.
- Assist in determining the focus for the annual plan of operation and the setting of appropriate time frames and budgets.
- Enable effective adaptive management by identifying changes and modifying management interventions.

The annual audit will form the basis of the management plan review. This should include records of recommendations for update/changes to the annual revision of the management schedules as well as the five-year plan. The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) is in a similar format to the Annual Audit

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Annexure 1:

Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve proclamation (June 2016)

P.N. 238/2016 10 June 2016

WESTERN CAPE NATURE CONSERVATION BOARD

NOTICE

PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, NO. 57 OF 2003: DECLARATION OF THE PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE

I, Anton Bredell, Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in the Western Cape, under section 23(1) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 2003, declare a nature reserve on:—

- Remainder of Farm No. 183, Situated in the Stellenbosch Municipality, Division of Stellenbosch, Western Cape Province;

  In extent: 291, 3792 (Two Hundred and Ninety One comma Three Seven Nine Two) Hectares;

  Held by Stellenbosch Freehold Grant No. 8–15/1908;
- Remainder of Farm No. 181, Situated in the Stellenbosch Municipality, Division of Stellenbosch, Western Cape Province;

  In extent: 1, 7359 (One comma Seven Three Five Nine) Hectares;

  Held by Stellenbosch Freehold Grant No. 5–36/1887;
- Portion 5 of the Farm Kromme Rivier No. 175, Situated in the Stellenbosch Municipality, Division of Stellenbosch, Western Cape Province;

  In extent: 4476 (Four Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy Six) Square Metres;

  Held by Title Deed No. T11602/1927;
- Remainder of Portion 33 of the Farm Kromme Rivier No. 175, Situated in the Stellenbosch Municipality, Division of Stellenbosch, Western Cape Province;

  In extent: 22, 8712 (Twenty Two comma Eight Seven One Eight Five Two) Hectares;

  Held by Deed of Transfer No. T69537/2001.

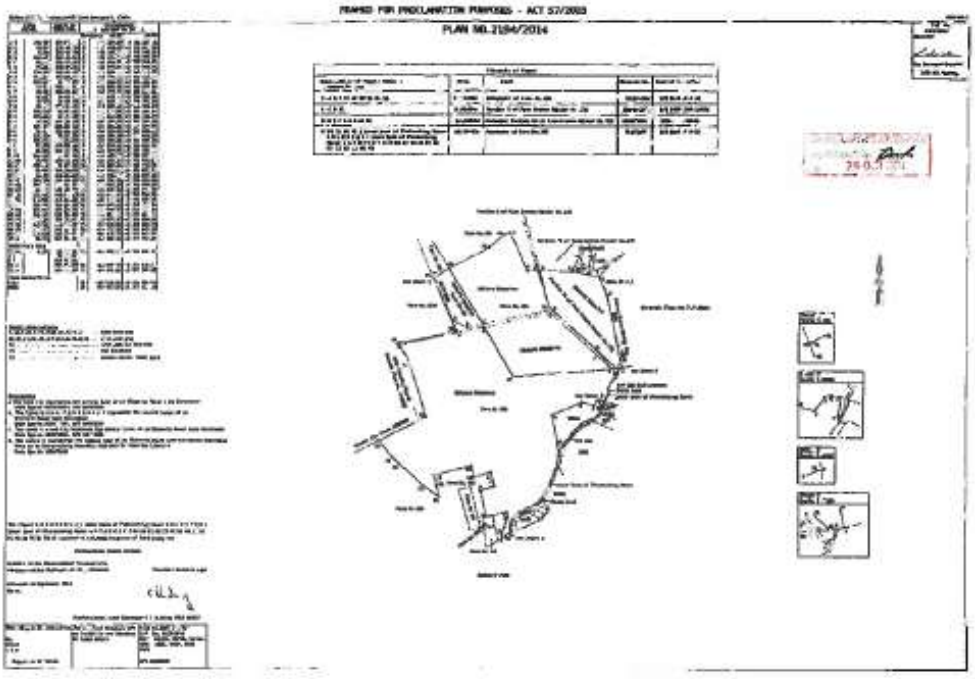
The boundary of the nature reserve is reflected on Diagram No. 2194/2014 as set out in the Schedule, and I assign the name "**Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve**" to it.

Signed at Cape Town this 2nd day of June 2016.

A BREDELL, MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY



Annexure 2:

Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve Annual Plan of Operation

FIRE MANAGEMENT				
Ref.	**Management Activities**	**Responsibility**	**Resource**	**Timeframe**
1	• Maintain the existing system of firebreaks.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management) / Through Firebreak Tender	Annually by October
2	• Evaluate the need for additional firebreaks in consultation with the FPA.		Internally (Environmental Management) with FPA	Annually by October
3	• Undertake prescribed burning.		Internally (Environmental Management) with FPA, Local and District Fire Services.	As identified, annually by April
4	• Mapping of all fires and capture on GIS (prepare and maintain a register of veld fires including the extent and date).		Internally (Environmental Management)	Annually by October
5	• Maintain FPA membership.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management) R6 200 From Operational Budget	Annually by April
INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT MANAGEMENT				
6	• Implement follow-up action in areas cleared during previous year.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management) / Through Alien Clearing Tender	Annually
7	• Initiate clearing within identified areas.		Internally (Environmental Management) / Through Alien Clearing Tender	Annually
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT				
8	• Monitor and record occurrence of wildlife.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	Ongoing
9	• Remove alien animal species and feral domestic animals in terms of applicable municipal policy.		Internally (Law Enforcement)	

10	• Prevent unnatural predation through ongoing law-enforcement.		Internally (Law Enforcement)	
11	• Identify the occurrence of alien fauna on the NR.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	Initially by June 2024
12	• Monitor populations of alien fauna on the NR.		Internally (Environmental Management)	Ongoing
13	• Implement control measures where appropriate.		Internally (Environmental Management)	As required
BIODIVERSITY SECURITY				
14	• Institute research to verify existing botanical reports.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	Annually by October
15	• Scheduled research and monitoring to determine recurrence of species.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management) with relevant partners (Cape Nature /SANBI/CREW)	
16	• Undertake scheduled burning.	Management Authority	See #3 above	
17	• Remove and control all infestations of alien plants.	Management Authority	See #7 above	
18	• Map the areas cleared of alien plants indicating the date of operations, species removed and current status.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	Annually by July
EROSION CONTROL				
19	• Conduct a soil erosion assessment.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	Annually by end of August
20	• Restore erosion sites in accordance with the guidelines above.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	As required
21	• Monitor site recovery.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	As required, following site recovery.
22	• Inspect drainage ditches on all roads after exceptional rain events to determine whether maintenance is required	Management Authority Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	As required

23	• Prevent overuse of routes and sites susceptible to erosion through appropriate signage.		Internally (Environmental Management)	
WATER MANAGEMENT				
24	• Remove all forms of pollution.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management / Area Cleaning)	Ongoing
25	• Remove all invasive weeds from the Plankenbrug River.		Internally (Environmental Management) / Through Alien Clearing Tender	
MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT				
26	• Implement a scheduled maintenance maintain facilities and infrastructure in a condition that meet relevant environmental, health and safety requirements.	Management Authority		Annually
27	• Plan and develop hiking routes and mountain bike trails on existing access roads.	Management Authority		As required
ACCESS CONTROL				
28	• Establish appropriate entry points.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	Ongoing
29	• Erect notice boards and signs to ensure that recreational users only use dedicated routes.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	
30	• Monitor existing fence lines.	Management Authority	Internally (Law Enforcement)	Ongoing
31	• Identify the need for the construction of additional fence lines.	Management Authority		
32	• React to any form of illegal or unauthorised use within the NR.	Management Authority	Internally (Law Enforcement)	Ongoing
BOUNDARY SECURITY				
33	• Initiate the withdrawal of the relevant transformed sections with the establishment of the amended boundary.	Management Authority	Internally (Environmental Management)	Process initiated by July 2024
34	• Monitor existing fence lines.	Management Authority	See #30	Ongoing
35				

	• React to any form of illegal encroachment within the NR.	Management Authority	Internally (Law Enforcement)	
LEGAL COMPLIANCE				
36 37	• All development needs to be done according to the NEMA principles and follow the applicable legislation and procedures of all relevant stakeholders. • Water management within the Reserve must comply with the National Water Act (No 36 of 1998).	Management Authority	Internally with DEADP Internally with DWS	Ongoing
MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS				
38	• Conduct annual audits.	Management Authority Cape Nature	Internally with Cape Nature	Annually
39	• Update the EMP following annual audit results.	Management Authority / Cape Nature	Internally	Annually

ANNEXURE B

The Gayton McKenzie show wreaks havoc on cultural sector

First a bunch of public promises and then a whole lot of radio silence from the minister. By **Marianne Thamm**

The minister of sport, arts and culture has left two cultural institutions in the Cape – the Suidoosterfees and the Baxter theatre – hanging, jeopardising incomes and opportunities for artists.

Worse still, it appears that Gayton McKenzie's office and his department simply ghost any approaches for engagement or explanation, while artists are left in financial limbo.

Earlier this year, on stage with journalist Mia Spies at the Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees (KKNK), McKenzie unequivocally promised to support the country's festivals.

Ever the wannabe comedian, he enjoyed the applause that came with the undertaking.



Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture Gayton McKenzie has not engaged with the Baxter theatre in Cape Town, as well as the Suidoosterfees, despite promising his department's support on stage at the Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees in April. *Photo: OJ Koloti/Gallo Images*

The Sound of Silence

In August last year, McKenzie engaged the management of the Baxter, and CEO and artistic director Lara Foot, with the aim of supporting the theatre's sustainability and future growth.

The Baxter receives less than a quarter of its overall funding from an operational grant from the University of Cape Town. It is up to the theatre itself to raise income over and above this to provide a platform for the arts.

There is pressure for the theatre to become a more independent entity as the needs of students grow.

The theatre already produces at least five new works a year. Support would enable at least five more, Foot wrote in a proposal to McKenzie's office after the meeting.

Over and above this, the Baxter's Fires Burning company of five fulltime actors could grow and offer security to more artists.

Foot and the Baxter management provided the minister and his office with a detailed breakdown of costs, including a request for the establishment of a National Touring Company. And then... radio silence.

"As a South African theatre that has an international reputation, I would have expected the minister or his office to at least reply or to offer an explanation," Foot told Daily Maverick.

Months down the line, McKenzie has also dropped the Suidoosterfees, one of the most prestigious and accessible arts festivals in Cape Town.

Empty promise

The festival has been staged in the Mother City for more than 20 years, relying on private and some local and national government sponsorship. And at the KKNK, while on stage, McKenzie explicitly promised the department's continued support.

"I had a meeting with the people of the Suidoosterfees," he told those gathered, adding that "we must have more festivals that our artists can earn something".

On 24 July, Suidoosterfees CEO Jana Hattingh wrote to McKenzie's office requesting "guidance" after the department put the iconic festival in a precarious position, withdrawing funding for two flagship projects.

This followed the rejection of an application by the Suidoosterfees for support from the department's controversial Mzansi Golden Economy initiative. This is McKenzie's commitment "to make strategic investments to optimise the economic benefit of the arts in South Africa", but the application process has been opaque and a shambles.

Sunday World journalist Zama Nteyi has revealed that the Mzansi Golden Economy and the application process has attracted the attention of Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Sport, Arts and Culture.

Chairperson Joe McGluwa told Nteyi that the committee had received "disturbing complaints" from across the industry, including "repeated funding to the same companies, newly registered entities receiving money, and serious compliance issues".

The problems could no longer be ignored, said McGluwa.

Pulling the rug

"Just before the staging of our festival at the end of April/beginning of May 2025, we were informed that the provincial flagship projects of the national department would not continue," Hattingh wrote to the minister in July.

"No reasons have been provided by the department for rejecting our application, despite several email and telephonic enquiries to which we received no response."

When McKenzie had stated publicly that the Suidoosterfees would indeed receive support from the department "we relied on your promise of financial assistance. We even acknowledged DCAS [Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport] as a main sponsor of Suidoosterfees during our festival in Cape Town, which followed the KKNK," Hattingh noted.

The inner-city festival in 2025 created 4,049 jobs and issued 32,814 tickets.

"The sudden withdrawal of both national and provincial government funding has placed Suidoosterfees in a precarious financial position. For the festival to continue and sustainably generate employment, we are dependent on the support of your department", Hattingh wrote.

It has been silence ever since.

Daily Maverick has contacted McKenzie's office, offering a right to reply to the matters at hand. We will update this story on the Daily Maverick website if such a response is forthcoming. **DM**

PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CapeNature

Invitation for Public Comment
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003
(Act 57 of 2003)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 39 (3) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) that the proposed Management Plan for the Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve shall be made available for inspection at the Stellenbosch Library from 8 September 2025 to 8 October 2025 and can also be viewed online at https://www.capenature.co.za/protected-areas-and-stewardship.

Any comments and/or objections to the proposed plan can be submitted to Kaylin Reid in writing either via email kreid@capenature.co.za, via post to CapeNature, Private Bag X29, GATESVILLE, 7766 or hand delivered to CapeNature, PGWC Shared Services Centre, Cnr Bosduif and Volstruis Streets, Bridgetown, 7764 by no later than 8 October 2025.

For any queries, please contact Kaylin Reid on 087 087 4102.

Tenders & Notices

CapeNature

ISICWANGCISO SOLAWULO

VILJOENSDRIFT NATURE RESERVE

kuMemo eziMvo zoLuntu

UMthetho INational Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (UMthetho wama57 ka2003)

Esi sisaziso esikhutshwa ngokweCandelo 39 (3) loMthetho weSizwe woLawulo lweNdalo esingqongileyo: INdawo eziKhuselweyo, ka2003 (uMthetho 57 ka2003) sokuba isiCwangciso soLawulo esicetywayo seViljoensdrift Nature Reserve siya kufumaneka ukuze sihlolwe kwiThala leeNcwadi laseRobertson ukususela ngowama8 kweyeMsintsi 2025 ukuya kowama8 kweyoDwarha 2025 kwaye sinokujongwa nakwiintanethi apha: https://www.capenature.co.za/protected-areas-and-stewardship.

Nasiphi na izimvo kunye/okanye izichaso kwesi sicwangciso siphakanyisiweyo zingafakwa kuKaylin Reid ngokubhalwayo mhlawumbi ngeimeyile ethi kreid@capenature.co.za, ngeposi eya **eCapeNature, Private Bag X29, GATESVILLE, 7766** okanye zisiwe ngesandla **eCapeNature, PGWC Shared Services Centre, kwikona ye8talato IBosduif neVolcfruis, Bridgetown, 7784** ungadluliangа umhla **wama8 kweyoDwarha 2026.**

Ngayo nayiphi na imibuzo, nceda uqhagamshelane noKaylin Reid ku087 087 4102.

CapeNature

ISICWANGCISO SOLAWULO

PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE

kuMemo eziMvo zoLuntu

UMthetho INational Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (UMthetho wama57 ka2003)

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Nasiphi na izimvo kunye/okanye izichaso kwesi sicwangciso siphakanyisiweyo zingafakwa kuKaylin Reid ngokubhalwayo mhlawumbi ngeimeyile ethi kreid@capenature.co.za, ngeposi eya **eCapeNature, Private Bag X29, GATESVILLE, 7766** okanye zisiwe ngesandla **eCapeNature, PGWC Shared Services Centre, kwikona ye8talato IBosduif neVolcfruis, Bridgetown, 7784** ungadluliangа umhla **wama8 kweyoDwarha 2026.**

Ngayo nayiphi na imibuzo, nceda uqhagamshelane noKaylin Reid ku087 087 4102.

PARLIAMENT

OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bid Number	Description	Virtual Compulsory Briefing Session Date/ Time/Venue	Closing Date
80/2025	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT, PRINTERS & COMPUTER ACCESSORIES TO PARLIAMENT OF RSA	N/A	29 September 2025 @ 11h00

Bidders are hereby invited for the provision of the above-mentioned service.

Bids are available on Parliament's website at **www.parliament.gov.za. Please note that there is NO briefing session.** Bids must be put in a zipped folder and emailed to **tenders@parliament.gov.za** by no later than the closing date and time as stipulated above. Late submissions will not be considered.

The 80/20 Preferential Point System is applicable to this bid.

The Secretary to Parliament is under no obligation to accept the lowest or any Bid.

For further enquiries regarding the service, please contact Mr. N Ntanjana at **tenders@parliament.gov.za**

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Vrou (26) vertel van Uber-nagmerrie

Carina Roux

Wat net 'n rit huis toe moes woes, het verlede week vir 'n jong vrou van Kuilsrivier in 'n nagmerrie ontaard.

Danusha Nicholas (26), 'n onderwyseres by die Laerskool Vlottenberg in Stellenbosch, vertel sy het Donderdag 28 Augustus omstreeks 21:00 'n Uber-rit bespreek, wat haar by die skool moes ophaal. Die bestuurder was binne 12 minute daar, sê sy.

"Sy motor was in 'n heerlike toestand, baie veel en het gestink – hyself was ook baie veel."

Nicholas vertel die bestuurder wou eers 'n afrit in Kensrivier se rigting neem. Sy moes hom daarop wys dat sy Kuilsrivier toe wou gaan.

"Ek het my nie in konteks gestel dat ek nie veilig voel nie en my rit toe verander om eerder net tot by Zevenwacht Mall te gaan – die naaste plek waar ek veilig sou wees."

Toe sy die bestuurder inlig dat sy eerder net tot by die winkelsentrum wou gaan, het hy blykbaar bewuur dat hy nie Engels verstaan nie. "Ek en hy het begin stry en hy het toe die deur geslaat. Ek het hom gevra hoekom sluit hy dit, toe sê hy: 'You're going to see what's going to happen now'."

Sy kon die deur self oopslaat, maar die bestuurder het weer die deure en vensters geslaat, vertel sy. Al het sy agter gesit, het die bestuurder haar aan die been gegryp.

Op die Polkadraaipad kon sy deur'n slaag om uit die bewegende motor te spring. "Ek was vir 'n paar sekondes uit. Toe ek bykom, het ek besef ek moet hardloop vir my lewe."

Gemaklik het twee mans wat op die pad onderweg was, gesien hoe Nicholas uit die voertuig val. "Die Uber-man het weggejaag."

Nicholas sê die twee mans het hulp verleen, maar kon haar nie hospitaal toe neem nie. "Hulle het my by 'n plaastonnie se huis afgelaai, waar my broer my toe kom haal en Netcare Kuilsrivier toe geneem het."

Sy was sowat sewe ure in die hospitaal. Buiten haar kop, nek en polsgewrig wat oorgekry het, het sy albei haar knieë ernstig gevul en is haar lyf met kneusplekke oortrek.

Nicholas het die voorval by Uber aangemeld en 'n klagte van poging tot ontvoering by die Kuilsrivier polisie ingedien. Sy is Vrydag in kennis gestel dat die saak na die Stellenbosch-polisiekantoor oorgeplaas is.

"Uber het my Saterdag gekontak. Hulle het die rit se geld aan my terugbetaal en hul weetontvangsnommer verskaf."

Kapt. Nathalie Martin, 'n woordvoerder vir die Stellenbosch-polisie, het bevestig 'n saak van poging tot ontvoering word ondersoek.

"Die saak is Vrydag (29 Augustus) van die Kuilsrivier-polisie na die Stellenbosch-polisie oorgeplaas en die speurders het die slagoffer benader," sê sy.

Hoewel die Uber-bestuurder se identiteit bekend is, het Martin bevestig niemand is in verband met die saak in hegtenis geneem nie en die ondersoek duur voort.

Uber het Dinsdag (2 September) in 'n eenheidverklaring gesê hulle neem die voorval baie ernstig op en die versekering gegee dat Uber alles in sy vermoë sal doen om die ondersoek te ondersteun en klante se veilig hotel te verseker.

Nicholas sê Uber het haar Maandag weer gekontak en sy is betrokke met hul diens en ondersteuning.

Volgens Uber werk sy toegewyde veiligheidsraksleegues aan die saak.



Danusha Nicholas (26) rit haar nagmerrie-rit.

Rowers slaan op twee plase toe

Inwoners wat op Stellenbosch-plase woon, het in Augustus onder rowers deurgeloop met twee afsonderlike voorvalle met verlede week.

Die Stellenbosch-polisie is op soek na verskeie vermeende rowers nadat 'n vrou in Welgevonden-rylaan van haar selfoon beroof is. Die vrou het Dinsdag 26 Augustus om 07:25 in haar motor gewag dat 'n plaashek vir haar oopgemaak word toe sy deur 'n rower gekonfronteer is.

Sy het 'n man by haar venster gesien, wat vir haar selfoon gevra het. Toe sy die venster toemaak sonder om haar fisies oor te gee, het die rower 'n skoot in die motor se deure afgevuur.

Die vrou het haar venster oopgemaak en die selfoon oorhandig voordat die verdagte, met 'n klagman oor sy kop, weggehardloop het.

'n Saak van roof en poging tot moord word deur die Stellenbosch-polisie ondersoek.

In 'n afsonderlike geval op Woensdag 27 Augustus is 'n man van 'n plaas op die Polkadraaipad omstreeks 01:35 deur twee gewapende rowweers wakker gemaak.

Die verdagtes was in swart klere gekleë. Volgens die klaer was hy geskok en vreesbevange toe hy twee mans – een met 'n pangа en die ander met 'n vuurwapen – in sy slaapkamer aangetref het.

Die verdagtes het glo die lig aangeskakel en aangedring op geld en ander waardevolle artikels en wou weet waar die kluis is. Die klaer se 96-jarige ma was ook in die woning.

Die verdagtes het 'n Glock 23-vuurwapen, 16 stuks ammunisie en een magasyn, twee iPhone-selfone, 'n skootrekenaar, 'n beursie met verskeie kaarte, nog 'n ekstra magasyn met 15 stuks ammunisie en 'n K-way-baadjie gebuit.

Beide die mans en sy ma is ongedeerd en die rowers het ná vyf minute van die toneel af gevlug.

Niemand is nog in verband met die twee voorvalle in hegtenis geneem nie.

Die Stellenbosch-polisie vra omtrent met inligting oor die voorvalle om 021 809 5012/15 of 082 522 1912 te skakel.

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Stuur enige klagtes, navrae of voorstelle oor die inhoud van Eikestadnuus aan ons ombudsman, George Claassen by 021 851 3232 of media.ombud@novusmedia.co.za.

Police probes fatal crash

Yaël Malgas

No one has been arrested in connection with the fatal crash in Khayamandi early Friday afternoon (29 August).

The accident claimed the life of a pedestrian, while another was seriously injured.

According to reports a minibus taxi ploughed into the two pedestrians and a stationary vehicle parked on the pavement in George Blake Road, close to the Khayamandi Mall, around 12:30.

Community members say the car belongs to a local stallholder who sells fresh produce along the road – a popular informal trading area.

Authorities closed all access to the road, but the closure did not stop the curious from capturing the horrific scene on their cellphones. Videos of the tragic scene was shared across social media platforms.

The deceased has since been identified as Lindiwea Ngamlana, a senior general worker for the Cape Winelands District Municipality's Stellenbosch roads depot. Ngamlana was apparently on her way home when she was struck by a passing taxi.

Eikestadnuus could not confirm the identity or the current medical condition of the injured pedestrian at the time of going to print.

Captain Nathalie Martin, spokesperson for Stellenbosch police, confirmed a case of culpable homicide is under investigation. "No arrests have been made and the matter is still under investigation," she said.



Rollover mystery

Somerset West police are investigating a case of culpable homicide following a fatal rollover crash outside Rattray last Wednesday (27 August). According to police spokesperson Sergeant Susan Jantjies, the accident occurred on the corner of the R44 and Cordoba Road at 03:50. "It is believed that the vehicle, with five occupants, was travelling from Strand towards Stellenbosch," she said. "The driver reportedly lost control of the vehicle, which overturned. One occupant, a 26-year-old Zimbabwean national, died on impact while four others were transported to hospital." Jantjies said the cause of the accident is being investigated. Anyone with additional information is urged to call Detective Sergeant Saleyn de Kokar on 021 850 1302. Photo: Wiki Charlie /Facebook

CapeNature

PAPEGAAIBERG NATURE RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Invitation for Public Comment

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003)

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 39 (3) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) that the proposed Management Plan for the Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve shall be made available for inspection at the Stellenbosch Library from 8 September 2025 to 8 October 2025 and can also be viewed online at https://www.capenature.co.za/protected-areas-and-stewardship.

Any comments and/or objections to the proposed plan can be submitted to Kaylin Reid in writing either via email kreid@capenature.co.za, via post to **CapeNature, Private Bag X29, GATESVILLE, 7766** or hand delivered to **CapeNature, PGWC Shared Services Centre, Car Boudulf and Voltrain Streets, Bridgetown, 7764** by no later than **8 October 2025.**

For any queries, please contact Kaylin Reid on 087 087 4102.

NOTICE OF

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Stellenbosch Wag NPC

Notice is hereby given that the **Annual General Meeting (AGM)** of **Stellenbosch Wag NPC** will be held on:

Date: 29TH of September 2025
Time: 18h30
Venue: Stellenbosch Agricultural Society, Dorpsbosch Centre, Stellenbosch

Please confirm your attendance by sending your RSVP to **sandie@stellenboschwatch.co.za** by 26th September 2025.

ANNEXURE C

PARADYSKLOOF NATURE AREA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEPTEMBER 2018)

Comment on Draft Document

Date	Comment	Response
Nicolette Booysen 8 Oct 2025	In principle, the document is well-informed but lacks operational practicality. I refer specifically to the disconnect between the overall objectives and the Costing Plan on page 45. The costing plan is described as "The following represents an in-principle costing plan to guide the preparation of annual budgets" for the management of Papegaaiberg NR. This costing plan should be more comprehensive to include all objectives. Here are a few that deserve individual mention: 1. Security: The issue of safety and security is listed as a management challenge on p. 6 (point 1.6). On page 20 (point 3.3.5.1), a list of security-related interventions is mentioned; however, no budget item is associated with security. How will security improvements be funded? Will this be provided for through separate funding streams? If so, what is the thinking behind this? 2. On page 31, under point 5 Administrative Structure, mention is made of a representative body, such as a Protected Areas Advisory Forum, with a range of duties and roles. Being a representative on such a body would be voluntary, but tasks such as fundraising and partnership acquisition would incur costs. How will this be funded?	The costing plan included in the EMP is included to specifically guide the Department: Environmental Management's actions with the stated management actions. Security within Papegaaiberg Nature Reserve (NR) is a multi-faceted item that requires input and expenditure from different directorates within Stellenbosch Municipality (the municipality) and possibly even provincial government. As stated above, the costing plan included in the EMP is included to specifically guide the Department: Environmental Management's actions with the stated management actions. Funding for the core management actions will be the responsibility of the Stellenbosch Municipality. The EMP, however, makes provision for an advisory forum or Friends Group to assist the municipality where required. At the point of establishment of such a body the rules of operation and funding (in accordance with the MFMA and other applicable guiding legislation) will be finalised in constituting such a body.

	3. Reference is made to tourism development on pages 41-42, Development of infrastructure, Table 13. Again, how will this be funded? How will this be possible if the security issues are not dealt with as mentioned in point 1 above?	The EMP makes specific reference to the security concerns and that, because of it, certain development within the NR is not currently possible. At this stage, expenses on such items may be wasteful. For this reason the EMP does not propose any development tourism amenities in this EMP cycle.
	4. On page 39, under Biodiversity Security, a reference is made to research to be conducted. Could more definition be given to the purpose and nature of the research? How will this be funded?	Research on Papegaaiberg NR during the last few years were conducted by government agencies like Sanbi and Crew.
	There are additional line items that should be included in an "in principle costing plan". As I understand it, this costing plan should serve as the guiding light for the future and should therefore include all objectives, regardless of whether funds are available at present or not.	Noted, to be considered.
	Finally, on Page 6 (1.6), mention is made of Illegal farming within the boundaries of the NR. The issue of encroachment is mentioned in various places, and on page 44, Table 15, it is stated that such encroachments are addressed through amended boundaries. How will this be avoided in future? Socio-economic development, tourism development, and training should be line items on the budget.	Further encroachment will be avoided through the maintenance of the erected fence-line and law enforcement monitoring and law enforcement reaction to potential creep into the revised NR area.
Ria Crafford 8 Oct 2025	The EMP (p. 20) points to various needs regarding the PNR identified in the IDP, but halfway through the timeframe (2022-2027) many of these needs have not been met.	Needs identified during IDP processes are assessed in terms of what is feasible and what is not. Implementation of the noted needs is budget dependant. IDP priorities are identified by the Ward Councillor and committee.
	According to the EMP, Stellenbosch Municipality wishes to retain full control of the reserve as the sole authority responsible for its management. However, it has not ever proved itself able to adequately handle this vast and complex responsibility on its own, and it is only thanks to much prompting and cajoling by various stakeholders and interested parties that the current amount of attention is paid to the management of the PNR.	Untrue. Stellenbosch Municipality is the Management Authority based on land ownership.

	I would like to suggest that the Municipality's EMP be rejected in its entirety, while a PNR Management Board is instituted as proposed in the Draft Report by Visit Stellenbosch (commissioned by the Municipality). Time constraints unfortunately make it impossible to give more input, but I remain committed to the ideal of PNR as a valuable asset to the town of Stellenbosch.	Noted. Funding for the core management actions will be the responsibility of the Stellenbosch Municipality. The EMP, however, makes provision for an advisory forum or Friends Group to assist the municipality where required.
Karin Coetzee 8 Oct 2025	Hiermee versoek ek dringend dat die publieke deelname proses vir die Bestuursplan van die reservaat verleng word en dat daar konsultasie/ vergadering met publieke entiteite sal plaasvind – dit is onaanvaarbaar dat die publiek net **drie dae** gegee word om kommentaar te lewer. Dit is ook nie adverteer nie. Die verslag is nie eers op die munisipaliteit se webblad geplaas nie, maar wel op Cape Nature se webblad. Nicolette Booyens van Visit Stellenbosch het haar verslag (ingeslote) al drie maande gelede ingehandig en sy asook ons raadslid Serdyn het al verskeie kere gevra vir terugvoer, met geen reaksie. Nou skielik moet ons binne drie dae kommentaar lewer en dit is nie aan die breër publiek bekend gemaak nie. Die inwoners is nie tevrede met die voorgestelde Management Plan (ingeslote) nie en verdere konsultasie is dringend nodig. Ons grootste probleem is: **Bl. 31: Administrative Structure**. Die munisipaliteit behou hulself as die alleenlike "Management Authority" en gee nie aan publieke entiteite/belanghebbendes 'n aandeel in die bestuursbesluite nie alhoewel die wet wel voorsiening maak daarvoor. In die "Environmental Management Plan 2011" van die reservaat word duidelik gestel: In terms of Section 39 of Act 57 of 2003 a dedicated *Management Authority* is to be established for a protected nature area. The Municipality is to act in this capacity until such time as a more representative Management Authority has been established. The relevant section of the Act furthermore requires that a *management plan* be prepared and be submitted to the relevant Minister for consideration. The purpose of this EMP is to meet the latter requirement. In this regard, the following stipulations of Act 57 of 2003 apply: - Die munisipaliteit se rekord van bestuur die afgelope 9 jaar is droewig, het gelei tot groot verwoesting van die reservaat en dit is hoekom ons vandag in hierdie situasie is. - Sedert die petisie van 2023 het niks regtig verbeter omtrent die situasie nie, inteendeel daar is verdere diefstal en beskadiging van die reservaat. - Die munisipaliteit het nie voldoende fondse vir die bestuur nie en die Belanghebbendes sal fondse moet	Onwaar, die Omgewings-bestuursplan (OBP) is vir 'n periode van 35 dae beskikbaar gemaak vir kommentaar nadat dit in drie verskillende koerante, insluitend die Eikestad Nuus, op onderskeidelik 4 en 5 September 2025 geadverteer is. Die dokument is op Cape Nature (wat die publieke deelname proses behartig het) se webblad geplaas. Hardekopiëe van die dokument is ook beskikbaar gestel. Onwaar. Die OBP stel bloot 'n betuurs-struktuur voor. In terme hiervan is die munisipaliteit, as eienaar van die NR die primêre verantwoordelike party vir die befondsing en implimenterig van die OBP. Die OBP laat ruimte vir die oprig van 'n liggaam wat die munisipaliteit bystaan waar nodig in die uitvoering van die gestelde doelwitte en funksies.

	genereer, veral vir die heining waarsonder geen verdere planne uitgevoer kan word nie. - Daar is te veel skuiwergate in bogenoemde plan wat toekomstige amptenare en politici die geleentheid bied om in te meng met die huidige beplanning en besluite te verander. Ons wil graag die toekoms van die reservaat verseker vir die nageslag. Daar word wel in die verslag en IDP genoem van sekere maatreëls vir sekuriteit maar dit word nie genoegsaam vervat in die seksie omtrent "Operational Management" bl 42 – 44. Bl. 20: Stellenbosch IDP. A totale heining, kameras en monitoring ens word net genoem as a "behoefte" en word nie spesifiek gelys onder Operational Mangement van hierdie MP of in die Begroting nie. **Bl. 42: Access Control.** Die publieke organisasies wat reeds betrokke is voel dat veiligheid die eerste projek moet wees. Hier is te veel gapings wat verskillende interpretasies toelaat en duideliker omskryf moet word, soos in ons petisie. Duideliker omskrywings sal politiek uithou. Entry points should be MONITORED AND CONTROLLED. Die munispaliteit alleen kan nie gelaat word met die klousule "identify the need" om heining op te rig nie, ook omdat hulle nie geld het nie. Die totale heining moet voltooi word en die publiek moet insae kry in veiligheidsmaatreëls en produkte.	

7.8	PLANNING AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM :(PC: CLLR T KUMM)

7.8.1	TO OBTAIN APPROVAL TO ALLOCATE IDENTIFIED MARKET TRADING SITES TO SERVICE PROVIDERS SUBSEQUENT TO A CALL FOR PROPOSAL

Collaborator No: 799831
IDP KPA Ref No: Valley of Opportunity
Meeting Date: 21 January 2026

1. SUBJECT: TO OBTAIN APPROVAL TO ALLOCATE IDENTIFIED MARKET TRADING SITES TO SERVICE PROVIDERS SUBSEQUENT TO A CALL FOR PROPOSAL

2. PURPOSE

To provide feedback on the public participation process of the Municipality's intention to appoint service providers to operate and manage markets on the identified market trading sites.

To seek Council's approval to allocate market trading sites to service providers subsequent to a call for proposal process and to obtain the relevant approvals required to operate markets from the sites applied for, within Stellenbosch town thereby promoting local economic development and support for informal trading activities.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The item deals with the outcomes of a Call for Proposal process that was followed in terms of Chapter 4 of the Asset Transfer Regulations with the intention of following an appropriate process for the outsourcing of the establishment, management and operations of identified market trading sites.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) that Council take note of the two feasible submissions that were received through a Call for Proposal expressing the Municipality's intention to follow a process for the outsourcing and management of the identified market trading sites (Eersteriver South Bank and Die Braak);

(b) that Council approves the allocation of the Eerste River South Bank site to Market on the Plein under the management of Ms Leani Breedt;

(c) that Council approves the allocation of the Die Braak site to Creative Juice under the management of Ms Anelle Gordon;

(d) that Council mandate the Municipal Manager to outsource the establishment, operation and management of the identified market trading sites (Eersteriver South Bank and Die Braak);

(e) that Council mandate the Economic Development and Tourism Section to obtain the relevant approvals required to operate the markets from Die Braak and Eerste River South Bank sites; and

(f) that the Municipal Manager be authorised to conclude the contract or agreement after the above is finalised in terms of the applicable legislation.

6. DISCUSSION / CONTENTS

6.1 Background

The Stellenbosch Municipality envisions a thriving informal trade sector that is valued, legally recognised, and fully integrated into the economic, urban, and social fabric of the municipal area. As part of its mandate, the Municipality is committed to fostering an environment that supports economic growth and enhances the well-being of its communities.

The Stellenbosch Municipality Informal Trading Policy (2019) outlines the importance of identifying suitable trading areas—such as markets—to create sustainable opportunities for informal traders. A key strategic objective of the Economic Development Section is to support the sector's growth through initiatives that promote entrepreneurship, enhance market access, and foster social cohesion within public spaces.

The Economic Development Section recognises the vital role of informal trade in strengthening the local economy. Key considerations include:

- Enabling Environment: The Municipality has a constitutional mandate to create conditions that promote social and economic well-being.
- Entrepreneurship & Job Creation: Small businesses and startups drive job creation, wealth generation, and increased household incomes.
- Economic Circulation: Affordable infrastructure investments attract new capital and stimulate local economic activity.
- Accessibility & Inclusion: Informal trade provides platforms for individuals with diverse skills, capacities, and financial resources.
- Local Impact: Locally owned and staffed businesses contribute significantly to the economy, with a higher likelihood of income remaining within the community.
- Community Buy-in: Engaging local stakeholders builds capacity, strengthens community ownership, and enhances the long-term sustainability of initiatives.

By fostering a supportive environment for informal traders, the Municipality aims to unlock economic potential, create inclusive opportunities, and build a resilient local economy:

- The initiative focuses on establishing dedicated spaces primarily designed for community markets.

- Job creation and new business opportunities are essential for Stellenbosch, requiring a diverse and inclusive approach.
- The selected sites should be an inviting open space, offering ample room not only for trading but also for light entertainment.
- Traders will operate on a “pack-up-and-go” basis, ensuring the site remains flexible and multi-purpose.

6.2 Discussion

The Economic Development and Tourism Section, in collaboration with the relevant internal municipal sections, identified three potential sites for markets. Council approved the advertising of these sites at its May 2025 meeting. Thereafter, two proposals were received for the Eerste River South Bank site, and one proposal was received for all three sites. An evaluation and multi-departmental consultation process was conducted to assess the suitability of various sites and submissions received.

NR	APPLICANT	LAND	TYPE OF MARKET
1	Anelle Gordon (Creative Juice)	Eersterivier Bank Die Braak Bloemhof Parking	Weekend Markets
2	Leani Breedt (Market on the Plein)	Eersterivier Bank	Sunday Market

Although Ms Gordon (Creative Juice) applied for all 3 identified sites, it was decided that Die Braak, would be the most suitable due to the Eerste River Bank Site already being applied for and between Bloemhof and Die Braak, Die Braak is the more suitable site due to its central location and historical use of the site for trading.

6.3 APPLICATION RESPONSIVENESS AND EVALUATION OUTCOMES

6.3.1 Stakeholder departments (4 people) evaluated the submissions in terms of their compliance with the advertised criteria and requirements. The evaluation criteria were based on the proposed business model, market viability, market access, financial viability, support services, and financial model.

By the closing date of 15 September 2025, 2 applications were received, and the Application Responsiveness was as follows:

NR	APPLICANT	LAND	TYPE OF MARKET	EVALUATION TOTAL SCORE	EVLUATION AVERAGE SCORE	RECOMMENDED SITE
1	Anelle Gordon (Creative Juice)	Eerste River Bank Die Braak Bloemhof Parking	Weekend Markets	303	75.75	Die Braak
2	Leani Breedt (Market on the Plein)	Eerste River Bank	Sunday Market	284	71	Eerste River South Bank site

The scoring cut-off was 70%, and both proposals met the minimum scoring required.

The agreement between the Municipality and the successful applicant will address, i.e., operating times, noise levels, waste management, etc.

The Economic Development and Tourism Section will obtain the required planning approvals (consent use) to enable the operation of markets at both sites. Both Die Braak and the Eerste River South Bank are zoned as Public Open Space in terms of the Stellenbosch Municipality Zoning Scheme Bylaw, under which the operation of a market is permitted as a consent of use.

6.4 Financial Implications

None

6.5 Legal Implications

The recommendations in this report comply with Council's policies and all applicable legislation.

6.6 Staff Implications

This report at this stage has no staff implications to the Municipality.

6.7 Departmental Comments

6.7.1 Department Community and Protection Services: Environmental Management

This comment refers specifically to the Eerste River South Bank site. This site is environmentally sensitive given its proximity to the Eerste River. This Department does not oppose the approval of the site for a market under condition that the site be equipped with sufficient infrastructure to ensure the necessary waste collection is undertaken in the immediate area of the market and that waste collection is done as soon as possible on conclusion of the market being held. The market organizer must also ensure that waste generation is minimized during markets and that the area is clean once a market-day has concluded and the market packed up. All market activities must be restricted to the area south of the paved walkway that runs parallel to the Eerste River in the area.

Annexure 1:

EIKESTADNUUS – CALL FOR PROPOSAL ADVERTISEMENT

Annexure 2:

STELLENBOSCH MARKETS EVALUATION SHEET

Annexure 3:

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DECISION

Annexure 4:

LOCALITY MAP – DIE BRAAK

Annexure 5:

LOCALITY MAP – EERSTE RIVER SOUTH BANK

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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REPORT DATE	***09 December 2025***

ANNEXURE 1

ANNEXURE 1: EIKESTADNUUS – CALL FOR PROPOSAL ADVERTISEMENT



STELLENBOSCH
STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK
MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

CALL FOR PROPOSAL: PROPOSED MARKETS

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this advertisement is to solicit submissions / proposals from interested Parties such as accredited NGO's or individuals to conclude a Lease Agreement with the Stellenbosch Municipality for the management and capacitation of proposed Trading Market Sites in Stellenbosch. The identified Trading Market Sites have been selected with the intention to be an open productive space which would serve as a trading space for local entrepreneurs as well as to encourage and promote local activities.

The proposed Market Trading Sites are as follows:

	Name of Market Trading Site	Size (m²)
1	Eersteriver Bank (Suidwal)	4 107
2	Die Braak	4 333
3	Bloemhof Parking Area	3 483

2. SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS

Interested parties / individuals who wishes to submit proposals, must do so in writing and their proposals must include, the following information:

a) Name of applicant;
b) Legal status of Applicant, i.e. individual, company, NGO, etc:
c) Written proof of registration (where applicable);
d) Competent in establishing and running a market of similar nature and size with contact details of references.
e) Competence of the Team that is going to run the market (attach Cv's)
f) Proof of current Business – or Residential address, accompanied by their latest municipal account;
g) Full detail of the proposal including monthly rental offered (Please note that the successful bidder will be responsible for all services consumed, over and above the rental payable), proposed rental period (1 year) and improvements planned plus a business plan". The municipality may consider a below market value rental

"For the purpose hereof, the Applicant must submit a proposed budget, showing the anticipated income and expenditure, including an indication of the income streams that will fund the business plan. In addition hereto, the applicant must submit a list of local content owners/vendors (min. of 50%), residing in WC024. All applications that is received will be assessed and Council will resolve on who to lease the property to, the period involved and the rental based on the business plan and proposal

3. CLOSING DATE

The closing date for submission of proposals is 10 July 2025 at 12:00.

Written submissions / proposals must be sent or delivered to the Economic Development Officer for Tourism to 2nd floor of the NPK Building (corner of Plein and Ryneveld streets Stellenbosch, or can be emailed to carmen.saville@stellenbosch.gov.za before the closing date and time.

OPROEP VIR VOORSTELLE: VOORGESTELDE MARKTE

1. DOEL

Die doel van hierdie advertensie is om voorleggings/voorstelle van belangstellende partye, soos geakkrediteerde NRO's of individue, aan te vra om 'n huurooreenkoms met die Stellenbosch Munisipaliteit te sluit vir die bestuur en kapasiteit van voorgestelde Handelsmarkterreine in Stellenbosch. Die geïdentifiseerde Handelsmarkterreine is gekies met die doel om 'n oop produktiewe ruimte te wees wat as 'n handelsruimte vir plaaslike entrepreneurs sal dien, asook om plaaslike aktiwiteite aan te moedig en te bevorder.

Die voorgestelde Markhandelterreine is soos volg.

	Naam van Markhandelterrein	Grootte (m²)
1	Eersteriveroewer (Suidwal)	4 107
2	Die Braak	4 333
3	Bloemhof Parkeerarea	3 483

2. INDIENING VAN VOORSTELLE

Belangstellende partye/individue wat voorstelle wil indien, moet dit skriftelik doen en hul voorstelle moet die volgende inligting insluit:

a) Naam van aansoeker;
b) Regstatus van aansoeker, d.w.s. individu, maatskappy, NRO, ens.;
c) Skriftelike bewys van registrasie (waar van toepassing);
d) Bevoegdheid in die vestiging en bestuur van 'n mark van soortgelyke aard en grootte met kontakbesonderhede van verwysings.
e) Bevoegdheid van die span wat die mark gaan bestuur (heg CV's aan)
f) Bewys van huidige besigheids- of woonadres, vergesel van hul jongste munisipale rekening;
g) Volledige besonderhede van die voorstel, insluitend die maandelikse huur wat aangebied word (Let asseblief daarop dat die suksesvolle bieër verantwoordelik sal wees vir alle dienste wat verbruik word, bo en behalwe die betaalbare huur), voorgestelde huurperiode (nie langer as 9 jaar en 11 maande nie); en beplande verbeterings plus 'n sakeplan". Die munisipaliteit mag 'n huur onder markwaarde oorweeg

"Vir die doel hiervan moet die aansoeker 'n voorgestelde begroting indien wat die verwagte inkomste en uitgawes toon, insluitend 'n aanduiding van die inkomstestrome wat die sakeplan sal befonds. Daarbenewens moet die aansoeker 'n lys van plaaslike inhoudeënaars/handelaars (min. van 50%) indien, wat in WC024 woonagtig is.Alle aansoeke wat ontvang word, sal beoordeel word en die Raad sal besluit oor aan wie die eiendom verhuur moet word, die betrokke tydperk en die huur gebaseer op die sakeplan en voorstel.

3. SLUITINGSDATUM

Die sluitingsdatum vir die indien van voorstelle is 10 Julie 2025 om 12:00.

Skriftelike voorleggings/voorstelle moet gestuur of afgelewer word aan die Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingsbeampte vir Toerisme op die 2de verdieping van die NPK-gebou (hoek van Plein- en Ryneveldstraat, Stellenbosch), of kan per e-pos gestuur word na carmen.saville@stellenbosch.gov.za voor die sluitingsdatum en -tyd.

UKUBIZELA ISIPHAKAMISO: IIMAKEKE EZICETYWAYO

1. INJONGO

Injongo yesi sibhengezo kukufumana iziphakamiso / izindululo kumaQela anomdla, afana neeNGO's eziviumiyweyo okanye abantu ngabanye ukuba baqukumbele isiVumelwano sokuQesha kunye noMasipala waseStellenbosch ukuze kulawulwe kwaye kuxhotyiswe ngeziza ezicetywayo zoRhwebo eStellenbosch. Iziza ezichongiweyo zeMarike yoRhwebo zichengwe ngenjongo yokuba zibe yindawo evulekileyo enemveliso ezakuhebenza njengendawo yokurhweba koosomashishini basekhaya kunye nokukuthaza nokukhuthaza imisebenzi yasekhaya

Iziza zoRhwebo ezicetywayo zezi zilandelayo:

	Igama leSiza soRhwebo	yeSiza (m²)
1	Eersteriver Bank (Suidwal)	4 107
2	Die Braak	4 333
3	Indawo yokupaka yaseBloemhof	3 483

2. UKUNGENISWA KWEZIPHAKAMISO

Amaqela anomdla / abantu abanqwenela ukungenisa izindululo, kufuneka bakwenze oko ngokubhaliweyo kwaye izindululo zabo mazibandakanye, okuhlwazi lulandelayo:

a) Igama lomfaki-sicelo;
b) Uburne bomthetho boMfaki-sicelo, oko kukuthi umntu, inkampani, i-NGO, njl.
c) Ubungqina obubhaliweyo bobhalliso (apho bufanelekile);
d) Ukwazi ukuseka nasekuqhubeni imarike yohlobo olufanayo kunye nobukhulu kunye neenkcukacha zoqhagamshelwano zeereferensi.
e) Ubuchule beQela eliza kuqhuba lmarike (qhoboshela ii-CV's)
f) Ubungqina beshishini langoku – okanye idilesi yendawo yokuhlala, ehambe neakhawunti yabo yamva nje kamasipala;
g) Iinkcukacha ezigcweleyo zesindululo kubandakanywa irenti yenyanga nenyanga (Nceda uqaphele ukuba umniki-maxabiso ophumeleleyo uya kuba noxanduva lwazo zonke iinkonzo ezisetyenzisiweyo, ngaphezu kwentlawulo yerenti ehlawulwayo), ixesha elicetywayo lokurenta (elingekho ngaphezu kweminyaka esi-9 kunye neenyanga ezili-11); kunye nophuculo olucwangciswayo kunye nesicwangciso soshishino". Umasipala unokuthathela inggatelo irenti yexabiso lemarike elingaphantsi.

"Ngenjongo yoku, uMfaki-sicelo kufuneka angenise uhlahlo lwabiwo-mali olucetywayo, olubonisa ingeniso kunye nenkcitho elindelekileyo, kubandakanywa nesalathisi sengeniso esiza kuxhasa ngemali isicwangciso soshishino. UKongeza koku, umenzi-sicelo kufuneka angenise uluhlu lwabanini bomxholo wendawo/abanhwebi (min. ye-50%), abahlala kwi-WC024.Zonke izicelo ezifunyenweyo ziya kuvavanywa kwaye iBhunga liya kwenza isigqibo malunga nokuba ngubani na oza kuqeshisa ipropati, ixesha elibandakanyekayo kunye nerenti ngokusekelwe kwisicwangciso somsebenzi kunye nesiphakamiso.

3. UMHLA WOKUVALA

Umhla wokuvala ukungeniswa kwezindululo nge-10 kaJulayi 2025 ngo-12:00.

Iziphakamiso ezibhaliweyo mazithunyelwe okanye zisiwe kwiGosa loPhuhliso loQoqosho kuKhenketho kumgangatho we-2 weSakhiwo se-NPK (kwikona yePlein neRyneveld streets, Stellenbosch, okanye zinokuthunyelwa nge-imeyile ku-carmen.saville@stellenbosch.gov.za ngaphambi komhla nexesha lokuvala.

Eikestad Nuus Proof

Elektronies
4 Aug 2025

STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH • PNIEL • FRANSCHHOEK

MUNISIPALITEIT • UMASIPALA • MUNICIPALITY

PUBLIC NOTICE: 140/2025

RE-ADVERTISING CALL FOR PROPOSAL: PROPOSED MARKETS

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this re-advertisement is to solicit submissions / proposals from interested Parties, such as accredited NGO's or individuals to conclude a Lease Agreement with the Stellenbosch Municipality for the management and capacitation of proposed Trading Market Sites in Stellenbosch. The identified Trading Market Sites have been selected with the intention to be an open productive space which would serve as a trading space for local entrepreneurs as well as to encourage and promote informal activities.

The proposed Market Trading Sites are as follows:

	Name of Market Trading Site	Size (m²)
1	Eerstaniverpoewer (Suidwal)	4 107
2	Die Braak	4 333
3	Bloemhof Parking Area	3 483

1. SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS

Interested parties or individuals may apply for one or more of the sites listed above. Interested parties / individuals who wishes to submit proposals, must do so in writing and their proposals must include the following information:

a) Name of applicant;
b) Legal status of Applicant, i.e. individual, company, NGO, etc.
c) Written proof of registration (where applicable);
d) Competent in establishing and running a market of similar nature and size with contact details of references.
e) Competence of the Team that is going to run the market (attach CV's);
f) Proof of current Business – or Residential address, accompanied by their latest municipal account;
g) Full detail of the proposal including monthly rental offered (Please note that the successful bidder will be responsible for all services consumed, over and above the rental payable), proposed rental period (1 year), and improvements planned plus a business plan*. The Municipality may consider a below market value rental.

*For the purpose hereof, the applicant must submit a proposed budget, showing the anticipated income and expenditure, including an indication of the income streams that will fund the business plan. In addition hereto, the applicant must submit a list of local content owners/vendors (min. of 30%), residing in WC024. All applications that are received will be assessed and Council will resolve on who to lease the property to. The period involved and the rental based on the business plan and proposal.

3. CLOSING DATE

The closing date for submission of proposals is **15 September 2025 at 12:00.**

Written submissions / proposals must be sent or delivered to the Economic Development Officer for Informal Trading to 2nd floor of the NPK Building (corner of Plein and Rynveld streets, Stellenbosch, or can be emailed to carmen.saville@stellenbosch.gov.za before the closing date and time.

OPENBARE KENNISGEWING: 140/2025

HERADVERTENSIE-OPROEP VIR VOORSTEL: VOORGESTELDE MARKTE

1. DOEL

Die doel van hierdie heradvertensie is om voorstelle van belangstellende partye, soos geakkrediteerde NRO's of individue, aan te vra om 'n huurooreenkoms met die Stellenbosch Munisipaliteit te sluit vir die bestuur en kapasiteit van voorgestelde Handelsmarkterreine in Stellenbosch. Die geïdentifiseerde Handelsmarkterreine is gekies met die doel om 'n oop produktiewe ruimte te wees wat as 'n handelsruimte vir plaaslike entrepreneurs sal dien asook om plaaslike aktiwiteite aan te moedig en te bevorder.

Die voorgestelde Markhandelterreine is soos volg:

	Naam van Markhandelterrein	Grootte (m²)
1	Eerstaniverpoewer (Suidwal)	4 107
2	Die Braak	4 333
3	Bloemhof Parkeerarea	3 483

2. INDIENING VAN VOORSTELLE

Belangstellende partye of individue kan aansoek doen vir een of meer van die terreine hierbo gelys. Belangstellendes / individue wat voorstelle wil indien, moet dit skriftelik doen en hul voorstelle moet die volgende ingelig insluit:

a) Naam van aansoeker;
b) Registratus van aansoeker, d.w.s. individu, maatskappy, NRO, ens.;
c) Skriftelike bewys van registrasie (waar van toepassing);
d) Bevoegdheid in die vestiging en bestuur van 'n mark van soortgelyke aard en grootte met kontakbesonderhede van verwysings.
e) Bevoegdheid van die span wat die mark gaan bestuur (heg CV's aan);
f) Bewys van huidige besigheids- of woonadres, vergesel van hul jongste munisipale rekening.
g) Volledige besonderhede van die voorstel, insluitend die maandelikse huur wat aangebied word (let asseblief daarop dat die suksesvolle bieër verantwoordelik sal wees vir alle dienste wat verbruik word, bo en behalwe die betaalbare huur), voorgestelde huurperiode (1 jaar), en beplande verbeterings plus 'n sakeplan*. Die Munisipaliteit kan 'n huur onder mark waarde oorweeg.

*Vir die doel hiervan moet die aansoeker 'n voorgestelde begroting indien, wat die verwagte inkomste en uitgawes toon, insluitend 'n aanduiding van die inkomstestrome wat die sakeplan sal befonds. Daarbenewens moet die aansoeker 'n lys van plaaslike inhoudeienaars/verskaffers (min. 30%) indien, woonagtig in WC024. Alle aansoeke wat ontvang word, sal beoordeel word en die Raad sal besluit aan wie die eiendom verhuur moet word, die betrokke tydperk en die huurgeld gebaseer op die sakeplan en voorstel.

3. SLUITINGSDATUM

Die sluitingsdatum vir die indien van voorstelle is **15 September 2025 om 12:00.**

Skriftelike voorleggings/voorstelle moet gestuur of afgelewer word aan die Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingsbeampte vir Informele Handel na die 2de verdieping van die NPK-gebou (hoek van Plein- en Rynevelstraat, Stellenbosch), of kan per e-pos gestuur word na carmen.saville@stellenbosch.gov.za voor die sluitingsdatum en -tyd.

ISAZISO SOLUNTU: 140/2025

UKUPHINDA UKWENZA ISICELO: IIMAKEKE EZICETYWAYO

1. INJONGO

Injonga yokuphinda kubhengezwe kukufumana izimvakalisi/isiphakamiso sabaqeli anomdla, afana neeNGO okanye abantu ngabanye ukuba bagalelezele isiVumelwano sokuSebenza kunye noMasipala waseStellenbosch ukuze kuqwalaselwe kwaye kuxhotyiswe ngeza esicetywayo zokuthwebe eStellenbosch. Izisi ezichongiweyo zeMarike yeThiweyo zichongiwe ngenjongo yokuba zibe yindawo evulekileyo enamvelelo ezo kuteleranzo nengendawo yokuthwebya kooqmashishini baselihayo kunye nokukhuthaza nokukhuthaza imisebenzi yasesihayo.

Izisi zoThwebo esicetywayo zezi zilandelayo:

	Igama leSiza soThwebo	yeSiza (m²)
1	Eerstaniverpoewer (Suidwal)	4 107
2	Die Braak	4 333
3	Indawo yokupaka yaseBloemhof	3 483

2. UKUNGENISWA KWEZIPHAKAMISO

Amaqela anomdla okanye abantu abanomdla banokufaka isicelo sesinye okanye ezingaphezulu kwezi zindawo ngasentla. Amaqela anomdla / abantu abanawenela ukungenisa zindlulo, kufuneke bakwenze oko ngokobhaliwayo kwaye kindlulo abo maboncelanye, abo kuzi kulandelayo:

a) Igama lomfaki-sicelo;
b) Ubume bomthetho beMfaki-sicelo, oko kukuthi umntu, inkompani i NGO, njl.
c) Ubungqina obubhaliweyo bobhaliso (apho bufanelekile);
d) Jwala ukuseka nokukuqubeni imarike yohlobo okufanayo kunye nobukhulu kunye neenkcukacha zoqhagamshelwano zeereferensi.
e) Ubuchule begqela elizo kuqhuba imarike (ahlobathelo li-CV's)
f) Ubungqina bokhanyi langoku – okanye idilesi yendawo' yokuhlala, ehamba nesidwashi sakwa lomvanisi kamasipala;
g) Inkcukacha ezigcweleyo zesindululo kubandakanywa kwi senyanga nemvanya (kwedi yaphele ukuba umniki-mcebisi aphumelelayo uya kuba nokanduva twaln zonke iinkonga esisenyanzelweyo, nagapezulu nangapheatu kweremli ehlowukwayi, nasha elicetywayo lokurenta (umyaka omnye); kunye nophucuko oluewangcisiweyo kunye nezicwangciso zokuphuma*. UMasipala unokuthathela ingqwalasela irenti engaphantsi kwexabiso lemarike.

*Ngenjongo yoku, umenzi-sicelo kufuneka angenise uhlahlo-mali olucetywayo, olubonisa ingeniso nankcatho elindelekileyo, kubandakanywa isidathisi sengeniso eya kuthi ixhase ngemali eluwongcio sohlelwo lokungeza ilizu, umfaki-sicelo kufuneka angenise uluhlu lwabanini/abathengisi bomthiqilo wendawo (min. ye-30%), abahlala kwi-WC024. Zonke izicelo ezifunyenweyo ziya kuvavanywa kwaye ibhunga liya kwenza isigqibo malunga nokuba kaxhiwe kubani iprophi, ixesha elibandakanyekayo kunye nerenti ngokusekelwe kwisicwangciso somsebenzi kunye nesiphakamiso.

3. UMHLA WOKUVALA

Umhla wokuvala ukungeniswa kwezindululo ngowama-**15 Septembe 2025 ngo-12:00.**

Izipho/amaso ezibhaliweyo mazithunyelwe okanye zisiwe kwiGosa lePhiko lweziNdawo zaMthwebo elingekho Sikweni lomnqamlezo we-2 wesakhiwo seNPK (kwikona yePlein neRyneveld Streets, Stellenbosch, okanye zinokuthunyelwa nge-imeyile kuCarmen.saville@stellenbosch.gov.za ngaphambi komhla nexesha lokuvala.

ANNEXURE 2

ANNEXURE 2 - STELLENBOSCH MARKETS EVALUATION SHEET

STELLENBOSCH MARKETS EVALUATION SHEET

COMMITTEE MEMBER : .....
DEPARTMENT :.....
DATE OF EVALUATION :.....
SIGNATURE :.....

MARKET PREMISES

BUSINESS PLAN SUBMITTED: YES / NO

No	Applicant	Proposed Business Model	Market Viability	Market Access	Financial Viability	RECOMMEND
1.		***Does it include:*** Overview of Business Y N Operational Plan Y N Marketing Y N Implementation Plan Y N Target Market Y N **/25**	***Does it entail:*** Market demand Y N Cost Effectiveness Y N Type of Market Y N Portion of Land Y N **/20**	***Does the plan show:*** Market Analysis Y N Market Entry Strategy Y N Competitive Analysis Y N Market Access Strategy Y N **/20**	***Does the plan include:*** Financial Projections Y N Realistic Cost Estimation Y N Funding and Costs Y N **/15**	**YES / NO**
		Support Service ***Does the plan show:*** Competence of the Team Y N Facilities & Operation Y N **/10**	**Financial Model** ***Does it entail:*** Risk Management Y N Performance Monitoring Y N **/10**	**TOTAL SCORE /100**		

COMMENTS:

ANNEXURE 3

ANNEXURE 3 – PREVIOUS COUNCIL DECISION

7.8	PLANNING AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM :(PC: DEPUTY MAYOR M SLABBERT)

7.8.1	IDENTIFICATION OF A MARKET TRADING SITE IN STELLENBOSCH

Collaborator No: 785640
IDP KPA Ref No: Green & Sustainable Valley
Meeting Date: 21 May 2025

1. SUBJECT:IDENTIFICATION OF A MARKET TRADING SITE IN STELLENBOSCH

2. PURPOSE

To seek Council's approval for the designation of a market trading site within Stellenbosch town, thereby promoting local economic development and support for informal trading activities. Furthermore, to request approval from Council to proceed with advertising of potential trading sites, for public participation.

3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Council.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Stellenbosch Municipality envisions a thriving informal trade sector that is valued, legally recognized, and fully integrated into the economic, urban, and social fabric of WC024. As part of its mandate, the Municipality is committed to fostering an environment that supports economic growth and enhances the well-being of its communities.

The Stellenbosch Municipality Informal Trading Policy (2019) outlines the importance of identifying suitable trading areas, such as markets, to create sustainable opportunities for informal traders. A key strategic objective of the Economic Development Section is to support the sector's growth through initiatives that promote entrepreneurship, enhance market access, and foster social cohesion within public spaces.

The Economic Development Section recognises the vital role of informal trade in strengthening the local economy. Key considerations include:

- Enabling Environment: The Municipality has a constitutional mandate to create conditions that promote social and economic well-being.
- Entrepreneurship & Job Creation: Small businesses and startups drive job creation, wealth generation, and increased household incomes.
- Economic Circulation: Affordable infrastructure investments attract new capital and stimulate local economic activity.
- Accessibility & Inclusion: Informal trade provides platforms for individuals with diverse skills, capacities, and financial resources.

- Local Impact: Locally owned and staffed businesses contribute significantly to the economy, with a higher likelihood of income remaining within the community.

- Community Buy-in: Engaging local stakeholders builds capacity, strengthens community ownership, and enhances the long-term sustainability of initiatives.

By fostering a supportive environment for informal traders, the Municipality aims to unlock economic potential, create inclusive opportunities, and build a resilient local economy:

- The initiative focuses on establishing a dedicated space primarily designed for community markets.

- Job creation and new business opportunities are essential for Stellenbosch, requiring a diverse and inclusive approach.

- The selected site should be an inviting open space, offering ample room not only for trading but also for light entertainment.

- Traders will operate on a "pack-up-and-go" basis, ensuring the site remains flexible and multi-purpose.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE MAYORAL COMMITTEE, TO COUNCIL: 2025-05-21: ITEM 7.8.1

(a) that Council approves the following 3 sites as potential market sites which can be operated by organisers and entrepreneurs from Stellenbosch W024;
- Eerste Riverbank
- Die Braak
- Bloemhof Parking (weekend's only)

(b) that Council approves the advertising of these potential trading sites, for public participation;

(c) that Council notes that potential market organisers wishing to operate markets on these sites will have to comply with all Municipal Policies and by – laws applicable to public events; and

(d) that Council mandates the Municipal Manager to enter into agreements with potential market organisers wishing to operate these sites as a public market on terms as prescribed in Municipal by – laws and any other applicable legislation

NAME	Lesley van Gensen
POSITION	*Manager: Economic Development and Tourism*
DIRECTORATE	*Planning and Economic Division*
CONTACT NUMBERS	*021 808 8179*
E-MAIL ADDRESS	*Lesley.vangensen@stellenbosch.gov.za*
REPORT DATE	*12 May 2025*

ANNEXURE 4

ANNEXURE 4 – LOCALITY MAP, DIE BRAAK


STELLENBOSCH - DIE BRAAK
Proposed LSDF Study Area
Legend
Other Municipalities
Stellenbosch Municipality
Erven
0 0.01 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08
Kilometers

ANNEXURE 5

ANNEXURE 5 – LOCALITY MAP, EERSTE RIVER SOUTH BANK


STELLENBOSCH - EERSTERIVER BANK (SUIDWAL STREET)
Proposed LSDF Study Area
0 0.01 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 Kilometers
Legend
Other Municipalities
Stellenbosch Municipality
Erven

7.9	RURAL MANAGEMENT: (PC: CLLR C MANUEL)

NONE

7.10	MUNICIPAL MANAGER

NONE

8.	REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

NONE

9.	URGENT MATTERS

NONE

10.	MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED IN-COMMITTEE

SEE PINK DOCUMENTATION.