### *ITEM 13*

### BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE: 2021/2022 FINAL ADJUSTMENT BUDGET

5/1

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to submit the adjustments on 2021/2022 MTREF Budget to the Council for consideration and approval.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Section 28 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA) allows a municipality to revise its approved annual budget through an adjustment budget.

- 1) A municipality may revise an approved annual budget through an adjustments budget.
- 2) An adjustments budget
  - a) must adjust the revenue and expenditure estimates downwards if there is material under-collection of revenue during the current year;
  - b) may appropriate additional revenues that have become available over and above those anticipated in the annual budget, but only to revise or accelerate spending programmes already budgeted for;
  - c) may, within a prescribed framework, authorise unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure recommended by the mayor of the municipality;
  - d) may authorise the utilisation of projected savings in one vote towards spending under another vote;
  - e) may authorise the spending of funds that were unspent at the end of the past financial year where the under-spending could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time to include projected roll-overs when the annual budget for the current year was approved by the council;
  - f) may correct any errors in the annual budget; and
  - g) may provide for any other expenditure within a prescribed framework.
- 3) An adjustments budget must be in a prescribed form.
- 4) Only the mayor may table an adjustments budget in the municipal council, but an adjustments budget in terms of subsection (2)(b) to (g) may only be tabled within any prescribed limitations as to timing or frequency.

- 5) When an adjustments budget is tabled, it must be accompanied by
  - a) an explanation how the adjustments budget affects the annual budget;
  - b) a motivation of any material changes to the annual budget;
  - c) an explanation of the impact of any increased spending on the annual budget and the annual budgets for the next two financial years; and
  - d) any other supporting documentation that may be prescribed.
- 6) Municipal tax and tariffs may not be increased during a financial year.

7) Sections 22(b), 23(3) and 24(3) apply in respect of an adjustments budget, and in such application a reference in those sections to an annual budget must be read as a reference to an adjustments budget.

Section 16(3) provides that budget in each sphere of government must contain

- a) estimates of revenue and expenditure, differentiating between capital and current expenditure;
- b) proposals of financing any anticipated deficit for the period which they apply; and
- c) an indication of intentions regarding borrowings and other forms of public liability that will increase public debt during the ensuing year.

### DISCUSSION

In terms of Municipal Finance Management Act, MFMA budget circulars and the municipal compliance calendar, annual adjustment budget is expected to be tabled to Council by 28 February every year.

The Municipal Finance Management Act, MFMA budget circular 108, which was issued on 8 March 2021, guides municipalities with the budget process.

### FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVE

No financial implications

### ANNEXURE

Budgeting is central to the process of prioritizing for service delivery and the management of the functions of the WRDM.

The municipality has attached the **revised funding budget plan** as annexure to the item.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS THAT:**

- In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act no 56 of 2003); Municipal Council should approve 2021/22 Annual Adjustments Budget of West Rand District Municipality:
  - 1.1 That the operational expenditure budget be adjusted from R255,854 million to R259,240 million.
  - 1.2 That the operational revenue budget be adjusted from R258,894 million to R262,171 million.
  - 1.3 That the capital revenue budget to remain at R9,561 million.
  - 1.4 That the capital expenditure budget be adjusted from R7,600 million to R6,000 million.
- 2 The final adjustment budget together with the revised budget plan be submitted to National Treasury as well as Gauteng Provincial Treasury in terms of Section 28(7) and Section 24(3) of the MFMA.



# WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICPALITY

2021/2022 Adjustment Budgets Report

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### Glossary

MFMAMunicipal Finance Management ActMWIGMunicipal Water Infrastructure GrantGDARDGauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural DevelopmentEPWPExpanded Public Works ProgrammeFMGFinancial Management GrantGIFAGauteng Infrastructure Financing AgencyMSIGMunicipal Systems Improvement GrantRSCRegional Services CouncilWRDMWest Rand District MunicipalityWRDAWest Rand Development AgencyDoRADivision of Revenue ActmSCOAMunicipal Standard Chart of AccountsMTREFMedium Term Revenue and Expenditure FrameworkMMCMember of Mayoral CommitteeCPIXConsumer Price Inflation IndexGDPGross Domestic ProductFFCFinancial and Fiscal CommissionIDPIntegrated Development PlanSDBIPService Delivery Budget Implementation PlanGRAP 17General Reporting Accounting PracticesLG SETALocal Government Sector Education and Training AuthorityFRPFinancial Recovery Plan	
GDARDGauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural DevelopmentEPWPExpanded Public Works ProgrammeFMGFinancial Management GrantGIFAGauteng Infrastructure Financing AgencyMSIGMunicipal Systems Improvement GrantRSCRegional Services CouncilWRDMWest Rand District MunicipalityWRDAWest Rand Development AgencyDoRADivision of Revenue ActmSCOAMunicipal Standard Chart of AccountsMTREFMedium Term Revenue and Expenditure FrameworkMMCMember of Mayoral CommitteeCPIXConsumer Price Inflation IndexGDPGross Domestic ProductFFCFinancial and Fiscal CommissionIDPIntegrated Development PlanSDBIPService Delivery Budget Implementation PlanGRAP 17General Reporting Accounting PracticesLG SETALocal Government Sector Education and Training Authority	
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GRAP 17General Reporting Accounting PracticesLG SETALocal Government Sector Education and Training Authority	
LG SETA Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority	
FRP Financial Recovery Plan	uthority

### 1. Purpose

To seek approval from the Council on the adjustments proposed to the 2021/2022 annual Budget.

### 2. Legislative Background

Section 28 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA) allows a municipality to revise its approved annual budget through an adjustment budget.

- 8) A municipality may revise an approved annual budget through an adjustments budget.
- 9) An adjustments budget-
- a) must adjust the revenue and expenditure estimates downwards if there is material under-collection of revenue during the current year;
- b) may appropriate additional revenues that have become available over and above those anticipated in the annual budget, but only to revise or accelerate spending programmes already budgeted for;
- c) may, within a prescribed framework, authorise unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure recommended by the mayor of the municipality;
- d) may authorise the utilisation of projected savings in one vote towards spending under another vote;
- e) may authorise the spending of funds that were unspent at the end of the past financial year where the under-spending could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time to include projected roll- overs when the annual budget for the current year was approved by the council;
- f) may correct any errors in the annual budget; and
- g) may provide for any other expenditure within a prescribed framework.
- 10) An adjustments budget must be in a prescribed form.
- 11) Only the mayor may table an adjustments budget in the municipal council, but an adjustments budget in terms of subsection (2)(b) to (g) may only be tabled within any prescribed limitations as to timing or frequency.
- 12) When an adjustments budget is tabled, it must be accompanied by-

a) an explanation how the adjustments budget affects the annual budget;

- b) a motivation of any material changes to the annual budget;
- c) an explanation of the impact of any increased spending on the annual budget and the annual budgets for the next two financial years; and

- d) any other supporting documentation that may be prescribed.
- 13) Municipal tax and tariffs may not be increased during a financial year.
- 14) Sections 22(b), 23(3) and 24(3) apply in respect of an adjustments budget, and in such application a reference in those sections to an annual budget must be read as a reference to an adjustments budget.

Section 241(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Constitution) provides that an act of Parliament must provide for the equitable division of revenue raised nationally among the national, provincial and local spheres of government. Section 214(2) of the Constitution provides that the Act referred to in subsection (1) may be enacted only after the provincial governments, organized local government and the Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC) have been consulted, and any recommendations of the Commission have been taken into consideration, and must take into account-

- k) The national interest;
- 1) Any provision that must be made in respect of the national debt and other obligations;
- m) The needs and interests of the national government, determined by objective criteria;
- n) The need to ensure that the provinces and municipalities are able to provide basic services and perform the functions allocated to them;
- o) The fiscal capacity and efficiency of the provinces and municipalities;
- p) Developmental and other needs of provinces, local government and municipalities;
- q) Economic disparities within and among the provinces;
- r) Obligations of the provinces and municipalities in terms of national legislation;
- s) The desirability of stable and predictable allocations of revenue shares; and
- t) The need for flexibility in responding to emergencies or other temporary needs, and other factors based on similar objective criteria.

Section 16(3) provides that budget in each sphere of government must contain-

- d) Estimates of revenue and expenditure, differentiating between capital and current expenditure;
- e) Proposals of financing any anticipated deficit for the period which they apply; and
- f) An indication of intentions regarding borrowings and other forms of public liability that will increase public debt during the ensuing year.

### **3.** Executive Summary

In every financial year of the municipality is expected that a performance assessment (review) with regard to the implementation of the agreed IDP strategic objectives and the service delivery programmes as outlined in our SDBIP must be done after every quarter.

After quarter assessments has been done both on financial and non-financial report must be compiled as in accordance to section 72 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) to assess whether is it necessary for the municipality to adjust or review its budget (Adjustment Budget) or not.

In our case we are assessing our performance on a quarterly basis through an SDBIP and quarterly financial reports. As a result there will be a need to review our approved budget and though processes of the Adjustment Budget.

The Mid-Year report of December 2021 and its SDBIP were used to review whether we have spent and collected accordingly and whether we have implemented the approved programmes.

The proposed 2021/22 MTREF:

- Total revenue is **R252,520 million** (excl. capital)
- The total expenditure is **R259,240 million**
- And total capital expenditure of **R6,000 million**

### 4. Overview of Budget Assumptions

The recent CPIX was taken into consideration when determining the inflationary increase in the 2021/2022 fiscal year and the outer years:

Table 1: Macroeconomic performance and projections, 2020 - 2025										
Fiscal year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25					
Actual Estimate Forecast	Actual	Estimate	Forecast							
CPI Inflation	2.9%	4,9%	4.0%	4.4%	4.5%					
Source: Medium Term Budget Policy										

Value Added Tax (VAT):	Unchanged at 15%
Prime Lending Rate:	Changed from 7.75% to 7.25%
Repo Rate:	Decreased from 4.2% to 4.3

### 4.1 Budget Allocations per MSCOA

The West Rand District Municipality and its entity have compiled the adjusted budget in terms of mSCOA and has complied with the requirements of mSCOA version 6.5 as published by National Treasury for implementation on the 2021/22 MTREF.

### 4.2 Summary of the Budget

Table 1: Adjustments Budget Summary 28 February 2022

Adjustment Budget Summary							
				Budget Year	2021/22		
Description		Original Budget	Other Adjusts	Total Adjusts	Adjusted	Budget Year +2022/23	Budget Year +2022/24
R thousands							
Financial Performance							
Interest earned - external investments		750	553	553	1,303	1,355	1,414
Transfers and subsidies		238,143	347	347	238,490	248,030	258,943
Other revenue		10,350	2,378	2,378	12,728	13,237	13,819
Total Revenue (excluding capital		249,243	3,277	3,277	252,520	262,621	274,176
transfers and contributions)		,	•,	•,		,	,
Expenditure By Type							
Employ ee related costs		196,249	-	-	196,249	204,099	213,080
Remuneration of councillors		13,931	-	-	13,931	14,488	15,126
Depreciation & asset impairment		4,000	(0)	-	4,000	4,160	4,343
Finance Charges		-	747	747	747	777	811
Other materials		220	-	-	220	229	239
Contracted services		8,961	3,295	3,295	12,255	12,746	13,307
Transfers and subsidies		11,364	(1,163)	(1,163)	10,201	10,609	11,076
Other expenditure		21,129	507	507	21,636	22,502	23,492
Total Expenditure		255,854	3,386	3,386	259,240	269,610	281,473
Surplus/Deficit		(6,611)	(108)	(108)	(6,720)	(6,989)	(7,296
Transfers and subsidies - capital							
(monetary allocations) (National /							
Provincial and District)		9,651	-		9,651	10,037	10,479
Surplus/Deficit for the year		3,040	(108)	(108)	2,931	3,048	3,183

		Budget Year 2021/2022						
Description		Original Budget	Other Adjusts	Total Adjusts	Adjusted	Budget Year +2022/23	Budget Year +2022/24	
R thousands	1							
Net cash from/used operating activities		6,800	616	616	7,416	7,713	8,052	
Net cash from/used investing activities		(6,800)	800	800	(6,000)	(6,240)	(6,515)	
Net cash from/used financing activities		-				-	-	
Cash/cash equivalents at month/year end:		-	1,416	1,416	2,739	1,473	1,537	
Capital Expenditure - Functional Classification								
Governance and administration		600	(100)	(100)	500	-	-	
Community and public safety		7,000	(1,500)	(1,500)	5,500		-	
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional Classification	3	7,600	(1,600)	(1,600)	6,000	-	-	
Funded by:								
Transfers recognised - capital		7,000	(1,500)	(1,500)	5,500	-	-	
Internally generated funds		600	(100)	(100)	500	-	-	
Total Capital Funding		7,600	(1,600)	(1,600)	6,000	-	-	
Financial Position								
Total Assets		87,057	(6,331)	(6,331)	80,726	83,955	87,649	
Total Liabilities		141,204	8,029	8,029	149,233	152,706	159,425	
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	0	(54,147)	(14,360)	(14,360)	(68,507)	(70,333)	(70,682)	

#### DC48 West Rand - Summary of the Adjustment Budget Statement - February 2022

The computation of the adjusted budget summary has taken into account both income and expenditure according to the Municipality's mid-year figures. Therefore, the current budget indicates that the municipality should adopt better financial management decisions in order to provide for functions that are either funded or underfunded to reduce the budget deficit and to improve overall liquidity of the municipality until the situation is resolved

### 4.3 Financial Performance

Table 2: Adjustments Budgeted Financial Performance by Revenue and Expenditure type Table B4 Adjustments Budget Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure) - 28 February 2022

	Budget Year 2021/22									
Description		Original Budget	Other Adjusts	Total Adjusts	Adjusted	Budget Year +2022/23	Budget Year +2022/24			
R thousands										
Revenue By Source										
Rental of facilities and equipment		2,067	124	124	2,190	2,278	2,378			
Interest earned - external investments		750	553	553	1,303	1,355	1,414			
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		450	(255)	(255)	195	203	212			
Licences and permits		400	(200)	(200)	200	208	217			
Reversal on impairment of investment			5,328	5,328	5,328	5,541	5,785			
Transfers and subsidies		238,143	347	347	238,490	248,030	258,943			
Other revenue		7,434	(2,619)	(2,619)	4,814	5,007	5,227			
Transfers and subsidies - capital										
(monetary allocations) (National /										
Provincial and District)		9,651	-	-	9,651	10,037	10,479			
Total Revenue including capital		258,894	3,277	3,277	262,171	272,658	284,655			
transfers and contributions)										
Expenditure By Type										
Employ ee related costs		196,249	-	-	196,249	204,099	213,080			
Remuneration of councillors		13,931	-	-	13,931	14,488	15,126			
Depreciation & asset impairment		4,000	(0)	-	4,000	4,160	4,343			
Finance Charges		-	747	747	747	777	811			
Other materials		220	-	_	220	229	239			
Contracted services		8,961	3,295	3,295	12,255	12,746	13,307			
Transfers and subsidies		11,364	(1,163)	(1,163)	10,201	10,609	11,076			
Other expenditure		21,129	507	507	21,636	22,502	23,492			
Total Expenditure		255,854	3,386	3,386	259,240	269,610	281,473			
Surplus/Deficit		3,040	(108)	(108)	2,931	3,048	3,183			

• The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities.

• It is our view that the 2021/22 mid-year should be approached with realism and a tightening fiscal discipline and we further believe that we should guard against unrealistic demands and concentrate on our key role of uplifting our communities in the West Rand Region as a whole.

### **Revenue**

Total operational revenue increased from **R258,894 million** to **R262,171 million** and capital revenue **remained at R9, 651 million**. The reasons for the significant adjustments are as follows:

- The grants and transfers were budgeted as per the gazette published by Gauteng Provincial Treasury were budgeted for the 2021/22 financial year.
- There are additional funding and rollovers on gazetted conditional grants which will be detailed on grant table.
- The rental of facilities will be adjusted upward due to over collections from the past six months.
- The increase on external investment was due to call account of R45,528 million that is ring-fencing conditional grants while realising interest income. The fixed investment account of R9,000 million has an investment of R7,000 million for three months.
- All other downwards and upwards adjustments on revenue was informed by midyear performance.
- The reversal of impairment on investments relates of R5,328 million to the first VBS bank first distribution account based on the claim that was lodged against the liquidator through a high court. VBS investments of R76 million were impaired in 2018/19 financial year following the VBS bank going under the curatorship.

### Capital revenue

- The capital revenue amounts to R9,651 million to fund capital project. The capital revenue is not affected by the adjustments, however the capital project will be adjusted downwards to prioritize the maintenance of the capital asset.
- The table 5 represents the capital expenditure and funding per functional classification

Description	Origi nal	Adjustm ents	Adjus ted	Reasons for adjustments
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Vat Recovery				Based on past trends and
	4 ,684	(1,082)	3,602	6 months performance
Fire prevention				Under collection
fee	2,500	(1,511)	989	
Donaldson dam				Low collections
fees	250	16	234	
Total				
100	7,434	(2,609)	4,815	

### Amounts included in other revenue are shown below:

### **Expenditure**

The municipality's operational expenditure has increased from R255,854 million to R259,240 million for the 2021/22 financial year. The reasons for the significant adjustments are as follows:

• The other expenditure was adjusted upwards based on the past trend and additional repairs and maintenance. It was adjusted from R21,129 million to R21,636 million.

- The expenditure on HIV/Aids grant had a rollover of R1,163 million to be considered on the available transfers.
- The contracted services had a factual negative impact that resulted on an upwards increase from R8,961 million to R12,255 million. There were litigations where Phungo service provider took the municipality to court with a total claim of R1,700 million. The expenditure was not guaranteed to incur in this current financial as it was reported as contingency liability.
- Another additional increase on contracted services is R1,000 million for the repairs maintenance of fire equipment from Public safety. It will be funded by project savings from Fire grant.

A detailed table listing the adjusted items for contracted services and other expenditure has been presented below.

Description	Budget	Adjustments	Adjusted	Reasons for adjustments
	R'000	R'000	R'000	
		00000	000	
Security Services	2 950	-	2 950	
Rural Roads Asset	2,651	-	2,651	Professional services for conditional
Management				grant
(RRAMS)				
Actuaries	22		22	
Consultants and	1,192		1 ,192	The amount of R192 mil
professional				professional fees including asset
services				verification and R1 mil is for
				GRAP projects for the integration
				of asset management systems
Repairs and		1,000	1,000	Project savings from acquisition of
maintenance of				fire engines is reprioritised to fund
unspecified assets				repairs and maintenance of fire
				engines and relevant fire
				equipment.
Legal fees	1,725	2,336	3,061	Under estimated due to unknown
	·	,		outcome. The adjusted figure is
				based on the past performance
Audit committee	210	-	210	
Burial services	211	(41)	170	Based on the previous performance
				the expenditure was overstated

### The contracted services for the 2021/22 financial year have been adjusted as follows:

Description	Bud	YTD	Adjust	Adjus	Reasons for
	get	Actual	ments	ted	adjustments
	R'000		R'000	R'000	-
Advertising	300	95	(109)	191	Over estimated
Bank charges	60	30	-	60	The spending is
facilities					at par
Communication	1,460	149	-	1,460	
External Audit fees	3,400	999		3400	
External computer	2,864	1,955	1,090	3 954	The over-
services					spending is due
					to computer
					demand
Lease of furniture	1,120	48	-	1,120	Despite low
and office					spending leases
equipment					are reviewed
					yearly at a flat
					rate
Insurance	2,515	2,316		2,515	
underwriting					
Municipal services	4,200	2,298	-	4,200	The expenditure
					is at average, no
					adjustments
					needed
Membership fees	1,890	-		,1890	
Travel subsistence	50	-	-	50	
Uniform and	1,100	26	(474)	500	Low spending
protective clothing					
Vehicle tracking	100			100	
Fuel	800	365	-	800	
Workman's	1,270	-	-	1,270	
Compensation fund					

### The other expenditure items for the 2021/22 financial year adjustments

### 4.4 Financial Performance

Table 3: Adjustments Budgeted Financial Performance by Municipal Vote- 28 February 2022

# Table B3 Adjustments Budget Financial Performance (revenue & expenditure by municipal vote)

Vote Description				Budget Year 2	021/2022		
	Ref	Original Budget	Other Adjusts	Total Adjusts	Adjusted	Budget Year +2022/23	Budget Year +2022/24
R thousands							
<u>Revenue by Vote</u>	0						
Vote 1 - Corporate Governance		9,651	-	-	9,651	10,037	10,479
Vote 2 - Municipal Manager & Support		13,901	-	-	13,901	14,457	15,093
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		30,252	21	21	30,274	31,485	32,870
Vote 4 - Budget & Treasury Office		23,403	4,993	4,993	28,396	29,532	30,832
Vote 5 - Health & Social Development		46,056	(200)	(200)	45,856	47,690	49,788
Vote 6 - Public safety		112,214	(1,511)	(1,511)	110,702	115,130	120,196
Vote 7 - Regional planning & Economic Development		23,417	(26)	(26)	23,391	24,327	25,397
Total Revenue by Vote	2	258,894	3,277	3,277	262,171	272,658	284,655
Expenditure by Vote							
Vote 1 - Corporate Governance		24,496	-	-	24,496	25,476	26,596
Vote 2 - Municipal Manager & Support		15,964	-	-	15,964	16,603	17,333
Vote 3 - Corporate Services		35,586	2,647	2,647	38,234	39,763	41,513
Vote 4 - Budget & Treasury Office		20,734	1,467	1,467	22,201	23,090	24,105
Vote 5 - Health & Social Development		42,816	(1,603)	(1,603)	41,214	42,862	44,748
Vote 6 - Public safety		96,065	869	869	96,934	100,811	105,247
Vote 7 - Regional planning & Economic Development		20,193	5	5	20,198	21,005	21,930
Total Expenditure by Vote	2	255,854	3,386	3,386	259,240	269,610	281,473
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year	2	3,040	(108)	(108)	2,931	3,049	3,183

- The adjustments were per function was informed by the performance reported for the past six months
- The recovery of impairment loss has increased the revenue in Budget and Treasury office.
- Corporate services received an additional conditional that and other revenue that was not anticipated which resulted to an upwards increase on their revenue and expenditure.
- The roll over under Health function had a negative impact on their projections as it was not anticipated to be paid back to provincial government

### 4.5 Grants and Subsidies

Table 4: Adjustments Budgeted Transfers and Grants Receipts

Supporting Table S B7 Adjustments Budget - transfers and grant receipts - 28 February 2022

DC48 West Rand - Supporting Table SB7 Ti	ansfers &	Grants-					
				Budget Year	2021/2022		
Description	Ref	Original Budget	Other Adjusts	Total Adjusts	Adjusted budget	Budget Year +2022/23	Budget Year +2022/24
R thousands							
RECEIPTS:	1,2						
Operating Transfers and Grants							
National Government:		224,679	-	-	224,679	233,666	243,947
Local Government Equitable Share		45,139	-	-	45,139	46,945	49,010
RSC Levy Replacement		177,450	-	-	177,450	184,548	192,668
Finance Management		1,000	-	-	1,000	1,040	1,086
EPWP Incentive		1,090	-	-	1,090	1,134	1,183
Provincial Government:		12,364	(1,163)	(1,163)	11,201	11,649	12,162
Health Subsidy		11,364	(1,163)	(1,163)	10,201	10,609	11,076
GRAP 17		1,000	_		1,000	1,040	1,086
Other grant providers:		1,100	1,510	1,510	2,610	2,714	2,834
LG SETA		1,100	1,510	1,510	2,610	2,714	2,834
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	238,143	347	347	238,490	248,030	258,943
Capital Transfers and Grants							
National Government:		2,651	-		2,651	2,757	2,878
Rural Roads Asset Management Syste	ms	2,651			2,651	2,757	2,878
Provincial Government:		7,000	-		7,000	7,280	7,600
Fire Rescue Services		7,000			7,000	7,280	7,600
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	9,651	-	-	9,651	10,037	10,479
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS	5	247,794	347	347	248,141	258,067	269,422

- The grants that were affected during the adjustment budget was HIV/AIDS Grants and LG Seta grants.
- The payment of R1,163 million for health subsidy was made to provincial government.
- The additional SETA grant of R1,510 million that was received was not anticipated. The grant is received based on conditional results of skills development.
- The GRAP 17 grant will be utilized to maintain physical asset (PPE) by ensuring that asset registers are maintained and updated in compliance with GRAP standards.

### 4.6 Summary of Capital Budget

 Table 5: Adjustments Capital Budget

DC48 West Rand - Table B7 Adjustments Capital Expenditure by vote and funding- 28 February 2022

February 2022							
Capital Expenditure		1					
		Budget Year 2021/22					
Vote Description	Ref	Original Budget	Other Adjusts	Adjustments	Adjusted		
R thousands	1				Budget		
Capital Expenditure - Functional Classification							
Governance and administration		600	(100)	(100)	500		
Executive and council							
Finance and administration		600	(100)	(100)	500		
Internal audit							
Community and public safety		7,000	(1,500)	(1,500)	5,500		
Community and social services							
Sport and recreation							
Public safety		7,000	(1,500)	(1,500)	5,500		
Housing							
Health							
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional Classification	3	7,600	(1,600)	(1,600)	6,000		
Funded by:							
National Government							
Provincial Government		7,000	(1,500)	(1,500)	, 5,500		
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)							
(National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households,							
Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educational Institutions)							
Transfers recognised - capital		7,000	(1,500)	(1,500)	5,500		
		600	(100)	(100)	500		
Borrowing	6						
Internally generated funds		600	(100)		500		
Total Capital Funding		7,600	(1,600)	(1,600)	6,000		

- The municipality received grant of R7,000 million for fire engines
- The municipality realized projected savings from the capital budget of R1.5 million which will be reprioritized for repairs and maintenance of fire engines and relevant fire equipment.
- The municipality plans to improve its computer equipment by purchasing laptops in order to ensure workflow by employees. The funding for the computer equipment was projected at R600 thousand from internally

generated fund. Due to low revenue collection rate the expenditure was adjusted downwards to R500 thousand.

These are single year projects, the new estimations for the outer years will • be reported on the next budget year.

### 4.7 Cash Flow

Table 6: Adjustments Budget Cash Flow DC48 West Rand - Table B7 Adjustments Budget Cash Flows - 28 February 2022 DC48 West Rand - Table B7 Adjustment Budget Statement - Cash Flow February 2022

		Budget Year 2021/2022					
Description		Original	Other	Total	Adjusted	Budget Year	Budget Year
		Budget	Adjusts	Adjusts	Aujusteu	+2022/23	+2022/24
R thousands	1						
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts							
Other revenue		14,350	(4,771)	(4,771)	9,579	9,962	10,400
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational		238,143	347	347	238,490	248,030	258,943
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital		9,651	-	-	9,651	10,037	10,479
Interest		750	748	748	1,498	1,558	1,626
Payments							
Suppliers and employees		(244,730)	3,129	3,129	(241,601)	(251,265)	(262,321
Transfers and Grants		(11,364)	1,163	1,163	(10,201)	(10,609)	(11,076
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		6,800	616	616	7,416	7,713	8,052
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts							
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		800	(800)	(800)			
Decrease (increase) in non-current receiv ables							
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments							
Payments							
Capital assets		(7,600)	1,600	1,600	(6,000)	(6,240)	(6,515
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(6,800)	800	800	(6,000)	(6,240)	(6,515
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts							
Short term loans		-					
Borrowing long term/refinancing		-					
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		-					
Payments							
Repay ment of borrow ing		-					
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-				-	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		-	1,416	1,416	1,416	1,473	1,537
Cash/cash equivalents at beginning:		-			1,323	-	-
Cash/cash equivalents at month/year end:		-	1,416	1,416	2,739	1,473	1,537

- The cash flow statement is adjusted as balanced budget due to financial challenges. The municipality is 90% grant reliant as a result zero projections for cash and cash equivalents by end of the financial year.
- The financial recovery plan is implemented, however it has not achieved its purpose due to cash constraints

### 4.8 Financial Position

# Table 7: DC48 West Rand - Table B7 Adjustments Budget Financial Position - 28 February 2022

			Budget Yea				
Description	Ref	Original Budget	Other Adjusts	Adjustments	Adjusted	Budget Year +2022/23	Budget Year +2022/24
R thousands	1						
ASSETS							
Current assets							
Cash		-	2,739	2,739	2,739	2,849	2,974
Call investment deposits		-	-	-	-	-	
Short-term Investments		-	-	-	-	-	
Other debtors		10,995	(4,000)	(4,000)	6,995	7,275	7,595
Inv entory		220	70	70	290	302	315
Total current assets		11,215	(1,191)	(1,191)	10,024	10,425	10,884
Non current assets							
Long-term receivables		_	255	255	255	265	277
Investment property		7,200	(900)	(900)	6,300	6,552	6,840
Property, plant and equipment		68,378	(4,322)	<b>.</b>	64,056	66,618	69,549
Biological		264	(173)	<b>.</b>	91	94	99
Total non current assets		75,842	(5,140)		70,702	73,530	76,765
TOTAL ASSETS		87,057	(6,331)		80,726	83,955	87,649
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities							
Trade and other payables		69,741	1,329	1,329	71,070	73,913	77,165
Provisions		14,826	928	928	15,754	16,384	17,105
Total current liabilities		84,567	2,257	2,257	86,824	90,297	94,270
Non current liabilities							
Provisions		56,637	5,772	5,772	62,409	62,409	65,155
Total non current liabilities		56,637	5,772	5,772	62,409	62,409	65,155
TOTAL LIABILITIES		141,204	8,029	8,029	149,233	152,706	159,425
NET ASSETS	2	(54,147)	(14,360)	(14,360)	(68,507)	(68,751)	(71,776
COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY							
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)		(54,147)	(14,360)	(14,360)	(68,507)	(68,751)	(71,776
Reserves		(177)	(14,000)	(17,000)	(00,007)	(00,701)	(11,170
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	2	(54,147)	(14,360)	(14,360)	(68,507)	(70,333)	(70,682

The Audited annual financial statements and year to date actual figures were taken into account when determining adjustments on financial position. In consideration of AFS, the total community wealth was understated with negative R54,047 million from the original budget. The total asset was reduced and total liabilities increased based on the current year movements and AFS balances, as resulted to an upwards adjustments on net assets to a negative R68,507 million.

The municipality is anticipating a collection of R4,000 million from Merafong Municipality and BP garage on their long outstanding debts following the credit control measures that has been taken.

Description ('R000)	2020/21 AFS	Movement by 30 June	Adjusted
Payables from exchange transaction	73 ,128	(28,044)	45,084
Transfers payable (non- exchange)	30,444	(5,328)	25,116
Unspent grant	2,640	(2,640)	-
Vat Payable	870	-	870
Total	107,082	(36,012)	71,070

### **Trade and other payables summary**

### Conclusion

Taking all of the above into account, it is recommended that an adjustment budget in terms of MFMA Section 28 for the 2021/22 MTREF should be approved by council and made available to all stakeholders.



# WEST RAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



Funding budget plan 2021/2022

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9.1.	COST	CONTA	INMENT MEA	ASURES (Sho	ort to medium te	rm) 3
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	1.1.	PURPO	<b>DSE</b>			Error! Bookmark not defined
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	a.	Legisla	tive Backgrou	nd		Error! Bookmark not defined
	2.1	TABLI	E 1: SUMMAR	Y OF THE C	PERATIONA	L BUDGET PERFORMANCI
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	4.1	TABLE 7: DEBTORS AGE ANALYSIS - MONTH ENDED 31 January
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		2022 Error! Bookmark not defined.
5	SUMN	MARY OF CAPITAL BUDGET Error! Bookmark not defined.
	5.1	CAPITAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE FOR THE MONTH ENDED 31
		January 2022 Error! Bookmark not defined.
6	Cash I	Flow position Error! Bookmark not defined.
	<i>6.1</i>	CASH FLOW – MONTH ENDED 31 January 2022Error! Bookmark not
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	6.3	SHORT TERM INVESTMENT AND RESERVE FOR THE MONTH ENDED
		31 January 2022 Error! Bookmark not defined.
6	FINA	NCIAL POSITION Error! Bookmark not defined.
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7	STAF	F EXPENDITURE REPORT Error! Bookmark not defined.
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### 1. **INTRODUCTION**

Each year National Treasury issued Circulars and the purpose of the annual MFMA budget circular is to guide municipalities with their compilation of the 2021/2022 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), to ensure that funded budgets are adopted by municipal Councils. This means that expenditure must be contained within realistic revenue projections.

Paragraph 2.2 of Circular 108 reads as follows:

### "2.2 Tabling of funded budgets

The importance of tabling funded budgets is highlighted in MFMA Circular No. 108. Adopting a funded budget has become more critical now than before as it has direct bearing on the financial sustainability of the institution. It has been agreed that no municipality will adopt an unfunded budget in the future. There are cases that may warrant a plan as this may not be achievable over one year. As a result, such municipalities must, together with their 2021/2022 MTREF budget, table a plan in a municipal council on how and by when the budget will improve from an unfunded to a funded position. This will be essential when the National and provincial treasuries are assessing the budget to determine its credibility.

### 2. ASSESSMENT OF BUDGET

The budget is assessed under the following:

### 2.1. CREDIBILITY

- To determine whether the budget is funded in terms of Section 18 of MFMA;
- Evidence of Political Oversight and Public participation;
- Assessing credibility of budget, revenue framework and associated budget assumptions to determine if they are realistic and indicative of multi-year budgeting; and
- Audit outcomes used to determine trends are as per audited AFS

### 2.2. **RELEVANCE**

- To test if the budget is aligned to the reviewed IDP and SDF; and
- The extent to which national and provincial priorities are taken into consideration.

### 2.3. SUSTAINABILITY

- To determine whether budget gives effect to long-term financial and operational sustainability of the municipality; and
- To determine if the budget is funded or not over the MTREF

### 3. **FUNDING OF BUDGET**

To determine if a budget is funded or unfunded, Circular 42 provides further guidance to municipalities and municipal entities on funding a budget and seeks to clarify and reinforce the intent of budget related provisions in the MFMA. It complements earlier guidance on funding the budget contained in MFMA circular 28.

One of the key elements of the budget process is ensuring that the budget is appropriately funded. To do this, various MFMA requirements must be understood and complied with, including section 18 (Funding of expenditure), section 19 (Capital projects) and section 21 (Budget preparation process). In terms of the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, the A1 schedules are used to determine the level of funding. The following tables are used:

- Table A4 Surplus/Deficit
- Table A6 Financial Position
- Table A7 Cash Flow
- Table A8 Application of Cash & Investments

### 4. ASSESSMENT OF BUDGET 2021/2022

The cash balances of the 2021/2022 MTREF reflect the following

2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
R2.7 m	R2.8 m	R3 m

The impact of unfunded budgets affects the following:

- Cash resources available;
- Leads to audit qualification of pre-determined objective;
- Negative credit ratings that affects ability to borrow money;
- Sustainability of the municipality (going concern);
- Create unrealistic expectations within the communities due to non-performance;
- Poor or lack of service delivery lead to community unrest; and
- This results in non-payment for services, destruction of municipal infrastructure etc.

### 5. FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

The Municipality is facing significant challenges regarding its ability to meet its financial commitments and to ensure sustainability of services provided. The current ratio indicates the municipality's ability to settle current liabilities with current assets. Due to the high outstanding creditors the current ratio indicates that this will not be possible as is evident in the creditor's payment period. The cash / cost coverage ratio indicates the Municipality's ability to pay operating /running expenses from unencumbered cash resources. This indicate that the Municipality is extremely exposed due to not being able to pay operating expenditure which could cause service delivery breakdowns.

Due to cash flow constraints the Municipality is not paying creditors within the legislated period of 30 days. The payment period did not improve on a year-to-year basis and worsened considerably.

### 6. **BUDGET FUNDED PLAN**

Achieving a funded budget is a relatively simple process on paper but extremely difficult to implement in practice as it requires a continued and committed process of financial discipline often over an extended period to turnaround an un-funded budget.

The implementation of financial discipline is often met with resistance, this is often not the popular message to implement.

### 6.1. NATURE AND EXTENT OF STRATEGIES IDENTIFIED

This plan is critical to turn the unfunded budget around to a funded budget over a period of the MTREF. The Municipality needs to generate more cash to ensure that the outstanding creditors are paid, cash reserves can be built up to ensure that cash reserves are available for unfunded mandates and to improve the credit rating of the Municipality to obtain external loans and to successfully implement the District Development Model Approach by eradicating outstanding infrastructure backlogs resulting in improving service delivery.

### 6.1.1. **REVENUE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Revenue Management Plan is based on the following;

• A Revenue Management Plan has been developed to ensure sustainability of firefighting and rescue services for the district municipality and includes appointment of resource mobilization task team to assist with revenue enhancement initiatives.

Revenue and Cash Flow Management is based on four legs, namely;

- Revenue enhancement;
- Revenue Growth;
- Revenue protection; and
- Cash Flow Management

### 6.1.2. REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

To reach the target of an unfunded budget over the MTREF an additional revenue (exclude the normal grants and subsidies) of R150 million per annum must be generated A detail revenue enhancement plan is attached hereto

### 6.1.3. IMPROVEMENT OF PAYMENT RATE

Development and implementation of a debt collection and revenue enhancement strategy to ensure improvement of collection rates and improved cash flow. The payment rate of 62.9% has been used to calculate the current shortfall over the MTREF period.

To ensure a funded budget the following targets are set:

2020/2021	020/2021 2021/2022		2023/2024		
62%	65%	72%	80%		

### 6.1.4. CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT

Cash flow management must be implemented to ensure that the cash flow is monitored monthly.

				Budget Year 2021/2022						
Description	Ref	Original Budget	Other Adjusts	Total Adjusts	Adjusted	Budget Year +2022/23	Budget Year +2022/24			
R thousands	1	Ū								
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Other revenue		14,350	(4,771)	(4,771)	9,579	9,962	10,400			
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational		238,143	347	347	238,490	248,030	258,943			
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital		9,651	-	-	9,651	10,037	10,479			
Interest		750	748	748	1,498	1,558	1,626			
Payments										
Suppliers and employees		(244,730)	3,129	3,129	(241,601)	(251,265)	(262,321)			
Transfers and Grants		(11,364)	1,163	1,163	(10,201)	(10,609)	(11,076)			
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIV	TIES	6,800	616	616	7,416	7,713	8,052			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		800	(800)	(800)						
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables										
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments										
Payments							-			
Capital assets		(7,600)	1,600	1,600	(6,000)	(6,240)	(6,515)			
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVIT	1ES	(7,600)	1,600	1,600	(6,000)	(6,240)	(6,515)			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Short term loans		-								
Borrow ing long term/refinancing		-								
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		-								
Payments										
Repay ment of borrow ing		-					*****			
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVI	IIES	-				-	_			
		(000)	0.040	0.040		4 470	4 50-			
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(800)	2,216	2,216	1,416	1,473	1,537			
Cash/cash equivalents at beginning:		-	0.015	0.015	1,323	-	-			
Cash/cash equivalents at month/year end:		(800)	2,216	2,216	2,739	1,473	1,537			

### 6.1.5. COST CONTAINMENT MEASURES

Cost containment measures must be applied according to the cash available as determine in the cash flow management and according to the guidelines as imposed by National Treasury

## 6.1.6. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITY MATURITY MODEL (FMCMM)

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Achieved	10	12	14
In-progress	7	9	10
Not-yet started	7	3	0

The target set for improving the finances of the municipality in terms of the FMCMM action plan is as follows:

### 7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUNDED BUDGET PLAN

The responsibility for the implementation of the Funded Budget Plan (FBP) lies with the municipality and will need to be monitored by Council, the Mayor and the Municipal Manager (MM). The implementation of the FBP will be the responsibility of the Municipal Manager and Management Team. However, it must be emphasized that the strategies set out in this Funded Budget Plan relate to activities that must be institutionalized and performed by the officials as their routine tasks and who are appointed to such positions and given specific roles, responsibilities and delegations.

The implementation responsibility should also be operationalized and institutionalized whereby the key focus areas and activities outlined in the funded budget plan must be cascaded to all relevant municipal officials, acting and/or permanent, and included in their respective performance agreements.

### 8. **RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLAN**

The Plan has identified certain risks that must be mitigated for successful implementation and proposes significant changes, particularly with regard to the organizational structure, governance, service delivery functions and financial administration including budgeting and cash flow management. Significant changes to financial discipline are envisaged in the plan.

Some of the risks that can normally be associated with financial problems, include amongst others: -

- Inadequate implementation of the FBP and poor political oversight of the process;
- Continued breakdowns due to old infrastructure and insufficient maintenance;
- Continued non-recovery of services;
- Non-metering of electricity and water services, which creates distribution losses;
- Continued non-collection of revenue and increase in the debtor's book;
- Non-commitment to stringent expenditure measures and controls;
- Not obtaining of Funding for the proposed plans and strategies;
- Poor political oversight and ownership of the challenges and processes going forward; and
- Inadequate implementation of internal controls.

In order to mitigate the risks identified a FBP is developed to indicate specific timeframes and responsibilities for each of the activities to be delivered in the strategies developed in the FBP. These deliverables must be included in the performance agreements of all managers.

Councilor's support for the FBP is also required and effective, improved and consistent communication by Councillors, Officials of the Municipality and the Community. Improved Credit Control processes and procedures should mitigate against the continuation of non-payment and the worsening of collection rates. These risks will require effective and focused management as their combined impact is likely to have far reaching consequences and will impact on the sustainability of the Municipality

There will be a need for a regular review of the risks identified to ensure that as additional risks arise, timely mitigation strategies can be adopted and instituted.

### 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This FBP will have little value if it is not implemented and institutionalized holistically as the various components are integrated and cannot be implemented in isolation of each other even though certain aspects may only be implemented in the medium to long term.

The Municipal Manager should implement this FBP up until such time that all aspects of the plan have been fully dealt with. The Municipal Manager should also utilize the tools proposed and those at his disposal to assess and monitor and evaluate progress on the FBP and report to Council and Provincial Government on a regular basis.

### DETAILED COST CONTAINMENT MEASURES & REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

### 9.1. COST CONTAINMENT MEASURES (SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM)

No	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	Current Situation/ Baseline)	Target (Changed Situation)	Municipal Action	Resource allocated	Projected income/ (savings)
1	Transfer of Merafong Flora to Gauteng department of agriculture and rural development	The district municipality is present running this function at the loss of R2.1 million	Gauteng department of agriculture and rural development to take over this function.	The legal form of land vests with Sibanye Still water. Donation of the land needs to be transferred to the District. Transfer is presently in process of being finalised by the conveyancer.	Sibanye Still water to donate the land to the District as a pre- requisite for GDARD to consider supporting the Merafong Flora project financially, so that the process of transfer can commence.	(R2 100 000)
2	Application for exemption on any negotiated increase above the level of municipality's affordability.	The municipality presently has unfunded budget and employee related cost is the major contributor. Presently at 3.9% CPIX	The municipality is opting to apply for no more than a zero per cent increase in the 2021/22 MTREF to achieve funded.	Apply for exemption once the national negotiations has been concluded.	Council to approve intention to apply for salary increment exemption.	(R11 800 000)
3	Negotiations with Organised labour to waive the annual notch increments	Management initiated notch increment in 2016/17 financial year and was implemented on 2018/19 financial year	Suspension of notch increments will assist the with reduction of employee related cost and curb overall operational Expenditure	Management to consult with Organised labour on the impact of putting notch increment on abeyance and reach amicable solution	Employees to be notified on suspension of notch increment	(R7 500 000)

4	Review of long service award policy	The municipality presently has a long service award long- term obligation of R17 million which is not cash backed contributes to a R160 million cash shortfall.	The municipality to table the review of the long service award policy to Council so that the exemption of the policy be approved.	Municipal Council to approve exemption of the policy to prevent liability from increase further.	Management to negotiate with Organised labour on the intention to table the review of the long- service award policy to Council	(R17 872 477)
5	Review of Post- retirement medical aid policy	The municipality presently has a long service award long- term obligation of R62 million which is not cash backed contributes to a R160 million cash shortfall.	The municipality to table the review of the Post-retirement medical aid policy to Council so that the exemption of the policy be approved.	Municipal Council to approve exemption of the policy to prevent liability from increase further by applying the matter prospectivel y.	Management to negotiate with Organised labour on the intention to table the review of the long- service award policy to Council	(R2 872 477)
5	Insourcing vs outsourcing services	The District is presently outsourcing VAT review and Fixed assets conditional assessments	The municipality should develop internal skills to perform outsourced functions.	Enroll employees with various taxation, accounting and valuation professional bodies to be members.	The municipality to bear the cost of enrollment and annual membership to the professional membership bodies on behalf of its employees.	(R3 200 000)

6	Cost curtailment on	The municipality	Computer equipment	Budget reduction to	Computer equipment	(R400 000)
	computer equipment	presently budgeted R1	current budget be	accommodate new	be reduced to	
		million for computer	reduced to R400,000	council on computer	R400,000 in 2020/21	
		equipment in 2020/21	and another R600,000	equipment after	FY and R600,000	
		financial year.	be deferred to the	elections	carried to R400,000	
			following FY			

### 9.2. REVENUE ENHANCEMENT PLAN (SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM)

No	Priority Turn Around Focal Area	Current Situation/ Baseline)	Target (Changed Situation)	Municipal Action	Resource allocated	Projected income/ (savings)
1	Fire services	Fire service function is presently an unfunded function and constitute 65% of the municipality's budget	The municipality aims to sustain the fire service function to deliver optimum service delivery to the Community	Make application of re- introduction of fire service levy to National Treasury and enter into SLA's with constituent local municipalities	National Treasury established a task team made up Provincial Treasury, CoGTA, District and Local municipality to look at the viability of fire services levy and realigning the equitable share to accommodate the fire service function.	R51 803 430
2	Emergency Rescue services	Emergency rescue services is part of the fire service function which is presently an unfunded function	The municipality aims to sustain the fire service function to deliver optimum service delivery to the community	Engage with road accident fund, SANRAL and insurance companies on the sustainability of the services provided on both provincial and National roads	Road accident fund, SANRAL and insurance companies to assist the District in sustaining the function. Realignment of equitable share to accommodate the emergency rescue service function	R20 000 000
3	Parking By-laws	The District does not generate sufficient own revenue	The municipality aims to identify revenue opportunities which will sustain maintenance of its facilities and assets.	Engage with constituent local municipalities to promulgate by-laws and enter into SLA's with them.	The constituent local municipalities to assist the district with revenue generation	R3 000 000

4	Mobilizing a developer/investor to invest in the	There are presently limited activities at Donaldson Dam	Long term lease arrangement with the Investor who will	Mobilize investor on PPP Agreement and perform cost benefit	The cost of security, repair and maintenance, as well as staff cost situated at	R3 500 000
	development of the Donaldson dam on PPP arrangement	facilities with minimal revenue	restore the facility. The investor will take over the entire operation of the dam including the security and pay us a rent for the period it will take for him to recover his investment. At the end of the lease and after recovering his investment, he hand back the facility to us.	analysis	Donaldson Dam will be curbed. Maximum revenue to be generated.	(R2 784 000)
5	The municipality to consider the option of leasing majority of its premises to commercialcustomers	The municipality is presently leasing minority (10%) of its premises to commercial customersand generates rental income of R2 million per annum.	The municipality wants to strengthen it's revenue muscle and reduce operational costs of maintaining the office building. The municipality proposes to optimise the utilisation of 10% of its building for administration purposes.	restructure the building offices to open plan in order toutilise the building economically	Item to be tabled to Council once the resource mobilization tasks team has performed cost benefit analysis	R18 604 000 (R20 284 000)