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Annexure A – Changes to Schedule A1 – the ‘Excel formats’

As noted above, National Treasury has released Version 2.7 of Schedule A1 (the Excel Formats). It incorporates the following changes:

No.	Sheet	Amendment	Reason
1	A5	Insertion of a validity check formula.	Ensure that funding and expenditure balances.
2	A6	Insertion of a validity check formula.	Ensure that net assets and total community wealth balances.
3	A7	Insertion of receipts from property rates and service charges line items. Insertion of formulae linking A7 to SA30 for the MTREF.	Simplification of data gathering for determining the collection rate from main services.
4	A10	Insertion of new footnote.	Improve reporting of services provided including informal settlements.



Municipal Budget Circular for the 2015/16 MTREF

This circular provides further guidance to municipalities and municipal entities for the preparation of their 2015/16 Budgets and Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). It must be read together with all previous MFMA Budget Circulars, and specifically MFMA Circular No. 74.

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1. Key focus areas for the 2015/16 budget process

1.1 The Medium Term Budget Review 2015

The 2015 Budget Review notes that the global economic outlook has weakened and the pattern of slow growth is likely to persist, with consequences for all developing economies. South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) forecast for 2015 has also been revised down. The National Treasury projects GDP growth of 2 per cent in 2015, rising to 3 per cent by 2017. Average growth over the forecast period is 0.4 percentage points lower than at the time of the 2014 *Medium Term Budget Policy Statement*. Inadequate electricity supply, however, will impose a serious constraint on output and exports over the short term.

The slowdown in economic growth since 2012 has highlighted structural constraints in the domestic economy. Achieving faster sustainable growth and large-scale job creation will require structural shifts in the economy, stronger supply-side value chains, higher exports, moderation in wage increases and, crucially, growing private-sector investment based on confidence in the long-term business environment.

The 2015 Budget allocates resources to core social and economic priorities while containing aggregate expenditure growth. Spending plans give effect to the priorities of the NDP and the MTSF. Initiatives under way include: large public-sector infrastructure investments in electricity and transport; expanded partnerships to encourage private investment; better cooperation between government, the private sector, trade unions and civil society; incentives to attract new entrants in the economy; special economic zones to boost exports; programmes to reshape the urban spatial landscape; and programmes to improve the quality of education and skills development.

Fiscal constraints mean that transfers to municipalities will grow more slowly in the period ahead than they have in the past. Accordingly, municipalities must renew their focus on core service delivery functions and reduce costs without adversely affecting basic services. Furthermore they must ensure that efficiency gains, eradication of non-priority spending (cost containment measures) and the reprioritisation of expenditure relating to core infrastructure continue to inform the planning framework.

The state of the economy has an adverse effect on the consumers. As a result municipalities' revenues and cash flows are expected to remain under pressure. Furthermore municipalities should carefully consider affordability of tariff increases, especially as it relates to domestic consumers while considering the level of services versus the associated cost.

2. Division of Revenue Bill 2015

2.1 Transfers to local government 2015

Over the 2015 MTEF period, R313.7 billion will be transferred directly to local government and a further R31.9 billion has been allocated to indirect grants. Direct transfers to local government in 2015/16 account for 9.1 per cent of national government's non-interest expenditure, and when indirect transfers are added, total spending on local government increases to 10 per cent of national non-interest expenditure.

The 2015 Budget Review and the Division of Revenue Bill provides for no reductions to the baseline of the local government equitable share in order to protect funding for free basic services. The baseline allocation for local government conditional grants, however, has been reduced in the 2015 Budget as part of the fiscal adjustment announced in the 2014 *Medium Term Budget Policy Statement*. The reductions in 2015/16 range between 0.9 per cent and 5.5 per cent of the allocation for each grant, with larger reductions on slow-spending and non-infrastructure grants. In order to maintain planned outputs and ease the impact of reductions, grant administrators and municipalities need to spend funds efficiently and effectively and alleviate any unnecessary (non-priority) spending.

The allocations for priority grants such as the *integrated national electrification programme (INEP) grant* and the *municipal water infrastructure (MWIG) grant* will grow significantly. Over the MTEF, the INEP grant grows at an average annual rate of 14.9 per cent and the MWIG at an average of 52.2 per cent, including both direct and indirect grant allocations. An addition of R2.4 billion has been made to the MWIG and the *regional bulk infrastructure grant* over the MTEF period to accelerate the provision of basic water supply to all households and improve the state of water services infrastructure nationwide.

A new grant has also been introduced to subsidise the costs of municipalities that will be merged before the 2016 local government elections as a result of demarcation changes. This grant is allocated R139 million over the MTEF specifically for municipalities that will be impacted by the changes in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. The effect of further changes to demarcations proposed by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and currently being considered by the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) will be considered as part of the 2016 budget process for any changes that are approved by the MDB. Municipalities should therefore not budget for the proposed changes in 2015/16.

The 2015 Budget document is available on the National Treasury website at:

<http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2015>

In addition, National Treasury will send out allocation letters informing each municipality of its equitable share, national conditional grants and provincial transfers (as reflected in the relevant provincial budget and gazette).

Municipalities must ensure that their tabled budgets reflect the equitable share and conditional grant allocations set out in the 2015 Division of Revenue Bill.

2.2 Changes in the 2015 Division of Revenue Bill

Review of local government infrastructure grants

The collaborative review of the local government infrastructure grant system led by the National Treasury is still underway. The first phase of the review, completed in 2014, identified two necessary reforms that will be made in 2015/16:

- The rules in the *municipal infrastructure grant* will be amended to allow funds to be used to refurbish and replace infrastructure, but only if municipalities demonstrate that assets have been maintained on a regular basis. Maintenance must be budgeted for as part of the normal business of municipalities.
- The number of conditional grants will be reduced to ease the burden of grant reporting. The two public transport grants will merge in 2015/16 into a single *public transport network grant*. The number of water and sanitation grants is also likely to be reduced from 2016/17.

Further changes to local government infrastructure grants will be announced in the 2015 MTBPS. In preparing for 2016/17 grant allocations, municipalities are advised to continue preparing business plans and project plans for the existing grants as there will be a phase-in period for any changes to the grant system.

The *local government financial management grant (FMG)* and the *municipal systems improvement grant (MSIG)* provides funds for the implementation of the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA).

Other changes to local government allocations are more technical and reflect the shift of funds between direct and indirect grants, and the impact of the national macro-organisation of the state that followed the 2014 national elections. For example, the sanitation function, including all sanitation-related grants, has shifted from the Department of Human Settlements to the Department of Water and Sanitation.

2.3 Shaping urban development to support growth in cities

South Africa's cities continue to reflect the spatial legacy of apartheid, which impedes economic growth. Cities must play a leading role in driving urban investment programmes, including a pro-active role in introducing new financing arrangements. Over the next three years, government will expand investment in the urban built environment, using resources more effectively to transform human settlements, and drawing in private investment to support more dynamic and inclusive economic growth. The 2015 Budget inaugurates a fundamental realignment in achieving these goals.

The National Treasury will introduce a new fiscal package to help large cities to mobilise the resources necessary to implement strategic investment projects. All participating metros are expected to make measurable commitments to good governance, and effective revenue and expenditure management. The new package includes:

- Modifying the infrastructure grant system to support greater alignment of public resources and to ensure that public investments, services, regulations and incentives are focussed in defined spatial areas (integration zones) to optimise overall access, connectivity and efficiency enabling spatial transformation and inclusive urban economic growth;
- Development of mixed-use and mixed-income precincts and catalytic projects to attract private financial and implementation partnerships. Grants will be consolidated, conditions streamlined, and allocations made more predictable and responsive to the needs of specific investment projects. Furthermore, performance-based allocations to reward cities that demonstrate progressive changes in their urban form, improve access to basic services, reduce barriers to social and economic opportunity, and improve mobility of urban residents will be strengthened;
- Focusing the Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant to support the identification, development and management of strategic nodes in dense urban townships and township clusters in order to serve as transit orientated precincts;
- Reforming the system of development charges to improve fairness and transparency, and reduce delays in infrastructure provision for private land developments;
- Expanding opportunities for private investment in municipal infrastructure through the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) increasing its origination of longer-term loans, packaging pooled finance instruments, where appropriate, and supporting the introduction of new lending instruments such as revenue bonds; and

- Reviewing the sustainability of existing own-revenue sources for metropolitan municipalities, particularly in light of their expanding responsibilities in public transport and human settlements.

Metropolitan municipalities should announce further details on their investment plans when they table their 2015/16 budget. Furthermore, cities need to improve their collection of own revenue as a greater share of capital investment needs to come from own generated revenue, in partnership with the private sector.

3. Headline inflation forecasts

Municipalities must take the following macro-economic forecasts into consideration when preparing their 2015/16 budgets and MTREF.

Fiscal year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Actual	Estimate			
Real GDP growth	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.0
CPI Inflation	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.9	5.6

Source: Budget Review 2015

Note: the fiscal year referred to is the national fiscal year (April to March) which is more closely aligned to the municipal fiscal year (July to June) than the calendar year inflation.

4. Revising rates, tariffs and other charges

4.1 Eskom bulk tariff increases

On the 29 January 2015, NERSA approved and published guidelines on municipal electricity price increase for the 2015/16 financial year. A guideline increase of **12.20 per cent** has been approved based on the following assumptions:

- Bulk purchases have increased by 14.24 per cent in line with Eskom's electricity tariff increase to municipalities;
- A consumer price index (CPI) of 6.3 per cent as indicated in the Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) 2014;
- Salary and wage increases; and
- Repairs and maintenance, capital charges and other costs have increased by the CPI.

It should be noted that the guideline is not an automatic increase in tariffs. Therefore all municipalities with distribution licenses are still required to apply to NERSA for the approval of their tariffs.

4.2 Electricity levy increase

During his budget speech on 25 February 2015, the Minister of Finance announced that the electricity levy will be increased by 2 cents per kWh. A special municipal circular will be issued in due course to guide municipalities on the implementation of the 2 cents per kWh electricity levy. In the interim municipalities are advised to use the guideline issued by NERSA to set their tariffs for the 2015/16 financial year.

5. Funding choices and management issues

5.1 Employee related costs

The *Salary and Wage Collective Agreement* for the period 01 July 2012 to 30 June 2015 has come to an end. The South African Local Government Association issued a press release on 03 March 2015 indicating that it tabled the following offer for salaries and wages increase:

- 2015/16 Financial Year – 4.4 per cent (inflation linked)
- 2016/17 and 2017/18 Financial Years – inflation related increase plus additional 0.25 per cent

As the negotiations are still underway, municipalities are advised to use the above proposed guidelines in preparing their 2015/16 budgets.

5.2 Remuneration of councillors

Municipalities are advised to budget for the actual costs approved in line with the gazette on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act: Determination of Upper Limits of Salaries, Allowances and Benefits of different members of municipal councils published by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. The gazette for 2015 will be released in due course. Municipalities are advised to refer to the circular issued on 23 January 2015 by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

5.3 Budgeting for contingency plans for prolonged power outages

Municipalities have indicated that they are in the process of implementing contingency plans to address Eskom power outages such as the procurement of generators and indicated the need for funding from national government. The government is collectively working with Eskom to mitigate the impact of power cuts. These efforts will improve the availability of electricity over the medium term, and plans are under way to ensure that South Africa can generate sufficient energy to power its economy over the long term. The government therefore consistently encourages a reduction in energy consumption and promotion of energy efficiency.

Consequently the response from government is to address the immediate challenge and it would therefore be premature for municipalities to invest in contingency infrastructure with the expectation of funding.

5.4 Service level standards

MFMA circular No. 72 indicated that all municipalities must formulate service level standards which must form part of the 2015/16 tabled MTREF budget documentation. The service level standards need to be tabled before the municipal council for formal adoption. A broad guideline was provided on the minimum service standards to be incorporated in the budget documentation. In addition to the guideline, a framework was developed as an outline to assist municipalities in finalising their service level standards. The outline can be accessed by clicking [HERE](#).

It is acknowledged that it is not possible to have the same service level standards across all municipalities. Therefore the outline must be used as a guideline and be amended accordingly to align to the municipality's specific circumstances. Municipalities should also refer to other guidelines issued by other institutions available on the link indicated above.

5.5 Non-payment of Eskom and water boards as creditors

Section 65(2)(e) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA, Act No. 56 of 2003) clearly states that "The accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for the management

of the expenditure of the municipality” and “that all money owing by the municipality be paid within 30 days of receiving the relevant invoice or statement, unless prescribed otherwise for certain categories of expenditure”.

It has become a common trend between certain municipalities that outstanding debt to Eskom and the water boards is not prioritised for payment. ***Municipalities are cautioned that if they do not immediately settle the current accounts of Eskom and the water boards, the March 2015 tranche of the Equitable Share will be withheld.*** In addition, the payment arrangements to address arrear amounts must be concluded by relevant municipalities, implemented and effected in the budget.

Furthermore, going forward municipalities will be closely monitored and those found to be averting payment to Eskom and the water boards will be deemed as contravening the MFMA and consequently section 216(2) of the Constitution will be imposed.

Municipalities are also reminded of the Municipal Regulations on Financial Misconduct Procedures and Criminal Proceedings, which the Minister of Finance promulgated on 31 May 2014. Failure by the Accounting Officer to comply with the requirements of section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA is an act of financial misconduct as defined in section 171 of the MFMA and municipalities is obliged to deal with such breach in terms of the regulations mentioned above.

5.6 VAT on Conditional Grants

Guideline was provided in MFMA Circular No. 58 that ALL conditional grant allocations in the Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) are VAT inclusive, i.e. national government has budgeted to pay the VAT inclusive price of the goods and services purchased by municipalities using conditional grant funding. Further guidelines were issued in MFMA Circular No. 59 on assessing VAT consequences of transactions involving the equitable share grant and conditional grants.

It is critical that municipalities distinguish between the following:

- *Transaction one – the transfer of funds from national or provincial government to a municipality.* The VAT on these transactions is zero-rated, and therefore the issue of paying and reclaiming VAT related to these transactions does not arise.
- *Transaction two – the expenditure of the grant funds by the municipality.* These transactions are subject to the normal VAT provisions. Depending on the nature of goods and services purchased the municipality may or may not be required to pay input VAT.

Municipalities are still advised to follow the guideline provided in the above-mentioned circulars as the position has not changed. Further reference should also be made to the **VAT 419 Guideline for Municipalities**.

6. mSCOA Training

6.1 Non-accredited training

The National Treasury will embark on non-accredited training for pilot municipalities during April and May 2015 as per the dates in the table below. Please note that this training is only for pilot municipalities, applicable vendors and provincial treasuries. The training will be on a nomination and invitational basis.

Province	Dates
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KwaZulu-Natal	14-15 April 2015
Limpopo	
Mpumalanga	
Free State	
Northern Cape	
Eastern Cape	21-22 April 2015
Western Cape	
Gauteng	5 – 6 May 2015
North West	

Non- accredited training will be provided to the metropolitan municipalities in 2 sessions on 05 and 06 May 2015. This training is intended to provide piloting stakeholders with a broader understanding of the mSCOA classification framework, typical transactional environment and linkage to reporting as part of the piloting output.

6.2 Accredited training

The National Treasury is in the process of developing the necessary unit standards for municipal SCOA (mSCOA). These unit standards will be accredited by LGSETA during the 2015 calendar year. National Treasury will develop unit standards aligned training material that will be accredited by LGSETA to be rolled out to all municipalities from the beginning of the 2016 calendar year.

National Treasury will also embark on a process of accreditation of service providers and more particularly facilitators and assessors to be able to roll out the unit standard aligned training from the beginning of the 2016 calendar year and guidelines in this regard will be issued towards the end of 2015.

6.3 mSCOA training provided by service providers

National Treasury is aware of the need to train all municipalities on mSCOA within a tight timeline to ensure that municipalities are in the position to be mSCOA compliant by 01 July 2017. On the same token National Treasury is aware of service providers engaging with municipalities that are offering mSCOA training. **Municipalities need to take note that currently there is no formal unit standard and no service provider can offer accredited training as it relates to the mSCOA. Consequently, municipalities are advised to refrain from entering into agreements with training service providers as it would constitute fruitless and wasteful expenditure.**

It is however acknowledged that there exists a need for broader mSCOA awareness and municipalities are advised to directly contact the National Treasury and respective Provincial Treasury to facilitate and consider these requests. Service providers that are approached to facilitate such awareness sessions should also directly liaise with the National Treasury. Municipalities are reminded to adhere to the supply chain management requirements at all times. In this regard municipalities are informed that there are limited specialists in this field at this point in time.

Please note that the current material available on the National Treasury's website (One day training – Demystify mSCOA) is available for use by all parties and no service provider is allowed to charge any fee for this material.

7. Conditional Grant Transfers to Municipalities

Section 214 of the Constitution provides for national government to transfer resources to municipalities in terms of the annual DoRA to assist them in exercising their powers and

performing their functions. These allocations are announced annually in the national budget. Transfers to municipalities from national government are supplemented with transfers from provincial government. Furthermore, transfers are also made between district municipalities and local municipalities.

The DoRA provides for funds to be allocated in different 'schedules'. Each of the schedules provide for grants of a particular type as follows:

Schedule 1		Equitable division of revenue raised nationally among the three spheres of government
Schedule 2		Determination of each province's equitable share of the provincial sphere's share of revenue raised nationally (as a direct charge against the National Revenue Fund)
Schedule 3		Determination of each municipality's equitable share of the local government sphere's share of revenue raised nationally
Schedule 4	Part A	Allocations to provinces to supplement the funding of programmes or functions funded from provincial budgets
	Part B	Allocations to municipalities to supplement the funding of programmes or functions funded from municipal budgets
Schedule 5	Part A	Specific purpose allocations to provinces
	Part B	Specific purpose allocations to municipalities
Schedule 6	Part A	Allocations-in-kind to provinces for designated special programmes
	Part B	Allocations-in-kind to municipalities for designated special programmes
Schedule 7	Part A	Allocations to provinces for immediate disaster response
	Part B	Allocations to municipalities for immediate disaster response

It is important that the transfers applicable to municipalities are made transparently, and properly captured in municipalities' budgets. In this regard, regulation 10 of the *Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations* provides guidance on when municipalities should reflect a transfer or donation in their budgets. Note that promises of funds that do not meet the requirements set out in regulation 10 must not be included in the municipality's budget.

Municipalities are advised not to provide for transfers from national or provincial departments that are not gazetted in terms of the 2015 Division of Revenue Act (once enacted) or the relevant provincial budget, or for which a properly approved agency agreement is not in place. Such ad hoc transfers are very often unauthorised expenditure at the national and provincial level, and are invariably related to fiscal dumping.

Also note that grants-in-kind (e.g. capital assets transferred by a district to a local municipality) need to be budgeted for as a 'transfer or grant' on Table A4 by the district municipality (and not on their Table A5 (Budgeted Capital Budget – since the expenditure does not get capitalised), and as a 'contributed asset' on Table A4 (Budgeted Financial Performance) by the local municipality, and from there directly on Table A6 (Budgeted Financial Position).

In support of regulation 10 of the *Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations*, the 2015 Division of Revenue Bill provides that –

1. In terms of section 16, National Treasury is required to publish in the *Government Gazette* the allocations and indicative allocations for all national grants to municipalities;
2. In terms of section 30, each provincial treasury is required to publish in the *Government Gazette* the allocations and indicative allocations per municipality for every allocation to be made by the province to municipalities from the province's own funds; and
3. In terms of section 29, each category C municipality must indicate in its budget all allocations from its equitable share and conditional allocations to be transferred to each category B municipality within the category C municipality's area of jurisdiction.

The Government Gazette reflecting the allocations and indicative allocations for all national grants to municipalities will be available within 14 days of the 2015 Division of Revenue Act being signed into law at the following address:

<http://www.treasury.gov.za/legislation/bills/2015/Default.aspx>

In addition, National Treasury publishes a payment schedule that sets out exactly when the equitable share and national conditional grant funds are to be transferred to municipalities.

This will be available at:

http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Media_Releases/Municipal%20Payment%20Schedule/Pages/default.aspx

7.1 Timing of municipal conditional grant transfers

In order to facilitate synchronisation of the national / provincial financial year (01 April to 31 March) with the municipal financial year (01 July to 30 June), the 2015 Division of Revenue Bill requires that all equitable share and Schedule 4 and 5 conditional allocations to municipalities must be transferred to municipalities within the period 01 July 2015 to 31 March 2016. Municipalities must not accept any equitable share or Schedule 4 and Schedule 5 transfers from national or provincial departments outside of these timeframes.

National and provincial departments are also advised to only transfer grant funds and to only make agency payments to municipalities within the period 01 July 2015 to 31 March 2016. This is to ensure the municipality is able to include such funds on its budget for 2015/16 and to ensure that reporting on the use of the funds is properly aligned across the national, provincial and municipal financial years.

7.2 Payment schedule for transfers

National Treasury has instituted an automated payment system for transfers to municipalities in order to ensure that appropriate safety checks are put in place.

Section 23 of the 2015 Division of Revenue Bill requires transfers to municipalities to be made as per the approved payment schedule published by National Treasury. Through this system, any transfers not in line with the payment schedule will be rejected. In addition, if the payment details of the municipality are not up-to-date the transfers will also be rejected.

7.3 Provincial allocations and payment schedules

Provincial Treasuries must publish in a gazette all provincial allocations envisaged to be transferred to municipalities and submit the gazette to National Treasury on a date not later than 14 days after the Division of Revenue Act has been enacted.

Provinces must also submit to the National Treasury the payment schedule against all provincial allocations to municipalities 14 days after the Act takes effect. The payment schedule must include the date of transfer, the amount and the name of the grant. The

Provincial Treasuries must notify the receiving officers of any deviations from the payment schedule. The payment schedules that provincial treasuries are required to submit to National Treasury in terms of section 30(5) of the 2015 Division of Revenue Bill will be published on National Treasury's website, along with the national payment schedule.

7.4 Relationship between Category C and Category B municipalities

The Division of Revenue Bill (DoRB) provides that the revenues raised nationally in respect of the 2015/16 financial year must be divided among the national, provincial and local spheres of government. Furthermore, section 29 of the DoRB states that category C municipality must, within 10 days after the Act takes effect, submit to the National Treasury and all category B municipalities within that municipality's area of jurisdiction, the budget, as tabled in accordance with section 16 of the MFMA, for the 2015/16 financial year.

Transfers are always made to the municipality (district or local) authorised to perform a function. In cases where basic services functions are assigned to district municipalities National Treasury publishes, for information purposes, the amounts that would have been allocated to each local municipality through the formulas for the local government equitable share and municipal infrastructure grant if local municipalities were assigned these basic services functions. These amounts are published in Appendix W1 and Appendix W2 to the 2015 Division of Revenue Bill (see pages 271-284 of the Bill).

The budget of a category C municipality must indicate all allocations from its equitable share and conditional allocations to be transferred to each category B municipality within the category C municipality's area of jurisdiction and disclose the criteria for allocating funds between the category B municipalities. The following practical arrangement will apply:

- Step 1: District Municipality (category C municipality) must when tabling their budgets indicate which municipalities within their area of jurisdiction will receive allocations from the municipality;
- Step 2: After the DoRA takes effect the District Municipality must within 10 days submit the tabled budget that contains allocations to be made to category B municipalities;
- Step 3: The District Municipality must share with the municipalities within its jurisdiction how much is allocated to them, what criteria was used to make allocations and agree with the affected municipalities on how the monies are going to be disbursed. The disbursement schedule (payment schedule) must be sent to National Treasury and respective Provincial Treasury before the beginning of the municipal financial year;
- Step 4: The District Municipality, having the authority to provide municipal services, must before implementing any capital project consult with the category B municipality affected and agree in writing through a Service Level Agreement (SLA) who will be responsible for operational costs and collection of rates; and
- Step 5: District Municipality must make transfers to their local municipalities according to the agreed upon payment schedule.

National Treasury may withhold or stop any funding allocated to a category C municipality and reallocate it to a category B municipality if the category C municipality fails to:

- i) make allocations to their respective municipalities within their jurisdiction;
- ii) reach an agreement with the category B municipality; and
- iii) submit the payment schedule to National Treasury and respective Provincial Treasury.

7.5 Responsibilities of transferring and receiving authorities

The legal obligations placed on transferring and receiving officers in terms of the 2015 DoRB are very similar to previous requirements. National Treasury intends ensuring strict compliance in order to improve spending levels, and the quality of information relating to the management of conditional grants.

Municipalities are again reminded that compliance with the annual DoRA is the responsibility of the municipal manager as the "receiving officer". The municipal manager is responsible for, among other things, the tabling of monthly reports in council on whether or not the municipality is complying with the DoRA. He/she is also responsible for reporting on any delays in the transfer or the withholding of funds. Failure on the part of a municipal manager to comply with the Act in this regard will have financial implications for the municipality as it will lead to the municipality losing revenue when funds are stopped and/or reallocated.

Where the municipality is unable to comply, or requires an extension, the municipal manager must apply to the National Treasury and provide comprehensive motivation for the non-compliance.

7.6 Criteria for the rollover of conditional grant funds

Section 22 of the 2014 Division of Revenue Act requires that any conditional grants which are not spent at the end of the municipal financial year must revert to the National Revenue Fund, unless the receiving officer proves to the satisfaction of National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects, in which case the funds may be rolled over.

When applying to retain unspent conditional allocations committed to identifiable projects or requesting a rollover in terms of section 22(2) of the Division of Revenue Act, municipalities must supply National Treasury with the following information –

1. A formal letter addressed to the National Treasury requesting the rollover of unspent conditional grants in terms of section 22(2) of the 2014 of DoRA. The letter must be signed by the accounting officer;
2. List of all the projects that are linked to the unspent conditional grants and indicate how much was allocated and spent per project;
3. Evidence that work on each of the projects has commenced, namely either of the following:
 - a. Proof that the project tender was published and the period for tender submissions closed before 31 March; or
 - b. Proof that a contractor or service provider was appointed for delivery of the project before 30 June.
4. A progress report (also in percentages) on the state of implementation of each of the projects;
5. The amount of funds committed to each project, and the conditional allocation from which the funds come;
6. Reasons why the grants were not fully spent in the year that it was originally allocated as per the DoRA;
7. Municipalities must not include previous year's unspent conditional grants as a rollover request. Rollover of rollovers will not be considered;
8. An indication of the time-period within which the funds are to be spent; and
9. Proof that the Chief Financial Officer and Municipal Manager are permanently appointed.
No rollover requests will be considered for municipalities with vacant or acting chief financial officers and Municipal Managers for a period exceeding 4 months.

If any of the above information is not provided or the application is received by National Treasury after 31 August 2015, the application will be declined.

In addition, National Treasury will also take into account the following information when assessing rollover applications, and reserves the right to decline an application if there is non-performance by the municipality in any of these areas:

1. Compliance with the in-year reporting requirements in sections 71 and 72 of the MFMA and section 12 of the 2014 DoRA, including the municipal manager and chief financial officer signing-off on the information sent to National Treasury;
2. Submission of the pre-audit Annual Financial Statements information to National Treasury by 31 August 2015;
3. Accurate disclosure of grant performance in the 2014/15 pre-audit Annual Financial Statements;
4. Under no circumstance would the National Treasury approve the entire allocation of the municipality i.e. The municipality must spend a minimum of 50 per cent of the allocation per programme;
5. Cash available in the bank as at 30 June 2015 and in line with the cash flow statements to finance the roll-over request;
6. No approval will be granted for municipalities requesting roll over of the same grant for the 3rd consecutive time; and
7. Incorporation of the Appropriation Statement (discussed in point 6.7 below) as part of the pre-audit Annual Financial Statements.

When approving any rollover requests, National Treasury will use the latest conditional grant expenditure information available at the time, which in this instance is likely to be the disclosure of grant performance in the 2014/15 pre-audit Annual Financial Statements which must be concluded by 31 August 2015.

Similar to the above mentioned rollover process and in accordance with section 22(3)(b) of Division of Revenue Act, provincial treasuries are encouraged to institute measures and criteria for the rollover of conditional grant funds that municipalities receive from provincial departments. Refer to MFMA Budget Circular No.51 for more information.

7.7 Unspent conditional grant funds for 2014/15

The process to ensure the return of unspent conditional grants for the 2014/15 financial year will be managed in accordance with section 22 of the DoRA. In addition to the previous MFMA circulars, the following practical arrangements will apply –

- Step 1: Municipalities must submit their June 2015 conditional grant expenditure reports according to section 71 of the MFMA reflecting all accrued expenditure on conditional grants and further ensure that expenditures reported to both National Treasury and national transferring officers are the same.
- Step 2: When preparing their annual financial statements a municipality must determine what portion of each national conditional allocation it received remained unspent as at 30 June 2015. These amounts **MUST** exclude all interest earned on conditional grants, retention and all VAT related to conditional grant spending that has been *reclaimed from SARS*, which must be disclosed separately.
- Step 3: If the receiving officer wants to motivate in terms of section 22(2) of the DoRA 2014 that the funds are committed to identifiable projects or wants to propose an alternative payment method or schedule, the required information must be submitted to National Treasury by 31 August 2015. **National Treasury will not consider any rollover requests that are incomplete (see item 7.6 below) or that are received after this deadline.**

- Step 4: National Treasury will confirm in writing whether or not the municipality may retain any of the unspent funds as a rollover based on the evidence that the funds are committed to identifiable projects by **02 October 2015** or whether it has agreed to any alternative payment arrangement or schedules.
- Step 5: A municipality must return the remaining unspent conditional grant funds that are not subject to a specific repayment agreement with National Treasury to the National Revenue Fund by **23 October 2015**. Failure to return these unspent funds by this date will constitute financial misconduct in terms of section 34 of the DoRA.
- Step 6: Any unspent conditional grant funds that should have, but has not been repaid to the National Revenue Fund by 23 October 2015 will be offset against the municipality's November 2015 equitable share allocation unless the municipality has agreed to an alternative payment arrangement or schedule.

All the calculations of the amounts to be surrendered to the National Revenue Fund will be audited by the Auditor-General.

7.8 Appropriation statement (Reconciliation: Budget and in-year performance)

In terms of GRAP 24 (Presentation of budget information in AFS) municipalities are required to present their original and adjusted budgets against the actual outcome in the annual financial statements; this is considered an appropriation statement. This statement is subject to auditing and accordingly supporting documentation would be required to substantiate the compilation of this statement. All municipalities were required to compile an appropriation statement with the 2012/13 AFS.

Many municipalities neglected to compile the appropriation as part of their 2012/13 AFS. National Treasury considers this non-compliance in a serious light and going forward the incorporation of an appropriation statement in the AFS will form part of the ***evaluation criteria in considering and approving conditional grant rollovers. In the absence of an appropriation statement National Treasury will not consider conditional grant roll over applications.***

7.9 Reporting and accounting for municipal approved conditional grant roll-overs

All reporting on rollover approvals must be reported to respective treasuries, national transferring officers and provincial departments responsible for monitoring the conditional grants.

A municipality must report separately on the spending of approved conditional grant roll overs. National Treasury will provide a separate reporting template to facilitate this. This template must be submitted together with the normal in-year template for reporting conditional grant spending for the year. The template is customised per municipality and must be requested by e-mail: lqdataqueries@treasury.gov.za.

8. The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations

National Treasury has released Version 2.7 of Schedule A1 (the Excel Formats). This version incorporates minor changes (see Annexure A). Therefore ALL municipalities MUST use this version for the preparation of their 2015/16 Budget and MTREF.

Download Version 2.7 of Schedule A1 by clicking [HERE](#)

The Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations are designed to achieve a range of objectives, including improving the local government sphere's ability to deliver services by

facilitating improved financial sustainability and better medium term planning. The regulations, formats and associated guides etc. are available on National Treasury's website at:

<http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/RegulationsandGazettes/Pages/default.aspx>

Municipalities are required to submit their budget related electronic returns to lgdatabase@treasury.gov.za for both the draft budget and the final adopted budget. This will assist the National and Provincial Treasuries with the benchmark process.

8.1 Assistance with the compilation of budgets

If you require advice with the compilation of your budgets, the budget documents or Schedule A1 please direct your enquiries as follows:

	Responsible NT officials	Tel. No.	Email
Eastern Cape	Templeton Phogole	012-315 5044	Templeton.Phogole@treasury.gov.za
	Matjatji Mashoeshoe	012-315 6567	Matjatji.Mashoeshoe@treasury.gov.za
Free State	Vincent Malepa	012-315 5539	Vincent.Malepa@treasury.gov.za
	Katlego Mabiletsa	012-395 6742	Katlego.Mabiletsa@treasury.gov.za
Gauteng	Kgomotso Baloyi	012-315 5866	Kgomotso.Baloyi@treasury.gov.za
	Nomxolisi Mawulana	012-315 5460	Nomxolisi.Mawulana@treasury.gov.za
KwaZulu-Natal	Bernard Mokgabodi	012-315 5936	Bernard.Mokgabodi@treasury.gov.za
	Johan Botha	012-315 5171	Johan.Botha@treasury.gov.za
	Walter Munyai	012-395 6793	Walter.Munyai@treasury.gov.za
Limpopo	Una Rautenbach	012-315 5700	Una.Rautenbach@treasury.gov.za
	Sifiso Mabaso	012-315 5952	Sifiso.Mabaso@treasury.gov.za
Mpumalanga	Jordan Maja	012-315 5663	Jordan.Maja@treasury.gov.za
	Anthony Moseki	012-315 5174	Anthony.Moseki@treasury.gov.za
Northern Cape	Willem Voigt	012-315 5830	Willem.Voigt@treasury.gov.za
	Mandla Gilimani	012-315 5807	Mandla.Gilimani@treasury.gov.za
North West	Sadesh Ramjathan	012-315 5101	Sadesh.Ramjathan@treasury.gov.za
	Makgabo Mabotja	012-315 5156	Makgabo.Mabotja@treasury.gov.za
Western Cape	Vuyo Mbunge	012-315 5661	Vuyo.Mbunge@treasury.gov.za
	Kevin Bell	012-315 5725	Kevin.Bell@treasury.gov.za
	Mlungisi Mthembu	012-395 6554	Mlungisi.Mthembu@treasury.gov.za
Technical issues with Excel formats	Elsabe Rossouw	012-315 5534	lgdataqueries@treasury.gov.za

National Treasury, working with the provincial treasuries, will carry out a compliance check and where municipalities have not provided complete information, the budgets will be referred back to the Mayor and municipal manager. Municipal managers are reminded that the annual budget must be accompanied by a 'quality certificate' in accordance with the format set out in item 31 of Schedule A in the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations. The National Treasury would like to emphasise that where municipalities have not adhered to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, **those municipalities will be required to go back to the municipal council and table a complete budget document aligned to the requirement of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations.**

Municipalities with municipal entities are once again reminded that they need to produce consolidated budgets and in-year reports for both the parent entity and entity in that they need to produce:

- An annual budget, adjustment budget and monthly financial statements for the parent municipality in the relevant formats; and
- A consolidated annual budget, adjustments budget and monthly financial statements for the parent municipality and all its municipal entities in the relevant formats.

In addition, the A Schedule that the municipality submits to National Treasury must be the consolidated budget for the municipality (plus entities) and not the budget of the parent municipality.

8.2 Benchmarking process

National Treasury and provincial treasuries will be conducting benchmark budget hearings on the municipalities' tabled budgets during April and early May 2015 to assess whether the budgets are realistic, sustainable and relevant, and the extent to which they are funded in accordance with the requirements of the MFMA. In this regard, National Treasury will communicate further with the non-delegated municipalities, while the provincial treasuries will communicate with their respective delegated municipalities.

Municipalities are required to table the reports and recommendations provided by the respective treasury in Council and submit a copy of the council resolution in this regard to National Treasury and the respective Provincial Treasury.

8.3 The difference between the collection rate on table SA8 and SA10

The collection rate (cash receipts % of ratepayer & other revenue) on table SA10 - Funding measurement, is a cash collection rate calculated on operating revenue at the rate at which funds are 'collected'. This measure is intended to analyse an underlying conservative assumed collection rate; i.e. how much cash is expected to be collected from property rates, service charges and other revenue (excluding grants and interest earned).

The collection rate (cash receipts % of ratepayer & service charges) on table SA8 – Performance indicators and benchmarks row 18 refers to a "Current Consumer Debtors Collection Rate" – this measure is intended to analyse the actual consumer collection rate from property rates and service charges only, excluding other revenue.

9. Budget process and submissions for the 2015/16 MTREF

Over the past number of years there have been significant improvements in municipal budget processes. Municipalities are encouraged to continue their efforts to improve their budget processes based on the guidance provided in previous and current MFMA Circulars.

Once more, municipalities are reminded that the IDP review process and the budget process should be combined into a single process. Municipalities are reminded to prepare for the budget verification process that will be undertaken on the adopted budgets.

9.1 Tabling of the MFMA budget circular in municipal council

Municipalities are advised to table the annual municipal budget Circulars in council together with the budget documents.

9.2 Submitting budget documentation and schedules for 2015/16 MTREF

To facilitate oversight of compliance with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, accounting officers are reminded that:

- Section 22(b)(i) of the MFMA requires that **immediately** after an annual budget is tabled in a municipal council it must be submitted to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury in both printed and electronic formats. If the annual budget is tabled to council on 31 March 2015, the final date of submission of the electronic budget documents and corresponding electronic returns is **Wednesday, 01 April 2015**. The deadline for submission of hard copies including council resolution is **Friday, 10 April 2015**.
- Section 24(3) of the MFMA, read together with regulation 20(1), requires that the approved annual budget must be submitted **within ten working days** after the council has approved the annual budget. If the council only approves the annual budget on 30 June 2015, the final date for such a submission is Tuesday, **14 July 2015**, otherwise an earlier date applies.

The municipal manager must submit:

- the budget documentation as set out in Schedule A of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, including the main Tables (A1 - A10) and all the supporting tables (SA1 – SA37) in both printed and electronic format;
- the draft service delivery and budget implementation plan in both printed and electronic format;
- the draft integrated development plan;
- in the case of approved budgets, the council resolution;
- Signed Quality Certificate as prescribed in the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations; and
- Signed budget locking certificate as found on the website.

Municipalities are required to send electronic versions of documents and the A1 schedule to lgdocuments@treasury.gov.za.

If the budget documents are too large to be sent via email (exceeds 4MB) please submit to lgbigfiles@gmail.com ; any problems experienced in this regard can be addressed with Elsabe Rossouw (email: Elsabe.Rossouw@treasury.gov.za).

Municipalities are required to send printed submissions of their budget documents and council resolution to:

For couriered documents

Ms Linda Kruger
National Treasury
40 Church Square
Pretoria, 0002

For posted documents

Ms Linda Kruger
National Treasury
Private Bag X115
Pretoria, 0001

In addition to the above mentioned budget documentation, metropolitan municipalities must submit the Built Environment Performance Plan (BEPP) approved by council on 31 May 2015 to Yasmin.coovadia@treasury.gov.za.

9.3 Budget reform returns to the Local Government Database for publication

For publication purposes, municipalities are still required to use the Budget Reform Returns to upload budget and monthly expenditure to the National Treasury Local Government Database. All returns are to be sent to lgdatabase@treasury.gov.za.

Returns for the 2015/16 budget must be submitted to the Local Government Database by the latest **24 July 2015**.

The aligned electronic returns may be downloaded from National Treasury's website at the following link: http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Return_Forms/Pages/default.aspx.

9.4 Publication of budgets on municipal websites

In terms of section 75 of the MFMA all municipalities are required to publish their tabled budgets, adopted budgets, annual reports (containing audited annual financial statements) and other relevant information on the municipality's website. This will aid in promoting public accountability and good governance.

All relevant documents mentioned in this circular are available on the National Treasury website, <http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Pages/Default.aspx>. Municipalities are encouraged to visit it regularly as documents are regularly added / updated on the website.

Contact



national treasury

Department
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Post Private Bag X115, Pretoria 0001
Phone 012 315 5009
Fax 012 395 6553
Website <http://www.treasury.gov.za/default.aspx>

JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
09 March 2015

Annexure A – Changes to Schedule A1 – the ‘Excel formats’

As noted above, National Treasury has released Version 2.7 of Schedule A1 (the Excel Formats). It incorporates the following changes:

No.	Sheet	Amendment	Reason
1	A5	Insertion of a validity check formula.	Ensure that funding and expenditure balances.
2	A6	Insertion of a validity check formula.	Ensure that net assets and total community wealth balances.
3	A7	Insertion of receipts from property rates and service charges line items. Insertion of formulae linking A7 to SA30 for the MTREF.	Simplification of data gathering for determining the collection rate from main services.
4	A10	Insertion of new footnote.	Improve reporting of services provided including informal settlements.

Annexure B – Previous MFMA Circulars

Budget management issues dealt with in previous MFMA Circulars

Municipalities are reminded to refer to MFMA Circulars 48, 51, 54, 55, 66, 67 and 70 with regards to the following issues:

1. Mayor's discretionary funds and similar discretionary budget allocation – National Treasury regards allocations that are not designated for a specific purpose to be bad practice and discourage them (refer to MFMA Circular 51).
2. Unallocated ward allocations – National Treasury does not regard this to be a good practice, because it means that the tabled budget does not reflect which ward projects are planned for purposes of public consultation and council approval (refer to MFMA Circular 51).
3. New office buildings – Municipalities are required to send detailed information to National Treasury if they are contemplating building new main office buildings (refer to MFMA Circular 51).
4. Virement policies of municipalities – Municipalities are reminded of the principles that must be incorporated into municipal virements policies (refer to MFMA Circular 51).
5. Providing clean water and managing waste water – Municipalities were reminded to include a section on 'Drinking water quality and waste water management' in their budget document (refer to MFMA Circular 54).
6. Renewal and repairs and maintenance of existing assets – Allocations to repairs and maintenance, and the renewal of existing infrastructure must be prioritised. Municipalities must provide detailed motivations in their budget documentation if allocations do not meet the required benchmarks set out in MFMA Circular 55 and 66.
7. Credit cards and debit cards linked to municipal bank accounts are not permitted – On 02 August 2011 National Treasury issued a directive to all banks informing them that as from 01 September 2011 they are not allowed to issue credit cards or debit cards linked to municipal bank accounts (refer to MFMA Circular 55).
8. Water and sanitation tariffs must be cost reflective - refer to MFMA Circular 66.
9. Solid waste tariffs – refer to MFMA Circular 70.
10. Variances between 4th Quarter section 71 results and annual financial statements – refer to Circular 67.
11. Additional In-Year reporting requirements – refer to MFMA Circular 67.
12. Appropriation statement (reconciliation: budget and in-year performance)- reference is made to circular 67. It came to the attention of National Treasury that a number of municipalities did not include the appropriation statement as part of their 2012/13 or 2013/14 annual financial statement. In terms of the Standards of GRAP 24 on the Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements, municipalities are required to present their original and adjusted budgets against actual outcome in the annual financial statements. This is considered an appropriation statement and the comparison between the budget and actual performance should be a mirror image of each other as it relates to the classification and grouping of revenue and expenditure as has been the case in a national and provincial context. This statement is subject to auditing and accordingly supporting documentation would be required to substantiate the compilation of this statement.
13. Eliminating non-priority spending – The 2013 MTBPS emphasised the need for government to step-up its efforts to combat waste, inefficiency and corruption (refer to MFMA circular 70).
14. Council oversight over the budget process – refer to MFMA Circular 70.

Conditional grant issues dealt with in previous MFMA Circulars

Municipalities are reminded to refer to MFMA Circulars 48, 51, 54, 55 and 67 with regards to the following issues:

1. Accounting treatment of conditional grants: Municipalities are reminded that in accordance with accrual accounting principles, conditional grants should only be treated as 'transfers recognized' revenue when the grant revenue has been 'earned' by incurring expenditure in accordance with the conditions of the grant.
2. VAT on conditional grants: SARS has issued a specific guide to assist municipalities meeting their VAT obligations – **VAT 419 Guide for Municipalities**. To assist municipalities accessing this guide it has been placed on the National Treasury website at: <http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Guidelines/Pages/default.aspx>
3. Interest received and reclaimed VAT in respect of conditional grants: Municipalities are reminded that in MFMA Circular 48, National Treasury determined that:
 - Interest received on conditional grant funds must be treated as 'own revenue' and its use by the municipality is not subject to any special conditions; and
 - 'Reclaimed VAT' in respect of conditional grant expenditures must be treated as 'own revenue' and its use by the municipality is not subject to any special conditions.
4. Appropriation of conditional grants that are rolled over – As soon as a municipality receives written approval from National Treasury that its unspent conditional grants have been rolled-over it may proceed to spend such funds (refer to MFMA Circular 51 for other arrangements in this regard).
5. Pledging of conditional grant transfers – the 2015 Division of Revenue Bill contained a provision that allows municipalities to pledge their conditional grants. The end date for the pledges is extended to 2017/18. The process of application as set out in MFMA Circular 51 remains unchanged.
6. Separate reporting for conditional grant roll-overs – National Treasury has put in place a separate template for municipalities to report on the spending of conditional grant roll-overs. Municipalities are reminded that conditional grant funds can only be rolled-over once, so if they remain unspent in the year in which they were rolled-over they MUST revert to the National Revenue Fund.
7. Payment schedule – National Treasury has instituted an automated payment system of transfers to municipalities in order to ensure appropriate safety checks are put in place. Only the primary banking details verified by National Treasury will be used for effecting transfers.
8. Conditional grant transfers/payments, the responsibilities of transferring and receiving authorities and the criteria for the rollover of conditional grants – It is important that the transfers made to municipalities' are transparent, and properly captured in the municipalities' budgets. MFMA Circular no: 67 in this regard refers. The criterion for the rollover of conditional grants is stipulated in MFMA Circular no: 51.

MBRR issues dealt with in previous MFMA Circulars

Municipalities are reminded to refer to MFMA Circulars 48, 51, 54, 55 with regards to the following issues:

1. Budgeting for revenue and 'revenue foregone' – The 'realistically anticipated revenues to be collected' that must be reflected on the Budgeted Statement of Financial Performance (Tables A2, A3 and A4) must exclude 'revenue foregone'. The definition

- of 'revenue foregone' and how it is distinguished from 'transfers and grants' is explained in MFMA Circular 51.
2. Preparing and amending budget related policies – Information on all budget related policies and any amendments to such policies must be included in the municipality's annual budget document (refer to MFMA Circular 54).
 3. 2013/14 MTREF Funding Compliance Assessment – All municipalities were required to perform the funding compliance assessment outlined in *MFMA Funding Compliance Guideline* and to include the relevant information outlined in MFMA Circular 55 in their 2015/16 budgets (refer to MFMA Circular 55).



Municipal Budget Circular for the 2015/16 MTREF

This circular provides further guidance to municipalities and municipal entities for the preparation of their 2015/16 Budgets and Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) relating to the likelihood of further increases to the bulk price of electricity.

CONTENTS

- 1. BUDGETING FOR BULK ELECTRICITY PRICE INCREASES.....2**

1. Budgeting for bulk electricity price increases

In terms of section 42(4) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the executive authority for an organ of state responsible for the provision of water, electricity or other bulk services to a municipality is required to table the amendments to its pricing structure in Parliament by 15 March annually for any increases to take effect from 1 July of that year. In the case of bulk electricity provided by Eskom the Minister of Public Enterprises is responsible for tabling these increases. Section 42(5) provides that the Minister of Finance may grant approval that the executive authority tables amendments to the pricing structure in Parliament after 15 March that can still take effect from 1 July of that year.

The Minister of Finance received requests in terms of section 42(5) of the MFMA to extend the deadline to provide adequate time for the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) to review Eskom's applications with regard to the selective re-opener for MYPD3 and liquidation of its equity returns. The Minister of Finance approved that this deadline be extended to 15 May 2015 so as to ensure that municipalities are still able to table their budgets in the respective municipal councils by 31 May 2015 as per the requirements of the MFMA.

Should NERSA approve a further increase to Eskom's pricing structure, the implication will be that the municipal electricity guidelines already published by NERSA will have to be adjusted to account for the increase in Eskom's amended pricing structure. It is expected that any further increase to Eskom's bulk price that are approved by NERSA will be added to the 12.20 per cent bulk tariff increase for 2015/16 already approved. Municipalities will be advised of NERSA's determination in this regard as soon as available.

Consideration is also being given as to whether the 2 cent per kilowatt hour increase in the electricity levy that was announced by the Minister of Finance in his 2015 Budget Speech will also be implemented from 1 July 2015. An announcement in this regard will be made shortly and municipalities should be prepared to also take this into account in the costing of their bulk electricity purchases.

If any further increase to the bulk electricity tariff for 2015/16 is approved by NERSA, municipalities should make corresponding adjustments to their municipal electricity tariff structures as part of their budgets for the 2015/16 MTREF. **The budgets tabled in municipal councils by 31 May 2015 (as required by the MFMA) must fully account for the final bulk price increases approved by NERSA and be incorporated into electricity tariff structures.** Provision for free basic electricity to poor households should be protected in the municipal budget as part of electricity tariff structuring.

National Treasury acknowledges the difficulties that these late changes to the bulk price of electricity will create for municipalities as they finalise their budgets. Consideration of such late changes is part of the extraordinary measures government is taking to stabilise the future supply of electricity in South Africa. As such, while these measures may cause difficulties in the short-term they are in all of our long-term interest.

For any further advice or guidance on compiling your budget, please contact the budget analyst in your provincial treasury or National Treasury responsible for assisting your municipality.

Contact



national treasury

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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JH Hattingh
Chief Director: Local Government Budget Analysis
17 April 2015



Uniform Financial Ratios and Norms

The purpose of this Circular is to provide a set of uniform key financial ratios and norms suitable and applicable to municipalities and municipal entities. Section 216 (1)(c) of the Constitution and section 2 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) enable National Treasury to introduce uniform treasury norms and standards to ensure sound and sustainable management of fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities.

A number of institutions currently use a variety of financial ratios and norms to assess and compare the financial health and performance of municipalities. Municipalities also use different financial ratios and norms to assess their own performance and set benchmarks for improvement to be measured over time. Results of our research show that there are in excess of two hundred different sets of financial ratios, with different derivatives used to assess municipality's financial status. This results in conflicting interpretation, inconsistent application and misunderstanding of the financial status of a municipality, often with incorrect diagnosis of the challenges and therefore inappropriate responses.

This Circular aims to bring consistency in interpretation and application of certain financial information using standardised financial ratios. It is important that any one of these ratios should not be read in isolation of one another, as this could lead to distortions in interpretation. Ideally, a number of interrelated ratios should be analysed together in order to get a broader picture of a municipality's or municipal entity's financial performance. When used in a combined manner analysis of different ratios will provide policy makers and the public with a very good sense of the financial status of the municipality and its entity. This Circular will also assist in municipalities being able to identify areas of financial management that need constant monitoring and improvement.

The Circular addresses different categories of ratios norms, interpretation and covers various aspects of a municipality's finances, such as financial position, financial performance and budget implementation, so that these can be used as part of in-year and end of year analysis. This will also aid in long-term financial planning and can be used to track progress over a number of years. Each ratio is explained to remove ambiguity and misinterpretation. The source of such information is also explained in the annexures to this Circular. Norms or standards have been assigned to each financial ratio, which are explained later in this Circular.

Categorisation Financial Ratios, Formulas, Norms and Interpretation

Categorisation

In order to perform a holistic financial analysis of a municipality or municipal entity all financial aspects of the institution should be considered. Ratios are divided into various

categories to address the different financial aspects and operations of a municipality or municipal entity.

- 1) **Financial Position**
- 2) **Financial Performance**
- 3) **Budget Implementation**

Financial Ratios, Formulas, Norms and Interpretation

The ratios presented in this Circular are categorised in accordance with the previous section, and are presented in further detail to include the following:

- Purpose/ description of the Financial Ratio;
- Formula to be Used;
- Norms per Ratio; and
- Interpretation of Ratio Analysis Results.

Tables that provide a summary of the financial ratios, formulas, data source and norms are presented in Annexure 1.

1. FINANCIAL POSITION

A. Asset Management

1. Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure

Purpose/Description of the Ratio

This Ratio is used to assess the level of Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure, which indicates the prioritisation of expenditure towards current operations *versus* future capacity in terms of Municipal Services.

Formula

Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating Expenditure + Capital Expenditure) × 100

Norm

The norm range between **10% and 20%**

Interpretation of Results

When assessing the level of Investment in Assets, a ratio less than 10% reflects lower spending by the municipality in infrastructure and holds potential risks to service delivery. A ratio of more than 20% reflects higher spending on infrastructure and acceleration in service delivery, but could also hold financial sustainability risks if the infrastructure do not include both economic (revenue generating) and social type infrastructure.

The environment of the municipality should be considered when assessing the level of Investment in Assets. A municipality that has already invested in assets to address service delivery backlogs, would be required to maintain and improve such service levels, and therefore the percentage of spending allocated to new assets may not be significant higher.

On the other hand a municipality where the infrastructure and level of services provided is low and the associated expenditure is also low, the percentage of investment in new assets to total expenditure would be significantly higher.

The results from this ratio should be read together with the results from the analysis of the funding mix for capital expenditure.

It is critical that capital expenditure is largely directed toward service delivery infrastructure and not administrative assets.

2. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property and Intangible Assets (Carrying Value)

Purpose/ Description of the Ratio

Asset impairment refers to the loss in future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation.

This implies that the utilisation of assets did not deliver the value or service levels envisaged when approval was originally obtained for procuring the assets. When the approval is obtained to invest in Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets by the Municipality or Municipal Entity, the value should be realised through utilisation and reflected as Depreciation and not through unexpected losses due the Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets. Impairment is therefore unexpected and only detected when the assessment for Impairment is performed as per the requirements of the applicable GRAP standards. It is therefore not planned for or expected and will not be budgeted.

Formula

Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets Impairment/ (Total Property, Plant and Equipment + Investment Property + Intangible Assets) x 100

Norm

The norm is 0%

Interpretation of Results

The purpose of the Ratio is to indicate the percentage of Impairments compared to the Carrying Value of the Assets; a ratio above 0% reflects a risk in service delivery and therefore corrective measures should be implemented.

3. Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plants and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value)**Purpose/ Use of the Ratio**

The Ratio measures the level of repairs and maintenance to ensure adequate maintenance to prevent breakdowns and interruptions to service delivery. Repairs and maintenance of municipal assets is required to ensure the continued provision of services.

Formula

Total Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure / Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property (Carrying Value) x 100

Norm

The norm is 8%

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below the norm is a reflection that insufficient monies are being spent on repairs and maintenance to the extent that it could increase impairment of useful assets.

An increasing expenditure trend may be indicative of high asset-usage levels, which can prematurely require advanced levels of Repairs and Maintenance or a need for Asset Renewal / Replacements. Also, should an increasing expenditure trend suddenly drop to lower levels without an increase in the fixed asset value, this may be indicative of challenges in spending patterns. This may also indicate that the Municipality is experiencing cash flow problems and therefore unable to spend at

appropriate levels on its repairs to existing assets or purchase of new assets thus impacting negatively on service delivery.

B. Debtors Management

1. Collection Rate

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio indicates the collection rate; *i.e.* level of payments. It measures increases or decreases in Debtors relative to annual billed revenue. In addition, in order to determine the real collection rate bad debts written-off is taken into consideration.

Formula

Gross Debtors Opening Balance + Billed Revenue – Gross Debtors Closing Balance - Bad Debts Written Off) / Billed Revenue x 100

Norm

The norm is **95%**

Interpretation of Results

Assessing the Collection Ratio will provide an indication of the performance against a number of areas, for example:

- Quality of Credit Control - ensuring that what is billed is collected; and
- Quality of Revenue Management - the ability to set affordable tariffs and bill correctly.

If the ratio is below the norm this is an indication that revenue collection of the municipality requires urgent attention and corrective measures should be implemented. A municipality with outstanding debtors should aim at achieving a collection rate of more than 100%. The results from this ratio should be viewed along with results from the age analysis and net debtor's day's ratio.

2. Bad Debts Written-off as % of the Bad Debt Provision

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio compares the value of Bad Debts Written-off on Consumer Debtors to Bad Debts Provided for Consumer Debtors to ensure that the Provision for Bad Debts is sufficient.

Formula

Bad Debts Written-off (Period under review)/ Provision for Bad Debt (Period under review x 100

Norm

The norm is **100%**

Interpretation of Results

Municipality should only write-off Bad Debts already provided for and, if the results are less than 100%, it should be ideally due to the recoverability of debtors. When 100% is exceeded, it indicates that the Municipality had not previously identified the Debtor/s as having the potential for defaults, which could indicate weakness in calculation of the Provision for Bad Debt, the methodology used and/or poor credit control processes.

3. Net Debtors Days**Purpose/ Use of the Ratio**

This ratio reflects the collection period. Net Debtor Days refers to the average number of days required for a Municipality or Municipal Entity to receive payment from its Consumers for bills/invoices issued to them for services.

The Ratio exclude balances for Debtors, which the Municipality or Municipal Entity has assessed as potentially irrecoverable, and is also a good indication of the effectiveness of credit control procedures within the Municipality or Municipal Entity as well as the extent to which the Municipality or Municipal Entity has provided for Doubtful Debts.

Formula

$((\text{Gross Debtors} - \text{Bad Debt Provision}) / \text{Billed Revenue}) \times 365$

Norm

The norm is **30 Days**

Interpretation of Results

This Ratio adjusts for Municipality's who have had significant write-offs of Irrecoverable Debtor balances in the Gross Debtors Days analysis as it only assesses the performance of collectable Debtors. In addition, it provides an indication of the quality of credit control policy, effectiveness of the implementation thereof and quality of revenue management. If the ratio is above the norm, this indicates that the Municipality is exposed to significant Cash Flow risk. This is also an indication that the municipality is experiencing challenges in the collection of outstanding amounts due to it. In addition,

this indicates that a significant amount of potential cash is tied up in consumer debtors and the municipality must improve its revenue and cash flow management.

C. Liquidity Management

1. Cash/ Cost Coverage Ratio (Excluding Unspent Conditional Grants)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio indicates the Municipality's or Municipal Entity's ability to meet at least its monthly fixed operating commitments from cash and short-term investment without collecting any additional revenue, during that month.

The Ratio is adjusted for Unspent Conditional Grants as the cash is not available for normal Municipal day-to-day operational expenditure but rather reserved for Grant related expenditure.

Formula

$$\frac{((\text{Cash and Cash Equivalents} - \text{Unspent Conditional Grants} - \text{Overdraft}) + \text{Short Term Investment})}{\text{Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, and Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets)}}$$

Norm

The norm range between **1 month to 3 months**.

Interpretation of Results

If a municipality has a ratio below the norm it would be vulnerable and at a higher risk in the event of financial "shocks/set-backs" and its ability to meet its obligations to provide basic services or its financial commitment is compromised. The results from this ratio should be viewed along with results from analysis on Debtor Management to fully assess Cash Flow Risk. The more cash reserves a municipality or municipal entity has available the lower the risk of it being unable to fund monthly fixed operational expenditure and to continue rendering services.

2. Current Ratio

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio is used to assess the Municipality's or Municipal Entity's ability to pay back its Short-term Liabilities (Debt and Payables) with its Short-term Assets (Cash, Inventory, Receivables).

Formula

Current Assets / Current Liabilities

Norm

The norm range between 1.5 to 2 :1

Interpretation of Results

The higher the current Ratio, the more capable the Municipality or Municipal Entity will be to pay its current or short-term obligations and provide for a risk cover to enable it to continue operations at desired levels. A financial ratio under 1 suggests that the Municipality or Municipal Entity would be unable to pay all its current or short-term obligations if they fall due at any specific point.

If current liabilities exceed current assets, it highlights serious financial challenges and likely liquidity problems *i.e.* insufficient cash to meet short-term financial obligations. Current assets must therefore be increased to appropriately cover current liabilities otherwise there is a risk that non-current assets will need to be liquidated to settle current liabilities.

D. Liability Management**1. Capital Cost (Interest Paid and Redemption) as a % of Total Operating Expenditure****Purpose/ Use of the Ratio**

The Ratio indicates the cost required to service the borrowing. It assesses the Borrowing or Payment obligation expressed as a percentage of Total Operating Expenditure.

Formula

Capital Cost (Interest Paid and Redemption) / Total Operating Expenditure x 100

Norm

The norm is between 6% to 8%

Interpretation of Results

Operating below the Norm could indicate that the Municipality has the capacity to take on additional financing from borrowing to invest in infrastructure projects or it could relate to cash flow problems where it is unable to access borrowed funds or the funding decisions of the municipality impacts of these levels. On the other hand, exceeding the Norm could pose a risk to the Municipality should changes or fluctuations in financing costs arise.

When assessing this ratio, the cash flow requirements of the Municipality or Municipal Entity should also be considered.

2. Debt (Total Borrowings)/ Total Operating Revenue

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio indicates the extent of Total Borrowings in relation to Total Operating Revenue. It indicates short and long term debt financing relative to operating revenue of the municipality.

The purpose of the Ratio is to provide assurance that sufficient Revenue will be generated to repay Liabilities. Alternatively stated, the Ratio indicates the affordability of the Total Borrowings.

Formula

Debt (Short Term Borrowing + Bank Overdraft + Short Term Lease + Long Term Borrowing + Long Term Lease) / Total Operating Revenue - Operating Conditional Grant

Norm

The norm is **45%**

Interpretation of Results

If the result of the Ratio analysis indicates less than 45% then the Municipality still has capacity to take increase funding from borrowings, however, this should be considered within the cash flow requirements of the Municipality or Municipal Entity.

E. Sustainability

1. Level of Cash Backed Reserves (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus)

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

The Ratio measures the extent to which the Other Reserves, which are required to be cash backed are actually backed by Cash Reserves.

Formula

(Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank Overdraft + Short Term Investment + Long Term Investment - Unspent Conditional Grants) / (Net Assets - Accumulated Surplus – Non Controlling Interest – Share Premium – Share Capital – Fair Value Adjustment – Revaluation Reserve)

Norm

The norm is 100%

Interpretation of Results

If a Municipality or Municipal Entity has less than 100% Cash Reserves it could negatively impact the Municipality's or Municipal Entity ability to comply with the conditions for creating the Reserves and on its ability to fund current and future operations.

2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**A. Efficiency****1. Net Operating Surplus Margin****Purpose/ Use of the Ratio**

The Ratio assesses the extent to which the Municipality generates Operating Surpluses.

Formula

$$\frac{(\text{Total Operating Revenue} - \text{Total Operating Expenditure})}{\text{Total Operating Revenue}} \times 100\%$$

Norm

The norm is equal to or greater than 0%

Interpretation of Results

Municipalities should at least recover operational costs for the services being delivered. In addition, a ratio which is greater than 0% will enable the municipality to generate a surplus which will assist to contribute towards its capital funding requirements. If the result is less than 0% it implies that the municipality is operating at a deficit and measures must be implemented to address this situation to ensure sustainable service delivery. In a case of an operating deficit it is critical to ascertain the extent to which the accounting policy, i.e. revaluation method has impacted on the calculations to avoid any distortions in interpretation of the outcome. Refer to Circular 58 section 4.3 regarding revaluation in terms of GRAP 17 and treatment of depreciation and GRAP 24.

2. Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity**Purpose/ Use of the Ratio**

This ratio measures the extent to which the municipality generates surplus or deficit in rendering electricity service. The purpose of the Ratio is to determine the contribution

made by the provision of Electricity Services, being one of the major functions of a municipality.

Formula

Total Electricity Revenue less Total Electricity Expenditure / Total Electricity Revenue x 100%

Norm

The Norm range between **0% and 15%**

It should be noted that this norm will be superseded by sector determinations from time to time, as other regulatory bodies address the appropriate level of tariffs and surpluses.

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below 0% depicts that electricity service is rendered at a deficit/loss and will be unsustainable if other revenue is not allocated to fund such services. The results must be between the range to ensure services are sustainable and that all costs associated with the delivery of Electricity Services are at least recovered with a margin for future growth and/ or capital funding for electricity assets.

3. Net Surplus / Deficit Water

Purpose/ Use of the Ratio

This ratio measures the extent to which the municipality generates surplus or deficit in rendering water service. The purpose of the Ratio is to determine the contribution made by the provision of water service being one of the major functions of a municipality.

Formula

Total Water Revenue less Total Water Expenditure / Total Water Revenue x 100%

Norm

The norm is equal to or greater than **0%** and will be superseded by the sector determination from time to time, as other regulatory bodies address the appropriate level of tariffs, surpluses and subsidisation.

Interpretation of Results

A ratio below 0% depicts that water service is rendered at a loss and unsustainable. The results must not be below the norm so as to ensure that the Services are sustainable and that all costs associated with the delivery of Water Services are at least recovered with a margin for future growth and/ or capital funding for water assets.