

WINNIE MADIKIZELA- MANDELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



FINAL VIREMENT POLICY

2026/27

Approved by the COUNCIL on.....

DEFINITIONS.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	7
2. OBJECTIVE.....	8
3. BUDGETING PRINCIPLES	8
4. BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS	9
4.1. Formulation of the budget.....	9
4.2. Public participation process.....	9
4.3. Approval of the budget.....	10
4.4. Publication of the budget	11
4.5. Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).....	12
5. CAPITAL BUDGET.....	12
6. OPERATING BUDGET.....	14
7. FUNDING OF OPERATING BUDGET.....	15
8. UNSPENT FUNDS / ROLL OVER OF BUDGET.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
9. BUDGET TRANSFERS AND VIREMENTS.....	16
10. VIREMENT RESTRICTIONS	17
11. ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	18
12. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION.....	20
12.1 Monitoring.....	20
12.2 Unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure.....	20
12.3 Reporting.....	21
13. CONCLUSION.....	23

DEFINITIONS

Accounting Officer- means the Municipal Manager;

Allocation means-

- (a) a municipality's share of the local government's equitable share referred to in section 214(1)(a) of the Constitution
- (b) an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of section 214(1) (c) of the Constitution
- (c) an allocation of money to a municipality in terms of a provincial budget; or
- (d) any other allocation of money to a municipality by an organ of state, including by another municipality, otherwise than in compliance with a commercial or other business transaction;

Annual Division of Revenue Act: means the Act of Parliament, which must be enacted annually in terms of section 214 (1) of the Constitution;

Approved budget: means an annual budget-

- a) approved by a municipal council, or
- b) includes such an annual budget as revised by an adjustments budget in terms of section 28 of the MFMA;

Basic Municipal Service: means a municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and which, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment;

Budget-related Policy: means a policy of a municipality affecting or affected by the annual budget of the municipality, including-

- (a) the tariffs policy, which the municipality must adopt in terms of section 74 of the Municipal Systems Act;
- (b) the rates policy which the municipality must adopt in terms of legislation regulating municipal property rates; or
- (c) the credit control and debt collection policy, which the municipality must adopt in terms of section 96 of the Municipal Systems Act;

Budget Transfer: means transfer of funding within a function / vote.

Budget Year: means the financial year of the municipality for which an annual budget is to be approved in terms of section 16(1) of the MFMA;

Chief Financial Officer: means a person designated in terms of section 80(2) (a) of the MFMA;

Councilor: means a member of a municipal council;

Creditor: means a person to whom money is owed by the municipality;

Current year: means the financial year, which has already commenced, but not yet ended

Delegation: in relation to a duty, includes an instruction or request to perform or to assist in performing the duty;

Financial recovery plan: means a plan prepared in terms of section 141 of the MFMA

Financial statements: means statements consisting of at least-

- (a) a statement of financial position;
- (b) a statement of financial performance;
- (c) a cash-flow statement;
- (d) any other statements that may be prescribed; and
- (e) any notes to these statements;

Financial year: means a twelve months period commencing on 1 July and ending on 30 June each year

Financing agreement: includes any loan agreement, lease, and installment purchase contract or hire purchase arrangement under which a municipality undertakes to repay a long-term debt over a period of time;

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure: means expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised;

Irregular expenditure: means-

- (a) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the MFMA Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of section 170 of the MFMA;
- (b) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Municipal Systems Act, and which has not been condoned in terms of that Act;
- (c) expenditure incurred by a municipality in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the Public Office-Bearers Act, 1998 (Act No. 20 of 1998); or
- (d) expenditure incurred by a municipality or municipal entity in contravention of, or that is not in accordance with, a requirement of the supply chain management policy of the municipality or entity or any of the municipality's by-laws giving effect to such policy,

and which has not been condoned in terms of such policy or by-law, but excludes expenditure by a municipality which falls within the definition of "unauthorized expenditure";

investment: in relation to funds of a municipality, means-

- (a) the placing on deposit of funds of a municipality with a financial institution; or
- (b) the acquisition of assets with funds of a municipality not immediately required, with the primary aim of preserving those funds;

Lender: means a person who provides debt finance to a municipality;

Local community: has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act;

Municipal Structures Act: means the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998);

Municipal Systems Act: means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000);

Long-term debt: means debt repayable over a period exceeding one year;

Mayor: means the councillor elected as the mayor of the municipality in terms of section 55 of the Municipal Structures Act;

Municipal council or council: means the council of a municipality referred to in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

Municipal debt instrument: means any note, bond, debenture or other evidence of indebtedness issued by a municipality, including dematerialized or electronic evidence of indebtedness intended to be used in trade;

Municipal entity: has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act (refer to the MSA for definition);

Municipality:

- (a) when referred to as a corporate body, means a municipality as described in section 2 of the Municipal Systems Act; or
- (b) when referred to as a geographic area, means a municipal area determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998);

Accounting Officer: means a person appointed in terms of section 82(1) (a) or (b) of the Municipal Structures Act;

Municipal service: has the meaning assigned to it in section 1 of the Municipal Systems Act (refer to the MSA for definition);

Municipal tariff: means a tariff for services which a municipality may set for the provision of a service to the local community, and includes a surcharge on such tariff;

Municipal tax: means property rates or other taxes, levies or duties that a municipality may impose;

National Treasury: means the National Treasury established by section 5 of the Public Finance Management Act;

Official: means-

- (a) an employee of a municipality or municipal entity;
- (b) a person seconded to a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity; or
- (c) a person contracted by a municipality or municipal entity to work as a member of the staff of the municipality or municipal entity otherwise than as an employee;

Overspending

- (a) means causing the operational or capital expenditure incurred by the municipality during a financial year to exceed the total amount appropriated in that year's budget for its operational or capital expenditure, as the case may be;
- (b) in relation to a vote, means causing expenditure under the vote to exceed the amount appropriated for that vote; or
- (c) in relation to expenditure under section 26 of the MFMA, means causing expenditure under that section to exceed the limits allowed in subsection (5) of this section;

Past financial year: means the financial year preceding the current year;

Quarter: means any of the following periods in a financial year:

- (a) 1 July to 30 September;
- (b) 1 October to 31 December;
- (c) 1 January to 31 March; or
- (d) 1 April to 30 June;

Service delivery and budget implementation plan: means a detailed plan approved by the mayor of a municipality in terms of section 53(I)(c)(ii) of the MFMA for implementing the municipality's delivery of municipal services and its annual budget, and which must indicate-

- (a) projections for each month of-
 - (i) revenue to be collected, by source; and
 - (ii) operational and capital expenditure, by vote;
- (b) service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter; and
- (c) any other matters that may be prescribed, and includes any revisions of such plan by the mayor in terms of section 54(1) (c) of the MFMA;

Short-term debt: means debt repayable over a period not exceeding one year;

Standards of generally recognised accounting practice: means an accounting practice complying with standards applicable to municipalities or municipal entities as determined by the Accounting Standards Board

Virement: means transfer of funds between functions / votes

Vote: means-

- (a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and
- (b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.

Unauthorised expenditure: means any expenditure incurred by a municipality otherwise than in accordance with section 15 or 11 (3) of the MFMA, and includes-

- (a) Overspending of the total amount appropriated in the municipality's approved budget;
- (b) Overspending of the total amount appropriated for a vote in the approved budget;
- (c) Expenditure from a vote unrelated to the department or functional area covered by the vote;
- (d) Expenditure of money appropriated for a specific purpose, otherwise than for that specific purpose;
- (e) spending of an allocation referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "allocation" otherwise than in accordance with any conditions of the allocation; or
- (f) a grant by the municipality otherwise than in accordance with the MFMA;

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this policy is to ensure, in line with the provisions of the Constitution S160 (6) and the Municipal Systems Act S11(3)(h), a sound and sustainable management of the budget compilation and approval process. The Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003, Chapter 4 on Municipal Budgets, Subsection (16), states that the council of a municipality must for each financial year approve an annual budget for the municipality before the commencement of that financial year. According to subsection (2) of the Act concerned, in order to comply with subsection (1), the Mayor of the municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year. This policy must be read, analysed, explained, interpreted, implemented and understood against this legislative background. The budget plays a critical role in an attempt to realize diverse community needs. Central to this, the formulation of a municipality budget must take into account the government's macro-economic and fiscal policy fundamentals. In brief, the conceptualization and the operationalization of the budget must be located within the national government's policy framework

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the budget policy is to set out:

- a) The principles which the municipality will follow in preparing each medium term revenue and expenditure framework budget,
- b) The responsibilities of the mayor, the accounting officer, the chief financial officer and other senior managers in compiling the budget

To establish and maintain procedures to ensure adherence to Winnie Madikizela-Mandela's IDP review and budget processes

3. BUDGETING PRINCIPLES

- a) The budget will be funded from realistically anticipated revenues to be collected, cash backed accumulated funds not committed for other purposes and borrowed funds.
- b) Expenses may only be incurred in terms of the approved annual budget (or adjustments budget) and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for each vote in the approved budget.
- c) Zero-based budgeting shall be used, except in cases of contractual commitment that would span over more than one year.
- d) A three-year budget (medium term revenue and expenditure framework (MTREF)) shall be prepared, reviewed annually and approved by Council.
- e) The MTREF budget must at all times be within the framework of the Municipal Integrated Development Plan.
- f) The municipality shall not budget for a deficit.
- g) The maintenance budget shall be based on the submissions made by various departments but shall not be less than a particular proportion of the total value of property, plant and equipment, which shall be determined by Council from to time.
- h) Capital allocations for projects will be made on condition that a detailed business plan has been submitted

- i) Tariff increases shall respond to DORA allocations and population growth in the Winnie Madikizela-Mandela area of jurisdiction.

4. BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS

4.1. Formulation of the budget

- (a) The Accounting Officer with the assistance of the Manager responsible for IDP shall draft the IDP process plan budget timetable for the municipality including municipal entities for the ensuing financial year.
- (b) The Mayor shall table the IDP process plan as well as the budget timetable to Council by 31 August each year for approval (10 months before the start of the next budget year).
- (c) IDP process plan as well as the budget timetable shall indicate the key deadlines for the review of the IDP as well as the preparation of the medium term revenue and expenditure framework budget and the revision of the annual budget. Such target dates shall follow the prescriptions of the Municipal Finance Management Act as well as the guidelines set by National Treasury.
- (d) The Chief Financial Officer shall prepare a budget strategy for approval by Council with encompassing principles, objectives and strategies that will apply during the forthcoming budget preparation process.
- (e) The strategy shall take cognisance of derivatives, guidelines and economic factors and shall give directions to the budget process, affordable growth and envisaged tariff increases.
- (f) The Mayor shall table the draft IDP and MTREF budget to council by 31 March (90 days before the start of the new budget year) together with the draft resolutions and budget related policies (policies on tariff setting, credit control, debt collection, indigents, investment and cash management, borrowings, etc).
- (g) The Chief Financial Officer shall issue budget instructions in August/September to all Head of Departments based on the approved strategy.

- (h) The Chief Financial Officer and senior managers undertake the technical preparation of the budget. The budget must be in the prescribed format, and must be divided into capital and operating budget.
- (i) The budget must reflect the realistically expected revenues by major source for the budget year concerned
- (j) The expenses reflected in the budget must be divided into line items.
- (k) The budget must also contain the information related to the two financial years following the financial year to which the budget relates, as well as the actual revenues and expenses for the prior year, and the estimated revenues and expenses for the current year.

4.2. Public participation process

Immediately after the draft annual budget has been tabled, the municipality must convene hearings on the draft budget in April and invite the public, stakeholder organizations, to make representation at the council hearings and to submit comments in response to the draft budget

4.3. Approval of the budget

- (a) Council shall consider the next medium term expenditure framework budget for approval not later than 31 May (30 days before the start of the budget year).
- (b) The council resolution, must contain budget policies and performance measures be adopted.
- (c) The annual budget must be approved before the start of the budget year. Should the municipality fail to approve the budget before the start of the budget year, the Mayor must inform the MEC for Finance in the Province that the budget has not been approved.
- (d) The budget tabled to Council for approval shall include the following supporting documents:
 - i. draft resolutions approving the budget and levying property rates, other

- taxes and tariffs for the financial year concerned;
- ii. Draft resolutions;
 - iii. Measurable performance objectives for each budget vote, taking into account the municipality's IDP;
 - iv. The projected cash flows for the financial year by revenue sources and expenditure votes;
 - v. any proposed amendments to the IDP;
 - vi. Any proposed amendments to the budget-related policies;
 - vii. the cost to the municipality of the salaries, allowances and other benefits of its political office bearers and other councilors, the accounting officer, the chief financial officer, and other senior managers;
 - viii. particulars of any proposed allocations or grants to other municipalities, municipal entities, external mechanisms assisting the municipality in service delivery, other organs of state, and organizations such as Non Government Organizations, welfare institutions and so on;
 - ix. particulars of the municipality's investments; and
 - x. Various information in regard to municipal entities under the shared or sole control of the municipality.

4.4. Publication of the budget

- (a) Within 14 days after the draft annual budget has been tabled, the Manager Corporate Services must post the budget and other budget-related documentation onto the municipal website so that it is accessible to the public as well as send hard copies to National and Provincial Treasury.
- (b) The Chief Financial Officer must within 14 days submit the approved budget in both printed and electronic formats to the National Treasury, the Provincial Treasury as well as post it on the municipal website.

4.5. Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

- (a) The mayor must approve the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan not later than 28 days after the approval of the Budget by Council.
- (b) The SDBIP shall include the following components:
 - i. Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source
 - ii. Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote
 - iii. Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote
 - iv. Ward information for expenditure and service delivery
 - v. Detailed capital works plan broken down by ward over three years

5. CAPITAL BUDGET

- (a) Expenditure shall be included in the capital budget if it meets the asset definition as defined in GRAP 17. The threshold value, which currently is R5 000, will be also be used to determine which items need to be capitalized and included in the fixed asset register. The threshold value will be reviewed on an annual basis .
- (b) Vehicle replacement shall be done in terms of Council's vehicle replacement policy. The budget for vehicles shall distinguish between replacement and new vehicles. No globular amounts shall be budgeted for vehicle acquisition.
- (c) A municipality may spend money on a capital project only if the money for the project has been appropriated in the capital budget.
- (d) The envisaged sources of funding for the capital budget must be properly considered and the Council must be satisfied that this funding is available and has not been committed for other purposes.

- (e) Before approving a capital project, the Council must consider:
 - i. the projected cost of the project over all the ensuing financial years until the project becomes operational,
 - ii. Future operational costs and any revenues, which may arise in respect of such project, including the likely future impact on operating budget (i.e. on property rates and service tariffs).
 - iii. the impact on the present and future operating budgets of the municipality in relation to finance charges to be incurred on external loans,
 - iv. depreciation of fixed assets,
 - v. maintenance of fixed assets, and
 - vi. Any other ordinary operational expenses associated with any item on such capital budget.
- (f) Council shall approve the annual or adjustment capital budget only if it has been properly balanced and fully funded. \
- (g) The capital expenditure shall be funded from the following sources:

5.1. Revenue or Surplus

- (a) If any project is to be financed from revenue this financing must be included in the operating budget to raise sufficient cash for the expenditure.
- (b) If the project is to be financed from surplus there must be sufficient cash available at time of execution of the project.

5.2. External loans

- a) External loans can be raised only if it is linked to the financing of an asset;
- b) A capital project to be financed from an external loan can only be included in the budget if the loan has been secured or if can be reasonably assumed as being secured;

- c) The loan redemption period should not exceed the estimated life expectancy of the asset. If this happens the interest payable on the excess redemption period shall be declared as fruitless expenditure.
- d) Interest payable on external loans shall be included as a cost in the revenue budget;
- e) Finance charges relating to such loans shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.

5.3. Grant Funding

- (a) Non capital expenditure funded from grants
 - must be budgeted for as part of the operating budget;
 - Expenditure must be reimbursed from the funding creditor and transferred to the operating and must be budgeted for as such.
 - Capital expenditure must be budgeted for in the capital budget;
 - Interest earned on investments of Conditional Grant Funding shall be capitalized if the conditions state that interest should accumulate in the fund. If there is no condition stated the interest can then be allocated directly to the revenue accounts.
 - Grant funding does not need to be cash backed but cash should be secured before spending can take place.

6. OPERATING BUDGET

- (a) The municipality shall budget in each annual and adjustments budget for the contribution to:
 - i. provision for accrued leave entitlements equal to 100% of the accrued leave
 - ii. entitlement of officials as at 30 June of each financial year,
 - iii. provision for bad debts in accordance with its rates and tariffs policies
 - iv. provision for the obsolescence and deterioration of stock in accordance

with its stores management policy

- v. Depreciation and finance charges shall be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.
 - vi. At least 5% of the operating budget component of each annual and adjustments budget shall be set aside for maintenance.
- (b) When considering the draft annual budget, council shall consider the impact, which the proposed increases in rates and service tariffs will have on the monthly municipal accounts of households.
- (c) The impact of such increases shall be assessed on the basis of a fair sample of randomly selected accounts.
- (d) The operating budget shall reflect the impact of the capital component on:
- i. depreciation charges
 - ii. repairs and maintenance expenses interest payable on external borrowings
 - iii. other operating expenses.
- (e) The chief financial officer shall ensure that the cost of indigency relief is separately reflected in the appropriate votes

7. FUNDING OF OPERATING BUDGET

- (a) The budget may be financed only from:
- i. realistically expected revenues, based on current and previous collection levels;
 - ii. cash-backed funds available from previous surpluses where such funds are not required for other purposes; and
 - iii. Allocation from other spheres of government

8. UNSPENT FUNDS / ROLL OVER OF BUDGET

- (a) The appropriation of funds in an annual or adjustments budget will lapse to the extent that they are unspent by the end of the relevant budget year, but except for funds relating to capital expenditure.
- (b) Only unspent grant (if the conditions for such grant funding allows that) or loan funded capital budget may be rolled over to the next budget year
- (c) Conditions of the grant fund shall be taken into account in applying for such roll over of funds
- (d) Application for roll over of funds shall be forwarded to the budget office by the 15th of April each year to be included in next year's budget for adoption by Council in May.
- (e) Adjustments to the rolled over budget shall be done during the 1 st budget adjustment in the new financial year after taking into account expenditure up to the end of the previous financial year.
- (f) No funding for projects funded from the Capital Replacement Reserve shall be rolled over to the next budget year except in cases where a commitment has been made 90 days (30 March each year) prior the end of that particular financial year.
- (g) No unspent operating budget shall be rolled over to the next budget year

9. BUDGET TRANSFERS AND VIREMENTS

- (a) Budget transfers within the same vote shall be recommended by the *Head of a Department* and approved by the Chief Financial Officer or such other senior delegated official in the Budget and Treasury Department.
- (b) Budget transfers will be permitted between functions that are part of the same vote and under the control of the same Senior Manager.

- (c) Budget transfers will be permitted between operational line items as long as they do not change the total allocated for that operational line by more than ten per cent of the approved amount.
- (d) The budget for personnel expenditure may not be increased without prior approval of the Council through an adjustment budget.
- (e) Senior Managers may utilize a saving in the amount appropriated under a main expenditure category (e.g. Other materials, Contracted Services, Transfers and subsidies and other expenses.) within a vote which is under their control linked to the same funding Source towards the defrayment of excess expenditure under another main expenditure category within the same vote, with the approval of the Chief Financial Officer or such senior delegated official in the Budget & Treasury Department.
- (f) The amount of a saving under a main expenditure category of a vote that may be transferred to another main expenditure category may not exceed ten per cent of the amount appropriated under that main expenditure category.
- (g) Virements between functions should be permitted where the proposed shifts in funding facilitate the sound risk and financial management
- (h) Virements between votes shall be included in the adjustment budget.

10. VIREMENT RESTRICTIONS

- (a) Savings appropriated for capital expenditure may not be used to defray operating expenditure, and vice versa
- (b) Virements should not be permitted in relation to the revenue side of the budget.
- (c) Virements from Capital budget to the operating budget should not be permitted, Operational funds to the Capital Budgets maybe done but ONLY via an Adjustment budget.

- (d) No budget transfers or virement shall be made to or from employee related expenses except with the prior approval the Council in consultation with Chief Financial Officer and Senior Manager Corporate Services through an adjustment budget.
- (e) Virements to or from the following items should not be permitted: bulk purchases; debt impairment, interest charges; depreciation, grants to individuals, revenue foregone, insurance and VAT;
- (f) No virement may be made where it would result in over expenditure of a line item or expenditure category
- (g) Virements should not result in adding 'new' projects to the Capital Budget unless the project was an ongoing project from a prior period.
- (h) Virements of conditional grant funds to purposes outside of that specified in the relevant conditional grant framework must not be permitted
- (i) If the virement relates to the increase of Council's human capital, cognisance shall be taken of the existing approved organisational structure.
- (j) Savings on allocations earmarked for specific operating and capital projects may not be used for other purposes without the approval of Council.
- (k) No virements will be made to or from a function under a different vote.
- (l) Virements from the repairs and maintenance project are restricted to only within this project segment.

11. ADJUSTMENT BUDGET

Each adjustments budget shall reflect realistic excess, however nominal, of current revenues over expenses.

- (a) The chief financial officer shall ensure that the adjustments budgets comply with the requirements of the National Treasury reflect the budget priorities determined by the Mayor, are aligned with the IDP, and comply with all budget-related policies, and shall make recommendations to the Mayor on the revision of the IDP and the budget-related policies where these are indicated.
- (b) Council may revise its annual budget by means of an adjustments budget at most three times a year or a regulated by National Treasury.

- (c) The Accounting Officer must promptly adjust its budgeted revenues and expense

if a material under-collection of revenues arises or is apparent.

- (d) The Accounting Officer shall appropriate additional revenues, which have become available but only to revise or accelerate spending programmes already budgeted for or any areas of critical importance identified by Council in compliance with Item 2 of Section 10.
- (e) The Council shall in such adjustments budget, and within the prescribed framework, confirm unforeseen and unavoidable expenses on the recommendation of the Mayor.
- (f) The Council should also authorize the spending of funds unspent at the end of the previous financial year, where such under-spending could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time the annual budget was approved by the Council.
- (g) Only the mayor shall table an adjustments budget. Adjustments budget shall be done at most three times a year after the end of each quarter and be submitted to Council in the following months:
 - i. In October - to adjust funding rolled over from the previous financial year as well as to include additional funding that has become available from external sources,
 - ii. February - to take into account recommendations from the mid-year budget and performance report tabled to Council in January that affect the annual budget
 - iii. May - final budget adjustment to adjust current year's budget in cases where there is a indication that there will be rolling over of funding to the next financial year
- (h) An adjustments budget must contain all of the following:
 - i. an explanation of how the adjustments affect the approved annual budget;
 - ii. appropriate motivations for material adjustments; and
 - iii. an explanation of the impact of any increased spending on the current and future annual budgets.
- (i) Any unappropriated surplus from previous financial years, even if fully cash-

backed, shall not be used to balance any adjustments budget, but shall be appropriated to the municipality's capital replacement reserve.

- (j) Municipal taxes and tariffs may not be increased during a financial year except if required in terms of a financial recovery plan.
- (k) Unauthorized expenses may be authorized in an adjustments budget.
- (I) With regards to unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure, the following apply:
 - i. the Mayor may authorize such expenses in an emergency or other exceptional circumstances;
 - ii. the municipality may not exceed 3 % of the approved annual budget in respect of such unforeseen and unavoidable expenses;
 - iii. these expenses must be reported by the mayor to the next Council meeting;
 - iv. the expenses must be appropriated in an adjustments budget; and
 - v. Council must pass the adjustments budget within sixty days after the expenses were incurred.

12. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

12.1 Monitoring

- (a) The Accounting Officer with the assistance of the Chief Financial officer and other senior managers is responsible for the implementation of the budget, and must take reasonable steps to ensure that:
 - funds are spent in accordance with the budget;
 - expenses are reduced if expected revenues are less than projected; and
 - revenue and expenses are properly monitored.
- (b) *The Accounting Officer must on a monthly basis report to Council the extent of the implementation of the budget, and if there are material variances, a reasonable steps that will be taken to address the situation.*

- (c) The Accounting Officer with the assistance of the Chief Financial Officer must prepare any adjustments budget when such budget is necessary and submit it to the Mayor for consideration and tabling to Council.
- (d) The Accounting Officer must report in writing to the Council any impending shortfalls in the annual revenue budget, as well as any impending overspending, together with the steps taken to prevent or rectify these problems.

12.2 Unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure

- a) In the case of an emergency or any other exceptional circumstances the Accounting Officer may submit to the Mayor for authorization any unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure for which no provision was made in an approved budget.
- b) The Mayor must report such expenditure to Council at its next meeting which should not later than 60(sixty) days from approval of the expenditure.
- c) Such an expenditure may not exceed 5(five) percent of the approved total annual budget.

12.3 Reporting

12.3.1 Monthly budget statements

- (a) The Accounting Officer with the assistance of the Chief Financial Officer must, not later than ten working days after the end of each calendar month, submit to the Mayor and Provincial and National Treasury a report in the prescribed format on the state of the municipality's budget for such calendar month, as well as on the state of the budget cumulatively for the financial year to date.

This report must reflect the following:

- i) actual revenues per source, compared with budgeted revenues;
- ii) actual expenses per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
- iii) actual capital expenditure per vote, compared with budgeted expenses;
- iv) actual borrowings, compared with the borrowings envisaged to fund the capital budget;

- v) the amount of allocations received, compared with the budgeted amount;
 - vi) actual expenses against allocations, but excluding expenses in respect of the equitable share;
 - vii) explanations of any material variances between the actual revenues and expenses as indicated above and the projected revenues by source and expenses by vote as set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan;
 - viii) the remedial or corrective steps to be taken to ensure that the relevant projections remain within the approved or revised budget; and
 - ix) projections of the revenues and expenses for the remainder of the financial year, together with an indication of how and where the original projections have been revised.
- (b) The report to the National Treasury must be both in electronic format and in a signed written document.

12.3.2 Quarterly Reports

- (a) The Mayor must submit to Council within thirty days of the end of each quarter a report on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.

12.3.3 Mid-year budget and performance assessment

- (a) The Accounting Officer must assess the budgetary performance of the municipality for the first half of the financial year, taking into account all the monthly budget reports for the first six months, the service delivery performance of the municipality as set against the service delivery targets and performance indicators which were set in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.
- (b) The Accounting officer must then submit a report on such assessment to the Mayor by 25 January each year and to Council, Provincial Treasury and National

Treasury by 31 January each year.

- (c) The Accounting Officer may in such report make recommendations after considering the recommendations of the Chief Financial Officer for adjusting the annual budget and for revising the projections of revenues and expenses set out in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.

13. CONCLUSION

The Corporate Services Manager must place on the municipality's official website the following:

- a. the annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents;
- b. all budget-related policies;
- c. the integrated development plan
- d. the annual report;
- e. all performance agreements;
- f. all service delivery agreements;
- g. all long-term borrowing contracts;
- h. all quarterly and mid-year reports submitted to the Council on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality.

Signed on the 29 day of 05 2026


MUNICIPAL MANAGER

OPERATIONAL FLOW OF BUDGET PROCESS



