

Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

Country	South Africa
Population	8,5 millions
World region	Africa

● Context

Johannesburg emerged as a unified metropolitan municipality in 2000, consolidating multiple local governments through post-apartheid legal reform. The city is organised into seven administrative regions (A to G), which serve as service delivery units connecting the metropolitan government to residents. Their functions span urban planning, transport, public safety, essential services, and health.

● Economic profile

World Bank income group: Upper-Middle

Major economic activities

As the financial capital of Africa and the economic core of Gauteng province, Johannesburg's economy is anchored in financial and business services, professional and technical services, trade and retail, and manufacturing. The city concentrates the headquarters of major South African and multinational corporations, making it the primary hub for corporate finance, insurance, and real estate activity on the continent.

Own source revenues

The City of Johannesburg raises its own revenues primarily through property rates, service charges, and municipal fees. This revenue base — complemented by surcharges where permitted by national legislation — funds the bulk of metropolitan expenditure, with transfers and subsidies representing a relatively modest share of the total budget.

● Governance structure

Year of constitution: 2000

Type of metropolitan government: Metropolitan government – single-tier

Legal framework

The legal framework under which the Metropolitan Municipality of Johannesburg was established is both: Chapter 7 of the South African Constitution on Local Government and the South African Municipal Structures Act 1998.

Administrative structure

The City of Johannesburg is organized into three main components: a legislative council of 270 elected councillors; an executive branch, led by the Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee, which sets the city's priorities; and an administrative arm, headed by the City Manager, responsible for implementing decisions through departments such as finance, urban planning, transport, and water and sanitation. Councillors are elected by popular vote, while the mayor is chosen by the council.

Annual revenue, expenditure and sources

Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality relies primarily on property rates, service charges and municipal fees, which together cover the bulk of its expenditure. Transfers and subsidies represent approximately 10% of the budget. For the 2025 fiscal year, total budget expenditure reached approximately USD 5.3 billion (R 89.4 billion)

Number and type of administrative units

7 regions.

KEY STRATEGIC PLAN



Resilience

Johannesburg Climate Action Plan (CAP)



Strategic

Spatial Development Framework 2040:
City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality



Innovation

Growth and Development Strategy