



NORTH WEST NOORDWES

EXTRAORDINARY • BUITENGEWOON

**PROVINCIAL GAZETTE
PROVINSIALE KOERANT**

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Notice submission deadlines

Government Printing Works has over the last few months implemented rules for completing and submitting the electronic Adobe Forms when you, the customer, submit your notice request.

In line with these business rules, GPW has revised the notice submission deadlines for all gazettes. Please refer to the GPW website www.gpwonline.co.za to familiarise yourself with the new deadlines.

CANCELLATIONS

Don't forget!

Cancellation of notice submissions are accepted by GPW according to the deadlines stated in the table above.

Non-compliance to these deadlines will result in your request being failed. **Please pay special attention to the different deadlines for each gazette.**

Please note that any notices cancelled after the cancellation deadline will be published and charged at full cost.

Requests for cancellation must be sent by the original sender of the notice and must accompanied by the relevant notice reference number (N-) in the email body.

AMENDMENTS TO NOTICES

take note!

With effect from **01 October**, GPW will not longer accept amendments to notices. The cancellation process will need to be followed and a new notice submitted thereafter for the next available publication date.

CUSTOMER INQUIRIES



Many of our customers request immediate feedback/confirmation of notice placement in the gazette from our Contact Centre once they have submitted their notice – While GPW deems it one of their highest priorities and responsibilities to provide customers with this requested feedback and the best service at all times, we are only able to do so once we have started processing your notice submission.

GPW has a **2-working day turnaround time for processing notices** received according to the business rules and deadline submissions.

Please keep this in mind when making inquiries about your notice submission at the Contact Centre.

PROOF OF PAYMENTS



GPW reminds you that all notice submissions **MUST** be submitted with an accompanying proof of payment (PoP) or purchase order (PO). If any PoP's or PO's are received without a notice submission, it will be failed and your notice will not be processed.

When submitting your notice request to submit.egazette@gpw.gov.za, please ensure that a purchase order (GPW Account customer) or proof of payment (non-GPW Account customer) is included with your notice submission. All documentation relating to the notice submission must be in a single email.

A reminder that documents must be attached separately in your email to GPW. (In other words, your email should have an Adobe Form plus proof of payment/purchase order – 2 separate attachments – where notice content is applicable, it should also be a 3rd separate attachment).

REMINDER OF THE GPW BUSINESS RULES

- ☐ Single notice, single email – with proof of payment or purchase order.
- ☐ All documents must be attached separately in your email to GPW.
- ☐ 1 notice = 1 form, i.e. each notice must be on a separate form
- ☐ Please submit your notice **ONLY ONCE**.
- ☐ Requests for information, quotations and inquiries must be sent to the Contact Centre **ONLY**.
- ☐ The notice information that you send us on the form is what we publish. Please do not put any instructions in the email body.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

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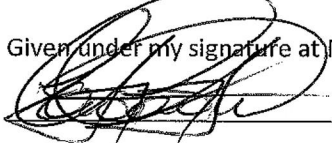
PROVINCIAL NOTICES • PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWINGS

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PROVINCIAL NOTICES • PROVINSIALE KENNISGEWINGS**PROVINCIAL NOTICE 85 OF 2016****DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS****LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT, 1998 (ACT 117 OF 1998)****NOTICE IN TERMS SECTION 14(5)**

I, Fenny Gaolaolwe, Member of Provincial Executive Council for the Department of Local Government and Human Settlements, under Section 14(5) of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998), and after consultation with the affected municipalities, hereby amend notice no. 435 of the Extraordinary Provincial Gazette No. 7534 dated 9 September 2015 in respect of transitional arrangements for the amalgamation of Tlokwe and Ventersdorp local municipalities, by directing that additional conditions be strictly observed as contained in the schedule.

Given under my signature at Mahikeng on 30 March 2016



Hon. F Gaolaolwe

MEMBER OF PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

SCHEDULE

The following conditions shall apply in respect of transitional arrangements for the amalgamation of Tlokwe and Ventersdorp local municipalities that -:

The two municipalities must:

1. Stop with the recruitment process
2. Stop the disposal of immovable and movable assets
3. Stop land alienation

VALUATION ROLL AND SUPPLEMENTARY VALUATION ROLLS

Section 89(A) and 90 of the Local Government: Municipal property rates Act, (No 6 of 2004) must be incorporated in municipalities affected.

89A. (1) If, as a result of the redetermination of a municipal boundary in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998), an area is included into the existing area of jurisdiction of a municipality, that municipality may—

- (a) Continue to use a valuation roll and supplementary valuation roll that was in force in the area that has been included in its area of jurisdiction; and
- (b) Levy rates against property values as shown on that valuation roll or supplementary valuation roll, until it prepares a valuation roll or supplementary valuation roll that includes such area.

(2) If a municipality uses valuation rolls and supplementary valuation rolls in terms of subsection (1), that municipality may, notwithstanding section 19(1)(a), impose different rates based on the different valuation rolls or supplementary valuation rolls, so that the amount in the Rand on the market value of the property payable on similarly situated property is more or less the same

90. If, as a result of the redetermination of a municipal boundary in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998), an area is included into the existing area of jurisdiction of a municipality during the course of a financial year, **that municipality may during the financial year in which the inclusion becomes effective and subsequent financial years, until it prepares a valuation roll or a supplementary valuation roll that includes such area—**

(a) Continue to use the rating policy and by-laws that were in force in the area that has been included in its area of jurisdiction; and

(b) Levy rates consistent with that rating policy and by-laws.”

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Municipalities affected must:

Each adopt an individual integrated development plan for the 2016/17 municipal financial year for their individual areas of jurisdiction, which must take cognizance of the consolidated integrated development plan. The consolidated integrated development plans for the 2016/17 municipal year must be prepared for approval by the relevant Municipal Political Change Management Committee and thereafter by the relevant councils.

In the event of a dispute relating to the preparation or approval of the consolidated integrated development plans for the 2016/17 municipal year, the matter must be referred to the Provincial Transformation committee for resolution

Draft consolidated integrated development plan must be adopted by 30 March 2016 and the final Plan adopted by 30 June 2016.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS OF MUNICIPAL MANAGER AND SENIOR MANAGERS

In the events that the position of municipal manager or senior managers in a merging municipalities becomes vacant at any time prior to date of elections -

The merging municipality may with prior written authority of the MEC of Local Government, and subject to such terms and conditions as the MEC may deem fit, notwithstanding the provision of any other law, appoint an acting municipal manager or acting senior managers as the case may be for a period terminating not later than six months after the date of the municipal elections

2016 Local Government Elections and the budget process

Local government elections are likely to be scheduled between May and August 2016; the proposed date is yet to be determined. Elections are important events – when we reaffirm our commitment to democratic and accountable government by choosing representatives of the people who will guide the work of local government for the next five years.

The following four risks need to be explicitly managed:

In terms of section 13 of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act No 6 of 2004)(MPRA) and sections 24 and 42 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003)(MFMA), new tariffs for property rates, electricity, water and any other taxes and similar tariffs may only be implemented from the start of the municipal financial year (1 July). This means that the municipal council must approve the relevant tariffs before the commencement of 1 July; and, should this not happen, the municipality will not be able to increase its taxes and tariffs. Failure to obtain Council approval for the annual tariff increases would most likely cause an immediate financial crisis that may lead to them provincial executive intervening in the municipality in terms of section 139 of the Constitution;

In terms of section 16 of the MFMA, a municipal council must approve the annual budget for the municipality before the start of the financial year, and should a municipal council fail to do so, section 26 of the MFMA prescribes that the provincial executive **must** intervene. This provincial intervention may include dissolving the municipal council and appointing an administrator to run the municipality;

The outgoing council may be tempted to prepare an 'election friendly budget' – with unrealistically low tariff increases and an over-ambitious capital expenditure programme. The outcome of this approach will undoubtedly be unfunded municipal budgets that threaten their respective municipalities' financial sustainability and service delivery; and

Given that the timing of election campaigning coincides with the municipal public budget consultations; and there is a risk that these consultations may be neglected or used to serve the narrow interests of political parties. In the build-up to the 2016 local government elections, municipalities are encouraged to act towards ensuring financial sustainability. Now, more than ever before, it is paramount for sound municipal decision-making so that long-term sustainability of municipal finances and service delivery is achieved beyond the election period.

Municipal finances are presently volatile and there is severe pressure to maintain healthy cash flows and maintain effective cost containment measures. It is therefore imperative that municipalities refrain from suspending credit control and debt collection efforts in a bid to win votes.

Furthermore, as the current composition and leadership of municipal councils will, for the most part, be responsible for the compilation of the 2016/17 medium-term revenue and expenditure (MTREF) budgets, councils are advised to prioritise expenditure appropriations aligned to the policy intent as

described in the integrated development plans (IDPs). Infrastructure provisioning for water, sanitation, roads and electricity remain key priorities.

In addition the outgoing council is advised to critically consider the financial implications before entering into new long-term contracts that are not of priority to the municipality and avoid if possible, committing the incoming council. In addition, refrain from purchasing cars and from incurring expenditure at this stage that will financially burden the incoming council.

During this time of transition, all stakeholders should work together to ensure that municipalities continue to perform their functions efficiently and effectively. The Mayor and municipal manager should now be engaging in the process of the annual review of the fifth and last year of the IDP in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) and the 2016/17 budget preparation process in terms of section 21 of the MFMA. It is particularly important to ensure that arrangements for the review of IDPs and preparation of budgets continue seamlessly as these processes cannot be delayed in anticipation of the announcement of an election date.

The uncertainty of the date of Election Day means that the newly elected councils may not be duly constituted by 31 May 2016 and therefore they will be unable to consider the annual budget before the start of the new municipal financial year. If the election date falls within the latter part of May 2016 and if there is any delay in declaring the election results or if the results are legally contested then it is unlikely that the new councils will be able to consider and pass the annual budget before the start of the new municipal financial year. In fact, in the case of district municipalities, there is a high probability that they will not be constituted in time to consider the annual budgets since they depend on the finalisation of the local municipality election results relevant to their respective districts. The same will apply if the election is held in June, July or August. It is for this reason that it is recommended that the outgoing council should adopt the 2016/17 MTREF budget before the start of the new financial year.

In deciding on the schedule for the 2016/17 budget process, the Mayor and municipal manager must also note that the MFMA read together with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations only allows for a 'main adjustments budget' to be tabled after the midyear budget and performance assessment has been tabled in council, i.e. after 1 January 2017. In addition, the permitted scope of an adjustments budget is quite limited in that taxes and tariffs may not be increased or decreased (refer to section 28(6) of the MFMA), and any additional revenues may only be appropriated to programmes and projects already budgeted for (refer to section 28 of the MFMA). Therefore the idea of the current council passing a 'holding budget' which the new council will change substantially through an adjustments budget soon after the start of the municipal financial year is not legally permitted.

Though an IDP is a five year strategic document of council, municipalities should note that when a new council takes office after each local government election, the norm has been that the first year of such a new council is primarily confined to implementing the last adopted IDP. Subsequent to this, it is normally in the second year of the new council where the newly elected council will adopt its new and thoroughly interrogated and consulted IDP. This process mostly leads to an overlap of the last year of outgoing council into the new council. It is each municipal council's prerogative to decide when to

approve its annual budget. However, to assist municipalities, National Treasury proposes that councils consider adopting the following approach for their 2016/17 budget process:

Outgoing council approves 2016/17 budget

1. Current Mayor prepares a budget schedule that brings the review of the IDP and the tabling of the budget forward to late February or the beginning of March 2016
2. Community consultations on the annual budget conducted in the remainder of March and early April 2016;
3. Officials complete technical work on annual budget by mid-April 2016;
4. Current council approves annual budget and reviewed IDP before the end of April 2016;
5. Council implements annual budget from 1 July 2016.

Benefits

1. Minimises the risk of being without an approved budget at the start of the financial year;
2. Ensures continuity of operations; and
3. Safeguards the financial sustainability of the municipality by ensuring tariff increases are locked in before the start of the financial year.

Risks

1. New council may not concur with the priorities set out in the annual budget approved by the outgoing council, and therefore they may be reluctant to be held accountable for the implementation thereof.

Mitigating factors.

2. New council should note the overlapping year of the last year of the IDP into the first year of new council; and
3. Note that MFMA section 28(6) does not allow for tariff increases during the financial year of implementation of the adopted budget.

2. Financial Implications of the demarcation process

According to section 21 of the Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No 27 of 1998), the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) must determine municipal boundaries and may redetermine any municipal boundaries. In June 2011, the MDB began an intensive three year consultative process of reviewing municipal boundaries. This process was concluded in 2013, and resulted in 17 local municipalities being affected by major boundary redeterminations. As a result of these changes the total number of municipalities is reduced by 8 municipalities.

Implications for municipalities that are merging (if the election is held before 1 July 2015):

1. The demarcation changes are only effective from the date of the local government elections, therefore each existing municipality must compile an individual budget for the 2016/17 MTREF.
2. The individual budgets will be consolidated for the newly demarcated municipality after the local government elections, regardless of the new allocations that will be published in the 2016 Division of Revenue Bill.
3. In order to ensure seamless consolidation of budgets after the elections, the merging municipalities are urged to start working as a team on the planning and technical processes; and
4. During the period between the date of the election and the start of the new municipal financial year on 1 July 2016 the current arrangements for the payment of staff and creditors are required to be maintained.

In addition, municipalities should be aware of the role of the Change Management Committee (CMC) of overseeing joint planning between the municipalities in preparation for the consolidated budget after the local government elections

National Treasury will provide further information on the implications of the mergers if the elections are after the start of the 2016/17 municipal financial year. This will be done in the second budget circular to be issued in March 2016. In this scenario the currently existing municipalities would continue to exist for the beginning of the 2016/17 financial year before the mergers come into effect on the date of the election. Existing councils will have to adopt budgets and municipalities will be eligible to receive a pro-rata portion of their equitable share and some grant allocations for the period prior to the new municipal boundaries coming into effect.

2.1 Support provided to municipalities

To support the newly amalgamated municipalities to undertake a smooth transition, the Municipal Demarcation Transition Grant (MDTG) was established with a time span of three years (2015/16 to 2017/18). The purpose of the grant is to subsidise the additional institutional and administrative costs arising from major boundary changes due to come into effect after the 2016 local government elections. The grant only subsidises additional administrative costs related to the mergers (such as merging and changing administrative systems and costs related to transferring staff). It does not provide for any infrastructure funding.

All affected municipalities are also being supported by provincial departments of cooperative governance. A Change Management Committee has been established for each redemarcation, with representation from all of the affected municipalities and their respective district municipalities and the provinces. The Department of Cooperative Governance has also established a national Municipal Demarcation Transitional Committee with the aim of coordinating the various transitional measures that need to be put in place for the affected municipalities.

The 2016 DORA will set out the funding that will be provided to the affected municipalities, and these municipalities, CMCs and affected provinces must ensure that they adhere to the conditions attached to

the MDTG. In particular, business plans must be timeously submitted to the Department of Cooperative Governance so as to ensure that transfers are done in accordance with the payment schedules.

2.2 Impact of demarcation changes on financial transfers to municipalities

Implications for Local Government Equitable Share (LGES) allocations

The LGES is allocated through a formula that takes account of several factors including the number of poor households and households in a municipality, their incomes and the ability of the municipality to raise its own revenue. In calculating municipalities' equitable share allocations for 2016/17 all of these indicators will be updated in line with the new municipal boundaries. The resultant changes in the affected municipalities' equitable share allocations will be implemented by National Treasury and details of the new allocations will be published in the 2016 Division of Revenue Bill.

Implications for Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) allocations

The MIG is allocated through a formula in a similar manner to the LGES (the MIG formula is based on infrastructure backlogs). The MIG formula will also be updated with data reflecting the changed municipal boundaries. The resultant changes in the affected municipalities' MIG allocations will be implemented by National Treasury and details of the new allocations will be published in the 2016 Division of Revenue Bill.

Implications for other conditional grant allocations

Allocations of other conditional grants are made to municipalities by the responsible national departments, often on a project basis. Allocations for conditional grants are only made for one year and the amounts published for the outer years in the schedules of the Division of Revenue Act are published for indicative purposes only and are not guaranteed. Departments will make their allocations for the 2016/17 financial year based on the new boundaries of municipalities. For municipalities that have been merged this means that previous indicative allocations are likely to be made to the new municipality that incorporates the municipal area where a project was planned and indicative amounts were published, however there is no guarantee of this.

Preparations for each major boundary re-determination are being overseen by a Change Management Committee (CMC). These CMCs are expected to play a coordinating role and exercise oversight over the preparation of a joint budget as well as any business plans required for conditional grants. The business plans can then be approved by the new council as soon as it has been constituted.

Transfers to municipalities will be gazetted in terms of the new municipal boundaries for the 2016/17 financial year.

2.3 Implications for assets and liabilities of municipalities

The changes to municipal boundaries are published by the MECs for local government in provincial gazettes in terms of section 12 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998) (LGMSA). Section 14 of this Act regulates the effects that changes to municipal boundaries will have on existing municipalities. It also stipulates that the section 12 notice issued by the MEC for local government must provide for:

- The disestablishment of a municipality (or part of a municipality);
- The vacation of office by councillors of the existing municipality;
- The transfer of staff from the existing municipality to the superseding municipality (this must be done in accordance with labour legislation);
- The transfer of assets, liabilities and administrative and other records from the existing municipality to the superseding municipality (creditors of the existing municipality must be paid by the new municipality); and
- The extent to which existing by-laws will still apply.

The 2016/17 municipal budget preparation must make provision for any changes contained in these section 12 notices. The outgoing Council will as a result still be responsible for the preparation and conclusion of the Annual Financial Statements and the audit process.

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