



MUNICIPALITY

Office of the Speaker
Civic Centre
GEORGE
6530

27 March 2026

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING

Notice is given that a Special e-Council meeting will be held on MS Teams on Tuesday, 31 March 2026 at 12:00.	Kennis geskied dat 'n Spesiale e-Raadsvergadering op MS Teams op Dinsdag, 31 Maart 2026 om 12:00 gehou sal word.	Oku kukwazisa ukuba intlanganiso eYodwa yeBhunga ebanjwa kusetyenziswa l-intanethi iya kubanjwa kuMaqela eMS ngoLwesibini, umhla we- 31 eyoKwindla 2026 ngeye - 12:00.
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S SNYMAN
SPEAKER
USOMLOMO



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4. **REPORTS TO COUNCIL**

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AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

4.1 | **ELECTRICITY TARIFF DETERMINATION FOLLOWING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

File number / Verwysingsnommer:

Meeting date / Vergadering datum: 31 March 2026

Report by / Verslag deur: Electrical Engineering Services – M. Rhode

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To inform Council of the announced Eskom increase and the comments/questions received from the public to enable Council to resolve on George Municipality's tariff application to NERSA.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

According to the Cost of Supply Framework, *“Electricity distributors shall undertake Cost of Supply (COS) studies at least every five years, but at least when significant licensee structure changes occur, such as in customer base, relationships between cost components and sales volumes. This must be done according to the approved National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA or ‘the Energy Regulator’) standard to reflect changing costs and customer behaviour.”*

The overall purpose of a Cost of Supply Study is to determine the cost of operating a ringfenced electricity business and how to recover that cost through cost reflective tariffs. NERSA will consider a reasonable amount of surplus beyond the revenue requirement in the range of 10% to 20%, depending on the circumstances of the entity.

Electricity tariff applications must be approved by NERSA annually. NERSA had previously announced a submission date to municipalities of 12 December 2025 but subsequently moved it to 20 March 2026 and then again 31 March 2026, after taking cognisance of the fact that it will only approve the ERTSA on 6 March 2026.

Council, at a Special meeting held on 17 February 2026, considered a report (**ANNEXURE “A”** to the agenda) on the *“Electricity tariff approval for the 2026/2027 Financial year”*, which proposed an average electricity tariff increase of 8%, and resolved the following.

- a) *That Council notes the contents of the “George Electricity Cost OF Supply (COS) Implementation Phase-In-Strategy” report;*
- b) *That Council resolves to revise the second phase of the Cost of Supply (COS) implementation to align with the Eskom announced bulk electricity tariff increase applicable to municipalities for the 2026/2027 financial year;*



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- c) *That Council approves the commencement of the required public participation process in respect of the Electricity Cost of Supply (COS), and that all representations received be submitted to Council for consideration prior to submission to the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA);*
- d) *That Council resolves that the 2026/2027 electricity tariff be finalised only after NERSA has formally approved Eskom's bulk tariff increase for the 2026/2027 financial year.*

Public participation commenced on 9 March 2026 and completed on 17 March 2026. There were 9 sessions which covered all the Wards (wards clustered) in the municipal area. The public was also allowed to send comments/questions via a specifically provided email. The closing date for all comments concluded on 24 March 2026. The administration has responded to those relevant to the Cost of Supply study and tariffs (**ANNEXURE "B"** to the agenda). The contact sessions unearthed several unrelated issues such as questions on indigents, credit control onto the prepayment vending systems, incorrect deductions from accounts, and even assistance for disabled people. These will be forwarded to the relevant departments. The process made us realise that there might be a need for departments to send teams to our remote areas such as Uniondale and Haarlem to respond to issues that the local teams "apparently" cannot respond to.

NERSA did in the meantime approved a 7.78% increase for Eskom to their direct customers and a 9.01% to Municipalities. The 9.01% was then used to recalculate a new revenue requirement.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Cost of Supply Study determined that George Municipality's revenue requirement is R 1.2bn for the 2024/2025 financial year. This was escalated to R1.4bn for 2026/2027, taking inflation, staffing costs, Eskom increases, etc. into account.

In determining a percentage increase or decrease on the existing electricity tariffs (**ANNEXURE C**), Council must keep the revenue requirement in view and determine the level of surplus it requires to expand its electricity network to remain a viable entity and accommodate the growth of George.

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That Council note the feedback from the Public Participation sessions held in all wards;
- (b) That the Acting Municipal Manager seeks NERSA's approval for implementation of a 7.88% increase on its electricity tariffs, as proposed in the tabling of the draft budget on 26 March 2026, for the 2026/2027 financial year.



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ATTACHMENTS

- Annexure "A"**
- Annexure "B"**
- Annexure "C"**



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "A"

ANNEXURE A – Electricity tariff approval for the 2026/27



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “A” CONTINUED

**GEORGE MUNICIPALITY – ELECTRICITY TARIFF APPROVAL FOR THE 2026 2027
FINANCIAL YEAR**

(ITEM FOR RESOLUTION)

File number / Verwysingsnommer:

Meeting date / Vergadering datum: 17 February 2026

Report by / Verslag deur: Electrical Engineering Services - D. Greeff

PURPOSE OF REPORT

George Municipality has completed a Cost of Supply study at the start of 2025 financial year. The first phase of this implementation was a fixed increase based on the announced Eskom increase to Municipalities. A study was then conducted to provide a phased in implementation program in order to move towards Cost Reflective Tariffs during the validity period of the approved Cost of Supply Study (COS). The purpose of this Item is to present the content of the “George Electricity COS Implementation Phase-In Strategy” report that was compiled by a Professional Service Provider, in order for Council to:

- Take note of the contents of the “George Electricity COS Implementation Phase-In Strategy” report;
- Approve the report which stipulates the implementation Phase-In Strategy for the electricity tariffs over the next 3 financial years.
- Approve the electricity tariff schedule for 2026/27 in order for the Municipality to conduct the public participation process.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

The “George Electricity COS Implementation Phase-In Strategy” report for the George Local Municipality (GLM) serves as a roadmap to transition the municipality’s electricity tariffs toward cost-reflectivity. This follows a 2024/25 Cost of Supply (COS) study that identified a quantifiable “tariff gap” between existing, often subsidized rates and the actual cost of providing reliable service.

Unbundling of the rates through structural changes were fully implemented as part of the implementation of the resultant COS rates, however, the price on the rate types (energy, demand, access and basic charges) require phasing in to better manage the impact of the cost reflective rates on their customer monthly bill, while protecting the municipality’s trade service sustainability. This speak to the general tariff principles highlighted within the Electricity Pricing Policy (EPP).

An immediate, one-time adjustment to cost-reflective levels could create significant customer affordability challenges and economic disruption. Therefore, the Phase-In Strategy is presented in this report designed to transition tariffs from current levels to their cost-reflective targets in a structured, predictable, and manageable manner over the period of validity of the COS study.



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “A” CONTINUED

IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

The primary objective is to close the COS tariff deficit while mitigating negative impacts on consumers and the economy. Key factors influencing the strategy include:

- Phase-in period limited to 5 years starting in the 2025/2026 FY – This aims to implement the necessary rate adjustments within the period of validity of the current approved COS study.
- Tariff structure remains unchanged – GLM has already unbundled its electricity tariffs providing the existing tariff structure which is based on the approved COS study.
- Reduce the impact on the affordability of vulnerable customers (domestic low usage and indigent customers).
- No additional cross-subsidisation on the COS study proposed rates.
- Protect the sustainability of the electricity business – Revenue requirement needs to be met with sufficient margin.

Key components of this framework include:

- Methodology: A structured approach to escalating COS study costs based on economic factors like CPI, wage agreements, and Eskom bulk purchase increases.
- Sustainability Assessment: An analysis of whether the proposed phased rates can sufficiently fund municipal operations and provide a reasonable profit margin (currently projected at 5% to 7% through 2029).
- Customer Impact Analysis: Simulating typical monthly bills to ensure the 8%–8.8% annual increases remain economically viable for various customer categories.
- New Tariff Development: Introducing specialized rates for wheeling (to support third-party energy access) and bulk residential customers (for group housing like estates and apartments).

Ultimately, this strategy acts as a policy-compliant bridge, moving the municipality from an unsustainable historical tariff structure toward a transparent, cost-reflective, and viable energy future.

PHASE-IN METHODOLOGY

The Municipality considered various options for the phased in approach and narrowed it down to two and eventually one. The initial two options considered was;

- **Annual Variable Rates Increase:** This option is a multi-year adjustment plan that uses varying increments for different types of charges—such as energy, demand, access, and basic charges—based on the specific deficit identified for each category in the Cost of Supply (COS) study. Following an initial across-the-board increase in the 2025/2026 financial year, the remaining "tariff gap" is divided into four equal parts and closed over the subsequent four years.
Instead of a flat percentage, individual components of a bill (like the R/kWh energy rate or R/kVA demand charge) are adjusted by different amounts to ensure they eventually become cost reflective. The primary objective is to achieve full cost-reflectivity by the end of the five-year period, ensuring the tariff structure is equitable and prevents unfair



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “A” CONTINUED

cost-shifting between different customer groups. This is the preferred approach because it aligns with national Electricity Pricing Policy (EPP).

- **Annual Across Board Rates Increase:** This option focuses on simplicity and revenue stability by applying a fixed, uniform percentage increase to every single tariff code and charge type across the municipality. Rather than adjusting specific components of a bill to match their actual costs, this approach raises all rates simultaneously. This option, however, fails to correct historical imbalances, such as the under-recovery of fixed network costs, which goes against the Energy Pricing Policy and was therefore not further considered.

CUSTOMER IMPACT

One of the key principles highlighted in the Electricity Pricing Policy (EPP) is the impact on the affordability of the rates for customers. This is an important factor in the selection of the proposed phase-in strategy to ensure the economic viability of the rates, and the reduction of the immediate shock of implementing the full COS study rates.

The impact of the proposed rates for the 2026/2027 FY is calculated by simulating the typical monthly bill for each customer category and comparing the percentage change between the existing rates for the 2025/2026 FY and the proposed rates for the 2026/2027 FY.

- Average Bill Impact: 8%.
- Specific Category Impacts (2026/2027 FY):
 - Domestic Indigent: Customers see a 7% increase.
 - Standard Domestic (>20 Amp): Increases range from 6% to 10%, with three-phase connections seeing the higher end of the spectrum.
 - Commercial Customers: Most typical commercial bills increase between 4% and 8%.
 - High-Impact Categories: The 1.D Domestic Flex and 3.D Embedded Generation (Domestic) tariffs experience a higher 12% increase.
 - Large Power Users (Time-of-Use): LV, MV, and HV substation customers see lower-than-average increases ranging from 5% to 6%

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The financial impact on the George Local Municipality (GLM) is assessed by comparing the anticipated revenue generation against the revenue requirements and actual expenditure forecasts.

Using escalation formulas and the respective increases, the annual guideline increases can be estimated. The percentage increase of the expense items is extracted from Consumer Price Index figures reported by National treasury, the Bureau of Economic Research (South Africa) and the outcomes of Eskom's MYPD.

- The strategy is projected to generate R1,419,358,616.97 in revenue.
- When assessed against the strict Cost of Supply (COS) study requirements, it yields a surplus of approximately R6.1 million (0% profit margin).
- When measured against a more realistic view based on audited municipal expenditure trends, it is projected to yield a healthy profit of R86,504,892.10 (6% profit margin).



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “A” CONTINUED

Financial Summary

Description	(2026/2027 FY)
Total Anticipated Revenue	R1,419,358,617
Projected Profit (D-Form Baseline)	R86,504,892
Projected Profit Margin	6%

ESKOM INCREASE AND TARIFF APPROVAL PROCESS

The proposed Eskom increases are not available as yet. Here are some estimated key dates relating to the tariff approval process, which will affect the George Municipality:

15 January 2026	ERTSA* application submitted by Eskom
22 January 2026	ERTSA application published for comments for 30 days
27 February 2026	Public hearing on ERTSA
4 March 2026	ERTSA application considered by ELS
10 March 2026	Energy Regulator’s decision on ERTSA
12 March 2026	ERSTA decision communicated to the High Court order
13 March 2026	Issue Notice calling for distributors to submit tariff applications
20 March 2026	Deadline for Tariff application submissions
20 March - 20 April	NERSA to publish tariffs and COS studies for consultation (30 days)
24 April - 05 May	All tariff applications considered to decision and finalized
1 July 2026	All tariffs approved by 5 May 2026 are implemented

* ERTSA stands for **Eskom Retail Tariff Structural Adjustment**

This phase-in approach was developed using a proposed Eskom increase of 8.76%. It should be noted that the decision on the Eskom increase is scheduled for 10 March 2026. The Municipality will only then know what the exact impact of this increase is. Once this is received the Municipality might have to adjust our phase-in model to reflect this increase such that either the benefit is given through to the customer, or the rates are increased accordingly to cover any financial deficit.

NEWLY ADDED TARIFF

New tariffs needed to be developed using the outcomes of the approved COS study based on movement in the industry. These include updating the administration fee of the wheeling tariff as well as a new bulk residential customer tariffs.

The only available tariffs for residential group housing developments was the Municipal Commercial tariffs. These tariffs are not designed for residential customers and in some cases can leave the development with a shortfall which is required to maintain the electricity networks.



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "A" CONTINUED

COMMENTS: MUNICIPAL MANAGER

COMMENTS: DIRECTOR: FINANCIAL SERVICES

Item Supported

COMMENTS: DIRECTOR: CORPORATE SERVICES

COMMENTS: DIRECTOR: CIVIL ENGINEERING SERVICES

COMMENTS: DIRECTOR: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT AND PROPERTIES

COMMENTS: DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMMENTS: LEGAL SERVICES

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) That the contents of the "George Electricity COS Implementation Phase-In Strategy" report be acknowledged; and
- (b) That Council approve the report which stipulates the implementation Phase-In Strategy for the electricity tariffs over the next 4 financial years.
- (c) That Council approve the electricity tariff schedule for 2026/27 in order for the Municipality to conduct the public participation process
- (d) That Council authorize the Municipal Manager to approve an adjustment to the tariffs, in line with the methodology followed, should NERSA give Eskom an increase other than the 8.76% on which this phase-in approach was based.



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "A" CONTINUED

RECOMMENDATION/S IN XHOSA / ICEBO / AMECEBO:

Kukuba lengxelo ingavakala, kwaye intlangano iyamkele.

ATTACHMENTS / STAWENDE DOKUMENTE

- Annexure A – George Electricity COS Implementation Phase-In Strategy – January 2026
- Annexure B - Tariff Schedule



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B"

ANNEXURE B – Comments and questions received at Public Participation meetings held on 9 – 17 March 2026



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 9 MARCH 2026 AT 18:00 AT CIVIC

1. OPENING & WELCOME

The Mayor welcomed everyone present at the meeting. A total of 24 members attend the meeting.

No.	COMMENTS / QUESTIONS RECEIVED	COG / TARIFFS related:	RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL
1	Does GM make provision for losses and what is the percentage losses?	Y	Yes, COG take losses into account
2	What is the maximum demand, percentage?	N	This question is unclear
3	How many houses or industries have solar installed and how much MW is it?	N	Number of application is 1174 received equating to 27.18 MW
4	If you have solar on your roof and you push back into the grid you get 70c per kWh and how did you get to that, so if GM should buy from PP what are you prepared to pay?	Y	At the time of developing the 2025/26 tariff, 70c was considered fair. This will be reviewed during the cycle.
5	What stops GM to buy from George people that pushed back into the grid?	Y	GM has a tariff that allows feed in
6	When announced 3.51% increase, is that the ceiling and can GM asked more than 3.01%?	Y	When announced a 3.01% increase allowing Eskom to charge Municipalities. A COG will determine what tariffs the Municipality will charge its customers.
7	What is GM profit margin?	Y	To be referred to Finance
8	How effectively does GM's system work?	N	Very effectively
9	Why are George residents required to pay a levy on their amps?	Y	There are no levies charged. The capacity charge is part of a 5-part tariff as per the Electricity pricing policy.
10	Why am I charged three basic costs on my account?	N	This is a billing related issue and to be taken up with Finance



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 09 MARCH 2026 AT 19:00 AT CONVILLE COMMUNITY HALL

1. OPENING & WELCOME

The Chairperson welcomed everyone present at the meeting. A total of 130 members attend the meeting.

NO.	COMMENTS RECEIVED	COG / TARIFFS related to	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/OFFICIAL
1	How much does electricity supply cost to the municipality?	Y	As per the presentation the COG was calculated at R1.4 billion after escalation
2	Can more information sessions be held before tariffs are implemented?	Y	Yes, tariffs will also be discussed during the EIP process in May.
3	Why are tariff increases necessary?	Y	Inflation and Eskom increases necessitates this of which Eskom is at least 70% of the cost
4	Can more time be given for questions at meetings?	Y	Provision were made for questions to be emailed as well
5	Why are electricity costs higher than previous years?	Y	Inflation and Eskom increases necessitates this of which Eskom is at least 70% of the cost
6	What support is available for low-income households?	Y	Ingletit policies allows assistance with free basic energy and as in some cases assistance with capacity charges. The study also included two tariffs without basic and capacity charges for low income households



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY, 10 MARCH 2026 AT 18:00 AT UNIONDALE COMMUNITY HALL

1. OPENING & WELCOME

The Chairperson welcomed everyone present at the meeting. A total of 55 members attend the meeting.

No.	COMMENTS RECEIVED	COS / Tariffs related		RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL
		Y/N		
1	What was actual profit on Electricity sales of the last 3 years?	N		To be referred to Finance
2	How is the basic charges of the customers managed?	N		The energy is bought via the prepaid system and the fixed charges reflecting on your monthly account
3	Was the same process followed the previous 3 financial years?	Y		No, however it was done as part of the IDP process due to the fact it was flat rate increases in line with the Eskom increase. The significant changes required by the COS necessitates separate public participation.
4	Who determines the tariffs?	Y		Municipalities determine the tariffs through COS and submit to Nersa for approval.
5	Customer complaint regarding capacity on her account that was not correct? (Multiple queries relating to the same issue)	N		To be referred to Finance
6	Customer request relating to disability assistance?	N		To be referred to Social Services



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH 2026 AT 18:00 AT BLANCO COMMUNITY HALL

1. OPENING & WELCOME

The Chairperson welcomed everyone present at the meeting. A total of 20 members attend the meeting.

No.	COMMENTS RECEIVED	COS / TARIFFS related Y/N	RESPONSE
1	Who increase the electricity?	Y	Municipalities determine the tariffs through COS and submit to Merits for approval.
2	Can a case study be implemented to conduct on what steps the community has and whether they pay for the correct amps and are not over charged?	Y	We refer customers to appoint an electrical contractor to determine their capacity requirements
3	Why are tariff increases necessary?	Y	Inflation and Eskom increases necessitates this of which Eskom is at least 70% of the cost
4	How are you reimbursed if you where over charged?	N	To be referred to Finance
5	If you had paid us your arrears why do you still only receive 50% electricity	N	To be referred to Finance
6	how many units do the municipality sell and how is the surplus been used	Y	To be referred to Finance
7	Do you receive the same amount of units if you buy directly from the municipality.	N	Yes
8	Can the vendors ask you extra when you buy from them.	N	No



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH 2026 AT 18:00 AT THEMBALETHU COMMUNITY HALL

1. OPENING & WELCOME

The Chairperson welcomed everyone present at the meeting. A total of 29 members attended the meeting.

NO.	QUESTIONS / COMMENTS RECEIVED	CDG / TARIFFS related Y/N	RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL
1	The community member indicated that the meeting did not fully meet their needs, as they would have preferred the attendance of all electricity-related departments, including the Finance Department. They further noted that they have additional questions that are not technical in nature. The community member also expressed that the presence of the Mayor and Heads of Departments would have been beneficial in addressing these concerns comprehensively.	N	General comment / Noted
2	We are not happy with how the information of this meeting was called the people who were informing us about this meeting misinformed us as we believed that this was about electricity issue, we were informed late about the meeting, as some people stay far.	N	General comment / Noted
3	A question was raised regarding indigent grants, specifically why elderly individuals are required to supply for indigent status. Community members expressed concern that this process may be burdensome for older persons and suggested that consideration be given to simplifying or reviewing the application requirements for this group.	N	To be referred to Finance
4	Furthermore, community members requested that the municipality conduct assessments to determine how many households are unable to afford electricity, as the cost of electricity units is perceived to be too high.	Y	The municipality takes note of the affordability issue, the CDG determines the tariffs.
5	Concerns were also raised about inherited municipal debt, particularly in cases where individuals have taken over properties from deceased family members and are unable to afford the outstanding electricity bills. This financial burden has placed significant strain on affected households.	N	To be referred to Finance
6	Community members expressed dissatisfaction with the content of the meeting, noting that the primary focus on electricity tariff increases from NERSA did not address their immediate concerns. They indicated that their main issues relate to the municipality's billing system and the administration of the indigent support process, which they believe should have been prioritized.	N	To be referred to Finance
7	Community members emphasized the need for the municipality to first address billing challenges, affordability, and indigent support processes before focusing on tariff increases, as these issues have a more direct impact on their daily lives.	N	To be referred to Finance
8	An elderly community member expressed concern about the affordability of electricity, noting that they rely on a government grant for their livelihood. They indicated dissatisfaction with how electricity charges are calculated and applied.	Y	The municipality takes note of the affordability issue, the CDG determines the tariffs.
9	The community member further stated that they attended the meeting in the expectation that officials responsible for electricity billing would be present to provide clarity and address their concerns. However, they were disappointed that the relevant department was not available to respond to these issues.	N	General comment / Noted



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY, 12 MARCH 2026 AT 18:00 AT PACALTSDORP C

1. OPENING & WELCOME

The Chairperson welcomed everyone present at the meeting. A total of 92 members attend the meeting.

No.	COMMENTS RECEIVED	COS / TARIFFS related Y/N	DEPARTMENT/RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL
1	Why are the costs that the GM recovers from its residents, especially pensioners so high?	Y	The municipality takes note of the affordability issue, the COS determines the tariffs.
2	The residents say they are wasting their time attending the meeting because the Municipal Manager and Mayor are not at	N	General comment / Noted
3	How are electricity tariffs determined?	Y	The tariffs are determined by the ringfenced electricity supply revenue requirement, categorized according to the COS and allocated to the tariff.
4	The residents asked that there need to be another Public Participation in terms of the electricity tariffs, and when will the item be taken to Council?	Y	Answer was given at the meeting, the comments closes on 24 March 2026, this will be submitted to Council for final decision and needs to be submitted to Nersa by 31 March 2026.
5	What is the GM do with regards to illegal connections?	Y	We have an active revenue protection unit that vigorously pursue the
6	Resident requested to be educated to understand the Cost of Supply Study and what impact it have on them.	N	Noted, the purpose of the Public Participation was not just for comments but also an information session, and the COS document was made available on the website.
7	The bylaws of the GM are not being applied consistently and	N	General comment / Noted
8	Why is it, when I buy R100 electricity I want all the elec units and no fees are supposed to be deducted?	N	To be referred to Finance
9	What is GM profit margin?	Y	To be referred to Finance
10	Why is there a basic charge for electricity?	Y	Basic charges is part of a multi-part tariff as per the Electricity pricing policy.



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY, 12 MARCH 2026 AT 18:00 AT TOWSRANDTEN COMMUNITY HAL

1. OPENING & WELCOME

The Chairperson welcomed everyone present at the meeting. A total of 8 members attend the meeting.

No	COMMENTS RECEIVED	COS / TARIFFS requested Y/N	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER
1	If you are off grid why are there charges?	Y	This will be taken into account when developing the tariffs
2	Is the COS rolled out for 5 years, what are the total increase for the 4 years?	Y	The COS impact is stipulated in the report and reviewed annually to take into account, inflation, Eskom increase etc.
3	Are there cheaper rates for nights?	Y	There is a time of use available
4	How will the different tariff rates in different places affect the COS ?	Y	Each Municipality COS will rendered different results which will influence their tariffs
5	Are there talks in the pipeline for generating own energy?	Y	Yes
6	Why are we paying per unit?	Y	The unit for measurement of energy is kWh (unit)



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 17 MARCH 2026 AT 18:00 AT THEMBALETHU COMMUNITY HALL

1. OPENING & WELCOME

The Chairperson welcomed everyone present at the meeting. A total of 79 members attend the meeting.

No.	COMMENTS RECEIVED	COS / TARIFFS related Y/N	RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL
1	As community members, we would like all heads of departments to be involved in these discussions. We are not justified with the electricity increase, and if our concerns are not addressed, the next step for us may be to consider protest action. The increase in electricity is too high for us as a community.	N	A COS will determine what tariffs the Municipality will charge it's customers.
2	As a community, many of our residents are unemployed. We are concerned about how we will afford the increase in electricity costs. Therefore, we do not accept the proposed electricity increase. We are currently can't affording electricity how will we then afford any further increase.	N	A COS will determine what tariffs the Municipality will charge it's customers.
3	As the community of Thembaletshu, we feel that our concerns are not being taken seriously. We have requested the municipality to install proper meter boxes, as the current electricity supply is unstable and frequently interrupted. We are expected to pay for electricity that is not consistently available, while our bills are already too high for us to afford. In many cases, we are left without electricity for days at a time.	N	A COS will determine what tariffs the Municipality will charge it's customers.
4	As the community of Thembaletshu, we request that the electricity tariffs not be increased. The number of units we receive is already very low, and there are additional deductions applied to those units. We are also concerned about why our electricity purchases include charges for other services, such as water.	N	Referred to Finance
5	Many community members do not have access to their account statements, and we therefore request that the municipality return to the previous system where bills were hand-delivered.	N	Referred to Finance
6	We request that the relevant department, including all heads of departments responsible for electricity billing and related charges, attend and provide clear explanations on all the issues we have raised regarding electricity.	N	General comment / Noted - Customers are welcome to contact the Elec Dept. on electricity matters
7	We request that the community be allowed to receive electricity directly from Eskom, as the municipality's tariffs are too high. Access to electricity is a basic need, and we should not be deprived of it.	N	Noted



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

Email inputs received

A number of emails with many questions, that digs into the detail and values used in the cost of supply, was received. Many also related to SSEG matters. We have engaged with our Professional Service Provider and together developed responses to these inputs. We have determined that, whilst these inputs better clarified some aspects in the Study, it did not invalidate the study.

Director: Electrical Engineering Services



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B" CONTINUED

 Outlook

Comments on Increase of electricity and other concerns

From Brozene Solomons <brozenesolomons7@gmail.com>

Date Mon 09-Mar-26 5:59 PM

To Louise Botha <Lbotha@george.gov.za>

Caution: External email. Avoid links or attachments unless sender is trusted.

Good day George Municipality

We as middle income young people can't afford to buy a house, pay these high municipality tariffs and we have to buy electricity next to nothing. We are only surviving from pay check to pay check. There is no houses that the municipality build for the middle class people, but there is RDP houses build for people who sell their houses or doesn't even pay their municipality bills, but we who contribute a lot to taxes must suffer.



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B" CONTINUED

 Outlook

George electricity rates.

From H Von Steen <henrivonsteen@gmail.com>
Date Thu 12-Mar-26 10:00 AM
To Louise Botha <Lbotha@george.gov.za>

Caution: External email. Avoid links or attachments unless sender is trusted.
Good day.

Here is a quick question regarding the document.

Please explain how 3500 street lights can cost R44 million per year to power? Although I am sure there are higher powered lights the majority are smaller led lights. This equates to an average of R1050 per light per month! And the municipality don't pay the same for electricity that a normal home owner would. This sounds absurd.

Possible solution: If this is the case, there would be a strong argument to replace the majority of street lights with high quality solar units. They won't cost R12000 each, so the cost would offset itself within a year. After that it will only have a maintenance cost for quite a few years.

Doubling streetlight fees is not fair. It should fall on rates and taxes as part of the city infrastructure everyone is contributing to.

Kind Regards
H von Steen

Henri von Steen
Airline Transport Pilot License
Instructor Pilot
Karoo
Tel: 0227 91 201 8028

SKYWALKER





AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B" CONTINUED

 Outlook

FW: FORMAL OBJECTION: 2027 ELECTRICITY TARIFF INCREASES, COS PHASE-IN STRATEGY, AND FINANCIAL NON-DISCLOSURE

From: Daniel Greeff <Dgreeff@george.gov.za>
Date: Fri 13-Mar-26 7:48 AM
To: Louise Botha <Lbotha@george.gov.za>

 1 attachment (165 KB)

OBJECTION TO MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL INCREASES 2027-GEORGE_V Final.pdf;

From: admin@grfirst.org.za <admin@grfirst.org.za>
Sent: Friday, 13 March 2026 07:11
To: Daniel Greeff <Dgreeff@george.gov.za>
Subject: FORMAL OBJECTION: 2027 ELECTRICITY TARIFF INCREASES, COS PHASE-IN STRATEGY, AND FINANCIAL NON-DISCLOSURE

Caution: External email. Avoid links or attachments unless sender is trusted.

Morning

Find attached a formal objection submitted on the proposed electricity tariff increases for the 2026/2027 financial year.

This submission is made in accordance with the public participation requirements of the **Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)** and the **Municipal Systems Act (MSA)**.

Our objection provides a detailed technical analysis of the "Math Gap" present in the current proposal. Specifically, we draw your attention to the following critical points detailed in the attached document:

- **Compounding Hikes:** The discrepancy between the NERSA-approved bulk purchase increase of **9.01%** and the effective resident impact of **22% to 24.8%** due to the compounding of the 13% COS Phase-In adjustment.
- **Efficiency Tax:** The identification of a **1.49 percentage point markup** (a 16.5% increase on municipal revenue requirement) above the actual Eskom cost escalation.
- **Flawed Data Foundation:** The admission in the **Elexpert 2025 COS Report** that administrative overheads are over-allocated by **more than 50%** and that metering cost data is "subjective" and "not kept."
- **Indigent Transparency:** The urgent need for a reconciliation of the **National Equitable Share Grant** and the removal of the 20 Amp "Energy Poverty Trap."

We request that the Municipality provides a written, itemised response to the technical calculations and demands contained in this objection. We further request that this response be provided as part of the formal public participation record and not be deferred to the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) process.

We remain available to discuss these findings with the relevant department heads or the Mayoral Committee to ensure a tariff structure that is legally compliant, equitable, and truly cost-reflective.

Yours faithfully,



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B" CONTINUED

D V Farrell

Dr D V Farrell
Interim Executive Member
admin@grfirst.org.za



Putting People First – Through transparent, inclusive, independent governance
Web: grfirst.org.za



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B" CONTINUED

 Outlook

FORMAL OBJECTION: Proposed 2026/2027 Tariffs & COS Strategy

From Johan Oosthuizen <ameshoff@live.com>
Date Sat 14-Mar-26 6:34 PM
To Louise Botha <Lbotha@george.gov.za>
Cc electricity@nersa.org.za <electricity@nersa.org.za>; pathandprofit@gmail.com <pathandprofit@gmail.com>

Caution: External email. Avoid links or attachments unless sender is trusted.

Dear Municipal Manager and Director of Electrotechnical Services,

I, the undersigned resident, and ratepayer of George Municipality, hereby submit my formal objection to the proposed 2026/2027 electricity tariffs and the Cost-of-Supply (COS) Implementation Phase-In Strategy.

Having reviewed the GLS Consulting COS report, I completely reject the proposed increases based on the following undeniable facts found within your own document:

1. Unlawful Use of "Inflated" Costs (Page 24):

The report explicitly admits that the revenue requirement is based on "inflated current replacement cost (CRC) utilised within the study vs the amount reported by the municipality." It is unlawful and unethical to base tariffs on artificially inflated figures to extract a projected profit of R84.1 Million from struggling residents. Tariffs must be based on actual, efficient costs.

2. Unjustifiable Increases in Fixed Access Charges (Page 15):

While volumetric energy rates increase moderately, you are proposing a massive 17% increase in Access Charges for standard households (>20 Amp) and a 22% basic charge increase for Domestic Flex customers. This deliberately punishes households attempting to save electricity or use solar power.

3. Historic Over-Recovery (Page 8):

Table 3-3 shows the municipality made a massive 18.9% profit margin (R225.5 Million surplus) in the 2024/2025 financial year. The municipality is already over-recovering on electricity. There is no justification for further double-digit increases.

4. Rejection of the 5-Year Phase-In Strategy:

I reject the 5-year phase-in plan, which relies on compounding increases that will make electricity completely unaffordable by 2030.

MY DEMAND:

I demand that the COS study be recalculated using actual, audited historical costs (excluding inflated CRC values).

Furthermore, any increase to fixed basic and access charges must not exceed the current CPI (Inflation) or the NERSA-approved Eskom bulk increase.

Please acknowledge receipt of this formal objection and include it in the official Public Participation Record.

Sincerely,

Name: JPW Oosthuizen

Address / Ward: Maitland Street, Blanco - Ward 26

Account Number (Optional):



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B" CONTINUED

 Outlook

Voorstel vir krag units

From wilhelmina ackerman <wackermann1966@gmail.com>

Date Sat 14-Mar-26 11:18 PM

To Louise Botha <Lbotha@george.gov.za>

Caution: External email. Avoid links or attachments unless sender is trusted.

60 Jariges kry n hoeveelheid eenhede bv 20 units gratis met elke krag aankope. Jy moet met jou ID by municipality registreer of op n link.

Wilna Ackermann



Submission to Council: George Must Back Its Own People in the Energy Crisis

Speaker, Executive Mayor, Councillors, and Officials,

I place this submission on record because the issue before us is not only the rising cost of electricity. It is also a question of fairness, political will, and whether this municipality is prepared to stand with the people of George who have already carried this town through the energy crisis.

After attending the municipal energy cost meeting and reviewing the cost-of-supply documentation, I am compelled to say plainly: there is still no convincing plan to control electricity costs in a way that protects the residents, businesses, and economy of George.

What is being presented is administration. What is missing is leadership.

We are told that the municipality is pursuing a tender process to buy renewable energy from an outside Independent Power Producer for a period of three years, and that it is willing to pay up to **R1.00 per kWh** for that power.

Yet the same municipality pays only **R0.70 per kWh** to its own residents and businesses under the current SSEG tariff, provided they can afford the expensive metering needed to feed energy back into the grid.

Moreover, George Municipality's 2024/25 and 2025/26 SSEG feed-in tariffs are as follows:

3.D Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) Feed-in Tariff

George Municipality 2025/26 tariffs for SSEG is as follows:

Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) Feed-in Tariff.	2024/25.	2025/26
Basic charge - Rands per month	R0.00	R0.00
Energy - High Demand: Peak - cents per kWh TOUDP/TOUMP	542.75	70.00
Energy - High Demand: Standard - cents per kWh TOUDS/TOUMS	164.42	70.00
Energy - High Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh TOUOD/TOUMO	89.27	70.00
Energy - Low Demand: Peak - cents per kWh TOUDP/TOUMP	177.04	70.00
Energy - Low Demand: Standard - cents per kWh TOUDS/TOUMS	121.82	70.00
Energy - Low Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh TOUOD/TOUMO	77.29	70.00

Why was the municipality previously willing to maintain materially higher, time-of-use-linked feed-in credits, reportedly aligned to a percentage of Eskom Megaflex charges, but has now reduced all SSEG export credits to a flat 70 c/kWh

Why did George decided that in year 2025/2026 the SSEG tariff for feeding energy back into the grid should only be 70 cents per kWh



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

That is not just inconsistent. It is politically indefensible.

How can this Council justify paying more to outside suppliers while underpaying the very people of George who have already invested their own money to build renewable generation capacity in this town?

How can we say we care about affordability while ignoring the cheapest local opportunity already sitting on rooftops across George?

And how can we claim to be serious about cost control while putting barriers in front of our own residents instead of removing them?

Let us remember what happened when load shedding hit this country.

When Eskom failed, it was not the municipality that stepped in with a ready solution for every household, every shop, every workshop, every farm, and every business in George. It was the people themselves who acted. The people of George dug into their own pockets and invested in solar systems, inverters, batteries, and backup solutions so that they could keep their homes functioning and keep their businesses alive.

- They did this without asking the municipality to fund it.
- They did this while continuing to pay their rates and taxes.
- They did this while continuing to employ staff and pay salaries.
- They did this while keeping shops open, services running, and commerce alive in George.

In other words, when the energy crisis hit, the people of George did not abandon this town. They carried it.

- They kept the local economy alive.
- They protected jobs.
- They maintained business continuity.
- They absorbed the risk and the capital cost themselves.
- They Paid their **Taxes**

And now, when the municipality is looking for ways to manage rising electricity costs, it seems prepared to look outward first, before properly backing the very people who already invested in the solution.

That is wrong.

The truth is that George already has a major renewable energy resource inside its own municipal boundaries. It is estimated that the installed rooftop PV capacity is potentially around **20 MW** or more.

- That is real generation capacity.
- That is infrastructure already built.



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

And it came at effectively **no capital cost to the municipality**.

But because of policy barriers, technical barriers, and a lack of urgency, much of that energy is not being fully used for the benefit of the municipal system.

Why?

- Because many households remain trapped behind prepaid meters that do not allow proper export into the grid.
- Compliant 4-quadrant metering is too expensive for ordinary residents.
- The current framework is too limited, too slow, and too disconnected from the reality on the ground.

So the result is this: while the municipality talks about buying renewable energy elsewhere, local clean energy generated right here in George is being throttled, curtailed, and wasted.

That is not a technical problem alone.

It is a policy failure.

And policy failure has financial consequences.

If this Council is serious about reducing the cost of electricity, then it must stop treating residents and businesses as passive customers and start recognising them as energy partners.

There is a practical way forward.

The following steps should be implemented:

- That Council undertake an urgent and formal assessment of the total embedded solar PV capacity already installed in George across residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial sectors.
- First, the municipality must support, facilitate, or allow private investment in the rollout of **4-quadrant meters** at scale, particularly for customers currently stuck on prepaid systems. This would immediately unlock surplus energy that is currently going to waste.
- Second, the municipality must review the feed-in framework and ask whether it is fair, rational, and economically defensible to pay local generators significantly less than outside IPPs.
- Third, the municipality must move decisively on **large-scale battery storage**. These batteries can absorb surplus solar energy exported from homes and businesses during the day, when generation is high and demand is lower, and then discharge that power during peak periods when electricity is most expensive.
- But there is another critical point: these batteries do not only serve solar shifting. They can also be charged at night during **off-peak periods**, when electricity prices are at their lowest, and then discharged during **peak tariff periods**. This is straightforward energy arbitrage. It is a practical financial tool that can reduce the municipality’s average cost of supply and soften the pressure of peak-time pricing.



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

In simple terms, George should be buying or storing electricity when it is cheap and using it when it is expensive.

That is what smart energy management looks like.

Because at present, the municipality appears more willing to structure systems around outside IPPs than around the people of George.

That sends the wrong message.

It tells residents: thank you for investing your own money during load shedding, thank you for carrying your businesses, thank you for protecting local jobs, thank you for keeping the economy alive, but when it comes to energy policy and fair value, we will still look elsewhere first.

That cannot be the message of this Council.

George cannot build a resilient future by ignoring its own people.

This Council must decide whether it wants to lead with a policy of local partnership or a policy of local neglect.

Long-Term Strategic Opportunity

Council must also look beyond the short-term tariff debate and recognise the historic opportunity in front of George. If this municipality truly supports and incentivises local investment in renewable energy, George can in time become a town that is largely self-sufficient when it comes to energy.

That future will not be built by outside companies alone. It will be built by the people of George — by homeowners, businesses, farmers, and industry — if this Council has the foresight to create the conditions that allow them to invest with confidence.

The reality is that our people have already shown they are willing to act. They carried the cost themselves. They kept the economy alive. Imagine what George could become if that same determination were supported by a municipality that actively encouraged local renewable generation instead of placing obstacles in its way.

Conclusion

With fair incentives, affordable metering, proper feed-in mechanisms, and battery storage, George can steadily grow its own energy base and reduce its dependence on costly outside supply. Over time, this town can become more resilient, more competitive, and more energy independent.



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B" CONTINUED

 Outlook

[Draft] Fw: George Munic Electricity tariff 2026/2027

From: Lbotha@george.gov.za
Draft saved Wed 25-Mar-26 12:47 PM

 1 attachment (151 KB)
Submission to Council_V4.pdf;

From: Jimmy Joubert <jimmy@rcsol.co.za>
Sent: Monday, March 23, 2026 12:33 PM
To: Browen Johnson <bjohnson@george.gov.za>; Ken Field <kenf0956@gmail.com>;
jacques.wessels@georgerna.co.za <jacques.wessels@georgerna.co.za>
Subject: George Munic Electricity tariff 2026/2027

Caution: There is no DKIM signature present. DKIM helps ensure that the email has not been altered during transit.

Caution: External email. Avoid links or attachments unless sender is trusted.

Best Mr Johnson

Attached please find our response to the electricity tariff in George Municipality for Year 2026/2027 as well as a positive way forward.

Please revert back to us should you need any further information.

Groete

JN Joubert
+27 (083) 2517613



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “B” CONTINUED

 Outlook

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION – HAVE YOUR SAY: George COS Supply Comments and proposals

From agnóstos kalós <kalosagnostos@gmail.com>

Date Tue 24-Mar-26 4:12 PM

To Louise Botha <Lbotha@george.gov.za>

 1 attachment (253 KB)

George COS Review Comments.pdf;

Caution: External email. Avoid links or attachments unless sender is trusted.

Dear Levienia,

Please find attached a document containing my independent comments on the George Municipality Electricity Cost of Supply (COS) study, together with several considerations that I believe warrant serious attention from the municipality.

The intention of these comments is constructive. While a COS study provides an important snapshot of the current cost structure, it should ideally also stimulate deeper discussion about the long-term sustainability and competitiveness of the municipal electricity business. The attached document, therefore, highlights several strategic issues and risks that may not be fully addressed in the study but which could have significant implications for future tariff stability, customer retention, and the financial resilience of the electricity department and municipality.

I have chosen not to include my personal details in the document. I am well known within the electricity and energy management industry, and I also have a professional relationship with the primary author of the current COS study. My intention is therefore to ensure that the comments are considered purely on their technical and strategic merit, without placing any unnecessary strain on existing professional relationships.

This choice should not in any way detract from the importance of the matters raised in the attached document. They are offered in good faith and with the genuine objective of supporting sound, informed decision-making within the municipality.

Kind regards



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "B" CONTINUED

 Outlook

FORMAL OBJECTION: Proposed 2026/2027 Tariffs & COS Strategy

From C Care <caresecn@gmail.com>
Date Tue 24-Mar-26 9:48 PM
To Louise Botha <Lbotha@george.gov.za>
Cc electricity@nersa.org.za <electricity@nersa.org.za>; pathandprofit@gmail.com <pathandprofit@gmail.com>

Caution: External email. Avoid links or attachments unless sender is trusted.

Dear Municipal Manager and Director of Electrotechnical Services,

I, the undersigned resident, and ratepayer of George Municipality, hereby submit my formal objection to the proposed 2026/2027 electricity tariffs and the Cost-of-Supply (COS) Implementation Phase-In Strategy.

Having reviewed the GLS Consulting COS report, I completely reject the proposed increases based on the following undeniable facts found within your own document:

1. Unlawful Use of "Inflated" Costs (Page 24):

The report explicitly admits that the revenue requirement is based on "inflated current replacement cost (CRC) utilised within the study vs the amount reported by the municipality." It is unlawful and unethical to base tariffs on artificially inflated figures to extract a projected profit of R84.1 Million from struggling residents. Tariffs must be based on actual, efficient costs.

2. Unjustifiable Increases in Fixed Access Charges (Page 15):

While volumetric energy rates increase moderately, you are proposing a massive 17% increase in Access Charges for standard households (>20 Amp) and a 22% basic charge increase for Domestic Flex customers. This deliberately punishes households attempting to save electricity or use solar power.

3. Historic Over-Recovery (Page 8):

Table 3-3 shows the municipality made a massive 18.9% profit margin (R225.5 Million surplus) in the 2024/2025 financial year. The municipality is already over-recovering on electricity. There is no justification for further double-digit increases.

4. Rejection of the 5-Year Phase-In Strategy:

I reject the 5-year phase-in plan, which relies on compounding increases that will make electricity completely unaffordable by 2030.

MY DEMAND:

I demand that the COS study be recalculated using actual, audited historical costs (excluding inflated CRC values).

Furthermore, any increase to fixed basic and access charges must not exceed the current CPI (Inflation) or the NERSA-approved Eskom bulk increase.

Please acknowledge receipt of this formal objection and include it in the official Public Participation Record.



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE "C"

ANNEXURE C – Existing electricity tariffs



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “C” CONTINUED

GEORGE MUNICIPALITY

**ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
FOR THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2025 TO 30 JUNE 2026
Applicable to services rendered from 1 July 2025**

	Tariff Code	Approved Tariff 2024/2025	Approved Tariff 2025/2026
1. Domestic			
The supply of electricity for domestic use in private dwellings, flats and chalets with separate meters, nursing homes, hospitals, welfare organizations and schools / hotels with a maximum demand <50kVA. Electricity deposits will be applicable to all non-prepayment meters. All new pre-paid electricity meters (PPM) to be issued must be pre-set to 20 Amp power limit.			
1.A.1 Indigent consumers: Pre-paid meter			
Indigent - with no backyard dweller			
For up to 400 kWh per month - in cents	PDOM	234,66	260,20
Exceeding 400 kWh per month - in cents	PDOM	339,61	376,60
kWh/m of free electricity	PDOM	70	70
Indigent - plus one backyard dweller			
For up to 800 kWh per month - in cents	PDOM	234,66	260,20
Exceeding 800 kWh per month - in cents	PDOM	339,61	376,60
kWh/m of free electricity	PDOM	140	140
Indigent - plus two backyard dwellers			
For up to 1200 kWh per month - in cents	PDOM	234,66	260,20
Exceeding 1200 kWh per month - in cents	PDOM	339,61	376,60
kWh/m of free electricity	PDOM	210	210
1.B Single phase consumers: Capacity equal to 20 Amps			
This tariff is also not available for any consumer with small scale embedded generation (SSEG). Maximum design capacity of circuit breakers restricted to 20 Amps			
Single phase consumers: Capacity equal to 20 amps			
Energy Charge - cents per kWh	1503/1509/PDOM	310,19	344,00
This tariff will have an erasable minimum consumption of 100 kWh per month for conventional meters.			
1.C Domestic consumers: 1 or 3 phase Capacity from 20 Amps			
The capacity of circuit breakers can be selected in steps of 10 Amps from 20 to 80 Amps 1 phase and in steps of 10 Amps from 20 Amps up to 3 x 80 Amps for 3 phase The capacity can be increased to beyond 80A with special permission from the Director: Electrotechnical Services. Electricity deposits will be applicable to all non-prepayment meters. Approved Small-scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) customers who opt for this tariff will be required to have a four quadrant meter installed at their cost. They will however not be credited for units fed into the municipal grid.			
Domestic consumers: 1 or 3 phase Capacity from 20 Amps single phase			
Basic Charge - Rands per month	1504/1506/1584/TCU20	R96,61	R107,14
Capacity Charge - Rands per Amp per phase per month	1504/1506/1584/TCU20	R5,83	R6,47
Energy Charge - Cents per kWh	1504/1506/1584/TCU20	269,89	299,30
Electricity deposits will be applicable to all non-prepayment meters. Approved SSEG customers who opt for this tariff will be required to have a four quadrant meter installed at their cost. They will however not be credited for units fed into the municipal grid.			
1.D Domestic Flex Tariff			
Only available after application by small domestic or commercial consumer and payment for a time-of-use metering system has been commissioned and approved by the Director: Electrotechnical. This tariff is compulsory for small consumers with their own approved Small-scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) and who wishes to sell their excess energy to the municipality			
Domestic Flex Tariff			
Basic charge - Rands per month		R97,33	R107,94
Capacity charge - Rands per Amps per phase per month		R5,88	R6,52
Energy - High Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TQUSP	661,72	733,86
Energy - High Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TQUSS	247,25	274,20
Energy - High Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TQUDQ	164,93	182,91
Energy - Low Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TQUSP	274,60	304,53
Energy - Low Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TQUSS	155,37	176,57
Energy - Low Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TQUDQ	131,44	145,77
Electricity deposits will be applicable to all non-prepayment meters. Approved SSEG customers who opt for this tariff will be required to have a four quadrant meter installed at their own cost.			
2. Commercial Consumers (General Tariffs)			
The supply of electricity to shops, office buildings, hotels, bed-and-breakfast concerns, public halls, clubs, industrial undertakings, churches, church halls, educational facilities and consumers that are not included in any other tariff book. Only standard circuit breakers up to a maximum of 60 Amps single phase or 150 Amps three phase will be used for future connections with the understanding that: (i) the installation of 70 Amps and 80 Amps single phase circuit breakers that apply to (a) below, may only be installed with the prior approval of the Director: Electrotechnical. (ii) electricity to old age homes, children's homes and places of protection may be connected with three-phase connections with a maximum of 250 Amps as in (b) below. (a) 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 Amps for single phase connections; (b) 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 125 and 150 Amps for the three-phase connections (150 Amps meter and installation: to the same specification as that of tariff Bulk TCU bulk meter and modern). Electricity deposits will be applicable to all non-prepayment meters.			



AGENDA SPECIAL e-COUNCIL MEETING 31 MARCH 2026

ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “C” CONTINUED

	Tariff Code	Approved Tariff 2024/2025	Approved Tariff 2025/2026
2.A Small General Consumers: Only Pre-paid meters limited to 20Amps			
Small General Consumers: Only Pre-paid meters limited to 20A 1 phase			
Energy Charge - Cents per kWh	1507;1508;1582;1583;PCOM	374.02	414.80
This tariff will have an erasable minimum consumption of 150 kWh per month for conventional meters as applicable.			
2.B Normal General Consumers (from 20 Amps)			
Normal General Consumers (Larger than 20A single phase)			
Basic Charge - Rands per month	1509;1511;1512;1551;1591;PCOM	R88.43	R98.07
Capacity Charge - Rands per Amp per phase per month	1509;1511;1512;1551;1591;PCOM	247.25	R10.76
Energy Charge - Cents per kWh	1509;1511;1512;1551;1591;PCOM	303.25	336.30
Approved SSEG customers who opt for this tariff will be required to have a four quadrant meter installed at their costs. These customers will however not be credited for units fed into the municipal grid.			
2.C Commercial Flex Tariff			
Only available after application by small commercial consumer and payment for a time-of-use metering system has been commissioned and approved by the Director: Electrotechnical. This tariff is compulsory for small consumers with their own approved Small-scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) and who wishes to sell its excess energy to the municipality.			
Commercial Flex Tariff			
Basic charge - Rands per month		R360.18	R399.44
Capacity charge - Rands per Amp per phase per month		R9.70	R10.76
Energy - High Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUCP;PCOM	661.72	733.85
Energy - High Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUCS;PCOM	247.25	274.20
Energy - High Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUCO;PCOM	164.93	182.91
Energy - Low Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUCP;PCOM	274.80	304.53
Energy - Low Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUCS;PCOM	185.37	216.57
Energy - Low Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUCO;PCOM	131.44	145.77
Approved SSEG customers who opt for this tariff will be required to have a four quadrant meter installed at their costs.			
3. Bulk ToU Tariffs			
All consumers with capacity exceeding 100 kVA. (3 X 150 Amps)			
TOU seasons and periods are shown in the table below.			
	Time of Use (TOU) Seasons		
High Demand Seasons		June to August	
Low Demand Seasons		September to May	
TOU Periods			
High Demand: Weekday: Peak		06h00 - 08h00	17h00 - 20h00
High Demand: Weekday: Standard		08h00 - 17h00	20h00 - 22h00
High Demand: Weekday: Off-Peak		00h00 - 06h00	22h00 - 24h00
High Demand: Saturday: Standard		07h00 - 12h00	17h00 - 19h00
High Demand: Saturday: Off-Peak		00h00 - 07h00	12h00 - 17h00 & 19h00 - 24h00
High Demand: Sunday: Standard		17h00 - 19h00	-
High Demand: Sunday: Off-Peak		00h00 - 17h00	19h00 - 24h00
Low Demand: Weekday: Peak		07h00 - 09h00	18h00 - 21h00
Low Demand: Weekday: Standard		06h00 - 07h00	09h00 - 18h00 & 21h00 - 22h00
Low Demand: Weekday: Off-Peak		00h00 - 06h00	22h00 - 24h00
Low Demand: Saturday: Standard		07h00 - 12h00	18h00 - 20h00
Low Demand: Saturday: Off-Peak		00h00 - 07h00	12h00 - 18h00 & 20h00 - 24h00
Low Demand: Sunday: Standard		18h00 - 20h00	*
Low Demand: Sunday: Off-Peak		00h00 - 18h00	20h00 - 24h00
All public holidays will be treated as either a Saturday or Sunday as per Eskom MunicFlex			
All access charges are based on the highest of either the notified maximum demand or the highest maximum demand reading previous record.			
ESKOM NMD Rules will be applied for all exceedances of NMD.			
Reactive Energy Charge: Cents per kVArh	REACT	27.28	30.23
3.A Low Voltage Consumers			
Tariff is for 400/230-volt connections, with an installed capacity of 500 kVA or unless special approval is given by Director: Electrotechnical Services.			
3.1 Low Voltage Consumers			
Basic charge - Rands per month		R740.28	R829.84
Access charge - Rands per kVA per month	TOU1A	R81.72	R90.63
Demand charge (block) - Rands per kVA per month	TOU1	R171.59	R190.28
Energy - High Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUP1	674.09	747.47
Energy - High Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUS1	255.68	283.55
Energy - High Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUO1	172.45	191.25
Energy - Low Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUP1	269.62	299.01
Energy - Low Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUS1	208.57	231.39
Energy - Low Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUO1	159.33	176.70



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “C” CONTINUED

	Tariff Code	Approved Tariff 2024/2025	Approved Tariff 2025/2026
3.B Medium Voltage Consumers			
Medium Voltage Consumers			
Basic charge - Rands per month		R3,676.52	R4,077.26
Access charge - Rands per kVA per month	TOUSD	R85.35	R94.85
Demand charge (block) - Rands per kVA per month	TOUSA	R124.38	R137.94
Energy - High Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUFM	616.15	685.53
Energy - High Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUSM	235.21	260.85
Energy - High Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUOS	160.82	178.35
Energy - Low Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUPM	241.27	267.57
Energy - Low Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUSM	185.09	205.26
Energy - Low Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUOS	148.28	165.55
3.C Medium Voltage at HV/MV substation consumers			
Tariff is for 11000-volt connections whose electrical connection is directly (very close) from a 66/11 kV substation and consumer has paid for any of such networks to the 66/11 kV substation.			
Medium Voltage at HV/MV substation consumers			
Basic charge - Rands per month		R6,312.10	R7,006.12
Access charge - Rands per kVA per month	TOUZA	R71.73	R79.55
Demand charge (block) - Rands per kVA per month	TOUZ	R99.31	R110.13
Energy - High Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUP2	597.51	651.55
Energy - High Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUS2	221.94	246.13
Energy - High Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUO2	160.83	167.27
Energy - Low Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUP2	228.10	252.96
Energy - Low Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUS2	174.48	193.50
Energy - Low Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUO2	139.79	155.03
3.D Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) Feed-in Tariff			
This tariff is applicable in respect of any consumers who want to feed their surplus renewable energy into the Council Grid. Only available for consumers on one of the George TOU tariffs after an approved remote (AMR) four quadrant four wire time-of-use metering system has been installed at the consumer's cost and the installation was commissioned and approved in terms of the Requirements for SSEG document to the satisfaction of the Director, Electrotechnical Services.			
The power factor may never be less than 0.85. The standard Bulk TOU reactive energy charge will also apply.			
The consumer's ENRGY (UNITS) bill will be credited with the amount of Feed-in energy at the prices listed below. This will be done with the provision that the amount of credit may not exceed the total Rand value of energy purchased from the Council in a financial year.			
Small Scale Embedded Generation (SSEG) Feed-in Tariff			
Basic charge - Rands per month		R0.00	R0.00
Energy - High Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUDP/TOUMP	542.75	70.00
Energy - High Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUDS/TOUMS	164.42	70.00
Energy - High Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUOD/TOUMO	89.27	70.00
Energy - Low Demand: Peak - cents per kWh	TOUDP/TOUMP	177.04	70.00
Energy - Low Demand: Standard - cents per kWh	TOUDS/TOUMS	121.62	70.00
Energy - Low Demand: Off-Peak - cents per kWh	TOUOD/TOUMO	77.29	70.00
3.E Wheeling Tariff			
Wheeling between Generators within and outside of the George electricity networks to George consumers will be allowed on a pilot basis. This will only be done in line with the George Wheeling guideline and approval by the Director, Electrotechnical. The wheeling will be done to ensure revenue neutrality for George. The consumers must be on one of the relevant George TOU tariffs and an additional basic charge will apply to the respective consumers. Generators within the George network will be charged at the standard TOU tariff in respect of their own consumption.			
Wheeling Tariff			
Basic Charge - Rands (additional to applicable tariff payable by the consumer - off-taker)	TOUAW	R129.35	R143.45
A use of system charge will be payable for consumers or off-takers or generators within the George Municipality network. In cases of wheeling from a generator outside of the George network through Eskom, any additional charges relating to the wheeling will be charged to the off-taker.			
4. Supply to housing schemes (Gated communities)			
Housing Schemes will be bulk metered at their chosen bulk tariff			
5. Agricultural Consumption			
Tariff is for the supply of electricity to farms for agricultural use from 11kV lines through transformers and is applicable to each such transformer.			
Agricultural Consumption			
Basic Charge - Rands per month for transformers from 50 kVA to 16 kVA	1541;1542	R403.90	R447.93
Basic Charge - Rands per month for transformers above 16 kVA, up to 25 kVA	1543	R683.38	R757.85
Basic Charge - Rands per month for transformers above 25 kVA, up to 50 kVA	1544	R1,366.75	R1,515.73
Energy Charge - Cents per kWh up to 50 kVA	1541;1542;1543;1544;1545	294.59	326.70
Basic Charge - Rands per month for transformers above 50 kVA, up to 100 kVA	1545	R1,514.95	R1,680.06
Energy Charge - Cents per kWh up to 100 kVA	1541;1542;1543;1544;1545	294.59	326.70



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “C” CONTINUED

	Tariff Code	Approved Tariff 2024/2025	Approved Tariff 2025/2026
5. Street Lighting			
Street Lighting			
Lamp Charge - Rands per month	1530:1531:1559	R120.65	R133.80
Energy Charge - Cents per kWh	1530:1531:1559	357.16	396.10
7. Municipal & Non-Municipal streetlights, security cameras, sports fields and facilities.			
Energy charge - Cents per kWh	1556:1556:1567:T0U56	357.16	396.10
8. Municipal departments			
Consumption by Municipal departments is charged at the appropriate tariff scales.			
10.A Formal housing			
Standard domestic tariffs will apply.			
In respect of second dwellings on single residential properties, as well as labourers' cottages, the full installation cost for pre-paid meters will be recovered from the client. Actual costs are payable as per quotation.			
10.B Change-over from credit to prepaid meters			
(i) In respect of a change-over from credit to pre-paid meters in cases where clients require the pre-paid meter to be installed anywhere other than directly next to the distribution board, the full additional cost will be recovered from the client and the credit meter will be left in place for purposes of control.			
(ii) All change-overs may only be done by contractors approved by the Municipality. The meter will, however, be installed by the municipality			
(iii) With regard to blocks of flats where flats are measured separately, the change-over tariffs are available per individual flat, with the understanding that the existing credit meter stays in place for control purposes.			
(iv) In the case of business and/or commercial units where pre-paid meters are installed, a bulk kWh test meter must be installed.			
10.B.1 Low cost and formal housing and flats			
Change-over from single phase credit to pre-paid meters & restricted to 60 Amps in Rands		R2,050.32	R2,273.80
Change-over - for a change-over from three phase credit to pre-paid meters & restricted to 60 Amps in Rands		R5,914.42	R6,559.09
Standard domestic tariffs will apply to the above.			
10.B.2 Business Connections			
Change-over from single phase credit to pre-paid meters & is restricted to 60 Amps in Rands		R2,050.32	R2,273.80
Three phase connections with regard to new as well as the change-over from single phase credit to pre-paid meters and is restricted to 60 Amps in Rands		R5,914.42	R6,559.09
11. Basic availability / Off-grid charge applicable to sites that are not connected to, or disconnected from, the electricity supply network			
Availability Charges - not connected to or disconnected from electricity supply network			
11.A All other vacant erven less than 10000m² - Rands per month for each fixed property not connected to Council's electricity supply network but which could reasonably be connected to the network	2201, 2203, 2205	R564.40	R625.92
11.B Unbonded and Haarlem - Rands per month	2209	R152.67	R625.92
11.C Off-Grid customer - Rands per month		R281.80	R625.92
12. Sundry Charges			
All meters will be issued and installed by the Municipality			
12.A Connection Fees			
Only pre-paid meters or split pre-paid meters are available for domestic connections.			
Development contributions will be calculated in line with policy.			
12.A.1 Domestic Connections - costs are based on actual cost plus 10%			
Single phase		R7,777.73	R8,566.62
Three phase		Actual + 10% + development charges	Actual + 10% + development charges
With the understanding that the connection cable can only be laid/placed within 1 (one) meter of the inside of the erf's boundaries and that the connection from this "point" to the dwelling will be the responsibility of the owner of the property. Furthermore, where the developer has installed the cables up to the erf boundary, the payable cost would be Actual cost (inclusive of any material from municipality) +10%.			
Customers can opt for additional lengths of cable beyond the 1m to avoid the installation of a joint on the premises at cost + 10%			
(ii) In cases where overhead service lines are replaced by underground cables, there is a discount equivalent to the cost of 30 meters of service cable, consumer meter and two circuit-breakers at the price based on clause 12.A.1(i) and (ii) above.			
(iv) Where necessary, the builder will be allowed to use the metered supply for a maximum period of 90 days to allow time for completing the building and to submit a Certificate of compliance. After this period the supply will be disconnected. The builder will have an opportunity to apply for extension of this time for a maximum of a further 30 days. After this the builder will have to get a generator for its energy needs to complete the building.			
(v) All new domestic connections will be required to install a junction box with a rated circuit breaker at an accessible point against the house.			



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “C” CONTINUED

	Tariff Code	Approved Tariff 2024/2025	Approved Tariff 2025/2026
12.A.2 Rural Area			
Development Charges (DC's) as determined by Electricity DC Guidelines			
The following standard sizes are applicable:			
15 kVA Single-phase			
25 kVA Single- and Three-phase			
50 kVA Three-phase only applicable for Bona Fide agricultural			
100 kVA Three-phase use			
Equal or larger than 50kVA (domestic or commercial): See paragraph 12.A.4			
Medium Voltage Connections - Pole Mounted Transformers		Development Charges plus Actual cost + 10%	Development Charges plus Actual cost + 10%
Langvlei Dunes Project 26 erven - - Standard 60A single phase connection - Standard 90A three phase connection		Calculated using the Development Contribution	Calculated using the Development Contribution
12.A.3 Commercial and light industrial (up to and including 60A)			
Connection costs will be the actual costs plus 10% calculated from the point of connection to the main line. No costs are payable for increasing the size of transformers.			
12.A.4 Industry and Large commercial more than 60A			
A development charge as per Guidelines/Policy must be paid with regard to the main network PLUS actual cost and 10% on actual cost			
12.A.5 Pro rata refund of substation costs			
(Approved Council meeting on 1990-11-07 Item 6.8)			
In cases where a complete substation has been erected at the expense of a consumer and Council subsequently uses the substation to connect other consumers, or to improve the electrical network in the area, a pro rata portion of the substation charges will be refundable to the original consumer.			
The pro rata refund shall be calculated using the DC calculator and include the transformer portion of the calculation only.			
12.A.6 Large connections which connect directly from a 60KV substation			
A development charge as per Guidelines/Policy PLUS actual cost + 10% on actual cost			
12.A.7 Town development, group housing, flats and resorts			
A development charge as per Guidelines/Policy as determined at zoning and sub-divisions.			
12.B Disconnection and Reconnection			
12.B.1 Current and New Consumers			
Office hours		R88,41	R92,83
After hours		R190,30	R199,62
12.B.2 Special disconnection and reconnection: All Consumers:			
- to move a pre-paid electricity meter on a property			
- for purposes of demolishing a building			
- for the supply of electricity for special events			
Office hours		R672,14	R690,75
After hours		R859,42	R892,39
Sundays & Public Holidays		R1,147,95	R1,205,35
12.B.3 High / Medium voltage outage application			
Basic fee per application		R596,14	R623,85
For every switching instruction		R71,56	R75,14
12.B.4 Tampering			
1. Domestic and Business: Single Phase			
(a) Indigent			
Will be disconnected and will have to reapply for a connection at full cost			
First offence - cost of new meter and reconnection fee included		R4,792,46	R5,032,08
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Second offence - cost of split pre-paid meter and reconnection fee included		R5,512,64	R5,788,27
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Third offence - New connection fee		R7,777,73	R8,166,62
Tamper fee		R4,019,35	R4,220,32
Reconnection fee		R572,70	R601,34
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
(b) With a Pre-paid meter			
Consumer must complete a new agreement with the Municipality			
Consumer is compelled to install a new pre-paid meter.			
First offence - cost of new meter and reconnection fee included		R4,792,46	R5,032,08
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Second offence - cost of new meter and reconnection fee included		R5,512,64	R5,788,27
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Third offence - New connection fee		R7,777,73	R8,166,62
Tamper fee		R4,019,35	R4,220,32
Reconnection fee		R572,70	R601,34
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “C” CONTINUED

	Tariff Code	Approved Tariff 2024/2025	Approved Tariff 2025/2026
(c) With a Conventional meter (Credit Meter)			
Consumer must complete a new agreement with the Municipality Consumer is compelled to install a new pre-paid meter.			
Domestic:			
First offence - cost of new prepaid meter and reconnection fee included		R4,792.46	R5,032.08
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Second offence - cost of split pre-paid meter and reconnection fee included		R5,512.64	R5,788.27
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Third offence - New connection fee		R7,777.73	R8,166.62
Tamper fee		R4,019.35	R4,220.32
Reconnection fee		R572.70	R601.34
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Business:			
Consumer must complete a new agreement with the Municipality			
First offence - cost of new meter and reconnection fee included		R4,792.46	R5,032.08
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Second offence - cost of new meter and reconnection fee included		R5,512.64	R5,788.27
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Third offence - New connection fee		R7,777.73	R8,166.62
Tamper fee		R4,019.35	R4,220.32
Reconnection fee		R572.70	R601.34
		Full cost of lost revenue	Full cost of lost revenue
Domestic and Business (Three Phase):			
First and Second Offence:			
Fee (Reconnection fee included)		R3,132.86	R3,289.50
New Three Phase Pre-paid meter/ Credit meter / Demand meter			
Actual cost of damaged equipment			
Verification cost (12E Three Phase kWh)			
Full cost of lost revenue			
Third Offence:			
Fee (Reconnection fee included)		R3,132.86	R3,289.50
Actual cost of a new connection			
New Three Phase Pre-paid meter/ Credit meter / Demand meter			
Actual cost of damaged equipment			
Verification cost (12E Three Phase kWh)			
Full cost of lost revenue			
(d) Tampering of property occupied / vacated by tenants (domestic and business premises)			
Owner responsible for tampering fee as indicated above			
That full cost of lost revenue can be calculated on average consumption			
(e) Tamper fee - illegal connection from neighbour			
Consumer must complete a new agreement with the Municipality			
Fee (VAT not applicable on fee)		R4,792.46	R5,032.08
12.B.5 Non-payment			
Delivery of final notices in respect of outstanding accounts			
		R58.94	R61.69
Admission of guilt and arrangements for payment of accounts			
		R120.31	R126.33
Disconnection/Reconnection of services:			
Office hours - Bulk consumers		R556.17	R583.98
Other consumers		R238.19	R250.10
After hours - Bulk consumers		R1,032.52	R1,084.15
Other consumers		R476.37	R500.19
12.B.6 Consumer failing to pay a deposit at premises where electricity supply is required for periods shorter than fourteen (14) days (for example Auctions, Fumigations, a Circus, a Merry-Go-Round and Festivals)			
Office hours		R88.41	R92.83
12.B.7 Tariff changes			
Up to 150 Amis			
		R572.14	R600.75
Bulk users			
		R572.14	R600.75
12.B.8 Non-Approved grid tied SSG installation			
Tariff		R0.00	R5,000.00
12.C Visits due to interruption of supply (consumer's fault)			
Office hours		R238.19	R250.10
After hours		R476.37	R500.19
12.D Special meter readings including the following: call outs for non-payment without disconnection of electricity / unlocking of kiosks for contractors / the request, by consumer, to verify meter readings within 21 days and the accuracy of such readings within reason.			
Office hours		R238.19	R250.10
12.E After hour meter readings			
In the following instances after hour meter readings will be taken:			
Where access to electricity meters cannot be gained during normal working hours - Rands per reading			
		R88.41	R92.83
For audit purposes where consumers normally provide their own readings - Rands per reading			
		R88.41	R92.83
12.F Pre-paid meters			
Blocked		R88.41	R92.83
Unblocked		R88.41	R92.83



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ITEM 4.1 ANNEXURE “C” CONTINUED

	Tariff Code	Approved Tariff 2024/2025	Approved Tariff 2025/2026
12.G Testing of meters			
Single-phase kWh		R806.63	R846.96
Three-phase kWh		R1 069.36	R1 122.83
Demand meters		R1 339.45	R1 406.46
Pre-paid meters (verify on site)		R640.87	R672.91
12.H Load readings			
Rate per hour		R503.01	R528.16
13 Resale of Electricity			
In terms of the Bylaws with regard to the Electrical Supply, the resale of electricity may take place on the same property, with the provision that this resale not take place under less favorable conditions than those laid down by the Supplying Authority.			
14 Reduction of Supply Capacity			
The supply capacity, as required by a Consumer/Developer, of an electrical connection, as stipulated in a non-transferable supply agreement, may be reduced by the Municipality on condition that: -			
The Consumer/Developer confirms in writing that he/she does not intend using the spare capacity during the following twelve months.			
The Municipality will reserve the spare capacity for use by the Consumer/Developer during that twelve-month period.			
After elapse of the twelve-month period, the Municipality will have the right to utilize the spare capacity for other electricity users without compensation to the first mentioned Consumer/Developer.			
Reduction of supply can only be done once in a financial year			
15. Under - Utilization of supply capacity			
Where a consumer/developer, who is party to a non-transferable supply agreement, has failed to utilize the agreed supply capacity during the previous twelve months, the Municipality has the right to take the following steps: -			
Notify the consumer/developer of its intention to reduce the available supply capacity after elapse of a further three months, unless the spare capacity is taken-up, failing which: -			
Reduce the available supply capacity without compensation.			